TOTALITARIANISM GENERAL

FROM - 1-9-79

TO - 28-9-79

327

Boesak reply to Schlebusch

CT, 11/9/79 (327)

Staff Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT appeared not to have objections in principle to clergy taking part in politics — as long as that participation took place on its (the government's) terms.

This charge is made in an open letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr A Schlebusch, by the Rev Allan Boesak, head of the Faculty of Theology at the University of the Western Cape.

Dr Boesak was replying to Mr Schlebusch's recent criticism of the South African Council of Churches, following a SACC resolution that civil disobedience was justified in terms of the Bible. Dr Boesak said he was taking the minister's warning to churchmen seriously.

This type of warning had become common in South Africa, and was linked to the State telling clergymen to stay out of politics and concentrate on their job — being the preaching of the Gospel.

Dr Boesak argued that Christ was not just a spiritual being, and that the Christian principles advocated by Christ and the church encompassed all spheres of life, including the political, social and economic spheres. Political participation to bring about justice, "in other words, to demonstrate obedience to God and His Word", was the sacred duty and calling of every Christian.

He said: "Your government has often warned that ministers of religion should keep out of politics. But, at the same time, your own Cabinet colleagues want to involve churchmen in political dialogue.

"My only conclusion is that you have no objection in principle against the participation of churchmen in politics — as long as it happened on your own terms. This appears to me a standpoint which is not tenable and also not honest."

He reminded Mr Schlebusch of the Afrikaner's own history — Afrikaner leaders in their most difficult years were actually churchmen, and the church and the Afrikaner were in the midst of the battle up to the Anglo-Boer War. "Why do you reject today with a kind of piety what you pressed to your bosom yesterday with gratitude to God?" Dr Boesak asked.

He said his call for civil disobedience was made as a Christian to Christians and should not be seen as a call for violence. It was in fact an alternative to violence. A state ruled by Christians had no need to fear exposure of the ungodly nature of a government in the process of Christians being more obedient to God than to people.

Obedience to the State was linked to obedience to God.

Dr Allan Boesak

The human state could not have the same authority as the Gospel. Man-made laws always had to be subordinate to the word of God as understood by the Christian. However, not even God expected blind submissiveness.

Dr Boesak said that the government had come to expect such unconditional obedience, but he could not give that to a government which deviated from Christian principles.

Nearly all the big churches in South Africa had condemned government policy as being in conflict with the Gospel. This policy was unfair, deprived people of their basic human rights and undermined their humanity. The policy barred the way to reconciliation, and did not allow for shared responsibility in the affairs of state.

Many people who had suffered and become embittered because of the laws of the land, could not be compensated by concessions, and superficial adaptations did not reach the root of the matter.

Said Dr Boesak: "As one of your own colleages said, the fact that a black man wears a Springbok emblem does not give him political rights. We want to add that it also does not grant him his God-given humanity."

He pointed out that his letter to Mr Schlebusch was not the result of bravado or arrogance. "I must honestly admit that I am afraid of you. You are the Minister of Justice. You have at your disposal power so formidable which only a fool would underestimate.

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch

"Like other South Africans, I want to live a normal life with my wife and children and proceed with my work in the church without fear. I want a country in which liberty is seen as a right and not as a concession of the government. I also want peace, but genuine peace — not the anxious silence which reigns at present," Dr Boesak said.

He could however not allow his wish for a "normal" life to stand in the way of his Christian calling. The mission church synod of the Ned Geref Kerk did not lightly decide that "if a Christian felt bound by his conscience to criticize and come into conflict with the State, he must be more obedient to God than to people. In that case, however, he must be prepared to accept the suffering in the spirit of Christ and His apostles".

He urged Mr Schlebusch to realize that salvation and a happy future for South Africa did not lie in more security laws, more threats or in a growing defence budget, but rather in a dispensation of justice for all.

Dr Boesak called for a national convention of all elected and authentic leaders in South Africa, and asked that disfranchised people should not be begrudged the right to vote.

327

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2859
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

PRYS 20c PRICE
OORSEE 30c OVERSEAS
POSVRY — POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2859
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Vol. 170] PRETORIA, 1 SEPTEMBER 1979 [No. 6647

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 202, 1979

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van daardie Wet, met uitsondering van die bepalings van artikel 4 daarvan, van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing wat ek op die 29ste dag van Augustus 1979 aangestel het en vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae vervat met betrekking tot genoemde Kommissie uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

BYLAE

REGULASIES

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"beampte" iemand wat in die voltydse diens van die Staat is en wat aangestel of aangewys is om die Kommissie by die uitvoering van sy werksaamhede behulpsaam te wees;

"dokument" ook 'n boek pamflet, aantekening, lys, omsendbrief, plan, plakkaat, aanplakbiljet, publikasie, tekening, foto of prent;

"Kommissie" die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing;

"lid" 'n lid van die Kommissie;

"ondersoek" die ondersoek wat deur die Kommissie ingestel word;

"perseel" ook grond of 'n gebou, bouwerk, gedeelte van 'n gebou of bouwerk, voertuig, vervoermiddel, vaartuig of lugvaartuig;

"Voorsitter" die Voorsitter van die Kommissie.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 202, 1979

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO SECURITY LEGISLATION

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act, with the exception of the provisions of section 4 thereof, shall apply to the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation which I appointed on the 29th day of August 1979 and I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:
A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commission;

"Commission" means the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation;

"document" includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;

"inquiry" means the inquiry being conducted by the Commission;

"member" means a member of the Commission;

"officer" means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the performance of its functions;

"premises" includes any land, building, structure, part of a building or structure, vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft.

2. Die verrigtinge van die Kommissie moet op die wyse wat die Voorsitter bepaal, genotuleer word.

3. (1) Iemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrigtinge van die Kommissie in snelskrif aan te teken of op meganiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige verrigtinge wat aldus aangeteken of opgeneem is, te transkribeer, moet vooraf 'n eed of bevestiging in die volgende vorm afle:

Ek, A.B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar—

(a) dat ek getrou en na my beste vermoë die verrigtinge van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing in snelskrif sal aanteken/op meganiese wyse sal opneem soos deur die Voorsitter gelas;

(b) dat ek enige snelskrifaantekeninge/meganiese opname van die verrigtinge van genoemde Kommissie deur my of iemand anders gemaak, volledig en na my beste vermoë sal transkribeer.

(2) Geen snelskrifaantekeninge of meganiese opname van die verrigtinge van die Kommissie mag getranskribeer word nie behalwe op las van die Voorsitter.

4. 'n Beampte deur die Voorsitter daartoe aangewys, kan by die aanhoor van getuies by die ondersoek aanwesig wees en getuienis en argumente wat op die ondersoek betrekking het, aanvoer.

5. Die Voorsitter of 'n beampte deur die Voorsitter in die algemeen of spesiaal daartoe gemagtig, moet 'n getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn 'n eed oplê of van hom 'n bevestiging afneem.

6. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan slegs deur 'n persoon in kruisverhoor geneem word indien die Voorsitter dié kruisverhoor deur daardie persoon toelaat omdat die Voorsitter dit in die belang van die werksaamhede van die Kommissie nodig ag.

7. (1) Getuienis word *in camera* aangehoor tensy die Voorsitter anders gelas.

(2) Indien 'n persoon wat getuienis voor die Kommissie afgelê het of aflê of wat opgeroep is om aldus getuienis af te lê, die Kommissie aldus versoek, mag niemand die naam of adres van sodanige persoon of enige inligting wat waarskynlik sy identiteit sal openbaar, op enige wyse hoegenaamd bekend maak nie.

8. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan na goeddunke van die Voorsitter en op die wyse wat hy bepaal, deur 'n advokaat of prokureur bygestaan word.

9. Die Voorsitter, 'n lid of 'n beampte kan vir doeleindes van die Kommissie se ondersoek te alle redelike tye enige perseel betree en besigtig en enige dokument wat op sodanige perseel is of bewaar word, opeis en in beslag neem.

10. Elke persoon wat diens doen by die uitvoering van die Kommissie se werksaamhede, met inbegrip van iemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om verrigtinge van die Kommissie wat in snelskrif aangeteken is of op meganiese wyse opgeneem is, te transkribeer, moet ten aansien van enige aangeleentheid of inligting waarvan hy by die vervulling van sy pligte in verband met bedoelde werksaamhede te wete kom, geheimhouding help bewaar, behalwe vir sover bekendmaking van sodanige aangeleentheid of inligting vir doeleindes van die Kommissie se verslag nodig is, en elke sodanige persoon, uitgesonderd die Voorsitter, 'n lid of 'n beampte, moet, voordat hy enige diens by die Kommissie verrig, 'n eed van getrouheid of geheimhouding voor die Voorsitter, 'n lid of 'n beampte, in die volgende vorm aflê en onderteken:

2. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the Chairman.

3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings which have been so taken down or recorded shall at the outset take an oath or make an affirmation in the following form:

I, A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare—

(a) that I shall faithfully and to the best of my ability take down/record the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation in shorthand/by mechanical means as directed by the Chairman;

(b) that I shall transcribe fully and to the best of my ability any shorthand notes/mechanical record of the proceedings of the said Commission made by me or by any other person.

(2) No shorthand notes or mechanical record of the proceedings of the Commission shall be transcribed except by order of the Chairman.

4. An officer designated thereto by the Chairman may be present at the hearing of evidence at the inquiry and adduce evidence and arguments relating to the inquiry.

5. The Chairman or an officer generally or specially authorised thereto by the Chairman shall administer an oath or affirmation to any witness appearing before the Commission.

6. Any witness appearing before the Commission may only be cross-examined by a person if the Chairman permits such cross-examination by such person because the Chairman deems it necessary in the interests of the functions of the Commission.

7. (1) Evidence shall be heard *in camera* unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(2) If any person who gave or is giving evidence before the Commission or has been summoned so to give evidence so requests the Commission, no person shall publish in any manner whatsoever the name or address of such person or any information likely to reveal his identity.

8. Any witness appearing before the Commission may, in the discretion of the Chairman and in such manner as may be determined by him, be assisted by an advocate or an attorney.

9. The Chairman, any member, or any officer may, for the purposes of the inquiry of the Commission, at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises and demand and seize any document on or kept on such premises.

10. Every person employed in carrying out the functions of the Commission, including any person appointed or designated to transcribe proceedings of the Commission taken down in shorthand or recorded by mechanical means, shall assist in preserving secrecy in regard to any matter or information that may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duties in connection with the said functions, except in so far as the publication of such matter or information shall be necessary for the purposes of the report of the Commission, and every such person, except the Chairman, a member or any officer, shall before performing any duty with the Commission take and subscribe before the Chairman, any member or any officer an oath of fidelity or secrecy in the following form:

Ek, A. B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar dat, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitvoering van my pligte in verband met die werksaamhede van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing of ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n bevoegde hof nodig is, ek geen aangeleentheid of inligting waarvan ek in verband met genoemde Kommissie se ondersoek te wete kom, aan enigiemand sal meedeel nie en niemand sal toelaat of veroorloof om toegang te verkry tot stukke van die Kommissie nie, met inbegrip van enige aantekening, opname of transkripsie van die verrigtinge van genoemde Kommissie in my besit of bewaring of in die besit of bewaring van genoemde Kommissie of 'n beampte.

11. Niemand mag enige verrigtinge van die Kommissie of enige inligting wat aan die Kommissie verstrek is, of enige deel van sodanige verrigtinge of inligting op enige wyse hoegenaamd publiseer of aan iemand anders meedeel nie, of iemand anders toelaat of veroorloof nie om toegang te verkry tot stukke wat in die besit of bewaring is van die Kommissie of 'n beampte of 'n persoon in regulasie 3 (1) bedoel, behalwe by die uitvoering van sy pligte in verband met die werksaamhede van die Kommissie of op bevel van 'n bevoegde geregshof.

12. Niemand mag, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitvoering van die Kommissie se opdrag nodig is, die verslag van die Kommissie of 'n afskrif of 'n gedeelte daarvan publiseer of aan iemand anders verstrek nie, tensy en voordat die Staatspresident die verslag vir publikasie beskikbaar gestel het of voordat dit in die Senaat en in die Volksraad ter tafel gelê is.

13. Niemand mag die Kommissie of 'n lid van die Kommissie beledig, neerhaal of verkleineer of die verrigtinge of die bevindings van die Kommissie benadeel, beïnvloed of vooruitloop nie.

14. Iemand wat—

(a) die bepalings van regulasie 7 (b), 11 of 12 oortree:

(b) die Voorsitter, 'n lid of 'n beampte by die uitoefening van 'n bevoegdheid in regulasie 9 bedoel opsetlik hinder, teengaan of dwarsboom; of

(c) die bepalings van regulasie 13 oortree,

begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar—

(i) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande; en

(ii) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (c) bedoel met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar.

I, A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare that, except in so far as it shall be necessary in the performance of my duties in connection with the functions of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation or in terms of an order of a competent court, I shall not communicate to any person any matter or information which may come to my knowledge, in connection with the inquiry of the said Commission, or suffer or permit any person to have access to any records of the Commission, including any note, record or transcription of the proceedings of the said Commission in my possession or custody or in the possession or custody of the said Commission or of any officer.

11. No person shall publish in any manner whatsoever or communicate to any other person any proceedings of the Commission or any information furnished to the Commission or any part of any such proceedings or information, or suffer or permit any other person to have access to any records in the possession or custody of the Commission or any officer or any person referred to in regulation 3 (1), except in the performance of his duties in connection with the functions of the Commission or by order of a competent court.

12. No person shall, except in so far as shall be necessary in the execution of the terms of reference of the Commission, publish or furnish to any other person the report of the Commission or a copy or part thereof unless and until the State President has released the report for publication or until the report has been laid on the Tables of the Senate and the House of Assembly

13. No person shall insult, disparage or belittle the Commission or a member of the Commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the Commission.

14. Any person who—

(a) contravenes the provisions of regulation 7 (b), 11 or 12;

(b) wilfully hinders, resists or obstructs the Chairman, any member or any officer in the exercise of any power referred to in regulation 9; or

(c) contravenes the provisions of regulation 13,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable—

(i) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) to a fine not exceeding R200 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and

(ii) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (c) to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. R. 1983 1 September 1979

AANSTELLING VAN 'N KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om 'n Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing aan te stel met die volgende opdrag:

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag en aanbevelings te doen oor die noodsaaklikheid, toereikendheid, billikheid en doeltreffendheid van wetgewing rakende die binnelandse veiligheid van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R 1983 1 September 1979

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO SECURITY LEGISLATION

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has been pleased to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into, and to report and make recommendations on the necessity, adequacy, fairness and efficacy of legislation pertaining to the internal security of the Republic of South Africa.

Die Kommissie bestaan uit—

Sy Edele Regter Pieter Jacobus Rabie, van die Appelafdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika,

as Voorsitter;

en

Prof. Lucas Daniel Barnard, Hoogleraar in Staatsleer aan die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat;

Adv. Johan Phillipus Jacobus Coetzer, S.C., Sekretaris van Justisie;

Adv. Sydney William McCreath, S.C., Advokaat van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika;

Prof. Pieter Oosthuizen, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Regsgeleerdheid aan die Universiteit van Pretoria; en

Mnr. Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Prokureur van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika,

as lede.

Belanghebbende persone wat vertoë wil rig tot of getuienis wil aflê voor die Kommissie, moet so gou doenlik, maar nie later nie as drie maande vanaf die datum hiervan, memoranda indien by die Sekretaris, Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing, p/a Departement van Justisie, Privaatsak X81, Pretoria, 0001, en aandui of hulle ook mondelinge vertoë tot die Kommissie wil rig of mondelinge getuienis voor hom wil aflê.

The Commission shall consist of—

The Honourable Mr Justice Pieter Jacobus Rabie of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa,

as Chairman;

and

Prof. Lucas Daniel Barnard, Professor of Political Science at the University of the Orange Free State;

Mr Johan Phillipus Jacobus Coetzer, S.C., Secretary for Justice;

Mr Sydney William McCreath, S.C., Advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa;

Prof. Pieter Oosthuizen, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Pretoria; and

Mr Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Attorney of the Supreme Court of South Africa,

as members.

Interested persons wishing to make representations to or give evidence before the Commission should, as soon as possible but not later than three months from the date hereof, submit memoranda to the Secretary, Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation, c/o Department of Justice, Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001, and indicate whether they also wish to make oral representations to or give evidence before the Commission.

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	PROKLAMASIE		
R. 202	Kommissiewet (8/1947): Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing ...	1	6647
	Justisie, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
R. 1983	Aanstelling van 'n Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing ...	3	6647

CONTENTS

No		Page No.	Gazette No.
	PROCLAMATION		
R. 202	Commissions Act (8/1947): Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation ...	1	6647
	Justice, Department of		
	Government Notice		
R. 1983	Appointment of an Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation ...	3	6647

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

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

Ousted Schwarz accuses PFP 'power clique'

Mr Harry Schwarz — replaced.

Political Correspondent

A BITTER Mr Harry Schwarz yesterday accused a "power clique" of engineering his replacement as chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive.

He referred to "certain elements" in the PFP and believed he had been ousted because of his stand for political moderation.

Mr Schwarz's defeat by Mr Gordon Waddell in a 25-17 vote has left some lingering resentment after an otherwise successful congress which changed the party's entire top structure.

In all cases executive members brought in at mergers with former United Party members under Mr Schwarz in 1975 and Mr Japie Basson in 1977 were replaced by members of the old Progressive Party. Mr Basson himself was voted out as national vice-chairman.

Some members are questioning the wisdom of moving against Mr Schwarz at this stage, and wondered what his future plans would be.

Mr Schwarz said afterwards that he did not believe the vote against him represented the views of the broad party membership, and obviously resented the organized federal executive move which ousted him.

"I find it difficult to understand how people who believe in consensus politics do not practise it," he said.

However, he said he had no intention of quitting politics because of yesterday's developments.

"I don't regard it as a personal move against me. I regard it as a move against what I stand for, which is a moderate approach in the politics of South Africa. I will continue to work to bring true moderates together."

He promised the new PFP leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, as the man elected by the party congress, his full support.

Mr Schwarz's resentment appeared to be directed at Mr Waddell, seen as the prime mover behind yesterday's leadership changes. These were:

- Dr Slabbert's election as leader in place of Mr Colin Eglin.
- Mr Colin Eglin's election as national chairman in place of Mr Ray Swart.
- Mr Swart's election as national vice-chairman in place of Mr Basson.
- Mr Schwarz's replacement by Mr Waddell as federal executive chairman.
- Dr Alex Boraine's election as deputy federal executive chairman in place of Mr Derick de Villiers.

Slabbert: A call to work for peace

C.T. 4/9/79 (327)

4/9/79

C+

327

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the new leader of th Progressive Federal Party, was formally elected at federal congress of the PFP in Johannesburg yesterda Dr Slabbert is pictured with his wife, Mana, 12-year-o daughter, Tania, and eight-year-old son, Riko, at tl family's Rondebosch home.

Political Correspondent

DR FREDERIK VAN ZYL SLABBERT yesterday took over as new Leader of the Opposition, with an appeal to all South Africans to work for a peaceful future while there was still time to avoid violent confrontation.

Dr Slabbert was given a standing ovation at the Progressive Federal Party congress, which unanimously elected him to replace Mr Colin Eglin as PFP leader.

The 39-year-old MP for Rondebosch is the youngest of the eight Opposition leaders since Union in 1910.

Mr Eglin, for whom there was considerable support, was elected national chairman in a complete shake-up of the party's top structure.

Dr Slabbert's hour-long acceptance speech drew repeated applause as he spelled out his goals and his style of leadership. The 400 delegates gave an enthusiastic reception to the man they believe will put new vigour and new hope into the party.

He called on delegates to "go and do battle" with both the National Party and the New Republic Party on strong differences of principle.

Accepting what he termed an awesome responsibility, he reaffirmed the PFP's belief in its cause and in the party's growth potential.

He told delegates bluntly that he was no miracle worker, that a collective effort was needed and that he would not tolerate the internal dissension which undermined Mr Eglin's leadership.

He also promised constructive opposition, with support and encouragement for the government where it moved towards negotiation politics and improved living standards.

The vision that inspired the PFP was a peaceful and stable future agreed by all its people. They all loved the country, wanted to make it great and knew they needed each other to do so.

"The PFP has but one political goal — to persuade all South Africans, white, black and brown, that it is possible to negotiate a future which all can believe in and work for.

"The more people we can persuade, the more achievable that goal becomes," he said.

Dr Slabbert spelled out four key differences between the PFP and the government and was applauded when he promised "a fight to the finish" with Mr Vause Raw's New Republic Party.

There could be no dealings with the NRP while Mr Raw remained leader, and Dr Slabbert appealed to NRP members to join the PFP, letting Mr Raw walk "backwards into the future of South Africa" on his own.

Dr Slabbert said his questions to the National Party identified both the deep-seated strains within the government and the fundamental differences of principle between the PFP and the NP. They were:

- Must the white man alone decide South Africa's future constitutional dispensation?
- Is the black man a South African citizen?
- Must the government force people by law to belong to racial or ethnic groupings?
- Does the government need to detain people without trial or place them under house arrest to maintain law and order?

The government's present answer to each question headed the country for confrontation, instability and violence. With the government marking time at the crossroads to the country's future, the PFP had to lead the march to negotiation and reconciliation.

"There are only two options — we can either talk ourselves into the future or fight ourselves out of it, and talking is still possible."

Dr Slabbert described as "non-issues" current debates on the politics of protest versus the politics of power, on white support versus black credibility.

➡➡➡➡ To page 2

● Slabbert's speech — full reports, page 2
● Leading article — page 8

The old and new leaders of the PFP — Mr Colin Eglin and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert yesterday.

Mr Gordon Waddell — replaces Mr Schwarz as chairman of the federal executive.

PFP will encourage negotiation

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa could either talk itself into a future or fight itself out of one, the Progressive Federal Party's newly-elected leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday.

In his acceptance speech after being elected leader by a specially-convened PFP congress, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said the party had to stop looking for heroes and begin working for causes.

"The worst thing that can happen to a party or its leader is for its members to sit back and expect the leader to produce a bag of tricks with which to improve the fortunes of the party," he said.

Paying tribute to his former leader, Mr Colin Eglin, he said that whatever change in style or emphasis his leadership might bring, he was committed to policies and principles to which Mr Eglin had been.

Unlike the government, the PFP was not dithering in front of the signs at the crossroads of South Africa's future.

It believed that the future lay in negotiation rather than in confrontation with disenfranchised South Africans.

"The PFP says unequivocally:

- A new constitution for our country must be decided by all our people, not only by one section.
- That constitution must make it quite clear that in our political, social and economic life, no person can be discriminated against on the basis of race or ethnicity and that no group must dominate any other, or any person be compelled by law to belong to any racial or ethnic group.
- This is our declaration of intent, and it is the only basis on which an acceptable constitution can be negotiated for South Africa.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said the government would be encouraged along every step it took on the road of negotiation politics.

"For every measure the government takes to improve the living conditions of all our national groups, but particularly of our black groups, it will have our wholehearted support."

But the PFP was not going to be caught by a few new words in the government's political vocabulary, such as the new-fashioned words "total strategy" and "constellation of states".

There were only two road signs at the crossroads to the future, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said. One led to confrontation and violence, and the other to negotiation and reconciliation.

"Let us have no illusions whatsoever; these are two very real roads to South Africa's future."

Some South Africans, because of frustration and anger, had already decided to walk the road of confrontation.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert making his acceptance speech yesterday.

The prime minister was saying that the choice was either a constellation of states or the sharing of power with South Africa's other population groups.

"I say with great respect and seriousness to this government: This is not the option facing South Africa if it wishes to avoid confrontation."

The government was formulating plans and asking blacks to help make them work.

The PFP believed that the only way in which a plan could work was when all parties jointly formed such a plan by negotiation rather than by confrontation.

Regarding the choice between the politics of power and the politics of protest for an opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said that politics was about power and the PFP was therefore vitally interested in power which it would be better able to use to solve the problems of South Africa.

"Until we have power we'll continue to protest whenever it is abused, and will support and encourage when it is used in the interests of our country."

There was, therefore, no option; the politics of power and of protest were part and parcel of the functions of an opposition.

There were those who said that power, being in white hands, required that a party who wanted it should pander to the prejudices and ignorance of the electorate.

"I say that any party which asks for a mandate on this basis will reap a political whirlwind — as the National Party is beginning to find out. It actually betrays the possibility of evolutionary and peaceful change."

The PFP could never promise any voter a false sense of security by nursing the voter's prejudice or ignorance.

"There are also those who give a special meaning to the politics of protest," Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said.

The only purpose and goal for the PFP, according to them, was to protest and oppose for its own sake.

"Such people confuse a political party with a lobbying group," he said.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said it should be abundantly clear that because whites had electoral power, their support for the PFP's principles and policy was essential for any kind of political credibility.

White electoral support however, did not preclud black support, or even contra dict it.

"My response to the ques tion of whether the PFP goe for white support or blac credibility is to say: It is non-issue. The one is not possi ble without the other."

Regarding the New Republi Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabber said its leader had rejected al reasonable approaches mad by the PFP for an electio agreement to further opposi tion to the government on th basis of those areas where th two parties had commo cause.

"It is abundantly clear tha as long as Mr Vause Raw i the leader of the NRP ther can be no dealings between us He himself has made thi clear."

Although he would hav wished it otherwise as far a election agreements betwee the parties were concernec Dr Van Zyl Slabbert empha sized that he had no option.

"We have no choice but t say: So be it. We fight to th finish."

He appealed to NRP mem bers to link arms with th PFP in the struggle to have strong and effective oppos tion. If Mr Raw wanted t walk backwards into the futur of South Africa, "let him do s by himself." — Sapa

Leaks destroy a bond of trust

Four simple questions

CT. 4/9/79

(327)

Political Staff

Slabbert rejects partition

— Eglin

Dr Alex Boraine — new deputy federal executive chairman.

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Progressive Federal Party members who were responsible for leaks to the press were guilty of treachery against the party, the former leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

In his final speech as leader of the PFP, Mr Eglin, who was later elected national chairman, said sustained and principled opposition coupled with remarkable achievements in Parliament had seen its first fruits.

The past months had been packed with drama and action in which there had been strains and tensions, but there had also been "months of significant achievement by the PFP".

However, events had not all gone the way of the PFP.

These included the "vicious attack" on him by Mr Pik Botha and the Nationalist government, as well as the party's bad defeats in the Swellendam and Randfontein by-elections.

"Those by-elections showed once again how important it is for a political party to choose its battleground, and how dangerous it is for a party to fight election if it lacks either the will or the capability to mount a proper campaign.

"There were the debilitating and divisive effects of leaks to the press and articles quoting 'PFP sources' on what became known as the leadership issue.

'Acts of treachery'

"I consider those within the party responsible for such leaks to the press guilty of acts of treachery to this party." ("Hear, hear" from the audience).

It was not because of the damage done to any individual, but because of the destruction of a bond of trust without which a political party could not operate or survive, said Mr Eglin.

However, he was convinced the party had a vital role to play. "I do not share the view of the faint of heart, of the prophets of doom, who say that the PFP has reached its ceiling, or that 'you will never move the Nats'," he said.

There was much to be done, and to be effective the party had to gear itself to the politics of the 1980s.

Mr Eglin pledged his support to the new leader of the party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, because he would "put his team before himself, put principle before expediency" and because he shared the same set of values and cherished the same principles.

THE GOVERNMENT's yes-or-no answers to four simple questions would determine whether South Africans would face a future of negotiation or confrontation, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the new Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

C.T 327

In his first address as PFP leader Dr Slabbert pledged himself to do everything possible to promote a future of negotiation and spelt out the four questions which underlined the essential differences between the National Party and the opposition.

● Must whites alone decide on a constitution for South Africa — yes or no? If the government answered "yes", peaceful negotiations for constitutional change could be ruled out.

Dr Slabbert warned against confusing consultation with negotiation. Negotiation meant working towards genuine agreement between all groups, while consultation involved one group seeking advice that could be accepted or rejected.

While the PFP proposed constitutional negotiations at a national convention, the National Party offered its own proposals and urged others to help make them work.

"If all the groups in South Africa have not had a hand in drawing up the constitutional plan, there cannot be peaceful evolutionary development."

● Is the black man a citizen of South Africa, yes or no? If the government replied "no", South Africans could expect a future of conflict. The PFP accepted blacks as fellow citizens with whom a constitutional solution to the country's problems had to be found. The NP said to blacks: "My constitutional solution is that you are not a fellow citizen."

● Must the government use laws to force people to belong to racial or ethnic groups, yes or no? Laws such as the Population Registration Act, Mixed Marriatges Act, Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act controlled every aspect of people's lives on the basis of their race or colour.

Nothing did the country more harm internally or externally than the existence and effects of these laws. While NP policy was based on legally-enforced group membership, the PFP stood for a natural South African pluralism, based on voluntary association.

● Was it necessary for the government to use means such as detention without trial and house arrest to maintain law and order?

Such laws were a denial of the rule of law and the principle of *habeas corpus,* without which there could not be peaceful constitutional change.

The PFP did not believe that extraordinary security measures had to be ruled out, particularly in times of change. However, laws could not be devoid of justice, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said.

for SA

Mr Harry Schwarz

4/9/79

Political Correspondent

THE new Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday firmly ruled out partition as a constitutional solution for South Africa.

He came out strongly in favour of a form of patriotism which embraced all races in a common loyalty and rejected compulsory segregation or integration.

These were among the answers he had promised to the five questions posed by the outgoing leader, Mr Colin Eglin. They were interpreted as identifying the stresses within the PFP on aspects of policy direction.

Mr Eglin said the answers would help define the party's identity, a prerequisite for a clear image.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's reply on partition in particular is seen as an implicit rebuke for Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP MP for Yeoville, who has said in the past that he is on "a partition kick".

Mr Eglin's questions and Dr Slabbert's answers were:

Q: Deep down, does the PFP see itself as a non-racial party compelled by laws and circumstances to function in the white political field, or as a white political party prepared to co-operate with other race groups by essentially protecting white interests in a multiracial South Africa?

A: The PFP does not seek to protect other interests, but seeks to protect and promote the interests of all South Africans irrespective of race or ethnicity.

Q: Is the PFP prepared to face up to the consequences of the removal of discrimination, or is its attitude to the removal of discrimination a posture, while inwardly they prefer forms of enforced apartheid advocated by either the NRP or the NP?

A: Under no circumstances does the PFP wish to have forms of enforced apartheid as advocated by the NRP or NP. At the heart of our constitutional proposals lies the total rejection of compulsory segregation or integration.

Q: Do members of the PFP believe in the real sharing of power by all South Africans without discrimination on the grounds of race or colour, or is some form of partition on their hidden agenda?

A: There is a lot of debate about partition. The NP policy is one of inequitable partition. More equitable forms are being punted at the moment. But in no way can partition be seen as the constitutional solution proposed by the principles and policy of the PFP.

Q: Does the PFP believe that we are one South African nation comprising citizens belonging to various groups who share a common destiny, or does it see South Africa as a

4/9/79 CT 327

War declared on NRP

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG.—The battle between the Progressive Federal Party and New Republic Party would be a fight to the finish, the new Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Applause erupted from the 500 delegates and observers at the PFP's leadership congress here as he declared total war on the NRP, which, he said, had spurned all approaches for a sensible election arrangement between the two major opposition parties.

The spontaneous reaction of the packed congress reflected the sensitivity of the PFP to the danger of the NRP splitting the vote in the marginal Edenvale constituency and handing the seat back to the National Party.

With the heavy controversy which has surrounded the NRP's entry to the Edenvale struggle, delegates listened in silence to what seemed to be another PFP call for an election agreement. But the mood changed as Dr Slabbert said that as long as Mr Vause Raw led the NRP there could be no dealings between the two parties.

"I have no option but to say I would have wished it otherwise."

Referring to Mr Raw, he said: "But you have rejected every attempt from our part to reach such an agreement. We made such attempts not out of fear or timidity, but in the name of good commonsense. Each time you have ridiculed and rebuffed us. Now we have no choice but to say, so be it, we fight to the finish."

Dealing with the relationship between the two parties, he appealed to NRP members to join forces with the PFP to have strong and effective opposition.

"We all know that we must first win that struggle before we can become an alternative government, and no amount of bombastic tub-thumbing and exaggerated claims about winning 50 to 60 seats can disguise that fact."

"I say again, future generations will not forgive us in our country's hour of need if we were found squabbling like washerwomen at the village water pump."

collection of nations each with the right to separate self-determination?

A: The PFP does not see South Africa as a collection of nations, but as one plural society with a diversity of cultural and ethnic groups who share a common destiny.

Q: Does the PFP's concept of partiotism embrace all South Africans whether they are black or brown or white, or does it see partiotism in terms of a privileged white South Africa under pressure?

A: The PFP would be committing a fatal error if it saw patriotism in terms of a privileged white South Africa under pressure. The patriotism of the PFP embraces all South Africans and tries to engender a common loyalty to our country.

327

ANC leaflets spread in city

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

HUNDREDS of pamphlets promoting the ANC, Cubans, Dr Yusef Dadoo and Fidel Castro were spread in crowded streets in Johannesburg's city centre yesterday.

The pamphlets, printed by photostat machine, bore quotes of banned South African leaders and communist leaders on one side and photos of ANC fighters, Yusef Dadoo and Fidel Castro on the other side.

They were spread shortly before lunchtime on the corners of Hoek and Noord Streets, near the Johannesburg railway station and in front of The Star in Sauer Street.

But the pamphlets, which consisted of at least four varieties, were mostly ignored by the crowds of lunchtime workers and railway commuters.

As they lay spread among softdrink cans and waste paper, some were picked up by curious passers-by who walked away reading them.

It is believed the pamphlets were spread to celebrate the 70th birthday of Dr Yusef Dadoo, former member of the banned Indian National Congress.

Security Police said they were investigating.

Sapa reports from Berlin that Dr Dadoo, chairman of the banned South African Communist Party, was presented with the Karl Marx Order of the German Democratic Republic yesterday.

Boycott coal — Tutu

COPENHAGEN. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday urged all countries to halt imports of South African coal, even at the cost of the jobs of black workers.

Bishop Tutu described it as "disgraceful" for Denmark and other Western countries to buy South African coal and thus help prop up the South African Government economically.

The bishop spoke at a press conference during a four-day meeting organized here by the World Council of Churches.

Bishop Tutu, who has tried to discourage foreign investment in South Africa on the grounds that only the white minority benefits from them, said so many blacks were already jobless that he was "ready to risk the consequenses" of a world-wide boycott of South African coal.

"It is preferable to just letting things go on and on the way it is now," he said.

Bishop Tutu said the council recently received a renewed warning from the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, that "we are moving in dangerous waters".

● The chairman of the Christian League of Southern Africa, the Rev Fred Shaw, yesterday accused Bishop Tutu of "sentencing" South African blacks to starvation and unemployment.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, Mr Shaw challenged the bishop to be sincere in his call by accepting a 90 percent cut on his salary and that "the South African Council of Churches, which Bishop Tutu represents, reject all foreign subsidies".

"Bishop Tutu has shed all pretensions regarding the bishop's true desire for South Africa, which was not the ending of apartheid but turning South Africa into a socialist state. Bishop Tutu's call for a boycott of South Africa is tantamount to trying to destroy the system of free enterprise," he said.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he found Bishop Tutu's reported remarks "surprising and puzzling".

He said Bishop Tutu might have been misquoted and declined to comment before speaking to him.

The general director of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said economic pressure of the kind advocated by Bishop Tutu would not bring about political change in the short term.

The Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch, expressed disgust at the bishop's boycott demand.

Asked whether in the light of previous warnings to churchmen on civil disobedience, he contemplated any action against the bishop, he replied: "I am not prepared to comment on possible steps except that if Bishop Tutu is correctly reported, I am disgusted." — Sapa-AP

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*
POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 171] PRETORIA 7 SEPTEMBER 1979 [No. 6651

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2021 7 September 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. 2021 7 September 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 P79/58

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/7/36	*Gates of Fire*	Elwyn Chamberlain	(a)
P79/7/48	*Palaces of Desire*	Karen Alexander	(a)
P79/7/74	*Bloody Bounty (Bodie The Stalker No 2)*	Neil Hunter	(a)
P79/7/99	*Angels on the Point of a Pin*	Edwin Mullins	(a)
P79/7/127	*Don't be no Hero*	Leonard Harris	(a)
P79/7/132	*Brave and the Free, The*	Leslie Waller	(a)+(b)
P79/8/33	*Savage Season, The*	Mayo Loiseau Gray	(a)
P79/8/65	*Best of Bill Cosby, The*—WS 1798 (Grammofoonplaat/Grammophone record)	Bill Cosby	(b)
P79/8/122	*Giselle*—MF 629 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Edizioni Beatrice D'Este	(a)
P79/8/138	*Photography of the Female Form*—Set No 1 (Foto's/Photos)	Kohler/Bumleys, P.E.	(a)
P79/8/142	*Lido*	Printed in France	(a)
P79/8/105	*Private Nights (The Orpheas Series)*	Martin Henry	(a)
P79/8/127	*Passions Proud Captive*	Melissa Hepburne	(a)
P79/8/136	*New Africa News*—No 21, August 1979	New Africa News Collective, Australia	(e)
P79/8/139	*Black Allied Workers' Union (S.A.) Comments on: The Report of the (Wiehahn) Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation*—July 1979	Black Allied Workers' Union (S.A.)	(e)
P79/8/143	*Foto No 6*	Sigurd Olivier	(a)
P79/8/133	*Medu Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 1, First Quarter March 1979	Medu Art Ensemble, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)

No. 2022 7 September 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) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

No. 2022 7 September 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P78/6/204.....	*Seventh Avenue*.....	Norman Bogner.....	In SK./G.G. 2207 van/of 1/11/68 en/ and GK./ G.N. 1985 van/of 1/11/68.

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2021	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/58....	1	6651
2022	do.: Tersydestelling.....	2	6651

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of			
Government Notices			
2021	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/58.....	1	6651
2022	do.: Deleted.....	2	6651

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

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

SACC: Tutu had no mandate

C.T. 8/9/79 (327)

BISHOP Desmond Tutu was not speaking out of a South African Council of Churches mandate when he allegedly supported a general boycott of South African coal.

This was said last night by the senior vice-president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey. He said the SACC had not debated sanctions and had drawn up no official statement on them.

He was asked to comment at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Cape Town during discussion on a report on the SACC. He believed however, that Bishop Tutu, the general-secretary of the SACC, had not been reported entirely accurately.

He read a transcript of an interview in which the question: "Do you advise Denmark to stop buying coal in South Africa?" was asked. Bishop Tutu had replied: "Well, I find it rather disgraceful that Denmark is buying South African coal and increasing a dependence on South Africa.

"Whereas one would hope we could get South Africa having a weaker position in bargaining so that we could get this change as quickly as possible."

He was then asked whether there would not be "a lot" of black suffering (should coal not be bought). The Bishop had replied "They would suffer temporarily. It would be a suffering with a purpose. We would not be doing what is happening now where blacks are suffering, and it seems to be a suffering that is going to go on and on and on."

Reports from the South African Press Association and Associated Press said that Bishop Tutu had urged all countries to halt imports of South African coal even at the cost of the jobs of black workers.

Tutu hauled over coals — page 3

C.T. 8/9/79 (327)

Tutu hauled over coals

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, yesterday challenged the mandate of the SA Council of Churches' general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, to speak for the black workers on South Africa's coal mines.

He was commenting on a statement by the bishop at a press conference in Copenhagen this week in which he urged all countries to halt imports of South African coal "even if it meant black workers would lose their jobs".

In a statement released here, Mr Thebehali said: "The vast majority of us, whatever our political leanings, have no comfortable overseas benefactors to support us when the chips are down.

"I for one don't want to stand in line for a loaf of bread."

Mr Thebehali questioned Bishop Tutu's wisdom in using the Christian platform for what he termed "dangerous" statements.

"The heady atmosphere of Copenhagen is hardly the place to advocate cutting off South African coal purchases. Only recently, Denmark's largest association of power companies made it clear there was no alternative to South African coal if electricity prices were not to go up.

"The Danish Government certainly has no legal powers to enforce a trade boycott against South Africa. Must the Danish taxpayer also carry the can for Bishop Tutu's ideologies?"

If Bishop Tutu was correctly reported, he had lost his sense of the realities of both politics and economics, Mr Thebehali said. — Sapa

REVOLUTION!

It's the starkest South Africa has

By J C VIVIERS

REVOLUTION: A complete overthrow of the established government in any country or state by those who were previously subject to it; a forcible substitution of a new ruler or form of government. (The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

REVOLUTION: A great upheaval: a complete change: a radical change in government (Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary).

"The city erupted into an orgy of violence late on Friday, after two weeks of relative calm.

"After day-long running battles the streets were full of bloody charred bodies, the burning wrecks of cars, trucks, ambulances, and tanks. Hospitals appealed for blood." (Rand Daily Mail reports on the Khomeini revolt in Iran, 1978).

□ □ □

THE WARNINGS are the starkest ever. Revolution could lie ahead.

The difference now is that the warnings come not so much from those who seek power — as from those who hold it. And they come at a time when so many things seem rosy.

It is springtime. The price of gold leaps daily to new highs. House prices — the ordinary man's biggest asset — are booming.

Soweto 1976 is a bad but distant memory, even though nobody will say yet when we are going to see Mr Justice Cillie's report on what caused the riots. This week the spectre of those dark days receded even further in the happy dustclouds

The cold weather is over. The Info Scandal is almost over bar the revues. The price of eggs has been pegged; the price of bread is being subsidised. The writing is on the wall.

Where it has always been, of course, for those who cared to look. Except that now it is there officially, in the scrawl of P W Botha and Alwyn Schlebusch and Pik Botha, next to the fainter scribbles of the Buthelezis and Motlanas and Opposition politicians and the English Press that go back a lot further but say the same things ... only much more cautiously, lest those who put them there should be charged with incitement.

But what has happened since Mr J T Kruger, then Minister of Justice and Police, promised that peace in South Africa was assured, that the "back of the snake" of terrorism and insurrection had been broken?

What has happened since Nationalist ministers and leaders assured everybody that apartheid guaranteed racial peace in this country, and that it would lead us along a different road from those unhappy states to the north?

For ironically it is now apartheid, or at least aspects of it, that is getting the blame, however indirectly, for taking us so close to revolution. And from no less than the top says Mr Louis le Grange, who took over from Mr Kruger as Minister of Police.

He quoted some figures, at a National Party report-back meeting in Edenburg, to prove his point.

- In the past seven months 168 trials had taken place involving national security.
- There had been 17 cases of sabotage and six direct contacts with terrorists inside South Africa's borders in the past year.
- **Since New Year's Day no less than 317 people had been detained under security legislation.**
- More than 30 returned terrorists had been tracked down inside the Republic in the past year and 26 arms and ammunition dumps discovered. Some 300 hand-grenades, 31 000 machine-gun shells, 230kg explosives, 60 AK47 automatic rifles, 16 machineguns, 29 machine pistols, 32 automatic pistols and 21 other automatic weapons were found.

For obvious reasons Governments do not warn lightly of revolutions. It is too damaging to morale and confidence both internally and on the part of foreign investors.

Political observers who believe that the sudden spate of such warnings from official Government quarters form an orchestrated campaign speculate that it has a two-fold purpose.

The one is to soften up Mr Botha's followers for changes.

By posing the alternatives starkly, by being far more open than in the past about the depth of Black discontent, he seeks to stifle hardcore resistance before it can blossom.

The second is to prepare the country for greater security measures, including possible moves against the Press, and maybe greater military demands in order to carry out his reforms.

There can be little doubt that for the Government to hammer away at the theme of revolution as it is now doing the threat must be there — and far more seriously than has been admitted previously.

Mr Botha, observers point out, is after all in possession of information about security and the military threat that are denied to virtually everyone else in the country.

If he warns of revolution,

Biko payout funds frozen

THE R65 000 out-of-court settlement awarded to the Biko family for the death in detention of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko has been stopped.

Payment to the family was stopped after the trust fund bank account held by Mr Skun Chetty was frozen by the Transvaal Law Society.

Family members who tried to deposit the money in the family banking account were informed by the bank that the money was frozen and could not be claimed at this stage.

The settlement, made in July, awarded Biko's widow, Ntsiki, R30 000, his mother, Mrs Alice Biko, R13 000, elder son, Nkosinathi (8), R9 000, and Samora (3), R13 000.

The president of the Transvaal Law Society, Mr William Lane, confirmed that Mr Chetty's trust banking account had been frozen.

In a statement, Mr Lane said: "It is correct that certain payments by cheque to the Biko family were stopped as a result of the freezing of Mr Chetty's trust account.

"This freezing, which follows Mr Chetty's departure, was a very necessary procedure for the protection of all his creditors," Mr Lane said.

● Steve Biko

● Mrs Ntsiki Biko

Mr Chetty skipped the country last month and has been granted political asylum in Britain.

Mr Lane said all the matters were being investigated by the Law Soci- [illegible] added: "[illegible] Biko [illegible] need have no fear [illegible] they will not re- [illegible] ment of monies

SUNDAY POST Reporters

"If there are insufficient funds in the trust banking account, their claims will be dealt with by the Attorney's Fidelity Fund," he said.

[illegible] cannot be established [illegible] long it would take the Law Society to clear Mr Chetty's creditors before the family is paid either from the trust account or from the Fidelity Fund.

Although the money has been frozen, the family cheques have been accepted by the bank pending clearance of the creditors.

The settlement is the biggest to be paid to the family of a detainee who died in detention.

The R65 000 was payment without liability and cleared the way for the Biko family to institute criminal proceedings against those responsible for his death in detention in 1977.

Mrs Ntsiki Biko has already committed part of her share of the money to a national community project which still has to be determined.

Speaking from Botswana after having left South Africa, Mr Chetty said all his creditors would be paid.

The Cape Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1979

Who killed Richard Turner?

IT IS COMMON cause that numerous acts of right-wing urban terrorism have gone unpunished in South Africa. And it is noteworthy that the Cape Attorney-General, Mr Braam Lategan, has said he will ruthlessly apply the Terrorism Act against anyone who attacks democracy and free speech exercised within the ambit of the law.

The recent Cape Town case has run its course, and two men have been sentenced to terms in prison, with the judge commending the police for the way they handled the investigation. But the long list of other cases remains clearly in public memory. And two of these, the murder of Dr Richard Turner in January 1978 and the shots fired at the home of Mr Harold Strachan in March this year, were specifically mentioned in the Cape Town case. This brings forcibly home the fact that these disgraceful events have not yet led to any successful prosecution or conviction.

Dr Turner, it will be recalled, was shot down in cold blood when he went to answer the door at his Durban home, and Mr Strachan had shots fired at his home in Chapel Street, Durban, in the early hours of March 17 this year. The police have been unable to bring the attackers to book. Some oblique references to the Durban cases cropped up in the recent Cape Town case, and it is possible that these will prove useful to the Durban police. That remains to be seen. But, for the time being, it will be the earnest hope of all who believe in durable standards of peace and order that the authorities will move with resolution in the Durban and other cases in South Africa. Terrorism is a scourge that does not threaten only one section of society.

The Attorney-General of the Cape has set the tone, with his resolute statement about stamping out terrorism of whatever type it might be. It is now over to the police and the prosecuting authorities to show that they can get to the bottom of events which have disturbed not only those on the receiving end of this savage, cowardly and brutish behaviour, but which have also disturbed the fabric of peace and order in South Africa.

Turner killing: Durban police study evidence

C.T. 12/9/79

Staff Reporter

DURBAN DETECTIVES investigating the murder of Dr Richard Turner, the banned Natal University lecturer who was shot dead at his home in January last year, have followed up evidence heard at the terror trial of Beelders, Hack and Van der Westhuizen in their hunt for the killer.

Brigadier Arthar Ellingworth, Divisional CI Officer for the Western Cape, has confirmed that detectives from Durban have called on police in Cape Town "and all available information has been passed on to them".

Their inquiries also related to investigations into a shot fired at Mr Harold Strachan, a twice-banned art lecturer from Durban.

A white gunman fired a shot at Mr Strachan as he sat in the living room of his home in August last year. The bullet narrowly missed Mr Strachan's head.

Windhoek police investigating recent instances of right-wing terror in South West Africa Namibia have also contacted Cape Town police for "specific information" arising from police inquiries subsequent to the arrest of the three terror trial accused, police here confirmed.

They were due in Cape Town "soon" for detailed investigations.

The evidence which police have included in their Turner murder docket includes excerpts from a letter written by Beelders to a State witness, Mr Lister Midgley.

The letter was read to the court and Mr Midgley was questioned about a paragraph which read: "So now, what do you think of the political scene? The lull before the storm. Before it hits Cape Town. What do you think of the 'elimination squad'. Long overdue, I'd say. And it shall move country-wide. Just watch."

The letter was dated January 10, 1978 — just two days after Dr Turner was shot dead at his home.

The Cape Times spoke to General Kobus Visser, chief of the South African CID in Pretoria, who said all leads into the Turner killing "and other acts of terror" were being followed up and the public could be certain that police were "doing everything possible to find the culprits and bring them to justice".

327

'No Natal links' to right-wing group

STar 13/9/79

DURBAN. — Police here have at this stage, found no link between the activities of a right-wing group — members of which were recently convicted in a Cape Town court — and the killing last year of the banned Natal University lecturer, Dr Rick Turner.

Neither did the group appear to have been connected with the shootings at the Durban home of the twice-banned art lecturer, Mr Harold Strachan.

The head of police in Port Natal, Brigadier Ger Kruger, confirmed yesterday that members of the Durban Murder and Robbery squad and security police had travelled to Cape Town on routine follow-up investigations following the arrests of three men in connection with the shooting at the home of Mr Colin Eglin.

However, there did not appear to be a link between the Durban and Cape Town incidents. — Sapa

331

327

BC 'undergoing' big changes

CT, 13/9/79 (327)

Staff Reporter

THE black consciousness movement in South Africa was currently undergoing significant changes as it moved into the "next phase of the struggle for liberation", the president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Mr Auret van Heerden, told about 400 students at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

The meeting was organized by the UCT Students' Representative Council to mark the second anniversary of the death in detention of the founder of the black consciousness movement, Mr Steve Biko.

When black students, led by Mr Biko, withdrew from Nusas in 1969 because of "paternal liberalism", they had caused a crisis of relevance for white students. This had led to a re-evaluation of the role of white students in South Africa, which had resulted in a "sophisticated" class analysis of South African society.

Black consciousness had failed to attract significant grassroots support, as it was propagated mainly by black artists and intellectuals.

"Although black consciousness was viewed as the first stage in the struggle by its leaders, they never moved to the second. There were fundamental flaws in their analysis.

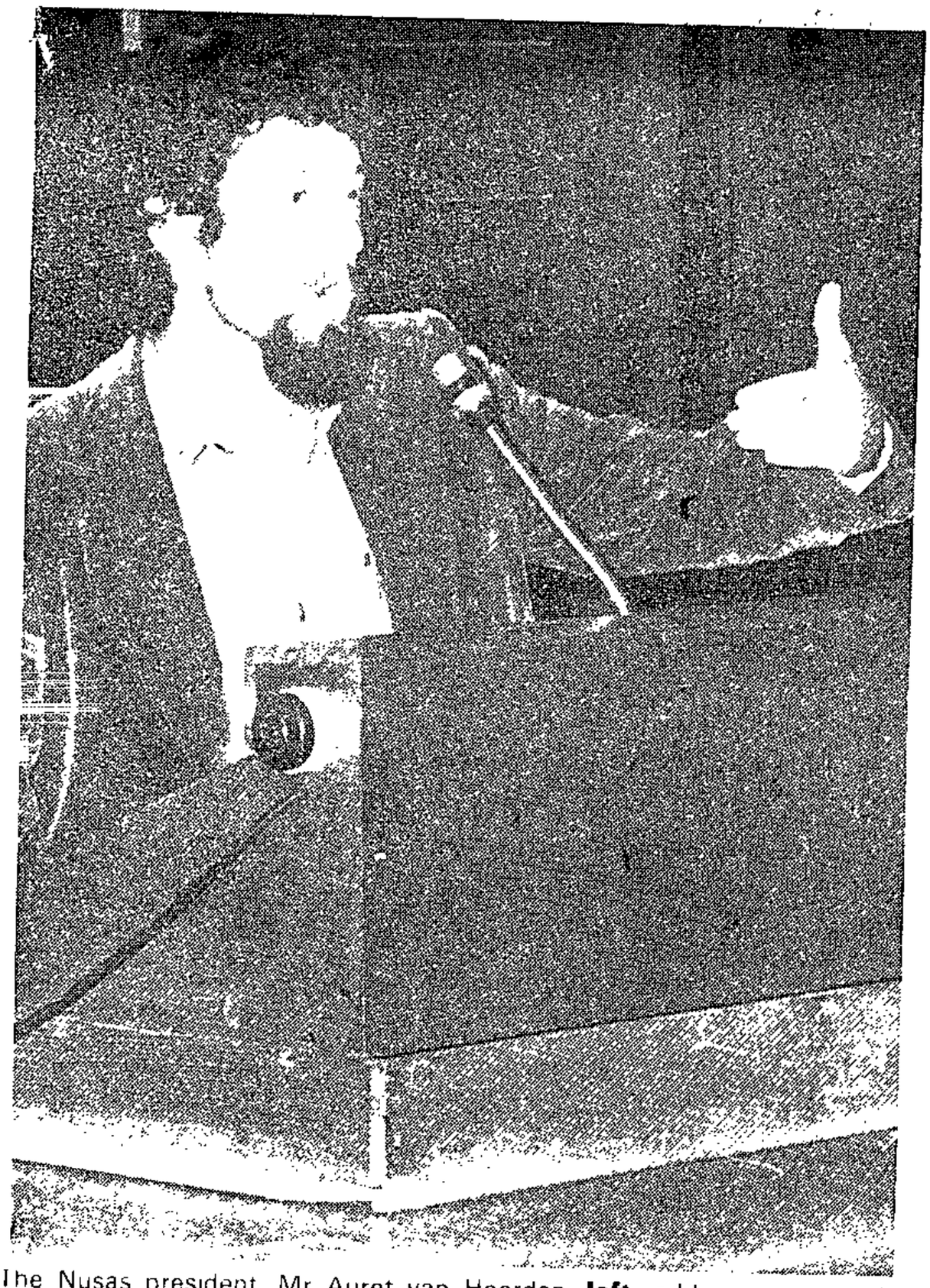
"Business interests are co-opting black consciousness' demands in such a way that they don't challenge the roots of the system, but rather underwrite them."

He said the Urban Foundation provided "a very sophisticated example of co-option" as it instilled hopes of material rewards rather than true liberation from oppression.

Mr Van Heerden said the role of multinationals and Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's, "total strategy" contributed to this process. Groups such as the Soweto Committee of Ten were susceptible to co-option.

They were confusing rather than clarifying the struggle for liberation by appealing for concessions on humanitarian grounds, while neglecting the importance of a sophisticated analysis of the oppression of South Africans.

While some black consciousness groups were easily co-optable by the State and capital concerns such as the Urban Foundation, a progressive group within the framework of black consciousness had begun to take hold. This group, initiated mainly by the now banned South African Students' Organization, "saw the need to move into an increasingly sophisticated class analysis of South Africa".



The Nusas president, Mr Auret van Heerden, **left,** addresses a meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday to mark the second anniversary of the death in detention of Mr Steve Biko. **Right:** The president of the Conservative Students' Alliance, Mr Bryan Hack, talks to University of Cape Town students yesterday for the first time since his terror trial acquittal.

Bryan Hack: 'I have nothing to hide'

Staff Reporter

CONSERVATIVE student leader Bryan Hack spoke to students of his terrorism trial ordeal for the first time yesterday, and told them he was free again because of "a very fair and just trial. Beelders and Van der Westhuizen got what they deserved."

He told more than 200 students that he had "nothing to hide" and felt it was his duty as an elected student office-bearer to answer the questions many of them still had about his role in the shooting at Mr Colin Eglin's Clifton home and his involvement with David Beelders and Arnold Van der Westhuizen, who were found guilty under the Terrorism Act and sentenced to 7½ years and six years respectively last week.

He described the trial and period of imprisonment as "an ordeal", and said that his acquittal was proof that he had not committed a crime.

On the night of the shooting at the Eglin home, he had acted "irresponsibly" by giving Van der Westhuizen his firearm and overturning flower pots on the Eglin's front stoep.

Now, back on campus as the leader of the Conservative Students' Alliance, he was "more than ever before" committed to the defence of civil liberties "because my experience after my arrest under security laws has brought me face to face with the awesome power that the executive of this country does have, and made me once more aware of the inherent potential abuses in the system."

He defended Mr Michael Morris, former security policeman who "spied" on campus during the mid-1960s and who has been granted admittance as a post-graduate student to UCT in spite of vociferous left-wing objection.

He denied that yesterday's meeting had been called to siphon off student interest from the meeting to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, which was held simultaneously on campus.

Thought for today

They can call you names. Swear at you. But you know you are not inferior. You made it in spite of an inferior education system. Stand proud. God created you in His image.

327

13/9/79

'Hope lies in reason'

DR DAVID OWEN

DR DAVID OWEN, former British Foreign Secretary, last night gave the annual Richard Feetham lecture on Academic Freedom. These are excerpts from his speech.

WE have came together to mark the 20th anniversary of the dedication, reaffirmed in this university every year since 1959, "that it is our duty to uphold the principle that a university is a place where men and women without regard to race and colour are welcome to join in the acquisition and advancement of knowledge and to continue faithfully to defend the ideal against all who have sought by legislative enactment to control the autonomy of the university."

MOURN

We also mourn today the second anniversary of the death on September 12. 1977 of Steve Biko, and remember with shame the circumstances of his dying.

Steve Biko's death vividly demonstrates in its inhumanity that there is nothing academic, remote or rarefied about Human Freedom in this country, the focus chosen by you students for your activity in 1979 and the subject of this address.

"Your Prime Minister has talked of a constellation of free and independent states in Southern Africa. I do not believe that while apartheid continues, South Africa has this choice of a constellation of states.

LINKED

"Of course there are many countries economically linked and to varying degrees dependant on your economy. Of course that factor is a constraint on their words and actions as well as the West's. But none of your neighbours, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana or even further afield Malawi have shown any intention of joining such a constellation.

"Indeed they have been prepared to make conomic sacrifices to remain free. If Zimbabwe and Namibia do not achieve international recognition, South Africa may suck them into some form of dependant constellation with the existing homelands.

"But even this is doubtful. The internal leaders of the two would realise that joining such a constellation would hinder international recognition.

"End apartheid, find a negotiated solution which the majority of South African black and white can support. Then a constellation of Southern African states could become not only a reality but a welcome development of mutual benefit.

SUSPECT

I suspect there are considerable divergences of opinion on the exact form such change should take and on the pace at which it should, or could, be introduced.

"I am a radical reformist, not a gradualist. over dismantling apartheid, believing that change must be rapid now.

"History shows that evolutionary change has frequently been marked and even accelerated by violence.

"To avert violence we must exert the will, the courage and the leadership to anticipate events, to act decisively and boldly now rather than be forced to react in the midst of violence. Hope still lies, in the words of Senator Robert Kennedy in this same lecture in 1966, 'in the most fragile and the most powerful of human gifts, the gift of reason'.

"One of the distinctive hallmarks of those who espouse a radical democratic philosophy, whether liberal socialist or liberal conservative, is that they champion reasoned change, eschew violent revolution and welcome, not merely accept, diversity of opinion.

"To devise a strategy of reform which will bring about peaceful change in South Africa is going to be a massive task requiring every political skill and every human ingenuity. It involves the knitting together of both the politics of power and the politics of protest.

"It necessitates studying and understanding why the most strident adherents of apartheid resist any change.

BLACK

"Many black South Africans see the private enterprise system itself as inextricably linked with apartheid and oppose them both. People with the same resolve to see the end of apartheid can hold diametrically different views both on the historic role of private enterprise and the desirability in Africa or elsewhere of maintaining unchanged a system which does not derive from the majority's own cultural background.

"But it would be indefensible for any group in or outside South Africa to make the maintenance unchanged, or the total overthrow of the private enterprise system, a precondition for the ending of apartheid.

"There are facts and conflicting arguments which have to be faced up to in any discussion about external economic pressure. The black community benefits economically from a high level of foreign investment and faster growth, but the benefit has been, and it looks as if it will continue, disproportionately shared between black and white.

"I am a gradualist about applying economic pressure on South Africa and have been attacked for this cautious attitude both within and outside your country.

"Were economic sanc- deeply, they could indirectly risk precipitating violence on a scale which would stimulate a reaction which would block reformist change. I have never been prepared to exclude the application of economic sanctions as a method of peaceful pressure.

Only if apartheid is seen to be dismantled will Britain, France and the United States have the political justification to resist calls for economic sanctions.

ARGUED

"It is argued by some in South Africa that none of this matters, sanctions are coming anyhow, that the arms embargo can be overcome by indigenous manufacture.

All this is in part true, but each time the adaptation will be undertaken at a price and your unemployment is a cause for concern.

"On any objective analysis of existing trends and in the absence of any major change of policy inside South Africa, taking the timescale of the next 10 years, economic pressure will become a major factor to be reckoned with and could develop in ways that no one could lightly dismiss.

Perhaps the most alarming repercussion of the death of Steve Biko was the instinctive reaction to curb Press Freedom; it surfaced again over Mr Eschel Rhoodie's allegations. It is a strength and a source of hope that I and others can criticise your Government here in South Africa.

Such is the strength of feeling about apartheid that if a South African government were to restrict Press Freedom further, then the three Western Security Council powers would find it impossible to modify or block UN resolutions in order to promote a course calculated to encourage reform.

Wasa chief says detentions a sign of the rule of fear

By Thami Mazwai

MORE than 400 people attended an emotional Steve Biko memorial service at the Orlando YMCA in Soweto last night.

The service, organised by the Southern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa, was the first in the Transvaal since Biko died in 1977.

Biko, then honorary president of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, died in detention on September 12. An inquest found that nobody could be held responsible for his death.

His family was recently given a settlement of R65 000 by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange. But he did not agree liability for his death.

Attempts to hold a commemoration service last year were snuffed out when several prominent figures of the black consciousness movement were held. The only other services were in Cape Town.

There was spontaneous applause when it was announced that Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was in the audience. Amid shouts, he was described as one of the "bravest sons of Africa" for his statement in Denmark.

Speakers included Mrs Leah Tutu, wife of Bishop Tutu; Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa; Tom Manthata, member of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Father Tebogo Moselane, the guest speaker; Father Lebamang Sebidi, leading black theologian, and Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee.

In his opening address, Mr Sisulu warned that the Government could do whatever it could, even with the support of a giant military machine, but it would never turn the tide. He described detentions as signs of the rule of fear the Government was caught in.

He said it was strange that there had been Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions, but there had never been a commission into deaths in detention. The Cillie commission had also not yet made its findings known.

He remarked that in areas of life and death there were no commissions though in other avenues commissions of inquiries were instituted.

Mr Sisulu charged that when a Biko falls, another one just as strong will emerge. "The death of a messenger did not destroy the message," he said.

327

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation straight line. A 25% initial tax purposes, wear and tear be balance. Tax rates were 40% and taxable income amounted to respectively, for the financial and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred of the plant at 31.12.19.7, a
   a) deferral method
   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will income statement for the year assuming
   a) deferral method
   b) liability method
   (assume there are no timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be of an extraordinary gain on company, amounting to R70 000 in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. ch deductible loss, which can be income from other sources of income statement assuming the

5. Further to Note 4, assume no profit before depreciation o

   Draw up the income statement under a) liability method
   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains

Post 14/9/79 (327)

Salute at Biko service

Part of the 400 strong crowd that attended the Biko memorial service at the Orlando YMCA on Wednesday night raise clenched fists as a sign of solidarity.

The service was organised by the Southern Transvaal region of the Writers Association of South Africa.

Speakers at the service included Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa; Mrs Leah Tutu, wife of Bishop Tutu and Tom Manthata, a member of the Committee of Ten.

...and UN remembers, too

NEW YORK, — The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid on Wednesday paid tribute to Steve Biko on the second anniversary of the black leader's death in police detention.

The committee's chairman, Rakporode Clark of Nigeria, said Mr Biko was "assassinated" at the age of 30 "for his convictions and for his uncompromising stand against apartheid, and for egalitarian and non-racial society in South Africa."

The Committee called for worldwide assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa so that they can fulfill the cherished dream of Steve Biko and other martyrs for freedom and justice."

ANC pamphlets litter Venda Stadium

(327) 14/9/79 Post

By Mathatha Tsedu

THE Venda Independence Stadium, the scene of the "handover of full sovereignity" by South Africa to chief Patrick Mphephu on Wednesday evening, was yesterday morning strewn with pamphlets denouncing the homeland's independence.

The pamphlets, which are produced by the banned African National Congress (ANC), were probably distributed on Wednesday evening when thousands of people, and a large number of police, attended the granting of independence to Venda.

Unconfirmed reports yesterday said two young boys were detained by police while distributing the highly critical pamphlets. The pamphlets indicate that they are distributed by the ANC and can therefore not be quoted.

Security police in Sibasa could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Meanwhile 64 unnamed ports of entry have been established between South Africa and the new Republic of Venda, according to a Press release made jointly by the Pretoria and Venda authorities.

The release says reference books will serve as travel documents for Venda citizens in transit through South Africa. There will be no visas for travels by citizens of the two states.

Foreigners resident elsewhere than in South Africa must apply for visas. There will, however, be no passport control post or passport control officers at the declared ports of entry.

Venda citizens resident or employed in South Africa should obtain valid travel documents not later than two years from yesterday.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*
POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 171] PRETORIA 14 SEPTEMBER 1979 [No. 6662

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2106 14 September 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. 2106 14 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committe 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 P79/59

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/7/77	*Fire and The Rope, The*	Alison York	(a)
P79/7/85	1407 *Broadway*	Joel Gross	(a)
P79/8/34	*Dancer From The Dance*	Andrew Holleran	(a)+(b)
P79/8/35	*Sleeps Six and other Stories*	Frederic Raphael	(a)
P79/8/37	*Red Hills, The (Crow 1)*	James W. Marvin	(a)+(b)
P79/8/106	*Secret Journals of Jeremy, The (The Orpheus Series)*	Jeremy Bradford	(a)
P79/8/112	*Grass Lovers, The*	Richard Reynolds	(a)
P79/9/20	*Ferobrake*—August 1979–Januarie 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Printed by Group Editors, Natal	(a)
P79/9/22	*World Beauty (Speelkaarte/Playing Cards)*	Made in British C.C. Hong Kong	(a)
P79/8/40	*Joseph*	Julian Rathbone	(a)
P79/8/126	*Passion's Sweet Sacrifice*	Melissa Hepburne	(a)
P79/9/1	*Documents and Information*—No 37/1979, No 38/1979	Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)
P79/9/2	*UNB News*—Vol 3—79	MSRC of the University of Natal (Black Section), Congella	(e)
P79/9/11	*Burnout*	Jack W. Thomas	(a)
P79/9/12	*November . . . December*	George Bower	(a)+(b)
P79/9/13	*Evil That Men Do, The*	R. Lance Hill	(a)
P79/9/19	*Droë Wit Seisoen, 'n*	André P. Brink	(e)
P79/8/61	*Dry White Season, A*	André P. Brink	(e)
P79/8/109	*Contest, The*	Mort Weisinger	(a)
P79/8/108	*Blow My Mind*	Rod Gray	(a)

No. 2108 14 September 1979

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE(S) ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde 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. 2108 14 September 1979

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION(S) 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 hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/8/131.....	*Caribbean Kill (The Executioner*—No 10)....	Don Pendleton.....	In SK./G.G. 4279 van/of 17/5/74 in GK./G.N. 858 van/of 17/5/74.
P79/8/132.....	*Trusted Like The Fox*.....	James Hadley Chase.....	In SK./G.G. 5730 van/of 17/8/56 in GK./G.N. 1510 van/of 31/7/56 en/and in SK./G.G. 2688 van/of 24/4/70 in GK./G.N. 633 van/of 24/4/70.

No. 2109 14 September 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

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

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (e) tersyde gestel.

In Goewermentskennisgewing 895 van 27 April 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6411 van 27 April 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/3/191 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2109 14 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

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

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) and (e).

In Government Notice 895 of 27 April 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6411 of 27 April 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/3/191:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/3/191.....	*Plutonium*.....	Vic Mayhew.....	(b)

No. 2110 14 September 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 bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan kinders [illegible] die onderdomsgroep van twee tot 10 jaar vertoon [illegible]

[illegible] aangebring moet word.

No. 2110 14 September 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 10 years; and

(b) that certain excisions be made.

Rolprent en Lokprent Film and Trailer	Vertoëmaker Representer
[illegible]	Slot-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd

No. 2112 14 September 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1273 van 15 Junie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6493 van 15 Junie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/6/3 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2112 14 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1273 of 15 June 1979, in *Government Gazette* 6493 of 15 June 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/6/3:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/6/3.....	*Whatever has Caused Men to Flee Their Respective Homes and Countries, They are in a State of Desparate Need* (Plakkaat/Poster)	AACC Refugee Department.....	(e)

No. 2107 14 September 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. 2107 14 September 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)
P79/6/51.....	*Socialist Thought and Practice*—Vol XIX, No 3, March 1979	NIRO "Komunist", Beograd.....	(e)
P79/6/54.....	*One Thousand Days of Revolution (Marxism-Leninism and Our Time)*	Peace and Socialism, International Publishers, Prague	(e)
P79/6/64.....	*Forced Labour in Colonial Africa*.....	A. T. Nzula, I. I. Potekhim and A. Z. Zusmanovich	(e)
P79/6/79.....	*Socialism: Theory and Practice*—6 (71), June 1979	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House.....	(e)
P79/6/83.....	*Heroes of Today, Martyrs of Yesterday* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/6/88.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 22, May–June 1979	International Defence & Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P79/6/89.....	*Sechaba*—March 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P79/6/110.....	*Memoirs of an Ex-Prom Queen*.....	Alix Kates Shulman.....	(a)+(b)
P79/6/127.....	*Kontakt*—No 2, 1979.....	Free German Youth, DDR, East Berlin.....	(e)
P79/6/128.....	*Sechaba*—May 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P79/6/156.....	*Africa Today*—Vol 26, No 1, 1st Quarter 1979	Africa Today Associates, Colorado.....	(e)
P79/7/9.....	*Review of International Affairs*—Vol XXX, No 698, May 5, 1979; Vol XXX, Special Issue, May 1979	Jugoslovenska Stvarnost, Yugoslavia.....	(e)
P79/7/25.....	*Children are Dying for Change in Southern Africa* (Plakkaat/Poster)	International University Exchange Fund, Genève	(e)
P79/7/27.....	*World Federation of Democratic Youth:* Statement—No 40 D	WFDY, Budapest.....	(e)
P79/7/38.....	*Women of the Whole World*—No 2, 1979.....	Women of the Whole World, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/7/39.....	*PCR Information: Namibia Recent Developments*—No 2, 1979	World Council of Churches, Geneva.....	(e)
P79/7/60.....	*Solomon Mahlangu: Hero of South African Revolutionary Struggle*	The World Peace Council in Cooperation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid	(e)
P79/7/62.....	*Marxist Economics for Socialists: A Critique of Reformism*	John Harrison.....	(e)
P79/7/63.....	*Bulletin Information from the GDR*—Nr 5, BI 1979	Panorama DDR, Berlin.....	(e)
P79/7/64.....	*Artikel Kommentare*—9-IV-72/2.2.....	Panorama DDR, Oos-Berlin.....	(e)
P79/7/104.....	*Revolutionary Potential of the Working Class, The*	Ernest Mandel & George Novack.....	(e)
P76/8/192.....	*In the Fog of the Season's End*.....	Alex La Guma.....	(e)
P79/7/65.....	*Weekly News Briefing*—Vol Three, Issue No 24, June 1979	ANC (SA), London.....	(e)
P79/7/86.....	*I African National Congress Izisela Abantu lindaba*...(Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress of South Africa....	(e)
P79/7/139.....	*For the Serviceman*.....	Wyndham Publications Ltd., London.....	(a)

No. 2111 14 September 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

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

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a), (b) en (e) tersyde gestel.

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2294 van 17 November 1978 in *Staatskoerant* 6216 van 17 November 1978 vervang die inskrywing P78/5/59 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2111 14 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

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

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a), (b) and (e).

In Government Notice 2294 of 17 November 1978 in *Government Gazette* 6216 of 17 November 1978 substitute the following entry for entry P78/5/59:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/5/59.....	*Donderdag of Woensdag*.....	John Miles.....	(b)

No. 2128 14 September 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 September 1979 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissings op 12 September 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (c) 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:

Inskrywingsno.—P79/8/61.
Publikasie.—Dry White Season, A.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Andre P. Brink.

Inskrywingsno.—P79/9/19.
Publikasie.—Droë Wit Seisoen, 'n
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Andre P. Brink.

No. 2128 14 September 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 13 September 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decisions on 12 September 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (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:

Entry No.—P79/8/61.
Publication.—Dry White Season, A.
Author or producer.—Andre P. Brink.

Entry No.—P79/9/19.
Publication.—Droë Wit Seisoen, 'n.
Author or producer.—Andre P. Brink.

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2106	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/59....	1	6662
2107	do.: Verbod op besit.....	3	6662
2108	do.: Tersydestelling.....	2	6662
2109	do.: Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe	2	6662
2110	do.: Rolprent.....	2	6662
2111	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	4	6662
2112	do.: do.....	3	6662
2128	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl.....	4	6662

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of			
Government Notices			
2106	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/59.....	1	6662
2107	do.: Prohibition on possession.....	3	6662
2108	do.: Setting aside.....	2	6662
2109	do.: Undesirable publications or objects..	2	6662
2110	do.: Film.....	2	6662
2111	do.: Correction notice.....	4	6662
2112	do.: do.....	3	6662
2128	Publications Act (42/1974): Representations in respect of appeal.....	4	6662

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

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

More take exile trail than ever before

5/9/79 SUNDAY POST Correspondent 327 Post

MORE South Africans than ever before are leaving the country for Swaziland where there are believed to be about 5 000 refugees and more coming in every week.

Many head off "somewhere up north" under the wing of the African National Congress (ANC) where they are educated and undergo military training.

They are mainly young students who fear arrest by the South African security police or who have become disillusioned with the state of resistance and opposition within the country.

Mr Godfrey Sibiti, the representative in Swaziland of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, told a **SUNDAY POST** correspondent that refugees were moving into camps in Swaziland every week.

Mr Sibiti confirmed reports that the United Nations had granted R4 500 in aid to the refugees for home and agricultural improvement schemes.

He also said a school costing R800 000 had just been completed for refugee children.

The refugees include many Soweto students who fled after the 1976 uprising, black students, and a few exiles from Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Money provided by the UN is being used in schemes in the camps to improve homes — which used to look like squatter shacks.

More of the money is being used to launch agricultural schemes and projects in the areas, according to Mr Sibiti.

Mr Sibiti declined to give the specific locations of the camps, but it is understood most are to be found in the foothills of the Lebombo Mountains.

Refugees in Swaziland have long been regarded a problem by the country's government, but now additional aid from the UN is expected to relieve this.

The bulk of the money will be used in the on-going feeding and development programmes.

"There are more coming all the time now," said Mr Sibiti.

Most of the refugees in the area are the Mngomezulu people who fled Kwa/ulu in the wake of a chieftancy feud.

In 1975 their leader, Chief Ntunja, crossed the border and thousands of his followers later joined him.

The chief said he left South Africa "under pressure" because, he alleges, it was the South African authorities that deposed him.

18/9/79 Star 327

I am not courting a charge—Andre Brink

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Professor Andre Brink, whose latest novel "A Dry White Season" has been banned today dismissed as "totally far-fetched" reports that he was challenging the Minister of Police to charge him.

He said: "This is fairly typical of the way some of the Afrikaans newspapers report things."

Professor Brink was responding to South African reports on his BBC interview last night.

"What I said — and I went to great lengths to emphasise this — was that if they wanted to go ahead with a prosecution under the Police Act, I would welcome the opportunity to air certain facts in open court. But I also went out of the way to emphasise that there was little chance of that getting beyond the stage of a threat.

"There are quite a number of the facts on which I drew for the book which I would like to expose in court.

"I'm not so sure that they (the South African authorities) would like to have them exposed."

Mr Brink said he found the whole situation over the book rather ironical.

"It is an exquisite 'Catch 22' situation," he said. "The essential situation of the book is the operation and methods adopted by the Security Police against a man who tries to bring to light some facts which they insist are lies, but which are in fact truth.

"In terms of the law, (the authorities) would argue that they wanted to bring the prosecution against the book because they would say the book was based on lies.

"But if they did bring a prosecution, the very prosecution itself would prove the veracity of the book.

"If, on the other hand, they don't bring a prosecution, suggesting that the book is true, then the truth of the book would force them to bring a prosecution."

He said every incident in the book was based on fact.

Police move on Brink book angers writers

327

18/9/79

JOHANNESBURG — Afrikaans academics and writers have reacted angrily to the possible prosecution of Andre Brink, of Rhodes University, whose latest novel, 'n Droë Wit Seison, was banned last week.

Police are investigating the contents of the novel — which relate the story of a black man who dies in SAP custody — with a view to possible prosuection.

Brigadier Johann Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, said police were conducting a routine investigation into the contents of the book. He declined to comment further.

And the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis Le Grange, said when all facts had been cosidered it would be decided whether Brink would be prosecuted or not.

"I have not yet read the book but I will acquaint myself with the full facts of the matter."

The prosecution would be in terms of the amended Police Act which makes it an offence to publish untrue information about police activities without reasonable grounds and proof for believing that such actions are true.

Nadine Gordimer, whose latest novel, The Burger's Daughter, has been banned, said: "They didn't prosecute me; I hope they don't prosecute Andre. This latest move is an indication of the new threats we try to work under here. Our position is getting more and more dangerous. It's an apalling threat."

Afrikaans novelist, Etienne Leroux, said: "I was scared of something like this happening. If Andre is prosecuted it will put other writers in a difficult position. Fiction belongs to a different world. It is separate from reality."

Professor Ernst van Heerden, head of the department of Afrikaans at Wits University, said: "I hope and want to believe that nothing will come of this prosecution. If it comes through, it will herald the final nail in the coffin of Afrikaans literature."

Novelist Jan Rable said: "I am not sure about this police action, but I say one thing . . . Lammie Snyman (head of the Censorship Board) must go. We have an undying hatred of the censorship system in this country."

John Miles, senior lecturer in Afrikaans at Wits, said: "The police will make themselves look ridiculous if they prosecute." — DDC.

Rightwing terror

Govt toughens up on violent vigilantes

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Government is taking a tougher line against Rightwing vigilantes who use violence and other illegal methods to try and intimidate their Leftwing opponents.

In three separate cases in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban this year, 17 people have been accused of acts of intimidation and the far Rightwing National Front appears to have collapsed when its leader left the country after police inquiries.

The new approach may have been adopted after a number of incidents in South West Africa, where Rightwing activists seemed to be taking the law into their own hands.

It is possible the Government feared a similar development in South Africa.

It may also have been taken because the Government feared some reactionary elements would start taking action as it introduced changes in policy which were opposed by more conservative elements.

Whatever the reason, it is clear the Government is no longer taking as sott a line on vigilante groups on the Right as it appeared to do earlier.

Up until the end of last year, there had been something like 1 600 unsolved crimes of urban terrorism against opponents of the Government.

By the end of 1978, only two people had been brought to court.

The campaign of terror began in the 1960s with threats, intimidation and damage to property.

Since then it has escalated into bomb attacks, shootings and finally, with the death of Dr Rick Turner, into murder.

There were some horrifying incidents. In 1972, for example, a cat belonging to the banned Methodist minister and former leader of the University Christian Movement, Dr Basil Moore, was found mutilated and skinned on the doorstep of his Johannesburg home.

The cat, which had a blue ribbon around its neck, was deliberately placed there. It was his retarded child's pet.

Another child of a political opponent to be victimised was Mary Woods, five-year-old daughter of the banned former editor of the East London Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods.

A T-shirt sent in the post was impregnated with skin-irritant which hurt the child when she tried on the shirt.

Various leading opponents of the Government have had shots fired at their homes.

They include Mrs Helen Joseph, the first women to be placed under house arrest. Her home has been shot at a number of times.

Other victims were the twice-banned Durban art lecturer Mr Harold Strachan, the former director of the banned Christian Institute in the Western Cape, the Rev Theo Kotze, the formerly banned non-racial swimming leader, Mr Morgan Naidoo, the secretary of the South Africa Council of Sport, Mr M N Pather, the banned sociologist, Mrs Fatima Meer, the now-exiled lawyer Mr Joel Carlson and Mr Woods.

Finally, in January last year Dr Turner was gunned down in front of his two young daughters in Durban.

His death, which is still unsolved by the police, followed five years of terror while he was banned.

Other methods used by Rightwing urban terrorists have included bomb attacks, such as the one which gutted the home of the former University of Cape Town and Nusas student leader, Mr Geoff Budlender, the three thrown at the home of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Dennis Hurley, two thrown at the home of Dr Tim Wilson, son-in-law of Braam Fisher, and one each at the homes of Mr Percy Qobaza, the editor of Post, Witwatersrand University student leader Mr Max Price, and the parents of the banned Neville and Jeanette Curtis.

During all this, the police only managed to bring two people to trail in Cape Town.

It was initially alleged that they were members of the infamous Scorpio gang, but this was dropped by the State during the case and no finding was made on the issue.

Even when Mr Donald Card, a former security policeman who is now mayor of East London, named a former colleague as having smashed the windscreen of Dr Allan Paton's car in the Eastern Cape, no charge was brought.

The campaign even extended to the Progressive Federal Party, which had gas bombs thrown at public meetings, wreaths delivered to two of its MPs — Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine — a provincial candidate attacked twice and numerous poison pen letters as well as threatening phone calls

Dr Paton himself wrote in 1975 that it should be noted that all public and militant opponents of the Goverment were liable to receive special attention from self-appointed custodians "spewing out fire against these permissive, communistic, morale-sapping subversives under the cloak of sanctimony".

He added that although those offering militant opposition found every movement, every meeting and every journey known to the security police, the thugs who fired bullets, damaged property and made threats to lives "are never discovered".

That has begun to change, for sure.

The murderers of Dr Turner have not been brought to court, nor have the people who fired shots at the home of the 73-year-old Mrs Joseph, and nor those responsible for the petrol bombs and parcel bombs, but it has begun to change.

Mr David Beelders and Mr Arnold van der Westhuizen have been sent to jail for an effective seven and a half and six years after being convicted under the Terrorism Act. They were charged after the shooting of bullets at the flat of the former leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin in June.

And then 10 men were found guilty of crimen injuria and malicious damage to property after tarring and feathering Professor Floors van Jaarsveld, a well-known Afrikaner academic, at the University of South Africa earlier in the year.

In February, Mr Jack Noble, secretary of another Rightwing organisation, the National Front, left the country after he had been questioned by Security Police.

The then chairman of the organisation, Mr Ray Hill, was also questioned by Security Police.

A visa application by the National Front's extremist leader in Britain, Mr John Tyndall, was refused in February after the then Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, described him as "a leading fascist".

In March, a Durban man was charged with maliciously attemting to kill Mr Strachan, his wife and son. He was acquitted.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 4c AVB 20c PRICE + 4c GST

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

POSVRY · POST FREE

No. 171] PRETORIA, 21 SEPTEMBER 1979 [No. 6677

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2178 21 September 1979

INGEVOLGE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2)(b)

Op 17 September 1979 het die Direkteur van Publikasies, onder artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl angeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die film "The Wanderers". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X 114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2178 21 September 1979

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 17 September 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 Wanderers". 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 X 114, 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
8[illegible]	*The Wanderers*	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd

No. 2179 21 September 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

(a) besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewenslik is; en

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie oorgewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) terzyde gestel.

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2540 van 9 Desember 1977, in *Staatskoerant* 5824 van 9 Desember 1977, vervang die inskrywing P77/4/81 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2179 21 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

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

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e).

In Government Notice 2540 of 9 December 1977, in *Government Gazette* 5824 of 9 December 1977, substitute the following entry for entry P77/4/81:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P77/4/81.....	*Riot Police and the Suppression of Truth, The*—11 April 1977 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Rev. D. Russell, Woodstock

No. 2176 21 September 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 besluit dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

No. 2176 21 September 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 P79/60

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/4/26	*Eve* WG 2342 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Mati Klarwein	(a)
P79/4/26	*Gestes de Danse* No 1—5569 (Plakkaat/Poster)	David Hamilton	(a)
P79/4/26	*Dance Explosion* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Unknown	(a)
P79/4/26	*Indian Girl*—5528 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Leidmann	(a)
P79/8/1	*Valiantad de Vivir, La* (d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag ISBN 84-01-37029-9 ongewens is/i.e. on the ground that the cover ISBN 84-01-37029-9 is undesirable)	V. Blasco Ibáñez	(a)
P79/8/14	*Diccionario Del Pasota*	Yale & Julen Sordo	(a)+(e)
P79/8/86	*Bed of Strangers*	Lee Raintree & Anthony Wilson	(a)+(b)
P79/8/111	*French Orgasm, The*	Nick Reynolds	(a)
P79/9/32	*Politics and Economics of The Transition Period, The*	Nikolai I. Bukharin	(e)
P79/9/44	*Nuw*—No 7, August 1979	SRG, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	(e)
P79/9/45	*Capital and Class*—No 2, Summer 1977; No 4, Spring 1978	Conference of Socialist Economists, London	(e)
P79/9/46	*House of Hunger, The* (African Writers Series 207)	Dambudzo Marechera	(a)+(b)
P79/9/49	*New Dawn*—No 2, February 1979; No 3, March 1979; No 6, June 1979	New Dawn, Moscow	(e)
P79/9/76	*Thomson Publications SA (Pty) Ltd* (Foto/Photograph)	Thomson Publications SA (Pty) Ltd	(a)
P79/9/18	*Soweto, Das Ich Liebe* (d.i. vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "The Soweto I Love" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is/i.e. translation in Germany of original title "The Soweto I Love" which was previously found to be undesirable)	Sipho Sepamla	(e)

No. 2177 21 September 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasie het kragtens artikel 13 (6) (A) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, besluit dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie en die volgende voorwaarde opgelê: Die publikasie mag nie met die inhoud van die binneblaaie sigbaar ten toon gestel word nie.

No. 2177 21 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (6) (A) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, and has imposed the following condition: The publication may not be displayed with the contents of any of the inside pages visible.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P79/7/12	*Your Body*	Anthony Harris

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2176	Wet op Publikasies (43/1974) Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/60	2	6677
2177	do.: do.	2	6677
2178	do.: Vertoë	1	6677
2179	do.: Tersydestelling	1	6677

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2176	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/60	2	6677
2177	do.: do.	2	6677
2178	do.: Representations	1	6677
2179	do.: Setting aside	1	6677

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

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

DD. 22/9/79 (236)

Church man deported

EAST LONDON — A South African who left on an exit permit 15 years ago and returned to Transkei earlier this year, has been deported after having lived 77 days in his new state.

He is Dr Mxolisi Ntlabati, who left on an exit permit after being acquitted on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act and returned to Transkei to take up a church post.

The former assistant to the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa said he did not know what his future was as a "stateless" person and described a series of events that finally led to his deportation after a wrangle at the border post between South Africa and Transkei.

Yesterday an under secretary in the Department of Interior in Pretoria, Mr A. B. le Roux, refused to comment on the matter.

"We do not discuss deportations," he said. "This is an official matter and our department will not discuss it with the press."

Transkei's Minister of Interior, Mr H. Pamla, confirmed he had signed the deportation order.

Dr Ntlabati said his troubles started on August 17 when he claims he was assaulted by five white men at an hotel in Umtata. He suffered a broken jaw, a badly cut lip and lost a few teeth.

"I was disgusted to find that after I identified my assailants to the police, no arrests were made. I decided to take the matter with the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He claims Chief Kaiser ordered the police to act on the matter.

Chief Kaiser was not available for comment yesterday.

A man was later charged with assault but the charges were dropped after he appeared in court.

Dr Ntlabati said after only one man had been arrested, he again called on Chief Kaiser who again ordered that the police act on the matter.

"But really what happened was that I was detained," Dr Ntlabati said and described his month in detention and how two alleged attempts to deport him had failed.

"When the case against the man arrested was adjourned to September 4, I wrote to the chief of the Security Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, and asked him if I could go to court. I did not receive a reply and when the case had been postponed to September 12, I again wrote to Col Ngceba and asked if I could go to court. I received no reply."

The charges against the accused man were then dropped.

Dr Ntlabati yesterday contested evidence given to the court that he already had been deported when the case was heard.

"The fact is that while that case was on, I was in detention."

He also questioned how Mr Pamla could have made a press statement on August 28 that he had been deported while he was still in detention.

But yesterday Mr Pamla explained that after he had signed the deportation, he did not know what happened to Dr Ntlabati.

"What happens is that I sign the deportation order and it is given to the Security Police. What the security men do after that I am never told."

Col Ngceba refused to comment yesterday.

He said: "Dr Ntlabati has been deported by the Transkeian Government and the deportation was signed by the Minister. I am not prepared to comment on this because he is no longer here and he is not our man.

"Dr Ntlabati can say what he pleases. I am not prepared to throw stones at him."

Asked if he did not want to even confirm or deny the allegations, Col Ngceba said: "No, because if I do it will be stupid because I will say something, he will reply, and so it will go on.

"I was only responsible for removing him and I don't want to involve myself in something that concerns my Minister."

He also refused to comment on Dr Ntlabati's allegation of an alleged wrangle between Pretoria and Umtata over the deportation.

22/9/79

from Transkei

Dr Ntlabati said he was taken to the border post on August 28 by security men who were armed with a deportation order signed by Mr Pamla.

"The customs men at the South African post did not want to accept me until they contacted Pretoria. After they had done so Pretoria refused to accept me and I was returned to my cell in Umtata," Dr Ntlabati alleged.

After nearly more than a week he was again taken to the border post and he claims the South African customs were told he was being deported through an arrangement between Colonel Ngceba and Pretoria.

"But again the customs checked with Pretoria and I was taken back to Umtata," Dr Ntlabati said. "I was then released."

On Tuesday, according to Dr Ntlabati, he was picked by the Security Police again and told he was being taken to the border post again to be deported.

"A Sgt P. Moni first allowed me to tie up all my affairs in Umtata before we drove to the border post where I was handed over to the South African Security Police."

A spokesman for the chief of the Security Police in Pretoria, Col J. Coetzee, said they did not handle deportations and referred the matter to the Department of Interior.

Love for Africa brought him back

EAST LONDON — Dr Moxolisi Ntlabati was born in Middledrift in the Ciskei and graduated from Fort Hare with a BA (hons) degree.

A former African National Congress member, he was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act and after being acquitted, he left on an exit permit 15 years ago to study in America.

He studied for a master's degree at Yale University between 1964 and 1965 and a PhD at Harvard which he completed in 1968. He then worked for the Luthuli Foundation until 1970.

He spent 1971 lecturing at Makarere University in Uganda before going to Cambridge, Massachusetts and then to Wayle State University in Detroit where he stayed until he came to Transkei.

"In all my 15 years abroad I always hankered for the soil of Africa," Dr Ntlabati said.

"So when the Transkeian Government invited exiles to come home after independence I toyed with the idea."

His brother sent him passport forms which he filled in and he was issued with a passport number 1717, signed by Mr Yiba and valid until 1983.

"I arrived in Transkei on July 3, 1979 and was made assistant to the president of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa," he said and claimed he had been asked to set up a chair of divinity at the University of Transkei.

He was also made circuit priest in Umtata.

"I worked hard in Umtata and I was longing for my wife, Muriel, a former Frere Hospital nurse studying for her master's degree at Wayle, to join me."

He has three children aged 17, 15 and 8.

"I thought I was settled here and then came this business about me being deported under the Aliens Act. How can I be deported under the Aliens Act when I have a Transkei passport?"

He claimed his passport was confiscated but yesterday the Transkei Minister of Interior, Mr H. Pamla, said he did not know how Dr Ntlabati could have got a passport.

"If he was given a passport it would have gone through as normal procedure but I have never seen an application from him on my desk.

"But I'll investigate that with the immigration people because when I called for his particulars, there was no file on him. How could there be no file on him if he had been issued with a passport?" — DDR

LE GRANGE TALKS ON TERROR THREAT

How secure is SA?

327
SUNDAY EXPRESS
23/9/79

● Mr Louis le Grange ... absolutely no internal threat to the country.

By MARIAN SHINN

But this week he would not spell out exactly what the security position of the country is.

"I don't think the situation has deteriorated during the past year. Its not precarious. But it is serious and this must be emphasised from time to time by responsible people - Cabinet Ministers and heads of departments."

Question: But the warnings of "revolution" from the National Government have only recently begun. What has changed in the country to spark this off?

Aanswer: The Prime Minister has gone into this. I don't want to go into particulars.

Q: About a year ago your predecessor, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was saying there was no security problem. Surely something must have changed?

A: I don't want to comment on what my predecessor said. He acted on the information he had at the time. I'm just giving my views on how I see it.

The security of South Africa is a serious matter but I don't think the internal situation has deteriorated. It must be seen within the context of South West Africa, Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Q: Please spell out exactly what the security situation in the country is.

A: It's not precarious. But the situation is serious. It's a fact. I'm not going to elaborate. We are at present managing the situation very well and our enemies also know that.

Mr Le Grange added that the main threat to South Africa came from outside. "There is definitely not an internal threat at the moment.

"I do not wish to elaborate."

The Minister was asked if he could give an assurance that deaths and ill-treatment of security detainees would not happen again?

He replied "No," but added that that as the responsible Cabinet Minister he, with the Commissioner of Police and all the men in the force "are determined to see to it that unnecessary incidents which cause embarrassment don't happen and that it won't happen in the future."

In general the Security Police treated detainees well, but "unnecessary incidents may happen again. They can't be excluded because we are dealing with human beings."

Mr Le Grange felt the public did not show enough appreciation of the difficult job the Security Police had to do in the face of trained to "make it as difficult as possible for the Security Police".

"That's their job. They (suspects) are trained to do it. They must take their medicine. That's all there is to it."

Police regulations were quite clear on how a detainee, prisoner or suspect should be treated and every policeman was instructed to follow them.

The Minister was asked if he could give details of those instructions or regulations governing the interrogation of detainees.

He said "No," and added that, "in general", he was satisfied "with the way interrogations were conducted".

Q: Does this mean you approve of the use of electric shocks which detainees have claimed in court are used in interrogations?

A (angrily): "I am not prepared to condone any irregularity".

Mr Le Grange added he was not referring in par-

treatment, which he would not specify as an irregularity.

What were the most common methods of interrogation? the Minister was asked, but he refused to specify.

"I don't say irregularities don't happen. I am in general satisfied that we have to deal with policemen who know their job and treat these people in terms of police instructions."

He did not believe criticism from lawyers handling security cases that the Security Police did not always co-operate with them by allowing them adequate access to the accused and informing them of trial dates.

"We are not prepared to let anybody interfere with the investigation in a criminal matter. I am not implying that lawyers get in the way of an investigation, but police must be allowed to investigate the case with as little interference as possible."

Once the police investigation was over "detainees are given absolutely full opportunity to be represented by anyone they wish in court. I have gone into this matter. There is no such thing as that we, on purpose, keep lawyers away from detainees and don't allow them to represent them in court, or don't give them information.

"When we have finalised our investigations on any matter, we give as much assistance as possible to any prisoner — especially these people — so they can be fully and completely represented in court.

"You do have an odd misunderstanding here and there but, in general, we properly assist these people to be represented in court.

"We don't offer lawyers to them. Only if they ask. Its not our job to assist them to find lawyers."

Did he think the police image had been damaged by the Biko and Mdluli cases and the large payout to the boy Kallie Knoetze shot?

Mr Le Grange replied that he did not feel the police image had been harmed by the "few incidents which caused embarrassment".

"Show me any police force in the world where some individuals have not caused the force or Government some embarrassment.

"The police force is the first line between law and order and chaos, and one must expect that a force in such a position will always be in the firing line, and that there will always be people who will try to gain from certain instances."

He added that "unfortunately when people talk about the SAP, they talk only about the Security Police and the few incidents which caused some embarrassment to some people. It's only one section of the police."

Was the record number of claims paid out by his department to people who had been mistreated by the police not cause for concern?

Mr Le Grange said he did not have the latest statistics, but figures at his office gave no indication of an increase.

"I don't know of any exceptional increase in the number of claims," he said.

When it was explained that his predecessor, Mr Jimmy Kruger, gave figures to show that in the 1978/79 year the police paid out R100 000 more than the previous year, Mr Le Grange said: "This doesn't point towards an increase in illegal police activities — assaults. I haven't studied the particular figures, but there will always be claims against the police."

23/9/79

S. E

327

FACE TO FACE

THE security situation in South Africa is "still serious", seen in the southern African context, said Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, this week.

A week ago Security Police chief Brigadier John Coetzee told a Security conference in Johannesburg that, since October 1976, 170 trained terrorists had been captured by the Security Police.

A month ago Mr Le Grange told a report back meeting in Edenburg that South Africa was not "as peaceful internally as people think" and quoted figures showing that 317 people had been detained under the security laws since January 1, and that 168 trials involving national security had come before the courts in seven months.

AN OPEN LETTER

Sunday EXPRESS

327

SUNDAY EXPRESS 23/9/79

QUOTE: I want to appeal to the Press to abandon the suggestions and propaganda that the freedom of the Press is being threatened in South Africa. I call on you to credit this Government with the fact that it places a high premium on the freedom of the Press.

□ □ □

QUOTE: According to the Press, there are 95 laws in South Africa containing provisions and restrictions with which the Press must comply. I want to appeal to the Press to come to terms with the legal restrictions and to assist us in our efforts to protect South Africa against the aggressors.

□ □ □

PARAPHRASE: The thought has arisen that the Newspaper Press Union be given the legal power to combat the abuse of Press freedom. It can create a Press Council with the power to bar journalists from practising their craft, temporarily or permanently, and to close down newspapers, temporarily or permanently.

— All the above from a speech this week by Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of Justice and of the Interior, to the annual conference of the Newspaper Press Union, the organisation of newspaper proprietors.

□ □ □

Dear Mr Schlebusch,

We regret to inform you that we are more anxious about the future of Press freedom in South Africa now than we were before you spoke to the NPU this week. And that is saying something.

Perhaps you would care to know why?

For a start, it is because you seem convinced that freedom is somehow being abused — and we simply don't understand how you can say that; not so soon after the Information scandal provided the most compelling example possible of Opposition newspapers serving the public interest better than Government politicians.

It must have occurred to you too that, without those Press exposes, you yourself might now be serving in a Cabinet where some members (maybe even a prime minister) were still committed to doing indefensible things in secret with taxpayers' money.

Newspapers are not abusing the limited freedom they have. And bec[illegible]e you think they are, it makes us wonder about s[illegible] of your phrases and whether we see eye-to-eye [illegible]hat they mean.

You say the esse[illegible] of Press freedom is the right to publish everything that is considered to be in the public interest, "subject to [illegible]rtain obvious exceptions"; and the right to disclose any information which it is the right of the public to receive. Very well, then.

But what does "public interest" mean? What information does the public have "the right to receive"?

Your Prime Minister once insisted that South Africans be kept in ignorance of what the entire rest of the world knew — that South African troops had invaded Angola. Your predecessor as Minister of Justice had a standard answer to fend off politically embarrassing questions in Parliament: it was not in the "public interest" to reply.

You ask newspapers to "come to terms" with the legal restrictions. But how can we when many of the laws have nothing to do with the security of the country and emergency situations, and a great deal to do with suppressing information of public importance?

We are sure you do not need a newspaper to remind you of the large areas where the Government's silence-is-golden rule applies, to the detriment of the public. But it may be useful to draw your attention to a law recently proposed.

This law, prompted by newspaper exposures of the Information scandal, would have made it an offence for newspapers to expose Government cor-

TO MR SCHLEBUSCH

ruption. Ah yes, you say, but the offending clause was withdrawn. Ah yes, but only after a furious public reaction. And we can't help feeling that the Government must have wanted this weapon against newspapers very much indeed to have risked the furore in the first place.

But all of this you have no doubt heard before. What makes us REALLY uneasy about your speech this week was the new and ominous dimension you gave the problem.

Your proposal that the Press be given ferocious powers to discipline itself has the same attraction as a baited hook, and could be about as fatal for any newspaper industry foolish enough to be lured to it. Of course bait can be superficially inviting.

The newspaper industry should obviously act as its own watchdog. It already does so. Every reputable newspaper in the country is committed to implementing a code of ethics that has been set down in writing. A Press Council has been established to adjudicate on complaints. Last year it upheld only four out of a total of 118. That doesn't sound to us like a Press abusing its freedom.

Indeed, the biggest villain so far revealed in Press Council hearings has been a Government official — one Eschel Rhoodie who committed perjury three times under oath in order to sustain three false charges against three newspapers. We can't help remembering that we were one of those luckless papers — and some members of the Cabinet, knowing the circumstances, stood by and let it happen.

So why would the Government suddenly, magnanimously, offer the newspaper industry the power to put one of its members, or one of its journalists, to death — a most extreme penalty indeed? The answer, of course, is that the Government hopes that the newspaper industry will make use of that power. Or, at the very least, that by simply possessing it, it will prove a marvellous restraint. Then the Government will avoid the international opprobrium that will certainly come if it does the job itself.

The question we would like to ask you, Mr Schlebusch, is this:

If, as you say, the State already has 95 laws to enable it to keep the Press in order, what possible villainy could newspapers get up to that would be unpunishable under existing law but nonetheless deserving of the death penalty from its colleagues?

Our answer is that there can be no such offence; there has not been in the past and there cannot be in the future.

But if the newspaper industry accepts the proposal, it would in effect be acknowledging that it CAN visualise a situation where a professional death penalty for journalist or newspaper might be appropriate, even though they have broken no law. And it would be opening the way to doing to itself what the Government is nervous of doing to it because of the international consequences.

In fact it would be doing what Dr Verwoerd, when he was editor of Die Transvaler, said no newspaper was permitted to do — give away its own freedom.

That, Sir, is why we conclude that the newspaper business will be cutting its own throat if it countenances this proposal.

We too would like to see relations improve between Press and Government. And certainly we don't claim newspapers are perfect.

But it would help a great deal if the Government were to acknowledge that South Africa has been well served by its Press, especially in the last year or so. And that the newspapers involved in exposing the Information scandal have done a better service for South Africa's reputation as a democracy than all Info's men and money.

Yours sincerely,

THE EDITOR

Bishop warns of trouble

(327) 24/9/79

By CHRIS MORE

A BLOODBATH worse than Soweto 1976 could result if South Africa does not work out a formula enabling the various racial groups to accept one another.

This was said by Bishop Manas Buthelezi of the Evangelical Lutheran Church when giving a sermon at a rally organised by the Central Diocese at the Jabulani Amphitheatre, Soweto, yesterday.

Bishop Buthelezi said the Church was trying to prevent such a horrible prospect by creating a situation in which people of different ethnic groups can accept one another while they worship within the same church structure.

Those who do not worship together and accept one another as brothers in Christ, can only regard one another as enemies to each other. If people from different nationalities could not worship together, the next thing we shall have is a bloody tribal faction fight, he said.

APARTHEID

"Some people entertain ideas of forming apartheid churches that only cater for people of a specific ethnic group. The outcome of such attempts may only be the creation of racial temples of hate rather than communities of love.

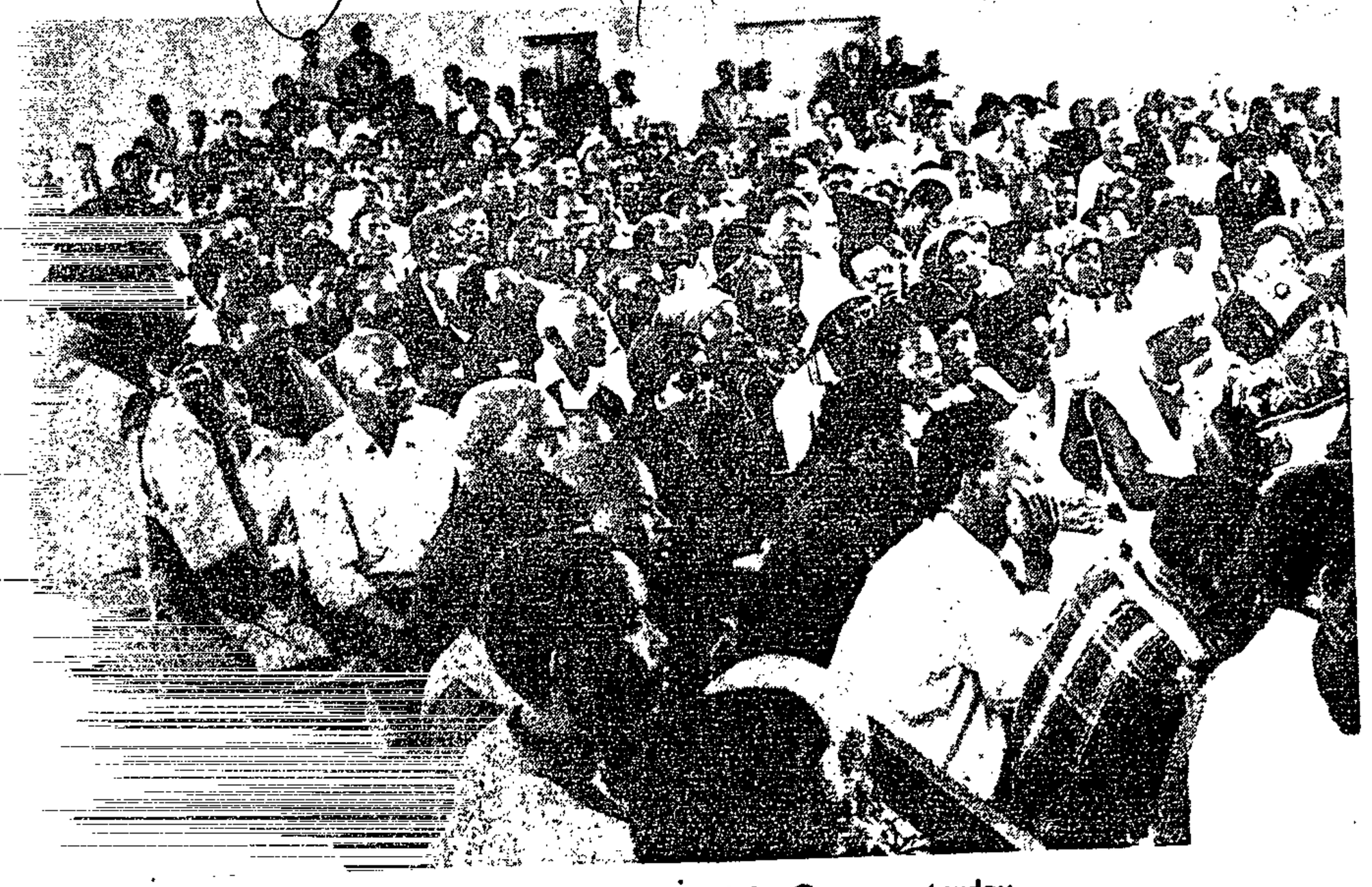
"You can never truly love one you exclude from your fellowship or from whose fellowship you are separating yourself. A church structure that is incapable of reconciling all racial groups by way of [illegible]

relevance for a cosmopolitan situation such as ours is," the Bishop said.

"As a diocese we derive inspiration from the words of St Paul 'I can do all things in him who strengthens me'. We aspire to greater things than tribalism and racial hate. One does not need to have an enlightened mind in order to hate those who are different from him, even fools can hate," he told the gathering.

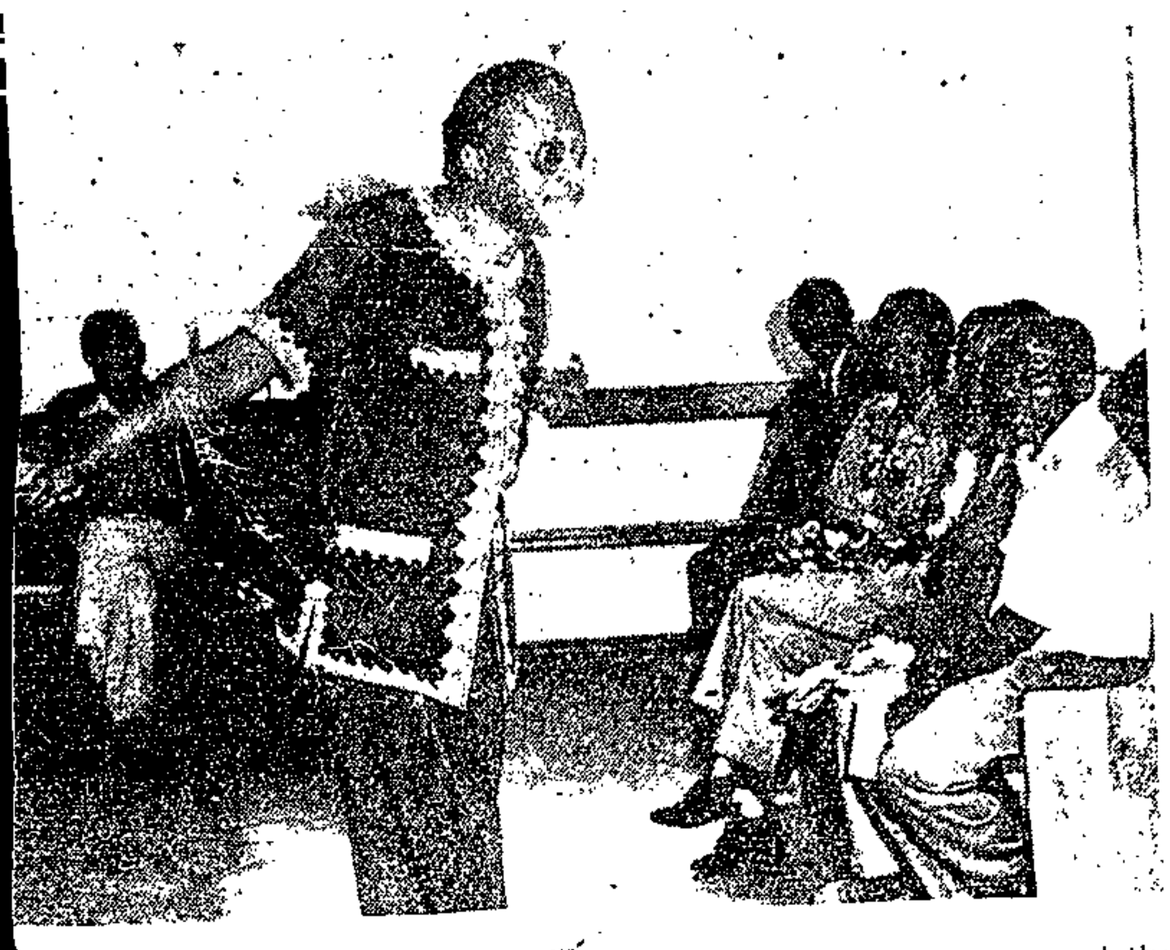
call the people

(327) 24/9/79 Post



Some of the people at Holy Cross yesterday.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, "mother of Soweto" and member of the Committee of Ten, with Ms Mankekolo Mahlangu and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko at the Committee's rally.



Bishop Desmond Tutu who opened the Soweto Committee of Ten conference that led to the formation of the Soweto Civic Association. He told people present on Saturday that blacks were involved in a moral struggle and they would win.

Mr Legau Mathabathe, another member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, addresses

As 'Ten' Sebidi slams constellation of states

POST Reporter

THE REV Lebamang Sebidi, former rector of St Peter's Seminary and member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, yesterday described Prime Minister P W Botha's "constellation of states" as "a heinous and diabolical sin that cried to high heaven for divine wrath and vengeance."

Rev Sebidi, a Roman Catholic priest, was speaking at the Committee of Ten conference at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West. He spoke on the "Theology of Liberation".

He described sin as not merely an "interior individual, private or spiritual stain adhering on the so-called soul". "Sin is an event more external than interior, more visible than invisible, an event which gives rise to a network of inter-personal relations that dehumanise, objectify and turn people into things, means or instruments.

"Sin is evident in our socio-political structure. Examples proliferate in our South African society of such sins. For instance one of the worst sins that cry to heaven for vengeance is the structure or system of migratory labour.

"Another is the so-called system of job reservation, or to summarise them all, the so-called constellation of states which is designed to cheat more than 20 million people of their citizenship and heritage of their land of their forefathers.

"In fact in South Africa there is no sin which equals the constellation of states in its heinousness and diabolical implications. It cries to high heaven for divine wrath and vengeance. This sin does," he said.

He said Christianity had to liberate, as the name Jesus said. In its whole form it was Joshua, the one who liberates.

He said Christ's liberatory work began with man, the whole of man and ended with him.

Father Sebidi also added that the personal version of Christianity, the preaching of a life beyond this world, did not appeal to the majority of the black people, especially the young ones who identified with June 16.

SCA formed

By Ike Motsapi

THE Soweto Civic Association (SCA) was yesterday born at the conference organised by the Soweto Committee of Ten.

The conference started on Saturday to end yesterday.

The SCA will consist of 33 branches throughout Soweto.

The Committee of Ten will be its executive until elections are held.

Announcing the formation of the body,

Hundreds raise their hands in the clenched fist salute at Holy Cross yesterday. Pic by BONGANI MNGUN

BY IKE MOTSAPI

1 000 back the Ten

(327)

24/9/79.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said the organisation would be a local authority organisation dealing with matters affecting residents.

Status

Dr Motlana said the Committee of Ten decided to form the body because it had realised that the Government was not prepared to grant Soweto municipal status.

The Government was instead trying to frustrate residents by forcing them to pay higher rents so that they should go to the homelands.

And by going to the homelands, blacks would be giving credibility to the evil system of the South African Government.

South Africa was in a state of flux and confusion.

Those in power should be charged with a crime of degrading humanity.

The more than 1 000-strong crowd responded with thunderous applause.

Names and addresses of people were taken.

Dr Motlana said the representatives of SCA in each area would form a six-member committee in their respective area.

Area members would be formed according to people who had submitted their names.

These representatives would issue and sign membership cards to members.

Members are expected to pay an annual membership fee of R2,50.

With a clear reference to the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Dr Motlana said: "The Committee of Ten finds it absolutely impossible to devise a strategy with any homeland leader.

"Even if that leader has said he would not opt for independence, the fact that he accepted homeland leadership means that he is helping the Government with the final solution of apartheid."

25/9/79 Post 3227

Battle for Soweto middleman is on

POST REPORTER

THE battle for the "middle-man" in Soweto started in earnest at the weekend when the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) was launched at the end of a two-day symposium — "Soweto — an Introspection".

The tone of the symposium was not new:

Non-collaboration, a refusal to work within Government-created bodies and a refusal to work with people working inside the system.

A new element was people accepting that they will suffer, and even die, for change to take place in this country.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was cheered when he opened the symposium and spoke of the "cost of freedom" — a note that was repeated by several other speakers.

The constitution of the association was not ready for the symposium at Orlando West's Holy Cross Anglican Church, but the nearly 1 000 people present gave their names as potential members who would help organise their neighbours.

MOTLANA

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said the membership drive was to prove to Soweto itself that the committee was reflecting the views of Soweto.

Dr Motlana told the symposium: "The Committee of Ten has been accused of trying to liberate Soweto and not Azania. It will be one of the most important tasks of the Soweto Civic Association to encourage the establishment of similar associations in black urban complexes throughout the country.

"We shall always remain in contact with these sister associations who will have common goals and a common programme of action."

He repeated the committee's demands for:

- Unfettered freehold land tenure.
- A fully autonomous city council.
- "A sufficiently large Government grant from general revenue to help finance a city like Soweto, which was created, not out of economic needs, but as a political expression of the will of the ruling white elite to live away from people they regard as undesirable."

EDUCATION

Papers on education, trade unionism, economy, theology and politics did not confine themselves to Soweto.

Ms Marcia Tlhogane focused attention on the fate of the student who was involved in the 1976 unrest.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, a member of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, spoke on the collision course followed by the authorities and the community on the education of the black child.

UNIONS

Mr Joe Thloloe spoke of the need for black trade unions created by the workers outside a machinery designed to diffuse worker strength.

Father Lebamang Sebidi challenged the churches to preach a theology of liberation.

Dr Motlana rejected all constitutional schemes based on race.

Ms Tlhogane spoke of the results of the 1976 unrest: "For me the most significant is the change in the attitudes of black people — more political awareness.

"It is however true that our anger in general has not reached proportions where we would expect action . . ."

It was these angry people gathered at the weekend.

Died in custody: was 'fit, healthy'

327 STAR 25/9/79

East Rand Bureau

Mr Sonnyboy Nhlapo, who died in police custody in February this year, was a fit and healthy man, two witnesses told an inquest court at Benoni today.

The young man died a few hours after he was arrested by members of the East Rand Narcotic Squad in connection with dagga allegations.

Mr Petrus Ngema, who was arrested with Mr Nhlapo, said that his brother-in-law was a fit, tough and healthy man, who boxed and went to gym. He had no knowledge of his ever having fits.

Benoni's District Surgeon, Dr A P Cronje, said Mr Nhlapo had died of asphyxiation possibly brought on by an epileptic form attack. Other medical evidence labelled this as pure speculation.

Mr Nhlapo's common-law wife, Miss Johanna Gwebu, said her husband was a healthy man.

After his arrest she made a statement to a police major stating that there had been nothing wrong with Mr Nhlapo when he left their home with the police on February 18. Later she made a statement to attorneys in which she said she had seen a policeman hit Mr Nhlapo on the back of the head with the back of a rifle.

Miss Gwebu said that she had been shocked when she made the statement to the major. In a second statement made to the major she said that she had forgotten to tell him about the blow.

(Proceeding)

Marked (327) (~~211~~)

Paulus: cops can act

By THAMI MAZWAI

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday dissociated himself from the remarks by Mr Arrie Paulus but said police would not take action unless members of the public lodged complaints.

Mr le Grange also confirmed a weekend comment he made that Brigadier Carel Coetzee had not directed his remarks at black people and had not intended to insult anybody.

Mr Le Grange said that what Brig Coetzee said could also have applied to white people. **POST** had asked Mr Le Grange if he, as Minister of Police, approved or disapproved of what a senior police officer had said and in front of thousands of people.

Brig Coetzee had said black people tended to become violent when under the influence of liquor.

Mr Le Grange said he could not comment on a question phrased in this manner as it was out of context and not in full.

On the Paulus issue, he said he did not agree with Mr Paulus. Asked if he did not deem it necessary to have the police institute an investigation, he said: "It is not for the police to decide. If a member of the public feels insulted, he must lay a charge and the police will investigate. The police will not investigate until somebody has complained."

The Paulus issue refers to statements by Mr Paulus that blacks were baboons. This sparked anger to members of the community and it was demanded that the police charge Mr Paulus as his remarks caused racial friction and were derogatory to a huge section of the population.

Despite the anger at the remarks, police have not acted.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said yesterday his statement to the police laying a charge against Mr Paulus had not yet been handed over.

Dr Motlana said attorneys handling the issue had told him they were not yet through with the affidavit and it would only be presented to the police when ready.

Dr Motlana laid charges at the height of the furore and was told by Soweto Police Acting Chief, Brigadier J J Gerber, to make a statement. It is this statement that his attorneys are still busy with.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS + 1c AVB 20c PRICE + 1c GST

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer BUITELANDS 30c ABROAD Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper
POSVRY · POST FREE

Vol. 171] PRETORIA, 25 SEPTEMBER 1979 [No. 6687

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2198 25 September 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/61

'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.—P79/9/115.

Publikasie.—*Fair Lady*—Vol. 15, No. 7, September 26, 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Nasionale Koerante Bpk., Kaapstad.

Artikel.—47 (2) (a).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2198 25 September 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/61

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.—P79/9/115.

Publication.—*Fair Lady*—Vol. 15, No. 7, September 26, 1979.

Author or producer. — Nasionale Koerante Bpk., Cape Town.

Section.—47 (2) (a).

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2198	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/61 . . .	1	6687

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notice			
2198	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/61	1	6687

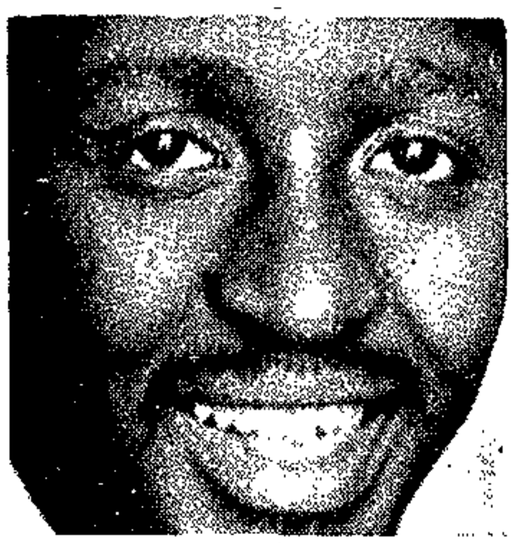
Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

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

15980—A

327 POST, Wed

Black Consciousness



Mr Barney Pityana

THE first major event of the Black Consciousness Movement in Britain will be the Symposium of Black Consciousness to be held at London's Africa's Centre for a whole day on October 6.

Chairman of the UK region of the BCM, Mr Barney Pityana is to open the symposium in the morning with an hour-long lecture on "The Historical and Ideological Foundation of Black Consciousness".

Two BCM delegates from America will also be present and giving lectures. Mr B Khoapa, who is the treasurer of the USA region, is to give a dissertation on "The Practical Manifestations of Black Consciousness", and later in the afternoon Mr A Lukele, who is the BCM chairman of the USA region, is to talk on "The International Context of the South African Liberation Struggle".

Inesday, September 26, 1979 Page 9

conference

Another delegate is Mr K Seatlholo, who is president of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO) and who lives in Nigeria. His lecture is entitled "The Dynamism of Black Consciousness."

Mr Lukele is a lecturer at Rutgens University, New York, and Mr Khoapa is studying at Ohio University.

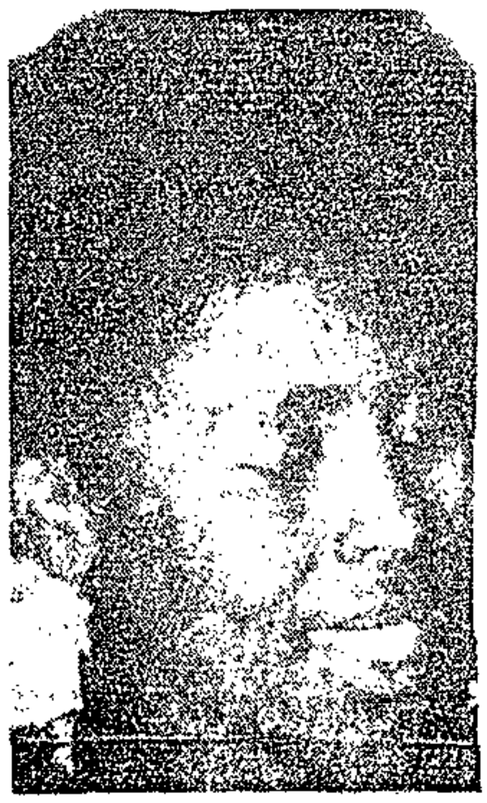
7c Post THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1979

(327)

New turn in Mohapi hearing

THE Mapetla Mohapi civil action against the police took another step this week when British handwriting expert, Dr Julius Grant, arrived in the country for a pre-trial conference with the defence.

And yesterday attorney G M Mxenge of Durban announced the names of two other experts who have been called for the action. They are Mr Clarence Bohn, from the United States, and Mr Felix Bernheim, from Cape Town.



Mrs Nomhle Mohapi

Dr Grant was due to leave for London yesterday and will return a few days before the trial. The American expert will also be in South Africa a few days before the case.

The attorneys also announced that other people to be called as witnesses for the family include Malusi Mpumlwana, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, Tenjiwe Mtintso and Dr Msauli from East London.

The action will be heard on October 10 in the Grahamstown Supreme Court and is brought by Mapetla's wife, Nomhle.

She claims R48 000 on behalf of herself and her two children, Motheba and Kenchali.

Mapetla died in detention on August 5, 1976. An inquest magistrate found that nobody could be held responsible for his death. A suicide note allegedly written has been challenged by the family.

An expert called by the family told the court the note was not written by Mohapi while a witness called by the police has said it was Mapetla's handwriting.

The calling of the experts may be to resolve this issue to determine the claim.

Exemptions refused to objectors

~~254~~/327 STAR 27/9/79

Religion Reporter

National servicemen were facing disciplinary action for objecting to carrying arms despite a ministerial assurance that they would not be compelled to do so, church leaders heard yesterday.

Delegates to the annual assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa were told that a few years ago the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament that no man who conscientiously objected to carrying arms, would bel forced to.

But several men in the recent July intake had been refused exemption from carrying arms by SA Defence Force legal authorities. This was apparently because Mr Botha's statement had no force in law, the Rev Roy Briggs said in a report before the assembly.

The assembly yesterday resolved to ask the Department of Defence to extend the provisions of the Defence Act to allow all "sincere conscientious objectors" to serve in non-combatant positions.

Such an extension would, however, not provide for objectors who refused to be identified with the SADF at all. The assembly also called for "non-military national service" for sincere objectors who refused to serve in the SADF.

The Rev Douglas Bax told the assembly that rely a group of objectors who refused to carry arms were threatende with courts martial. They were eventually exempted from learning to shoot with the arms they had to carry.

Protest at expulsion

327 5742

27/9/79

By John Allen, Religion Reporter

The annual assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa has called on the Government to immediately allow a 61-year-old expelled worker, Mr Joseph Chitsongo, back into the country.

The assembly voted yesterday to send a telegram to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, asking him to allow Mr Chitsongo to be reunited with his wife and family and to return to his job.

There were exclamations of shock when the assembly was told how Mr Chitsongo was forced to leave his wife and family for Mozambique, the country of his birth, after living in South Africa for 37 years.

TED anarchy play accused of race bias

52/327 STAR 27/9/79

By Sheryl Raine
Education Staff

Harsh and constructive criticism has been levelled at the Transvaal Education Department's presentation, "The Assault," which teaches children about anarchy and moral preparedness.

The musical work, especially commissioned by the TED for Youth Preparedness Year, begins with the words. "This fair-haired child, how will he stand against the storm? In this dark South, so European, so white?"

Written by Mr Coenie Rudolph with music by Mr Pierre Malan, "The Assault" will be performed in Pretoria on October 3 and in Johannesburg on October 4 by four Transvaal regional youth choirs.

Despite the use of the words white/light and dark/black, Mr Malan denied that the work portrayed racism. He said it was a brief description of the coming of civilisation to South Africa and of the dangers of anarchism to our way of life.

"Throughout 'The Assault' there is a sense of white superiority," said Dr Ezekiel Mphaklele of the African Studies department at Wits University. "Where are the 21 million black South African voices?

"Children will think that South African history began with the arrival of the white man and that its fulfillment could only have been through the white man's ingenuity."

A leading white educationist, who did not want to be named, said the work was racist in its effect if not in its intention. " 'The Assault' brings about no awareness of the black man's contribution to the country or his important role in the future."

Mr Peter Nixon, official Opposition spokesman on education in the Provincial Council, thought that by ignoring the contribution of blacks, the work failed to focus on the need in South Africa to end racial prejudices.

"Youth Preparedness, if it is to be meaningful for young people in the country, must be for all youth and should rid the country of racial prejudice."

Mr L M Taunyane, president of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association, called for "apolitical youth preparedness for all races.

"To indoctrinate any particular youth group is not right, because we are then not investing in a peaceful and ordered future. A work like 'The Assault' sows the seeds of prejudice and bitterness."

Post 28/9/79

Azapo indaba

339 327

THE Azanian Peoples Organisation will hold its inaugural conference tomorrow and Sunday. Registration starts tonight.

This was announced yesterday by a spokesman who said the conference would be held at the St Angars Conference Centre.

By THAMI MAZWAI

This conference will shape and determine direction for the future.

According to the spokesman delegates are expected from all parts of the country. Several speakers will also deliver papers but their names will only be released at the conference.

Azapo was formed at the same venue in April last year.

Within a week of its formation national interim committee members were detained.

They were chairman Ishmael Mkhabela and secretary Lybon Mabasa. Mr Mabasa was also convenor of the founding congress.

After these detentions on May 4 country-wide swoops netter more members of the organisation, including members of the Soweto Action Committee (now disbanded).

Most officials of the organisation were held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

In September last year Mabasa and Mkhabela were placed under Section 10 detention and released in December. They were immediately banned and will now not be able to attend the weekend conference.

The organisation issued a statement last night that all whites will not be allowed into the conference. A Press conference will be held soon thereafter. He emphasised that black journalists will be allowed in, and in their capacity as newsmen.

The Press conference will be aimed at international media representatives and members of the diplomatic corps.

Participate

According to the spokesman, other relevant black bodies will be allowed into the conference and will be free to participate. The names of these bodies could yesterday not be established, but most have been invited.

Referring to the national structure of the conference, the organisers have made it clear that with most black relevant organisations going to attend, their branches in other parts of the country have also made it clear that they will attend.

The conference, therefore, will be the first national political gathering since the bannings of 1977 when black con-

Post

28/9/99

339

Ikhabela . . . banned founder.

Mabasa . . . banned founder.

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

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die 7de dag van September 1979.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE

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

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

Signed at Pretoria, this 7th day of September, 1979.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

That portion of the city of Johannesburg which lies to the south of President Street, to the east of Sauer Street, to the north of Market Street and to the west of Joubert Street: Provided that from such portion shall be excluded the inside of any building situated thereon.

No. 2144 28 September 1979

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

Aangesien ek, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister van Justisie, dit dienstig ag tot handhawing van die openbare vrede, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), vir die tydperk met ingang van 29 September 1979 en eindigende op 29 September 1981, in die gebied in die Bylae hierna omskryf—

(1) enige byeenkoms soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet, uitgesonderd enige byeenkoms vir godsdienstige doeleinde; en

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

No. 2144 28 September 1979

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

Whereas I, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister of Justice, deem it expedient for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), prohibit for the period commencing on 29 September 1979 and ending on 29 September 1981, in the area described in the Schedule hereto—

(1) any gathering as contemplated in section 2 (3) (a) of the said Act, except any gathering for the purpose of bona fide divine services; and

(2) any gathering as contemplated in section 2 (3) (b) of the said Act, which is of the following kind, namely any gathering at which any form of state or any principle or policy of the government of a state is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protested against.

AFFAIRS

September 1979

A. Eksteen was
of the United
eptember 1979.
er of Credence
plenipotentiary and
ublic of South

[B. 2/96 (32)]

September 1979

CONSUL

t from 5 June
o Mr George
f Paraguay in
Cape of Good
hristodoulou is

[72/43/1 (32)]

327

G6667B

232

ness of a given amount of money when spent es, so that choices can be formulated in ives we might afford - so many geriatric many child welfare clinics, etc.

Traditionally arranged on this basis but in 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separa- on different disease groups or age groups to programmes is an art. Pole, an econo- Health, writes:

in my view, be mainly determined ing of which one wishes it to con- st that where decisions are primarily ral judgement - of determining basic the activities to be compared to mes - the mentally handicapped against it is a more technical question of an best be achieved - drug therapy - one would want the activities to particular programme. This distinc- ic jargon of slightly older vintage - st-effectiveness; and through that assical welfare economics, which attempts en the choice of the composition of the hoice of the set of resources from produced. The former is, in a broad , values, or utilities; the latter is

asy matter to make a hard and fast al matters and matters of values or vices. From one point of view, the chizophrenics in hospital or in the . Which is the cheaper way to fulfil equirements for the treatment of this originally became fashionable as a practitioners are very apt to muddle uments when it suits them, and the rs equally so when it suits them, and the is to keep them separate". 9

ls the attempt at this separation, sort- decisions those which can be made on conomic, together with medical-technical role of the public through political

TOTALITARIANISM-General

1-10-79 — 31/10/79

327

327

Azapo's Big Five

FOUR OF the five people elected to the leadership of Azapo have been through detention without trial at one time or another.

The president, Mr Curtis Nkondo (51), chairman of the Teachers Action Committee, was first detained on October 19, 1977 and held under Section Ten of the Internal Security Act until July 7, 1978.

Two days later he was again detained, this time under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. He was held for two and a half months.

Mr Nkondo taught at various high schools in Soweto for 24 years until he led a walkout by teachers who were protesting at Bantu Education.

He is a father of four, one of them a journalism student at Rhodes University.

He is now teaching English at a company in Johannesburg.

Mrs Nombulelo Melane is a housewife, resident for her BA with the University of South Africa.

She started her degree at Fort Hare and later went to Ngoye.

The newly-elected Azapo executive committee: Mr Letsatsi Mosala, Mr Sammy Tloubatla, Mr Curtis Nkondo, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, and Mr George Wauchope.

Mrs Melane was detained for 13 months and appeared in the Ngoye Terrorism Trial in 1977. She was acquitted.

Married last year, she now has one child.

WAUCHOPE

Mr George Wauchope (29), the publicity secretary, is in the personnel department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A former Saso member, he was expelled from the University of Fort Hare in 1972 when black campuses went aflame after Abram Tiro had condemned Bantu Education at a graduation ceremony at Turfloop.

In 1976 he was detained for 279 days under Section Six. On October 19, 1977, he was again detained under Section Ten. He was released on July 13 last year.

Mr Wauchope is secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten.

Mr Letsatsi Mosala, the national organiser, is also 29. He completed his teaching training in Lesotho in 1972, but he has never taught. He is now a salesman for a pharmaceutical firm.

He was detained shortly after the Soweto Action Commitee's convention that led to the birth of Azapo. He was detained for five weeks under Section Six.

This was his second spell under Section Six. He was detained for two months in 1976.

The general secretary, Mr Sammy Tloubatla (28), is the only member of the executive who has not been inside police cells.

He was refused re-admission to the University of the North in 1976 when he was due to complete his law degree.

He is now a bookkeeper for the Lutheran Church.

(327)

Buthelezi hits at black leaders

Azapo aims to mobilise the workers

Star 1/10/79

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — It is regrettable that some black leaders had given credence to the "insane" South African policy of making blacks foreigners in their own country, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said in Langa here at the weekend.

The leader of the Inkatha movement said the homelands policy "appeared to give blacks the so-called independence of Pretoria," but this was not the case. Future generations would regard present leaders as treacherous.

Inkatha, and the exiled African National Congress, had strengthened their links although they shared differences in strategy.

He appreciated that the ANC wanted to make the South African regime as uncomfortable as possible and, although they disagreed on issues such as the disinvestment debate, they were both committed to the "liberation" of South Africa.

Although recent Government concessions, such as the reprieve of Crossroads were "hopeful gestures" the position of blacks in South Africa had not changed appreciably in the past year, he said.

The best bargaining weapon blacks had was their economic muscle, which could eventually be used as a basis for negotiation with whites.

The Azanian People's Organisation, a black political body, declared at the weekend that it would not negotiate with the Government and would try to mobilise workers for their "liberation."

This was said by Mr Curtis Nkondo in his inaugural speech after being elected president at the end of the two-day congress at St Ansgars near Roodepoort.

Azapo, which said it aimed to bring about social, economic and political change in South Africa, rejected the homeland policy.

The congress adopted the philosophy of black consciousness because, "it militates against any form of sectionalism and ensures a united effort towards changing the status quo."

The congress also adopted resolutions slamming the trade union rights concession for blacks.

Dr Joe Variava, a member of the Solidarity Front, which is opposed to involvement in the coming SA Indian Council Elections, said in his address that black consciousness must be developed as a philosophy for workers to organise them into a political force capable of determining their own future.

Making reference to the newly-formed Soweto Civic Association, Dr Variava, said that to be involved in civic life, presupposed an involvement in the political process of power.

Prominent black leaders have given their support to Azapo's aims and policies.

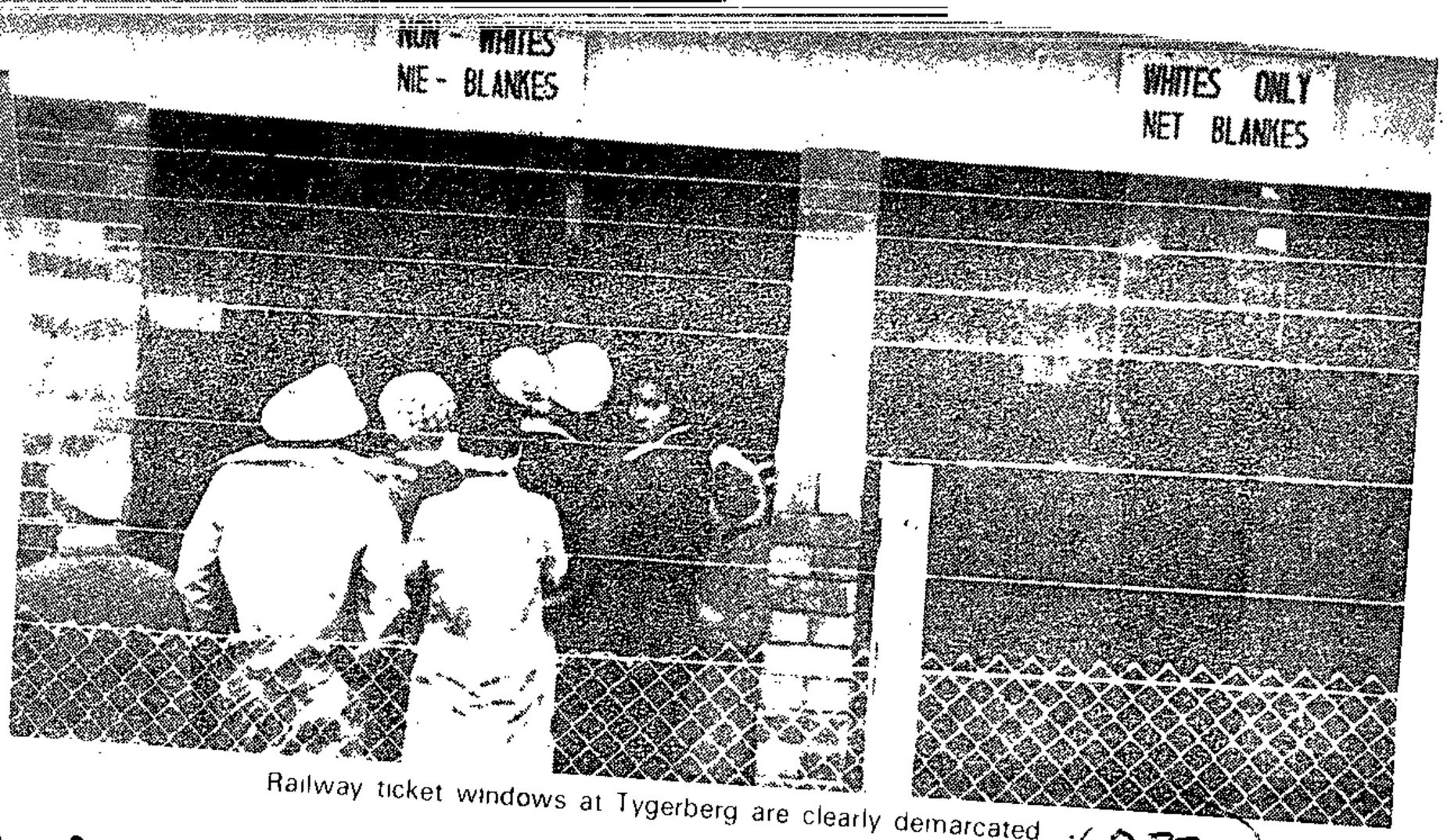
But Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, urged the newly elected Azapo president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, to negotiate with the Government because, "it would be self defeating" if they did not.

"I am all for Tzapo, because it is fundamentally based on the black consciousness philosophy. But as a body representing blacks, I do not agree with them on their stand of non-negotiation with the Government."

Mr Achmat Dangor, a former leader of the Labour Youth Organisation, said it was time the coloured people lost their apathy and supported Azapo.

The Rev Sam Buti president of the Alexandra Liaison Committee, said Azapo was a relevant body. "There is national instability and Azapo is a uniting force." he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said the newly formed Soweto Civic Association would have room to co-operate with Azapo.



Railway ticket windows at Tygerberg are clearly demarcated

(327)

Airports integrated — but station apartheid lives on

C. Times 3/10/79

Staff Reporter

APARTHEID signs at D F Malan Airport have disappeared. The only reminder this week of an era gone by were the faint rectangular outlines remaining where the notice boards had been fixed to toilet doors. Segregation notices are, however, very much in evidence at railway stations.

The airport manager was not available for comment, but a spokeman in his office said that the signs had been down "for about a month", and also that there had been no complaints and no problems.

At the weekend it was reported that apartheid signs on toilets at Jan Smuts Airport had been removed and the Secretary for Transport, Mr A B Eksteen, quoted as saying that the signs there were "adjusted" to bring them in line with similar changes in places like Cape Town, Kimberley and Durban.

The air terminal at George, Mr Eksteen pointed out, did not have discriminatory signs to begin with, and there had never been such notices in the international section of Jan Smuts.

Whites unconcerned

When a Cape Times team visited D F Malan this week air passengers, friends and relatives were lounging about, standing around and talking seemingly oblivious of the disappearance of the signs. A "coloured" man rejoined his circle after emerging from one of the toilets, with whites in the vicinity totally unconcerned.

The relaxed atmosphere at the airport created the impression that apartheid had never existed there.

There were no blacks in the self-service restaurant at the time of the visit, while a solitary black man in the liquor lounge went apparently unnoticed by about 10 whites also occupying tables nearby. The only occupants of the restaurant used formerly exclusively by blacks were a few airport workers taking a breather.

Long-standing integration IN the air has thus been extended to the terminals of the country — not so, however, with another state-run transport system, the SA Railways.

The Peninsula's suburban stations still have benches, shelters, waiting rooms, toilets and, in some cases, subways clearly marked for different race groups.

A visit yesterday showed that ticket box apartheid was being relaxed at some stations. At Bellville and Parow, ticket windows were marked with a sign saying "1st and 2nd class", with the window sporting "3rd class" being used exclusively by blacks in a self-enforced system of segregation.

At Tygerberg station, on the other hand, there was a definite and official division of commuters on racial lines with "white" and "non-white" notices prominently displayed. Meanwhile, at the same station the entrances were not demarcated and people of all shades came and went without restriction.

Asked to comment yesterday a spokesman for the SAR system manager's office said that a statement had been issued recently laying down the policy — and this was that black commuters with first class tickets could use the "white" concourse at Cape Town station. There were no other relaxations of segregation on railway stations.

● At the end of August the Cape Times quoted Mr J van Aswegen, SAR operating supervisor, as saying that signs at subways, bridges, goods and parcels offices would be removed but that the removal of apartheid signs would take place only where no racial friction would result.

The exit at Tygerberg station still shows signs of apartheid

Railway station waiting rooms are clearly segregated, as shown at Bellville

Massive hunt for terror gang

(321) Repm 3/10/79

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK and SOPHIE TEMA

A MASSIVE manhunt, with roadblocks extending as far as the Botswana border, has been launched for the armed terrorists who killed two policemen in an attack on the Orlando police station early yesterday morning.

The possibility that the attack may have been committed by people living in Soweto is also being investigated.

Student Constable Jerry Ntsini Musindane and Constable Christopher Lutho Zibi were killed in the attack. A third policeman, Constable Thami Dyantyi, is still in hospital.

Three to four men, armed with Russian-made hand-grenades and an AK-47 rifle, attacked the police station at about 12.45am. They began firing indiscriminately at the police and members of the public in the charge office.

Between 60 and 70 rounds of ammunition were used in the attack, which lasted only a few minutes. The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, last night described it as "unsophisticated".

"It is not a great achievement to attack a police station which is open to the public at midnight."

He said that terrorists had definitely not become more sophisticated in their methods in the past months.

Three hand grenades were thrown at the police station, but hit the high security fence and bounced back.

Another grenade fell on roof of the Orlando Old Age Home for Cripples, blowing a hole in the roof, police said. Yet another landed over the security fence, but exploded harmlessly on the ground.

Three cars parked outside the charge office were damaged.

Part of the security fencing surrounding the building was down due to construction work. This may have aided the attackers.

Gen Geldenhuys said security would not be heavily stepped up because of the attack. Police were aware that terrorists might try sporadic attacks on their stations and on duty they were armed with service pistols, R1 rifles and/or handcarbines, he said.

The attack took place on 55-year-old Const Zibi's first night shift. He died at the Baragwanath Hospital. Const Musindane died instantly.

Shots fired from the Russian AK-47 rifle on the temporary, prefabricated charge office struck Const Musindane in the chest. He ran for about 50m before collapsing.

Const Zibi was injured when he and the other policemen used their revolvers to return the fire.

Const Dyantyi, 23, said from his bed at Baragwanath Hospital yesterday that he was lucky to be alive. He was wounded in the knee.

He said he waswalking from office No 3 to the charge office when he suddenly heard automatic gunfire.

"It appeared to come from the vicinity of the trees opposite the police station. I felt a numbing pain as a bullet him me in the knee. My legs just folded and I collapsed."

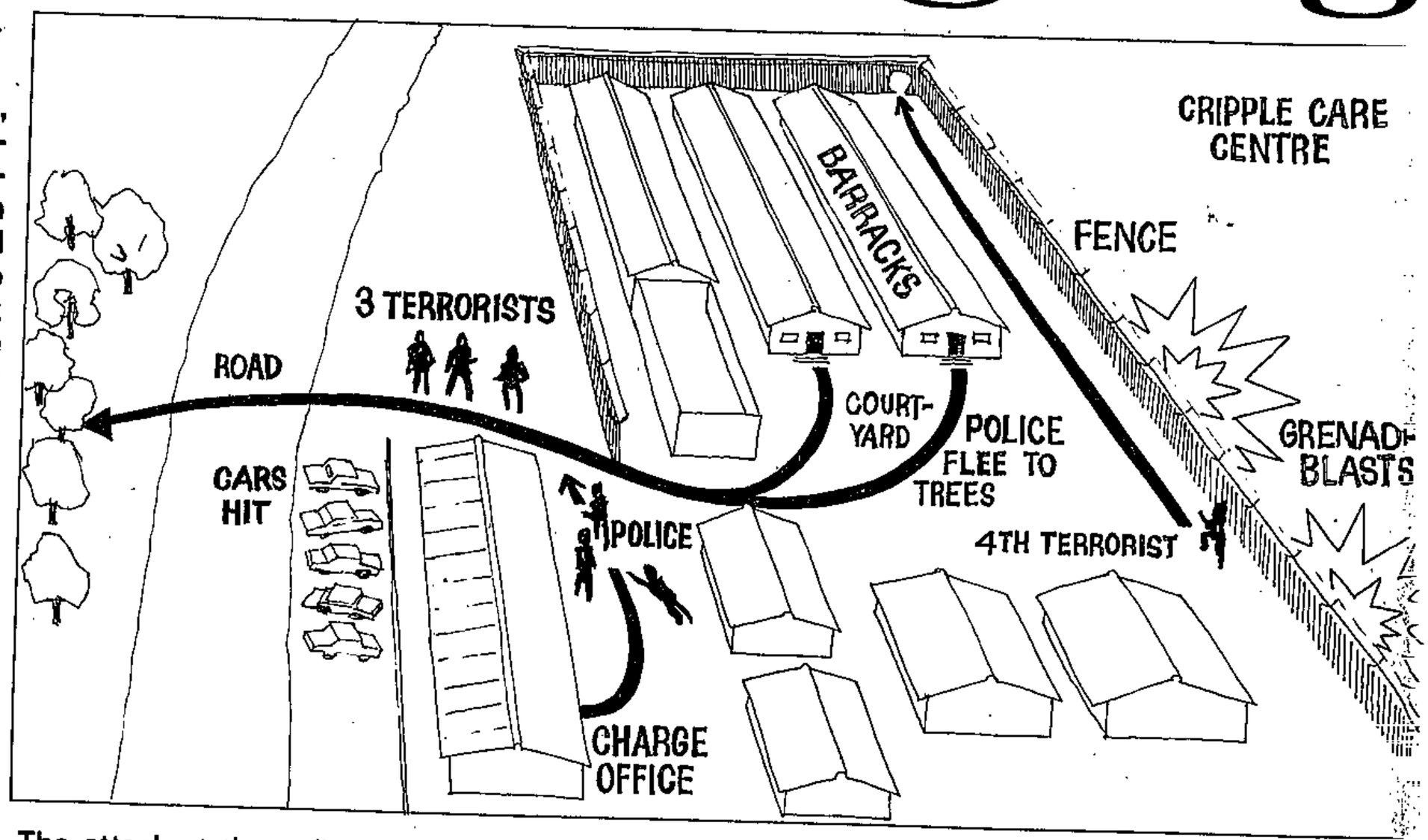
Another constable, Const Gessick, said he was among the policemen who were terrorised by the gunmen in their barracks.

"Four of the gunmen entered our barracks and ordered us out of our [illegible]. They told us to go out [illegible] two of the gunmen walk[illegible] out expecting us to [illegible] so that they could pick [illegible] out easily.

"We took refuge [illegible] the beds. All of a [illegible] they appeared to panic [illegible] ran out of the barracks," [illegible] said.

The civilian injured in [illegible] attack, Mr Sipho Zungu, [illegible] of White City Jabavu said: "I stared death in the eye."

Mr Zungu said he was [illegible] by a bullet that came through a window while [illegible] was seated in the charge office.



The attack at the police station. The blue lines show the route taken by policemen to the safety of trees. The grenades, right, hit the security fence and bounce back. One hits the cripple care centre. At the charge office, lower left, three policemen run out to be met by terrorist gunfire. One constable dies instantly. At extreme right a fourth attacker escapes through a hole in the fence.

Graphic: GAIL [illegible]

SA will be torn apart, says Motlana

3/10/79 (327) ~~345~~ Post

Dr Motlana.

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, warned yesterday that the country would be torn apart because of the citizenship issue.

Dr Motlana was delivering a talk on "South Africa in a State of Political Flux" to a political study group at Rand Afrikaans University.

He said black anger was mounting because the Government ignored the existence of blacks in South Africa. "The Government was instead forcing homeland leaders to opt for independence so that in the long run it could say there were no blacks in South Africa.

Never won

It was known to everybody that Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and Chief Patrick Mphephu of Venda never won elections that led to their countries independence. Instead, some kind of measures were used to make them leaders of

Referring to Soweto, he said he wanted to know what had happened to the R8-million set aside by Parliament for the infrastructure of the area.

Parliament had been told the money was for the improvement of life in Soweto and so far nothing had been done and it seemed as though the authorities were not keen to do anything.

One of the urgent problems facing blacks was overcrowding. The Government was not prepared to build houses in urban residential areas. Overcrowding led to the increased crime in black areas, and those in power are not bothered because whites were not the victims, he said.

Dealing with the recent visit to Soweto and homelands by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, Dr Motlana said the visits and the speeches he made puzzled blacks. People did not understand their purpose, he said.

But, he said, if the visits and speeches by Mr Botha were made with the view of changing the present policy of apartheid, then they would mean something

We are now faced with the fact that tomorrow is today. We are now confronted with the fierce urgency of now. In this unfolding conundrum of life and history there is such a thing as being too late. Procrastination is still the thief of time. Life often leaves us standing bare, naked and dejected with a lost opportunity. The "tide in the affairs of men" does not remain at the flood; it ebbs. We may cry out desperately for time to pause in her passage, but time is deaf to every plea and rushes on. Over the bleached bones and jumbled residues of numerous civilisations are written the pathetic words: "too late". There is an invisible book of life that faithfully records our vigilance or our neglect. "The moving finger writes, and having writ moves on . . ." We still have a choice today: non-violent co-existence or violent co-annihilation. This may well be mankind's last chance to choose between chaos and community.

DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR

3/10/79 Post (327)

PW's destiny

IT IS the measure of our experiences that many people have been treating the recent statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with a great deal of interest — and scepticism.

The whole country, however, is gripped by a sense of something "happening" and a realisation that some urgency is needed to come to grips with the country's problems.

SCEPTICISM

Now back to Mr Botha. I said there is both interest and there is also general scepticism about his new political direction. Is there a new direction?

Interest is based on the fact that no South African Prime Minister has said the things he has said and in such bold and clear language.

People gasped for air as he strode into the Transvaal Congress — aptly termed the lion's den by a cynical writer — and said the things he said there. What is more get away with it!

According to Dirk Richard, editor of Die Vaderland, nearly 80 percent delegates at that congress were rightwingers. The implication is that it would have been an audience that would have been hostile to the views expressed by PW.

But he did. They listened. At the end, they cheered him.

The same performance has been repeated on various platforms around the country.

In one instance, the man who was widely regarded as believing in military solutions, stunned whites when he warned them against relying on such methods.

"Military struggles merely buy time. They do not eliminate the problem," he said.

What is that something else? I am afraid that is the nitty-gritty of the situation. This is where the scepticism comes in.

While the Prime Minister has been saying all the nice things around — including upsetting bigots with his threats against the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act — he still maintains his faith "in the principles of National Party policy."

INCONSISTENTLY

This is where I find the inconsistency mind-boggling.

After all, at the nerve of our problems lie the principles of National Party policy. National Party policy hangs around the philosophy of apartheid.

Although Nats complain vehemently when you use the word apartheid, I am afraid it still is.

The former Prime Minister preferred to call it differentiation. PW has himself coined a thing called vertical differentiation.

Whatever it is, let us not deal in semantics.

Dr Piet Koornhof recently told the country that apartheid was dead. In this he was supported by the Prime Minister.

The truth is that if apartheid is dead, then urgent funeral arrangements need to be made. Because the body is still around and it is making a terrible smell.

It certainly poses a serious political health hazard.

On the other hand, there is within the ranks of the Prime Minister's party those who believe, like Dr Andries Treurnicht, that it was slightly overhasty to declare apartheid as dead.

He thinks some political surgery would keep the body alive.

Let us for a moment examine Nationalist policy.

They still believe that we are "different". They

are unrepentant on the Group Areas Act.

They remain firm on the pass laws. They will not budge on the question of the homelands.

They refuse to entertain any thought of decision-making participation by all in a central Parliament.

Although hedging on the issue, it is fact that they do not regard permanent urban areas residence for the purpose of political rights.

These things must be seen in light of Mr Botha's pledge to remain within the fundamental "principles of party policy."

So what are we really talking about now?

On the black side, the position remains consistent throughout. We do not want to have any part of apartheid — even as a strategical point — since co-operating with an evil system makes you guilty of being a collaborator with that evil.

MYTH

We still stand firm on our claims to be South African. We do not even want to argue the matter. Whoever wants to, can go and ask God why He made us South Africans.

We are strong on our view that homelands are a political myth, an economic fraud and a sociological pest.

We continue to detest the pass laws with a venom unprecedented in the lives of any community.

We are determined that we will exercise our political rights wherever we are — not 300, 400 or 600 miles away.

From the above, it therefore seems that there is clearly a deadlock in what the Government considers to be pious National Party principles, and what we perceive as iniquitous denial of human rights and deprivation of human personality.

The problem, of course, lies in the fact that Nationalist thinking has always been motivated by what "is in the interest of the white man," as opposed to what is in the interest of South Africa.

When men's minds are infused by race, then prejudice takes the upperhand.

Prejudice, as we all know, blinds people's visions to the true realities of the situation.

Mr Botha's campaign, it seems to me, is going to have to be more than an expression of hope to become effective.

He is going to need faith to call together around the conference table the leadership of the country's various constituencies.

Together — as opposed to one group legislating for another — they must work out what is best for South Africa. And all of us.

But Mr Botha is going to have to do something else. Establish credibility in his sincerity and motives.

MIRACULOUS

The one biggest act he can perform, that would have miraculous impact on this nation, is to release a man like Nelson Mandela and others on Robben Island to prepare for meaningful and effective dialogue.

Amnesty must also be declared for the outside-based leadership of the people so that they can regain unconditional entry into the country for the purpose of participating in the negotiations.

The bans on the various political movements like the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, Black People's Convention, the Union of Black Journalists, Black Women's Federation and a host of others, must be lifted so that normal political and social activity can go unhindered in the community.

The above proposals must be seriously considered in the given climate. We are racing against time to find solutions to our problems.

We are not going to make the deadline if we generally behave like bangbroeke and refuse to face our realities squarely in the face.

Ours is a situation that must tell us that we are three minutes away from noon. We cannot play around with the limited time we have.

Mr Botha is going to have to back up his good words with some dramatic good action.

Nadine Gordimer's book unbanned

RDM 4/10/79 (329)

527

NADINE Gordimer's book "Burger's Daughter" is to be removed from the banned list.

The Publications Appeal Board upheld an appeal by the Director of Publications yesterday against the finding by a publications committee that the novel was undesirable.

The board accepted the advice of a committee of literary experts, and of Mr C van der Merwe, an expert on security measures, and a senior lecturer at RAU, Sapa reported.

The board held that, despite crudities and profanity, derogatory references to the white section of the community, and a grossly distorted picture of the political situation in South Africa, the book was likely to be counter-productive rather than inflammatory.

Last night Gordimer told the Rand Daily Mail from New York that the unbanning was "a delight, a small triumph in the fight against censorship.

"There has been a strong reaction by writers and writers' organisations, both in the United States and Europe, against the banning. Writers like John Fowles, Dan Jacobson, Angus Wilson, and Nobel Prize winner Heinrich Boll, have cabled and written to the board, protesting the banning. So have organisations like International PEN and the American Publishers Association.

"This gives me hope that by continued pressure the same can be done for other writers who have had their works banned in South Africa.

"It is a breach in the wall of censorship and a clear indication to the censors that writers are not going to be intimidated into not writing, or writing to please."

Gordimer said she had not personally contested the banning by appealing to the Publications Appeal Board, because she did not want to have anything to do with the censorship system.

Gordimer said that it was now up to the South African public to decide for itself on the accuracy of the comments made by the Publications Appeal Board.

"I have never had to depend on a banning for favourable reviews of the merits of my work.

"'Burger's Daughter' was released by Jonathan Cape in Britain three weeks before it was banned in South Africa, and met with a very favourable reaction. It is already being translated into 11 languages for world distribution and the American launch has been very successful," she said.

(327) 5/10/79

Schlebusch rul on censor bos

Rdm 5/10/79 (327)

By JAYNE LA MONT and JOHN MICHELL

OPTIMISM swept through literary and entertainment circles yesterday after a firm indication by Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of Justice and of the Interior, that he would not re-appoint Mr Justice J H "Lammie" Snyman to head the Publications Appeal Board.

Mr Snyman has been granted long leave until his term of office expires in March next year.

The Minister yesterday announced that the vice chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor J C W van Rooyen, will act as chairman in Mr Snyman's absence.

In his statment Mr Schlebusch said the request for long leave was made by Mr Snyman.

"I will in due course make an announcement as to who the new chairman of the said board will be with effect from April 1, 1980.

"I wish to thank the Honourable J H Snyman for the service rendered in the said capacity and wish him a happy retirement."

But yesterday Mr Snyman denied he was retiring from "the hot seat".

"It is just a long leave. When I was appointed to the position almost five years ago I made a stipulation that I would have a term of long leave," he said.

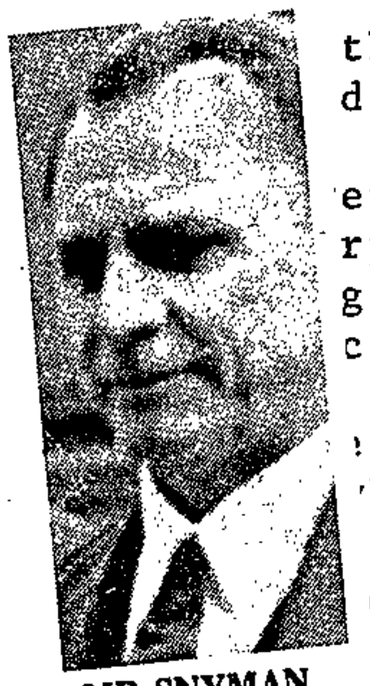
Mr Snyman said he could not comment on whether he would make himself available for the position again next year.

"I have not had time to think about what I am going to do. There is still a lot of work to clear up. Anyhow the decision about who will be the next chairman is up to the Minister," he said.

Mr Snyman said he had no idea of who would take over.

"It is a position that takes a lot of courage. It is a big job but I think that Professor Van Rooyen, who was my assistant, will be able to handle it well."

Professor Van Rooyen, 36, is Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Pretoria.



MR SNYMAN ... on long leave

"I have acted as vice chairman and the Act states in the chairman's absence I must take over so it was a foregone conclusion."

Leading personalities in the entertainment and literary spheres yesterday expressed hopes that it would usher in a new era in South African censorship.

Afrikaans author, Mr Andre Brink, said last night he was glad to hear of Mr Snyman's retirment.

Mr Brink said he hoped the new chairman would be an improvement, "but whatever improvement there is, nobody will be really effective until the evil censorship laws change".

Satirist Robert Kirby said he felt the move was a wise one.

"I hope his retirement is not engulfed by the filth he has encountered over the last few years. I wish to thank him for his judgment of my play 'Quodlibet' which has provided me with a brilliant seven-minute sketch for my Manchester show which I did not even have to rewrite," Mr Kirby said.

Playwright Athol Fugard said: "This is very good news. I welcome any change in the system and its operation. One can only hope this will be for the better."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2274 5 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1773 of 10 August 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6617 of 10 August 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/7/138:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2274 5 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1773 van 10 Augustus 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6617 van 10 Augustus 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/7/138 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/138.....	*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/*Sleutelhangertjies met metaalskyfies aangeheg wat elk 'n ander voorstelling bevat van 'n naakte man en vrou wat geslagsgemeenskap het. 'n Vlieënde perd is afgedruk op die rand van die sleutelring*—Voorwerpe	Flying Horse.....	(a)

No. 2275 5 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2107 of 14 September 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6662 of 14 September 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/6/89:

No. 2275 5 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2107 van 14 September 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6662 van 14 September 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/6/89 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/6/89.....	*Sechaba*—Vol 13, No 3, March 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)

No. 2273 5 October 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. 2273 5 Oktober 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 P79/63

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/8/75	*Man Who Killed Mick Jagger, The*	David Littlejohn	(a)
P79/8/107	*Backstage Sex (Backstairs Series)*	Willis Randolph	(a)
P79/8/130	*Infiltrator, The*	Martin Walker	(a)
P79/9/26	*Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects, The*	Leon Trotsky	(e)
P79/9/29	*Demon, The*	Hubert Selby	(a)
P79/9/54	*On Karl Marx*	Ernst Bloch	(e)
P79/9/56	*Concept of Nature in Marx, The*	Alfred Schmidt	(e)
P79/9/60	*Dark Angel, The* (i.e. on the ground that the cover ISBN 0 00 635212 X is undesirable/d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag ISBN 0 00 635212 X ongewens is)	Fraser Harrison	(a)
P79/9/70	*Third International and Its Place in History, The*	Lenin	(e)
P79/9/113	*Camera 35*—Vol 24, No 9, September 1979	U.F.M. Publishing Inc., New York	(a)
P79/9/74	*China Policy Study Group Broadsheet*—Vol 16, No 6+7, June-July 1979	China Policy Study Group, London	(e)
P79/9/119	*Frantz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Thought*	Lou Turner and John Alan	(e)
P79/9/124	*Spanish Train and Other Stories*—CZAM 68343—Cassette tape/Kassetband	Chris de Burgh	(b)
P79/9/126	*IUEF News*—No 2, August 1979	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(d)+(e)
P79/9/128	*In the Fist of the Revolution*	Jose Yglesias	(a)
P79/9/129	*Dome*—No 5, September	University of Natal, Durban	(a)+(e)
P79/9/142	*September 12: Steve Biko Day*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	SAIP, Geneva, Switzerland	(d)+(e)
P79/9/144	*Southern Africa Must be Free*	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia	(e)
P79/9/164	*Good, the Bad, and the Deadly, The*	J. D. Hardin	(a)+(b)
P79/9/173	*Reflections on the Black Consciousness Movement and the South African Revolution*	Selby Semela, Sam Thompson and Norman Abraham	(e)
P79/9/63	*Formation of the Economic Thought of Karl Marx, The*	Ernest Mandel	(e)
P79/9/85	*Statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC on Some Questions of the Unity of the Patriotic Forces of South Africa*—Pamphlet/Pamflet	National Executive Committee of the African National Congress	(e)
P79/9/101	*Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (A.A.B.)* Pamphlet/Pamflet	Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (A.A.B.), Bellville	(d)
P79/9/64	*Azanian Peoples Organisation*—"Ma-Afrika ... September 1977" (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/69	*Salute the 2nd Consultative Conference of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania!* (Pac in Perspective Series No 4)	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), New York	(e)
P79/9/71	*Theory and Practice of the Revolution, The*	The "8 Nëntori" Publishing House, Tirana	(e)
P79/9/72	*Ideas of the October Revolution are Defended and Carried Forward in Struggle Against Modern Revisionism, The*	Hysni Kapo	(e)
P79/9/73	*Socialist Albania will Never Budge from Its Revolutionary Positions*	Mehmet Shehu	(e)
P79/9/83	*Black Consciousness*	Projects Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P79/9/90	*Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO)* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/91	*Azanian Peoples Organisation*—"Ma-Afrika ... Mnye" (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/108	*Memorial Service for Bantu Steve Biko* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/148	*Southern Africa and the Christian Conscience* (Justice paper: 3)	Rev. Adrian Hastings	(e)
P79/9/157	*Dr. Yusuf Dadoo*—Isitwalandwe! (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/160	*Superlook—All Over Seamless, Soft and Natural*—Advertisement poster/Advertensieplakkaat	Unknown	(a)
P79/10/1	*Emprisonnement Politique en Afrique du Sud* (i.e. translation in French of original title "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" which was previously found to be undesirable/d.i. vertaling in Frans van oorspronklike titel "Political Imprisonment in South Africa" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is)	Amnesty International Publications, London	(c)
P79/9/92	*Playmate*—No 1	Man Junior Magazine Pty Ltd., Sydney	(a)

No. 2281 5 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/64

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.—P79/10/9.

Publication or object.—Page proofs numbered 13–17 intended for publication in the *Windhoek Observer*, 29 September 1979, or reproduction thereof.

Author or producer.—*Windhoek Observer*, Windhoek.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

No. 2281 5 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/64

'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.

Inskrywingno.—P79/10/9.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Page proofs numbered 13–17 intended for publication in the *Windhoek Observer*, 29 September 1979, or reproduction thereof.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—*Winhoek Observer*, Windhoek.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
	PROCLAMATION		
243	Commissions Act (8/1947): Division of Witwatersrand	1	6697
	GOVERNMENT NOTICES		
	Interior, Department of		
	Government Notices		
2273	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/63	3	6697
2274	do.: Correction notice	2	6697
2275	do.: do	2	6697
2281	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable Publications or objects: List P79/64	4	6697
	Justice, Department of		
	Government Notice		
2262	Appointment of Commission of Inquiry: Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court	1	6697

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	PROKLAMASIE		
243	Kommissiewet (8/1947): Afdeling Witwatersrand	1	6697
	GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS		
	Binnelandse Sake, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewings		
2273	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/63	3	6697
2274	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing	2	6697
2275	do.: do	2	6697
2281	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/64	4	6697
	Justisie, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
2262	Aanstelling van Kommissie van Ondersoek: Witwatersrandse Plaaslike Afdeling van die Hooggeregshof	1	6697

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

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

6697—1

Ridgeworth

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Fritter, Fast -

1 leaves to
the the carrots
of the inner
the carrots,
chopped onion
apple and add
lite the salad
s and a small
the radish
put them in

APPLE LUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

State urged to scrap policy on coloured

Argus 5/10/79

327

From a Staff Reporter

PRETORIA. — The Government should scrap the policy of coloured preference for the Western Cape and extend home ownership rights and privileges of leasehold to Cape blacks, Professor S P Cilliers, told delegates to a symposium at Unisa here today.

Delivering a paper which evaluated the Riekert and Theron Reports Professor Cilliers, Professor of Sociology at Stellenbosch University said economic as well as sociological studies showed conclusively that the policy had an idealogical political base with no relevance to human or economic reality.

BITTERNESS

He said black people had lived here for at least six generations and it was a source of deep bitterness to them that they were prevented from reaching their full potential.

Young blacks were better qualified than their parents and were finding it hard to get jobs suited to their qualifications because of Government policy.

LABOUR NEEDS

Furthermore, the labour needs of commerce and industry had cancelled out the effectiveness of the policy and the number of black people in the Cape had not decreased, he said.

Professor Cillier said the inability of black people to own their own houses was a major frustration to them.

It was inexplicable to them why the recent decision to grant leasehold titles to black people in other urban areas would not be applicable in the Western Cape.

FACE TO FACE WITH AZAPO'S FIRST LADY

Guguletu housewife is dynamic, committed

By Rashid Seria

WHO is Nombulelo Melane? Many have been asking this question since the Guguletu housewife suddenly emerged from relatively obscurity to an important leadership position in a black organisation.

She was chosen as vice president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), one of the few radical organisations to emerge after the Government outlawed 18 black consciousness bodies two years ago.

That many have mistaken her for an ordinary housewife, is not surprising.

She looks far from dynamic. She is diminutive, young, unassuming and quiet — until she opens her mouth, of course.

She is fiery and is strongly committed to the 'political struggle'.

At the age of 26 she has already made numerous sacrifices because of her political principles, the most recent being to turn down an overseas scholarship because she refuses to apply to the Transkei for a passport.

FUNDAMENTALS

Getting a university education and a job — which to many South Africans are fundamentals in life — have been a battle for Nombulelo.

With just over a year to complete her law degree, she was expelled in 1973 from Fort Hare University for protesting against the explusion of fellow students.

The University of South Africa (Unisa) refused to enrol her because she did not have a certificate of good conduct from Fort Hare. Two years later she had to start her law studies 'from scratch' at the University of Zululand.

'After a year unrest broke out at Zululand. I was a member of the SRC I was detained and that put an end to my studies again.

'While in detention, Unisa again refused to register me and several other detainees.'

PRINCIPLE

Then came the offer of a German scholarship.

'On a matter of principle I refused to apply to Transkei for a passport. I don't recognise them and don't believe they have authority to give me a passport. I'm not a citizen of some remote homeland, I'm a citizen of this country.'

Her first job put her face-to-face with the 'Western Cape coloured labour preferential policy.'

After only one month she was sacked because the firm she worked at as a clerical assistant could not get permission to employ her.

In spite of her qualifications, she was then forced to work as a counter-hand before throwing it up to take a secretarial course in Athlone.

She later lectured 'unofficially' at the secretarial school before joining the Centre for Intergroup Studies as a research assistant.

Although born in Umtata, she spent only eight months there before her parents moved to Elsies River and then to Crawford where they stayed for 11 years.

She did her primary schooling at Chapel Street Primary and received her secondary education at Livingstone High in Claremont.

'We were in Crawford before the Group Areas Act and would probably have not moved in 1965 to Guguletu had it not been for the Group Areas.'

Having been reared in a so-called coloured area, she speaks Afrikaans fluently and, in fact, was at one time classified 'other coloured' because her granny was 'coloured.'

'To be "other coloured" had certain advantages, but I didn't want to take an escapist route.

'So I gave it up after two years when I applied for a reference book. Looking back now I think I did the right thing. It sorted out many things for me.'

Growing up in a coloured area, she said, had certain advantages and had broadened her outlook.

'I wouldn't say I tried to play for coloured. But being a kid, it was natural for me to identify myself with that group.'

Referring to early political influences, she said her family was politically involved and her father, Mr Cadoc Kobus, who practised as an attorney in Cape Town but is now in retirement in the Transkei, was a member of the Unity Movement.

'But I believe our very existence is political and starts from the time I was in my mother's womb.'

In 1976, she was detained and held in Eshowe for six months before being charged with sabotage arising out of the unrest at the University of Zululand.

She was kept another seven months in Durban before being acquitted.

Then in 1978 after the first Azapo conference in Roodepoort, she was held for one month.

Nombulelo, who turned 26 yesterday, has one child, two-month-old Zingisani.

Her husband is unemployed at the moment. She says he was 'phased out' in favour of a coloured person at a bus company where he worked as a security officer.

AZAPO'S first lady Mrs Nombulelo Melane.

Chris de Burgh tape banned

CAPE TOWN. — A tape by the Irish singer-songwriter Chris de Burgh, who is touring South Africa and appearing nightly in a Cape Town theatre, has been found undesirable by the Directorate of Publications.

In a Press statement released yesterday, the Directorate says the tape, "Spanish Train and Other Stories", has been found undesirable and a notice to this effect was to be published in the Government Gazette released later yesterday.

Other publications or objects found to be undesirable include "The Man who killed Mick Jagger," by David Littlejohn; "Dome No 5 September," by the University of Natal, Durban; and "Black Consciousness", by the Projects Committee, University of Cape Town.

From yesterday it is an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications:

The Man who Killed Mick Jagger, David Littlejohn; Backstage Sex, Backstairs series, Willis Randolph; The Infiltrator, Martin Walker; The Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects, Leon Trotsky; The Demon, Hubert Selby; On Karl Marx, Ernst Bloch; The Concept of Nature in Marx, Alfred Schmidt; The Dark Angel, on the ground that the cover is undesirable, Fraser Harrison; The Third International and its Place in History, Lenin; Camera 35, Vol 24, No 9, September 1979, UEM Publishing Inc, New York; China Policy Study Group Broadsheet, Vol 16, No 6 and 7, June; July 1979, China Policy Study Group, London; Frantz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Thought, Lou Turner and John Alan; Spanish Train and Other Stories — CZAM 68343 — cassette tape, Chris de Burgh; IUEF News No 2, August 1979, International University Exchange Fund, Geneva; In the Fist of the Revolution, Jose Yglesias; Dome No 5, September, University of Natal, Durban; September 12: Steve Biko Day — pamphlet, SAIP Geneva, Switzerland; Southern Africa Must Be Free, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; The Good, The Bad, and the Deadly, J D Hardin; Reflections on the Black Consciousness Movement and the South African Revolution, Selby Semela, Sam Thompson and Norman Abraham; The Formation of the Ecnomic Thought of Karl Marx, Ernest Mandel; Statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC on some questions of the Unity of the Patriotic Forces of South Africa, — pamphlet, National Executive Committee of the African National Congress; Anglo-Afrikaner Bond, AAB; — pamphlet, Bellville; Azanian Peoples' Organisation — 'Ma-Afrika' — September 1977 — pamphlet, (unknown); Salute the 2nd Consultative Conference of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, PAC in Persective series No 4; Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, PAC, New York; The Theory and Practice of the Revolution, The I Nentori Publishing House, Tirana. The Ideas of the October Revolution are Defended and Carried Forward in Struggle against Modern Revisionism, Hysni Kapo; Socialist Albania Will Never budge from its Revolutionary Positions, Mehmet Shehu; Black Consciousness, Projects Committee, University of Cape Town; Azanian Peoples' Organisation 'Azapo' — pamphlet, (unknown); Azanian Peoples' Organisation — 'Ma-Afrika, Mnye' (unknown); Memorial Service for Bantu Steve Biko — poster (unknown); Southern Africa and the Christian Conscience, Justice Papers-3, Rev Adrian Hastings; Dr Yusuf Dadoo — Isitwalandwe — pamphlet (unknown); Superlook — All over Seamless, Soft and Natural, advertisement poster,(unknown); Empriss onnement Politique en Afrique du Sud, translation into French of orginal title, Political Imprisonment in South Africa, which was previously found to be undesirable; Amnesty International Publications, London; Playmate No 1, Man Junior Magazine Pty Ltd, Sydney. — Sapa

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Li t for R60 000
on 1 May at 12½% p.a.
straight s granted for
tax purp he reducing
balance. 42% in 19.7,
and taxa R50 000
respecti d 31.12.19.6
and 19.7

1. What is t in respect
of the p

a)

b)

2. Show ho in the
income ember 19.7,
assumin

a)

b)

(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%

NKONDO SPELLS IT OUT

THE LIBERATION of black people was not negotiable, said the president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, when he outlined the organisation's aims in an exclusive interview with SUNDAY POST's Zwelakhe Sisulu this week.

Mr Nkondo was elected the first president of Azapo at the organisation's inaugural conference last weekend.

What do you see as the priorities of your organisation?

Firstly, we have to start several projects after the establishment of our regional committees.

One of our major projects would be to look seriously into the labour problem and to try, as much as possible, to make the black worker aware of the economic situation he is in and also make him aware of the power he wields and aware that he should use this power whenever necessary.

The worker must be made to understand that he is being exploited and that this situation cannot be allowed to continue — the worker has a right to exercise this power.

If he lives, then he has the right to work, and if he works, he has the right to complain and protest.

The worker is the vanguard of the organisation.

In your view, what is the major problem confronting black people — would you say it is an economic problem or a racial problem?

The problem is not necessarily a racial one, but an economic one.

In this country words like race and colour have been used as an excuse to oppress and to exploit people.

In this country all blacks are exploited. Exploitation in this country has a long history, and in some cases people of the same colour have been enslaved by their own kind and exploited. Class has been used as an excuse for exploitation.

We have to shift from this idea that race is the main issue. Race is used as an instrument of economic exploitation and words such as apartheid and separate development are only excuses.

Does the emphasis on the worker represent a shift within the Black Consciousness Movement?

A worker is a black man and no white man is a worker. Blacks are workers because they are voiceless, exploited and with no opportunity for advancement.

Black organisations have always been concerned about the worker, and even those which were banned like the ANC concentrated on the trade union movement. This has been the pattern throughout the year.

What is your definition of a worker?

A worker is a black man and no white man is a worker.

Blacks are workers because they are voiceless, exploited with no opportunity for advancement, and do not own the means of production and distribution.

Whites in this country own those means — whereas blacks are just part of the machinery.

Whatever concessions or dispensations are made in the labour field, Azapo believes that these are window dressing to make it impossible for blacks to protest.

Some of us are too quick to speak of changes when we actually mean upgrading.

What relationship, if any, will you have with homeland leaders?

Homeland leaders? Azapo will have no truck with Bantustan leaders, but we are interested in black people in those areas, who, through no fault of their own, are helpless victims of an evil system.

Bantustan politicians are part and parcel of the evil system because they have betrayed the struggle. They are the enemy of the people.

Is Azapo demanding a radical change in the status quo?

Azapo's intention is not to topple the Government but to educate the people, particularly the workers.

Anybody who gets it into his mind that we are communists or terrorists is misleading himself.

We have to shift from this idea that race is the main issue. Race is used as an instrument of economic exploitation.

What role will whites play in the struggle for black liberation?

Azapo is interested only in the struggle to liberate the black man. We have no intention of requesting for assistance from white liberals because they do not have the experience of being black.

They are part and parcel of the oppressive system, blacks are not. They enjoy all rights and some of them wallow in wealth.

There is a contradiction here. If whites want to identify with blacks, they must be prepared to share in the black experience.

You are adamant that Azapo will not negotiate with the Government at any time at any level?

No — we shall not negotiate. The Government itself has said that certain things are not negotiable.

What does Azapo hope to achieve for black people?

Black people want complete liberation. We do not want to remain part of the machinery and we do not want to remain reservoirs of cheap labour.

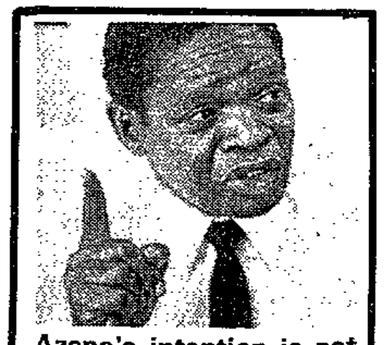
We believe the wealth of this country should be equally and equitably distributed by offering individuals an opportunity to develop.

Who do you recognise as the authentic leaders of black people?

They are those who do not believe in separate development, those who believe that black people are one.

So, at the moment the authentic leaders are people like Nelson Mandela.

Do you foresee Azapo becoming a mass movement in the manner of ANC and PAC?



Azapo's intention is not to topple the Government but to educate people, particularly the workers.

Yes — because people are sufficiently politicised and we should have greater membership. If freedom of speech in this country was allowed, Azapo would become a very powerful organisation.

Is black unity internally and externally within reasonable reach?

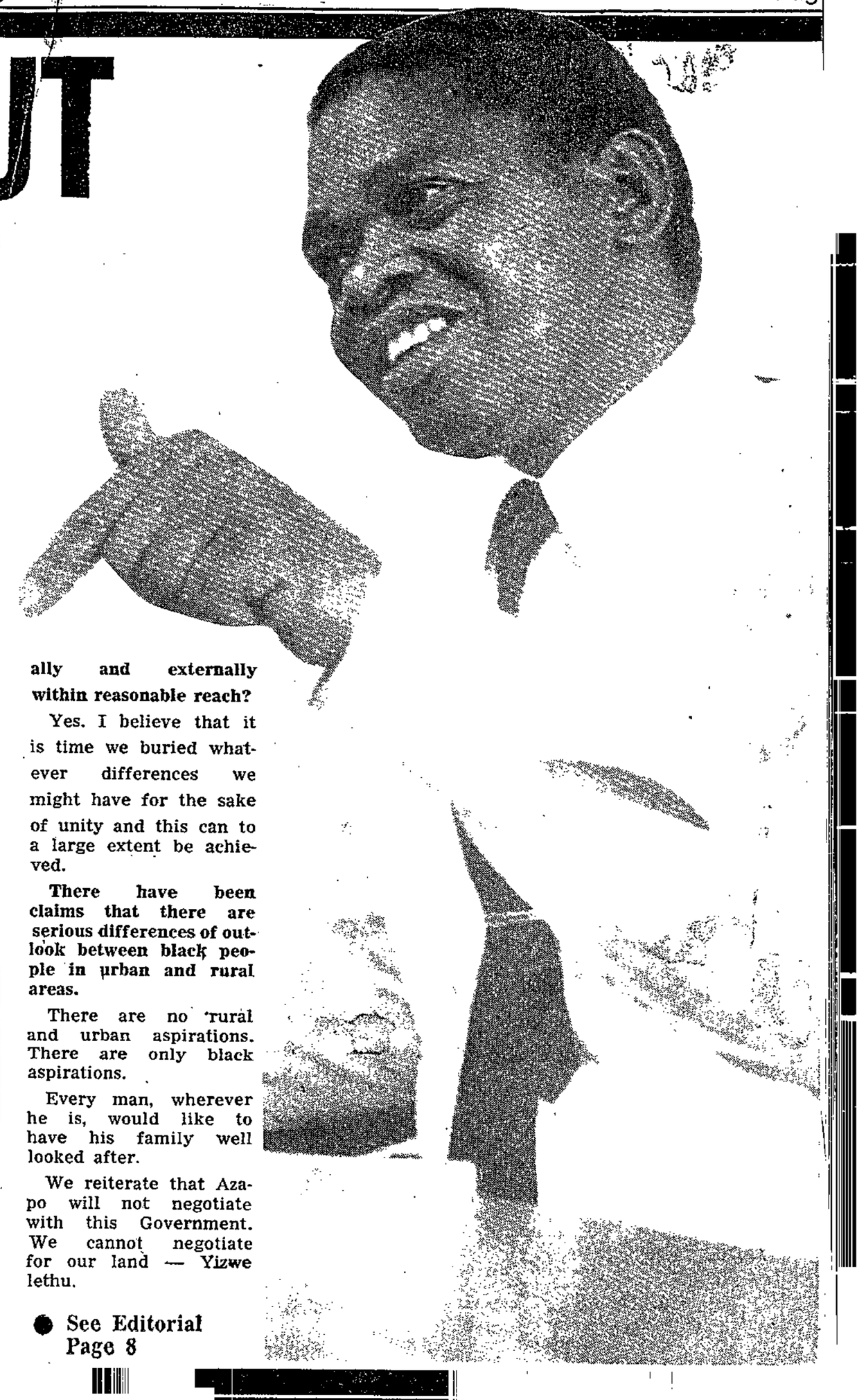
Yes. I believe that it is time we buried whatever differences we might have for the sake of unity and this can to a large extent be achieved.

There have been claims that there are serious differences of outlook between black people in urban and rural areas.

There are no rural and urban aspirations. There are only black aspirations.

Every man, wherever he is, would like to have his family well looked after.

We reiterate that Azapo will not negotiate with this Government. We cannot negotiate for our land — Yizwe lethu.



● See Editorial Page 8

ANC attends BC meeting

(327) 7/10/79 Sunday Post

FOUR Black South Africans in exile addressed an all-day symposium on black consciouness at the Africa Centre in London yesterday.

The symposium, which has been organised by the black consciouness movement (UK region), attracted about 200 people, some representing organisations such as the banned African National Congress, the Pan African Congress, and the British Anti-apartheid Movement.

Secretary Mr Lingam Moodley, formerly of Durban, said the aim of the symposium was to explain what black consciousness was.

Two of the speakers, M Barney Pityana and Mr Ben Khoapa, are banned in South Africa. Mr Pityana spoke on the history and ideological foundation of black consciouness, and Mr Khoapa on practical manifestations of black consciousness.

Because they are banned neither of them may be quoted in South Africa.

Mr Khotso Seatlholo, president of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, spoke on the dynamism of black consciouness, while Mr A Lukele, chairman of the Black Consciouness Movement (USA region), discussed the international context of the South African liberation struggle.

The symposium came against a South African background of a new struggle between the resurfacing black consciousness movement and the Inkatha movement headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

TED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

IED EXAMPLES

d an item of new plant for R60 000
eciation is provided at 12½% p.a.
5% initial allowance is granted for
nd tear being 20% on the reducing
were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
nounted to R45 000 and R50 000
e financial years ended 31.12.19.6

on deferred tax account in respect
2.19.7, assuming

thod

method?

arge will be disclosed in the
r the year ended 31 December 19.7,

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

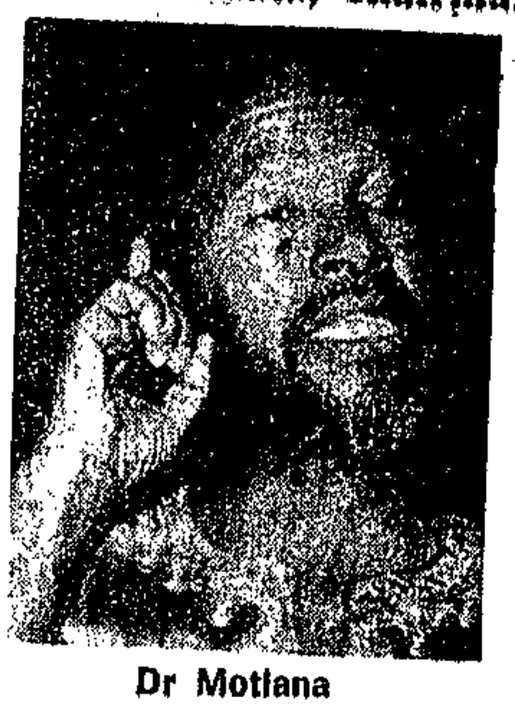
   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

(527) 7/10/79 Sunday Post

GATSHA CLAIMS ANC LINK, BUT ...

A CLAIM by KwaZulu's Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that there were strong links between the banned African National Congress and his Inkatha movement was heavily disputed by Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, this week.



Dr Motlana

Chief Buthelezi

It's impossible — they don't mix with traitors, says Motlana

SAM MABE Reports

"As a former member of the ANC it really bothers me to discover that the ANC can find it possible to collaborate with traitors. This cannot be possible," Dr Motlana said.

He was addressing a cheering crowd of about 1 000 people on Wednesday night at the Lenasia Civic Centre at a meeting called by The People's Candidates, Lenasia's equivalent of the Committee of Ten.

Dr Motlana was reacting to a Press report this week in which Chief Buthelezi was reported to have told an audience at Langa last weekend that he had strengthened Inkatha's links with the African National Congress.

In the report Chief Buthelezi also said Inkatha and the ANC were committed to the liberation of South Africa although they had different strategies.

"But the difference in strategy should not be seen as a breaking point," Chief Buthelezi said.

Quoting the Rev Jesse Jackson's idea that there are those who shake the three and those who pick the fruit, Dr Motlana said people like Gatsha Buthelezi, Kaiser Mantazima and David Thebehali were the fruit-pickers.

He said whatever black people had achieved in South Africa was a result of those who operated outside of Government-created institutions like community councils and homeland governments.

He also said the Committee of Ten would have been embarrassed if the Government had granted the demands in their blueprint before the entire committee's membership was detained in 1977.

"But to a large extent, our demands were met one by one while we were detained at Modder Bee prison. In so doing, the Government was trying to make community councils acceptable to the people at our expense," the doctor said.

He added that people like Mr David Thebehali were the most dangerous blacks and "the best apologists to the system".

He said of Mr Thebehali: "o kwentse poone" (he has swallowed a mealie seed). As a result, the Government was in a position to manipulate him at will.

"As young men we used to tie a piece of string to a mealie seed and throw the seed among chicken feed. The chicken that would eat the seed with the string would be mine for the day. With the string hanging from its mouth, I would pull the chicken around as I wished to the amusement of my friends and myself," said Dr Motlana.

He also said Mr Thebehali was in no position to do anything that was contrary to the wishes of those who employed him and who had made him leader in spite of his unpopularity with the people of Soweto.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

43

STUFFED CABBAGE S

1 fresh green med
cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the centre f
form a boul. Wa
and pineapple.
leaves of the ca
pineapple, tomat
in a boul adding
salt and black p
into the cabbage
boul of mayonnai
roses, cut acros
iced water until

GERMAN POTATO SA

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potato
with the potato
salt and pepper

EGG SALAD

hard boiled egg
salanaise

Cut eggs in hal
down. Pour ove

CHICKEN AND CUC

1 cup cooked ch
4 T finely chop
French dressing
lettuce

Marinade chick
Serve on lettu
and refridgera

French dressin
Blend together

ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

cquired an item of new plant for R60 000
Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a.
A 25% initial allowance is granted for
ear and tear being 20% on the reducing
rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
ome amounted to R45 000 and R50 000
for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6

lance on deferred tax account in respect
t 31.12.19.7, assuming

ral method

lity method?

ix charge will be disclosed in the
it for the year ended 31 December 19.7,

al method

lity method

ne there are no other items causing
ng differences)

nswer to 2. be affected by the existence
inary gain on disposal of a division of the
ting to R70 000, all of which was taxable,
nancial year?

nswer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a
s, which can be set off against the taxable
her sources of R50 000? Draw up the
nt assuming the deferral method is used.

e 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%

'Ignore Transkei's call to exiles'

7/10/79
Sunday Post

~~105~~
327

SUNDAY POST
Correspondent

A FORMER nationalist exile, Dr Mxolisi Ntlabati, who left South Africa 15 years ago on an exit permit, has called on other exiles to return to the country but not to the Transkei.

In an interview with SUNDAY POST, he said: "No struggle is ever fought at a long distance."

He said there was an extremely highly qualified South African exile community abroad.

"I invite this community to return to South Africa and hope the Government would grant amnesty to everyone who wishes to return."

He said he was advising the exiles not to go to the Transkei because a large number of those who returned following the Transkei's call to them to return were rotting in Transkei prisons.

He listed a couple of names and said they were detained shortly after their return.

Dr Ntlabati now stays with his brother-in-law in Mdantsane after he was asked to leave the Transkei a fortnight ago. He had lived in the Transkei for 77 days.

He said he came to the Transkei following the Transkei Government's call on all exiles to return to the new state.

He was detained in the Transkei for a month shortly after a scuffle with whites in an Umtata hotel and taken to East London on his release.

When asked if he supported the cutting of South Africa into independent black states, he said he did not.

"I recognise the Transkei as part of South Africa and I do not support the balkanisation of this country.

"The reason I went to the Transkei is because South Africa has been refusing me a passport for the last 15 years."

Dr Ntlabati made news 15 years ago when he staged a 100-hour fast after the University of Natal refused to allow him to do a master's degree.

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, October 7, 1979

327

Freedom never has been negotiable

FREEDOM is not negotiable. This, in essence, is what Curtis Nkondo, the newly-elected president of Azapo, said this week. He, like Dr Nthato Motlana, believes there can never be co-operation with either the Government or Government-created institutions.

Mr Nkondo also pointed out something else: "Azapo's intention is not to topple the Government but to educate the people, particularly the workers. Anybody who gets it into his mind that we are communists or terrorists is misleading himself."

How are these two sentiments to be reconciled?

The belief that freedom is not negotiable, is not a strange concept. It has been a fundamental driving force in every race, in every country, at one time or other in its history.

This is why in ancient Greece the Athenians fought hard against Persian domination, why the Jews engaged in guerilla warfare against the Roman occupation of their country at about the time of Christ, why Britons fought the Normans, what the French and Russian and Chinese revolutions were all about, why the world fought Hitler and why the West says it is fighting communism.

But more important in the South African context, it is why the Afrikaners fought the British and why the black races fought the Afrikaners.

Mr Nkondo's sentiments are nothing out of the ordinary and they should, therefore, constitute no excuse for silencing him. They merely represent a logical step in the unfolding drama of black politics. If this is not appreciated, then black politics — indeed, politics as a whole — is not understood.

Nor will they be understood *if it is believed as fact that* blacks' supposed natural inclination towards violence overrides all other considerations.

Although all men have an almost inbred desire for freedom, they have a related desire — equally strong and just as natural — for the physical, emotional and intellectual well-being that is derived from social security; in other words, the conditions that are most propitious for the persuit — and realisation — of their own happiness.

Acceptance of drastic change on the whole, therefore, does not come quickly. Gradual evolution is always preferred to cataclysmic upheaval. But this is not a permanent state.

This is why there is such fear in certain sectors of South Africa today of statements such as "liberation is not negotiable"; they seem to carry the inescapable implication of hordes sweeping across the land burning, looting and raping.

Because the study of history emphasises similar events in the past, many whites are ignorant of the fact that the ANC in its early days was dedicated to dialogue and co-operation as a means to achieve its ends. This was the first phase in black politics.

But with the dawning of the 50s and 60s came the realisation that "negotiation" was being used against itself to thwart the ANC and to defeat the legitimate aspirations of the black people.

Thus arose the next phase, the one we are in now, where "negotiation" and "co-operation" are seen, in fact, to be anti-black. To discern what may be ahead, it is sufficient only to take a brief look at history.

At the moment, it does not appear as if established leaders have associated themselves with that — yet.

Perhaps current leaders may never decide to take their present political commitment to *its next logical stage. If* so, that will be all well and good for peace and prosperity.

But if there's no change, their children may feel they have no option but to make that decision themselves.

Word is out on censor who is he?

327

S/Express

7/10/79

SNYMAN DEPUTY THE MAN TO WATCH

By MARIAN SHINN

AUTHORS and publishers are not optimistic that the man who is expected to soon become head of the Publications Appeal Board would make life any easier for them.

This week Minister of the Interior Alwyn Schlebusch gave a firm indication that the present head of the board, Mr Justice Lammie Snyman, was to retire.

He has already been granted long leave until his term of office expires in March next year.

In his place, a professor of criminology at Pretoria University, Mr J C W van Rooyen, is expected to take over the board. He is Mr Justice Snyman's deputy.

Very little is known about Professsor Van Rooyen, except that he is young and possibly more "with it" than Judge Snyman.

But, writers and publishers alike point out, the system of censorship remains.

Onrusrivier's Jan Rabie would not even give the professor an even chance.

"I dislike him on principle," he said.

One, Professor Van Rooyen is based in Pretoria and Mr Rabie has no time for Transvalers. Two, Professor Van Rooyen has been on the Publications Board, which Mr Rabie detests, for some time.

The two have met — once — at a discussion where Mr Rabie spoke personally and emotively about the censorship system.

"Up popped Professor van Rooyen who spoke meticulously, at great length, and point by point explained the necessity for censorship," said Mr Rabie.

Andre Brink, who has frequently had his works banned and unbanned, said he had no personal knowledge of Professor Van Rooyen, but had heard that he was "very verkamp".

"Not that it makes any difference who heads the board at this stage. The system remains and the framework in which he will operate is very narrow," Mr Brink said.

Publisher Don Nelson was relieved the judge seemed to have been replaced.

"He is very narrow, rigid and conservative. He seemed to want to prosecute instead of judge and made things extremely difficult. I would not be sorry to see him go," he said.

"Professor Van Rooyen is also conservative, but he is younger and would hopefully take a broader view of things."

He felt signs of a change in the chairmanship of the board were an indication that the censorship laws, which were the ward of former Minister of the Interior and Information Dr Connie Mulder, might be eased.

Professor Van Rooyen has often acted as chairman of the board and in this capacity has carried some of the board's controversial decisions.

An appeal by the Directorate of Publications not to lift a ban on Gentlewoman, a book of poems and photographs of women, succeeded under his chairmanship.

According to the board's decision published in the Digest of Decisions compiled by the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, the appeal to have the ban reinstated was granted because "some of the photographs amounted to a shameless exhibition of the nude body, of female breasts and of pubic hair".

In its judgment on the appeal, Professor Van Rooyen said South Africans were sensitive to the publication of photographs dealing with intimate matters — if the photographs had been part of a scientific work on pregnancy they would probably not have been found to be indecent, obscene or offensive, but the publication was not a scientific work and had little or no artistic merit.

"The standard to be applied is the view of the communtiy at large. The Appeal Board acts on what it believes to be the views of the community thinking.

of an appeal against the banning of the film "The Stud".

The judgment said: "Extra-marital sex is regarded as immoral in South Africa and must consequently be treated with the highest degree of circumspection."

He allowed through a book "The Human Body" which had originally been banned because some of the illustrations of a naked body were undesirable.

The Appeal Board found the drawings were not calculated to excite lust.

of
new

had
m the
e
he
their
nt out-
be
e liked
isation,
methods.

had been
e
have
e staff
ished to
sfied

wer the
This may

WERE YOU REQUESTE

median of
ing," he sa
He was a
man when
ed to ma
script of th
nia Suite".
One of th
to leave
"shitty", w
as the "
"shit", bec
dramatic v
most inaud
"Shitty"
and not a
Profes
also over

able.
udy
le s
ind
se
of the
ibrary

D TO LEAVE, MR SNYMAN?"

ie decisions was
in the word
hich it described
liminutive" of
ause it was "of
alue and used al-
ibly".
is an adjective
liminutive.
r Van Rooyen
led the rejection

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they planning their university curri as follows:

.....75

Cheeky Watson still needs a permit to scrum with Blacks

327 S/Express 7/10/79

By DAVID NIDDRIE

REBEL rugby star Cheeky Watson yesterday hit out at Barbarians manager Chick Henderson for saying on British TV that Watson no longer needed a permit to play rugby in Black townships.

"I was convicted last year, not in 1976 as Mr Henderson said.

"I have a criminal record to prove it. I still have to break the law if I'm playing rugby in a township and don't have a permit. I still have to dodge and dive when I go into a Black township," the star of PE rugby side, Spring Rose, said yesterday.

"Last year my brother Valence, captain of our side, was also convicted of being in a township without a permit."

Both men were cautioned and discharged.

Watson will break the law this afternoon by entering New Brighton township to play a league match for Spring Rose.

He said Mr Henderson could quote no laws taken off the statute books, no concrete changes, "just a lot of words and opinions".

"The magistrates aren't interested in Mr Henderson's silly opinions when they convict you, they're interested in the law, and the law has not changed.

People accused him of being anti-South African, he said. "I'm not anti-South African. I'm just fighting the statements of people like Henderson and the Blacks who have gone to Britain with him.

"I have spoken to some of them and they know the tour is a farce. One said he just wanted to see what it was like overseas."

● Cheeky Watson ... taking risks.

Meanwhile, in London, writes Peter Bruce, the demo leaders are not having the success they had anticipated.

Unexpectedly timid protests, rigid police clampdowns, and the prospect of flagging opposition to the Barbarians team has driven Peter Hain to holding closed meetings of the Stop All Racial Tours committee explaining to supporters that current skirmishes are merely a prelude to the "big one" — the 1980 Lions Tour of South Africa.

He told the Sunday Express yesterday that he could not have wished for a better start to stopping the Lions tour. "This tour has really generated a head of steam," he said. "It's given us a nice trailer."

His committee had already begun a lobby of every African embassy in London, would also be talking to diplomats from the Caribbean and had already had contacts with the Indian, Pakistan, and Bangladesh embassies. He said the response to SART approaches had been greatly encouraging.

Asked why threats of demonstrations at the Barbarian matches and at their arrival in the UK had failed to materialise, Mr Hain said the police clampdown was "immeasurably bigger" than the one mounted in the 1969 Springbok tour.

He also said the Barbarians' first matches were taking place in the traditionally conservative West Country.

The team is likely to run into a much warmer reception when they travel north into Labour strongholds "where anti-apartheid groups do not have to rely so heavily on students for strength", he said.

ecause they did not attend ... ps, for
eat number of the sample indicated in their comments
they would have preferred these not to have been held
Sunday. Of those that did answer questions in this
ion 83% felt the Workshop had been long enough and had
ed them to some extent to integrate into the University
ell as in choosing their degree courses.

Course on Study Methods

ajority of the sample (69%) felt that their school
hods of study were adequate at University, though less
n 1% felt they were completely adequate and 18% nearly
. Yet the majority (51%) would have liked an additional lecture on "Lectures, Revision and Examinations" and on "Reading and Research"; in their comments a great many students suggested that a more practical presentation of all topics might be desirable.

As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

6

Silent war against Black writers

3/3/327
5/Express
7/10/79

THE Government had been waging a silent, but vigorous, campaign against Black journalists for years before the crackdown on The World in October, 1977, Mr Percy Qoboza, former editor of that newspaper and now editor of Post, said at the Survival of the Press conference in Grahamstown at the weekend.

Describing Government campaigns against the Press as a "guerrilla war", Mr Qoboza said Black journalism "came of age" during the 1976 riots when South Africa and the world relied almost exclusively on the talents and skills of young Black reporters to keep them informed.

Then the heat was put on Black journalists, who were rounded up and detained — some for 10 months.

"Despite the litany of lies at the time that Black journalists were responsible for stoking up the trouble, not one was brought before court and charged."

While harassment of Black journalists continued unabated, Mr Qoboza said South Africa could be sure of the determination and capacity of Black journalists to pursue their profession with dignity and honour.

He also warned that unless White-owned newspapers came to terms with the rising expectations of their Black journalists — to become part of the decision-making process and to achieve senior positions on newspapers — they would face an internal crisis.

"Black journalists don't want to spend the rest of their natural lives sitting in newsrooms peddling stories from magistrates' courts and Urban Bantu Council chambers."

Mr John Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express and president of the South African Society of Journalists, also warned that unless newspapers came to terms with the needs and aspirations of their Black reporters they faced the danger of being unable to inform their readers properly of what was going on in the country.

'4% as a result of
nd with other new

lt that they had
subjects from the
only 31% were
isfied with the
specified in their
l course content out-
ic subject to be
would also have liked
tutorial organisation,
s and research methods.

felt that there had been
ons at the Course
felt they would have
preferred to see staff
lectures. 89% wished to
s, and were satisfied

mple did not answer the
questionnaire. This may
e Sunday workshops, for
icated in their comments
ese not to have been held
answer questions in this
d been long enough and had
ntegrate into the University
gree courses.

2.6 The Course on Study Methods

A majority of the sample (69%) felt that their school methods of study were adequate at University, though less than 1% felt they were completely adequate and 18% nearly so. Yet the majority (51%) would have liked an additional lecture on "Lectures, Revision and Examinations" and on "Reading and Research"; in their comments a great many students suggested that a more practical presentation of all topics might be desirable.

As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

...../5

Newspapers must fight 'to highest court in the land'

327 / 8/ Express 7/10/79

NEWSPAPERS should be prepared to fight legal actions "to the highest court" if they wanted to prevent the demise of Press freedom, a top legal academic told the conference.

Professor Anthony Mathews of the University of Natal Law School proposed that a special fund be established by the newspaper industry to enable newspapers to fight in court.

Despite restrictive laws and other inhibitions which made it difficult for the Press to inform the public properly, the trouble might be overcome by hard journalistic work and, if that failed, "aggressive litigation to the highest court".

What the Press did not publish today was becoming more important than what it did publish, he said.

The Press tended to assume certain types of investigation could never be undertaken because of laws hampering them. The Rand Daily Mail prison case 10 years ago and the unfavourable judgment against that newspaper had been interpreted as meaning that prison disclosures could never again be undertaken.

● Prof Mathews ... special fund.

This was not so. Investigations into prison conditions were still possible, though difficult, in view of the Prisons Act.

"The meaning and scope of many laws is unclear and, where this is the case, editors should be prepared to act boldly and seek favourable rulings from the court if the authorities set in motion the machinery of the law."

Professor Mathews said the Press had a duty to construct "an adequate agenda for a searching and responsible debate" on many major issues in South Africa — such as the role of the police.

If Government was allowed to set such agendas, they would be deficient.

"So well have we learned the true lessons of Muldergate that there have been extensive additions to the apparatus of secrecy since the Information scandal."

South Africa was ruled by a Government that considered secrecy in political matters neither immoral nor irresponsible, which meant the correction would have to come from elsewhere, and to challenge official secrecy was one of the great tasks of the Press.

Only a new brand of journalism — "compounded of courage, intelligence and vision" — could hope to counter the effects of secrecy in public administration.

Another legal academic, Professor J D van der Vyver of the Witwatersrand University Law School, also urged journalists to engage in "uninhibited disclosures, bold publicity and open debate" as the surest guarantee of clean government.

"An inquisitive and meticulous Press is for that very reason feared and detested by those persons in authority who have excessive powers at their disposal, who are therefore most likely to indulge in the type of activity that loses track of the popular demand of the people, and who would consequently prefer to operate under the cloak of secrecy."

At least a dozen editors as well as assistant editors and senior journalists participated at the conference.

23.

---

location of particular tasks or activities within the prehistoric landscape.

The third implication relates to the clarity with which, at least in some situations, the patterning of tool type variability from site to site can be associated with resource distributions. This implies that even at a single site sequential changes in tool type frequencies may be attributed to resource changes over time. It is reasonable to suppose that over several millenia the set of easily exploited resources within range of a site will change and that human populations would re-schedule their activities accordingly. The recognition of stratigraphic change in tool frequencies, whether sudden or gradual, may prompt researchers to seek out data on the likelihood of associated environmental shifts.

This procedure may sound optimistic but may result in explanations at least as reasonable as those now offered for 'change thro' time.' For example, Hilary Deacon noted in the Melkhoutboom sequence (1976 : 73) that adzes were restricted to the uppermost units, particularly those subsequent to 3000 B.P. Despite acknowledging the activity implications of scrapers and adzes, he preferred to interpret the appearance of adzes in the upper layers as "a reflection of sampling and activity patterning at Melkhoutboom rather than a feature of wider cultural relevance" (Deacon 1976 : 73). In other words, the small size of the excavations had perhaps accidentally tapped scraper-dominated areas near the base, but relatively more adze-related areas near the top.

24.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boil. d potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

Sunday 7/10/79

Sanctions or war, Labour Party told

HUMAN RIGHTS in South Africa and the question of economic sanctions against the Republic were high on the agenda when the British Labour Party met for its annual conference at Brighton this week.

And when ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo addressed the conference he met with a standing ovation from the hundreds of delegates.

The conference adopted a statement by the party's national executive committee urging the British Government to seek mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

It condemned the execution of political prisoners in the Republic and the "persistent denial of human rights to the African majority within South Africa".

The government was urged to use British law to stop new investment in South Africa and "generally to discourage economic, social, cultural and sporting ties with the minority regime in South Africa."

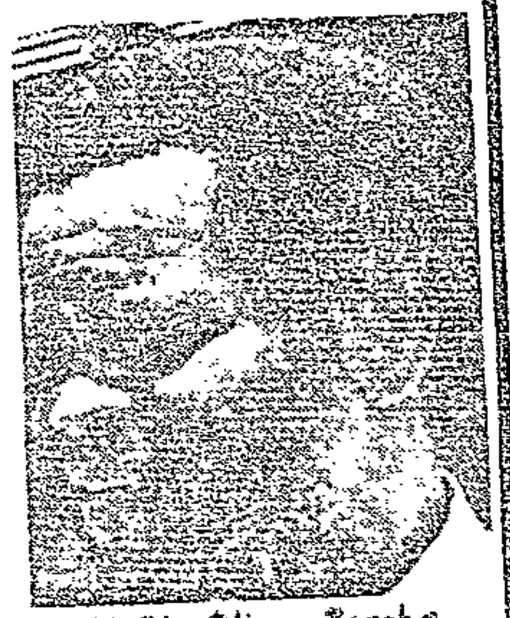
Former Foreign Office Junior Minister and member of the party's national executive committee Miss Joan Lestor told delegates that economic sanctions were the only alternative to a large scale war in the Republic.

But while delegates agreed on South African issues, splits were appearing in the party itself as left wing socialists locked horns with moderate social democrats to decide on the shape of the party in the '80s.

It was anticipated that if the socialists led by Mr Tony Benn managed to draw enough of the trade union block vote, they would force radical constitutional changes on the party that would drive it far to the left.

The party's leader Mr James Callagham is fighting what appears to be a losing battle against such changes.

He and his supporters have held that the "Bennites" would rob the party of broad electoral appeal and would keep it out of power for a generation.



ANC's Oliver Tambo.

toss gently. Serves 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

This is a narrow typological game and will certainly be as impotent for archaeology as similar approaches have been in, for example, assessing the 'Mongoloid' and 'Caucasoid' affinities of fossil skulls. Just as biologists have

Express harassment is cited by Mervis

CASES involving harassment of the Sunday Express were dealt with in detail at the Survival of the Press conference in Grahamstown and each was highlighted as a significant example of Government and judicial harassment of newspapers.

Mr Joel Mervis, former Editor of the Sunday Times, dealt with police efforts to compel Mr Kitt Katzin, assistant editor of the Express, to testify under oath about his source for a report on the murder of Dr Robert Smit.

Mr Katzin had indicated his willingness to co-operate with police but was nevertheless subpoenaed in a "high-handed action which constituted an abuse of the machinery of the law and an unwarranted excess of zeal on the part of those entrusted with the instruments of power."

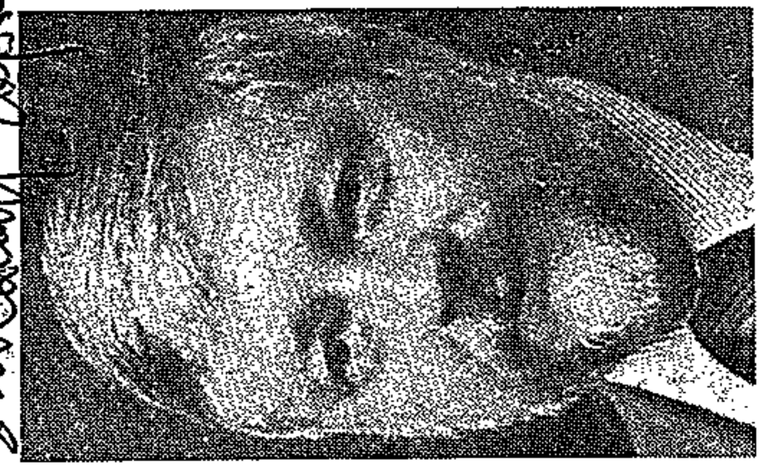
Mr Mervis went on to cite the unsuccessful criminal defamation and contempt of court action brought by the State against the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, and a senior reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman.

This prosecution was, in his view, one of the most important in the annals of the South African Press.

In the Sunday Express case the Security Police had concealed the fact that they were bringing people clandestinely to trial while the Sunday Express, "in the finest traditions of honest, courageous journalism, brought these serious irregularities to the attention of the public".

Mr Gibson, speaking on the Information scandal in retrospect, said that if Sunday Express Political Correspondent John Matisonn went to jail for declining to name the source of his report on the use of the Christian League of South Africa as an Information Department front organisation, "there will be at least two, perhaps more, Cabinet Ministers who will know that his imprisonment flows from a totally accurate report".

Mr Matisonn reported months ago that the Christian League received funds from the defunct department — a fact now confirmed by the Sunday Express in spite of silence from official quarters.



● Editor Rex Gibson ... contempt action

location of particular tasks or activities within the prehistoric landscape.

The third implication relates to the clarity with which, at least in some situations, the patterning of tool type variability from site to site can be associated with resource distributions. This implies that even at a single site sequential changes in tool type frequencies may be attributed to resource changes over time. It is reasonable to suppose that over several millenia the set of easily exploited resources within range of a site will change and that human populations would re-schedule their activities accordingly. The recognition of stratigraphic change in tool frequencies, whether sudden or gradual, may prompt researchers to seek out data on the likelihood of associated environmental shifts.

This procedure may sound optimistic but may result in explanations at least as reasonable as those now offered for 'change thro' time.' For example, Hilary Deacon noted in the Melkhoutboom sequence (1976 : 73) that adzes were restricted to the uppermost units, particularly those subsequent to 3000 B.P. Despite acknowledging the activity implications of scrapers and adzes, he preferred to interpret the appearance of adzes in the upper layers as "a reflection of sampling and activity patterning at Melkhoutboom rather than a feature of wider cultural relevance" (Deacon 1976 : 73). In other words, the small size of the excavations had perhaps accidentally tapped scraper-dominated areas near the base, but relatively more adze-related areas near the top.

8/10/79 DD (327)

Prof: lying is part of SA politics

GRAHAMSTOWN — Public lying by governmental officials had been an ingredient of South African politics, Professor Johan van der Vyver, head of the University of Witwatersrand law department said here.

Speaking on the function of the press in the face of excessive governmental power, at the Survival of the Press Conference, Prof Van der Vyver said South Africa had not been spared transgressions of government in public deceit.

"Political dishonesty has come to be accepted as a more or less essential ingredient of the democratic process where political power is dependent on the popular vote of the people," he said.

"But when public deceit extends to the domain of actual governmental actions it becomes a matter of serious concern."

Referring to the lie told to Parliament regarding the financing of The Citizen newspaper by the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, Prof Van der Vyver said: 'Telling a lie in question time in Parliament is perhaps the most despicable offence that can possibly be committed by a member of the cabinet."

Prof Van der Vyver also cited statements made by former Justice Minister, Mr Jimmy Kruger, following the death in detention on September 12, 1977, of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

"Mr Kruger not only displayed in public complete callousness with regard to the untimely passing of the person whom he was required by law to protect, but also published several misleading statements regarding the cause and circumstances of Biko's death," he said.

Other examples of public "factual inaccuracies" in statements by South African political leaders cited by Prof Van der Vyver included statements made by Minister of Defence and now Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha concerning South African military involvement in Angola, and another by former Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis le Grange, that the South African Government had accepted a top level report on the abolition of race discrimination in South Africa in London on July 13, 1977, which turned out to be untrue.

Prof Van der Vyver also criticised statements made by Mr Kruger, again as Minister of Justice, over the banning of black Johannesburg newspapers, the World and Weekend World, which were also later found to be untrue.

He said executive powers were by definition arbitrary when the executive was entirely at large to exercise their administrative discretions according to the dictate of their own subjective whims and fancies as in the case of the Terrorism Act of 1967.

On press freedom, Prof Van der Vyver said over the past few years there had been a gradual abridgement of the right of the press to publish reports dealing with maladministration of the government.

"Certain spokesmen of the government of South Africa have in the recent past made noises which to my mind show great promise for the future development of our social and political dispensation along more or less libertarian lines.

"But when it comes to freedom of the press this mood of enlightenment seems to fade into nothingness."

Prof Van der Vyver said the press had been the constant government threats of an elaborate system of press censorship.

"Only several weeks ago Mr Alwyn Schlebusch as Minister of Justice proposed to subject the existing system of internal press discipline by the Press Council — which in my opinion is a commendable alternative for state-imposed censorship — to statutory control.

"It may be noted in this regard that concepts such as 'state security' and 'community interest' have proved themselves to be convenient generalities that may be turned and twisted to suit the whims and fancies of the government of the day.

"As such censorship of the press constitutes an insult to democracy." — DDR.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place sliced cabbage and the fine pineapple, tomatoes, slice from the tomatoes, pineapple in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, then salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
chopped onion
salt and pepper

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; as for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and r, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French e in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs ey.

---oOo---

N SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level
2 cups water
2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
ar
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

ige sections,
soya sauce
to salad;

Arrie Paulus: AG must now decide

(327) 8/10/79 Post

THE chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, has lodged his complaint regarding the Arrie Paulus remarks with the Attorney-General (AG).

This was announced at the weekend by a spokesman of the firm of attorneys acting for Dr Motlana.

The spokesman said they had sent an affidavit detailing Dr Motlana's complaint and demand that Mr Paulus be charged by the AG. A copy of the affidavit was also sent to the Soweto Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier J J Hamman.

It could yesterday not be established from the AG or police if the affidavits had already been received.

The Motlana action is now the latest in a series of outbursts since remarks made by Mr Paulus were published in POST. Mr Paulus told an American publication that blacks were "like baboons". He has refused to retract this statement and instead told POST reporter, Joe Thloloe, that if he did not believe in the remarks he would not have made them.

The SA Institute of Race Relations, also last month wrote a letter to the AG asking him to charge Mr Paulus. This letter was handed over to the police. The AG responded and police confirmed they were looking at the matter.

Both Dr Motlana and the institute have demanded that Mr Paulus, who is secretary of the right-wing Mine Workers' Union, be charged under the second General Law Amendment Act of 1974. This law makes it an offence for anybody to arouse feelings of racial hatred.

Meanwhile, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has been asked to state his views on

● To Page 2

ACTICE

plant for R60 000
ded at 12½% p.a.
ce is granted for
on the reducing
and 42% in 19.7,
and R50 000
ended 31.12.19.6

count in respect

a) deferral method

b) liability method?

8/10/79 Post (327)

Paulus docket in

● From Page 1

the matter, and if he intends doing anything about the remarks in his capacity as Minister in charge of black affairs.

POST sent him a letter on September 28 that as Minister of black affairs, which inter-alia involves their dignity, welfare and well-being, and asked to respond to the following:

- What is your attitude to the remarks?
- Have you taken any action on the remarks? If so, what? If not, why?
- Has this matter been brought up at Cabinet level as Mr Paulus has not only challenged the integrity of the Government, but has also cast doubt on the good intentions of yourself and of the Prime Minister on the future of blacks as respected citizens.

This letter was written to Dr Koornhof after we had received calls from the public demanding to know what Dr Koornhof was doing about the insults to blacks, blacks being his responsibility according to the parliamentary structure of the country, and in the light of recent statements by Dr Koornhof and Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

d in the
December 19.7,

s causing

the existence
a division of the
ich was taxable,

R70 000 is now a
ainst the taxable
Draw up the
ethod is used.

ompany has a set
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%

Shun Chetty and the secret trials

10/10/79 (WM) 327

Shun Chetty the exiled South African "political" lawyer, is a frequent visitor to Donald Woods' home in London these days. They share a number of things in common: both are heartily disliked by the South African Government; both have a firm commitment to racial justice in the land of apartheid; both have a legal background; and both crossed frontiers illegally to escape from the country of their birth.

Mr Chetty and Mr Woods share another characteristic: both are formally unemployed. Yet both are busy men.

Mr Chetty is an unemployed lawyer; Mr Woods an underemployed journalist. Mr Chetty is in the more difficult position: all his legal qualifications are of no use in Britain as South Africa's system of Roman Dutch law does not extend beyond the frontier that he crossed without permission of the Pretoria authorities.

There is yet another common experience between the two self-exiled men: both have been the targets of vicious press campaigns. Die Transvaler, Die Burger, the Citizen and all the other newspapers that faithfully reproduce their Master's Voice have vied with one another to denigrate and insult these two South Africans.

They are, apparently, guilty of that most henious offence: refusing to do what Pretoria dictates and then, when Pretoria punishes them for their supposed disloyalty, refusing to take the penalties meekly.

So both left South Africa: Mr Woods 19 months ago; Mr Chetty about six weeks ago. Mr Chetty goes to the United States shortly at the invitation of American lawyers to whom he will talk about South African justice.

Few are better qualified. Mr Chetty defended personally, or instructed advocates to defend, up to 2 000 blacks in political cases during the five years he practised as an attorney in Durban and then Johannesburg. Many of his clients are behind bars.

That does not necessarily mean he is a bad lawyer — although there are those in South Africa who have been trying to give the impression he is. More accurately, it is because, he says, the system is weighted against blacks, particularly in political cases.

In London this week, he detailed some of the cases he won and lost. In particular, he is deeply angry about what he sees as the trend towards "secret" trials in South Africa. He quoted five cases where he was instructed by relatives to appear for young blacks being held in detention under the Terrorism Act. In all five cases — and there are many more — the people were put on trial without the knowledge of the man supposed to be defending them in court: Shun Chetty himself.

In one instance, a young black was acquitted on a

ROGER OMOND in London

political charge, only to be redetained immediately and, less than three weeks later, charged, convicted and sentenced while Mr Chetty was kept in ignorance.

It was cases like this that made Mr Chetty decide to leave South Africa: the law, he says, was being mocked and conditions were being made impossible for him to practise his chosen profession of law as it should be practised.

He makes other charges against the administration of justice. One is that political trials are not only being held without the knowledge of the accused's lawyer and family, but that they are being held in small centres far away from the accused's home.

Further, families are sometimes barred from attending these hearings: he quotes one case in which the parents of an accused were refused access to the court where their son was charged, convicted and sentenced within three hours. In some of these courts, he says the accused is given a pro deo counsel: often inexperienced, hardline conservative lawyers who do not even apply for an adjournment so they can produce a proper defence.

And yet, Mr Chetty says, in many of these cases the accused already has a lawyer — but the attorney has been kept in ignorance that his client is to appear in court. Mr Chetty often was that lawyer.

Mr Chetty's career as a "political lawyer" began in 1974 when dozens of members of black consciousness organisations were detained in connection with a proposed meeting at Currie's Fountain, near Durban, to mark the accession to power of Frelimo in neighbouring Mozambique. The then-Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, banned the meeting and ordered his Special Branch to mount a wave of arrests.

It was Mr Chetty who began organising their defence in what became known as the Saso-BPC trial. Most of those charged were convicted after a marathon trial: they are still on Robben Island.

From then on, Mr Chetty became increasingly involved in political trials. He also acted for the family of Steve Biko in the 14-day inquest into the death in detention of the black consciousness leader. One of Mr Chetty's last acts before he fled South Africa was to send a cheque to Steve Biko's widow in an out-of-court settlement for damages resulting from that death.

Almost as soon as he had walked across the border into Botswana, attempts were made to smear Mr Chetty's name. Mr Justice Boshoff had already reported him to the Transvaal Law Society on the grounds that he had "touted" for clients — an accusation that Mr Chetty firmly denies. He was so busy, he says, that more often than not he had to decline to represent accused people: sheer pressure of work made it impossible.

Other accusations followed: that he owed money to the South African Council of Churches for his legal work, that he charged two sources — usually benevolent overseas organisations — for doing the same work. This, too, he denies. It is all too easy for smears like this to be mounted in a country like South Africa, and as yet nobody has produced any concrete proof of wrongdoing.

In the last few days, he has been endorsed for his work as a lawyer by the Black Consciousness Movement in London. Mr Chetty's name may be mud among some of his erstwhile colleagues in South Africa, but not among exiles in Britain. And, he hopes, not among the people he defended — successfully or otherwise — and their families and political associates.

For what it is worth, after days of discussion with Mr Chetty, my impression, too, is that he tried his best in an increasingly hostile legal climate; that it is unlikely that he is guilty of anything more than being a less-than-perfect accountant; and that his commitment to the goal of justice for all in a free South African society has been and is firm.

The pity is that there are not more South African lawyers like him.

Leballo expelled as PAC names new head

DAR ES SALAAM — South Africa's outlawed black nationalist movement, the Pan African Congress, yesterday announced it had elected a new chairman and expelled its former chairman for being "counter"-revolutionary".

The new PAC chairman, Mr Vusumzi Make, read a statement accusing the former leader, Mr Potlako Leballo, of "reactionary and counter-revolutionary activities".

"Mr Leballo's ineffectual leadership and divisive activities have thrown the organisation into a serious crisis", the statement said.

Nineteen PAC members, including a former protocol officer, are awaiting trial here in connection with the assassination of the PAC's foreign affairs director, Mr David Sibeko, 39, in June last year.

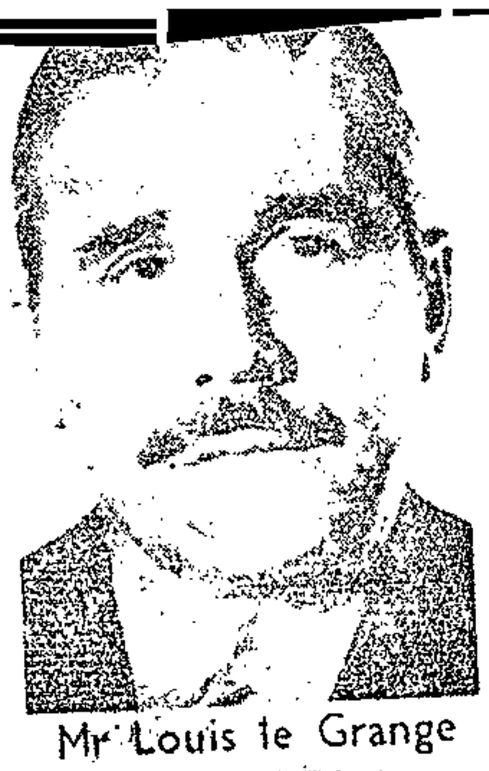
The statement came at the end of a two-week plenary session of the movement's central committee.

Mr Make told a press conference he was confident the new changes marked the end of internal dissent in the movement. — SAPA-RNS.

Le Grange speaks out

11/10/79

SACC get warning



Mr Louis le Grange

THE Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned the South African Council of Churches and "leftist ministers and spiritual leaders" to "desist" from irresponsible actions and encouraging people to break the law.

Speaking at a Kruger Day celebration in Potchefstroom, Mr le Grange said some churches and church organisations were influencing whites to develop a feeling of guilt about the existing order.

Blacks were being conditioned to believe the existing order was un-Christian and illegal, that their human rights were being denied, that they were being suppressed and exploited and their human dignity being infringed upon.

"The following propaganda actions of some churches can be clearly identified:

- Conscientious objection to military service is being encouraged among whites;
- An anti-investment campaign is cautiously being propagated;
- Security legislation and actions to maintain security are being condemned;
- Political detainees are being cared for and political trials are being financed;
- The educational system for blacks is being rejected and an alternative system of school integration is being propagated;
- The organisation of self-help projects is being undertaken to exploit the unemployment situation;
- The organisation of campaigns against the demolition of squatters camps is being undertaken and this is then justified on Christian grounds;
- The channeling of funds from abroad is being undertaken and the funds used in a multitude of resistance movements;
- There are leftist ministers and church leaders who are playing a role to create a climate of antipathy among all races. They describe the government as suppressive and illegal.
- At the recent annual meeting of the South African Council of Churches, civil disobedience in respect of certain laws of the country was encouraged in inciting speeches.

Turn to Page 2

Churchmen to meet

11/10/79 Post

THE executive of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and leaders of the churches in the council meet tomorrow or Monday to discuss Bishop Desmond Tutu's meeting with two Cabinet Ministers.

This will be the climax of a week in which Government attention turned on the SACC. Bishop Tutu is general secretary of the council.

Bishop Tutu met the Minister of Justice and of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria on Monday afternoon.

He was summoned to Pretoria by the Minister of Justice following his recent remarks in Denmark.

At the end of the 80-minute-long meeting, the three would not say what was discussed.

On Tuesday Bishop Tutu reported to the praesidium of the SACC. This comprises the president, Rev Sam Buti, the first vice-president, Rev Peter Storey, vice-president, Mrs Sally Motlana, and Bishop Tutu. Rev Buti is on an overseas trip and could not attend.

After an hour-long session, the praesidium decided to call a special meeting of the executive and leaders of the churches in the SACC as soon as possible — tomorrow or Monday.

A statement that was expected at the end of the meeting on Tuesday was not given.

The executive of the SACC has 30 members while 30 other people are expected from the leadership of the churches. These would include people like the Archbishop of Cape Town, the president of the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference, the chairman of the Congregational Churches, the president of the Methodist Church, etc.

"We are not expecting to get all the church leaders because this meeting is being called at such short notice, but we hope that most of them will be able to attend or send representatives," Bishop Tutu told POST yesterday.

Normally, the executive runs the affairs of the SACC between conferences. The calling of this special meeting indicates the serious implications of the meeting between

Turn to Page 2

Minister warns churches

C.T. 11/10/79

(327)

POTCHEFSTROOM. — The Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday warned the South African Council of Churches and "leftist ministers and spiritual leaders" to desist from irresponsible actions and from encouraging people to break the law.

"While the ANC is planning a full-scale, violently revolutionary war against the Republic of South Africa, it is disappointing to have read recently in the press about a speech made by the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at Langa, in Cape Town, in which he openly declared that the ties between the ANC and his Inkatha movement have been strengthend.

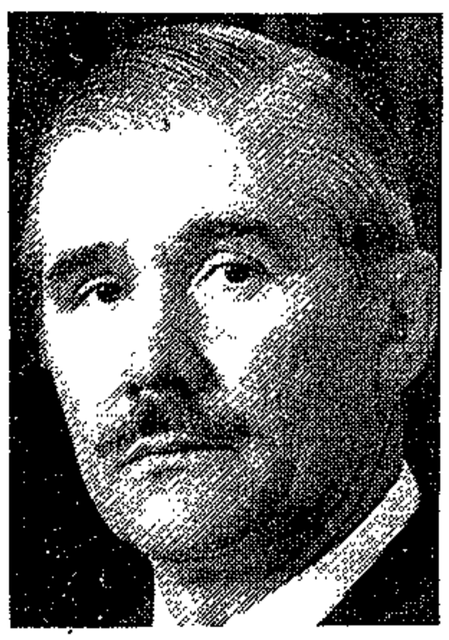
"He must realize that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil. He does not convince by trying to sit on two chairs. He may some day find

situation;

"The organization of campaigns against the demolition of squattèr camps is being undertaken, and this is then justified on Christian grounds;

"The channelling of funds from abroad is being undertaken and the funds used in a multitude of resistance movements;

"There are leftist ministers and church leaders who are playing a role to create a climate of antipathy among all races. They describe the government as suppressive and illegal.



Mr Louis le Grange

(booby traps and timing mechanisms) that were brought into the country have already been confiscated by the police.

"During the past two years the following armaments and explosives were confiscated:

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 A

● Kruger Day speeches — page 2

● Leading article — The Kruger Day message page 8

CT
11/10/79

327

tween the two chairs.

"I am not in the least impressed by his friendship with the ANC."

Speaking at a Kruger Day celebration here, Mr Le Grange said some churches and church organizations were influencing whites to develop a feeling of guilt about the existing order.

Blacks were being conditioned to believe the existing order was un-Christian and illegal, that their human rights were being denied, that they were being suppressed and exploited and their human dignity being infringed upon.

"The following propaganda actions of some churches can be clearly identified:

"Conscientious objection to military service is being encouraged among whites;

"An anti-investment campaign is cautiously being propagated;

"Security legislation and actions to maintain security are being condemned;

"Political detainees are being cared for and political trials are being financed;

"The educational system for blacks is being rejected and an alternative system of school integration is being propagated;

"The organization of self-help projects is being undertaken to exploit the unemployment ing of the South African Council of Churches, civil disobedience in respect of certain laws of the country was encouraged in inciting speeches.

"This type of irresponsibility and encouragement to break the law cannot be allowed. The SACC and some of its individuals should bridle their sympathy with revolutionary actions, otherwise they will in future have to accept co-responsibility for law-breakers who were encouraged by them to do so," Mr Le Grange said.

Referring to subversion activities, he said the South African Communist Party remained the country's biggest enemy. It manipulated various subversive organizations in the Republic to bring about an economic crisis and incited the class struggle to become a confrontation.

The South African Communist Party and the Anti-Apartheid Movement abroad regularly co-operated to encourage sanctions against South Africa and to isolate the country from the outside world.

The Communist Party used the African National Congress to fight towards a social and cultural revoltuion.

"Large quantities of Russian and Czechoslovakian arms, ammunition and explosive devices

A

From page 1

1 076 detonators, 68 explosive switches, 175 firearms, 34 000 cartridges, 376 hand-grenades and 71 electric kindlers."

Referring to the activities of the ANC, Mr Le Grange said the organization was closely linked with Cuba and already had a full-time office in East Germany.

"They also have permanent offices in New York and have recently opened an office in Hyatsville, Maryland, in the United States.

"The South African ANC's operational headquarters are in Lusaka, and in all it has 28 offices abroad, established as follows: 10 in African states, 13 in the United States, Western Europe, Australia, India, Canada and the Scandinavian countries, and five in communist Eastern Europe and Cuba."

Mr Le Grange said South Africa had for many decades been far from the battlefields of Europe. The situation had drastically changed, however, and today South Africa, together with South-East Asia and the Middle East, was one of the great conflict areas of the world.

● Bishop Desmond Tutu, president of the South African Council of Churches, last night declined to comment on Mr Le Grange's speech. He needed time to consider the minister's speech and would release a statement today. — Sapa

Le Grange warns SACC

From Page 1

"This type of irresponsibility and encouragement to break the law cannot be allowed. The S A C C and some of its individuals should bridle their sympathy with revolutionary actions, otherwise they will in future have to accept co-responsibility for law-breakers who are encouraged by them to do so," Mr Le Grange said.

Referring to subversion activities, he said the S A Communist Party remained the conutry's biggest enemy. It manipulated various subversive organisations in the Republic to bring about an economic crisis and incited the class struggle to become a confrontation.

Mr Le Grange said the S A Communist Party and the Anti-Apartheid Movement abroad regularly co-operated to encourage sanctions against South Africa and to isolate the country from the outside world.

The S A Communist Party used the African National Council to fight towards a social and cultural revolution.

"Large quantities of Russian and Czechoslovakian arms, ammunition and expolsive devices (booby traps and timing mechanisms) that were brought into the country have already been confiscated by the police

"During the past two years the following armaments and explosives were confiscated: 1 076 detonators, 68 explosive switches, 175 firearms, 34 000 cartridges, 376 handgrenades and 71 electric kindlers."

TIES STRENGTHENED

"While the ANC is planning a full-scale violent revolutionary war against the Republic of South Africa, it is disappointing to have read recently in the Press about a speech made by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, at Langa in Cape Town, in which he openly declared that the ties between the ANC and his Inkatha Movement have been strengthened.

"He must realise that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil. He does not convince by trying to sit on two chairs. He may some day find himself flat on the ground between the two chairs.

"I am not in the least impressed by his friendship with the ANC," Mr Le Grange said.

Referring to the activities of the South African ANC, Mr Le Grange said the organisation was now very closely linked with Cuba and already had a full-time office in East Germany.

"They have also permanent offices in New York and they have in addition recently opened an office in Hyatsville, Maryland, in the United States.

"The SAANC's operational headquarters is in Lusaka and in all it has 28 offices abroad, established as follows: 10 in African states, 13 in the United States, Western Europe, Australia, India, Canada and the Scandinavian countries, and five in communist eastern Europe and Cuba."

Mr Le Grange said South Africa had for many decades been far away from the battlefields of Europe. But the situation had drastically changed and today South Africa, together with South-East Asia and the Middle East, was one of the great conflict areas of the world. — Sapa.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . also warned.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

tomatoes
fresh pineapple

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

---oOo---

S. Drury, East London

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

processe
the more

The res
the mer
be made
of the

2.2 P

Method
where
proce
preci
in ad
analy

2.3

Election boycott campaign all set for launch

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

ANTI-APARTHEID groups from all over the country will meet in Durban on Sunday to launch a national campaign against participation in the SA Indian Council elections next March.

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, is expected to deliver the keynote address at the convention to be hosted by the anti-SAIC Committee.

Other organisations invited include the Natal Indian Congress, the Johannesburg-based Solidarity Front, the Soweto Committee of Ten, the SA Council on Sport and various civic and sports organisations.

The meeting will be chaired by Mr M Naidoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress and head of the Anti-SAIC Committee.

Mr Nkondo said yesterday discussions would also centre on the probability of organisations with similar aims linking with Azapo.

The key question is not who will gain control of the SAIC, but how many people will turn out to vote for it.

The major groups attending this weekend's convention have rejected all State-created institutions as being part of a Government objective to divide and rule blacks. They have demanded universal franchise in a unitary State.

The convention is the latest in a series of meetings held in recent weeks by organisations opposed to Government-created institutions.

Last week the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, addressed a meeting organised by the People's Candidates in Lenasia.

Azapo held its inaugural congress near Roodepoort two weeks ago, and a week before that, the Soweto Civic Association was launched under the executive control of the Committee of Ten.

The campaign by pro- and anti-SAIC groups leading up to the elections promises to be long and bitter. In Johannesburg, the anti-SAIC group has strong backing through the Solidarity Front alliance.

Three parties have so far indicated they will contest the elections, with the Reform Party under Mr Yelman Chinsamy being the most prominent.

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of
mes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.
s, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot
without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different
ich have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive
hese two factors may not be differentiated.

ge proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis
Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the
of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

Informal Method for Setting Objectives

wing method for guiding the choice of priorities has been
by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing
in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used
numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to
n, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from
our pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Angry Tutu lashes out

Post 12/10/79

(329)

By Joe Thloloe

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday reacted with anger at the speech by the Minister of Police on Wednesday and challenged him to stop threatening and charge the SACC if it had done anything illegal.

Speaking at a Kruger Day rally in Potchefstroom, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, warned the SACC and "leftist ministers and spiritual leaders" to "desist" from irresponsible actions and encouraging people to break the law.

The secretary-general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday told a Press conference: "They wish to take action against the SACC and they wish to prepare the public for that action."

Sitting with the first vice-president of the council, Rev Peter Storey, Bishop Tutu said: "We want to remind them of a few things. First of all, they must stop playing at being God. They are human beings who happen to be carrying out an unjust and oppressive policy with a whole range of draconian laws.

"But they are still mere mortals. And we are tired of having threats levelled at us. Why don't they carry them out?

"Secondly, we want to warn Mr le Grange and others who may be tempted to emulate him. The SACC is a council of churches, not a private organisation. The church has been in existence for nearly 2 000 years. Tyrants and others have acted against Christians during those years. They have arrested them, they have killed them, they have proscribed the faith.

"Those tyrants belong now to the flotsam and jetsam of forgotten history — and the Church of God remains an agent of justice, of peace, of love and reconciliation.

"If they take the SACC and the churches on, let them just know they are taking on the church of Jesus Christ."

The SACC's statement comes at the end of a week when Government attention was focussed on the council.

Bishop Tutu at yesterday's Press conference.

Summoned

On Monday, Bishop Tutu was summoned to meet the Minister of Justice and of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Pretoria.

The summons followed Bishop Tutu's recent remarks in Denmark. The two cabinet ministers and Bishop Tutu are not talking about what was discussed at the meeting.

Bishop Tutu has reported to the praesidium of the SACC on the talks. Now the executive of the council and leaders of all the churches in the council are to meet on Monday.

Bishop Tutu yesterday said that a statement would be issued at the end of the meeting on Monday.

---oOo---

S. Drury, East London

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

VOL. 172] PRETORIA, 12 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1979 [No. 6703

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2323 12 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2323 12 Oktober 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 P79/65

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/8/117	*Entity, The*	Frank de Felitta	(a)+(b)
P79/8/118	*Indiscretions*	Evelyn Konrad	(a)+(b)
P79/9/138	*Confessions of a Games Master*	Jonathan May	(a)
P79/10/6	*Adam and Eve—7 Solid State AM Radio and Conversation Piece—Model No TRP-69* (Object/Voorwerp)	Tradepower (Hong Kong) Ltd, Hong Kong	(a)+(b)
P79/10/11	*Vergas* 1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Bantam Books Inc., New York	(a)
P79/[illegible]	*Best Little Boy in The World, The*	John Reid	(a)
P79/9/[illegible]	*Man Rape*	Marta Tikkanen	(a)
P79/10/12	*Pentax Family*—No 16	Pentax Family, Asahi Optical Company Ltd, Japan	(a)
P79/10/19	*Gallery International*—Vol 1, No 8	New English Library Ltd, London	(a)
P79/10/21	*Anikem (Pty) Ltd*—1979 (Calendar/Kalender)	Unknown	(a)
P79/10/22	*Man in Action*—No 7, No 15	Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong	(a)

No. 2326 12 October 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. 2326 12 Oktober 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)
P79/10/22	*Man in Action*—No 7	Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong	(a)

No. 2324 12 October 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. 2324 12 Oktober 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/70	*Mayibuye*—No 5, May	African National Congress	(e)
P79/7/89	*Racism and Sexism* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	World Council of Churches, Switzerland	(e)
P79/7/102	*June 16*	Black Students Society, University of Natal	(e)
P79/7/121	*Medu Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 2, Second Quarter, June 1979	Medu, Gabarone	(e)
P79/7/123	*Isizwe*—22-6-79	Unknown	(d)+(e)
P79/7/126	*Namibia Today*—Vol 2, No 3, 1978; Vol 3, No 3, 1979	SWAPO, Department of Information and Publicity, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/8/31	*Apartheid*—1979	Amnesty International, Arnhem	(e)

No. 2325 12 October 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 8 October 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 October 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. 2325 12 Oktober 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Oktober 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 4 Oktober 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/10	*Scope*—Vol 14, No 40, October 5, 1979	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

No. 2327 12 October 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2327 12 Oktober 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) (a), (b), (c), (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing [illegible] rap
P79/6/73	*Burger's Daughter*	Nadine Gordimer	In G.G./[illegible] of/van 11/7/[illegible] and/en G.N./Gk. 1545 of/van 11/7/79.

327

327

Soweto exiles

Part of the R1 million Mpaka High School. The authorities have previously refused to have it photographed.

exiles forming political pressure groups.

The Swaziland government was stung a few months ago by unsubstantiated allegations that African National Congress exiles were being secretly trained in "camps" in Swaziland. ANC sources in Zambia later hotly denied the charge and no evidence of any such bases has ever been uncovered.

CLOUD

But the rumours cast a cloud of suspicion on what was going on at Mpaka.

The school was opened in May and at present accommodates 120 children mainly Soweto exiles. It will reach its full capacity of 200 in the new school year.

The **POST** Africa News Service was recently invited to openly inspect the site — the first time South African journalists have done so. But a strict restriction was imposed on taking pictures of the refugees — even in profile.

A government source says there is a fear that if the children are in any way identified, pressure may be brought to bear on their parents in South Africa to remove their children from the school.

"The main point is," says a spokesman "that these children are in no way prisoners. There are no security fences, no barbed wire and they are free to move and go in their spare time as long as they inform the headmaster where they are going. This is in no way a refugee training camp."

FEAR

The unspoken fear, according to sources working with refugees, is that children could be enticed away or even kidnapped. A teacher from the Big Bend area recently disappeared and two university students are also unaccounted for — leading to suspicions that they have been taken away from the country against their will.

UNHCR assistance for refugees in Swaziland in 1979 has amounted to about R525 000. But the Soweto exiles are not the only South Africans being granted refugee status. By far the majority of Swaziland's refugees are some four to five thousand members of two KwaZulu tribes who have crossed into southern Swaziland from the Ingwavuma area of KwaZulu.

CONFLICT

This is the result of long-simmering conflict that has its roots partly in the opposition of their leader, Chief Ntunja, to the homeland system. The chief fled to Swaziland, taking thousands of his followers with him.

Now they live in the foothills of Lubombo mountains, many in makeshift tents.

They too have qualified for UN aid. Swaziland's Minister for Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, has just signed an agreement with the UN refugee commission for a R61 000 grant to buy tankers to provide them with

A new life for

(327) 17/10/79

MBABANE — Three years after the 1976 Soweto unheaval sent hundreds of its youth across South Africa's borders to seek sanctuary, many of these children are beginning to forge a new identity in neighbouring black states.

The Soweto exodus aggravated what was already becoming a problem for Swaziland. Sandwiched between Marxist Mozambique and South Africa, the Swazis were trying to adopt a neutral stance.

But on humanitarian grounds they could not turn away the stream from Soweto — part of the wider flow that has made refugees one of Africa's most pressing problems.

PROBLEMS

Along with refugees from Mozambique, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and even Uganda, the Soweto children presented immediate problems of accommodation and schooling. Many of them arrived penniless, without clothing or other resources. And, separated from parents and friends in many cases, they faced a crisis of identity.

STUDENTS who fled Soweto in the wake of the 1976 disturbances are adjusting to a new life in Swaziland where they are being integrated with the local population. — POST Africa News Service reports . . .

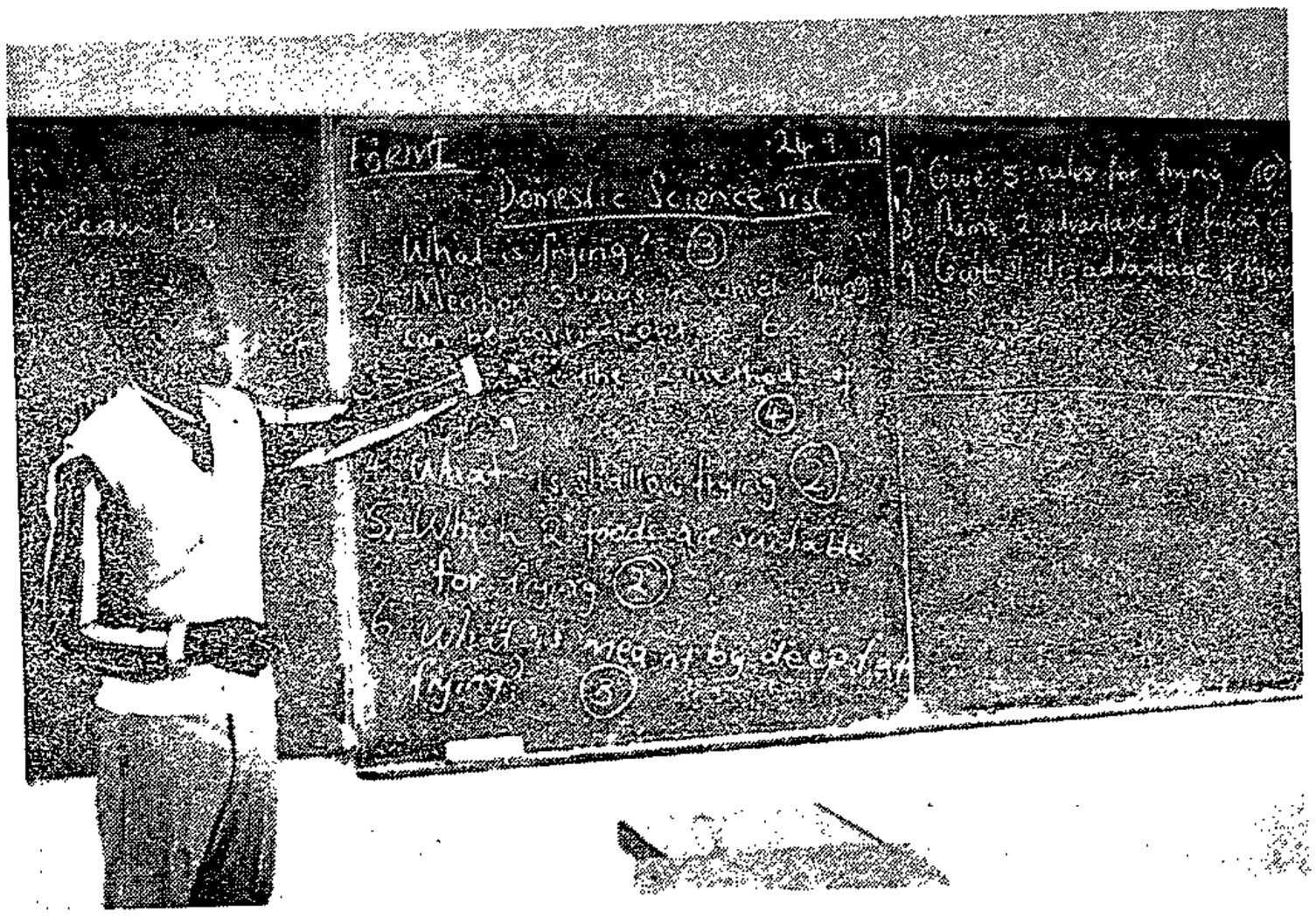
The veil has now been lifted for the first time on a project in which Swaziland — in co-operation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees — is trying to integrate Soweto exiles of school-going age into Swazi society.

Some 60 kilometres east of Manzini, not far from the Mozambique border, about 100 Soweto children, whose average ages are between 15 and 17, are continuing their studies at the Mpaka High School. Built on the site of an old radar tracking station, on land owned by the Swazi nation, the school has so far cost about R1-million — funded through the UN High Commission for Refugees, which has an office in Mbabane.

The pupils are being mixed with local Swazi schoolchildren in the classrooms from grade one to grade five, after which they will be free to enter the University of Swaziland if they pass their exams.

It is not Swazi government policy to provide "refugee camps" and an attempt has been made to integrate the older refugees, too, as far as possible. Many of them have found jobs, in competition with Swazis, on the open labour market.

In this way, Swaziland has minimised the risk of



A domestic science lesson for Form One boarders at the Mpaka High School in eastern Swaziland, where up to 100 Soweto exiles are being integrated with local Swazi pupils.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday reacted to the warning to the SACC from the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange. This is the full text of Bishop Tutu's statement:

TUTU LASHES RIGHT BACK

THE Minister of Police and Prisons, the Hon Mr Louis le Grange, is quoted in newspaper reports as having made serious allegations against the SACC.

My response is based on these reports which we hope reflect accurately what the Minister said.

If that is the case then I can only say I am now deeply shocked. I am shocked that someone holding such a responsible position could speak so irresponsibly, so tendentiously and so untruthfully.

QUOTE

'I believe apartheid to be evil and immoral . . .

suppressed and exploited and have their human dignity infringed, then I invite him to be black for just a day and he would know that Mr Arrie Paulus has said he is like a baboon and a high-ranking police officer has said he is violent by nature.

What price black dignity then. In the land of their birth blacks who form 80 percent of the population have 13 percent of the land, when the white minority of 20 percent has 87 percent of the land; a white child of 18 years can vote in this country and a black person, be he a university professor or a bishop or whatever has no franchise; a black doctor with

and unjust system, where human rights are denied, etc?

I am sorry that he speaks of propaganda actions on the part of the churches. Fortunately, the churches have not been guilty of using R64-million to sell an unsellable commodity and they have not engaged in any nefarious activity. The right to conscientious objection is one

QUOTE

'The churches have not been guilty of using R64-million to sell

ing God rather man was taken by a responsible conference made up not of fire eating so-called leftists but of responsible church leaders and duly elected representatives from the member churches and organisations of the SACC.

The SACC and the churches reserve the right to condemn if need be any legislation which is abhorrent to the Christian conscience and which represents an abrogation of the rule of law. Certainly detention without trial and the arbitrary banning of people are in this category and we do not apologise for being ever vigilant in this regard.

The SACC has been critical of the role of the foreign investment but vo-

Bishop Desmond Tutu

proposing a better system.

happen to be carrying out an unjust and oppres-

It is distressing to find that Mr le Grange is picking up where his predecessor left off by making statements which cunningly link up the SACC and the churches with, for instance, the Communist Party, so that there will be guilt by association and innuendo.

I want to declare categorically that I believe apartheid to be evil and immoral and, therefore, un-Christian. No theologian I know of would be prepared to say the apartheid system is consistent with the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

If Mr le Grange thinks that blacks do not have their human rights denied and that they are not the same quantities his white counterpart is paid less for the same job.

One could go on with this sorry catalogue — do whites have to be subject to the humiliations of pass raids; have any whites had their homes demolished and then been asked to remove themselves to an inhospitable area where they must live in tents until they have built new houses as happened last week with the Batlokwa people? (621)

Why have the Government suddenly decided to remove discriminatory signs if these are not unjust and oppressive? Why have they only now decided to extend trade union rights to black workers if it is not that they recognise they have been denying them basic human rights? Can the Minister still stand up and say that this is not an un-Christian

an unsellable commodity.

12/10/79 Post

recognised in most non-totalitarian countries. There are persons who in conscience cannot participate in war and the preparation for war.

The D R Church acknowledged this right because during the Afrikaner rebellion in 1914 it declared "no one may revolt against lawful authority other than for carefully considered and well grounded reasons based on the Word of God and a conscience enlightened by the Word of God." (Resolution of Afrikaans Council of Reformed Churches.)

The resolution on obey-

wise an anti-investment policy.

12/10/79 Post

Is the Minister aware of what he is saying when he accuses the SACC and churches of the crimes of providing relief for political detainees and for providing legal defence for those involved in political trials? If these are crimes then we openly and proudly plead guilty. We declare that everybody is entitled to the best defence possible. We should

321

QUOTE

'The resolution of obeying God rather than man was taken by a responsible conference.'

be praised rather than vilified for our part in ensuring that there is an equitable administration of justice.

It seems it is reprehensible to condemn an educational system that has been acknowledged to be inferior and advocate a more equitable distribution of resources for the greater good of an undivided South Africa. We plead guilty to the crime of condemning an unjust educational system and for

We are accused of doing something quite evil in trying to alleviate the distress of unemployed people by helping them to produce income through selfhelp projects. The Minister says we are exploiting the unemployment situation.

Instead of thanking us for helping defuse a highly explosive situation, he condemns us for acting so responsibly and patriotically. We want to say as respectfully as possible that the Minister is talking arrant nonsense and we would hope he would apologise for all these groundless attacks, especially this one.

If the demolition of squatter camps was not such a horrendous thing, then why did Dr Koornhof halt the demolition of Crossroads? Does Mr le Grange wish to say that these demolitions are in fact Christian acts? The opposition to these demolitions can certainly be justified on Christian grounds.

The Minister is guilty of gross untruths and he knows it when he says we have channelled funds to resistance movements. Why does he not use the wide powers he has to prosecute us if we have done what is obviously so illegal in South Africa?

We know the tactics of this Government. They plan to take action against the SACC and they wish to prepare the public for that action. We want to remind them of a few things. First of all, they must stop playing at being God. They are human beings who

range of draconian laws. But they are still just mere mortals. And we are tired of having threats levelled at us. Why don't they carry them out?

Secondly, we want to warn Mr le Grange and others who may be tempted to emulate him. The SACC is a Council of Churches, not a private organisation. The Church has been in existence for nearly 2 000 years. Tyrants and others have ac-

QUOTE

'We declare that everybody is entitled to the best defence possible. We should be praised rather than vilified.'

ted against Christians during those years. They have arrested them, they have killed them, they have proscribed the faith.

Those tryants belong now to the flotsam and jetsam of forgotten history — and the Church of God remains, an agent of justice, of peace, of love and reconciliation. If they take the SACC and the churches on, let them just know they are taking on the Church of Jesus Christ.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine
the ... be.[10]

The ... uable in themselves, although
the ... e that better decisions will
be ... f there follows an assessment
of ...

2.2 ...

Met ... dures for looking at costs,
whe ... uition, to highly complicated
pro ... solutions. For these more
pre ... have to be made explicitly
in ... ween these two extremes are
ana ...

2.3 ...

Bas ... It was noted that a
log ... economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

Ban on 'Burger's Daughter' is lifted

CAPE TOWN. — The ban on Nadine Gordimer's book, "Burger's Daughter", has been lifted.

A notice in the Government Gazette confirmed this yesterday. The novel was recently found undesirable by a committee, but the decision has been set aside by the Publications Appeal Board.

It is an offence to import or distribute the following:

The Entity (Frank de Filitta), Indiscretions (Evelyn Konrad), Confession of a Games Master (Jonathan May), Adam and Eve 7, Solid State AM Radio and Conversation Piece Model No Trp 69 (Tradepower Hong Kong Ltd), Vargas 1980 (Calendar), The Best Little Boy in the World (John Reid), Man Rape (Marta Tikkanen), Pentax Family No 16 (Ashai Optical Company Ltd, Japan), Gallery International Vol 1, No 8 (New English Library, London), Anifem (Ply) Ltd 1979 (Calendar), Man in Action No 7 — 15 and every subsequent edition (TransPacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong).

It is an offence to possess the following:

Maybuye No 5 May (African National Congress), Racism and Sexism (World Council of Churches, Switzerland), June 16 (Black Students Society, University of Natal), Medu Newsletter Vol 1 No 2, June 1979 (Medu Gubarona), Isizwe (unknown), Namibia Today Vol 2, No 3, 1978, Vol 3 No 3 1979 (Swapo, Department of Information and Publicity, Luseka, Zambia), Apartheid 1973 (Amnesty International, Arnhem) — Sapa

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Schuitema inquiry spreads

(322) Star 30/10/79

An international investigation has been launched into the activities of Mr Barend Schuitema, an alleged co-conspirator of the jailed poet, Breyten Breytenbach.

This was disclosed today by a senior security police spokesman.

Mr Schuitema, former leader of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Amsterdam, flew unexpectedly to South Africa earlier this month with a United Nations passport.

He arrived on a SAA flight from New York and surrendered himself to security police. He is still in detention.

The police spokesman said the Schiutema investigation was a "formidable task." He disclosed it had spread to different parts of the world, including America, where Mr Schuitema last lived.

The officer would not disclose whether the FBI was assisting the South African police.

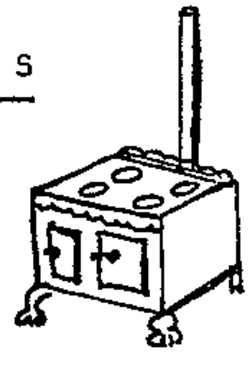
"We still do not know when a crime docket will be given to the Attorney-General," he said. He could not say whether Mr Schuitema would be prosecuted.

The anti-apartheid activist originally left South Africa after jumping bail on charges under the Immorality Act. Four years ago he narrowly escaped being arrested in South Africa.

He has travelled widely in Europe, North America and southern Africa.

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!



FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---oOo---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

by deferral method

SUNDAY POST, October 14, 1979

(327)

SOWETO, MODEL FOR NEW PE CIVIC BODY

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

A NEW force in Port Elizabeth's township politics has emerged with the formation this week of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association.

The association — equivalent to the Soweto Civic Association — gave a clear indication it intends by-passing the community council and making representations direct to the East Cape Administration Board and the Government.

The creation of the association follows similar moves in major townships throughout the country since the emergence of Dr Ntatho Motlana's Committee of Ten in Soweto.

This week also saw the emergence of a new leader for Port Elizabeth blacks. He is Mr Thozamile Botha, a former Kwazakhele High School teacher who now works for Ford Motor Company.

Mr Botha was detained by the security branch for two months in 1977 for helping organise the "Save the Children" show that helped raised funds to defend 474 pupils charged in October 1977 for holding a protest meeting against Bantu Education.

At a 800-strong meeting of residents, Mr Botha was elected chairman of a steering committee of 10, consisting of professional and businessmen drawn from all the townships.

In a strong attack on the community council system, Mr Botha said all bodies supposed to be representing blacks were aligned with the homeland system.

"We are bonafide residents of South Africa and we are prepared to die in South Africa," he said.

Mr Botha said the main task of the body was to air tenants' grievances about rent hikes, service charges and bus fares and to seek clarification on the sale of homes to blacks in urban areas and the conditions of ownership of such homes.

A New Brighton lawyer, Mr Ian Sogoni, said there was a lot of confusion about home-ownership under the 99-year lease scheme.

He said blacks wanted freehold land tenure and proper title deeds.

All speakers emphasised that there was a dire need for a new mouthpiece for the residents in the townships. They said the Government-sponsored community council was not effective as a body to voice the aspirations of residents.

The meeting was convened by the Zwide Residents' Association and the Kwaford Residents' Association. Mr Botha gave a full account of his meeting with Mr L C Koch, chief director of ECAB as head of a deputation wishing to discuss grievances.

Govt gives Tutu an ultimatum

327

Sunday Express 14/10/79

CHURCH AND STATE HEAD FOR A SHOWDOWN

By J H P SERFONTEIN

A DRAMATIC confrontation between church and State is taking place in South Africa. Several events during the past week show that the Government and the South African Council of churches are moving towards a head-on clash.

Last Monday, two Cabinet Ministers — Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of Justice and the Interior, and Mr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development — issued a very serious warning to Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the SACC.

After an 80 minute meeting in Pretoria none of the three were prepared to say what happened. However, a source very close to the SACC told me that Mr Schlebusch had issued an ultimatum to Bishop Tutu.

It is understood he was told to withdraw his recent controversial speech in Denmark in which he encouraged a coal boycott of South Africa.

He was told that if he refused he would be "in [illegible]

[illegible] could be taken against him and the SACC [illegible] to advocate [illegible] of South Africa.

Bishop Tutu and the SACC [illegible] taking the [illegible] seriously. On [illegible] back [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] an [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] executive of [illegible] from [illegible] South Africa [illegible] will take place tomorrow. Afterwards a statement will be issued to explain the position of the SACC.

A speech by Police Minister Louis Le Grange at the Kuger Day celebrations at Potchefstroom on Wednesday publicly focussed attention on this growing confrontation.

He warned the SACC and "leftist ministers" and spiritual leaders to desist from "irresponsible actions" and encouraging people to break the law.

The Government was angered by decisions taken at the recent annual meeting of the SACC at Hammanskraal which included the encouragement of civil disobedience of certain laws which the church regarded as "unchristian".

Mr Le Grange condemned the "propaganda actions" of the SACC. This included the encouragement of conscientious objection to military service; criticism of security legislation, financial assistance to political [illegible] including the financing of their trials, and the rejection of the present methods of education in favour of an integrated system.

[illegible] attack was the second [illegible] attack on the SACC by the Government. The first was made by Mr Schlebusch early in August.

However it seems as if Bishop Tutu is determined to stand firm. On Thursday he issued a strongly worded statment in which he rejected the allegations of Mr Le Grange.

He said: "I am shocked that someone holding such a responsible position could speak so irresponsibly, so tendentiously and so untruthfully . . . I want to declare categorically that I believe apartheid to be evil and immoral, and therefore unchristian."

Strongly defending all the activities of the SACC, he said: "We are tired of having threats levelled at us. Why don't they carry them out?"

The big question is whether all the member churches of the SACC will support Bishop Tutu's refusal to back down on his Denmark speech. Although all the churches are multiracial, many of their White members are highly conservative or in favour of a conciliatory policy towards the Botha Government.

But a speech two days ago by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, reflected the solidarity of Black support for Bishop Tutu's stand.

Mr Qoboza warned: "Any action by the Government against Bishop Tutu or the SACC would push the country to the brink of international isolation and outrage."

He said any action against the Bishop or the council would cause untold damage to South Africa and would also provoke massive Black anger.

---

e's)

be affected by the existence
n disposal of a division of the
000, all of which was taxable,
?

change if the R70 000 is now a
be set off against the taxable
of R50 000? Draw up the
the deferral method is used.

now that the company has a set
of R60 000 in 19.8.

t for the 19.8 financial year

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

'SECRET CENSOR' IN TV — HARRIS

327

Sunday Express 14/10/79

By MARIAN SHINN

THERE is a secret political censor behind the scenes at SABC, with the power to manipulate and censor TV programmes after they have been approved by the offical hierarchy.

This is the conviction of Kevin Harris, the documentary producer sacked this week for not carrying out instructions and editing the introductory material to his widely-acclaimed programme on Baragwanath Hospital.

He received his letter of dismissal on Friday.

Mr Harris claims the documentary was approved in its entirety by Director of Television Programmes Pieter de Bruyn after a viewing on Monday.

He also claims he was told before the documentary was broadcast that it had been recommended for an Artes Award.

Mr De Bruyn was unavailable for comment yesterday but his superior, Dr Jan Schutte, a co-director general in charge of TV at the SABC, said Mr De Bruyn had not approved the programme.

But Mr Harris is insistent that Mr De Bryn did give him the go-ahead.

He says that after the Monday preview, Mr De Bruyn asked for comments from Mr Robin Knox-Grant, director of the English TV service, and Mr Don Briscoe, organiser of English-language documentaries.

Mr Harris told the Sunday Express that Mr Knox-Grant had reservations about the picture of Soweto portrayed in the introduction to the documentary, but it was decided that was just a difference of opinion. Mr De Bruyn then approved the programme — and Mr Briscoe said it had been recommended for an Artes Award. Nei-

To Page 3

119

BEVERAGES

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

16 bottles
3 kg sugar
2 lemon

Mix yea
(except
add the
Leave f

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

---oOo---

120

COFFEE SPECIAL

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

---oOo---

GRANADILLA DRINK

Mrs F...

IRISH CO

Heat Iri
goblets
Maccono
whipped
teaspoon.

TIA MARI

2 cups da
7 t. Nesca
1 cup sug
1 pt coff

Bring wh
1/2 hour
mixed wit
add rum
Bottle (

'Politicians sacked me'

From Page 1

ther Mr Knox-Grant nor Mr Briscoe were available for comment yesterday.

On Monday evening, the documentary was shown as a courtesy to Dr P J Beukes, superintendent of Baragwanath Hospital, and some of his staff.

Dr Beukes objected to 2½ minutes of the programme — during which houses and streets in Soweto were shown — and the commentary:

"Soweto, proposed dormitory city for temporary sojurners from the homelands, is now the sprawling home of more than one million urban Blacks located in the shadow of Johannesburg's conciousness.

"In two, three and four-roomed houses poverty, overcrowding and unemployment give rise to malnutrition and rheumatic conditions of serious proportions among children.

"From this vast agglomeration of roughly 101 000, with the dawn, the eastward flow to central Johannesburg, main focus of Soweto's work trips, begins.

"On overcrowded trains, as in the township itself, consequences of sociological and environmental deficiences manifest themselves in crime and violence. At least one member of every fourth Sowetan family becomes a victim of violent crime."

Mr Harris said Dr Beukes was "very twitchy" about this and felt the programme should have shown the "Mercedes-Benzes and tarred roads" of Soweto.

"He felt the programme might be sold overseas and give South Africa a bad name," Mr Harris said.

The other members of the hospital staff who saw the film liked it and felt it was relevant that the environment from which the hospital drew its patients should be reflected.

On Tuesday morning, Mr Harris telephoned Dr Beukes to get some corrected statistics for the programme. Dr Beukes him the introduction should be cut out and said he spoken to his directors about it and Mr Harris would hear from them shortly.

Dr Beukes would not confirm the conversation to the Sunday Express.

Dr Hennie Grove, director of hospital services, said he knew nothing about Dr Beukes' complaint.

Within an hour of his conversation with Dr Beukes, Mr Harris was told by Mr Briscoe to cut the opening sequence.

"I can only assume that Dr Beukes's directors are either on a very high political level or they went to someone politically higher than them," Mr Harris said.

"The objection came to the SABC at a political level ... I can only assume it was political power, like the Broederbond. The SABC, although it has its own restrictive censorship ideas, is also manipulated by people who have nothing to do with broadcasting or the media."

2 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---oOo---

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons
2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes years/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Rullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

---oOo---

MOM'S GINGER BEER

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons
2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes years/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

---oOo---

IRISH COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Bullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---

COFFEE SPECIAL

Pour together int
with following:
drops of vanilla

GRANADILLA DRINK

3 cups sugar
3 cups water

Boil water and s
granadillas. Th
over and allow t
get all the juic

---oOo---

WESTLEIGH PUNCH

May

1 large tin of pineapple juice
1 medium tin of orange juice
1 small tin lemon juice
1/2 cup sugar
1 large b
1/2 cup c
1/2 cup C

Mix all together, let it stand 1/2 hour b
ator. Serve in Punch bowl, garnish with
lemon cut very thin.

er-

---oOo---

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

---oOo---

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---oOo---

Sacked teachers get jobs

14/10/79

By NORMAN WEST

327 S Times

TWO teachers who were jailed for terrorism have got back the jobs they lost earlier this year.

Miss Elizabeth van der Heyden and Mr Marcus Solomon were freed in 1974 after serving 10 years, then banned for five years and finally expelled from their teaching posts.

Their reappointment was confirmed by the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen.

"I have reconsidered their positions and decided that they may take up teaching positions once more. Letters to them will follow," said Mr Kempen.

The two teachers were not sure this week whether they should laugh or cry, they said.

Miss Van der Heyden, who obtained a BA degree while on Robben Island, taught for three days at Bridgetown senior secondary school before being dismissed by the administration.

Mr Solomon, a BA honours student, held a post for a month at Mitchell's Plain senior secondary school before he was told to quit.

At first they made representations to the Administration of Coloured Affairs for reinstatement, but these were turned down.

Capitalism the real villain, says BCM

Sunday Post 14/10/79 (327)

South African big business came under fire at the Black Consciousness Movement's symposium held in London last weekend for dividing the workers and turning black against black. This echoed the view expressed repeatedly by delegates to the symposium — that the struggle for freedom in this country centred not so much on race as on capitalist and imperialist domination. The only option, they agreed, was that of socialism.

THE black consciousness movement is already looking far beyond the day of liberation in South Africa.

This was the most common sentiment expressed at the black consciousness symposium held at the Africa Centre, London, as an all-day event last weekend.

They are deeply concerned with what they feel is the danger that South Africa could remain dominated by imperialism and capitalism as have other African countries that have only become "neo-colonies" after they cast off colonialism and achieved independence.

Over a hundred people attended the symposium, which was arranged by the UK regional office of the BCM.

Mr Barney Pityana, who is the chairman of the UK region read a paper on the historical and ideological foundation of black consciouness, but he is a banned person and may not be quoted in South Africa.

His paper, however, excited much discussion from the floor. One of the stated purposes of the symposium was to give opportunity for a free exchange of ideas on the whole subject of negritude and oppression.

Although there was indeed a great deal of free discussion from the floor on details of organisation and on the BCM's earlier taboo on contact with whites and their stress on blackness, everyone seemed to agree that capitalism was the main villain and that the new order would have to be one of pure socialism.

Warning after warning was given against any sort of collaboration not only with the white establishment of South Africa but with the "Western capitalist world".

BCM's Barney Pityana

The lesson of Nkrumah: to take over power is not enough

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi came in for repeated vilification for collaboration with the system.

The Unity Movement warned that the governments of Senegal and Ivory Coast had obtained power on a platform of negritude, and yet their people were as downtrodden as before.

They expressed concern at the BCM's stress on colour

Mr Ben Khoapa, the treasurer of the USA region of the BCM read a paper on the practical manifestations of black consciousness.

Later in the proceedings he said that his attitude to the whole problem might not be a sophisticated one but that it represented the view of a large number of black South Africans.

The problem was largely a question of land, he said — "our land."

The solution to regaining what had been taken away was simple — armed struggle.

The first half of the symposium was chaired by Mr Andrew Lukele, chairman of the USA region (the second half was chaired by Mr Jeff Baqua), and he later spoke at length on the lessons of de-colonisation — how Nkrumah had erred in thinking that all one needed was to achieve the poliical kingdom and that all organisation would follow correctly as a matter of course.

It could no longer be taken for granted that the taking over of power was progressive.

Onward development should not just flow but should be the result of very conscious thought, hence the concept of planned revolution.

He also warned against the idea of national democratic rights.

"Nationalism is only an idea of the bourgeois. It must be a socialist programme — nothing less, nothing more," he said.

Elsewhere in the symposium a reason was put forward to explain today's opposition to apartheid by big business (the Oppenheimers for example).

It was that apartheid was the great leveller of blacks, whatever their differences in wealth, and big business interests wanted to divide their workers, turning black against black.

TED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

IED EXAMPLES

Sunday Post

Sibeko murder probe begins

14/10/79 (327)

A PRELIMINARY inquiry began on Friday into the murder of David Sibeko, a leader of the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

Sibeko (39) the PAC's United Nations representative and a member of its three-man presidential council, was shot dead in Tanzania on June 11.

Nineteen PAC members, including its chief protocol officer, have been jointly charged with the killing, but they will not be required to enter a plea at the preliminary hearing. A date for their trial has yet to be set.

Sibeko was murdered after months of serious internal dissent within the PAC, much of it caused by dissatisfaction with the leadership of its former chairman, Mr Potlako Leballo.

The Congress announced on Wednesday it had expelled Mr Leballo and appointed a new chairman, Mr Vusumzi Make — Sapa-Reuter.

d an item of new plant for R60 000
eciation is provided at 12½% p.a.
% initial allowance is granted for
d tear being 20% on the reducing
were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
nounted to R45 000 and R50 000
e financial years ended 31.12.19.6

on deferred tax account in respect
2.19.7, assuming

thod

ethod?

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%

Meeting demands of the time

By Charles Nqakula

34 CRI I was one of about six blacks who had made their way to the King William's Town City Hall to attend the public meeting addressed by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

35 CRI He is a good speaker. He has a lot of charisma with confidence to match and is handsome. All necessary

36 CRI attributes in the political arena.

37 CRI He handled his questioners after his speech with tact and

38 CRI dignity.

I did not ask any question, but merely observed — silently — "Poor South Africa; poor South Africans!"

The PFP propagates a consensus government, which would be responsible to a federal parliament, made up of a number of self-governing states or provinces.

It is a good suggestion but the PFP, trapped in the racial dilemma of the South African political situation, will not receive full backing on its constitutional proposals.

The PFP, maybe because it does not want to hurt the feelings of the homeland leaders, does not suggest a complete eradication of the homelands concept in the new South Africa the party wants to fashion.

The party has pointed out it will not stop any people who wanted to be independent "provided there is a proper referendum first," Dr Van Zyl Slabbert told the King William's Town meeting.

How does the PFP explain the attitude of a political party which opposes vehemently the fragmentation of the country, yet will still allow such fragmentation if a section of the population wants to be independent on ethnic lines?

And what is proper referendum?

The danger in the PFP's stand on such independence is that almost all existing homelands would choose to go their own way instead of agreeing to the assimilation of everybody's interests in a common constitution.

The reason is quite obvious. The homeland leaders would gain more by retaining their status in their own reserves.

And then, even after the solution, the PFP, hopefully in power at the time, would be faced with the problem of designing a secure South Africa.

For starters, I and many who think like me, would want to move into the new South Africa, leaving, in some instances, huge tracts of land to a few people within the homelands themselves.

White South Africans will not understand this at the moment because they believe the homeland leaders draw the majority supporters in their areas.

They came to this conclusion, of course, because groups opposed to the homelands concept were not given an opportunity to show their numerical support of the rejection of the system.

Consider for a moment how Paramount Chief K D Matanzima became Transkei's first chief minister.

Out of 45 selected members of the Transkei Legislative Assembly in 1963, 30 supported Paramount Chief Victor Poto, whose policies embraced black nationalism.

But the real power was vested in the 64 chiefs, who were nominated by the government, and whose loyalties lay with the government.

These chiefs supported Paramount Chief K D Matanzima.

The South African Government then saw Paramount Chief Matanzima's five votes as a win for separate development and acceptance by a majority of blacks in that area of Dr Verwoerd's policy.

The PFP would be wrong to believe dissident groups are just a sprinkling.

The PFP, to gain respect all round, must recognise the fundamental right of all South Africans to enjoy citizenship of the country, with their rights protected by a common constitution.

I would be one of the strongest supporters of PFP policy if the party divided South Africa into states of strong economic standing with complete liberty for all residents in each state.

It would then have to be through equal opportunity that each state would be in a position to make a contribution to the national good.

But as long as its new South Africa makes room for ethnicity — through the existence of homelands and other such institutions — then it will not meet the demands of time.

I may add here that I have not even mentioned Prime Minister Botha's efforts because they don't sponsor any effective programme of change.

Mr Botha is changing practices and not the system. What we need in South Africa is a change of the system.

Why should I be thrilled about the opening of restaurants when I can't go to the school of my choice and stay in the area of my choice?

Why should I be thrilled with anything if it does not prescribe the protection of my rights in all aspects of human endeavour in a common constitution?

15/10/79 (322)

SOCIAL SECURITY - Workmen's Compensation

Deaths — See — POPULATION - Vital Statistics

39 DECENTRALIZATION - General

File here general surveys, statistics and [illegible] Include [illegible]

authorities refused [illegible]

45 Other Areas

Include here material on Coloured and Asian Growth Points, the C.D.C. and Saldanha Bay etc. File material on homelands by homeland.

Defence — See — PUBLIC SECTOR - Government - Defence

46 DENMARK - General

47 DENMARK - Labour

6/ .....

Chetty's books vanish

THE books of account of Mr Shun Chetty, the fugitive lawyer, have disappeared and it is "almost impossible" to investigate his frozen trust fund bank account thoroughly, it was learnt yesterday.

The "vast bulk" of the attorney's books of account had disappeared, an informant said.

The trust account was placed under the curatorship of Mr Pieter Erasmus, secretary of the Transvaal Law Society, on August 14, a few days after Mr Chetty fled the country.

The account was frozen while Mr Erasmus investigated whether there were sufficient funds to pay the R65 000 out-of-court settlement to the family of the late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

Mr William Lane, president of the society, said yesterday that the part of the investigation which dealt with the Biko family settlement had almost been completed.

The family would receive the money after "a few routine matters" had been cleared up.

He added that he was not aware that any claims had yet been made by the SA Council of Churches against Mr Chetty's trust account, or the attorney's fidelity fund.

Rev Peter Storey, senior vice-president of the SACC, said: "At this stage, personally, I do not know what the nature or extent of any claims are."

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

...een medium size
tomatoes
fresh pineapple

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

leaves to
be the carrots
of the inner
he carrots,
chopped onion
apple and add
ile the salad
s and a small
the radish
put them in
ort Elizabeth
acon, mix
with a little
Ridgeworth
cut side
st London
ealad and diced
n peas
French dressing.
reaseproof paper
e.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish [illegible] bowl of [illegible].

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

---oOo---

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

with salt and onions till cooked, then

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

ur with a little water. Mix well, d then add the sugar and vinegar, time, then add the cooked beans again. Bottle.

---oOo---

n in 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
) 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
andarin 2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice
drained
unks

lad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, ; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce e; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

nesday, October 17, 1979 ★

C.T. (321)

Mohapi 'suicide note was faked'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The "suicide note" which was allegedly found in the Kei Road police cell in which black consciousness leader Mapetla Mohapi died, was "a clumsy attempt" to imitate the handwriting of Mr Mohapi, it was stated in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

A British handwriting expert, Dr Julius Grant, told the court that characteristics of a "clumsy forgery" such as a lack of fluency in drawing letters and the use of block capitals and isolated lower-case letters rather than cursive script, were present in the alleged suicide note.

Dr Grant was the first witness called by counsel for Mrs Nohle Mohapi who is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000 as a result of her husband's death in security police detention three years ago.

At the start of yesterday's proceedings Mr A B M Wilson, appearing for Mrs Mohapi, told the court that the amount of damages his client was seeking had been agreed on at a sum of R35 000.

Mrs Mohapi was formerly claiming R48 000 as support for herself and her two daughters, aged five and three.

Mr Wilson said it was his submission that Mr Mohapi had been assaulted by Sergeant Herbert Peter Nicholson and Captain Petrus Albertus Schoeman or other members of the South African Police.

This assault inflicted severe injuries on Mr Mohapi which caused his death on or about August 5, 1976.

Mr Wilson claimed that the alleged suicide note which police claimed they had found the day after Mr Mohapi's death was not written by Mr Mohapi and was therefore a fake.

The only inference that could be drawn was that the deceased was killed by members of the South African Police who then

Mrs Nohle Mohapi outside the court yesterday

attempted to cover up the killing by faking a "suicide note".

Mr Wilson said his client's husband had been a healthy young man at the time of his arrest on July 16, 1976.

He wrote three letters — two to his wife and one to his mother — while in detention. In these letters he accepted his position and spoke of his future — hardly the style of a man about to commit suicide.

Mr Wilson said that Mrs Mohapi was told on the evening of August 5 that her husband had hanged himself.

One of her companions was told at the same time that no note was found. Subsequently an alleged suicide note was found the next day and allegedly in the inner jacket pocket of the deceased.

In his evidence Dr Grant said that not only was the "suicide note" written quite differently from the other letters Mr Mohapi wrote from detention, but it was written on a piece of toilet paper and was different from that used in the other three letters.

Tests conducted under ultra violet rays showed that the "suicide note" was written on toilet paper of a different consistency to that used for the three letters Mr Mohapi wrote while in detention.

Dr Grant used a blackboard to demonstrate several differences in individual letters and writing [illegible] between the three letters which he considered authentic, and the alleged "suicide note".

In each case he found the "suicide note" to be different.

Dr Grant said the writer had also made a misspelling and then tried to correct it. This was quite out of keeping with the general literacy and writing of Mr Mohapi in the letters written before his death.

The running together of three words in the suicide note — the words "carry on interrogating" — was also quite inconsistent with the writing of Mr Mohapi, he said.

The Minister of Police, represented in court by Mr J F J van Rensburg, SC, and Mr J W Jones, has denied that Mr Mohapi was assaulted by members of the South African Police and maintains that he died by hanging himself.

● The Minister of Justice has refused to grant an indemnity from prosecution to exiled journalist, Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso, so that she can give evidence at the trial.

Counsel for Mrs Mohapi said in court that the application to have evidence taken from Ms Mtintso on commission in Lesotho would be renewed later in the trial. — Sapa

Hostel for Robben Island visitors

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A hostel which will accommodate the visiting relatives of political prisoners on Robben Island, was yesterday opened by the Right Reverend Selby Taylor, chairman of the Dependants Conference.

The General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was among the various church leaders who attended the opening of the hostel in Cowley House, Chapel Street.

The Dependants Conference, a branch of the South African Council of Churches, is the committee which looks after the interests of the political prisoners and their families.

In his opening address, Bishop Taylor said the Dependants Conference pursued four aims concerning political prisoners.

"We secure legal help, look after the families of detainees who have often been deprived of a breadwinner, encourage and help families to visit and maintain contact with the prisoners and also help with the rehabilitation of prisoners who have been released".

He said it was the duty of the Christian community to serve "these unfortunate people".

Cowley House which can accommodate up to 17 people was previously the home of the Cowley fathers of the Anglican Church.

Accommodation and food will be provided by the Dependants Conference and a house mother will look after the interests of the relatives.

Although the hostel has been in use since June, the opening was planned to coincide with the national meeting of the South African Council of Churches in Cape Town.

proce
the n
The
the
be m
of t

2.2 Methods of evaluation ... where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

due to a deficiency in information on the results of
can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.
will also be differences of judgement which cannot
prior agreement on the relative valuation of different
to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive
actors may not be differentiated.

ion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis
ther steps involve a way of systematically valuing the
t programmes to render them comparable to one another.

Method for Setting Objectives

The following ... for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Post
327
18/10/79

a matter of debate.

Perhaps the most moderate of the new black consciousness groups is the Soweto Civic Association (SCA).

The SCA, set up to try to improve the quality of life in Soweto, is seeking autonomy as a city council away from centralised Government control, the right for its people to own the freehold of their homes and land (instead of reverting to the State upon their death) and Government money to improve social conditions.

Elsewhere, attempts by a grassroots citizens group to have more say in the running of its affairs, might arouse little excitement. But because this is South Africa and Soweto is the place from which the whites get their cheap labour, the chairman of the SRC, Dr Nthato Motlana, finds it necessary to talk about "liberation" and "freedom" rather than roads and sanitation.

He believes that the country belongs to all people — black and white — and that the whites will be welcome to stay and participate. But he warns that "any whites who are found guilty of crimes against humanity will be charged. They cannot go on doing things to black people without being answereable."

Motlana believes that the African must co-operate with the system so that he can alter it. "Some young blacks refuse to work. I say you have no choice, as long as the country is capitalist-orientated. But come liberation, the economic order we may then bring about may be scientific socialism or democratic

sciousness ... ing the Soweto killings. Yet he told the AZAPO meeting that he was not prepared to negotiate "at any level and at any time" with the Government.

The delegates reaffirmed their support for the cardinal principle of black consciousness — citizenship rights. If anything unites the desperate elements of the movement it is the question of depriving Africans of their South African citizenship and making them instead citizens of the artificially created Bantustans.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, explains: "The decison to create these homelands was taken quite arbitrarily by the whites, without consulting us. It is their way of creating a permanent wall between the races and has no moral basis."

Bishop Tutu says he clings to the hope that there can be a negotiated settlement of South Africa's problems "despite the fact that events suggest otherwise."

While he welcomes the Government's recent apparent desire for reform in the areas of black trade unions and the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, Bishop Tutu adds: "This is not touching the heart of apartheid. They are not saying they are prepared to talk about language, voting or land ownership rights.

"They are not even talking about desegregating travel on public transport or letting the races all swim in the same pool. They are not talking about the system of passes and permits which governs where people may

AS SOUTH AFRICA moves into the 1980s, its philosophy of apartheid is as entrenched as ever, despite the Government's talk of reform in the areas of trade unionisation and mixed marriages. What is the hope for change in this outpost of white superiority? And will it come about by peaceful negotiation or by the gun? In this first of a series of five articles, Peter Deeley, of the Observer Foreign News Service, meets the heirs of Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died of head wounds in a police station three years ago.

THE HEIRS OF STEVE BIKO

LONDON — Cautiously and with the nervousness of those who know what it is to be beaten about the head for speaking their mind, a new breed of black consciousness leader is beginning to emerge in South Africa today, their outspokenness tempered by the memory of the repressions, detentions and killings that followed the Soweto and Cape Town uprisings in 1976 and 1977.

As in any movement that speaks for some four-fifths of a nation, the views are not uniform: while most reject the idea of negotiation with a white-ruled society in which they do not even have the vote, others see it as expedient to try to change the system by working within it.

All have three goals: universal franchise, equal rights and eventually a society in which the majority would be politically predominent.

Whether whites would be welcome to stay on to contribute their skills in the [illegible] socialism."

In black consciousness terms, Motlana is seen by the Government as a moderate and may therefore well be allowed to operate unfettered by the security laws. The apparatus of the security police has long burrowed its way into every potentially subversive organisation, largely by the use of black informers.

That has enabled the Government to crack down on radical opponents while allowing a kind of freedom to those black groups prepared to talk about the concept of separate development of the races through Bantustans.

A greater challenge to the white shibboleths is likely to come from the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), which has just held its first congress — notable for the number of police outside the hall noting down car numbers and photographing delegates — and has elected Curtis Nkondo as its president.

Nkondo, a teacher, has first-hand knowledge of what it means to speak out against the system. He was detained for more than a year after the crackdown on black con-

work or live.

"But I would add a word of appreciation for Mr Botha. He is certainly trying to generate a new mood in the country. It is a mood of expectancy and it is possible that he may even come to discuss fundamental change.

"His problem is going to be that, having opened up expectations for change, he has whetted people's appetites. And if nothing happens they may become very restless."

Taking a Christian view, Bishop Tutu sees the white rather than the black in South Africa as the prisoner of the system. "The laws they impose upon us become self-stultifying and lessen their own freedom. As they lock up our leaders, so those who fill the vacuum are each time a little more radical, a little less willing to negotiate and, sadly, of a lesser calibre. There are very few Bikos around here today — and that may well be to the disadvantage of the whites."

According to Dr Alan Boesak, 33-year-old black student chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, the Church has become more important in terms of black consciousness "now that all meaningful political organisations are being banned."

His fear is that the Government will respond to this threat and will repress churches that step out of line. "But if the black Church is to be true to its calling, confrontation with the State cannot be avoided."

Dr Boesak is a member of the black wing of the Dutch Reformed Church. He sees the Government's reformist moves as "too little and too late. The Prime Minister wants consultation: we want negotiation. If he offered true negotiation, the black might be prepared to sit around the debating table.

One subject on which all agreed was the rejection of the "white liberal" as the leader of further black liberation struggles in South Africa. Bishop Tutu says: "They mislead you into thinking that all whites think like them. They also want to lead. Well, they have led us too often along the wrong track in the past — although they meant well."

Dr Boesak took up the theme. "If they want to join our movement we will welcome them. But this is our struggle not theirs. I recently met a white doctor who said he was going to join our black church and bring with him his wife and four children. I warned him it would not be easy. He would suffer the ostracism of his own white peer group and more important he might want to lead. I told him he must be prepared just to be a member of the congregation."

existence
sion of the
sing

the
ber 19.7,

n respect

for R60 000
12½% p.a.
granted for
reducing
% in 19.7,
50 000
31.12.19.6

328

SACC firm behind Tutu

By JOE THLOLOE

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) says that if Bishop Tutu retracts or apologises for his call for a boycott of South African coal, he would be denying his prophetic calling.

This is the first statement to emerge after Bishop Tutu's meeting with the Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Pretoria last week.

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, had been summoned to the meeting following his call for a boycott of South African coal.

The statement released to the Press yesterday, says the SACC will not allow Bishop Tutu to be isolated for attack when he reflects the values of each of the member churches.

A copy of the statement was delivered to the office of the Minister of Justice on Tuesday.

Bishop Tutu, Mr Schlebusch and Dr Koornhof had agreed that none of them would issue a statement about their meeting without letting the others know.

The statement from the SACC suggests that Bishop Tutu was told to retract on the remarks he made in Denmark recently.

The executive committee and the leaders say that after getting Bishop Tutu's report of his meeting with the Cabinet Ministers the joint meeting unanimously:

- Affirms that Bishop Tutu has been called to leadership by God through His Church and is, therefore, under an obligation to express his convictions on the situation facing us in this land. Having heard Bishop Tutu's reasons for his statement, we share his belief that any retraction of, or apology for his statement in this instance would constitute a denial of his prophetic calling.
- Recognises that in the Churches represented in the SACC there is a significant constituency who support the content of what he said, but who are inhibited by law from discussing it;
- Recognise that there are others within the churches who are equally committed to fundamental change in South Africa but whose views as to the nature and extent of economic pressure for such change are different from those of Bishop Tutu;
- Affirms the indivisible nature of the Body of Christ and therefore, shares wholeheartedly the Bishop's belief that the world-wide Christian community is and should be involved in the struggle for justice in South Africa;
- Declares that the real issue which the Bishop is addressing is that of the need for fundamental change in South Africa. It is out of concern to see such change take place that we believe it right to explore every strategy which can be used to achieve this end and to avoid the escalation of violence;
- We declare our willingness to participate in meaningful discussion on these issues with the Government.

The office of the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, yesterday afternoon said that he had not yet read the statement from the SACC.

A spokesman would not say where Mr Schlebusch could be contacted, but said the Minister had no comment to make on the statement.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

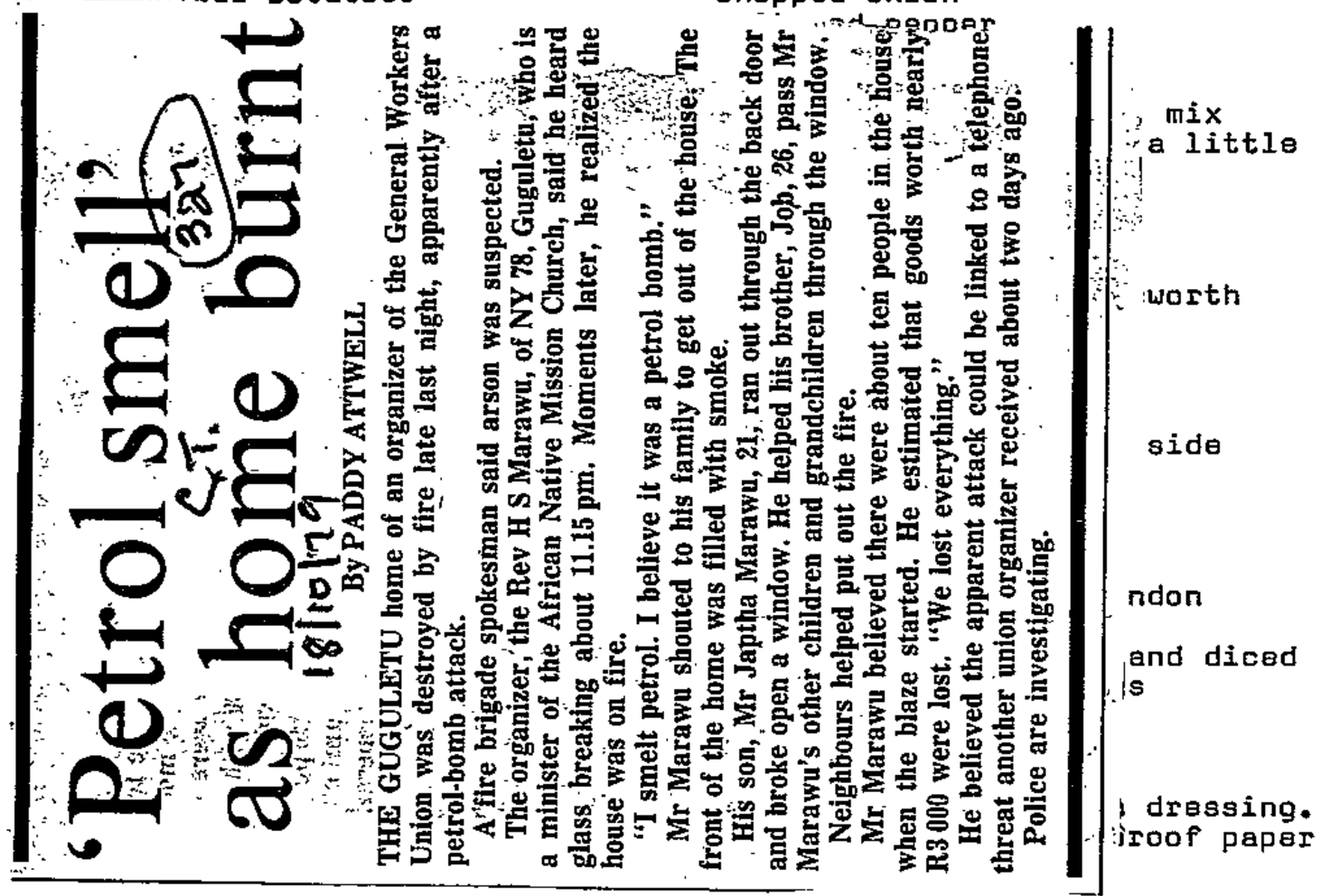
1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
chopped onion



'Petrol smell as home burnt

By PADDY ATTWELL

THE GUGULETU home of an organizer of the General Workers Union was destroyed by fire late last night, apparently after a petrol-bomb attack.

A fire brigade spokesman said arson was suspected.

The organizer, the Rev H S Marawu, of NY 78, Guguletu, who is a minister of the African Native Mission Church, said he heard glass breaking about 11.15 pm. Moments later, he realized the house was on fire.

"I smelt petrol. I believe it was a petrol bomb."

Mr Marawu shouted to his family to get out of the house. The front of the home was filled with smoke.

His son, Mr Japtha Marawu, 21, ran out through the back door and broke open a window. He helped his brother, Job, 26, pass Mr Marawu's other children and grandchildren through the window.

Neighbours helped put out the fire.

Mr Marawu believed there were about ten people in the house when the blaze started. He estimated that goods worth nearly R3 000 were lost. "We lost everything."

He believed the apparent attack could be linked to a telephone threat another union organizer received about two days ago.

Police are investigating.

mix
a little
worth
side
ndon
and diced
s
dressing.
roof paper

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Witnesses get lots of stares

18/10/79 (321) DP

GRAHAMSTOWN — The entrance yesterday by Dr Mamphela Ramphele into the Supreme Court here, where the R35 000 legal battle between the Minister of Police and Mrs Nohle Mohapi is being fought, received a lot of attention from people in the court room.

It was Dr Ramphele's first attendance of the case although she has been here since Monday. She has not been called to the witness stand yet.

Captain P. A. Schoeman, of the Security Police focused his attention on Dr Ramphele from the time she came through the door until she sat down about 10 metres away from him in the public gallery.

Major R. Hansen did likewise but just before Dr Ramphele sat down he whispered something in the ear of a companion next to him.

The security man's reaction was the same when Mr Malusi Mpumlwana entered the court later but this time it was Captain Schoeman who whispered to a man next to him.

The two former black consciousness leaders are well known to the two security men who were officers in the Security Police when the two leaders served as key officials of the now banned Black Community Programmes in King William's Town.

Captain Schoeman led the party of security men which visited the BCP offices at Leopold Street in King William's Town when Dr Ramphele was taken to the security offices to be given her banning order on April 21, 1977.

Mrs Mohapi and Mr Mpumlwana are also banned but all three former employees of the BCP will be able to talk and be quoted by the press during the case, breaking, albeit momentarily, their enforced silence.

Dr Ramphele has been restricted to Tzaneen in the northern Transvaal while Mrs Mohapi and Mr Mpumlwana are restricted to the magisterial districts of Zwelitsha and King William's Town. — DDR.

UK writing expert's analysis disputed

From
CHARLES NQAKULA

GRAHAMSTOWN — A witness was told in the Supreme Court here yesterday he made points of difference in cursive script and block capitals when circumstances suited himself.

But a British handwriting expert, Dr Julius Grant, to whom counsel for the Minister of Police, Advocate J.F. van Rensburg, SC, was referring, denied the allegation.

Dr Grant was being cross-examined by Mr van Rensburg during the case in which Mrs Nohle Mohapi, widow of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000 arising from the death in detention on August 5, 1976, of her husband.

Dr Grant, 78, was cross-examined the whole day yesterday on his evidence in chief during which he said the suicide note, allegedly written by Mr Mohapi before his death, was a forgery.

The alleged suicide note was written on toilet paper.

Cross-examination yesterday related to the diagnostic nature of letters in Mr Mohapi's handwriting as seen on documents identified in court as authentic material, and the disputed suicide note.

When Mr Van Rensburg pointed out certain observations made by Lt Col F. J. Fourie, a handwriting expert for the Minister of Police, which contradicted Dr Grant's evidence, Dr Grant said:

"It is unfortunate for experts to disagree but I disagree with him."

Referring to Dr Grant's comment that the date written above the address on the suicide note was "not in keeping" with Mr Mohapi's writing habit, Mr Van Rensburg pointed out how the deceased had written vice versa on other documents which were before court.

"Now Dr Grant, is that the kind of feature an expert would use as a base for his argument?"

Dr Grant replied that in the light of the three letters, also written on toilet paper, which Mr Mohapi had written to his wife and his mother, it was a significant feature. He added he was aware Mr Mohapi had, in some documents, written the date below the address.

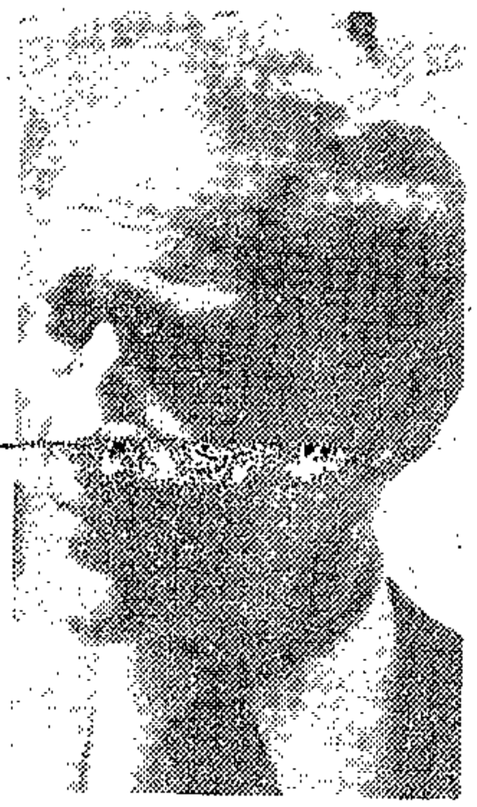
Mr Van Rensburg — But why did you not tell His Lordship that you were aware of this? Dr Grant —I told you there was a change of style in some documents.

Mr Van Rensburg — But the way you gave your evidence reflected something else. In any event can a handwriting expert base very much reliance on a feature?

Dr Grant said he had not placed very much reliance on it, but in the light of a contrary feature in th[illegible] other three letters [illegible] toilet paper, "it mu[illegible] mean something".

Mr Van Rensburg said there was a similarity between a " K " which appeared in the authentic documents where the deceased had written "Kruger" and where and where "Kei" had been written in the [illegible]

The " K " in the former was in cursive script and the other was in block capitals, which made a significant difference, Dr Grant said.



DR GRANT . . . the British handwriting expert.

Mr Van Rensburg — I must say Dr Grant, this is the first time I have heard of a capital " I " with a dot.

Dr Grant — Well, there are.

When some members of the court laughed Dr Grant said: "Please don't laugh at me. I pointed out in my evidence in chief there were three kinds of capital "Is". He said one kind was a vertical line, the other a vertical with horizontal lines at the top and bottom and the third was a dotted capital "I".

On the question of the alleged suicide note being written on toilet paper different from the toilet paper used for the three letters to the dead man's wife and to his mother, Mr Van Rensburg submitted Col Fourie had advised him there was no difference.

Dr Grant, however, still maintained there was a difference which he had noted when he submitted the documents to an ultra-violet light test.

After asking Dr Grant what kind of test he had used, Mr Van Rensburg said: "I have here a written authority on the matter who says a great deal of caution must be taken when conducting the test."

When he was told the authority was Ordway Hilton, writing in his [illegible]

Mr Van R[illegible]

18/10/79

327

Dr Grant — "Ke" is one thing and "Kr" is another. One should not over emphasise similarities.

The insertion of letters in between phrases, apparently some time after the writing of the phrases, also received attention in cross-examination. Mr Van Rensburg contended it was not an unusual trait on the part of Mr Mohapi to insert some words between phrases in some of his writing.

Dr Grant — I don't recall an insertion of this nature in the voluminous writings of the deceased here in front of us.

Pursuing the point made by Dr Grant in evidence that it was uncharacteristic of Mr Mohapi to change in the middle of a word from cursive to block capitals, Mr Van Rensburg pointed out the letter "I" which appeared in a receipt carrying the name of Thenjiwe Mtintso.

The "Is" were dotted albeit all the other letters were blocks, Mr Van Rensburg said.

Dr Grant said, however, the dotted "i" could easily be a block letter. "That is why I said I did not know whether the dotted "I" in Kei in the question-

[illegible], however, the author was quoting from one of his own books and not quoting Dr Grant.

Mr Van Rensburg also said Col Fourie was not absolutely certain about his observation on the matter because he had pointed out he was no authority on the ultra-violet light test.

Mr Van Rensburg said he had been told by his witnesses the toilet paper at the cells was replaced occasionally "although I cannot say when this actually happened."

Cross-examination of Dr Grant, which started on Tuesday afternoon, will probably take the whole of today's morning session.

The applicant's lawyers will then probably call Mr Clarence Bohn, of America, who arrived in South Africa yesterday. — DDR.

Police openings for black women

PRETORIA — Steps were being taken to create further opportunities for black women to be trained as full members of the South African Police, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said here yesterday.

2 MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 1929 - 1974

PART

It h
medi
impr
an a
appl
the
logy
meth
which
to
pro
bec
ser

If
is
mun
spe
gu
me

Th
ra
be
to
li
un

Inf
col
ing
of
pro

Star 19/10/79

Black consciousness is growing again

(327)

Two years after the crackdown on the black consciousness movement, it is making a cautious reappearance – at a time when the Government is trying to put a human face on the policy of separate development. TOM DUFF reports.

Two years ago today, in the early hours of the morning, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World, was told by the security police that his newspaper had been banned.

This was one of the first blows to be struck in a nation-wide crackdown on black consciousness organisations, their leaders and some of the government's most outspoken critics on October 19, 1977.

Eighteen organisations were banned and dozens of people, including Mr Qoboza, were detained. Newspaper editor Mr Donald Woods and the Rev Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, were among the people on whom banning orders were served. They were among a small group of whites in this country who had shown sympathy for the black consciousness movement.

With so many of its leaders behind bars, the movement, which had become the cutting edge of African nationalist politics in South Africa, was thrown into disarray.

Since that fateful day there have been some changes.

Those who were detained have been released, although banning orders have been imposed on some and the bans on the 18 organisations remain.

The recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions have resulted in the Government granting limited trade union rights to blacks and recognising the permanence of urban black people. Laws restricting trade and development in urban black areas have been scrapped and efforts have been made to speed up the implementation of the home leasing system.

The Government's handling of Crossroads and Alexandra have shown that it wants to introduce a more humane style into its administration of blacks.

Mr P W Botha is the first Prime Minister who seems to care what blacks think about him and has journeyed across the country to visit various black leaders on their home turf.

He has stressed the importance of hurtful race discrimination being scrapped and has proposed the establishment of a constellation of southern African states in which each group will decide on its own affairs and will co-operate with others on matters of mutual interest.

While this had been going on, the black consciousness movement has cautiously begun to resume its activities:

● Early last month the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) held a national conference at which it strongly identified itself with the black consciousness cause.

● Soon after this there was the national conference of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), a body which plays a key role in furthering the ideals of black consciousness.

● The Soweto Committee of Ten, led by Dr Nthato Motlana, has embarked on a campaign to create a broadly based civic association.

● Followers of the movement who are now in exile have established offices in countries abroad.

Organisations under the black consciousness umbrella are now attempting to gain support from the broad mass of black people, offering them an alternative to collaboration with the system of separate development.

At this stage there are differences of opinion within the movement itself over strategies and tactics. It also faces Government reforms which are aimed at giving credibility to those black leaders who have decided to work within the homeland and community council system. The threat of another clampdown on the movement is always present.

At the same time, relations between black consciousness leaders and the Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, have deteriorated badly. Chief Buthelezi was attacked by young black consciousness adherents at the funeral of Pan African Congress leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, last year. Only a week ago, a group of men alleged to be Inkatha members, tarred and feathered a man they mistook for Dr Motlana.

Looking back on the events of the past two years, Mr Qoboza says he has mixed feelings. He realises that there is soul-searching going on within Government circles. There have been changes, but these do not go to the core of the problems facing this country.

The Government needs to move boldly and courageously, he says, warning that blacks will not be satisfied with material benefits only. They want real political rights.

He is very worried about deteriorating relations between groups in black society. The attack on the man mistaken for Dr Motlana has added an ugly dimension to black politics.

"The level of anger in Soweto over what happened is frightening."

What does he think of the future of this country?

"I am pessimistic he says," but then hastily corrects himself. "No, no if I was pessimistic, I would not be here. I am just worried."

Despite the problems of using mortality data as a means of assessing a community's health status, it is a measurement which has stood the test of time and, to date, is usually the only method of evaluating the health [illegible] frequently the only data routinely collected mor- dication of the unhealthy ions are appreciated, they alth profile of the com- and identifying major

[illegible] albeit indirectly, since it is [illegible]

[illegible] t in order to place the [illegible] n as a preliminary inves- [illegible] ent mortality experiences

[illegible] y and collate published of the various communities he data has been avoided as eak for themselves, and where necessary, action.

South Africa were published [illegible] ermittent reports covered [illegible] egular series has been [illegible] entire period 1921-1970,

[illegible] f deaths before 1926, see reference 3, [illegible] III.

This was the fateful October 19, 1977

ON OCTOBER 19, 1977, 18 organisations and three publications were banned. More than 45 people from all over the country were detained.

Three people, Dr Beyers Naude, Mr Cedric Mayson and the Rev Theo Kotze, were banned.

About R300 000 was confiscated by the State as a result of the bannings of the organisations.

The banned bodies were the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People (Asseca), Black Parents Association (BPA), Black Peoples Convention (BPC), Black Women's Federation (BWF), Border Youth Organisation (also known as Border Youth Union), Christian Institute of Southern Africa (CI), Eastern Province Youth Organisation (also known as Eastern Cape Youth Organisation).

Medupe Writers Association, Natal Youth Organisation, National Youth Organisation, South African Students Movement (SASM), South African Students Organisation (SASO), Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), Black Community Programmes Limited, Transvaal Youth Organisation, Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), Western Cape Youth Organisation and Zimele Trust Fund.

The banned publications were **THE WORLD, WEEKEND WORLD** and Pro Veritate. The last was a publication of the Christian Institute.

The above bannings were in terms of Government Gazette 5784 of October 19, 1977. The people detained were held under the Internal Security Act.

They included editor of **THE WORLD** and **WEEKEND WORLD,** Percy Qoboza, Dr Nthato Motlana and his Committee of Ten, leaders of the Black Peoples' Convention, BPC, SASO and SASM were also detanied.

Amongst them were Hlaku Rashidi (president of BPC), Thandisizwe Mazibuko (general secretary), Sedupe Ramokgopha (BPC director), Diliza Mji (SASO), Faith Matlapauna, Aubrey Mokoena, Jairus Kgokong, Terence Tryon and other leaders in the Black Consciousness Movement.

The detentions and bannings of organisations had been aimed directly at the BC movement. Bodies affected were BC bodies, and some others already defunct and black just as far as the name goes.

This action caused widespread anger both internationally and locally. Prime Minister John Vorster came out in support of Mr Jimmy Kruger, his Minister of Justice who had taken the action.

In the interview that followed Mr Kruger said several overseas organisations were funding local organisations to continue on a path of resisting the Government.

Assets confiscated at the time of the bannings showed an overall figure of R300 000. In March this year the liquidator announced that after payment of debts the balance for the organisations stood at R116 495,08.

The balances were as follows: Asseca: R2 083,77; BCP: R13 442,34; BPA: R55 056,32; BPC: R15 931,38; BWF: R7 600,40; Natal Youth Organisation: R27,87; SASM: R125,63; Saso: R14 102,79; Zimele: R6 467,88; and UBJ: R1 656,70.

Those detained were released as from April last year when Mr Qoboza was one of the first. There was a lot of international pressure for his and other detainees' release.

More releases followed.

While others were released, many detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act were placed under Section 10 and joined the October 19 casualties.

From November more people were released but many were immediately banned. The leaders of the BPC were the ones affected. They included Aubrey Mokoena, Thandisizwe Mazibuko, Pule Tshenkeng, Vuyisile Mdleleni, Hlaku Rachidi, Diliza Mji, Terence Tryon, Juby Mayet and Malusi Mpumlwana. Altogether about 40 people were banned — 21 in seven weeks!

Isaac Moroe, a journalist was banished to Bethlehem. His home was in Bloemfontein. Ms Juby Mayet was banned after she had been held late in 1978 under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act. She was the executive member of the UBJ most affected by the October 19 clampdown.

She had been charged with the theft of money belonging to the State after some funds were withdrawn from the UBJ account on October 19. She was charged with national secretary Phil Mtimkulu. They were acquitted.

While leaders of the national bodies suffered bannings and Internal Security Act detention, members of the SSRC were detained under Section 6. After more than a year in detention the alleged leaders were charged and found guilty. Former president Sechaba Montsitsi is now serving four years jail. This was October 19, 1977.

Security police officer tried to grab camera

19/10/79

327

GI ... CE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TA

A. Alpha I ... nt for R60 000
on 1 Ma ... at 12½% p.a.
straig ... is granted for
tax pu ... the reducing
balanc ... d 42% in 19.7,
and ta ... nd R50 000
respec ... ded 31.12.19.6
and 19

1. What i ... ount in respect
of the

2. Show ... ed in the
incom ... December 19.7,
assum

(assume ther ... ems causing
timing diff

3. How will the answer t ... by the existence
of an extraordinary g ... f a division of the
company, amounting to ... which was taxable,
in the 19.7 financial

4. How does the answer t ... e R70 000 is now a
deductible loss, whic ... against the taxable
income from other so ... Draw up the
income statement ass ... method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, a ... e company has a set
profit before deprec ... in 19.8.

Draw up the income s ... 19.8 financial year
under a) liability
b) deferral

Assume the tax rate

GRAHAMSTOWN — Captain P. A. Schoeman, formerly of the East London security police, yesterday grabbed the camera of a freelance photo-journalist, Mr Ashley la Grange, who was taking a picture of Captain Schoeman, Major R. Hansen and Sergeant F. P. Nicholson.

On noticing Mr La Grange was taking the picture, Captain Schoeman grabbed the camera which was suspended from a strap about Mr La Grange's neck.

He did not gain possession of the camera, but he instructed Mr La Grange to remove the film from the camera.

The photographer refused.

Captain Schoeman then identified himself as a police officer and said: "If you publish a picture of me in any paper, you will see what will happen."

A similar threat was made by Sergeant Nicholson, who had also advanced on Mr La Grange.

Sergeant Nicholson said: "You don't take a picture of me."

Mr La Grange — Is that a threat?

Sergeant Nicholson — Yes, it is.

Mr La Grange — Are you threatening me with legal action?

Sergeant Nicholson — It does not matter, but publish that picture and see what will happen.

The incident, which occurred during the tea break in the case before Mr Justice Smalberger, where Mrs Nohle Mohapi is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000, was seen by a number of people, including reporters who are covering the Mohapi case. The three security men, who are attending the case as witnesses for the Minister of Police, were standing outside the court just across the street from the Supreme Court.

The third security man, Major Hansen, did not take part in the incident.

When the altercation started, he went into a nearby coffee bar.

Both Captain Schoeman and Sergeant Nicholson, and other unnamed policemen, were mentioned by the applicant's counsel at the start of the suit against the Minister of Police.

It was alleged they had assaulted Mr Mapetla Mohapi, as a result of which he died in his Kei Road police cell on August 5, 1976.

Among the witnesses from the press to the incident yesterday was Mr Owen Vanqa, another photographer, who once had a similar experience with Captain Schoeman, when he tried to photograph him.

In January, 1977, Mr Vanqa, who was a reporter for the World newspaper at the time, was covering the inquest in King William's Town into the death of Mr Mohapi.

When he tried to take a picture, Captain Schoeman strode up to him, grabbed Mr Vanqa's camera and removed the film.

He instructed Mr Vanqa to write down on a newspaper his name and address.

Captain Schoeman also warned a case of crimen injuria might be brought against Mr Vanqa and confiscated the film.

No charges were subsequently laid against Mr Vanqa. — DDR

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and dice

'Drop race bar in unions'

Post 19/10/79

327

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Government was urged this week by business leaders to dismantle all forms of the colour bar in the trade union movement to advert the risk of increased racial tensions and industrial unrest.

The move was spearheaded by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce which has set aim on applying pressure to win the removal of "all obstacles to the best use of our manpower."

Johannesburg is asking the whole Association of Chambers of Commerce at its 1979 annual congress here to demand that the Government press ahead with all of the key recommnedations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions on labour issues.

CONCERN

Its main concern is that the Government has not accepted recommendations to allow "freedom of association to join or form trade unions on an industry rather than a racial basis."

It argued today: "Organised commerce strongly urges the government to reconsider its stand and to allow freedom of association, without making it compulsory.

"From the point of view of employers it is more satisfactory to deal with trade unions on an industry or occupation basis than to negotiate with multiple unions on a racial basis.

"Another concern is that the formation of exclusively black trade unions will provide political platforms, for which already funds have been provided from overseas.

"Furthermore, the formation of separate unions for different colours entrenches apartheid, contrary to the present trend in all other spheres of labour, and could prove counter-productive in the overall strategy of manpower utilisation in South Africa today.

FRAGMENTED

"From the employers' point of view, negotiation with fragmented unions, separated on racial basis, can only lead to increased racial tension and industrial unrest. This has already happened in several key industries."

Johannesburg also wants Assocom to reaffirm its support for the abolition of any closed shop provisions, which it sees as a potential means to enforce unfair discrimination and the cause of unrest.

The chamber states it is imperative that parliament acts swiftly at its next session to translate key recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions into legislation.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash [illegible] and pir[illegible] leaves pineapp[illegible] in a b[illegible] salt a[illegible] into t[illegible] bowl c[illegible] roses, [illegible] iced [illegible]

GERMA[illegible]

boile[illegible] cooke[illegible] mayon[illegible]

Cube [illegible] with [illegible] salt [illegible]

EGG S[illegible]

hard b[illegible] salane[illegible]

Cut eg[illegible] down.

S. Drury, East London

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

1 [illegible] oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

(32) 19/10/79 DD

Two years gone, and no let-up on action against press

October 19, 1977, has become known as "Black Wednesday". It was the day the government launched its first major crackdown on the South African Press.

Two of its victims were the then Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Donald Woods and the Editor of The World, Percy Qoboza.

Dispatch political correspondent BARRY STREEK reviews the situation then and now.

PERCY QOBOZA . . . detained without trial for 4½ months and his newspaper banned. DONALD WOODS . . . banned for five years and now in self-exile in Britain.

Two years ago today, October 19, 1977, the governement launched its first major crackdown on the press in South Africa, and it has not let up on the pressure since then.

During those 24 months, five editors have appeared in court on various charges, another has been visited by detectives about pending charges, six journalists have been summonsed to reveal their sources before magistrates, and five laws have been changed to make it more difficult for the press.

One of these cases, involving the president of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the news editor of Weekend Post, reveal the extent to which journalists can be restricted in their operations.

Mr Sisulu was summoned to reveal his sources, not about a story he had written but about alleged telephone conversations between him and one of his reporters, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, who has been detained under the Terrorism Act since early June.

It was reported at the time the telephone conversations were allegedly about black youths leaving the country for military training and about intended disruptions of the Tate-Knoetze boxing match in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Sisulu was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for refusing to answer questions about the calls.

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn, was slightly luckier in the sense that he was only sentenced to 14 days for refusing to disclose his sources about a story he had written which claimed that the Christian League of South Africa had operated an unauthorised bank account in the United States.

Since he first appeared in the Cape Town magistrates court, events have somewhat taken over the original Matisonn story, because the former Secretary of Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, has claimed that the Christian League was funded by his old department and the Sunday Express — Mr Matisonn's own newspaper — has refused to withdraw a story claiming that the Christian League head, the Rev Fred Shaw, had received an Info salary and a R10 000 gift when he got into legal trouble.

Nevertheless, Mr Matisonn's refusal to reveal his sources, in the highest traditions of journalism, could see him in jail if his appeal fails.

What is clear is that government action against the press has been more extensive during the last two years than ever before in the history of South Africa.

It began on October 19, 1977, which was dubbed then as "Black Wednesday", when the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was banned, and the Editor of The World, Mr Percy Qoboza, was detained without trial for 4½ months.

Mr Qoboza's own paper and its weekend edition were banned for all time, and the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) outlawed.

Although there has not yet been as drastic a move against the press since "Black Wednesday", it is clear the government has taken a tougher line on newspapers and journalists ever since.

Twice since then it has come with tough, all-embracing legislative measures. Just before the October 19 actions, Dr Connie Mulder's notorious Newspaper Bill, was submitted to Parliament and this year it was the Advocate-General Bill. Fortunately the former was dropped and the press gag provisions in the latter scrapped.

But the threat is still there, reinforced by speeches every now and then by Cabinet Ministers, particularly Senator Owen Horwood and Mr Braam Raubenheimer, also the government's actions against journalists continue.

The worst affected have been black reporters. Their organisation, Wasa, has been particularly hard hit with the security police questioning their Port Elizabeth and Natal chairmen and detaining their Northern Transvaal chairman, Mr Mkhwanazi. A vice-president, Mr Charles Nqakula, of King William's Town, was refused a passport to travel to the United States and Germany.

Six Wasa members were arrested when they went to a meeting of the body in a black area, and in June 1978 a meeting of the organisation was banned by a Port Elizabeth magistrate.

Two black Daily News reporters were detained in Durban in 1977 and then released without charges.

And a black freelancer, Mr Madiba Motsiri, was reported to have been locked out of his Soweto house after he became 80 cents in arrears in his rent.

Five black journalists, including Mr Qoboza, were refused police identity cards, even though most of them had the cards before The World was banned.

One black journalist who did have a police card, Mr Thami Mazwai, of Post, was refused accreditation to the inauguration of Mr John Vorster as President.

But if black journalists have borne the brunt of the tougher action, white journalists have not escaped.

Beside the five editors who have been charged, three of whom were acquitted, another, Mr Tony Heard, of the Cape Times, has been visited twice by detectives in connection with three possible offences by his newspaper.

Of the people summoned to reveal their sources, Miss Ingrid Pepler, of Beeld, which is part of the pro-government Nasion ale Pers group, was the most bizarre.

She was summonsed about a memorandum she had written to the editor about a telephone call she had received from an anonymous informer about the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife.

The newspaper's Editor, Mr Ton Vosloo, quite logically pointed out afterwards there were three options about this incident: "Firstly, there is a police spy in the editorial department: secondly, the newspapers telephones are tapped: thirdly, a meeting Miss Pepler attended about the information was a put-up job intended to trap the newspaper."

Following the evidence in the Sisulu subpoena, at least the second option cited by Mr Vosloo — the tapping of telephones — seems probable although that would not rule out the other two options.

Then, there was the incident in Pietermaritzburg when detectives arrived with a warrant to obtain the original copy of a letter written to the editor and published in the Natal Witness. The police threatened to close the entire building if the original was not produced — a move which Professor Barend van Niekerk of Natal University described as "the gross intimidation of the citizen's right of free speech".

It was not only letters to the editor. Mr Dick Usher found that out when police detectives visited the Sunday Tribune offices in Durban with a warrant to get a tape recording of an interview he had had with Mr Allan Savory, a former Rhodesian MP, about conditions during the general election in Rhodesia this year. In spite of the newspaper's protests, the tape was handed over to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian CID.

The right of secrecy by sources is something of the past, or for other countries.

Both by law and by official action the right of free speech is being eroded.

And it is in this context that the government's latest proposals for the control of the press have to be looked at. They have not just come out of thin air. They are rather the product of two years' erosion of press freedom.

Some government spokesmen believe the latest proposals for the Newspaper Press Union to discipline itself will avoid the necessity for legal control over the press.

With some 90 peices of legislation governing the press and with the history of the last two years, one really wonders why the government wants any more restrictions. Unless, of course, it wants to prevent another Info scandal.

THE S. A. PRESS

(327)

19/10/79

The Govt steps up pressure

BARRY STREEK
Cape Town

TWO years ago today, on October 19, 1977, the Government launched its first major crackdown on the Press in South Africa, and it has not let up the pressure since then.

During those 24 months, five editors have appeared in Court on various charges, another has been visited by detectives about pending charges, six journalists have been summonsed to reveal their sources before magistrates, and five laws have been changed to make it more difficult for the Press.

The presidents of the only organisations of journalists in South Africa are at present out on bail pending appeal following sentences for refusing to disclose their sources.

The facts in one of these cases involving the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr. Zwelakhe Sisulu, the news editor of Weekend Post, reveal the extent to which journalists can be restricted in their operations.

Terrorism Act ...

Mr. Sisulu was summonsed to reveal his sources, not about a story he had written but about alleged telephone conversations between him and one of his reporters, Mr. Thami Mkhwanazi who has been detained under the Terrorism Act since early June.

It was reported at the time that the telephone conversations were allegedly about Black youths leaving the country for military training and about intended disruptions of the Tate-Knoetze boxing fight in Bophutatswana.

Mr. Sisulu was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for refusing to answer questions about the calls.

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr. John Matisonn, was slightly luckier in the sense that he was only sentenced to 14 days for refusing to disclose his sources about a story he had written which claimed that the Christian League of South Africa had operated an unauthorised bank account in the United States.

Dr Eschel Rhoodie

Since he first appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court, events have some what taken over the original Matisonn story because the former Secretary of Information, Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, has claimed that the Christian League was funded by his old department and the Sunday Express — Mr. Matisonn's own newspaper — has refused to withdraw a story claiming that the Christian League head, the Rev. Fred Shaw, had received an Info salary and a R10 000 gift when he got into legal trouble.

Nevertheless, Mr. Matisonn's refusal to reveal his sources, in the highest traditions of journalism, could see him in jail if his appeal fails.

What is quite clear is that Government action against the Press has been far more extensive during the last two years than ever before in the history of South Africa.

It began on October 19, 1977, which was dubbed then as Black Wednesday, when the editor of the Daily Despatch, Mr. Donald Woods, was banned, and the editor of The World, Mr. Percy Qobosa, was detained without trial for four and a half months.

Mr. Qoboza's own paper and its weekend edition were banned for all time, and the union of Black Journalists (UBJ) outlawed.

Although there has not yet been as drastic a move against the Press since Black Wednesday, it is clear that the Government has taken a far tougher line on newspapers and journalists ever since.

... Gag provisions

Twice it has come with tough, all-embracing legislative measures. Just before the October 19 actions, Dr. Connie Mulder's notorious Newspaper Bill was submitted to Parliament and this year it was the Advocate-General Bill. Fortunately, the former was dropped and the Press gag provisions in the latter scrapped.

But the threat is still there, reinforced by speeches every now and then by Cabinet ministers, particularly Senator Owen Horwood and Mr. Braam Raubenheimer.

The worst hit have unquestionably been Black reporters. Their organisation, Wasa, has been particularly involved with the security police questioning their Port Elizabeth and Natal chairmen and detention of their Northern Transvaal chairman — Mr. Mkhwanazi.

A vice-president, Mr. Charles Nqakula, of King William's Town, was refused a passport to travel to the U.S. and Germany.

Six Wasa members were arrested when they went to a meeting of the body in a Black area and in June 1978 a meeting of the organisation was banned by a Port Elizabeth magistrate.

Two Black Daily News reporters were detained in Durban in 1977 and then released without charge.

And a Black freelancer, Mr. Madiba Motsiri, was reported to have been locked out of his Soweto house after he became 80 cents in arrears in his rent.

Five Black journalists, including Mr. Qoboza, were refused police identity cards even though most of them had the cards before The World was banned. One Black journalist who did have a police card, Mr. Thami Mazwai of Post, was refused accreditation to the inauguration of Mr. John Vorster as president.

But if Black journalists have borne the brunt of the tougher action, White journalists have not escaped.

Beside the five editors who have been charged, three of whom were acquitted, another, Mr. Tony Heard of The Cape Times, has been visited twice by detectives in connection with three possible offences by his newspaper.

Of the people summoned to reveal their sources, the case of Miss Ingrid Pepler of Beeld, which is part of the pro-Government Nasionale Pers group, was the most bizarre.

She was summonsed about a memorandum she had written to her editor about a telephone call she had received from an anonymous informer about the murders of Dr. Robert Smit and his wife.

Second opinion

The newspaper's editor, Mr. Tony Vosloo, quite logically pointed out afterwards there were three options about this incident: "Firstly, there is a police spy in the editorial department: Secondly, that the newspaper's telephones are tapped. Thirdly, that a meeting Miss Pepler attended about the information was a put-up job intended to trap the newspaper."

Following the evidence in the Sisulu subpoena, at least the second option cited by Mr. Vosloo — the tapping of telephones — seems probable although that would not rule out the other two options.

Then, there was the incident in Pietermaritzburg when detectives arrived with a warrant to obtain the original copy of a letter written to the editor and published in the Natal Witness.

The police threatened to close the entire building if the original was not produced — a move which Professor Barend van Niekerk of Natal University described as: "The gross intimidation of the citizens' right of free speech."

It was not only letters to the editor. Mr. Dick Usher found that out when police detectives visited the Sunday Tribune offices in Durban with a warrant to get a tape recording of an interview he had had with Mr. Allan Savory, a former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian MP, about conditions during the general election in Rhodesia this year. In spite of the newspaper's protests, the tape was handed over to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian CID.

Another strange international incident involving South African newspapers occurred in East London when a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr. Wellington Sangotsha, was questioned by security police in the Republic about the pictures he had taken at a funeral held in Butterworth, well inside Transkei.

The incidents over the past two years since Black Wednesday go on, but what is becoming quite clear is that the life of South African journalists has become very much tougher.

Right of secrecy

The right of secrecy by sources is something of the past. Both by law and by official action the right of free speech is being eroded.

And it is in this context that the Government's latest proposals for the control of the Press have to be looked at. They have not just come out of thin air. They are rather the product of two years' erosion of Press freedom.

Some Government spokesmen believe the latest proposals for the Newspaper Press Union to discipline itself will avoid the necessity for legal control over the Press.

With some 90 pieces of legislation governing the Press and with the history of the last two years, one really wonders why the Government wants any more restrictions. Unless, of course, it wants to prevent another Info scandal.

All political comment in this issue unless otherwise stated, is by J. O. McMillan, M. C. Mattson, A. G. Fishley, L. E. Swift and S. P. Horning, sub-editing and headlines by B. Parkes, posters by R. Hawkins and cartoons by P. Lessing, all of 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

VOL. 172] PRETORIA, 19 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1979 [No. 6708

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2398 19 October 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.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2398 19 Oktober 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)
P79/7/54	*By Reason of Insanity*	Shane Stevens	(a)+(b)
P79/7/105	*Letters to Americans* 1848–1895	Karl Marx and Frederick Engels	(e)
P79/7/147	*Impressions of The Birth and Growth of The GDR*	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)
P79/8/9	*Kontakt*—No 3/79, 1979	Free German Youth DDR, East Berlin	(e)
P79/8/12	*African Labour News*—Vol 39–40, April 1979	ICFTV: African Information Service, Brussels	(d)+(e)
P79/8/18	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 15, July 1979	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P79/8/32	*Namibia Dossier*	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva	(e)
P79/8/56	*Resister*—No 3, July 1979	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P79/8/81	*The Women's Section of The African National Congress Calls on The Women of South Africa to Commemorate*—August 9th, S.A. Women's Day (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown	(e)
P79/8/94	*Maluti*—Vol 2, No's 2+3, 1978	The African National Congress of South Africa (African Nationalists) Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania	(d)+(e)
P79/8/96	*Resisting The Wiehan-Riekert Attacks*	Unknown	(e)
P79/8/97	*Sechaba*—August 1979	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P79/8/108	*Blow My Mind*	Rod Gray	(a)
P79/8/109	*Contest, The*	Mort Weisinger	(a)
P79/9/1	*Documents and Information*—No 37/1979; No 38/1979	Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(e)
P79/9/4	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika, Bonn	(e)

No. 2396 19 October 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. 2396 19 Oktober 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 P79/66

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/136	*Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: On the Paris Commune*	Progress Publishers, Moscow	(e)
P79/9/7	*Garnet*	Petra Leigh	(a)
P79/9/34	*Betrayer, The*	Domini Wiles	(a)+(b)
P79/9/62	*Wicker Man, The*	Robin Hardy and Anthony Shaffer	(a)
P79/9/94	*Milcom*	Milcom (NUSAS), Rondebosch	(e)
P79/9/95	*Sex in the 21st Century*	Michel Parry & Milton Subotsky	(a)
P79/9/114	*Information and Comments*—Vol 1, No 2, August 1979	Swapo Western Europe Office, London	(e)
P79/9/125	*Wahlen in Namibia?*—Nr 17, 1979	Justin Ellis	(e)
P79/9/130	*Bulletin: Southern African Information Programme*—August 1979	International University Exchange Fund	(e)
P79/9/134	*Path of the Leninist Party*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/9/137	*Confessions of a Lady Courier*	Rosie Dixon	(a)
P79/9/139	*Confessions from a Luxury Liner*	Timothy Lea	(a)
P79/9/143	*Nouvelles Perspectives*—Année 9, 4/79	Conseil Mondial De La Paix, Helsinki	(e)
P79/9/152	*Israel-Süd Afrika: Kooperation Imperialistischer Verposten* (i.e. translation in German of original title "Israel-South Africa: Cooperation of Imperialistic Outposts" which was previously found to be undesirable/d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Israel-South Africa: Cooperation if Imperialistic Outposts" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is	Progress Dritte Welt, Bonn	(e)
P79/9/151	*Militärische und Nukleare Zusammenarbeit Bundesrepublik-Südafrika Wird Fortgesetzt*	African National Congress (ANC), Lusaka	(e)
P79/9/154	*Unite and Fight to Liberate our Motherland Amandla!—Yusuf Dadoo—70th Birthday* (Sticker/Kleefsceël)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/162	*Marxism and the Class Struggle*	Cliff Slaughter	(e)
P79/10/16	*Underground*	James Hallums	(a)
P79/10/28	*Photographic Manual of Sexual Intercourse, The*	L. R. O'Conner	(a)
P79/10/29	*L'Amour—The Ways of Love*	Colin Wilson	(a)
P79/10/31	*Playgirl Couples*—December 1979	Playgirl Inc., Santa Monica	(a)
P79/10/36	*Lure of Animal Sex, The*—Vol 2, (VC-260)	Daniel Lyons	(a)
P79/10/37	*Human-Animal Sex Experience, The* (VC-252)	C. Harold John	(a)
P79/9/176	*Extracts from speeches by Dr Yusuf Dadoo (Dec. 1976 and 1978) and Pres. Neto* (1976) (Pamphlet)/*Uittreksels uit toesprake van Dr. Yusuf Dadoo (Des. 1976 en 1978) en Pres. Neto* (1976) (Pamflet)	Onbekend	(e)
P79/9/176	*Extracts from speeches of Dr Yusuf Dadoo and Mr O. R. Tambo* (1976), *with photographs* (Pamphlet)/*Uittreksels uit toesprake van Dr. Dadoo en Mnr. O. R. Tambo* (1976) *met foto's* (Pamflet)	Onbekend	(e)
P79/10/40	*Year of Fire, Year of Ash—The Soweto Revolt: Roots of a Revolution?*	Baruch Hirson	(e)
P79/10/35	*New Blackfriars*—Vol 60, Nos 710/711, Summer Issue July/August 1979	New Blackfriars, Oxford, England	(c)+(e)
P79/9/67	*Enver Hoxha: Selected Works*—Vol I, November 1941–October 1948; Vol II, November 1948–November 1960	The Institute of Marxist—Leninist Studies at the CC of the PLA	(e)
P79/10/4	*Conflict and change in Southern Africa: Papers from a Scandinavian-Canadian Conference*	Douglas G. Anglin, Timothy M. Shaw & Carl G. Widstrand	(e)
P79/9/182	*Political Economy of race and Class in South Africa, The*	Bernard Makhosezwe Magubane	(e)

No. 2400 19 October 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS. — REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

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

No. 2400 19 Oktober 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

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

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.

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 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/9/17.....	*Seven Novels plus two collections of short stories (The Country Girls; The Girl with Green Eyes; Girls in Their Married Bliss; August is a Wicked Month; Casualties of Peace; The Love Object; A Pagan Place; Night; A Scandalous Woman)*	Edna O'Brien.*
P79/9/16.....	*Cop Hater; Give the Boys a Great Big Hand; Doll; Eighty Million Eyes; Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here!; Sadie When She Died; Let's Hear it for The Deaf Man*	Ed McBain.

No. 2397 19 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2397 19 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/19.....	*Gallery International*—Vol 1, No. 8.....	New English Library Limited, London.....	(a)
P79/10/31.....	*Playgirl Couples*—December 1979.....	Playgirl Inc., Santa Monica.....	(a)

No. 2401 19 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2281 of 5 October 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6697 of 5 October 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/10/9:

No. 2401 19 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2281 van 5 Oktober 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6697 van 5 Oktober 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/10/9 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/9.....	*Page proofs numbered* 13–17 *intended for publication in the* Windhoek Observer, 29 *September* 1979, *or reproduction thereof/ Bladsyproewe genommer* 13–17 *bedoel vir publikasie in die* Windhoek Observer, 29 *September* 1979, *of reproduksies daarvan*	Windhoek Observer, Windhoek.....	(e)

No. 2403 19 October 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) (a) of the said Act;

(b) rejected the film; and

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

No. 2403 19 Oktober 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) (a) van die genoemde Wet ongewens is;

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Representer Vertoëmaker
R79/9/3.....	*The Wanderers*.....	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No. 2402 19 October 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2402 19 Oktober 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) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P79/10/11.....	*Vargas* 1980 (Calendar/Kalender).....	Bantam Books Inc., New York.....	In G.G./SK. 6703 of/ van 12/10/79 and/en G.N./G.K. 2323 of/ van 12/10/79.

No. 2399 19 October 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS. — REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 16 October 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 9 October 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 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2399 19 Oktober 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 16 Oktober 1979 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 9 Oktober 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 vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/12.....	*Pentax Family*—No 16.....	Pentax Family, Asahi Optical Company Ltd, Japan.

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2396	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/66.....	2	6708
2397	do.: Periodic undesirable publications.....	3	6708
2398	do.: Prohibition on possession.....	1	6708
2399	do.: Representations in respect of appeal..	4	6708
2400	do.: do.....	2	6708
2401	do.: Correction notice.....	3	6708
2402	do.: Setting aside.....	4	6708
2403	do.: Rejection of film.....	3	6708

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2396	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/66....	2	6708
2397	do.: Periodieke ongewenste publikasies....	3	6708
2398	do.: Verbod op besit.....	1	6708
2399	do.: Vertoë ten opsigte van appel.....	4	6708
2400	do.: do.....	2	6708
2401	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	3	6708
2402	do.: Tersydestelling.....	4	6708
2403	do.: Afkeuring van rolprent.....	3	6708

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

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

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion

The Cape Times, Friday, October 19, 1979 3

ANC recruits from SA 'trained in Russia'

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG.— Members of Swapo, the PLO, Zapu, Frelimo and terrorists from Oman were all undergoing training at a camp in the Russian Ukraine with ANC recruits from South Africa, a court here heard yesterday.

At the camp in Russia recruits were given intensive training with weapons ranging from the AK-47 assault rifle to sophisticated anti-aircraft weapons and guns under the watchful eyes of Russian instructors.

The groups from the different movements were kept apart but met for occassional games of soccer, Mr Justice Hefer and two assessors were told by a state witness.

The man — who cannot be named — also told how instructors had helped train him and about 300 other South African ANC recruits at a camp in the south of Angola.

Instruction in the use of AK-47 assault rifles, anti-tank weapons, mortars and landmines had been through the medium of Spanish which was translated into English for the recruits, he said.

He had seen the leader of Zapu, Joshua Nkomo, in Angola and met several other top ANC office-bearers while undergoing training, he said.

The Cubans had also taken about 60 ANC recruits to Luanda and supplied them with false Angolan passports before they had flown to Moscow to further their training, he said.

He then turned in the witness box and pointed out eight of the 12 accussed sitting in the specially glassed-in dock as people he had met while undergoing training.

The accused, who are still refusing to take part in the trial and have no defence counsel, have adopted a casual attitude towards the hearing and now chat with policemen and talk animatedly with the interpreters seated in front of them.

The hearing continues today.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, hat no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans nions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

TUNA TOSS SALAD

ium head lettuce, torn in te-size pieces (4 cups)
ps diced apple
oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin ange sections, drained
1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained d broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Wasa service tonight

(327) 19/10/79 DD

EAST LONDON — The president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, will address a public gathering at the Masazane Centre in upper Oxford Street here tonight.

He will be guest speaker at an October 19 commemoration service organised by the Border branch of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa).

Wasa has organised services throughout the main centres of the country to commemorate the government's clampdown on 17 black organisations and two editors two years ago.

The biggest crowd — more than 2 000 — is expected at the Soweto service tomorrow which will be addressed by the editor of Post in Johannesburg, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the president of Wasa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

The service in Cape Town will be addressed by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The Port Elizabeth service will be held at the Catholic Church in Zwide and will feature several local speakers including the leader of the newly formed Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association, Mr Thozamile Botha.

Mr Nkondo was elected leader of Azapo, the only national black consciousness movement not banned, three weeks ago. He succeeded Mr Ishmael Mkabhela who was detained immediately after Azapo was formed 17 months ago. Mr Mkabhela was later banned. — DDR.

QUES

DEF

A.

000

.a.

l for

tax purposes, wear and ... the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

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%

EDITORIAL OPINION

Still no proof

Two years ago today the then editor of this newspaper was deprived of his freedom by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

Without the remotest suggestion of a hearing, he was prevented from doing his job and confined to the magisterial district of East London.

There were others banned on that day, two newspapers were prohibited from publication and 18 organisations were outlawed by the same minister.

One of the aims of this drastic move was apparently to nip the black consciousness movement in the bud and to remove its organisational base. Another was to smash the Christian Institute of South Africa, whose head, the Rev Beyers Naude, is still restricted by a banning order.

After such dramatic and damaging action the very least South Africa was entitled to expect was that supporters of the black consciousness movement, or the Christian Institute, or the newspapers affected, would be brought to trial to prove that the government's moves against them were justified.

But the government has not done this. The only trials that have been held have involved people who have been charged with breaking their restriction orders.

Mr Kruger and other members of the cabinet at the time did try to explain their actions but even then they were often wrong, such as when Mr Kruger quoted from an article which he said had been published in The World but had not, in fact.

Nor at any time during the last two years has there been any suggestion of a trial or of evidence being tested.

Also during the two years authority has passed from the people who were party to those harsh orders then to others.

For example, the New Prime Minister has moved Mr Kruger from Minister of Justice and also from Minister of Police.

On this second anniversary of October 19, 1977, it is pertinent therefore to ask the government again seriously to consider lifting all the restrictions imposed two years ago.

At the very least, the government should review the actions taken on that day. Perhaps the Rabie Commission into the security laws could carry out such a review.

One thing is certain. The actions taken that day have yet to be justified by any court and because they deprived people of their normal liberties they should be reversed until the government's case has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt.

QUESTI

DEFERR

A. Al
on
st
ta
ba
an
re
an

1. Wh
of

2. Sh
in
as

3. Ho
of
co
in

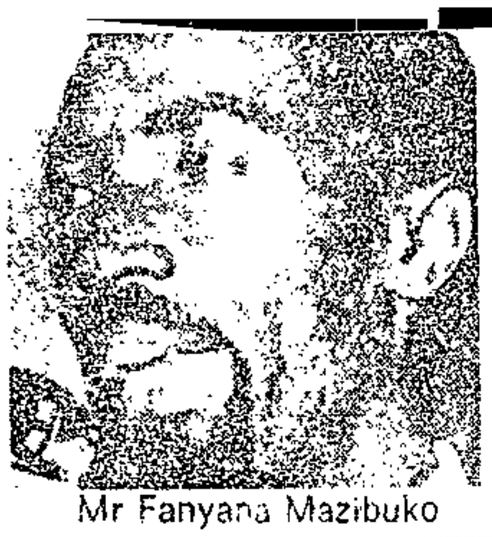
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

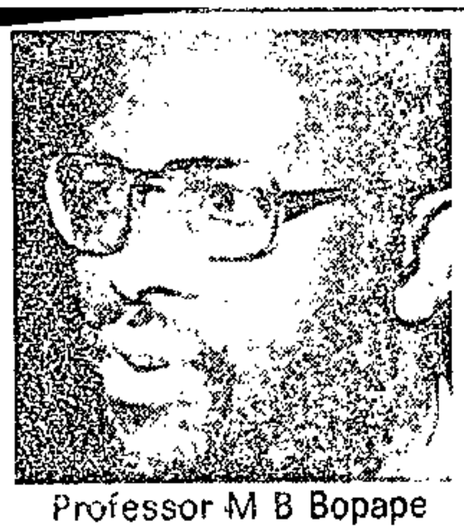
Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko



Professor M B Bopape

Mr George Wauchope

Mr Curtis Nkondo

Mr Percy Qoboza

OCTOBER 19 SERVICES

327

Post 19/10/77

Top speakers lined up

SEVERAL top black leaders will speak at services this weekend to commemorate the banning of 18 black organisations and the closing down of The World and Weekend World on October 19, 1977.

Among the speakers at the services, which will be held countrywide, are Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of POST, Mrs Winnie Kgware, first president of the Black People's Convention, Professor M B Bopape, president of the South African Black Social Workers Association, and Mr Fanyane Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers Action Committee.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, and Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Writers' Association of South Africa, will also be among the speakers.

The services are to commemorate the banning of black organisations, the detention of black leaders, and the closing down of The World and Weekend World.

The services have been organised by Azapo, Congress of South African Students, Black Academic Staff Association, Writers' Association of South Africa and the Masivelane Relief Fund.

They will be held at Pietersburg and East London tonight, Orlando YMCA, Roman Catholic Church, Zwide, Port Elizabeth tomorrow, and at Uitenhage on Sunday.

Mr Nkondo will speak at East London, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, while Mr Qoboza, Mr Sisulu, Mr Wauchope, and Mr Mazibuko will speak at the Orlando YMCA. Prof Bopape and Mrs Kgware will speak at Pietersburg.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a clear bowl.

er, flour with a little water. Mix well, orm, and then add the sugar and vinegar, ll the time, then add the cooked beans to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

AD

ce, torn in (4 cups)
cups) mandarin drained
tuna, drained
ge chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

wl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce x well. To serve, add dressing to salad; 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

s to
carrots
inner
ots,
d onion

iday, October 19, 1979

Death threat to union man

By RICHARD WICKSTEED

POLICE CONFIRMED yesterday that an arson docket had been opened after Wednesday night's alleged petrol-bomb attack on the Guguletu home of an organizer of the General Workers' Union (GWU).

The general-secretary of the union, Mr Dave Lewis, said he received an anonymous telephone death threat yesterday morning.

A Cape Times investigation yesterday disclosed a pattern of intimidation against the members and organizers of two of Cape Town's largest unregistered trade unions — the GWU and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The Rev H S Marawu of the GWU — whose home was completely destroyed in Wednesday's fire — said that immediately before the start of the blaze, he heard the sound of breaking glass and smelt petrol fumes. He believes a petrol bomb was used to start the fire, which he said destroyed goods worth about R3 000.

Mr Lewis said yesterday that his cars' tyres were slashed on Monday this week, and confirmed that he had received a telephone call earlier this week warning him that his home would be petrol-bombed.

He said he received another call yesterday morning in which he was told that the same thing had happened to the Rev Marawu would happen to him "except this time we'll nail the windows and doors down so you can't get out".

He listed several other incidents of intimidation against people associated with the union. These include:

- The smashing of the windscreen of a car belonging to Ms Judy Favish last month. Ms Favish was associated with the union before being banned.
- An anonymous telephone call in which Mr Lewis was told he was a "communist", and that his "brains would be blown out".

The general-secretary of the FCWU and the AFCWU, Mr Jan Theron, yesterday told of similar harassment of union officials. These include:

- Telephonic death and bomb threats.
- An incident in Lamberts Bay in April this year, during the Worcester Rainbow Chicken strike, in which a van belonging to the union was daubed with red paint, and planks with nails sticking out of them were placed under the wheels. Mr Theron said the police had opened a docket, but had not yet charged anyone.
- The secretary of the Western Cape Traders Association, Mr K Allie, received a threatening letter in June following his association's call for a boycott of Fattis and Monis products in support of striking pasta workers. The strikers are members of the FCWU.

PU

We
se

Co
(1
(2
(3

Is
(1
(2
(3
(4

Pl
if
..
..
..
..
If
of
..
..

DATE .....

ition ..... requesting a new/

following information for our records

ine .....

.....

equired .....

.....

.....

work load .....

required i.e. whether golf ball and
are required .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ase state Serial Number, make and type

.....

.....

.....

19/10/79 Post 327

All joy has gone with Thenjiwe

AT THE mention of her daugter Thenjiwe's name, 75-year-old Mrs Hannah Mtintso broke down sobbing.

Since the day her daughter took her five-year-old son, Lumumba, and disappeared into the night, there has been no joy left for old Mrs Mtintso.

Twenty nine year old Thenjiwe, who has been described as being "among that rare breed of young women who are prepared to offer their lives for what they believe", left the country of her birth early this year.

Thenjiwe had been in and out of prison, detained under numerous security laws, and at the end slapped with a five year ban.

She was restricted to the magisterial district of Johannesburg and her could not pursue her journalistic career. The only "reporting" she was permitted to do under her banning order was at Orlando Police Station where she had to report every first Monday of the month.

At the time of her disappearance she was due to appear at the Johannesburg Regional Court charged with allegedly breaking one of the terms of her banning order.

"Oh, how I miss my grandson," cried Mrs Hannah Mtintso, when we talked to her. "This is like a grave yard since he left. That child has been my sole companion since he was two months old when Thenjiwe left to go and work in King Williams Town," she continued between sobs.

"What grieves me more than her disappearance is the fact that I have had no communication from her at all. I don't know whether she is dead or alive." The old lady tried to say something else, but was overcome by emotions and broke down.

In 1977 Thenjiwe hit the headlines when she gave evidence at the inquest hearing into the death of Black People's Convention leader, Mapetla Mohapi, who had died while in detention.

She had been refused indemnity from arrest and prosecution should she come into the country from exile to give evidence in a civil action instituted by Mrs Nomhle Mohapi against the State regarding the death of her husband.

Miss Mtintso was one of the last people to see Mohapi alive.

Little Lumbumba and his mother Thenjiwe.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the sal[illegible] into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with [illegible]

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions togethe[illegible] and pepper. Pour over a little French [illegible] glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs

---oOo---

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

th salt and onions till cooked, then

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

with a little water. Mix well, then add the sugar and vinegar, me, then add the cooked beans gain. Bottle.

--oOo---

in
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
darin
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice
ained

ne lettuce, apple, orange sections, . Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce To serve, add dressing to salad; vings.

oOo---

Thought for the day

Do not let the system convince you that black women are perpetual minors. They are the mothers of our nation. And must stand up and play their role with pride.

Black Wednesday—

(327) 19/10/79 Post

The World stopped

THIS day, two years ago. It is a day I shall for ever remember. It was Black Wednesday.

It was the day our newspapers were wiped off the streets. It was a day our friends and brothers were removed from the free society of this world.

They had committed no crimes. But officialdom believed that they should not be seen around the townships. Ostensibly, they were a threat to peace and stability. So were our newspapers.

OUR newspapers. Yes, for that is what The World and Weekend World had come to mean to many of us. More so to those of us who worked on those publications.

I had seen, and been party to, the growth of The World. I had seen, and been party to, the birth of Weekend World. They became part of me. Of all those who had come to cherish them.

We were not the perfect newspaper. But then, who is? We could not be faulted for lack of trying. We cherished the highest principles of journalism — objectivity, honesty. We respected the right of our readers to the truth. If that is what we "died" for, God will be on our side.

Black Wednesday. I arrived at the office as usual. As news editor, I started work much earlier than the rest of the reporting staff. The chief sub-editor was sitting at her desk. I was cheerful. And in that fashion, I greeted her.

No need for the big hurry, she said to me. We've been banned.

It did not strike me then. I walked on to the news desk. She tried to force a smile and said: "Serious. We've been banned".

STARTED

Black Wednesday. That was how it all started for me. I just stood there. For a while, I did not know what to do. Then my newspaperman's instincts struck me. I sat down to write a story on the banning of The World and Weekend World. I could visualise the banner headline. BANNED. Right across six columns.

The telephone started ringing. Aggrey Klaaste, news editor of Weekend World, had been detained. Several organisations had been banned as well. And

more people had been detained, among them Dr Nthato Motlana and members of his Committee of Ten.

Black Wednesday. Later on in the day, the international Press was at our offices. The Editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, had arranged for a Press conference at 12.30 pm. But he was not given an opportunity to hold the Press conference. Soon after 12 noon, police came and took him away in a blaze of publicity.

Black Wednesday. Things would never be the same. I had to announce to the waiting journalists that the Press conference is off because the Editor had been detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

BANNED

Today, two years ago. All those oganisations banned then are still banned. The World and Weekend World are still banned. Those detained were released after spending months in prison. They have, up to now, not been told exactly why they had been held. They were not taken to court to prove their innocence. Innocent of what?

Those detentions on Black Wednesday reminded me of the good words of H D Thoreau: "Jail is the place for good men when social evil threatens the soul of man".

Black Wednesday. I will never forget that day.

---o---

44

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 cucumber

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrot

Cut the
form a
and pir
leaves
pineapp
in a bo
salt an
into th
bowl of
roses,
iced wat

May Bonnett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still
with the potatoes, onion and m
salt and pepper. Use hot or c

---o---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a
down. Pour over salanaise.

---o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nut
Serve on lettuce with mayonnais
and refridgerate until ready fo

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SA

1 medium size l
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shre
keep a few pi
Wash scallion
green left on
scallions tog
dressing and
of mint and p

CURRIED GREE

2 lbs sliced
2 chopped on

Boil the bea
pour off the

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups
1 d curry p

Mix the cur
so that no
boil up and
and onions,

APPLE TUNA

1 medium he
bite-size
2 cups dice
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups)
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Homelands a fraud says Azapo leader

EAST LONDON — It would be wishful thinking to believe blacks would be liberated through the process of participation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, said last night.

Mr Nkondo was the guest speaker at the commemoration service held by the Border branch of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), relating to the banning on October 18, 1977, of 18 black consciousness organisations, including the Union of Black Journalists.

About 200 people attended last night's meeting.

"I would like to stress most emphatically dispensations and concessions do not lead to liberation," Mr Nkondo said.

He was explaining Azapo's refusal to participate in government-created institutions, saying those who indulged in such an exercise were suffering from self deceit.

Mr Nkondo said Azapo regarded as a fraud the balkanisation of this country into "ethnic reserves which in the context of South African politics become perpetual reservoirs of abundant cheap labour."

"Those in the reserves, who have opted for the so-called bantustan leadership, with the hope of changing the system from within, have no hope of success.

"It is confusion worse confounded to accept separate development and in the same breath work for the unity of all blacks," he said.

The events of October 19, 1977, suggested the viciousness of all draconian laws that blacks in South Africa were heir to, Mr Nkondo said.

"This is how an ostensibly civilised, Christian society wields its power to silence any form of protest against unjust laws," he said. — DDR

DD 20/10/79

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the [illegible]rry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, [illegible]o lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, [illegible]nd stir all the time, then add the cooked beans [illegible], bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

TOSS SALAD

[illegible]ad lettuce, torn in [illegible] pieces (4 cups)
[illegible]d apple
(1 1/3 cups) mandarin [illegible]ctions, drained
[illegible]7 oz can tuna, drained [illegible] in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

[illegible] salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, [illegible]s; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce [illegible]ice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; [illegible] Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

'Banned' money paid out

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

OVER R100 000 has been paid out in overseas claims by the liquidator of the assets of the 18 organisations which were banned on October 19, 1977.

The amount was claimed by the ICCO church group in the Netherlands, the liquidator, Mr Willem Krugel said this week.

Although Mr Krugel would not divulge the exact amount of the assets of the banned organisations when they were frozen he did say it was in excess of R300 000.

Mr Krugel spent 14 months working as the liquidator, and has now returned to his job as a regional magistrate in Pretoria.

"I have handed my liquidation work to the Department of Justice, and the Minister of Justice is at present investigating which charity organisations will benefit from the money," he said.

Although Mr Krugel could not confirm it, it is believed that the assets of the Black Community Programmes (BCP) were more substantial than those of other organisations.

"I cannot remember offhand the amounts paid out except the R100 000 claim paid to the ICCO. We are still getting claims from overseas from people who left the country after the bannings," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice, Mr H Taljaard, said he could not disclose the amount of the assets of the banned organisations: "The Minister will do that."

The Minister, he said, was investigating organisations to whom the money would be donated. Black and white charity organisations would be considered.

Sunday Post 21/10/79 (321)

Negotiation won't bring us liberation, says Azapo president

327

21/10/79 Sunday Post

SUNDAY POST Reporters

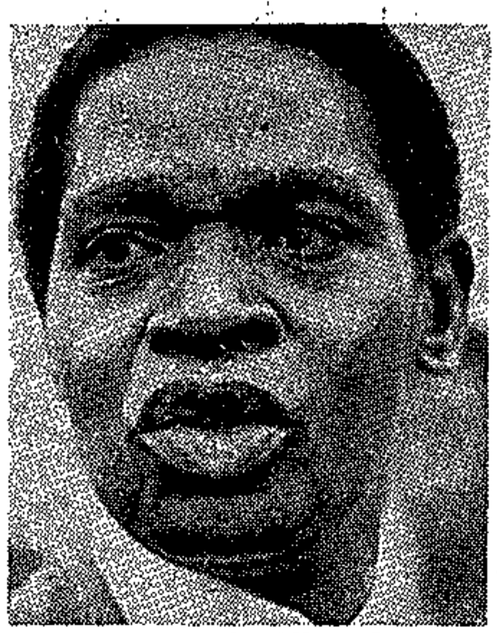
PARTICIPATION in Government-created institutions at all levels was an exercise in futility, Mr Curtis Nkondo, newly elected president of Azapo, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday afternoon.

He was addressing a crowd of more than 1 500 at a commemoration service to mark the second anniversary of the bannings by the South African Government in 1977 of the World, the Weekend World and 18 organisations that articulated black aspirations.

The service was held at the Roman Catholic Church in Zwide village.

Six cars manned by white security policemen were parked outside the church hall.

Inside the church four black security policemen took notes. Three hippos were also stationed in the township.



Azapo's Nkondo

Mr Nkodo told the audience it was wishful thinking to believe blacks could be liberated through the process of participation and negotiation.

At the DOCC in Orlando 1 000 people were told that Government "stooges" and "sellouts" were obstacles in the black people's unity and struggle for liberation.

The message came from Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo.

Mr Wauchope said: "No person can ever claim to be working for the unity of blacks and for their liberation when he has to work within the framework of the homeland policy."

Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of **SUNDAY POST**, recalled the discussions he had held with Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, and finally with Mr Vorster, then Prime Minister.

He told the applauding crowd there was no justification for the banning of his two publications, The World and Weekend World. He said he would not rest until the ban was lifted.

About 250 people attended a commemoration service at the Apostolic Faith Mission in Kagiso 2, near Krugersdorp.

One of the speakers, Mr Gilly Maagle, said homeland leaders and members of the community councils were enemies of the struggle of black people for justice and liberation.

More than 1 000 people attended a service at Mankweng, Pietersburg, on Friday.

TICE

ant for R60 000
l at 12½% p.a.
is granted for
the reducing
42% in 19.7,
d R50 000
ed 31.12.19.6

nt in respect

in the
ecember 19.7,

s causing

y the existence
a division of the
hich was taxable,

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%

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of

rates

Howeve
disea
despi
syst
broa
Tabl
dise
Ischa
Asian
latoi

Simil
in gr
ity
the
cide

The
'colo
an ex
large
of li
ties.
life
ratio
of 4

The

'Confession' books run foul of the censors

CAPE TOWN. — Two books with confessions as their theme — "Confessions of a lady courier" by Rosie Dixon and "Confessions from a luxury liner" by Timony Lea — are included on the latest list of undesirable publications.

"Resisting the Wiehahn-Riekert attacks" by an unknown author, has also been declared undesirable and possession prohibited, the Directorate of Publications announced here last week.

Two publications, "Gallery International" by the New English Library Ltd, London, and "Playgirl couples" by Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica, have been declared undesirable and every subsequent edition of these two publications will be declared undesirable when notices to this effect are published in the Government Gazette.

It will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications (name of author or producer in brackets):

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: On the Paris Commune (Progress Publishers, Moscow); Garnet (Petra Leigh); The Betrayer (Domini Wiles); The Wicker Man (Robin Hardy and Anthony Shaffer); Mildom (Milcom (Nusas) Rondebosch) Sex in the 21st Century (Michel Parry and Milton Subotsky); Information and comments — Vol 1, no 2, August 1979 (Swapo Western Europe Office, London); Wahlen in Namibia? Nr 17, 1979 (Justin Ellis); Bulletin: Southern African information programme — August 1979 (International university exchange fund); Path of the Lenninist Party (Novosti press agency publishing house, Moscow); Confessions of a lady courier (Rosie Dixon); Confessions from a luxury liner (Timothy Lea) Mouvelles Perspectives (Conseil Mondial de la Paix, Helsinki); Unite and fight to liberate our motherland Amandla (unknown); Yusuf Dadoo — 70th birthday sticker (unknown); Marxism and the class struggle (Cliff Slaighter); Underground (James Hallums); The photographic manual of sexual intercourse (L R O'Conner); L'amour — The ways of love (Colin Wilson); Playgirl couples —December 1979 (Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica); The lure of animal sex, vol 2, (Daniel Lyons); The human-animal sex experience, (C Harold John); Extracts from speeches by Dr Yusuf Dadoo (Dec 1976 and 1978) and Pres Neto (1976) (pamphlet) (unknown); Extracts from speeches of Dr Yusuf Dadoo and Mr O R Tambo (1976), with photographs (pamphlet) (unknown); Year of fire, year of ash — the Soweto revolt: Roots of a revolution? (Baruch Hirson); New Blackfriars — vol 60, nos 710/711, Summer issue July/August 1979 (New Blackfriars, Oxford, England); Enver Hoxha: selected works — vol 1, November 1941 — October 1948., vol 11, November 1948 — November 1960 (The Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies); Conflict and change in Southern Africa. Papers from a Scandinavian-Canadian conference (Douglas Anglin,Timothy Shaw and Carl Widstrand) and The political economy of race and class in South Africa (Bernard Makhosezwe Magubane).

From last week it was an offence to import and/or distribute the following two publications as well as future editions of these two publications: Gallery International — vol 1, no 8 (New English Library Ltd London) and Playgirl couples — December 1979 (Playgirl Inc Santa Monica).

From last week it was an offence to possess the following publications and it is in the interest of persons who possess copies of these publications to destroy them immediately: By reason of insanity (Shane Stevens); Letters to Americans 1848 — 1895 (Karl Marx and Frederick Engels); Impressions of the birth and growth of the DDR (Panorama DDR, Berlin); Kontakt no 3/79, 1979 (Free German Youth DDR, East Berlin); African labour news — vol 39-40, April 1979 (African information service, Brussels); Workers' Unity — issue no 15, July 1979 (South African Congress of Trade Unions, London); Namibia Dossier (International university exchange fund, Geneva); Resister — no 3, July 1979 (Committee on South African War Resistance, London); The women's section of the African National Congress calls on the women of South Africa to commemorate August 9th, SA women's day (pamphlet); Maluti — vol 2, no's 2 and 3, 1978 (The African National Congress of South Africa, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania); Resisting the Wiehahn-Riekert Attacks (unknown); Sechaga — August 1979 (African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania); Blow my mind (Rod Gray); The Contest (Most Weisinger) and Documents and information no 37/1979 to no 38/1979 (Secretariat of the Woman's International Democratic Federation, Berlin).

From today it will no longer be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publication as the Publications Appeal Board has ruled that this publication is not undesirable and has set aside the decision of a committee that the said publication is undesirable: Vargas 1980 calendar (Bantam Books inc New York). — Sapa

are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

(327) 22/10/79 Post

Thought for the day

If you are black and driving a reasonable car, you will be told you probably stole it. Do not let this get you down. You know you are human. Keep trying on and be proud of being black.

Tutu states his goal for the land he loves

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, is currently on a visit to Cape Town to address the Methodist conference and to make contact with the leaders of member churches. POST correspondent John Battersby put the following questions to him:

QUESTION: The SACC has defended your right to enlist the help of the international community to achieve fundamental change in South Africa. Do you intend to pursue the line that overseas countries should boycott South African products?

Bishop Tutu: I have not yet said categorically that this is what I would like to see them do. I would certainly want them to exert diplomatic, political and economic pressure to help achieve the kind of movement I would like to see in South Africa — for the leaders of this country to sit down together, to bring about desperately needed fundamental change.

I am not a sadist. I should not like to see any destructive action being taken against a country I love passionately.

Q: Can you foresee other areas where Christian principles are likely to clash with Prime Minister P W Botha's total strategy for South Africa.

A: I don't think that Christian principles are likely to clash with his strategy except where that strategy denies basic human rights for people. And for me the test of that is whether the Government will stop the Bantustan policy and the Group Areas Act.

Q You have spoken in the past of the need for white liberation as well as black liberation. What do you mean by white liberation?

A: To deprive one person of freedom because of the colour of their skin impinges on the freedom of the other. But much more basic is the fact that white people are unable to enjoy their privileges freely. When you give people a false sense of superiority you are not helping them to be human. You are dehumanising them and instilling in them a deep sense of insecurity.

How do you become human and liberated when you are always uneasy about whether black people are going to come in the night and destroy your house That is the basic dehumanising quality of an oppressive system from which we all need to be liberated.

Q: In the present political climate in South Africa a momentum has been created which would seem to have as its logical conclusion the scrapping of all statutory discrimination. Do you still see this as the main struggle of blacks. What about economic and social discrimination?

A: I would answer that in one sentence which would probably be a record because I am known to be very loquacious. What we want in South Africa is to be treated as human beings.

Q: How do you see the new flexibility in Government affecting the development of black organisations. Are they likely to become increasingly radical in their demands?

A: I don't think that there will be any significant change in the strategies of black organisations because they have been fundamentally committed to one thing — namely political power-sharing. Concessions and crumbs from the white table are out.

We certainly commend people like the Prime Minister for his courage and Dr Koornhof for his humanity. But this does not mean that we can be deflected from our main goal.

It should be made as clear as possible to those in power that it is in the interests of the white community that they negotiate with us while they can from a position of strength.

Q: You recently encouraged the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) to negotiate with the Government rather than ignore it. What sort of response did you have.

A: I have not yet had any response. I agree with Azapo that you cannot negotiate within the apartheid system. Negotiation must clearly be about dismantling apartheid. I have put pre-conditions to sitting down with the Government — abolition of the pass laws, Bantu education and an immediate halt to resettlement schemes.

But you have got to be politically astute and make it clear that you will be prepared to negotiate when the agenda is one which is geared to the dismantling of apartheid.

Q: You are on record as advocating majority rule as the only solution to the country's problems. Do you mean unconditional majority rule or a negotiated settlement?

A: When I say majority rule I am talking about in the world. I might not live to see that day but brother, I am going to universal adult suffrage — that every person who is adult in this country should have the right to participate in electing those who are going to govern them.

racial South Africa.

Can you imagine what this country is going to be like when you don't have to look at the colour of a person's skin? When you just say that is a human being a fellow South African?

Can you imagine the energies that will be released in this country?

It will be one of the most marvellous countries work like mad for the achievement of that idea

Q: It's two years since the Government banned the World newspaper and all the emerging black consciousness organisations. What effect do you think that action has had on the black community and the society as a whole

A: I think it crippled the black consciousness movement to a considerable extent. It meant that some of the most outstanding leadership that a country can have was done away with at one fell swoop. A new leadership emerged who were by the nature of things unlikely to be of the same calibre as men like Barney Pityana, Steve Biko, Mapetla, Mohapi and so on.

The new leaders have had mainly negative relations with whites and have become more radical. There has also been an intensification of bitterness in the black community and a disillusionment.

When you force political movements underground you radicalise them. People who were previously apathetic have been politicised. There is today a much higher level of political consciousness. There are more and more people reaching the

Bishop Desmond Tutu

Unity of purpose urged: 1000 see misery drama

Post (327) 22/10/79.

THE STRUGGLE for liberation would never be won by merely pressing buttons, but through dedication, sacrifice, and, above all, unity of purpose by all the oppressed people, Mr Sam Motshologane, chairman of the Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) said.

He addressed an audience of more than 1 000, mainly Turfloop students, at the October 19 commemoration service at Mankweng, Pietersburg.

The highly-emotional service, which was characterised by moving drama and poetry-reading, was jointly organised by Basa and Wash and was attended by representatives from the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Soweto Committee of Ten, the Sibasa Action Committee and Students from Botlokwa.

Mr Motshologane called on the black community to wage a relentless war on all manoeuvres by the system to undermine the black man's existence in South Africa.

The chairman of the Northern Transvaal Region of Wasa, Mr Khangale Makhado, said the same system that had banned legitimate black organisations and leaders in 1977 was responsible for the miseries of the homeland's victims of the forced removals in the Makgato area.

He announced the establishment of a relief fund for the area, which will be administered by the organisation. About R30 was collected at the service.

He also proposed that teachers volunteer to arrange lessons for the 740 Makgato students presently without schools due to the removals.

Prof B Bopape, president of Sabswa (SA Black Social Workers Association), said the problem in South Africa revolved around the issue of land.

Blacks had, during the colonisation wars, taken refuge in mountains for strategic purposes. The colonisers had claimed the deserted fertile flat land as unoccupied and theirs.

This was why the so-called black areas consisted mostly of mountains.

Prof Bopape said the collaboration of Government-appointed chiefs, whose status had been reduced to camp commandants, was retarding the black struggle.

SOLIDARITY

Homeland leaders were encouraging removals by their constant demands for consolidation.

Cosas president Mr Eph Mohale pledged his organisation's solidarity with the destitute Botlokwa students and said they were victims of legislated terrorism.

An eight-man poetry group from Botlokwa, the Roots of African poetry, rendered moving items, accompanied by horns and drums, about the removals in the area and the miseries of the black life in South Africa.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas in French dressing/mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and

---oO

SDAY

500 told: don't aid oppression

22/10/79

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE who remembered October 19, 1977, were told at the Donaldson YMCA, Orlando, on Saturday to examine their daily lives and find areas where they could stop collaborating in their own oppression.

POST Reporters

Security police in three cars took down the numbers of cars near the hall.

● The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, told the cheering crowd: "A person who works within the homeland policy is an accomplice in the fragmentation and balkanisation of our beloved Azania."

● The president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said: "We must realise that by obeying an unjust law we make that law necessary, we make it credible . . ."

● Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee, said that even those afraid of entering politics could help break the back of the oppressive system by refusing to buy from companies that exploited workers or denied blacks their dignity.

The service was organised by the Southern Transvaal region of Wasa and Azapo to remember the clampdown on 18 black organisations and the newspapers World and Weekend World.

Mr Percy Qoboza, who was editor of World and Weekend World when they were banned, recounted the events in 1977 — his meetings with Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, Mr J B Vorster, then Prime Minister, the death of Steve Biko, the father of Black Consciousness, the banning of the 18 organisations and the two newspapers, and his own detention.

Mr Qoboza warned the Prime Minister not to underestimate the black man's capacity to transform "this nation into a just nation".

In an attack on the Black Alliance — made up of Inkatha, the Labour Party and the Reform Party — Mr Wauchope said that no person could ever claim to be working for the unity of blacks and for their liberation when he has to work within the framework of the homeland policy.

Mr Wauchope said the campaign against the anti-South African Indian Council group was launched by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on June 5.

Miss Kgadi Musi, secretary of the Soweto branch of Azapo, challenged women not to stand by as their "wombs are vilified". This was done when their children were made to go hungry, were jailed and killed for daring to speak of freedom.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of POST and SUNDAY POST, recounting the events that led to October 19, 1977.

FGG SALAD

cabbage
onions
carrots
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. p pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radis bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. T roses, cut across the tops in a double cross iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
Ethne Be
chopped onion
salt and pepp

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Se salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

Part of the Orlando YMCA crowd.

BLACK WEDNE

Miss Kgadi Musi, secretary of the Sov branch of Azapo, addressing the mee

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the le
keep a few pieces for
Wash scallions, and c
green left on. Toss
scallions together, s
dressing and serve in
of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SA

2 lbs sliced green be
2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (slice
pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder,
so that no lumps form
boil up and stir all
and onions, bring to

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce
bite-size pieces (4
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cu
orange sections, dr
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can t
and broken in large

In a large salad bowl
tuna and nuts; toss t
and lemon juice; mix
toss gently. Makes 4

Cops warn on open-air indabas

22/10/79 327 Post

PORT ELIZABETH security police this week warned Mr Thozamile Botha, leader of the new Black Civic Association, against holding more mass open rallies, without the necessary authority.

Policemen (white) visited Mr Botha at his place of employment at Ford Motor Company and took him to security police headquarters in the Sanlam building where they told him that in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, he required the permission of the local magistrate to hold anything but a sports meeting in the open.

Mr Botha said after the meeting with police that the instructions would not seriously affect future meetings of the BCA as they were to be held in various halls.

The police action followed a big open-air rally attended by more than 2 000 tenants at Dan Qeqe Stadium in Zwide, last Sunday.

Col H Fischer, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, confirmed that his men had visited Mr Botha and that he was reminded of the terms of the Government ban on public meetings published in April this year.

Mr Botha will preside over another mass meeting to be held in the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, on October 30.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level

22/10/78 Post 327

Negotiations out — Nkondo

MORE than 1 500 people cheered wildly when the president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said negotiations would not bring liberation.

The president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, was speaking at an October 19 commemoration service at the Catholic Church in Zwide.

Mr Nkondo was an instant hit with the gathering.

The service was one of two in the eastern Cape addressed by Mr Nkondo. On Friday night he had addressed East London people and on Saturday was at Port Elizabeth at the Zwide meeting. There were other meetings in the country.

The Port Elizabeth area was heavily patrolled by police.

Six cars were parked outside the church while three hippos were stationed in the township. Four black cops took notes inside the church.

In Kagiso more than 250 people attended the service and part of the congregation later met to form a branch of Azapo.

An interim committee was elected consisting of Gilbert Mabale, Mlali Mkhize, Thami Dingiswayo, Sipho Letsheleha and Chimani Tsoleksang.

---oOo---

(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

len from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, period, the 'coloured' IMR has 00, a change of only 19,7%. s appreciated that the greater the s be accomplished. The decrease & and 25,7% for whites and

e summarised in Fig. 4. Since death inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality ex- rience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected at for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over e age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that e mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

e 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;

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.

Infe
are
'col
deat
mort
whil
whit
Afri

What
'col
deve
Tabl
cont
form
thou
smal
indi
simi

Mohapi death note —Supreme Court goes to school

Star 23/10/79

(327)

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Supreme Court went to school to Grahamstown today to examine the comparative fluorescence under ultraviolet light of three letters and an alleged suicide note, all written on toilet paper, which are exhibits in the R35 000 Mohapi action against the Minister of Police.

Mr Justice Smalberger, counsel for Mrs Nohle Mohapi and for the Minister, attorneys and handwriting experts met at St Andrew's Preparatory School about 9.30 am.

Examination of the letters and note took place in a darkroom at the school. It took about half an hour.

Dr Julius Grant, 78-year-old British handwriting expert demonstrated what he believed to be a difference in fluorescence between the letters and the note.

He said the alleged suicide note was duller under ultraviolet light than the letters.

When the trial resumed at 10.45 am, Mr Justice Smalberger recorded his observations.

"All four exhibits showed a slight bluish fluorescence under ultraviolet light," he said.

"When the note was flanked by two of the three letters, a slight but definite difference was noted. This difference was similarly noticeable when all four exhibits were placed under ultraviolet light," Mr Justice Smalberger said.

Mr J F J van Rensburg, SC, for the Minister of Police, said police handwriting expert Lieutenant Colonel F J Fourie had noticed a slight difference in fluorescence between the note and the letters on Friday.

He placed on record that Mr Justice Smalberger had been informed of Colonel Fourie's finding before the demonstration.

The three letters were written by Black Consciousness leader Mr Mapetla Mohapi while in detention at Kei Road Police Station, near King William's Town, in 1976.

Police claim the suicide note was also written by him shortly before he was found hanged in his cell on August 5 1976.

The hearing continues.

Clei
certain amount of initiative. [illegible] the [illegible] changes in urban-
classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to
examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Dis-
ease 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'

Rick's mother, Mrs Jane Turner, with his wife Foszia who he married under Muslim rites.

Mrs Jane Turner at the entrance of the house where her son was shot.

She risks life to bring son's killer to book

25/10/79 Star

Turner's mother has little hope police will ever find the gunman

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In a rustic cottage nestling in the mountain forests above Stellenbosch lives a heartbroken woman in her seventies who may be risking her life to bring her son's killer to justice.

And in a surprisingly firm voice, she says: "Come and get me. I am not afraid to die. My only prayer is that you are caught, and that you die for what you have done to my son and me?"

This bizarre challenge was issued today by Mrs Jane Turner, mother of assassinated political scientist Dr Richard Turner.

For since the banned Natal University lecturer was shot dead in his Durban home in January last year, she has devoted almost every minute of her time trying to find a clue to the identity of the person or persons who murdered him.

In an interview, she said she had no confidence in the police investigation of the killing.

In a detailed diary she has kept since her son was murdered she:

- Claims that Bellair residents living close to her son were never questioned by police.
- Police "sniffer" dogs were never brought to the scene.
- Denies a reported link between Dr Turner and murdered KGB agent Henri Curiel.
- Says detectives and police officers involved in the case have been "evasive" have failed to return telephone calls or to keep appointments.

Mrs Turner says police told her they did not bother to question the neighbours because "a policeman who had lived in the area all his life was well known, and if anybody had information they would have come forward and told him.

She was first told police did not use sniffer dogs because it was raining on the night of the murder (she denies that it was raining).

She said police later told her the nearest dogs were at Maritzburg and that it would have taken too long to bring them to Durban.

OVERSEAS STUDY

She says the treatment her son received from the Government before his death — he was banned and refused permission to study overseas — coupled to the fact that no arrest had been made although nearly two years had passed since his death, gave her "very little hope" that the killer would ever be caught.

While he was still alive, Dr Turner's motorcycle was set alight, cement was dumped in front of the house, a team of workers arrived to saw off trees in his yard, and he received a number of abusive telephone calles.

Mrs Turner also has "no doubt whatsoever" that her son's telephone was tapped. Shortly before his death, servants working close by told him Security Police were keeping his house under observation.

Twice sincehis death, she has gone to Durban, where she has spoken to people who lived close to her son. She has also had interviews with police officers.

SCORPIO CALLS

All of which, she says has done "nothing other than fill me with despair."

Since his death, she has twice received telephone calls from a man calling himself "Scorpio" — and she said her hopes rose during the recent terrorism trial in Cape Town, when it was alleged that Arnold van der Westhuizen, a Sea Point businessman finally sentenced to six years in prison had information about her son's death.

Police inquiries ran into a brickwall. A senior police officer investigating the case said: "We are satisfied that he had no knowledge of the shooting."

Mrs Turner said she had tried "every possible avenue" to bring her son's killer to justice. She had spoken to foreign television crew, given interviews and information to newspapers and police and appealed to Opposition members to take up the case — all to no avail.

Now she lives a life of loneliness in the cottage she planned to give to her only child, the "brilliant academic," her son.

With tears brimming in her eyes, she said: "He was such a marvellous person, quiet, well-spoken, a good South African and a man admired for his integrity and non-violent beliefs."

She said he had a terrific influence over his students who "really adored him."

"Richard had no special political affiliations. He believed that education and debate could solve any problem. He would never harm a fly. Material things meant nothing to him. His life was dedicated to his fellow man."

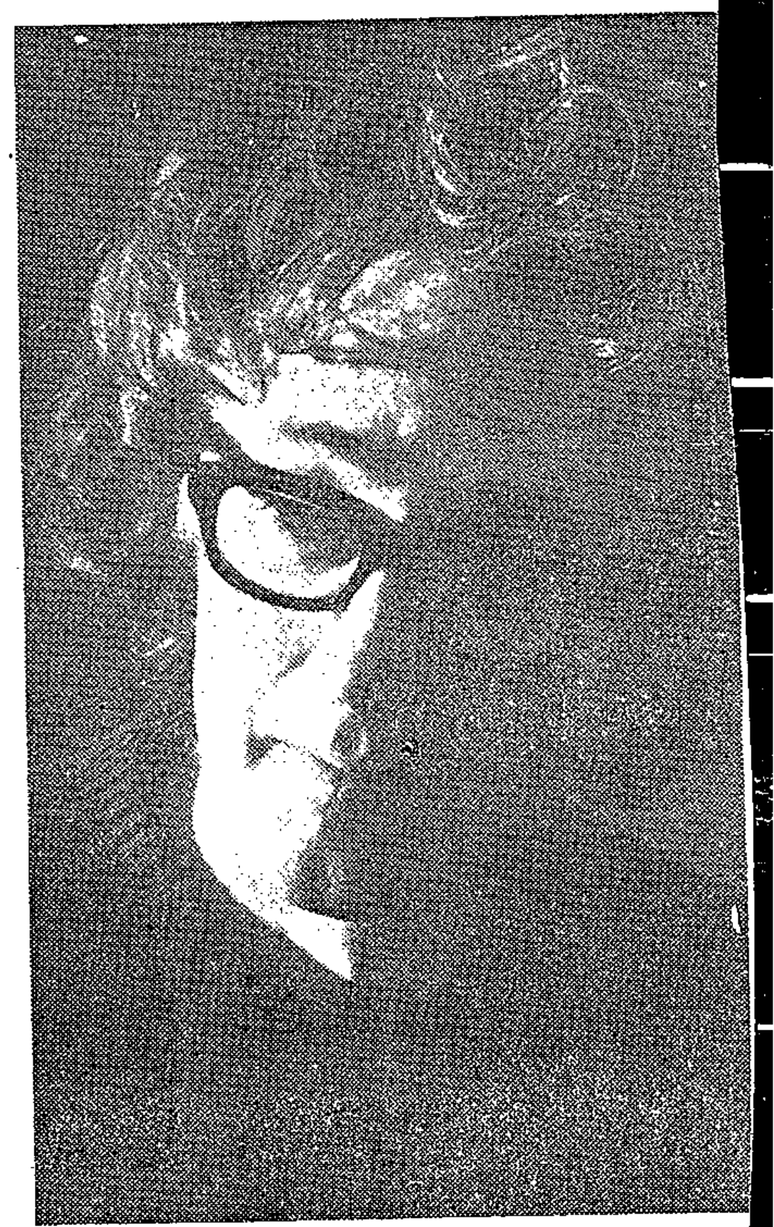
She said that she had hoped her son's killers would "have a go" at her while she was in Durban.

"I am not afraid to die. Whoever killed Richard killed me at the same time. There is no future, no new life for me.

"I am too old for that. I cannot face things any more. I live in a world obsessed by one desire — to find my son's murderer," she says.

Foszia, Rick Turner's wife who was married to him under Muslim rites in 1973, is at present in America.

She has continued living in their Durban home and close friends say she had no plans to move.



Lecturer Rick Turner . . . killed in a midnight attack by an unknown gunman.

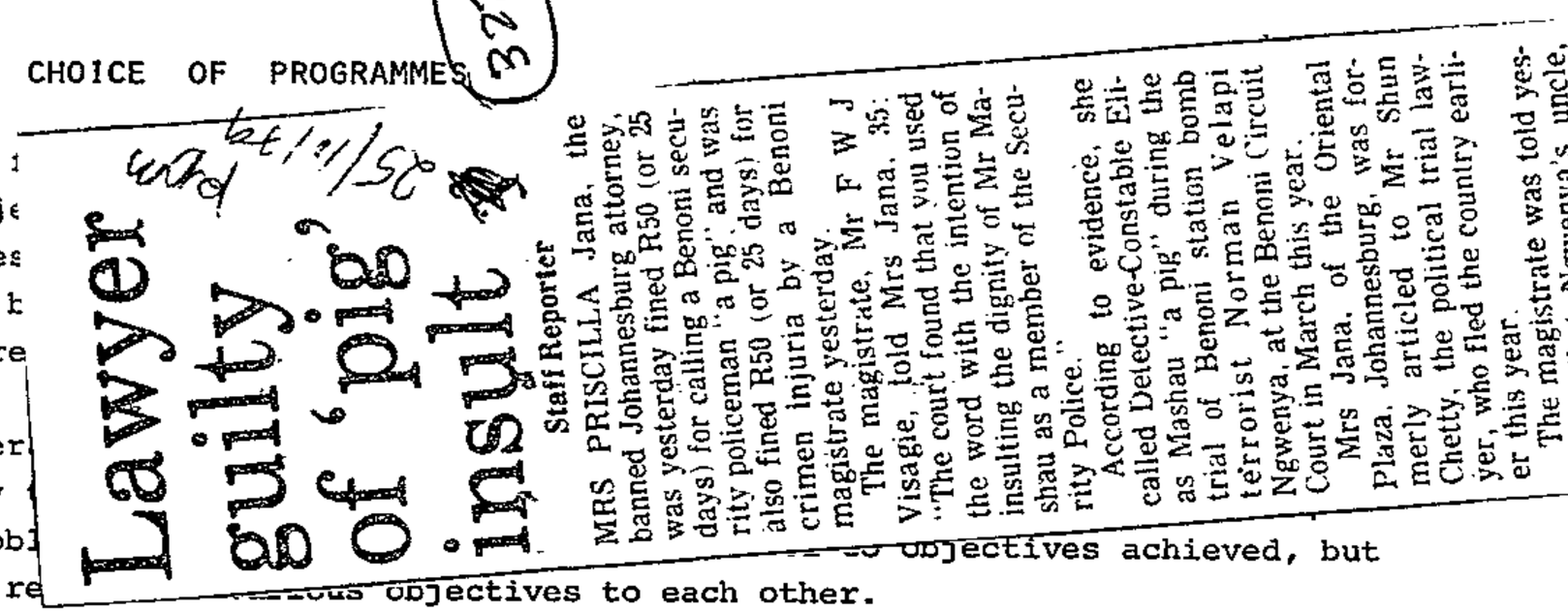
the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So i
obje
ives
to h
more

Over
way
probl
to re



Lawyer guilty of 'pig' insult

Staff Reporter

MRS PRISCILLA Jana, the banned Johannesburg attorney, was yesterday fined R50 (or 25 days) for calling a Benoni security policeman "a pig" and was also fined R50 (or 25 days) for crimen injuria by a Benoni magistrate yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr F W J Visagie, told Mrs Jana, 35: "The court found that you used the word with the intention of insulting the dignity of Mr Mashau as a member of the Security Police."

According to evidence, she called Detective-Constable Eli Mashau "a pig" during the trial of Benoni station bomb terrorist Norman Velapi Ngwenya, at the Benoni Circuit Court in March this year.

Mrs Jana, of the Oriental Plaza, Johannesburg, was formerly articled to Mr Shun Chetty, the political trial lawyer, who fled the country earlier this year.

The magistrate was told yesterday that Ngwenya's uncle, Mr Isaac Ngwenya, was sitting in court during the tea break and asked Mr Mashau whether he could eat in the courtroom. Mr Mashau and Mrs Jana were sitting on the same bench.

Mr Ngwenya said Mrs Jana asked Mr Mashau why he (Mr Ngwenya) had to ask permission from the policeman. Before Mr Mashau could answer, she told him: "You are a pig."

Mr Mashau retorted: "Are you swearing at me?"

Mrs Jana said a second time: "You are a pig." It seemed she had lost her temper, Mr Ngwenya said.

Mr Mashau told the court: "I felt very much insulted. She said this in front of members of the public. I am not a pig. I am a human being. I told my superiors about it."

Mr C R Mailer, for Mrs Jana, said people often called each other pigs without malice. "Princess Margaret last week referred to the Irish as "pigs" and Gerrie Coetzee called Kallie Knoetze "a pig". Does this mean they have to be taken to court?"

Mr Mailer submitted that the State had failed to prove that Mrs Jana had intent to insult Mr Mashau or that his dignity had been seriously impaired.

After the hearing Mrs Jana said she would lodge an appeal against the verdict. Mr J V Louw led the evidence.

objectives achieved, but
objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health

welfare economics, which attempts
between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Facing up to economic issues

25/10/79 (327)

One of the critical issues often avoided by white political parties in South Africa is the economic system: whether the Republic should be capitalist or socialist.

The main reason for skirting around the issue is that the concept of "socialism" is, in South African terms, a radical one and this could be damaging among the voters, ever anxious to cling onto their privileges.

All three main political parties — the National, New Republic and Progressive Federal Parties — officially advocate the free enterprise system, although the Government's intervention in the economy can hardly be welcomed by out-and-out capitalists.

But the issue cannot be ignored for ever. Among student and academic circles, even on the Afrikaans campuses, and among many sectors of black opinion, the economic system in a future South Africa is frequently discussed and analysed.

It is also not realistic for any political party to believe the black majority will ever accept a system in which the racial imbalances and privileges are not actively remedied — and the only way that can be done is for the State to interfere in the economy.

The Progressive Federal Party has recently begun to face up to this issue. Under the chairmanship of the controversial Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, a committee has been appointed by the PFPs new leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, to review its economic policy.

For a party that does have an Anglo American/Houghton mink belt image, reinforced this year by the role of Gordon Waddell, an Anglo executive, in the ousting of Colin Eglin as the party leader, the move to review its economic policy is a significant one.

Equally significant is the appointment of Mr Schwarz as chairman, who, in spite of his image of being on the Right-wing of the PFP, has views on economic structures which are out of line with that image.

Mr Schwarz has already publicly supported the concept of social democracy, as practised in West Germany.

And in a completely unpublicised speech in Pietermaritzburg recently, Mr Schwarz outlined his views in greater detail. Clearly, for him unequivocal support for capitalism or for socialism is not possible.

In the speech, he pointed out there is little debate in South Africa about economic change.

"When there is mention of economic change it is in the field of labour conditions — wages, trade unionism, training of workers.

"About alternative economic systems there is little debate. One could almost assume there is an unwritten agreement in white politics that all are committed to the same economic system and that the debate should concern itself solely with improvements or worker conditions within the ambit of the capitalist system, and that other debates should be restricted to constitutional and franchise issues.

"What is being ignored is that South African black political movements operating outside the Republic do not only seek political change, but as part of their programmes of action, demand not economic advancement within the existing system, but complete change or overthrow of the economic system.

"Those who believe in the free enterprise system should perhaps consider that such a system can only survive in South

Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

Africa if there is peaceful political change with all sections of the community participating in the free economic system, not only as workers with improved working conditions and incomes, but as owners and managers on the capital side of the system," Mr Schwarz said.

He then examined the major problems that had to be solved. The first of these was that "wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few".

Mr Schwarz added: "Not only is wealth concentrated substantially in white hands, but within the white community itself there is a substantial concentration of high taxed incomes in a limited section of the community. Particularly the last thirty years has been a considerable degree of redistribution of income within the white community.

"But, while the real income of black, Coloured and Indian has increased in some measure in the last ten years, the gap between white and black — both in respect of wealth and income — remains too wide by internationally accepted standards."

The second problem, he said, was that procedures had to be developed in which there could be equality of opportunity and conditions in which "such opportunity is really equal, and not merely cosmetically so."

"It also means raising living standards — not lowering the standards of some while not really improving conditions for others.

"It means ensuring there is no exploitation, the correct allocation of employment of resources, and ensuring a minimum of waste.

"Unemployment must be reduced to minimal levels, economic inequality must be eliminated.

"There must be no undue concentration or abuse of economic power."

He then posed the question which all political parties will have to answer clearly at some stage or other: how are these objectives to be achieved? Does the solution lie in free enterprise or in socialism?

After briefly analysing socialism and capitalism, Mr Schwarz said: "There is actually a tendency in South Africa by free marketeers to object to every State interference in the economy, and offer the free market mechanism as the panacea for all economic problems."

But he rejected this view: "There is a role for the State in the allocation of resources, the State as represented by a government which is a refelection of the views of the people as a whole.

"Not only does this mean the people should have a say in what is allocated to the public sector, but they too have a say in the degree of redistribution of direct income by taxation, and of wealthy by estate duties."

A balance between public expenditure and private consumption expenditure was possible: "This balance is better achieved in a mixed economy than in a socialist system"

Mr Schwarz said South Africa needed substantial growth in national product if it is to give employment to all and raise living standards and "a free enterprise system is likely to give the greatest degree of growth which can improve the quality of life."

But, he added, the State, which should be representative of all sections of the population, should "deal with the allocation of resources to the public sector, as opposed to the private sector, in such a manner that social services are available to all sections of the community on the same basis and of the same quality."

The State should also "ensure there are no abuses of economic power, whether by way of cartels, monopolies or otherwise, and that exploitation of workers cannot occur."

In addition, the State should repeal those laws which give privilege to a section of the community at the expense of another.

Mr Schwarz also supported the right of workers to bargain "so as to obtain their share of the social product" and backed State-controlled industries which the welfare of the State and its people required "so that the national good be not prejudiced.

"Enterprise, freedom of choice, competition, incentives are all required and so I advocate free enterprise.

"But, historical inequalities, lack of education, training and opportunity, are there for all to see. These cannot be allowed to be perpetuated.

"Free enterprise alone cannot solve the problem.

"The State will have to play a role, not only in repealing laws which perpetuate what must be abolished, but in directing resources, giving opportunities and rendering social services which the situation demands," Mr Schwarz said.

These are the views of the person who is oversee the review of the PFPs economic policies. They are unlikely to be accepted by everyone, not even within the PFP which does have its share of free marketeers.

But at least Mr Schwarz and his party are facing up to the issue — and giving a lead to the other white political parties in South Africa.

AA 25/10/79

Further analysis of Mohapi exhibits

(327)

GRAHAMSTOWN — The genuine writings of the black consciousness leader, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, showed he was a highly educated person, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence for the fourth consecutive day in the R35 000 damages action brought by Mrs Nohle Mohapi against the Minister of Police, the former FBI handwriting expert, Prof Clarence Bohn, said the authentic documents of Mr Mohapi's were written in a flowing hand.

Earlier in the day, Mr Justice Smalberger agreed to snippets of the toilet paper "suicide note" and the three letters written on toilet paper being taken by handwriting experts on both sides for chemical analysis.

The letters were written by Mr Mohapi to his wife and mother in the two weeks before his death. They were smuggled out of his Kei Road police cell and have been used extensively in the present trial as comparisons with the alleged suicide note.

The request to remove one square centimetre from each of the four toilet paper exhibits came from Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, who is appearing for Mrs Mohapi.

Mr Wilson said one of his witnesses, the British handwriting expert, Dr Julius Grant, wanted to do a fibre analysis test on the paper following the tests done with ultra-violet light.

Mr Jimmy van Rensburg, SC, representing the Minister of Police, asked that he too be given equal-sized portions of the toilet paper exhibits.

Before agreeing to the request, Mr Justice Smalberger asked whether snippets could be taken without defacing the letters or the alleged suicide note. He was assured by counsel that there were sections of the paper without writing.

Called to the witness stand early yesterday for cross-examination on the ultra violet light tests he conducted on Tuesday, Dr Grant told the court that handling of the note and letters would not change the fluorescence under ultra violet light.

Only exposure to brilliant light, such as sunshine, for a long period would reduce the fluorescence, he said.

Mr Justice Smalberger had told the court on Tuesday that he noticed a definite difference in colour under ultra violet light between the alleged suicide note and the three toilet paper letters.

Dr Grant said yesterday that for the purposes of his test, he had assumed the toilet paper to be of the same age. The difference in fluorescence observed during the test indicated a difference in the composition of the paper.

After giving further evidence and receiving his samples of the toilet paper for chemical analysis, Dr Grant left for London but will be recalled should he be needed.

When cross-examined yesterday, Prof Bohn said it was "highly probable" that the Mohapi suicide note was a forgery.

Mr Van Rensburg: But it is not certain?

Prof Bohn: No, highly probable.

Mr Van Rensburg put it to Prof Bohn that when he found a difference between the writing of the suicide note and the authentic writings, he said it was a fundamental difference but when he found a similarity "it is not fundamental."

Prof Bohn replied that the only similarities he could find fell within the range of what he called "general resemblances".

Considering the K in Kei Road in the suicide note and another K in the genuine writings, Prof Bohn said the one was more horizontal than the other.

Mr Van Rensburg: I think you'll need a micrometer screw to measure that, with all respect professor.

Mr Van Rensburg said Lt-Col F. J. Fourie, the police handwriting expert, considered it a rare characteristic for a writer to overwrite and retouch his letters as had been done in both the authentic writings of Mr Mohapi and the alleged suicide note.

Prof Bohn: I have encountered this type of overwriting in genuine documents many times.

Mr Van Rensburg: In fairness, Prof Bohn, a forger would not overwrite his letters because he noticed that they were overwritten in the authentic documents.

Prof Bohn: Yes and no. Depending on the forger's ability to observe. It is likely that he would want to create and air of authenticity.

Mr Van Rensburg: What I am suggesting is that it must be a rarity for a forger to deliberately sit down and overwrite.

Prof Bohn: The forger may have wanted to improve the appearance of his forgery by overwriting. I do not know.

Mr Van Rensburg said that as he understodo the witness, Prof Bohn was not prepared to concede anything that might be in favour of the suicide note being an authentic document.

Prof Bohn: I am only concerned with the examination of the writing and its features, not with making or not making concessions.

The cross-examination of Prof Bohn is expected to continue this morning, after which two new witnesses for the plaintiff will be called.

They are Dr Mamphela Ramphele, whose banning order was relaxed to enable her to give evidence about the autopsy conducted on Mr Mohapi.

Dr Ramphele was present at the autopsy on behalf of the Mohapi family.

Another witness, who is also banned, is Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, who was with Mrs Mohapi when she learned of her husband's death. — DDC.

C.T. 26/10/79

Release Mandela — in time

(327)

SOUTH AFRICAN Methodism has added its voice to calls for the release of Nelson Mandela. The motion, introduced by the Rev Wesley Mabusa at the church's conference in Cape Town this week, appealed to the government "as a contribution towards meaningful change" to release Mr Mandela, review cases of all political prisoners and declare amnesty for political exiles and refugees.

Clearly, in the new atmosphere created by Mr P W Botha, there is a powerful case for such steps as a prelude to meaningful negotiations. Credible black leaders, even those with a foothold in the present system, are unlikely to deal realistically with the government without Mr Mandela or his equivalent in the black nationalist movement being in the picture. It should be remembered that in April 1976, at the request of the Transkeian government, Mr Jimmy Kruger toyed with the idea of releasing Mr Mandela, but finally decided against. The calls, locally and abroad, for Mr Mandela's release have grown as the years of his incarceration have piled up. He is far from forgotten. Indeed, his exclusion from the public domain does not appear to have reduced his influence appreciably, as for instance studies of black attitudes by the German professor, Dr Theodore Hanf of Freiburg, have suggested.

It is now 17 years since Mr Mandela was convicted and sent to jail, first for a limited period, then for life after the Rivonia trial. There is an overwhelming humanitarian case for the exercise of mercy. Indeed, the release in Pretoria yesterday of a woman convicted of conspiring to murder her husband after serving eight years of her 15-year term, prompts some ironic thought about the prison expectations of political and non-political convicts in South Africa. But, even if mercy will not move the government to release Mr Mandela, perhaps realism and self-interest will. Each year that passes, Mr Mandela's stature grows on the international stage. However summarily he might be dismissed locally as a factor, this view is not shared in influential quarters abroad. It is highly debatable, at this late stage in the Southern African crisis, whether he would in fact take freedom were it offered to him. Such a reluctance was apparent when the Transkeian approaches were made. Surely the time will come when he will under no circumstances take any form of proffered freedom, either because of a total refusal to compromise, or through his death. That would put him in the company of other great black nationalists who are now beyond reach — people like Albert Lutuli, Z K Matthews, Steve Biko and Robert Sobukwe. Those who find themselves in any future negotiating process will then be left to deal with the more radical and militant generation of black leaders honed by the bullets of Soweto.

This country has frequently shown wisdom and mercy in dealing with political prisoners. Ossewabrandwag subversives who did deeds every bit as violent as those planned by the Rivonia triallists were released on the accession of this government to power in 1948. Why not the ANC leaders, particularly now the political climate has changed? Action is needed quickly, or it will be too late. Too late, that is, for those seeking durable negotiated answers.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 172] PRETORIA, 26 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1979 [No. 6714

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2451 26 October 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 publications are not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

1. *Entry No.*—P79/3/8.
2. *Publication or object.* — Personal catalogue of confidential requirements, intimate toiletries and sex-health products.
3. *Author or producer.*—Score, Durban.
4. *Entries deleted.*—In *Government Gazette* 637 and Government Notice 681 of 30 March 1979.

1. *Entry No.*—P79/3/8.
2. *Publication or object.—Personal Requirements*—Price list.
3. *Author or producer.*—Score, Durban.
4. *Entries deleted.*—In *Government Gazette* 637 and Government Notice 681 of 30 March 1979.

No. 2452 26 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2273 of 5 October 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6697 of 5 October 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/9/101:

Entry No.—P79/9/101.

Publication or object.—Mixed Busses (pamphlet).

Author or producer. — Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (A.A.B.)=N Kvellville.

Section.—47 (2) (d).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2451 26 Oktober 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 publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/3/8.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—Personal catalogue of confidential requirements, intimate toiletries and sex-health products.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Score, Durban.
4. *Inskrywings geskrap.*—In *Staatskoerant* 637 en Goewermentskennisgewing 681 van 30 Maart 1979.

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/3/8.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.—Personal Requirements*—Pryslys.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Score, Durban.
4. *Inskrywings geskrap.*—In *Staatskoerant* 637 en Goewermentskennisgewing 681 van 30 Maart 1979.

No. 2452 26 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2273 van 5 Oktober 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6697 van 5 Oktober 1979, vervang die inskrywing P79/9/101 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No.—P79/9/101.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—Mixed Busses (pamflet).

Skrywer of voortbringer. — Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (A.A.B.)=N Kvellville.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d).

No. 2450 26 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/81.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Man's Adventure*—No 11.
3. *Author or producer.*—Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/51.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Unite* — Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—Communist Party U.S.A./M.L., Chicago.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/60.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Sana Document*—No 2, June 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—Sana, Gaborone, Botswana.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

No. 2449 26 October 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/67

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:

1. *Entry No.*—P79/8/90.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Windhaven's Peril.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Marie de Jourlet.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a) and (b).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/8/113.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Punish the Sinners.*
3. *Author or producer.*—John Saul.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a) and (b).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/9/6.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Miranda.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Pamela Sanders.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a) and (b).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/9/106.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Nightwalker, The.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Thomas Tessier.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/9/163.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Midnight Fires.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Andrea Layton.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/9/165.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Blood, Sweat and Gold.*
3. *Author or producer.*—J. D. Hardin.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a) and (b).

No. 2450 26 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/81.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Man's Adventure*—No 11.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/51.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Unite*—Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.* — Communist Party U.S.A./M.L., Chicago.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/60.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Sana Document*—No 2, June 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.* — Sana, Gaborone, Botswana.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

No. 2449 26 Oktober 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/67

'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:

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/8/90.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Windhaven's Peril.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Marie de Jourlet.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (b).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/8/113.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Punish the Sinners.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—John Saul.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (b).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/9/6.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Miranda.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Pamela Sanders.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (b).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/9/106.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Nightwalker, The.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Thomas Tessier.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/9/163.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Midnight Fires.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Andrea Layton.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/9/165.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Blood, Sweat and Gold.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—J. D. Hardin.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (b).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/9/166.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Devils of D-Day, The.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Graham Masterton.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a) and (b).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/9/168.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Sophie's Choice.*
3. *Author or producer.*—William Styron.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a) and (b).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/8.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Hair* (original soundtrack recording) CBL 23274 (gramophone record).
3. *Author or producer.*—RCA Limited, Sydney.
4. *Section.*— 47 (2) (a) and (d).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/32.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Fate*—Vol 32, No 6, Issue 351, June 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—Clark Publishing Company, Illionois.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/46.
2. *Publication or object.*—No's 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 *"Crazy Horse"* (colour slides) (object).
3. *Author or producer.*—Unknown.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/81.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Man's Adventure*—No 11.
3. *Author or producer.*—Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/53.
2. *Publication or object.*—*"Scratch + Smell Me—I Like All Sorts"*—Men's underpants (object).
3. *Author or producer.*—Meritex.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/53.
2. *Publication or object.*—*"Special Delivery by Hand"*—Men's underpants (object).
3. *Author or producer.*—Meritex.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/80.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Junkers—De 8-148* (advertisement poster).
3. *Author or producer.*—Unknown.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/80.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Junkers—Ju/De 6-176/1.78 La* (advertisement poster).
3. *Author or producer.*—Unknown.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/124.
2. *Publication or object.*—Naked blond woman standing before mirror holding a white, pink bordered nightdress in front of her (poster).
3. *Author or producer.*—Unknown.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/41.
2. *Publication or object.*—*They Can Only Kill You Once.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Dan Brennan.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/51.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Unite*—Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—*Communist Party U.S.A./M.L.*, Chicago.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/9/166.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Devils of D-Day, The.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Graham Masterton.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (b).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/9/168.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Sophie's Choice.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—William Styron.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (b).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/8.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Hair* (original soundtrack recording) CBL 23274 (grammofoonplaat).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—RCA Limited, Sydney.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a) en (d).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/32.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Fate*—Vol 32, No 6, Issue 351, June 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Clark Publishing Company, Illionois.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/46.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—Nos 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 en 9 *"Crazy Horse"* (kleurskuifies) (voorwerp).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Onbekend.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/81.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Man's Adventure*—No 11.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Honk Kong.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/53.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*"Scratch + Smell Me—I Like All Sorts"*—Mansonderbroek (voorwerp).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Meritex.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/53.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*"Special Delivery by Hand"*—Mansonderbroek (voorwerp).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Meritex.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/80.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Junkers—De 8-148* (advertensieplakkaat).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Onbekend.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/80.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Junkers—Ju/De 6-176/1.78 La* (advertensieplakkaat).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Onbekend.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/124.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—Naakte blonde vrou staande voor spieël wat 'n wit, pienk omboorde nagrok voor haar hou (plakkaat).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Onbekend.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/41.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*They Can Only Kill You Once.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Dan Brennan.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (a).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/51.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Unite*—Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—*Communist Party U.S.A./M.L.*, Chicago.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/55.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Communist Party and Unity.*
3. *Author or producer.*—Farleigh Press Ltd, Herts.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/56.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Zimbabwe Must be Free!*—A concise socialist analysis of capitalism.
3. *Author or producer.*—Naison Khezwana.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/57.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Muslim News*—Vol 19, No 18, Friday October 5, 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—Muslim News Publications, Athlone.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/59.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Ideas and Action Bulletin 126, 7/8, 1978: Apartheid, Plus Annex.*
3. *Author or producer.*—FFH/Action for Development UN (FAO), Rome.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/60.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Sana Document*—No 2, June 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—Sana, Gaborone, Botswana.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/73.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Pietermaritzburg Treason Trial*—3/10/79 (newsletter).
3. *Author or producer.*—A.N.C. (South Africa) Lusaka, Zambia.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Entry No.*—P79/10/77.
2. *Publication or object.*—*Oppidan*—Vol 4, No 6, September 1979.
3. *Author or producer.*—Oppidan, Grahamstown.
4. *Section.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/55.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Communist Party and Unity.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Farleigh Press Ltd, Herts.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/56.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Zimbabwe Must be Free!*—A concise socialist analysis of capitalism.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Naison Khezwana.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/57.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Muslim News*—Vol 19, No 18, Friday October 5, 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Muslim News Publications, Athlone.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/59.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Ideas and Action Bulletin 126, 7/8, 1978: Apartheid, Plus Annex.*
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—FFH/Action for Development UN (FAO), Rome.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/60.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Sana Document*—No 2, June 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Sana, Gaborone, Botswana.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/73.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.* — *Pietermaritzburg Treason Trial*—3/10/79 (nuusbrief).
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—A.N.C. (South Africa), Lusaka, Zambia.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

1. *Inskrywing No.*—P79/10/77.
2. *Publikasie of voorwerp.*—*Oppidan*—Vol 4, No 6, September 1979.
3. *Skrywer of voortbringer.*—Oppidan, Grahamstown.
4. *Artikel.*—47 (2) (e).

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2449	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/67.....	2	6714
2450	do.: Undesirable periodic publications....	2	6714
2451	do.: Deleted.....	1	6714
2452	do.: Correction notice.....	1	6714

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2449	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/67....	2	6714
2450	do.: Ongewenste periodieke publikasie....	2	6714
2451	do.: Tersydestelling.....	1	6714
2452	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	1	6714

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

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

6714—1

Clearly, this is an entirely with selected major categories of disease. hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the mortality assoc duced by 50%, t of the improvem

With the except: System in men, directed at the Of particular in diseseas which a simple methods c

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wisl Assurance Societ

Censor Appeal Board lifts ban on 'Intimate' catalogue

RDM 327 27/10/79

THE Publications Appeal Board has ruled that a "Personal Catalogue of Confidential Requirements, Intimate Toiletries and Sex-Health Products", attributed to "Score, Durban", is not undesirable, a notice in the Government Gazette said yesterday.

This sets aside a previous decision gazetted in March.

It is an offence to import or distribute: (name of author or producer in brackets):

Windhaven's Peril (Marie de Jourlet); Punish the Sinners (John Saul); Miranda (Pamela Sanders); The Nightwalker (Thomas Tessier); Midnight Fires (Andrea Layton); La (advertisement poster — unknown); Junkers-de8-148 (advertisement poster — unknown).

Naked blonde woman standing before mirror holding a white, pink bordered nightdress in front of her (poster — unknown); They Can Only Kill You Once (Dan Brennan); Unite — Vol 5, No 16, Sept 15, 1979 and every subsequent edition (Communist Party USA/ML Chicago).

Communist Party and Unity (Farleigh Press Ltd, Herts); Blood, Sweat and Gold (J D Hardin); The Devils of D-Day (Graham Masterton); Sophie's Choice (William Styron); Hair (original soundtrack recording CBL 23274 gramophone record, RCA Ltd, Sydney).

Fate — Vol 32, No 6, issue 351, June 1979 (Clark Publishing Company, Illinois); Crazy Horse, No's 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 (colour slides — unknown); Man's Adventure — No 11 and every subsequent edition (Transpacific Magazines Ltd, Hong Kong). Sana document, No 2, June 1979 and every subsequent edition (Sana, Gaborone, Botswana.

Pietermaritzburg Treason Trial — newsletter, October 3, 1979 (ANC South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia); Scratch and Smell me — I Like all Sorts — men's underpants (Meritex); Special Delivery by Hand — men's underpants (Meritex); A Concise Socialist Analysis of Capitalism (Naison Khezwana).

Muslim News — Vol 19, No 18, Friday, October 5, 1979 (Muslim News Publications, Athlone); Ideas and Action — Bulletin 126 (Apartheid plus Annex FFH); Action for Development (UN, FAO, Rome); Oppidan — Vol 4, No 6; September 1979 (Oppidan, Grahamstown). — Sapa.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974. University of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Research Report No. 46, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

8—RAPPORT, 28 Oktober 1979

‚Kernbom vir dalk 'n blitsbr

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIT sal hoogs onverstandig van Suid-Afrika wees om nou 'n kerntoestel, hetsy 'n kernbom of kernkop vir 'n geleide projektiel, te vervaardig en af te vuur. Daarom kan die vae beskuldiging van die Amerikaanse departement van buitelandse sake nie in 'n ernstige lig beskou word nie.

Só sê twee deskundiges met wie RAPPORT gesels het oor die aankondiging in Amerika dat 'n kerntoestel naby Suid-Afrika moes ontplof het.

Prof. Mike Louw, wat 'n rukkie gelede uitgetree het as direkteur van die Instituut van Strategiese Studies sê dit is eenvoudig ondenkbaar dat Suid-Afrika so iets sal doen. Die hele beskuldiging is vir hom totaal onsinnig.

Hy weet nie wat Suid-Afrika met 'n kernbom sal maak skrikgemaak het, en of dit die Amerikaanse departement van buitelandse sake is wat 'n gerug die wêreld ingestuur het nie. Wat hom betref, kan hy nie ernstige aandag aan die beskuldiging gee nie.

Op 'n vraag oor wat die gevolge vir Suid-Afrika op die internasionale politieke terrein sou wees as die bewerings waar blyk te wees, het prof. Louw gesê hy kan hoegenaamd geen voorstelling daarvan maak nie.

Hy weet nie wat Suid-Afrika met 'n kernbom sal maak nie. „Dit is buite die perke van moontlikhede. Suid-Afrika soek vriende in Afrika en die ontploffing van so 'n bom sal presies die teenoorgestelde uitwerking hê.

„Dink enige mens mnr. P. W. Botha sou so dom wees om so 'n skrikmaakmiddel te gebruik wanneer hy besig is om toenadering en samewerking in Suider-Afrika te soek? Wat sou hy daarby baat?

„Buitendien, as ons 'n bom het, hoe en waar sou hy gebruik word?" het prof. Louw gevra.

Hy het gesê Suid-Afrika beskik nie oor 'n lanseerstelsel nie. Die land het nie 'n geskikte missiel om so 'n bom te dra nie, en die land se bomwerpers is te verouderd om daarvoor gebruik te word.

Hy kan ook nie sien teen watter land of stad dit gebruik gaan word nie. Die grootste deel van die stede in Afrika bestaan uit enkelverdiepinggeboue en in die meeste lande is die nywerheidsontwikkeling te gering.

„Dis onsin. Ek kan nie glo ons sal 'n ding bou wat ons nie kan gebruik nie," het hy gesê.

Mnr. John Barratt, van die SA Instituut van Internasionale Aangeleenthede, het gesê hy dink ook die gerug is onsinnig. Selfs al sou Suid-Afrika in staat wees om 'n kernbom te kan maak, sou die land nooit genoeg kan maak om die arsenale van die erkeende kernmoondhede te neutraliseer nie.

Indien dit wel waar sou wees — en hy probeer geensins voorgee dat die gerug

XV CERTAIN C

	W				
	M	F			
0-1	12,46	9,07			
1-4	0,02	0,02			
5-24	-	-			
25-44	-	-			
45-65	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83
NO.	519	359	170	113	942

28/10/79

'anks eker'

55

327

enige waarheid bevat nie — sou die reaksie van die kant van Amerika en Wes-Europa baie sterk wees, want die lande is bitter gekant teen voorsiening en verspreiding van kernwapens.

In Afrika sou die geroep om Suid-Afrika se isolasie soveel groter word — só ook die agterdog teen Suid-Afrika. Beroepe om sanksies in te stel, sou toeneem en die land se posisie sou net moeiliker word.

As Suid-Afrika 'n kernwapen afvuur, dink hy nie Rusland of Amerika sal kernprojektiele in buurstate teen Suid-Afrika oprig nie, want albei lande beskik oor langafstandprojektiele wat uit daardie lande op Suid-Afrika gerig sal kan word. En hulle sal dit doen, net soos hulle nou kernwapens op mekaar gerig hou, het mnr. Barratt gesê.

VSA-AMBASSADES SPIOENEER

Van Ons Washingtonse Kantoor

AMERIKA gebruik van sy buitelandse ambassades in sy wêreldwye spioenasie-netwerk vir die naspoor van kernontploffings. Dit is buiten sy omvattende en noukeurige toerusting in onder meer sy satelliete en vliegtuie.

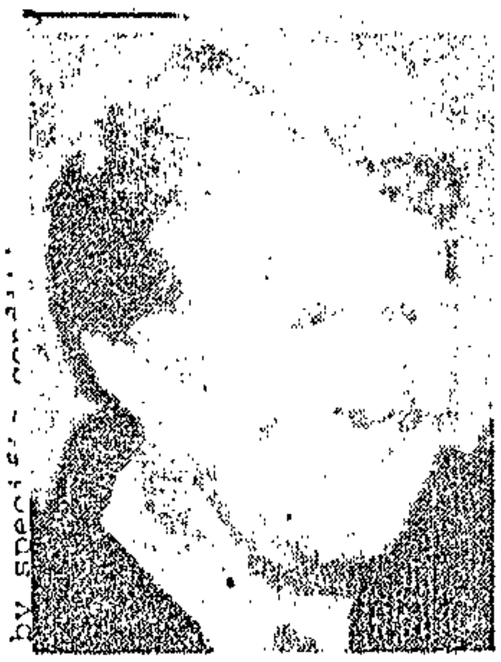
Dit blyk uit beriggewing rondom die Amerikaanse insinuasie dat Suid-Afrika 'n kerntoets uitgevoer het.

Die New York Times het in 'n hoofberig besonderhede verstrek oor Amerika se wêreldwye netwerk

Daarin word gesê dat net een tipe versameltoestel inligting van 'n ontploffing opgepik het. Ander toestelle het egter nie die moontlike ontploffing geregistreer nie — „en dit is 'n raaisel vir die administrasie".

Die berig lui dat Amerika in sy spioenasie-netwerk onder meer gebruik maak van toestelle wat klankgolwe opspoor, instrumente wat seismiese skokgolwe in die aarde opvang, toestelle wat die ligbol- en elektro-magnetiese uitstraling van 'n ontploffing registreer en instrumente wat radio-aktiewe oorblyfsels opvang.

„Sommige van hierdie instrumente is in grondstasies soos ambassades gemonteer. Ander word deur satelliete of vliegtuie gedra. Die U-2 het filters wat radio-aktiewe oorblyfsels optel," word in die berig gesê.



PRES. CARTER (links) is dadelik van die ontploffing in kennis gestel. Min. Pik Botha (regs) sê hy weet niks van kernbomtoetse deur SA nie.

AS DIT NIE S.A. WAS, WIE HET DAN BOM LAAT ONTPLOF?

RAPPORT 28/10/79

327

Van FRANZ KEMP

WASHINGTON

DIS nou 'n vraag van wie die kernbom laat ontplof het en nie soseer of dit wel gebeur het nie. Dalk was dit 'n ongeluk aan boord van 'n Russiese duikboot. Die SA Vloot ondersoek dié moontlikheid.

Amerika se insinuasie dat Suid-Afrika in die nag van 22 September 'n kernbom suid van die land oor die Atlantiese of die Indiese Oseaan afgevuur het, het ontwikkel in 'n al hoe groter raaisel. Die New York Times het gister gewonder of die raaisel ooit opgeklaar sal word.

Nuwe feite wat deur Amerika verstrek is, laat min twyfel dat so 'n ontploffing wel gebeur het. Toe die nuus Donderdagaand hier breek, is eers gepraat van 'n enkele ligflits wat deur 'n opsporingsapparaat waargeneem is. Daar is selfs gesê dat dit weerlig kon gewees het.

Agterna is nader besonderhede verstrek: 'n Amerikaanse Vela-satelliet het op Saterdag, 22 September, om ongeveer 3 vm. (SA tyd) twee helder flitse of trillings waargeneem terwyl hy sowat 60 000 myl bo die suide van Afrika was.

Die tydsduur en opeenvolging is kenmerkend vir 'n atoomontploffing. Na raming was die krag van die ontploffing gelyk aan dié van 2 500 tot 3 000 ton TNT.

Die ligflitse is waargeneem iewers oor 'n groot gebied

* VERVOLG OP BL. 8

SA ‚kernbom' kon skip wees

DIE SA Vloot ondersoek die moontlikheid dat die vermeende kernontploffing van 22 September veroorsaak is deur 'n ongeluk aan boord van 'n Russiese kernduikboot, berig Sapa.

Dit verbaas hom dat hierdie moontlikheid sover oor die hoof gesien is, sê die Hoof van die Vloot, vise-adml. J. C. Walters.

Dis algemene kennis dat 'n Russiese kernduikboot van die Eggoklasse in September in die omstreke van die seeroete om die Kaap was, sê adml. Walters.

1970, this figure h
proved disprop
to 4 years of a
perience as a p
1a. It should
igher than the c
e former is the
id-year populations un

ig. 4 provides
auses of death
nd African comm

uring the perio
of mortality whi
Infectious disea
are increasingly
'coloureds' and
deaths caused by
mortality which
whilst the 'colo
whites and Afri
Africans than i

What is of part
'coloureds' is
developed and t
Table II which
contributing to
form of cause sp

though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly 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' are 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;

STRONG SUPPORT FOR NEW PE CIVIC BODY

THE RECENTLY formed Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association drew a wide support from four leading black organisations and cultural groups last weekend.

SUNDAY POST Reporter: Port Elizabeth.

The four organisations — the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) and the Masivelane Students Relief Fund — strongly pledged their solidarity with the new civic body.

Speaker after speaker representing these four organisations appealed to more than 1 500 youths and parents who attended the commemoration service to mark the second anniversary of the clampdown in October 19, 1977 arranged by Wasa at the Roman Catholic Church in Zwide.

The organisations pledged their full backing to the new civic body because it adhered to the aims and objects of Azapo, because it would not negotiate and because it refused to participate in government-created institutions at all levels.

The new body got the support of the bodies because for economic reasons it did not encourage people to negotiate for freehold in locations.

It was explained that freehold was useless to black people because they did not have money to buy land.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of Azapo, called the 99-year lease "amorphous" because no one seemed to understand it.

The 99-year lease was an expensive process and a part of a ruthless exploitation system, he said.

The civic body also received support because it rejected completely autonomous locations.

They were no party to the decision that black people should be encamped in townships of a ghetto nature.

The civic body was congratulated for the stand it had taken against water accounts and rent hikes.

Mr Nkondo said black people were not responsible for their having to live far away from towns.

"It is the Government that has to subsidise the rents and bus fares.

"If you create a problem you must be able to solve it.

"We are not prepared to solve the problems created by the Government."

Azapo's Curtis Nkondo chats with PE Civic Association leader Thozamile Botha at last week's October 19 service.

Two years ago 17 black organisations and two newspapers were banned, dealing a death blow to the black conciousness movement in South Africa. But rising Phoenix-like out of that swoop came the Azanian People's Organisation.

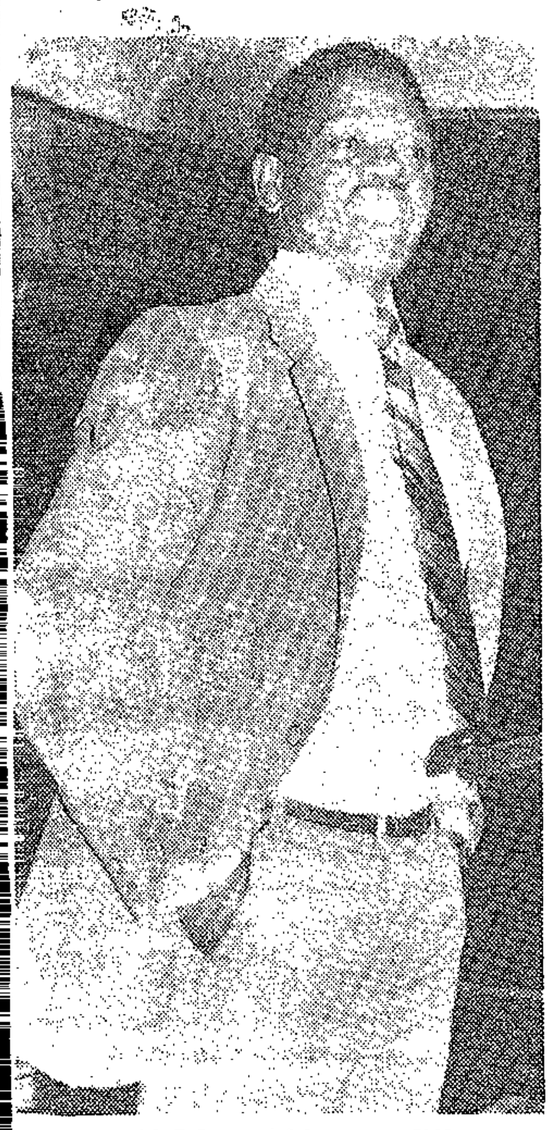
Azapo is led by Mr Curtis Nkondo, 51, a former school principal who led the walkout of 503 high school teachers in protest against Bantu Education. He was later barred from entering school premises and detained under the Internal Security Act for a year. He was again detained two days after being released and held for another two months.

The father of four children, he is now working for an American firm providing additional tuition for black pupils.

He was in East London recently to address a service organised by the Border branch of the Writers' Association of South Africa commemorating the 1977 bannings and was interviewed by MATTHEW MOONIEYA.

k and white

29/10/79 DD 327



MR NICONDO. . . whites are different

field wield tremendous power with their massive privileges.

Is not the way clear for an entirely black union? Are fully fledged black unions not being brought into the whole government-labour field?

If they are allowed as fully fledged black union and are not forced to integrate or persuaded to integrate, I may welcome it.

But there is nobody saying black unions must integrate. They are accepting black unions per se.

But there are those like the garment workers union who want to integrate. There are blacks struggling for integration in these unions.

Why do you object to integrated unions?

I think I have answered you on this type of thing. The problems of blacks in the economy are different from those of whites and there is a major discrepancy between them. There is nothing common between them as workers and blacks must be given a chance to identify their problems.

One of the main aims of Azapo is to bring conscientiousness to the black worker. Do you not see trade unions as a vehicle for this?

I see that as a possibility provided blacks are allowed to form their union without interference or intimidation. They must be allowed to organise themselves to solve their problems.

Trade unions in normal Western countries have quite a bit of clout because they can bargain with the politicians who depend on their vote. Is this the type of situation Azapo foresees?

We do not want to persuade the workers to negotiate. We want to make blacks aware of the discrepancies between the races. We want them to identify the problems by defining the black man as a worker and also to identify the white man as someone different with power and protected by the law. In this context the white man is not a worker.

But is trade unionism essentially not a vehicle to negotiate for a better deal for the worker and also to protect him?

Under normal conditions, yes. But we are not living under normal conditions. In our context it will be an agitating force.

And you see this force as bringing about the aims and objects of Azapo?

Yes. The black worker has to be made aware of the power he wields. He is an integral part of the struggle. Remove that force and the struggle crumbles.

Coming to a field more in your line — education. What did you find essentially wrong with Bantu Education when you led that massive walkout?

I am told I led that walkout but all I did was merely present the facts. Bantu Education is a blunting force. It is designed to blunt the development of the black child. It is not a progressive element at all. You even realise this when some of the Nationalists confess that Bantu Education is inferior. But they have not solved the problem.

But you are on record as saying white education is not the right thing either.

That is correct.

So in the whole South African context there is no proper education?

Yes but when you look at the South African situation you will find the Nationalists have deliberately suppressed the education of blacks and this includes the so-called Coloureds and Indians. White education is designed to indoctrinate the child to believe continuously that he is of a superior race.

How do you correct this situation?

Azapo has a plan. We will ask the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee to do research into educational systems to suggest that will be relevant and suitable for us in the struggle for liberation.

How do you feel about mixed private schools? There have been mumblings about black children casting aside their traditions and having nasty experiences in living in a 8 to 2 pm normal situation and then returning to the black-white reality after school.

Private schools are the best and blacks find themselves with no choice but to accept these private schools as the only places where they can get a fair education. Azapo tries to correct the danger of them losing their traditions.

How do you explain religion as a liberatory tool?

Religion is not only a faith. It must relate to man's being. It must relate to his material circumstances. Religion must therefore be relevant in the struggle for liberation and if it falls outside that ambit, then religion is unacceptable. Azapo accepts all forms of religion — Islam, Buddhism and Christianity. As long as the religion is relevant to the struggle.

What is your opinion of religion becoming an opiate of the people — that old communist line?

It does become an opiate if it is distorted. It becomes an opiate if it does not relate to the struggle.

Do you think religion is distorted in this country?

Highly so. The black man has been persuaded not to worry about the material things and that it will be granted to him in the life hereafter. That is distortion.

The Christian churches have always preached reconciliation. What does Azapo say to reconciliation?

The word reconcile means people coming to an amicable agreement. You cannot reconcile irreconcilable forces. I don't see how you can reconcile Nationalists who stick to apartheid with people who are wanting freedom from that evil.

The word liberation is being bandied about a lot these days. It is even used by government-instituted political vehicles for the different races.

Liberation means being free physically, mentally and psychologically. People working in an oppressive system cannot achieve true liberation.

What are your views on the homelands and independence ?

We reject balkanisation of South Africa. We see independence as merely denying people of their citizenship and providing from 13 per cent of the land cheap pools of labour. The people who work in this system stand in the way of true liberation.

How do you define oppressed people?

Oppressed people are those excluded from the legislative process, those who are economically exploited.

If the Indians and Coloureds accept the new constitutional proposals would they not be part of the legislative process and if they are, will they still be oppressed?

They will, because the ratio is 4;2;1.

What do you feel about them accepting?

It will be a disaster if they do. We have witnessed in our times polarisation between African and Asians in East Africa, for example. The Asians there were persuaded by Nehru to rally to the black cause but they wanted to cling to their passports. But as fate would have it the countries became independent and it was no surprise they suffered.

While considering the outside world do you feel the West has a role to play in the black struggle?

It has no role to play. Western countries won't even use their veto against oppression and exploitation. They look after their investments

What about the UN?

It is merely a glorified debating chamber.

A look at SA scene in blac

29/10/79 DD 327

Two years after the October 19 crackdown and 17 months after Azapo's birth, the same accusation is levelled at your organisation as has been levelled at the black consciousness movements, namely that it is a racist organisation. What is your reply?

One can sometimes understand white concern because when they are excluded from organisations, they always call it racist. They did that with Saso and they will always do it because they fail to understand the issues.

They are an elite group with privileges and are protected by the law. Blacks have no rights such as the vote so there are major differences between the two groups. So a black organisation only becomes relevant to blacks and it would be a luxury for us to accommodate the few whites who realise the black man's plight.

We have nothing against whites. When we have succeeded in educating blacks to understand and appreciate their blackness, to be aware of the power they wield, when we have succeeded in freeing them from their mental and psychological chains, we will invite whites to join us to prepare for constitutional change.

So what must whites do who realise the need for change in this country and want to contribute. You have no place for them in your organisation so what do you suggest they do?

I do not suggest anything. As far as I am concerned whites are the problem and they will just have to organise themselves for the benefit of the country as we are doing. We do not want whites to join our organisation as a luxury or to theorise. Even those who appear dedicated to our cause can never identify completely with us. They live in a different world and never object to their privileges.

But those who realise the wrongs should not worry. We are not going to discriminate and we do not want to drive them into the sea.

Is the problem in South Africa a black-white problem?

It is not a racial problem. It is an economic one. Not that it excludes race. Race is an excuse for economic exploitation.

Can you expand on that because I think the world sees it as a racial problem?

How is it a racial problem? It is not white versus black. It is white exploiting black economically. Race is used as an excuse. The main issues are the economic order and the economic structure.

From the basis of it being an economic problem, I take it your organisation's endeavours will mainly be levelled at the economic field?

That is correct.

You are on record as saying you will not negotiate with Pretoria. You also want to work outside the system. Can you explain this?

We will not negotiate with Pretoria because the government is not prepared to negotiate on certain basic issues. For example they are not prepared to negotiate on an equitable distribution of land or on the sharing of power. They are also not prepared to talk about a national convention. If they are not willing to negotiate on these three basic aspects, then I think it would be foolish and a waste of time talking to Pretoria.

We will work outside the system by concentrating on a base to realise our aims. And that base is the black worker. We merely intend to make him aware of his plight and he will then decide what to do about it. But we do not just want to pounce on people and drive them into a frenzy where they will rise and confront the government because that would be destructive.

Talking about destruction, can you tell me what your view is on violence?

I abhor violence and do not believe it is a solution. But I must point out that the system in this country is breeding violence.

In many quarters in South Africa and overseas, people are talking about change in the country. It is seen as a move away from racialism but your organisation always scoffs at it as being mere concessions and not true change. Can you explain this?

We reject concessions and we are not prepared to accept them because they are merely there to deceive people. They make people believe that they have attained independence, that they have attained freedom. Each of these concessions is really more oppression.

Can you identify any concession which you see as deception?

Take sport. Black sporting bodies were first trapped and deceived into thinking they were playing multiracial sport and that it was a step in the right direction. Then they spoke of multi-national sport and finally non-racial sport. It is physically impossible to play non-racial sport in an apartheid society.

I take it then Azapo follows the Sacos line in sport?

Of course.

How do you answer the charge of mixing politics and sport?

It is a misnomer to isolate any endeavour of human experience. You just cannot talk of sport divorced from politics. Any person who tries that must answer why there are the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act. He must explain why whites have the best sporting facilities. He must also answer why the so-called mixed sport only applies to people who are no longer at school.

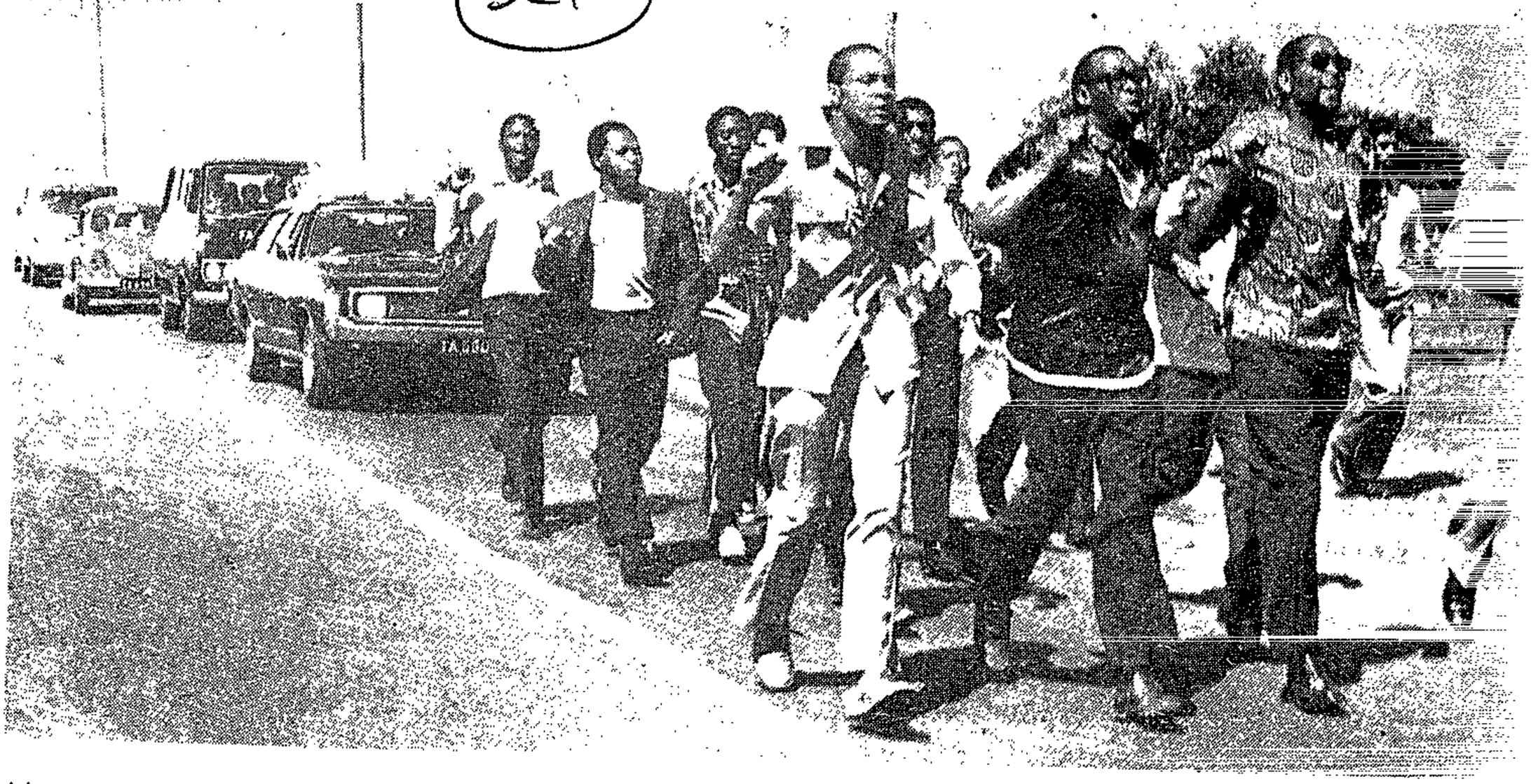
Since the black worker is such an integral cog in your movement, can you tell me what you think of the new labour dispensation?

The labour dispensation, like the Bantustan dispensation and like the new constitutional dispensation, is nothing but a fraud aimed at sidetracking the real issues.

The labour dispensation gives the nod for black trade unions and seeing that the black worker is so important to your cause, do you not see this as a progressive step of benefit to your movement?

I will be happy to see the development of an entirely black trade union movement. The whites in the labour

327



Mourners run in front of the funeral procession to the cemetery for the burial of Mrs Mary Moodley. Picture: THOM.

Martyr is laid to rest

MORE THAN 2 000 people from all parts of the country attended the funeral of former African National Congress (ANC) member, Mrs Mary Moodley, in Actonville, Benoni, yesterday.

By

MC

Mrs Moodley, described as an uncompromising fighter for freedom and justice, died last week of a heart attack.

Speaker after speaker praised her for the unyielding spirit with which she fought relentlessly for the dignity of her people.

At the time of her death she was serving her fourth consecutive banning order. She was first banned in 1963. Her

GENERALLY AC PRACTICE

A

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acq ew plant for R60 000
on 1 May 19.6. ovided at 12½% p.a.
straight line. wance is granted for
tax purposes, wea 0% on the reducing
balance. Tax ra .6 and 42% in 19.7,
and taxable incom 000 and R50 000
respectively, for rs ended 31.12.19.6
and 19.7

1. What is the balan k account in respect
of the plant at 3 ng

a) deferral

b) liabilit

2. Show how the tax sclosed in the
income statement d 31 December 19.7,
assuming

a) deferral

b) liabili

(assume r items causing
timing

3. How will the ans ted by the existence
of an extraordin al of a division of the
company, amounti of which was taxable,
in the 19.7 fina

4. How does the ans if the R70 000 is now a
deductible loss, off against the taxable
income from othe 000? Draw up the
income statement erral method is used.

5. Further to Note t the company has a set
profit before de 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the inco the 19.8 financial year
under a) liabi

b) defer

Assume the tax

Black national body to hold congress

(327)

RDM 29/10/79

Political Reporter

SEVENTEEN months after its formation, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) will hold its inaugural congress near Krugersdorp today.

The meeting comes at a time of renewed affirmation to the black consciousness philosophy by blacks committed to expressing their political ideals outside Government-created institutions.

Azapo, regarded as the foremost national black political movement working "outside the system", was formed in April last year. Less than a week after its formation, leading executive members were detained, while other members around the country were also arrested.

A year ago, the chairman Mr Ishmael Mkhabela and the secretary Mr Lybon Mabasa were banned. Because of their ban, they will not be able to attend the conference.

Other black organisations from around the country supporting the same philosophy have been invited to the two-day Azapo conference, which begins at the St Ansgars conference centre this morning.

The conference comes almost two years after the massive crackdown on black consciousness organisations in October, 1977.

In recent weeks, other black organisations such as the Committee of 10 and the Writers' Association of South Africa have held successful conferences.

Azapo's conference takes on added importance as the Government presses ahead with its homelands policy and the formulation of a new constitution which will make provision for whites, coloureds and Asians.

For some time, black groups working outside Government-created institutions have been seeking to unite in a bid to oppose the Government's policies and to form alternate strategies.

● The chairman of the Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, will address a public meeting hosted by the People's Candidates Party at the Lenasia Civic Centre next Wednesday night. The PCP is a member of the Solidarity Front which is strongly opposed to participation in the first SA Indian Council elections scheduled for next March.

Letter bomb kills former detainee

Lowveld Bureau

BUSHBUCKRIDGE — A violent explosion — allegedly caused by a parcel bomb, rocked the Magistrate's Court building in Bushbuckridge, Eastern Transvaal, yesterday, killing a 30-year-old clerk and causiing extensive damage.

The dead man was Mr P A Chiloane, a former political detainee who spent ten years on Robben Island. He was released in 1974.

The explosion took place shortly after 12.30 pm while the court was in session.

It ripped through the ceiling, blasted out doors and windows, lifted the roof and left a hole 1 m in diameter in the floor of the small office near the entrance.

Confusion reigned, and as everybody rushed to see what had happened three handcuffed prisoners grabbed the opportunity to escape.

First to try to help Mr Chiloane was Sergeant G Beetge who was giving evidence in court.

Mr Chiloane's right hand was blown off and his stomach ripped open. He was taken to the Masana Hospital, but died shortly afterwards.

Mr P J Conradie, a lawyer, was cross-examining a witness when the blast came. He said: "Suddenly there was a deafening explosion. Then I saw window panes shatter and people disperse."

A post office clerk said Mr Chiloane fetched a brownpaper-wrapped parcel shortly before noon yesterday.

The parcel, marked as coming from the Lebowa Secretary for Information, was addressed to Mr Chiloane, the clerk said.

Security police said the parcel was addressed personally to Mr Chiloane and denied it had come from the Secretary for Information.

OLD FAMILIAR RECIPES

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly, separate the rings. Heat a pan; flour, and then coat with flour, and fry melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Grill chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---

Bennett, Ridgeworth

Minister visits Mandela, Breyten

Star 30/10/79

327

Political Correspondent

The Minister of Prisons, Mr le Grange, has visited security captives Nelson Mandela and Breyten Breytenbach during a tour of investigation of the country's prisons.

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria today he had toured all the big prisons to communicate at first hand with prisoners and warders.

He had seen Nelson Mandela on Robben Island and poet Breyten Breytenbach at Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town, and was satisfied that they were being well treated.

There was no question of an early release being considered for Breytenbach.

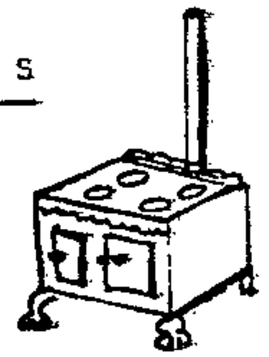
He was writing a literary work. "But I can't tell you what it is about because I didn't read what he had," the Minister said.

His conversations with Breytenbach about two months ago and with Mandela had been about their circumstances as prisoners. Neither had any complaints.

Among the prisons visited by the Minister to orientate himself were the Johannesburg Fort, Baviaanspoort, Sonderwater, Pretoria Central, Modder-B and Leeuwkop.

"Besides the condition of prisoners I was interested in staff circumstances and the climate in which they work. Generally I found circumstances to be satisfactory," he said.

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES



1820 and All That!

NCH PANCAKES - 1902

ggs
ozs butter
ozs sifted flour
2 ozs flour
1/2 pt of new milk

at eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in gar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a ick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted gar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmale between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable any time.

---oOo---

PATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

COLLABORATION: Where is the point of no return?

RDM 31/10/79 327 ~~243~~ ~~101~~ ~~206~~ ~~243~~

(2)

"Our white masters laugh at our fratricidal warfare." — Dr Nthato Motlana.

"I want to emphasize the urgent need for us to bury the hatchet of petty political bickering . . ." — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The dilemma of whether to work within the system or outside it is one which faces many blacks. The views are as varied as they are sincere. Added to that there is another factor to be considered . . . one of time. Deputy Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE examines the problems facing the black leaders.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago the black leader Paul Mosaka wrote in a letter to the now defunct newspaper Bantu World: "The leaders quarrel while the people die." Mosaka was lamenting the state of disunity in the black community.

Letters to newspapers today reflect a similar despair over continuing acrimony and division within black society. A recent writer to the Rand Daily Mail asked: "How myopic and unforgiving can we get?"

Then as now the dispute revolved largely around the controverial issue of "collaboration," a word which was popularised as a term of abuse by the Unity Movement in the 1940s and later taken up by black consciousness cadres in the 1970s.

Most blacks agree that they are born into and live under "the system," if by that is meant the network of segregationist and discriminatory laws which control their lives, as well as exemptions approved by the authorities.

But agreement ends there. At some point, compulsory living within these laws becomes active "collaboration with the system." But different black leaders define the the point at which collaboration begins differently.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, identifies it as acceptance of the "homeland policy," which has as one of its end consequences stripping blacks of South African citizenship.

"If you make yourself an instrutment, however unwilling, in that process, I draw one helluva line."

While shunning co-operation with black politicians working within the framework of the homeland policy, he says: "I can work with, say, a principal who is co-operating with the system by being in a 'Bantu' school because he is improving the quality of education of our children (and not) helping to deprive them of their South African citizenship."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has a different cut-off point. It is not whether a politician occupies a position in a "homeland" legislative assembly but how he uses that position.

Where it is used to thwart moves to "Balkanise" South Africa into mini-states, apartheid is subverted and black emancipation advanced, Chief Buthelezi contends. But, in his view, apartheid is aided by acceptance of independence and its consequence, loss of South African citizenship.

To quote Chief Buthelezi: "Apartheid cannot be brought to its logical conclusion unless the South African Government brings all the so-called homelands to the point where they voluntarily opt for Pretoria-style independence . . . KwaZulu will not become independent Pretoria-style."

It is, he said on an earlier occasion, as nonsensical to conclude that he accepts apartheid because of his position in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as it would be to conclude that Chief Albert Lutuli or Professor Z K Mathews accepted United Party segregation policies because of their positions in the old Native Representative Council.

But if Dr Motlana and Chief Buthelezi have different interpretations as to what constitutes "collaboration," Chief Lucas Mangope, of BophuthaTswana, and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, have a third.

Although President Mangope and President Matanzima are seen as "collaborators" from the perspective of Dr Motlana and Chief Buthelezi, both would repudiate the label.

Judging from the speeches which they made at their respective independence ceremonies, both Chief Mangope and Chief Matanzima justify independence as a lever or powerbase from which to mount pressures for further change in South Africa.

Neither politician has completely closed the door to forging some form of confederal or even federal link with South Africa, provided South Africa purges itself of racist laws. In the interim they will make non-racialism a reality in their states.

To quote a speech made last year by President Mangope during his visit to Transkei: "I have never believed it to be in the interest of my people to embrace the rigid concept of "complete sovereign independence" in the sense of a total and final act of cutting ourselves off from South Africa . . . In the ultimate analysis we still are, and we will still remain, South Africans."

If, however, these different perspectives complicate the issue, they are but the start to a question of labyrinthian complexity.

Documents produced by the prosecution in the trial for sedition of 11 members of the now banned Soweto Student Representative Council reflect a radical black perspective that failure to to boycott Bantu Education schools constituted another form of "collaboration" during the period 1976-77.

The return to school of Soweto students since then introduces a new element, *time*, into the debate: what is collaborationist today may not be so tomorrow or the next day, depending on the prevailing political situation.

Another complicating factor is the position of, say, black clerks who help administer influx control laws, black policemen who help enforce "racist" laws and black prison warders who help staff prisons whose main inmates are people who have fallen foul of the hated "dompas" laws.

If a hardline stand is taken and these people are labelled "collaborators," what of the clerk who helps someone acquire a much-needed document, the policman who turns a blind-eye to people who break "racist" laws without neglecting his duty against geniune criminals.

The situation is likely to become more rather than less complicated as the interests of or the warder who helps the pass law prisoner?

Government and business converge increasingly — as they are almost certain to do as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, presses ahead with his policy of minimising the role of Government in business while seeking the assistance of businessmen for his constellation of states.

What of blacks who hold positions in companies actively "collaborating" with Mr Botha? Do they become collaborators once removed but collaborators nevertheless? Reflection on the situation would seem to suggest that it should depend on what action is taken within any given situation.

Black journalists seems to have shown the way. In terms of black consciousness thinking, the established Press is white-owned and white-controlled. But in some newspapers black journalists, through their union, have succeeded in switching the emphasis away from sex and crime to fundamental and "relevant" political issues.

While black activists applaud the way in which these journalists have resisted "co-option by the system" and used the "white Press" to help politicise the black community, the same activists seem reluctant to concede that the same "subversion of the system" can be achieved by politcians working within the system.

Steve Biko, the founder of black consciousness, articulated the view that it was futile to seek to subvert the system when he wrote of homeland leaders: "It may . . . be true that they are extremely dedicated to the upliftment of black people . . . But if you want to fight your enemy you do not accept from him the unloaded of his two guns and then challenge him to a duel."

Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Minister of KaNgwane, reflects a different view when he says: "I found myself in the system. It was not a question of entering it. There was no choice . . . the system engulfs the people and they expect you to speak for them."

His Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr David Lukhele, says: "Not all people operating are operating within the system for the sake of collaborating with the Nationalist Party. They are using the platform to articulate (black views) and gain access to millions of blacks who are exposed to Nationalist propaganda through the Press and radio."

The nuances and shifts in the collaborationist debate have not been fully explored, but it should be clear that it is not subject to simple political diagnosis and remedy.

In the end each black man has to make an existential choice for himself in the knowledge that there will be fellow blacks who will criticise it. Hopefully it will be less acrimonious that it has in the past weeks.

EVISION)

F

.05
,42
,22
,45
,27
,93
,61
2593

INSIDE MAIL

Death penalty is the final abuse of power

The death penalty is not always handed down by the courts. Amnesty International have compiled a report on execution, the methods used and the deterent effect.

EDOUARD SAVAN reports

MORE than 7 500 people are known to have been sentenced to death throughout the world during the last ten years.

More than 5 000 are known to have been victims of political killings during the same period.

This is the international "body count" that emerges from a detailed 206-page Amnesty International report, The Death Penalty, published last week. The report examines the laws and methods by which people can be put to death in 134 countries.

More than 2 000 of the death sentences recorded in the Amnesty International report were handed down in political cases or cases with clear political overtones. In the remaining cases the sentence was passed against people convicted of violent crimes or sexual and economic offences.

In many instances the executions and killings took place secretly or in countries that were closed to independent observers. The full count of victims — especially of those killed for political reasons — is therefore, according to Amnesty International, likely to be much higher.

Mass killings and "disappearances" are alleged to have taken place in Argentina (up to 15 000 reported missing), Equatorial Guinea (an estimated one out of every 500 citizens killed under the Macias Nguema government, most without charge or trial), Ethiopia (up to 30 000 killings reported), Guatemala (up to 20 000 killings reported), Kampuchea (at least 200 000 people reported killed under the Pol Pot government, possibly far more), Uganda (between 50 000 and 300 000 reported killed under the Idi Amin government).

Together with such "extrajudicial" killings, executions carried out after court sentencing are now taking place almost every day in countries around the world. In those nations where the judicial death penalty is in force for political crimes, the offences for which it may be imposed are frequently defined in such a way that virtually any activity ping and raping a woman were stoned to death, the traditional punishment in such cases under religious laws applied in the country.

Martin Ennals, Secretary General of Amnesty International, asserts that the death penalty in all its forms — whether it is imposed in political or criminal cases or whether it is carried out by the state or by illegal killers — is one of the most extreme violations of fundamental human rights.

"Every execution, whether it takes place on the gallows or in the street, whether it results from a decision taken publicly by a court or clandestinely by conspirators, is an irreversible and totally unacceptable abuse of power," says Ennals.

"As a judicial punishment," he argues "the death penalty is unequal, unjust and irreversible. Historically the principal victims have almost everywhere been the poor, the members of minorities and oppressed groups within the population."

His assessment is reminiscent of the words of a former state governor in the United States: "During my experience as Governor of Ohio, I found the men on Death Row had one thing in common: they were penniless . . . the fact that they had no money was a principal factor in their being condemned to death."

Only 18 countries throughout the world have so far abolished the judicial death penalty for all offences. The 18 are: Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

nals or those planning acts of political violence.

Just over a hundred years ago, public executions in England were abolished, largely because of the evidence before a Royal commission of 1886 which indicated that of 167 people who had been under sentence of death in one town over a number of years, 164 had themselves witnessed a public execution.

One man in England who is convinced that executions do not deter crime is Albert Pierrepoint who, from 1931 to 1956, served his country as official executioner.

In his autobiography Pierrepoint concludes: "During my 25 years as an executioner, I believed with all my heart that I was carrying out a public duty. I conducted each execution with great care and a clear conscience. I never allowed myself to get involved with the death penalty controversy. I now sincerely hope that no man is ever called upon to carry out another execution in my country . . . I do not now believe that any one of the hundreds of executions I carried out has in any way acted as a deterrent against future murder. Capital punishment, in my view, achieved nothing except revenge."

According to Amnesty International, comparisons of crime rates in different countries that have retained or abolished the death penalty do not indicate that the threat of execution has been effective in preventing capital crime. Studies on the death penalty indicate that changes in crime rates depend on many factors apart from the existence or use of the death penalty. The fear of death, in itself, does not appear to prevent individuals from committing capital crimes.

The Amnesty International report points out, however, that the death penalty is increasingly taking the form of unexplained disappearances, extrajudicial executions and political murders. Ironically in countries such as Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay which have totally abolished the death penalty, political murders have

327

3/10/79

RDM

ment policy becomes a capital offence.

In a variety of countries large numbers of executions have followed changes of government or acts of political violence during the years covered by the Amnesty International report.

In Iraq, where summary executions are often carried out, 34 people were executed in July 1973, the day after their trial for their part in an attempted coup. Six years later, in August 1979, world attention again focused on Iraq as a wave of summary executions swept the country and a further 21 alleged conspirators were put to death after closed trials.

In Nigeria, 37 people were executed in March and May 1976 following the assassination of Brigadier Myrtala, the country's Head of State.

In Sudan 98 people were executed in August 1976, after an abortive coup against the government of President Jaafar Nimeiri.

In Iran, by April, 1979, alone, more than 300 former military officers, ministers and members of the administration of the Shah had been sent before firing squads after trials by revolutionary courts, most meeting in secret. Under the Shah, Amnesty International believed that the total number of political executions in Iran since the beginning of 1972 had probably been considerably in excess of 300

Non-violent political dissent has also been punished with execution.

In the People's Republic of China a political prisoner accused of writing and distributing a "counter-revolutionary" leaflet was sentenced to death in February 1978 by a provincial High People's court. He was executed immediately after sentence was passed.

The methods by which countries put their victims to death vary from the guillotine in France to the electric chair and gas chamber in the United States of America, to hanging in South Africa, to the firing squad in Ghana and Syria.

Public executions are not uncommon. Persons sentenced to death in Nigeria by the Lagos Armed Robbery Tribunal are tied to empty steel drums and shot by firing squad on Bar Beach.

Public beheading is practised in Saudi Arabia as is stoning to death. In March 1977 three married men who had confessed to kidnap-

tain the death penalty for crimes committed in time of war. In seven countries which have the death penalty on the statute books, successive governments have been abolitionist in practice.

The increasing use of the death penalty against real or suspected political opponents as well as for criminal offenders, has prompted several international organizations to campaign for universal and total abolition of this punishment and for action to stop murders committed or acquiesced by government.

In December 1977, in an effort to step up world efforts to abolish the death penalty, Amnesty International convened an international conference in Stockholm attended by more than 200 delegates from 50 countries. The "Declaration of Stockholm" which resulted marked the beginning of concerted work on an international scale for the repudiation of the death penalty in all its forms.

In the case of the judicial death penalty, the conference concluded it had never been shown to have a special deterrent effect — either to would-be crimi-

Amnesty International estimates that the total of those who have died in Guatemala between 1966 and 1976 at the hands of official "death squads" could be as high as 20 000

In Uganda, under the government of former president Idi Amin, the "hammer" method was frequently used to kill political prisoners. The prisoners — invariably uncharged and untried — were lined up, the second man in line ordered to smash the skull of the first man's head with a hammer or axe handle, the second prisoner was then killed in the same way by the third, until the whole line was dead, the last survivor being shot by a soldier supervising the killings.

Perhaps the highest known rate of extrajudicial killings to have been inflicted upon a nation by its leaders during the decade is to be found in Equatorial Guinea under the government of Macias Nguema. One out of every 500 citizens (out of a total population of only 300 000) is known to have been executed in the past ten years.

UNIVERSITY OF CA TOWN
(W.TH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUT CAN OLLEGE)

TELEGRAMS
"UNIVERSITY RONDEBOSCH"
TELEPHONE 69-4351

POSTAL ADDRESS
UNIVERSITY PRIVATE BAG
RONDEBOSCH 7700

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES LOVER ALK - RONDEBOSCH

DC
HOM

Dear

We hav u that University
Senate g:

our

Witness says Dunn fainted

his ac un
by a second w
identified only a
working at a caf
which the em
She stopp
ed men su
from th
basse

the waitre
Rina said the ch
appeared to think
elaborate practic

ende
ising
nis car

327 -

1/11/79

31 - 12 . 79

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the ... of the programmes whic... ent Nevertheless, there... ysis be resolved without... the benefits which have... er. process, these two...

A very large propor... than this. Any fu... benefits of differe...

2.4 An Informal ...

The following metho... described by John B... students in Thailan... where no numerical ... discussion, to draw...

Potential health prc... one to four pluses)

Diagram 1: A metho...

Problem	Pr...	...	...	...
Large & poorly spaced families				
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care				
Malnutrition				
Need for medical care				
Specific diseases:				
V.D.				
Dental problems				
TB				
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++

* Added to test scoring method

Prof: SA worst rights violator

From TONY RIDER

WASHINGTON — South Africa was accused before a congressional hearing here yesterday of being the worst human rights violator in Africa.

The charge was made by the Co-ordinating Council for International Issues through its vice-president, Prof Warren Weinstein.

He gave evidence to a joint hearing held by the House of Representatives Africa and International Organisations Sub-committees.

But another organisation, Freedom House did not include South Africa in the 11 worst human rights violators.

Mr Raymond Gastil, director of Freedom House's comparative survey of freedom, said that for several reasons South Africa was not considered to be as serious a violator as many of the 11 countries listed such as the Congo, Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Somalia.

The reasons included the fact that political rights were given to the whites, and other communities — black, Indian and Coloured — were allowed "a limited degree of political power."

Mr Gastil said, too, that black demonstrations and speeches against the system did occur, often peacefully.

Prof Weinstein said the three top candidates for the role of worst human rights violator — Equatorial Guinea, Uganda and the Central African Republic — were now off the list after the removal of their dictator leaders.

For that reason he now judged South Africa the worst offender.

He said the situation was also bad in Zaire, Guinea and Malawi, but the violations in those countries had never been as organised and on the scale of those in South Africa.

The violations in South Africa were in economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights.

"The fact that these rights are allowed for part of the population, as part of a system based on skin pigment, cannot blind one to the fact that this is part of the discrimination and violence which has deep roots in South Africa."

He added: "Treatment of political prisoners in South Africa is frightening, and the exploitation of non-whites defies every United Nations, Unesco and International Labour Organisation declaration and convention touching on human rights."

Prof Weinstein recorded that he found on his travels in Africa a growing awareness of human rights, and also continued amazement at why none of the human rights reports by the United States State Department mentioned South Africa.

340 327

PE black civic body gets off the ground

A PORT ELIZABETH man who resigned his job with Ford Motor Company this week, after he had been presented with the choice of keeping his job or continuing to serve on the city's black Civic Association, gained a new job — full time chairman of the association.

Mr Thomazile Botha said he was called to his superintendent's office and told his work was suffering and he was given the choice of keeping his job or resigning from the association.

"It was Hobson's choice. I cannot leave my people at this time," said Mr Botha.

A Ford spokesman yesterday confirmed that Mr Botha had resigned. He said the decision to confront Mr Botha with the ultimatum was not political but based on his frequent absence from work in the past weeks.

At Tuesday night's inaugural meeting of the association, a motion that Mr Botha be employed full time by the organisation was passed unanimously.

Thousands of people turned up at the meeting to show support for the body.

Public mobilisation of the body began three weeks ago with the formation of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Association. Mr Botha was then chosen as part time chairman.

On Tuesday Mr Botha announced a name change to Black Civic Organisation.

He said its aims were:

- To fight for equal rights, civic rights for all people in Port Elizabeth.
- To oppose all discriminatory legislation enacted by the Government and local authorities.
- To seek participation in decision making on all matters affecting South Africans.

The meeting adopted a motion supporting churches which are reluctant to sign East Cape Administration Board leases that place restriction on the use of church sites.

It decided to refuse membership to Government employees and members of Urban Boards and Community Councils.

The chief of Port Elizabeth security police, Col G Fischer yesterday denied reports that members of the organisation had been questioned by his department. He said they had merely been warned to stay within the terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act as it affected open air rallies.

ory of World Population (esp. Ch.6)
evolution
ial Nation
evolution
ial Nation
ets (esp. Ch.IV)
of Europe (esp. Ch.XI)
of Europe (esp. Ch.XXI)
nt of the N. Atlantic Community
(esp. Ch.XIV)
pulation History (esp. pp.346-351)

volution
ial Nation
olution
ial Nation
lustrial Revolution in England
dustrial Revolution
re
of Europe (esp. Ch.XI)
of Europe (esp. Ch. XXI)
ment of the N. Atlantic Community
(esp. Ch.XIV)
m Adam Smith to the Present Day
chets (esp. Ch.IV)
evelopment of Capitalism (esp. Ch.VII, Part I)

volution and Economic Growth
conomic Society (Ch. V)
commercial Revolutions

evolution
rial Revolution
rial Nation
ndustrial Revolution
dustrial Revolution in England
ire
levolution and Economic Growth
ment of the North Atlantic Community
and 14 all have sections on capital)
ods (Ch. XIV)
conomic Society (Ch. V)
evelopment of Capitalism (Ch. V)

Azapo: 'Solidarity with Ford workers'

(327) ~~240~~ ~~192~~ 2/11/7 Post

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday pledged its solidarity with the workers at the Ford Company in Port Elizabeth.

A statement released by Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the organisation, condemns "the paternalistic and collaborating stunts of the company".

The statement says: "The Ford management action towards Mr Thozamile Botha of forcing him to choose between his job and his involvement in the community proves that foreign investors are only interested in maintaining the status quo of the country and flout at any move towards self-determination, self-reliance and self-enhancement by the black worker.

"To them the maintenance of the status quo is synonymous to the maintenance, enhancement and protection of their profits and investments in the country.

CHAINS

"Azapo condemns paternalistic and collaborating stunts of the Ford company. To Mr Botha's co-workers, Azapo commends their pledge of solidarity with him. It is only through such united, concerted and undissenting action that we as blacks can destroy the chains that oppress us.

"Azapo pledges its support and solidarity with the Ford workers and urges them to keep strong."

Letters to the Editor

2/11/79. Int (327)

AZAPO IS CLEAR

SIR — I would like to congratulate Mr Curtis Nkondo and Azapo as a whole. The blueprint of this organisation is crystal-clear and without any morsel of ambiguity. NO NEGOTIATIONS.

After all, how on earth can you expect an authentic black leader to negotiate with the Government.

The Government has virtually banned all the people who propounded for a peaceful change in this country. Now with whom do they expect to negotiate? I am convinced too that the whites will not be prepared to negotiate if such negotiations will bring about an alteration to the status quo. If a puppet negotiates with them over the independence of a homeland, they'll pat him on the shoulder.

Those who advocate for "One Azania, One Nation" are said to be inspired by communists. I recently heard Dr Piet Koornhof — the so-called liberal — talking of "Communist inspired terrorism." Does communism mean liberation? People are inspired by a desire to be free. The word communism is only used to give the Yanks and the Britons an erronous image of our consciousness movements — to alienate their sympathy from the struggle in this country.

If my memory still serves me well, Dr Koornhof — in his Washington speech, told the Yanks that apartheid was dead. There was veritably no need for us blacks to rejoice over such nonsensical echoes.

He was only making a desperate endeavour to embellish the image of the National Party. What has he done hitherto? What measures has he taken to extricate or at least nibble at apartheid? To whose department and to whom should these unreasonable forced removals be ascribed? Surely we're being placated. The Washington speech was a sort of political bally-hoo.

If we do negotiate, then our leaders should stop nibbling at this regime, but should see to it that the status quo is changed altogether. We should stop racking our brains over things like the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

GABRIEL

Tembisa.

(327)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 173] PRETORIA, 2 NOVEMBER 1979 [No. 6719

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2517 2 November 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.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2517 2 November 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/8/107	*Backstage Sex (Backstairs Series)*	Willis Randolph	(a)
P79/8/111	*French Orgasm, The*	Nick Reynolds	(a)
P79/9/47	*Peace Courier*—Vol 10, August 1979	World Peace Council, Helsinki, Finland	(e)
P79/9/64	*Azanian Peoples Organisation—"Ma-Afrika... September 1977"* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/66	*Ikwezi*—No 7, December 1977; No 8, March 1978; No 9, June 1978; No 10, Double Issue October-December 1978; No 11, March 1979	Ikwezi, England	(e)
P79/9/69	*Salute the 2nd Consultative Conference of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania' (PAC in Perspective Series No 4)*	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), New York	(e)
P79/9/71	*Theory and Practice of the Revolution, The*	The "8 Nëntori" Publishing House, Tirana	(e)
P79/9/72	*Ideas of the October Revolution are Defended and Carried Forward in Struggle Against Modern Revisionism, The*	Kysni Kapo	(e)
P79/9/73	*Socialist Albania will never Budge from its Revolutionary Positions*	Mehmet Shehu	(e)
P79/9/75	*Zimbabwe News*—Vol 10, No 2, May-June 1978	Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Republic of Mozambique	(e)
P79/9/85	*Statement of the National Executive Committee of the ANC on Some Questions of the Unity of the Patriotic Forces of South Africa* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	National Executive Committee of the African National Congress	(e)
P79/9/89	*Jana Shakti*—No 8, Aug-Sept 1979	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/93	*Playgirl Advisor*—Vol II, No 7, July 1977	Playgirl Advisor Inc., Los Angeles	(a)
P79/9/108	*Memorial Service for Bantu Steve Biko* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Unknown	(e)
P79/9/113	*Camera 35*—Vol 24, No 9, September 1979	U.E.M. Publishing Inc., New York	(a)
P79/9/142	*September 12: Steve Biko Day* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	SAIP, Geneva, Switzerland	(d)+(e)
P79/9/173	*Reflections on the Black Conciousness Movement and the South African Revolution*	Selby Semela, Sam Thompson and Norman Abraham	(e)
P79/10/1	*Emprisonnement Politique en Afrique du Sud*	Amnesty International Publications, London	(e)

No. 2515 2 November 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. 2515 2 November 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 No. P79/68

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/9/112.....	*In Praise of Younger Men*.....	Sandy Fawkes.....	(a)
P79/9/178.....	*Distant Stations*.....	Jonathan Schwartz.....	(a)
P79/10/2.....	*Freddy Hill in Las Vegas*.....	Patrick Skene Catling.....	(a)
P79/10/50.....	*Letter to Farzanah*.....	Omar Badsha.....	(e)
P79/10/75.....	*Spoeg*—No 3, 1979.....	Fine Arts Student Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(a)+(e)
P79/10/78.....	*Namibia Review*.....	Namibia Study Group of the Student African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P79/10/83.....	*Ecunews* Bulletin—No 31/1979, October 5, 1979	Ecumenical News Service of the S.A.C.C., Braamfontein	(e)
P79/10/87.....	*June* 16 *Lives oa Phila Uyaphila*—Vol 1, Issue No 1	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/10/87.....	*June* 16 *Lives oa Phila Uyaphila*—Vol 1, Issue No 2	Unknown.....	(c), (d)+(e)
P79/10/87.....	*Solidarity Message in Commemoration of June* 16—1979, A	Unknown.....	(e)
P79/10/114.....	*Soweto Roots of Revolt*.....	SAIP, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
P79/10/131.....	*Dome*—No 6, October 1979.....	University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)
P79/10/133.....	*Nux*—No 11, October 1979.....	SRC, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg....	(e)
P79/10/51.....	*Unite*—Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979....	Communist Party USA/ML., Chicago.....	(e)
P79/9/36.....	*Siege of Dragonard Hill, The*.....	Rupert Gilchrist.....	(a)
P79/10/79.....	*MS*—Vol V. No 5, November 1976.....	Ms Magazine Corp., New York.....	(a)
P79/10/125.....	*Muslim News*—Vol 19, No 19, Friday October 19, 1979	Muslim News Publications, Athlone.....	(d)+(e)
P79/10/113.....	*Unesco Features*—No. 745 (1979).....	U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris.....	(e)

No. 2516 2 November 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. 2516 2 November 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)
P79/10/51.....	*Unite!*—Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979....	Communist Party USA/ML., Chicago.....	(e)

No. 2518 2 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2452 of 26 October 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6714 of 26 October 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/9/101:

No. 2518 2 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2452 van 26 Oktober 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6714 van 26 Oktober 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/9/101 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/9/101.....	*Mixed Busses* (Pamphlet/Pamflet).....	Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (A.A.B.) Bellville.....	(d)

No. 2519 2 November 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 31 October 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 30 October 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. 2519 2 November 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 31 Oktober 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 30 Oktober 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/143.....	*Sun Magazine*—September 1979.....	Transo Press (Pty) Ltd, Roodepoort.

No. 2520 2 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

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

(b) set aside the decision by a committee referred to in section 4 of the Act, that the publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a).

In Government Notice 1442 of 29 June 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6550 of 29 June 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/3/201.

No. 2520 2 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

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

(b) die beslissing deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) tersyde gestel.

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1442 van 29 Junie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6550 van 29 Junie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/3/201 deur die volgende inskrywing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/3/201.....	*Saviour, The*.....	Marvin Werlin & Mark Werlin.

No. 2521 2 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2521 2 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Puplikasies 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 publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van genoemde artikel 47 (2) ongewens is nie, ter syde gestel:

LIST/LYS P79/69

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/4/6.....	*Manipulators, The*.....	Gloria Vitanza Basile.....	(a)

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974. University of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Research Report No. 46, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of [illegible] Causes of Death. Manual [illegible]

3/11/79

Ex-Nazi linked with Odal Clan

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Right-wing Odal Clan, which is to be investigated by the Security Police, is financed by the Anglo-Afrikaner Bond, an organisation run by an ex-member of the Hitler Youth, Mr Rudolph Schmidt.

The 58-year-old Mr Schmidt and his daughter Kirsten, a clan committee member, were yesterday traced to their home in Bothasig.

Mr Schmidt freely admitted to having been a member of the Hitler Youth, which he joined "because I wanted to, not because I had to".

"And what's wrong with that?" he asked.

Mr Schmidt said the Anglo-Afrikaner Bond and the Odal Clan, which he regards as the "youth wing" of the bond, stand for "white domination and racial purity".

He said he believed "one is not allowed to be white in this country anymore. You have to be against your own people now".

Mr Schmidt declined to elaborate further on his ideas.

His daughter Kirsten, 18, wrote her matric at the J G Meiring High School in Goodwood this month, and was one of the six Odal committee members at the school.

She told a newspaper last year that the organisation worked to promote the idea of white domination at schools, mainly during breaks.

Yesterday she declined to be interviewed, saying Odal did not need the publicity.

Ships, air .....

3/11/79 DD 327 629 37 103

anskei bannings

Tutu says bans illegal

JOHANNESBURG — The banning of 34 organisations by President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei was "not only illegal, but also abhorrent to the world community," the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here last night.

In a statement reacting to the bannings, which included the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu said:

"The South African Council of Churches, noting that the Government of the Republic of Transkei has not been recognised by any government outside South Africa, considers its actions against 34 organisations to be not only illegal, but also abhorrent to the world community.

"The council is deeply concerned about the effects that this action will have on the countless individuals who have been [illegible] served by the

UMTATA — Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima has banned 34 political, religious and journalistic organisations, of which only 12 are known to be banned in South Africa.

Included in the ban are the South African Society of Journalists, the South African Council of Churches, KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, Swapo, Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council and a movement not known to exist as an organisation — the Black Power Movement.

The bannings appeared yesterday in a special Government Gazette signed on Monday by the President and endorsed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka.

The organisations declared unlawful in terms of section 26 of the Public Security Act of 1977 also include:

The African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the South African Students' Organisation, the South African Communist Party, the Marxist Front, the Black People's Convention, the Institute for Black Studies, the Azanian Liberation Movement, the Black Community Programme, Young Christian Workers, the Union of Black Journalists, the Students'

From PETER HONEY

Christian Movement, the Maluti Lesotho Organisation, Human Rights Committee of South Africa, Zambian Economic Co-operation, the Unity Movement of South Africa, the South African Council of Churches' Dependants' Conference, Independent Churches of South Africa, the South West African Foundation, the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, the World Council of Churches, the Black Parents' Organisation, the Christian Institute of Southern Africa, the South African Students' Movement, the Zimele Trust Fund, the Azanian People's Organisation and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The move has surprised observers who thought the bannings were intended as confirmation of Transkei's commitment to closer ties with South Africa.

The inclusion of organisations such as the Zambian Economic Co-operation and the Marxist Front, which, if they exist at all, certainly are unknown in Transkei, has led observers to speculate that the move is symbolic, and designed to re-assert Transkei's independence.

Transkei's Security Chief, Col Martin Ngceba, said yesterday: "We want our own organisations in Transkei. None of those which have been banned originated here.

"We are cleaning our house to start afresh."

His view is shared by at least one high-ranking government official, who said yesterday: "If we can survive this, then we are all right for the future." — DDR.

Comment and reaction bannings is on page 7

34 Tr

... have come through such bodies as the World Council of Churches and the SACC, and expresses its deep regret that the programme of community development and relief will no longer be allowed to render the human assistance on which so many people were dependent." — SAPA.

processes is essentia:
the more discriminatir

The results of progran
the mere procedure doe
be made. Their poter
of the value of expend

2.2 Programme Evaluat

Methods of evaluation
where the conclusions
processes which presen
precise methods, most
in advance. Some pol
analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expend

Basically, one is loo
logical axiom, basic t
mately the same value
social benefit from th
that on another, one c
programme and increasi
a breakdown of the bud
may be compared with o
on these things. Our
fits of expenditure un
analysis seeks to form
that expenditure on pr
expenditure on health,
of provision warrant a

Unfortunately, such in
congruities which are
used. The optimum le
from the point of view
the wide variation in l

Sun Express 4/11/79

Let's know where you stand — in Black and White

(327)

NADERE KENNIS JAMES McCLURG reviews the Afrikaans Press

THE whole community — "and not least our media, our newspapers and our editors" — were going to be sharply tested for their political courage, said the editor of Beeld, Mr Ton Vosloo, in an exceptionally outspoken leader page article on the long-range outlook for South Africa.

What, he asked, was the comment of the various writers on the decision of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk Synod in South West Africa that predikants should not solemnise mixed marriages?

Were they, in the hackneyed English phrase, going to "stand up and be counted" or were they going to duck and let it pass?

Only a blind man, said Mr Vosloo, would not feel or know that the underlying cause of the National Party's losses in recent by-elections was that, in seeking necessary change, the Government had tampered with old, settled notions, customs, laws and traditions.

The exalted concept of a strategy for survival was probably over the head of the ordinary man in the street facing day-to-day financial problems.

But, in addition to these problems, we would all have to swallow the further bitter pill that our style of life could not be maintained in future at its present level. Gradually the gap in living standards between Whites and the rising middle class on the other side of the colour line would have to narrow.

In a final burst of frankness Mr Vosloo warned that an unfolding pattern of amelioration would not lessen the political demands of the Blacks. These would grow and become more intense, demanding even more political courage and daring from white leaders.

□ □ □

"EDENVALE will stay Nat" ran the hopeful headline in Die Transvaler, reflecting the views of two of the NP's senior helpers in the electoral struggle.

Editorial comment, though, struck a less optimistic note. "The PFP seems to believe, not without reason, that it has the advantage," observed Die Transvaler sombrely.

The newspaper urged voters who intended voting for the PFP to take another look at National Party policy. They should preferably judge that policy not in relation to the present situation but on its "incontestable potential to develop into a dispensation that could be acceptable to most people in this country".

□ □ □

IF OPINIONS gathered by Piet Roodt of Die Vaderland are any guide, South Africa's dual capital system will be among the casualties of the new constitutional and administrative order being worked out on Government level.

Mr D Marais, lecturer in public administration at the University of South Africa, advocated a single capital as the seat of both the legis-

* Added to test scoring method

	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
++	+++	++	96
+	++	+++	48
+++	++	++	36
+	++++	++	32
++	++	++	16
++	++	++	16
+++	+++	++	54
+	+	-	0
++	+++	++++	0

the choice of priorities has been
It has been used by medical and nursing
its advantages is that it can be used
ble. It, therefore, lends itself to
ence of a group of people.

ting Objectives

verity

health problems

:st listed, and then given a score (from
f four headings:

This opinion, said Roodt, was widely shared. On the question of the siting of the capital, he pointed out that Pretoria's municipal authorities had long reserved an area suitable for new parliamentary buildings.

It also appeared to be widely accepted that the Provincial Councils would not survive. In some political circles, the five new Cabinet committees were seen as possibly foreshadowing "depoliticised" departments in a new dispensation, Roodt reported.

□ □ □

THE selection of music played by the band of the 3rd South African Infantry Regiment at the recent opening of the Western Transvaal Administration Board's new headquarters must have raised an eyebrow or two.

According to Beeld columnist Lood, the arrival on the platform of the main speaker, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, was heralded by a spirited rendering of that old bar ditty: "How the hell can we believe you?"

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

Polisie is gereed vir terroriste se planne

Rapport 4/11/79

327

251

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

POLISIEKANTORE in swart woongebiede oor die hele land is op 'n gereedheidsgrondslag geplaas ná Vrydag se terroriste-aanval in Soweto, sê mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie.

RAPPORT het uit betroubare bronne verneem dat die polisie sowat 'n maand gelede inligting ontvang het wat daarop dui dat sg. „selfmoordbendes", bestaande uit terroriste wat Suid-Afrika hoofsaaklik vanuit Botswana binnesypel, hul aanvalle op polisiekantore gaan konsentreer.

Mnr. Le Grange wou nie hierop kommentaar lewer nie, maar hy het gewaarsku dat die polisie meedoënlose metodes toepas teen mense wat so teen ons optree, uit en klaar."

Spesiale nuwe maatreëls word getref om polisielewens en polisiekantore teen terroriste-aanvalle te beskerm.

Twee polisiemanne het gesterf in Vrydag se aanval op die Orlando-polisiekantoor in Soweto. Russiese AK 47-masjiengewere en handgranate is gebruik. Dis die tweede aanval op 'n polisiekantoor in Soweto vanjaar.

Oor wat Suid-Afrika binne die volgende paar maande te wagte kan wees, praat mnr. Le Grange so: „Ek wil nie te kenne gee dat enige soortgelyke voorvalle binnekort gaan plaasvind nie.

„Ek wil ook nie Suid-Afrika onrustig maak deur te sê ons kan dit te wagte wees nie. Al wat ek sê is die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie is bewus van ons vyande se planne.

„Ons tref die nodige voorsorgsmaatreëls en ons het die posisie in Soweto onder beheer. Die inwoners van Soweto en ander swart gebiede hoef nie bekommerd te wees oor die toestand nie."

Mnr. Le Grange, genl. Mike Geldenhuys, Kommissaris van Polisie, genl. H. V. Verster, hoof van die teen-insurgensieafdeling, en ander senior polisie-offisiere was Vrydagoggend vroeg in Soweto.

„Ons het samesprekinge gevoer oor watter verdere maatreëls getref kan word om ons manne se lewens en eiendom te beveilig. Verdere daadwerklike stappe in dié verband sal onmiddellik gedoen word."

Mnr. Le Grange sê die moreel van swart en wit polisie is steeds baie hoog en dié soort voorvalle sal geensins die moreel van die polisie ondermyn nie.

„Enigiemand in Suid-Afrika wat enige poging aanwend om deur woord of daad die moreel van ons polisie of veiligheidsmense te ondermyn, speel regstreeks in die hande van ons land se vyande en hulle moet die verantwoordelikheid van hul optrede aanvaar.

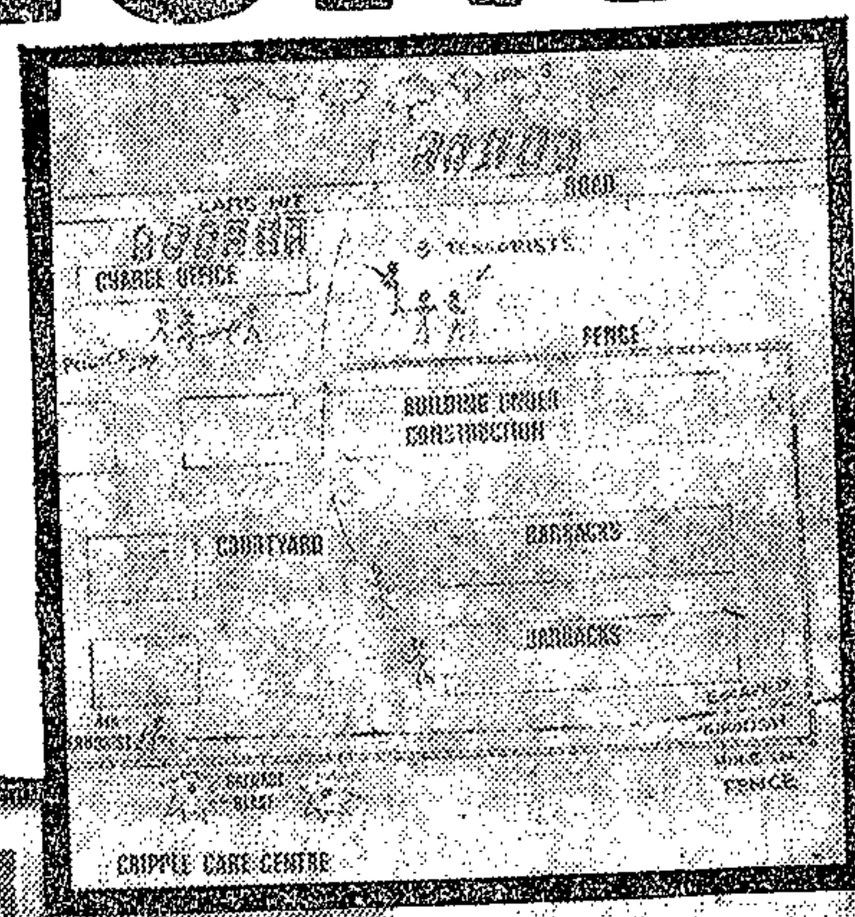
* VERVOLG OP BL. 10 *

E, NOVEMBER 4, 1979 Sun. Tribune

327 ~~251~~ ~~345~~

MANHUNT!

Big Soweto swoop after terror attack



Police search for clues after the Orlando terror attack The sketch shows how the terrorists attacked the police station and how they made their escape

EVERY policeman in South Africa was on the alert this weekend as a huge manhunt for the gang of terrorists who attacked the Orlando police station in Soweto on Friday—killing two policemen — swung into operation.

Brigadier Karel Visser, Divisional CI Officer for Soweto, confirmed yesterday the manhunt involved "every member of the SAP."

He refused to give details. Police, however, are understood to have combed Soweto in a door-to-door hunt for the gang.

Men from all three branches of the police force — security, uniformed and detective — are trying to track down the killers.

Spokesmen said roadblocks had been set up on roads to neighbouring countries after an intensive house-to-house search in Soweto failed.

CONDITIONS

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
	943	761	3765	3145

(EXTERNAL CAUSE)

		1,20	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Powerless

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has promised better security at police stations throughout the country following the terror attack — which saw Orlando police virtually powerless to fight back.

The small band of Russian-armed terrorists launched their surprise attack on the Orlando station early on Friday morning, and escaped from the scene on foot.

Two policemen were killed by AK-47 rifle bullets, and two others were wounded.

More than 60 off-duty policemen sleeping in the barracks at the station could only hide under beds and flee from the grounds — as their firearms were in the charge office.

Two of three policemen in the charge office returned the automatic rifle fire with pistols and revolvers — but senior police do not believe any of the terrorists were wounded.

Early yesterday security police were still patrolling Soweto, but much of the heat had gone out of the township search.

Wounds

The automatic rifle and hand grenade attack on the police station resulted in a top-level meeting between the Minister of Police, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and senior officers.

After the meeting they announced that measures to further tighten security at police stations would be implemented as soon as possible.

"We want to ensure our men are not unnecessarily exposed to this type of attack," said Mr le Grange.

The men who died in the attack were Constable L. C. Zibi, and Student Constable M. Musindana.

Constable T. Dyandje and a civilian, Mr Sipho Zungu, were admitted to hospital with bullet wounds.

Mr Zungu said from his hospital bed last night: "I did not realise what was happening."

He went to report a mugging and was sitting in the charge office when the terrorists opened fire.

He said he fled with blood spurting from wounds in his legs, and collapsed unconscious outside as policemen whipped out their pistols and revolvers to return the terrorists' fire.

S.T

4/9/17

ANC DENIES BUTHELEZI CONTACT

S Post 4/6/79

327

A NATIONAL executive member of the African National Congress (ANC) told SUNDAY POST's London correspondent late last night that there had been no official contact between the ANC and either Inkatha or a KwaZulu delegation in London this week.

The ANC spokesman said, however, that it was "quite possible" that KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi had dined with ANC acting-president Oliver Tambo as claimed by Chief Buthelezi.

Persistent attempts by SUNDAY POST to get comment from black consciousness leaders failed.

It is understood, though, that black consciousness spokesmen are seeking clarification because the news from London is considered "delicate".

It appears the ANC is a little embarassed by its flirtation with Chief Buthelezi because it does, at the same time, recognise both the role and the support of the existing black consciousness movements still operating within South Africa.

A recent issue of the ANC official organ Sechaba referred to Dr Motlana as a patriot, in the context of the people of Soweto's commemoration of the June 16 dead.

Our London office reports that there seems to be some difficulty with the ANC in chosing sides when the exiled organisation remains virtually speechless within the country.

It is also reported from our London office that Chief Buthelezi was given red carpet treatment by the British Foreign Office, presently negotiating with the Muzorewa Government and the Patriotic Front at the London talks over the future of Zimbabwe.

Apparently at the re-

ported meeting between Chief Buthelezi and the ANC, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Speaker Bishop Alpheus Zulu was asked by the ANC to chair the meeting.

The ANC delegation was reported to include high-ranking officials from all over the world, including people from Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and New York.

It is understood that the ANC's willingness to meet with Chief Buthelezi at a time when the Inkatha leader is engaged in a vicious verbal battle with black consciousness leaders in South Africa makes any possibility of unity between the ANC and BCMSA remote.

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, November 4, 1979

327

The lesson of the Orlando incident

TEASE a poor man with a coin for long enough and he will eventually get mad and snatch it from you.

This seems to be the lesson the authorities have to learn from the attack on the Orlando Police Station in Soweto this week.

The incident is a terribly sad thing for South Africa, as much for what it symbolises as for the hurt and suffering it left behind.

Once again is emphasised the fact that promises and assurances have so far failed to bring to a reality, that is tangible enough to be seen and felt, the stated good intentions of the white man.

Bishop Tutu said that the attack was the action of desperate men. The fact that men are growing desperate is added testimony to the unmitigated failure on the part of men of apparent goodwill to make that goodwill mean something.

It is all very well holding out a crust of bread. But the intended recipient does not benefit until the crust is actually passed to him.

It is all very well holding out promises of change. But if nothing is seen to come of the assurances, people become impatient, and the longer the talk goes on the more desperate they become.

South Africa's tragedy is that while those in authority may genuinely desire peace and prosperity for the whole country, they set about achieving it in a way that everyone but the whites in some way or other comes off second-best.

Take education as one example. The former head of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, told this newspaper in an interview (see Page 4) that the unrest in June 1976 was not directed against "administration" but against "education". Let's assume for a moment that this is true.

Can someone then explain how a situation has been permitted to arise in Pretoria where errors have been allowed to creep into the computerised administration of examinations that are so severe that some pupils may have their academic careers significantly affected?

Does it not occur to our administrators that if fooling around with black education once before has already had one effect, that the result of fooling around with it again might be exactly the same?

Is it not reasonable to assume that since the education as offered to blacks has already been a flashpoint in South Africa because it has for so long been regarded as suspect, that any sudden "errors" in timetables and grades of subjects to be written etc, which prove to be to the eventual detriment of the student, might also be seen to be suspect and thus as equal cause for anger?

If this is so, then is it too much to expect of the authorities that they take special care in the administration of sensitive areas so that at least people are not subjected to "inexplicable errors", and especially are not made to endure their consequences?

The authorities appear to be totally indifferent to the hardships careless administration causes, and to the danger it poses for the future.

Mr Mulder himself is a case in point. He is now well-known for his statement just before the 1976 unrest that there was no danger of trouble in Soweto.

He may have genuinely believed that at the time. But it serves to show just how out of touch most whites are with things going on around them, especially if they concern other races. They seem to be totally unaware of the possible dangerous consequences of their actions.

If those in power — and this effectively means every white South African — *do not wake up soon to the effects* their *privileges, indifference* and protected position are having on other races in this country, South Africa's 2 million people could become embroiled in the horror of their logical results.

Police step up security after Orlando blast

By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE Orlando police station blast this week prompted police to reconsider the tight security measures they took seven months ago after a similar attack partly destroyed the Moroka police station.

This was disclosed yesterday by Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto. He would not reveal how the reconsidered measures compared with those taken in May after the Moroka police station blast.

Asked whether police expected more such attacks, Brigadier Hamman said: "We will wait and see."

Brigadier Hamman said he did not know whether the attackers were from inside or outside the country. He also did not know if the attack was part of a strategy to attack the country's police stations.

The attack on the Orlando station resulted in a top-level meeting between the Minister of Police, Mr L Le Grange, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys and other senior officers. After the meeting it was announced that measures to further tighten security at police stations would be implemented as soon as possible.

To Page 2

Police search for Orlando attackers

From Page 1

SAM MABE writes that Constable Christopher Zibi, who was gunned down during the machine-gun attack on the Orlando police station in Soweto on Friday morning, had just completed exactly 20 years in the police force.

His wife Agatha said she was worried that the way in which her husband died would affect her two daughters who were writing junior certificate and matric examinations at a Natal school.

Meanwhile, police guarding entrance gates to the various Soweto police stations were sensitive to people coming in.

When I went to Orlando police station to find out the addresses of the dead policemen, the uniformed police sergeant I met there became angry after I identified myself.

He said he did not want to have anything to do with reporters because of the many lies the Press printed about the Orlando shootout.

I warned him I was going to report what he was saying. He said: "Go away for my own safety

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

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) [redacted] It expresses the average number of additional [redacted] cted to live beyond birth and 45 years.

officer for Port Natal, Lieutenant — Colonel N. J. Theron, would only say the police had "done a tremendous job in this case."
He referred all specific questions about the murder investigation to General Visser.
Colonel Theron was asked whether the police had any solid leads.
"Yes, we are busy on every aspect you can think of," he replied. He could not say whether police were likely to solve the murder soon.

For Africans, the proportion [redacted] lculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates [redacted] tes (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' [redacted] Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively [redacted]

Sun. Tribune 4/11/79

Turner killer still on the loose

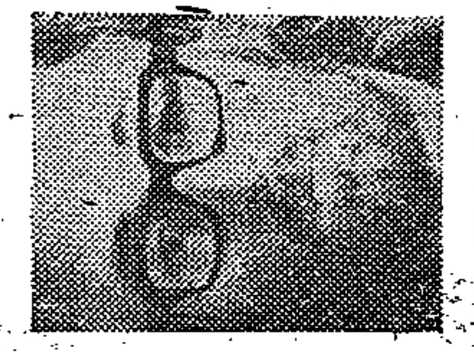
Tribune Reporter

ALMOST two years after banned political scientist Dr. Richard Turner was gunned down in his daughters' bedroom his murderer has not been found.

And, although the Chief of the South African CID, Lieutenant-General J. C. Visser, this week said certain residents had been questioned by the police, the Sunday tribune has been unable to find any of Dr Turner's neighbours who have been quizzed.

General Visser, in reply to allegations by Mrs Jan Turner, mother of the murdered man, this week said it was "possible that there are Bellair residents who have not been personally approached by the police".

The general said: "If there are any indications that such people have, information, the police will gladly talk to them as soon as their names and addresses are given to the Durban CID chief."



Dr Rick Turner

In January of this year the Sunday Tribune reported that it had spoken to 11 of Dr Turner's neighbours. Although six claimed to have heard the fatal shot they had not been questioned by the police.

Their names and addresses were published, with a map showing the location

[redacted] decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown 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.

Table II which provides a more detailed analysis [redacted] contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly 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'

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;

Synod 'gag' on talk about the Broederbond

S. Times 4/11/79 (327)

By MARTIN WELZ

IN an amazing incident at the Northern Transvaal Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Pretoria this week a senior church official told of how he had been refused a church bursary because of a secret directive from the Broederbond.

He was about to tell the synod of two further occasions when he had been the victim of Broederbond action when the synod chairman, a prominent Broederbond member, intervened and forbade him to speak further.

The incident occurred in the course of a tense debate on whether the synod should approve an inquiry into the relationship between the N G Church and the Broederbond.

In a report drawn up by Professor Johan Heyns of the University of Pretoria, the synod's Commission on Current Affairs recommended that the synod should refuse such an inquiry.

If it approved the inquiry, Prof Heyns argued, the synod would by implication be calling into question the "sound Christian judgment" of those N G ministers and church elders who were also members of the Afrikaner Broederbond.

More than half the delegates at the synod, including Prof Heyns, were members of the Broederbond.

Prof Heyns was quickly contradicted by the Rev Barry Murray, secretary of the church's Office for Evangelisation.

"The Broederbond is the cause of unrest and division in the church. I have personally been a victim of the Broederbond on three occasions," he told the synod in a voice trembling with emotion.

The Rev Murray, a grandson of the famous theologian, Dr Andrew Murray, told how he had once applied for a church bursary.

Bewildered

Shortly after his application was refused he received, anonymously in the post, a photostat copy of the minutes of a Broederbond meeting at which it had been decided that he should not get the bursary "as Murray is not one of us".

Before he could relate the other two incidents, the chairman, the Rev Chris Colyn (a senior Broederbond member), intervened and ordered him to say nothing further.

While the elderly Rev Murray sat down looking bewildered, the Rev Colyn told reporters at the Press table that if they dared to publish what the Rev Murray had said, it would be "ikabod" (finished) with them.

Later in the week when the Sunday Times asked the Rev Murray about the incidents he had wanted to tell the synod about, he said he had been forbidden to speak to the Press by the moderature.

"I have decided to abide by their decision," he said.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1–4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5–24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25–44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45–64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2,00	6,86			19,69	19,83		
	1,75	0,77			2,58	2,48		
	1,08	0,03			0,21	0,23		
	1,42	0,31			0,72	0,78		
	1,73	1,02			3,80	3,64		
ALL	1,55	5,71			14,69	14,84		
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

ANC blamed for attack

5/11/79

327

JOHANNESBURG — The insurgents who attacked Orlando police station in Soweto were almost certainly members of the banned African National Congress, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Chief of the Security Police, said yesterday.

In an interview yesterday, Brigadier Coetzee described the weapons used by the insurgents as Russian AK-47 rifles and Russian-made grenades. They were identified from cartridge cases and grenade pins found at the scene of the attack.

Referring to the Pan African Congress, the ANC's rival underground movement, as a "spent force", Brigadier Coetzee said: "the Pan Africanist congress has not been known to have Russian-made weapons."

But besides "these pointers", there was further evidence of ANC responsibility: apart from information gained from interrogation, the ANC was on record as identifying police stations as targets for terror attacks.

A declaration made at an ANC conference in Morocco was substantiated by pamphlets found at Moroka police station in Soweto after it was attacked in May. They proclaimed the ANC's intention of carrying out more attacks on police stations.

But attacks on police stations in black townships rather than in white towns was dictated more by practical considerations than an ideologically determined attempt to break the morale of black policemen, Brigadier Coetzee said.

An attack on, say, John Vorster Square presented get-away problems, whereas in Soweto there were houses within 200 or 300 metres, marking the start of a vast township of more than 100 000 houses and one million people.

The police hunt for the insurgents continued at the weekend but by last night it had not yet had any success. — DDC.

Buthe

out

a

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi

ezi lashes his critics

5/11/79 (327)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday countered attempts to down-grade his controversial meeting in London last week with African National Congress leaders by declaring the talks had taken place at the banned ANC's request.

The KwaZulu leader and president of the Inkatha movement hit back at his critics on his arrival from Europe amid disputes over the nature of the meeting.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday he was amazed his meeting with ANC executives, including the movement's president, Mr. Oliver Tambo, had caused such surprise.

Refusing to discuss details of the meeting, the chief said he had been holding talks with ANC leaders since the early sixties.

Asked whether he believed the latest meeting gave his claims of ANC support new credibility, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't need ANC support for legitimacy."

He said his Inkatha movement had been structured on ANC lines and that he continued to support ANC ideals, but emphasised that the ANC had requested the meeting.

Irresponsible

Referring to reports quoting an ANC spokesman as saying that the meeting was unofficial, Chief Buthelezi said that if the claim had been made, it could only have come from an irresponsible person inciting Black against Black.

He regarded as far more important his meetings, also in London last week, with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Quote

SOME people think he should be thumbscrewed, but I don't think it's as simple as that.

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, last night commenting on the chief's meeting with the ANC.

In Durban last night the chief said: "My mission to London and the meeting with the ANC was fruitful and was attended by many people from all over the world."

The results of the talks would be referred by the ANC to its executive. The chief had been asked to find a solution to unite the splinter Black groups in South Africa.

The Inkatha delegation had re-emphasised its commitment to peaceful change and told the ANC that the Inkatha movement felt Blacks in South Africa believed the ANC had no chance of winning an armed struggle against the White Government in the near future.

Turning to the banning of Inkatha in Transkei, the chief said the members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly were elected by Inkatha. He had always fought against the division of Blacks.

He said it was a matter of concern that treason in Transkei carried the death penalty, adding that members of Inkatha hailed from Umzimkulu and East Griqualand.

Independent

The chief said the Transkei Government had banned Inkatha in desperation because Transkei was not accepted by the world as an independent country.

But a weekend report suggested Chief Buthelezi had asked the ANC to "lay off" Inkatha and to stop various organisations from attacking the movement.

One of Chief Buthelezi's main adversaries, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's

ANC called for talks — Buthelezi

5/11/79

RDM

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday countered attempts to downgrade his controversial meeting in London last week with African National Congress (ANC) leaders by declaring the talks had taken place at the banned ANC's request.

On his return from Europe, the KwaZulu leader and president of the 300 000-strong Inkatha movement hit back at his critics amid disputes over the nature of the meeting which has again heightened tensions between the country's rival groups claiming majority support among blacks.

Chief Buthelezi, who has insisted that the influential ANC has sanctioned his decision to oppose the Government by using the Kwazulu platform, has recently been strongly attacked by ANC exiles and black consciousness groups inside South Africa for working "within the system".

But he said yesterday he was amazed that his meeting with ANC executives — including the banned movement's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, — had caused such surprise.

Refusing to discuss details of the meetings, Chief Buthelezi said he had been holding talks with the ANC since the early sixties.

Asked whether he believed the latest meeting gave his claims of ANC support new credibility, he said: "I don't need ANC support for legitimacy", but added that he supported ANC ideals.

He also emphasised that the ANC itself had requested the meeting.

Referring to reports quoting an ANC spokesman as saying that the meeting was unofficial, Chief Buthelezi said if the claim had been made, it could only have come from an irresponsible person inciting black against black.

He said he regarded as far more important his meetings, also in London last week, with the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

The nature of the meeting with the ANC was, however, in dispute yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi refused to be drawn on the meeting, but a weekend report suggested he asked the ANC to "lay off" Inkatha and to stop various organisations from attacking the movement.

The same report, however, also said the meetings had acknowledged "the reality of applying different strategies for change in South Africa," as well as "the role Inkatha is playing through non-violent methods".

Reflecting concern among black radical movements over the purpose of the meeting, one of Chief Buthelezi's main adversaries, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said it was difficult to comment without knowing the attitude of the ANC — which cannot be quoted because it is a banned organisation.

231

232

the cost of raising
The funds themselve
native methods of p
raising them: inte
of raising taxation
project, but may al
budget.

Where the methods c
sources in differen
by means of Linear
usually be presente

2. CHOICE OF PROG

So far, we have disc
objective. But wha
ives themselves? C
to be given to particula
more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

be compared to be within a particular programme budget.
tion ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".[9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. [10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net [illegible]ial benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds [illegible] withdrawing funds from the second [illegible] the wide variation in benefits [illegible]

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. [12] It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.

M
wl
p
p
i
a

2

B
l
ma
sc
th
pr
a
ma
on
fi
an
tha
exp
of

Unf
con
use
from

Police station is terrorists' prime target

By PATRICK LAURENCE

POLICE stations appear to be emerging as a prime target for terror attacks by insurgents, with the ratio of attacks working out at more than one a year since October 1976.

The attack on the Orlando police station in the early hours of yesterday morning was the third attack on a Soweto police station since October 1976 and the sixth in South Africa since that date.

In a recent speech Brigadier Johan Coetzee, Chief of the Security Police, told the National Convention of Security Societies that five police stations had come under attack since October 1, 1976.

Including the attack on the Orlando police station, attacks on five police stations have been publicised since the unrest of 1976. They include:

- A petrol bomb attack on Jabulani police station in October of 1976.
- A bomb explosion next to the Germiston police station and close to the quarters of married policemen working at the station in December 1977.
- A bomb explosion at the Daveyton police station, near Benoni, which blasted a hole in the wall, in February 1978.
- The grenade and AK-47 rifle attack on the Moroka police station in May 1979, which resulted in the death of a black police constable and which reportedly destroyed police records stored there.
- Yesterday's early morning grenade and AK-47 attack on the Orlando police station, in which two black policemen were killed.

Mr Michael Morris, executive officer of the Cape Town-based Terrorism Research Centre, who is doing post-graduate research into urban terrorism, saw these attacks as part of a new emerging insurgent strategy.

Mr Morris, a former security policeman, said: "The terrorists are trying to show to all that they can take the lion on in his own den and through that gain respect."

Attacks on police stations had two clear advantages for insurgents: they do not alienate public opinion in the same way as assaults on unarmed civilians and draw maximum publicity from the media.

These attacks should be seen in the context of attacks on black policemen, since collectively they seemed to signal a bid to break the morale of the black policeman and thereby discourage blacks from serving in the police force, Mr Morris said.

The latest annual report of the Commissioner of Police gives the strength of the SAP as 35 065. Of these 19 341 are white and the rest black, coloured and Indian.

The report hints at difficulties in recruiting blacks in white-designated areas following the transfer of black policemen to the homelands.

It describes its recruitment campaign of whites as generally successful and says "no significant problems" were experienced in recruiting suitable coloured and Indian applicants.

Of blacks, it says: "Everything possible has been done to fill the vacanies which resulted from the transfer of police stations and staff to non-independent and independent (homelands)."

In a recent article, Mr Credo Mutwa, the Soweto writer whose house was set alight during the unrest, warned of developments in Soweto which "no thinking person should overlook".

These included "outrages committed by terrorists ... calculated to impress black Soweto youth and to fill each elderly heart in Soweto with a nameless fear" which plays havoc with the mind and emboldens "lunatic-fringe radicals".

..., highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis ... further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the ...erent programmes to render them comparable to one another.

Method for Setting Objectives

...od for guiding the choice of priorities has been ... Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing ...nd, and one of its advantages is that it can be used ... data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to ...w on the experience of a group of people.

...oblems are first listed, and then given a score (from ... under each of four headings:

...od of ranking health problems

	...evalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
	++++	++++	+++	++	96
	++++	++	++	+++	48
	+++	+++	++	++	36
	++	++	++++	++	32
	++	++	++	++	16
	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

An important difference
existing at the time of the c
impossibility due to culpable
impossibility must be objecti
sibility which is culpably ca
breach of contract. Thus, fo
B and then sells and delivers
stibility of performance becau
capable of being delivered to
his power to perform, because
has committed a breach. (See V

Note that where one part
the other party to perform on
rendered permanently impossib
connection between the conten
late performance is tantamoun
dealing with mora debitoris o
and not with rendering perfor
body to paint my house and wh
ed day I am out and the house
I have sold the house it is a

(For further information
De Wet and Yeats, pp. 119-123
1963 Tydskrif 19; Some Histo
of Performance by W.A. Ramsde

The rules which apply wh
formance arises in the case o
which apply in the case of im
material portion of the indiv
case of breach by rendering p
except that even where the cr
a pro rata reduction he may t
surrogate of the debtor's per

The innocent party may el
the guilty party has rendered
performance was not yet due at
2930). In this respect, this
repudiation. Both are example
contract. (Kontrakbreuk in a

price, but he must deduct the
not having to perform himself.
builder cancels the contract a
paragraph of Chapter 17).

impossible, we have a difficulty in respect of the right of the debtor to claim the performance due to him if he does not cancel. He may demand the performance which is due to him, but this may be unfair because the debtor need not himself make performance (it having been rendered impossible by the creditor) and now saves the expenditure of that performance. We may mention as an example the case of a man who enters into room to his house, but before house. The builder may, if he

find out about this meeting themselves".

Our source said Chief Buthelezi had apparently met with the head of the external mission of the ANC in London, Mr Oliver Tambo.

"It is believed Tambo threw a party for Buthelezi at his house".

He described Chief Buthelezi's "persistent claims" that he was in touch with the ANC as disturbing.

"ANC policy has never changed on this. They are anti-Bantustan, and that also mean anti-KwaZulustan. Buthelezi works within the machinery of Bantustans, so his actions are a betrayal of the South Africa struggle."

ANC source denies secret indaba

says Buthelezi

THE African National Congress leadership last night categorically denied reports of a secret meeting in London between representatives of the ANC and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha last week, sources close to the organisation said last night.

The source said the president, Mr Oliver Tambo, had personally signed a denial.

Last night's report comes in the wake of a Sunday newspaper report which quoted Chief Buthelezi as saying he had a series of meetings with the ANC during a visit to London.

According to our source the organisation is reported to have said.

Last night's denial goes the ANC said that some way towards clearing which included some observers saw view with Chief Buthelezi, had given the impression that the ANC had abandoned some of its fundamental positions.

The implications were without any foundation, cognise the legitimacy of each other's actions."

Early yesterday one faction of the organisation reportedly said it was not involved in talks with Chief Buthelezi.

A source close to the ANC said the organisation definitely did not meet Buthelezi — "nor would it want to, in fact, they have been trying to

(327) 8/11/79 Post

Letters to the Editor

Release black prince of Azania

SIR — In POST, October 26, 1979, there was an article entitled, "Free Mandela".

I must point out that the appeal, which was issued by the Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern African in Cape Town, is one of those simmering voices of discontent at the continued detention of Dr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, the black prince of Azania, who is kept on Roben Island.

In its motion, the Conference urged the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to release Dr Manbdela "as a contribution towards meaningful change".

Furthermore, the conference appealed to Mr Botha to declare an amnesty for political exiles and refugees who have left their mother country because of the stinky apartheid policy and the white power structure's draconian laws.

Finally, the conference urged Mr Botha to convene a National Convention where authentic black nationalist leaders like Dr Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Oliver Tambo, Curtis Nkondo, Ahmed Kathadra, Alfred Nzo and many others, will map out a realistic and secure future for our beloved country.

Although the entire white community has been brought up under the false impression that authentic black leaders are so-called communists and terrorists, the grave concern facing our country since the Soweto riots in 1976 are a concrete and practical reality rather than an academic debate based on political analysis.

Since the Soweto revolt, an estimated 40 000 black South African nationals have left the country to undergo guerilla training abroad.

More are being recruited as a result of the critical unemployment situation. Threats of economic sanctions are growing because of Pretoria's deviation from the United Nations resolutions aimed at giving Namibia legal independence.

In Zimbabwe, guerilla leaders fighting to topple the tottering Smith-Muzorewa clique and British-sponsored manoevres aimed at perpetuating neo-colonialism, have unequivocally stated that immediately after the removal of the Smith-Muzorewa junta, they will help their "brothers and sisters to dislodge the Pretoria regime" — which means the new and not too distant independent state of Zimbabwe will provide bases for liberation movements committed to armed struggle.

All these stark realities give justification to the Methodist conference's call for the release of this greatest son of the soil.

Dr Mandela's release will not only halt the horrible situation which is gaining momentum in our beloved country, but it will equally relax the decaying relations between black and white in this part of the embattled subcontinent.

Furthermore, Mr Botha should be aware of the naked fact that black South Africans will continue to reject all dummy institutions aimed at modernising the war-crime, evil policy of apartheid which gives birth to factionalism and a better, calculated and sophisticated slavery of the suffering black masses.

Hence the emergence of the formidable Black Consciousness Movement.

Declare an amnesty for political exiles and refugees. Lift all banning orders imposed on black consciousness leaders without justification. Convene a National Convention. In this way, South Africa will be a nation of harmony and stability free of racial hostilities and tension.

6/11/79 (62)

(327)

SP boss names the ANC

THE African National Congress was almost certainly responsible for last week's attack on Orlando police station, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, head of the security police, said at the weekend.

He added that weapons used for the attack, in which two policemen were killed included grenades and Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles. Only the ANC possesses such weapons, he said.

He confirmed that a nationwide hunt for the four-man commando had so far come to nothing and warned the public other incidents could be expected.

But in the immediate future, he added, "ANC insurgent have neither the number nor the necessary organisation to mount a full-scale campaign against South African authorities."

Brigadier Coetzee described the Pan Africanist Congress as a spent force which did not possess Soviet weapons.

He said he was not worried over the meeting in London between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and ANC leaders.

Chief Buthelezi won't go along with the communist cause," he said. — AFP.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the
sources in different proportions, the decision-making c
by means of Linear Programming, though health service c
usually be presented in the simplified way required by

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to c
objective. But what tools are available to aid the cho
ives themselves? Can anything be said on the question
to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whethe
more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be express
way that they can guide these detailed questions. Esse
problem is not only to relate resources used to objecti
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them
expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expecte

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objecti
presentation of expenditure data according to the objec
is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be gro
geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries'

12 OPINION

RAND Daily Mail

TUESDAY November 6, 1979

More to security than higher fences

JUST six months ago three armed terrorists attacked Moroka police station, killing one policeman and wounding five people.

Then Minister of Police Mr J T Kruger said more such sporadic incidents could be expected. Stringent security measures were to be introduced at all police stations.

Last week armed terrorists struck again — killing two policemen and injuring two men at Orlando Police Station.

Once again official comment is about sporadic incidents and tough new security measures. But this time at least the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, rushed to Soweto to see the situation for himself and discussed station security then and there with senior officers. He even visited the injured in hospital.

Yesterday police met with Public Works Department and West Rand Administration Board officials and visited all police stations in Soweto. Today they will continue their investigations into what went wrong, and what must be done.

Their obvious concern is to be welcomed. It makes up for the apparent inaction following the Moroka attack. With part of its security fencing down to allow for building construction, and a seemingly ineffectual guard system, Orlando was ripe for attack. Sixty sleep-befuddled, unarmed men had to take refuge under their beds when the armed men appeared. Luckily for them, it was the terrorists who turned tail. There might have been a massacre otherwise, or the taking of hostages.

Orlando was very nearly very, very nasty.

Even if the African National Congress — believed to be responsible — is unable to mount sustained attacks in the immediate future, the fact remains that police stations are emerging as prime targets for attack. That makes the public vulnerable. The grenade-thrower who missed the security fence hit a cripple care centre.

There is also the effect such attacks might have on police recruitment. More than half the SAP are black, coloured or Indian. They deserve protection. But the problem is not only one of higher fences and armed guards in barracks and safer charge offices. There is a limit to the reinforcements that can be erected around a political system. Real security must come from within.

of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

The Natal Mercury

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1979

LINES OF COMMUNICATION

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi's meetings in London with leaders of the exiled African National Congress and the Patriotic Front are understandably causing shock waves in both Black and White political circles in South Africa.

Among Whites the ANC is widely regarded as the spearhead of a communist-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa, and the news that Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha executive spent two days in cordial talks with ANC leaders will similarly be regarded as the equivalent of "supping with the devil" — as the Minister of Police, Mr. Louis le Grange, phrased it last month when he expressed his disapproval of ties between the ANC and Inkatha. Pictures of the chief warmly embracing Mr. Robert Mugabe, possibly the most hated of southern African terrorist leaders, will no doubt confirm the suspicion of many Whites that the Zulu leader was in diabolical company in London last week and that it augurs no good.

But as always in Africa it is unwise to leap to conclusions on the basis of inadequate information. The talks were arranged in secrecy and it is not yet known in detail what was discussed. There has been no comment from the ANC, which according to Chief Buthelezi requested the meeting.

What has emerged is that Chief Buthelezi's repeated commitment to non-violence still stands, that there was apparently some understanding of his tactical position by the ANC leaders, who also accepted that the situation in South Africa was "very different", and that he does not need ANC support to establish the legitimacy of Inkatha, which supports historical ANC ideals.

To what extent the aims and methods of the two organisations are compatible remains to be seen, but it is perhaps significant that in reply to Mr. le Grange's criticism Chief Buthelezi noted that his links with both the National Party and the banned ANC should be seen as an asset to South Africa. "It means I can play a conciliatory role of great significance in this situation," he said.

One welcomes, too, the relaxed attitude of the country's security chief, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, towards Chief Buthelezi's visit: "Some people think he should be thumbscrewed, but I don't think it is as simple as that."

How true. And if the lines of communication and conciliation being opened by Mr. P. W. Botha and his colleagues can be established and kept in good repair, South Africa may yet avoid the sort of confrontation that has brought chaos and misery elsewhere.

In Black politics, the Chief's visit would seem to have blunted the swords of those who have called him a traitor for "working within the system".

of
new

had
om the
re
the
n their
ent out-
be
ve liked
nisation,
h methods.

re had been
rse
d have
see staff
wished to
tisfied

answer the
. This may
shops, for
r comments
ve been held
ns in this
ough and had
he University

school
though less
18% nearly
n additional
ns" and on
eat many
ntation of

all topics might be desirable.

As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

No boats — ready to shoot

(327) 7/11/79 DD

The predominant view of America's foreign policy community of South Africa is that the Afrikaners are ruthless, clever, and utterly determined to keep political power even if it means economic sacrifice.

One leading academic expert sees "a certain bloody-minded pragmatism, but also a lot of irrationality."

The stark view of a conservative politician was: "They have no boats and they're ready to shoot."

This picture emerges from a study of United States-South Africa relations recently conducted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It involved in-depth interviews, each lasting about two hours, with more than 80 Americans who have power, influence or a specialist's knowledge in the field.

Those interviewed included top Government officials, congressmen, public interest activists, black, church and labour leaders, academics, lawyers and businessmen.

The three senior Carnegie Endowment associates who made the study, J Daniel O'Flaherty, James E. Baker (now a senior official in the State Department) and John de St Jorre, made a major effort to cover the broadest range of political opinion, regional and racial differences.

They presented their findings recently in an article in the prestigious journal, Worldview, published by the Council on Religion and International Affairs, which Andrew Carnegie founded in 1914.

Their study shows that traditional measures of the US national interest — strategic, economic and diplomatic concerns — carry surprisingly little weight when it comes to South Africa.

One respondent said: "You have to distinguish between national interests which are vital and those things that are nice to have. In terms of vital interests I don't know of any in South Africa."

And even in the "nice to have" category there was no clear agreement on what was at stake for the United States.

A worst-case scenario found the United States "painted in a corner with the whites while the Soviet Union are on the side of the victorious blacks."

But most respondents did not regard the Soviet Union, in spite of its efforts, as capable of making lasting and significant gains by exploiting conflict in South Africa. Some worried about the freedom of ships on the Cape sea route. An oil company executive expressed the predominant view.

"You usually have to answer the speeches of some retired US admiral who says you've got to protect those sea lanes. But what the hell, even if Soviet Russia, with ten Cuban divisions, was sitting in Cape Town, any attempt to interfere seriously with shipping on the high seas is an act of war, which would have to be responded to in the same way as if we tried to cut off Soviet shipping through the Dardanelles."

Nor is there a feeling that access to South Africa's minerals gives the US a vested interest in the status quo in South Africa — because any South African Government concerned about its people's welfare, will need to market its minerals in the West.

Other economic interests — trade and investment — are regarded as minor, and even the more substantial interests of important allies, such as Britain, are not considered decisive for the US.

The effect of US-SA relations on American relations with the rest of Africa and the Third World is taken more seriously.

One high State Department official qualified this by saying: "But this can be over-emphasised because most African countries are not going to let their very important bilateral relations with the United States be impaired by the South African issue."

However, in spite of the general discounting of tangible, traditional measures of US national interest in South Africa the interviews indicate that the foreign policy community does indeed believe that the US has a significant stake in what happens in the country.

Says one: "At the top of our agenda is the dollar problem, strategic arms limitations, the Middle East, energy, and our relations with the People's Republic of China. Then South Africa."

A high Carter Administration official: "South Africa ranks on the foreign policy agenda among serious issues. The President is concerned about it."

The study poses the question why and says the answer suggested in the interviews is that the importance of South Africa derives from its symbolic importance as the citadel of racism. A contributing element is that South Africa presents a disquieting mirror image of American society.

The three Carnegie associates say that as the masters of an advanced industrialised nation, descendants of West European settlers "who profess to share many of our values, white South Africans offend our self-image by institutionalising racial discrimination as official policy".

They find that apartheid is condemned by people of all political viewpoints. Even those generally sympathetic to the plight of South African whites, agree that change in South Africa is desirable and inevitable and that the United States should encourage it.

ANTHONY RIDER in Washington

But agreement that change is inevitable masks disagreement about how it will come about — through revolution, protracted but inconclusive violence, or peaceful evolution.

There is widespread and fervent hope that social and economic forces will produce a political result that will avoid racial warfare. Fundamentally, apartheid is seen as being simply inconsistent with economic rationality. "Sooner or later this will dictate fuller integration of the black work force into the entire structure of the society. Black trade unions, for example, are needed to introduce stability into the labour market."

The hope is that an increased black economic state, accompanied by an increase in the educational level of blacks, will somehow bring into play the forces that have helped transform the American south.

Given this, some of the respondents feel the most positive role the US can play is to promote prosperity in South Africa through investment and trade.

But there is considerable dissent from this approach. Some question both the influence of economic factors and the responsiveness of the SA authorities.

The three associates say that the ultimate question is whether peaceful evolution is possible or whether violence will be the agent of change. They note that this involves perceptions of the fundamental trends and major actors in South Africa.

Against the predominant view that the Afrikaners are ruthless and determined to stay in power, there is much less certainty about developments among SA's blacks. The general impression is of an increasingly frustrated black population that is becoming more politicised, more radicalised.

The resultant image, in the words of one respondent, is of "an irresistible force meeting an immovable object," and the prognosis is for a continuing pattern of confrontation and violence in the mode of Belfast.

The American foreign policy community nevertheless persists, the study finds, in the hope that peaceful evolution will dominate the process of change — a reluctant but rational response by the Afrikaner government to reasoned demands by blacks willing to accept real but gradual progress.

"If a violent confrontation of races in South Africa is inescapable, increased American economic involvement is futile and perhaps detrimental.

"If we do not know which trends to reinforce to promote peaceful change, or if we have deep reservations about whether it is possible at all, then a consensus on the desirability of pressure is meaningless."

The disagreements extend deep into the Carter administration, where uncertainty about trends in South Africa compound its diplomatic problems in Southern Africa.

One high administration official said: "I don't think there's a lot of hope for peaceful change, but I think it's important to act as if there is hope. You've got to try."

Another high official added: "In my view, violent conflict is inevitable and there is little the United States can do about it.

"Given this perception, I do not think that we have a policy toward South Africa. We are unwilling, perhaps unable, to confront the real situation and thus write prescriptions for an imaginary illness."

The Carnegie associates noted that it was a striking feature of the interviewers that the racial implications of South Africa for the United States were given signal importance, but in practical terms few of the respondents could really show that the issue was highly explosive among either whites or blacks in the US.

Black reaction to the SA issue is often seen as visceral. A black respondent said: "When an explosion occurs in South Africa, ripples run through the black community here — in bars and barbershops and on the streets. It is not an intellectual thing, but on a deep visceral level. The mass of black Americans know they are involved in this."

The potential for a massive white backlash in the US is generally discounted, but many believe latent racism is still a fundamental element of American society. A senior statesman is quoted as saying: "I am nervous about the thinness of the layer of civilised society in the United States. There are primitive passions just beneath the surface."

A black senior official of government is quoted as saying: "It's intensely racist. When you've worked in this building, when you work with people day after day, you learn about the opinions that hold sway around here." The overall impression held by the foreign policy community, the study finds, is that while organised activity on the South Africa issue is confined to relatively small groups on either side of it, this is an issue that could seriously engage the major organised interests, in some cases putting them on the spot.

Links between Americans and South African Jews, between the US Labour movement and emerging black South African unions, between American and South African blacks, as well as business ties, are all seen as possible fissures in the American fabric that could be widened by an increase in the level of violence in South Africa.

The feeling that South Africa could activate "primitive passions" lying beneath the American calm, coexists with the hard perception that at the moment US public opinion on South Africa is thin.

The foreign policy community worries that the country may be pulled in two directions at once by the public — toward responding to Soviet expansion and, in the absence of Soviet activity, toward paralysis resulting from learning too well the lessons of Vietnam. The Carnegie associates say that in many ways the issue posed to the US by South Africa is a microcosm of the doubts and uncertainties that afflict US foreign policy generally.

"How is a superpower, chastened by Vietnam, to cope with explosive internal situations in important nations? What, in fact, are the limits of US power?"

The vast majority of those interviewed were aware of the limitations of US influence, and agonised over the implications this held for US policy towards South Africa.

One analyst said: "I think you must start with the assumption that there may be no way in which the United States, even with its power and influence, can bring about a happy result."

Far more pervasive, however, was the feeling that the United States simply cannot be peripheral to the unfolding of events in South Africa.

There is little confidence generally about the efficacy of sanctions against South Africa, the study finds, but there is substantial support nevertheless for the US somehow using economic relations as a lever to pry change from the SA Government.

Another, more widespread impulse is to use existing economic involvements themselves to promote social and economic change.

The study also found wide, though often grudging, support for a process of staged disengagement if the South African Government failed to respond to the appropriate pressure.

The Carnegie associates conclude: "The debate about South Africa in these interviews has been carried on in the same terms in this country for years . . .

"The potential of American blacks for becoming a significant force supporting an activist policy towards South Africa and the heightened perception that South Africa's number is finally about to come up, underlie the present feeling that the United States should exert some kind of pressure for change.

"This does not, however, translate into a consensus on policy. Without such a consensus the United States may, in fact, be caught unprepared, divided and uncertain if and when serious conflict does erupt in the last bastion of white rule on the African continent."

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

money when spent

Buthelezi could act as ANC-NP contact

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

LAST week's talks in London between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the exiled African National Congress (ANC) might be a prelude to wider discussions on South Africa's future, Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

"A hopeful view would see the Buthelezi-ANC talks as a possible precursor for wider white-black negotiations about South Africa's political future," Prof Welsh said. He is professor of African government at UCT.

"The question arises whether Buthelezi, who enjoys the grudging respect of the Nationalist Government, could not serve as a channel for communication between the Nationalists and the ANC.

"At the moment this seems a fantastic idea, but with the pressure of events on South Africa the situation can change rapidly and dramatically, in which Buthelezi could conceivably serve as the honest broker or third party mediator."

Elaborating on the Government's "grudging respect" for Chief Buthelezi, Prof Welsh said: "Note that they have been careful not to condemn him for holding talks with the banned ANC or to prosecute him for quoting Nelson Mandela (at an Inkatha rally in Soweto)."

Prof Welsh also drew attention to the contrasting attitudes on Chief Buthelezi's talks with the ANC adopted by Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, and on Monday night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

At a Kruger Day celebration, Mr Le Grange expressed disappointment that Chief Buthelezi should liaise with the ANC. He said: "He must realise that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil."

At a by-election meeting in Worcester, in the Cape, Mr Botha was asked if there was a danger of Inkatha becoming the internal wing of the ANC.

He reportedly replied: "The standpoint is that every black nation is this country has the right to choose its own leaders constitutionally in the states being developed for them to full independence. As long as those leaders keep to a constitutional path, they will not come into conflict with South Africa."

Following a welter of differing reports on the Inkatha-ANC meeting, Prof Welsh made these points:

- The ANC had not denied that a meeting with Chief Buthelezi took place;
- The ANC had been careful not to take sides in the political quarrel between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement in South Africa and seemed to be highly aware of the "painful example of black disunity in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia".

question whether community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

the cost of raising the necessary funds b
The funds themselves are already justifie
native methods of provision, but there a
raising them: interest on loans, or adm
of raising taxation. These are normall
project, but may affect the overall amou
budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same
sources in different proportions, the decision-making can b
by means of Linear Programming, though health service choic
usually be presented in the simplified way required by this

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obta
objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice
ives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of
to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether
more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expresse
way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essen
problem is not only to relate resources used to objective
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require
expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

'Orlando suspect' still jittery

By DOC BIKITSHA

MDUDUZI Allison Nkomo, the 23-year old Durban actor who was mistakenly pulled in for questioning by John Vorster Square police in connection with the Orlando police station attack last week, went on stage for the gala opening of "Ifindo" at the Brooke Theatre last night a worried man.

"What if the police don't get the man who resembles me? Will I be picked up again for further questioning?" he asked before the play.

On Tuesday afternoon during a rehearsal break, two white policemen confronted him outside the theatre and demanded his reference book — which he did not have on him. Then they took him in for questioning.

They had noticed his resemblance to a photograph of a man they were seeking in connection with the Orlando attack.

But when they realised it was a case of mistaken identity, he was released.

The young actor, who sports a Rastafarian hairstyle, cannot speak much Afrikaans. He said he was perturbed when the police took him from office to office for questioning. "They spoke mainly in Afrikaans and I did not follow what was happening."

When the police asked him if he belonged to a reggae band because of his "dreadlocks", he told them he was a traditional artist. "They did not treat me badly at John Vorster Square. They kept on referring to the picture of this man who looked like me," he said.

Mduduzi Nkomo, the Durban actor who was questioned and released by the police.
Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

"In practice ... distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

'I'll quote Mandela if I like' Buthelezi is defiant

8/11/79 Post (3)

POST Reporter

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI did not apply for permission to quote a banned person before reading extracts from Mr Nelson Mandela's book at Jabulani recently — and he does not intend to do so in future, either.

This was Chief Buthelezi's reaction to questions asked by **POST** this week.

Chief Buthelezi's secretary told **POST** yesterday that the chief had not applied for permission to quote Mr Mandela, who may not be [illegible] permission is granted by the Minister of Justice.

On October 21, Chief Buthelezi quoted from Mandela's book when he addressed several thousand people.

Book banned

The same week the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch refused to comment when asked by a Johannesburg paper for his reaction.

POST inquired from Chief Buthelezi if he had asked for permission to quote Mr Mandela as he was in jail and the book banned, and what reaction he received from the police regarding his application if he made one. We also asked for the reasons if he had not applied.

The inquiry was made shortly after the meeting, but a reply was received yesterday as Chief Buthelezi was overseas with some members of his organisation.

In his reply yesterday, Chief Buthelezi said: "I did not get any permission from the South African Government to quote Mr Nelson Mandela.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi . . . "I did not ask for permission to quote Mr Mandela."

REFERENCES

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974. University of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Research Report No. 46, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely

(327) 340 POST, Thursday, November 8, 1979 Page 13

New black body will fight removals

A NEW BRANCH of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) was formed in Walmer this week, and immediately declared its main aim to fight the Government's planned removal of Walmer township's residents to Zwide township.

Hundreds heard the chairman of Pebco, Mr Thozamile Botha, outline the aims of the body.

After a rise to prominence marked by his controversial resignation at Ford Motor Company inspiring a three-day strike of 700 fellow workers last week, he is described as the most powerful figure in Eastern Cape black urban politics.

At Tuesday night's meeting Mr Botha called for unity among residents of Walmer township, a black enclave in a white area.

He assured them his organisation would back them in their resistance to removal.

Mr Botha said in an interview yesterday that similar bodies to Pebco had recently been formed in Soweto, Queenstown and Uitenhage. He recently visited Cradock and Graaff Reinet to promote the formation of black civic associations there.

These bodies were formed to help the African people, who felt they were not truly represented by community councils. We don't want to replace community councils, but to operate parallel to them, Mr Botha said.

The newly formed civic bodies have as their main aim the pressing for full citizenship rights for Africans.

Meanwhile, the Government's decision to go ahead with the re-location of 6 000 residents of Walmer township has provoked strong opposition, with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Koornhof, being criticised from many sides.

Spokesmen have said the decision is contrary to enlightened policy shown recently by the government, especially by Dr Koornhof.

Since the decision two weeks ago, a committee aiming to save the township has invited Dr Koornhof for talks.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, is prepared to discuss it with Dr Koornhof.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

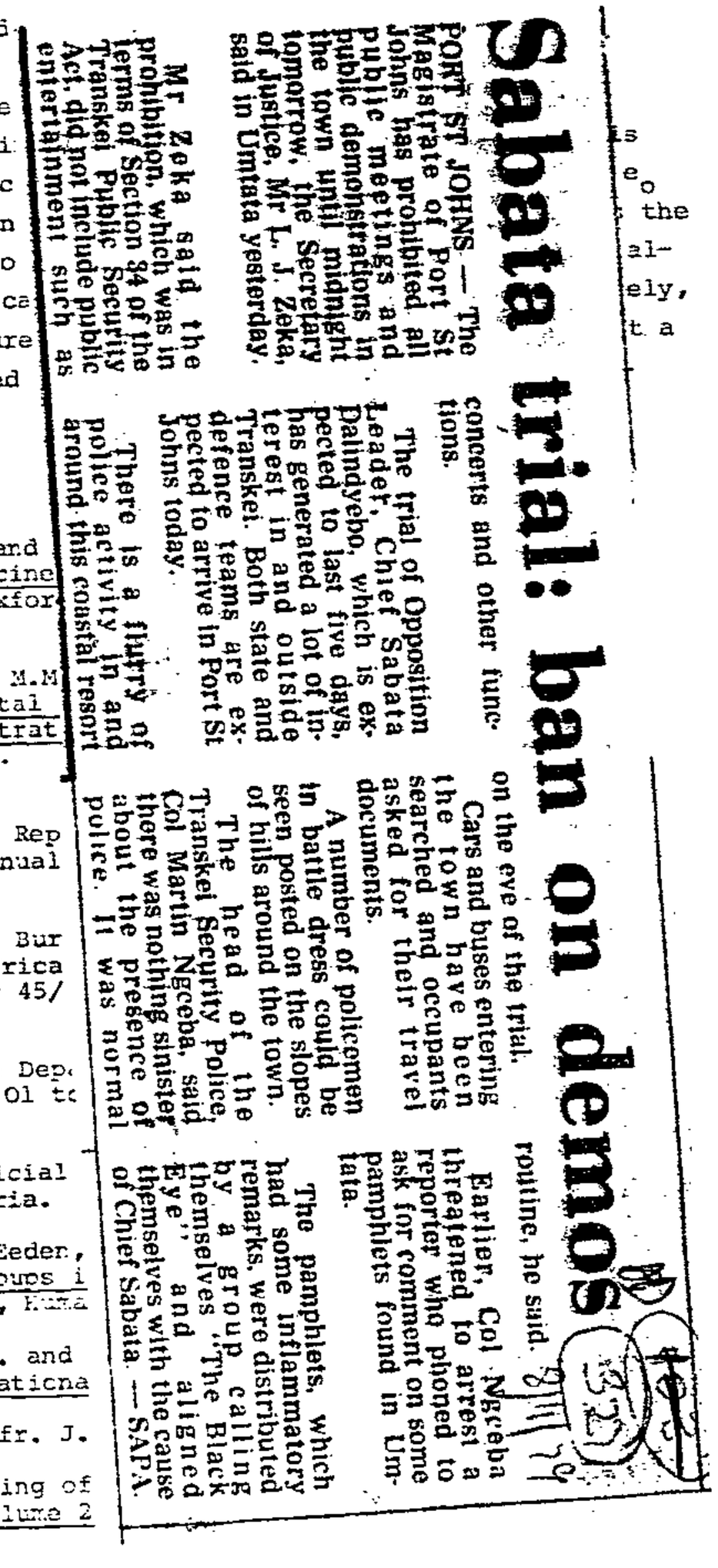
Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. I, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[5], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been [illegible] it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and [illegible]

Although it is apparent that the [illegible] 'coloureds' has shown a marked i[illegible] salutary to note that neither 'c[illegible] or e_{45}, have reached expectation [illegible] whites were in 1929. What also [illegible] though the expectation of Life ca[illegible] it would appear that the 'coloure[illegible] much lower age than has occurred [illegible]



Sabata trial: ban on demos

PORT ST JOHNS — The Magistrate of Port St Johns has prohibited all public meetings and public demonstrations in the town until midnight tomorrow, the Secretary of Justice, Mr L. J. Zeka, said in Umtata yesterday.

Mr Zeka said the prohibition, which was in terms of Section 34 of the Transkei Public Security Act, did not include public entertainment such as concerts and other functions.

The trial of Opposition Leader, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, which is expected to last five days, has generated a lot of interest in and outside Transkei. Both state and defence teams are expected to arrive in Port St Johns today.

There is a flurry of police activity in and around this coastal resort on the eve of the trial.

Cars and buses entering the town have been searched and occupants asked for their travel documents.

A number of policemen in battle dress could be seen posted on the slopes of hills around the town.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Col Martin Ngceba, said there was nothing sinister about the presence of police. It was normal routine, he said.

Earlier, Col Ngceba threatened to arrest a reporter who phoned to ask for comment on some pamphlets found in Umtata.

The pamphlets, which had some inflammatory remarks, were distributed by a group calling themselves "The Black Eye" and aligned themselves with the cause of Chief Sabata. — SAPA.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and [illegible] Seminars in Community Medicine [illegible] Planning and Monitoring, Oxfor[illegible]

2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M [illegible] Epidemiology as a Fundamental [illegible] Services Planning, Administrat[illegible] University Press, New York.

3. South Africa (1929-1940) : Rep[illegible] Union of South Africa. Annual [illegible] Pretoria.

4. South Africa (1961-1965) : Bur[illegible] Report on Deaths, South Africa [illegible] UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/[illegible] Printer, Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Dep[illegible] Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 t[illegible] Pretoria.

6. South Africa (1948) : Official [illegible] Government Printer, Pretoria.

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, [illegible] for all the population groups i[illegible] (1921-1970), Report S-34, Huma[illegible]

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and [illegible] Death; Life Tables for Naticna[illegible]

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. [illegible]

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of [illegible] in Community Medicine, Volume 2 [illegible]

Constellation key to citizen issue—PM

Star 9/11/79

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, hinted strongly last night that he would use the constellation of states concept to solve the problems of homeland blacks losing their South African citizenship.

He said he realised an issue causing concern, especially among urban blacks, was citizenship.

They attached value to their South African citizenship and often needed it — for example to travel abroad. This was one of the matters that could be solved by the idea of a constellation of states, he said.

MR P W BOTHA

Perhaps in the grouping of states travel documents could be issued without the citizenship of the holder being a factor.

This could be one of the ways of showing up the advantages, rather than the disadvantages, of belonging to an independent nation state.

The Prime Minister briefly mentioned the subject in answering a question at a National Party information meeting in Alberton. Afterwards he said he was not yet prepared to elaborate on the idea.

HIGHER STATUS

In answering the question, about the role of urban blacks in a constellation of states, Mr Botha reiterated the aim of consultation between independent states on matters of common concern.

He said urban blacks were really "urban dwellers who lived outside their states." They would remain tied to those states but they would enjoy local self government of a higher status than municipalities.

In his main address to about 800 card-carrying Nationalists including all Rand MPs, and most Transvaal Cabinet members, the Prime Minister expressed a determination to go ahead with efforts to counter threats to the country through policies of internal reconciliation.

He said the struggle was not only for Afrika-

Removal of discrimination a latent Nat principle—Pik

Political Correspondent

The removal of discrimination was always latent in the principles of the National Party, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the NP information meeting in Alberton last night.

As one of 10 Cabinet Ministers with the Prime Minister at the Mini Nat congress, Mr Botha answered a question about how moving away from discrimination would affect outside attitudes to South Africa.

He said the concept was not meant to satisfy the outside world but had always been latent in the principles of the party.

He could not believe that any Nationalist would advocate the alternative of humiliating people and harming their dignity deliberately.

Measures had been taken in the past to protect white identity, but after a time these had become obsolete and had the effect of harming relations.

If removal of discrimination had the side-effect of improving views on South Africa and of frustrating Marxist plans against the country by reducing agitation, that was a bonus. But the country's enemies would never be satisfied.

In SWA/Namibia and in Zimbabwe Rhodesia it had been shown that removal of discriminatory measures had failed to reduce international hostility.

The Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr de Klerk, said the search for oil was not based on hope and faith alone, but also on scientific facts.

The Government believed private initiative should take the lead in fabricating liquid fuels such as methanol and ethanol, but he would present a report on possible Government involvement to the Cabinet in the new year.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr du Plessis, said that in terms of the Government's reform of the tax system black and white people would pay the same rates of tax on the same scales of income within three years.

He answered a question about teachers apparently getting favoured treatment when public service pay was reviewed by saying that teaching was a priority because the youth could not be neglected.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are shown in Fig. 1.

The interpretation of these figures is complicated by the fact that the underlying structure of the population differs between the various groups. This is pictured in Part I of the Report. The urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This shows a relatively young population of healthy working males and lack of elderly people due to migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a weighted average of the experience of a population which can only be compared with a series of age specific death rates. The choice of the standard population will give great weight to deaths among the elderly, while the choice of the standard population will reverse the position. The choice of the age structure of the deaths in the various age groups. The deaths in the various age groups

VII DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

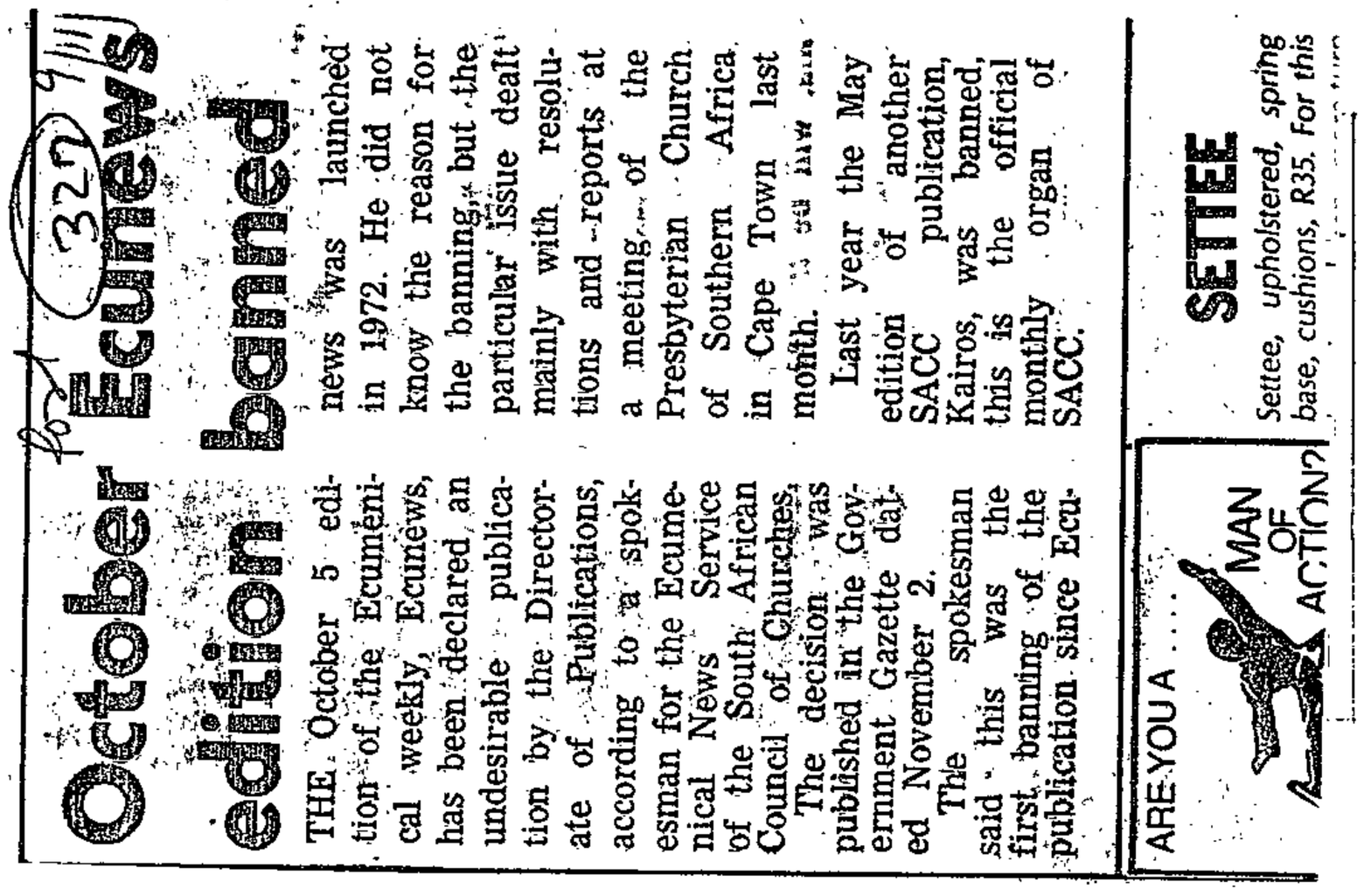
VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0;00	0,01	0,01	0,01
4 5-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS



October Ecunews edition banned

THE October 5 edition of the Ecumenical weekly, Ecunews, has been declared an undesirable publication by the Directorate of Publications, according to a spokesman for the Ecumenical News Service of the South African Council of Churches.

The decision was published in the Government Gazette dated November 2.

The spokesman said this was the first banning of the publication since Ecunews was launched in 1972. He did not know the reason for the banning, but the particular issue dealt mainly with resolutions and reports at a meeting of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa in Cape Town last month.

Last year the May edition of another SACC publication, Kairos, was banned, this is the official monthly organ of SACC.

ARE YOU A ... MAN OF ACTION?

SETTEE

Settee, upholstered, spring base, cushions, R35. For this

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 173] PRETORIA, 9 NOVEMBER 1979 [No. 6731

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2573 9 November 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 5 November 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 31 October 1979 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2573 9 November 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 5 November 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 31 Oktober 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/89.....	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 41, 8 Oktober 1979.....	Der Spiegel, Hamburg.

No. 2574 9 November 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 5 November 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 31 October 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. 2574 9 November 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 5 November 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 31 Oktober 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/126.....	*Triple*.....	Ken Follett.

No. 2571 9 November 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. 2571 9 November 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 P79/69

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/55	*National Anthem, The*	Barbara Raskin	(a)
P79/9/118	*House of God, The*	Samuel Shem	(a) + (b)
P79/10/17	*Power Eaters, The*	Diana Davenport	(a)
P79/10/26	*Fire Bride, The*	Julia Wherlock	(a)
P79/10/82	*Call Me Not A Man*	Mtutuzeli Matshoba	(e)
P79/10/97	*Best Rugby Jokes*	John Thomas	(a)
P79/10/109	*From Marx to Mao and Marchais*	Dan N Jacobs	(e)
P79/10/122	*Joys of Fantasy*	Siv Cedering Fox	(a)
P79/10/151	*Wie Soll Ich's Ihm Erklären?*	Kathrin Ihly, Ursula Krebs & Stefan Kaspar	(e)
P79/10/156	*Odd Comic World of Richard Corben, The*	Warren Publishing Co., New York	(a)
P79/10/157	*Home Grown* —Vol 1, No 2	Alchemy Publications, London	(a)
P79/10/158	*Harold Hedd*—No 2	'Last Gasp Eco-Funnies', Berkely, California	(a)
P79/10/160	*Graphixus*—Vol 1, Issue 5, Aug–Sep 1978	Mal Burns' Media & Graphic Creations, London	(a) + (b)
P79/10/164	1984 *Magazine*—No 1, June 1978	Warren Publishing Co., New York	(a) + (b)
P79/10/165	*Candice at Sea* (Heavy Metal Book Series)	Lob and Pichard	(a)
P79/10/166	*Psychorock* (Heavy Metal Book Series)	Macedo	(a) + (b)
P79/10/167	*Ulysses* (Heavy Metal Book Series)	Homer, Lob & Pichard	(a)
P79/10/170	*Heavy Metal*—Vol 1, No 10, January 1978	HM Communications Inc., New York	(a)
P79/10/176	*Vibrator in the shape of a tongue/Vibreerder in die vorm van 'n tong* (Object/Voorwerp)	Lavetra	(a)

No. 2572 9 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2572 9 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/164	1984 *Magazine*—No 1, June 1978	Warren Publishing Co., New York	(a) + (b)
P79/10/170	*Heavy Metal*—Vol 1, No 10, January 1978	HM Communications Inc., New York	(a)

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2571	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/69	2	6731
2572	do.: undesirable periodic publications	2	6731
2573	do.: Representation in respect of appeal	1	6731
2574	do.: do.	1	6731

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2571	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/69	2	6731
2572	do.: Ongewenste periodieke publikasies	2	6731
2573	do.: Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl	1	6731
2574	do.: do.	1	6731

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

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

Mr Montaudi told POST that they had been called from their department and instructed to scrub the

he did not know the reason for this. "I was not present when all this happened."

Bikos: No money yet

Post 18/8/79 (327)

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE FAMILY of Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977, has not received the R65 000 out-of-court settlement they were awarded by the State.

Mrs Nontsikelelo Biko, the widow of honorary president of the now banned Black People's Convention (BPC) said they have not received any official word of when they are likely to receive the money.

The out-of-court settlement over the highest amount ever to be paid was announced in July by the then family representative, Mr Shun Chetty who subsequently fled the country. When the settlement was announced, a cheque was actually presented to Mrs Biko.

The money was however frozen after Mr Chetty fled the country and the Transvaal Law Society impounded his books. Family members who had tried to deposit the money in the family banking account were informed by the bank that the money was frozen and could not be claimed.

The settlement awarded Biko's widow R30 000, his mother Mrs Alice Biko R13 000, and his sons Nkosinathi R9 000 and Samora R13 000.

There was no reply from the offices of the Transvaal Law Society in Pretoria when POST tried to get a comment from them. Mr P Erasmus, curator of the account, has in the past refused to comment and said the matter is personal.

s of Hospitals and Establish-
. Government Printer, Pretoria.
: on Deaths 1974.
etoria.
: on Bantu Deaths in Selected
03-08. Government Printer,
African Statistics 1976.
on Bantu Deaths in Selected
ort 07-03-04. Government
evelopment (1975). Report of
75. Government Printer,
hastic Processes in
of
ion.
of
ch
of
of
frica.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

Court No to interdict

9/11/79 (254) 322

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday dismissed with costs an application by a freelance photographer, Mr Ashley la Grange, for an interdict restraining three members of the Security Police from assaulting or molesting him.

Mr La Grange had tried to take photographs of the three policemen last month, when they were in Grahamstown as witnesses in the R35 000 Mohapi civil action.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said if Mr La Grange had been assaulted, he could institute an action for damages. But he had not established that he had a right to photograph people who clearly were not willing to be photographed.

The application arose from two incidents during the case in which Mrs Nohle Mohapi is claiming R35 000 damages from the Minister of Police for the death of her husband, the black consciousness leader, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, in Security Police detention three years ago.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said the fears of the two policemen that their lives would be in danger if photographs of them were published "cannot be brushed aside".

Captain Petrus Schoeman and Sgt Herbert Nicholson could not object to the publication of reports of legal proceedings in which they were alleged to have been Mr Mohapi's assailants.

However, there was no justification in law which required them to suffer the added indignity and inconvenience of having their photographs published in the press.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said there was a difference between the publication of reports of judicial proceedings in which allegations damaging to someone were made and the publication of the photographs of the person about whom these remarks were made.

In the first case newspapers were protected by privilege, since the defamatory statements were made in the course of a court hearing.

"To say of a person that he has assaulted one in his custody and thereby caused his death is clearly defamatory. The statement imputes not only animal conduct but also an abuse of power which would not be countenanced.

"However, if such an allegation is made in a court of law, in the course of legal proceedings, it is privileged."

The judge said he accepted without reservation the right of the public to be informed of what took place in courts of justice.

He said he was not persuaded that the public had the right to see photographs of people against whom damaging statements had been made in court, so that their curiosity could be satisfied.

— DDC.

Mohapi case 'threat' No case

CT. 9/11/79 (327)

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday dismissed with costs an application by a freelance photographer, Mr Ashley La Grange, for an interdict restraining three members of the security police from assaulting or molesting him.

Mr La Grange had tried to take photographs of the three policemen last month when they were in Grahamstown as witnesses in the R37 000 civil claim by Mrs Nohle Mohapi, wife of Mr Mapetla Mohapi, dead black consciousness leader.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said that if Mr La Grange had been assaulted, he could institute an action for damages. But he had not established that he had a right to photograph people who clearly were not willing to be photographed and he was therefore not entitled to claim protection from the court.

The application arose from two incidents during the Mohapi "suicide note" action, in which Mrs Mohapi is claiming damages from the Minister of Police.

In the first incident on October 18, Mr La Grange, 27, was involved in a scuffle with Captain Petrus Schoeman and Sergeant Herbert Nicholson when he tried to take their photographs near the Supreme Court.

9/11/79 DD

Minister slams Transkei ban on SACC

(327)

EAST LONDON — The Transkeian Government's ban on the World Council of Churches (WCC) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) was an assault on the mission of the church, the president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Andrew Losaba, said in a statement.

He said his church would make formal representation to the Transkeian Government for the ban to be lifted.

"It is 18 months since the government banned our church — a church which had pioneered education and had been in the forefront of caring for Transkeians.

"In retrospect we realised at the time it was only time before the government would take arbitrary action against other church organisations which had also provided ministry and care for Transkeians.

"This has now happened with the SACC, a body which has sponsored development and community projects which have led to the upliftment of Transkeians.

"It is tragic that because of the ban, the good people of Transkei are to lose this caring ministry as well as the practical proclamation of Christ our Saviour."— DDR

327

Grenade thrown at car in Soweto

RDM 10/11/76

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

A HANDGRENADE was thrown at a construction worker's truck as he drove through Soweto this week, police said yesterday.

The grenade did not explode. It was thrown from a black Valiant at a car driven by Mr Jacob Erasmus, 40, in Orlando on Wednesday.

The Valiant was occupied by several blacks. The vehicles were travelling in opposite directions.

The grenade landed next to Mr Erasmus's car and he stopped to investigate.

When he saw it was a grenade he waited a few minutes in case it exploded. When it did not he picked it up and took it to Orlando Police Station.

Police yesterday declined to say whether the hand-grenade was of foreign origin.

They said, however, it was the pineapple-shaped grenade which throws out shrapnel when it explodes.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the grenade had not exploded because it was defective.

Security Police are still searching for the car and its occupants.

Mr Erasmus told police that his company was putting up safety fences around Soweto schools.

A spokesman for the fencing company, which is under contract to the West Rand Administration Board, said yesterday company officials had been instructed by the board not to comment about the incident.

Beyers Naude — SA Christian dissident

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE period from March 1960 to June 1976, from Sharpeville to Soweto, is a critical phase of South African history.

It was crucial in the lives of many South Africans, among them the 64-year-old Reverend Beyers Naude.

Once a respected son of the Afrikaner establishment, a minister of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and a member of the Broederbond, Mr Naude was declared a non-person in October 1977 by an Afrikaner-dominated government.

But for Mr Naude there was one small compensation on that day: he and a few white Christians were among the scores of blacks singled out for restriction and the organisation with which he was inseparably associated, the Christian Institute, was the only non-black organisation to be banned.

Those who know Mr Naude will recall how hard he strove to make the CI a bridge between the white and the black communities, a link between the white society which found him too radical and the growing anger and impatience of the new generation of blacks.

In the first months of his life as a banned person it seemed as though he would suffer the fate of so many advanced thinkers and become a "prophet before his time". But now eight leaders of the NGK have asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to lift the ban.

There is irony and pathos in the request. It was NGK establishment which deprived him of his status as a minister when he refused to forfeit the directorship of the ecumenical and multiracial CI.

His farewell sermon to his Aasvoelkop congregation in 1963 dealt with the matter, but may not be quoted.

The chronology which led to Mr Naude's banning has many possible starting points, but the Sharpeville tragedy, in which 67 blacks were killed, was indisputably crucial. It caused deep soul-searching in the Christian community and led to the Cottesloe Conference of religious leaders in December 1960.

One conference delegate was Mr Naude, then Acting Moderator of the Transvaal NGK Synod. The conference issued a statement which was critical of many aspects of South African society, including its prohibition of mixed marriages and its restrictions on land ownership.

Initially NGK delegates identified with the statement, but after strong expressions of opposition from the then Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the Dutch Reformed Churches dissociated themselves from it. One man who refused to do so was Mr Naude.

His stand led to the formation of Pro Veritate, a journal to stimulate discussion on the implications for South Africa of Christianity, and, in 1963, to the establishment of the CI. Mr Naude was the CI's first and only director.

It was a position which was to bring him into conflict with first his former church co-leaders in the NGK and then the political authorities.

In its 15 years the CI shifted toward an increasingly radical position as it challenged the presumptions of conventional wisdom in religion and politics. From its social gospel perspective, religion and politics often merged.

They were 15 years which saw the confiscation of Mr Naude's passport, his refusal to testify to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry, his trial and conviction under the Commissions Act and, finally, his banning by administrative fiat.

During that time the CI, and, with it, Mr Naude, co-sponsored Spro-Cas 1 and 2.

Spro-Cas 1 involved an in-depth look at an alternative to apartheid in a Christian society. Spro-Cas 2 was a more activist programme, seeking to find ways of bringing the alternative society into being.

Under the directorship of Mr Peter Randall, another October 1977 banning victim, Spro-Cas 2 played a role in the formation of Black Community Programmes, an organisation in which Mr Steve Biko was a pivotal figure.

"It is a massive understatement to say that the CI was never popular with the Government," Dr John de Gruchy says in his authoritative book, The Church Struggle in South Africa.

"But however irksome it was in its critique of apartheid, the crunch only really came when the CI became involved in the black consciousness movement."

Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	++++	++	96	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	+++	+	+	++	48	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Malnutrition	++	+++	++	++	36	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Need for medical care	++	+	+	++	32	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Specific diseases:										
V.D.	+	‡	‡	‡	16	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dental problems	+++	+	+	+	16	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
TB	++	++	++	++	54	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Common cold*	+++	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Yaws*	-	++	++	++	0	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

* Added to test scoring method

processes is essential; and the division w
the more discriminating public decisions ca

The results of programme budgeting may be v
the mere procedure does not necessarily ens
be made. Their potential is realised only
of the value of expenditure in each progra

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple pr
where the conclusions are left largely to
processes which present more or less clear
precise methods, most of the value judgeme
in advance. Some points on the spectrum
analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approx mately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the ne social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much ex that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the secor programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply lookinc a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on eac may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be s on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the bene- fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest in- congruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

Sabata trial postponed

103

327

PORT ST JOHNS — The trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo was postponed to March 14 in the Circuit Court here yesterday.

Chief Sabata is in an Umtata hospital and was unable to attend the trial.

An advocate for the defence, Mr Ismail Mahomed, handed to the court an affidavit from Chief Sabata's doctor, which stated he was examined on Monday and found to be suffering from bronchitis, kidney malfunctioning and ailments brought on by hypertension.

Chief Sabata is a diabetic and the sugar count in his blood was found to be so high there was a possibility he could go into a coma. He was admitted to St Mary's Hospital on Thursday night.

Mr N. M. Macarthur, appearing for the state in the absence of Dr Percy Yutar, accepted the defence's submissions.

Mr Mahomed asked the court for a relaxation of Chief Sabata's bail conditions.

He said Chief Sabata's stature in the community and his suspect health made it onerous for him to travel 12 km to report to the Bityi police each day.

"We are not dealing with a transient immigrant or someone who might flee the country at any time," Mr Mahomed said.

His bail conditions were amended by the court to enable him to phone the police daily if he is ill and unable to travel. — DDR.

(318) (327)

RAPPORT, 11 November 1979

Frelimo-hoof word in SA bewaak

Familie van gemarteldes soek sy bloed

Van FRIK BADENHORST
PRETORIA

FRELIMO se gevreesde veiligheidshoof wat deur uitgeweke Mosambiekers van massamoord en marteling beskuldig word, word deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie bewaak teen aanslae op sy lewe. Die man, mnr. J. A. de Castro Lopo is die skyf van familieledê van mense wat voor sy vuurpelotons gesterf het en van die Mosambiekse weerstandsbeweging.

Die afgelope week is hy in die openbaar in die Hooggeregshof in Pretoria gedreig. Die polisie moes hom haastig van verblyfplek laat verwissel nadat dit geblyk het dat spioene van die weerstandsbeweging hom met 'n arendsoog dophou. Selfs die nommer van sy hotelkamer in die Carlton in Johannesburg was aan hulle bekend.

Mnr. Lopo staan aan die hoof van 'n Mosambiekse afvaardiging wat in die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof aansoek doen dat twee ligte vliegtuie ter waarde van nagenoeg R270 000 elk aan die land terugbesorg word.

Ander lede van die afvaardiging is mnr. Vitor Serravenose, hoofregter van Mosambiek en dr. Fernando Leito Couto, hoofregsadviseur van hotel in Pretoria verskuif, maar Maandag het die nuwe woonplek ook uitgelek. Polisiemanne in private drag bewaak mnr. Lopo nou dag en nag.

Regter Nesstädt moes waarsku dat hy streng sal optree as daar weer dreigemente gedoen word teen enigiemand wat in die saak betrokke is.

In die hofsaal het van die toeskouers in die openbare galery mnr. Lopo uitgewys en hardop gesê hy sal nie tot die einde van die week leef nie.

Seculo, die Portugeuse koerant in Johannesburg, het beweer dat mnr. Lopo beskuldig word van die dood van mnr. William Pott, 'n prokureur van Beira, wat doodgemartel is.

Volgens die koerant is daar talle voormalige aangehoudenes wat onder mnr. Lopo deurgeloop het in Suid-Afrika.

As hoof van die Mosambiekse geheime polisie is mnr. Lopo ook verantwoordelik vir die vuurpeletons wat die doodvonnisse voltrek. Anders as in Suid-Afrika, waar veroordeeldes aan die galg sterf, word die doodvonnis in Mosambiek deur 'n koeëldood voltrek.

Volgens die Mosambiekse reg word dit nog dieselfde dag as die hofuitspraak gedoen.

Die doodvonnis is verpligtend vir 'n hele reeks oortredings wat strek van moord tot hoogverraad, waarby misdade teen die ekonomie en die volk van Mosambiek ingesluit word.

In Suid-Afrika het mnr. Lopo, wat voor sy aanstelling in die hoë pos onder meer 'n koerantman was, soveel spanning veroorsaak dat die Mosambiekse weestandsbeweging van sy lede verbied het om Pretoria te besoek.

Dit is om te voorkom dat hulle verdink word as iets met mnr. Lopo gebeur. Die organisasie wil tot elke prys wrywing met die Suid-Afrikaanse owerheid voorkom.

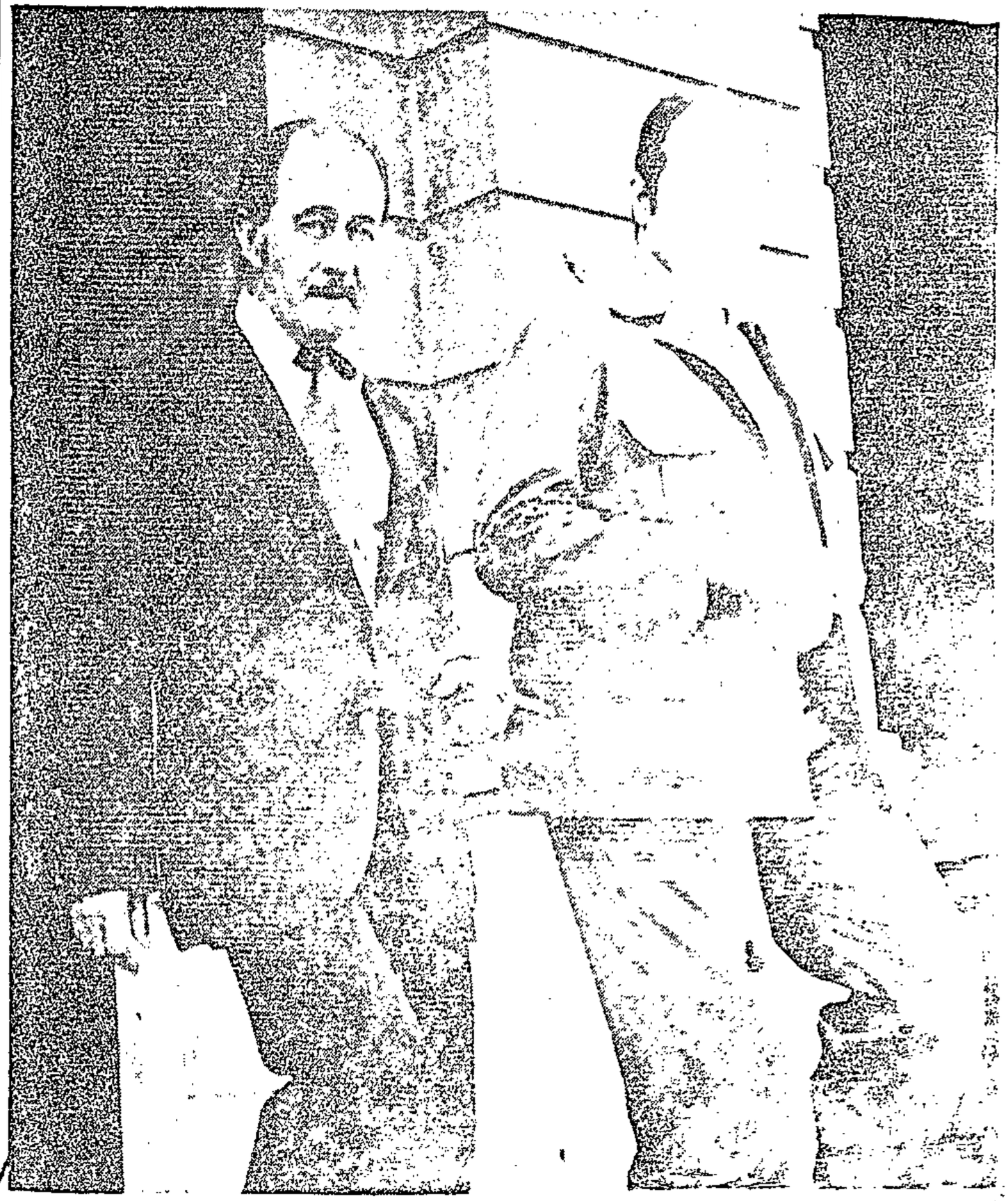
Elke dag skuur mnr. Lopo en sy wag luiters by Pretorianers verby op hul pad hof toe en terug sonder om aandag te trek.

Hulle eet saam in die openbaar sonder dat iemand 'n oog opsigtelik trek. Tog is daar die kriewelrigheid van onsigbare oë wat op loer is en elke beweging van die stewig geboude man met die swart oë volg.

24.6%	15.4%	12.6%					
59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

s, Poisoning and violence

icide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South hich does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.



DIE begeerlike skyf vir 'n sluipmoordenaar. Mnr. J A de Castro Lopo, die veiligheids- en spoorhoof van Mosambiek, loop doodluiters by die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof uit. Om veiligheidsredes moet hy voortloping op verlaak van die polisie vir [illegible] man sonder [illegible] by. By hom [illegible] Kamara, die [illegible] lik.

4/11/79

827

Die koms van die afvaardiging is op die hoogste vlak tussen die regerings van Suid-Afrika en Mosambiek gereël nadat dit bekend geword het dat twee van die drie ligte vliegtuie wat glo in September ongemagtig uit Mosambiek geneem is in Suid-Afrika aangekom het.

Die vliegtuie is sedertdien aan 'n maatskappy van Lichtenstein verkoop en daar is beslag op twee van hulle gelê toe hulle na die Wonderboom-lughawe uit Zaïre gebring is om versien te word.

Mnr. Lopo het in die saak wat voor regter E. R. Nesstadt dien, getuig dat hy die ondersoekbeampte in die saak is. Meer as dertig ligte vliegtuie is die laaste tyd uit Mosambiek geneem.

Hy het die registrasienommers van die vliegtuie aan bevriende lande gestuur en dit is hoe die vliegtuie op Wonderboom opgespoor is.

Buite die hof is verneem dat vier van die vliegtuie op hul vlug deur Frelimo neergeskiet is.

Mnr. Lopo het reeds op 23 Oktober in die grootste geheimhouding in Suid-Afrika aangekom. Maar hy is kort hierna deur uitgewekę Mosambiekers opgespoor.

Dit was nie lank nie of sy lewe is in naamlose oproepe bedreig. Radio Free Africa, wat die mondstuk van die Mosambiekse weerstandsbeweging is, het 'n bitteraanval op hom gedoen. In uitsendings na Mosambiek en Suid-Afrika het die omroeper die naam van sy hotel en selfs sy kamernommer verstrek.

Hy en die ander twee lede van die afvaardiging was toe in die Carlton-hotel in Johannesburg tuis. Hulle is na 'n

Police victims of Orlando attack laid to rest

S Post 11/11/79 (307)

THE two policemen who were killed during the guerilla attack at the Orlando police station were buried with full military honours at the Avalon Cemetery yesterday.

The funeral was attended by about 1 200 mourners, including members of the South African Police in uniform and civilian clothes.

Major-General L Nothling conveyed a message of condolence to the families of the dead policemen on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and the entire police force.

He vowed at the graveside that police would not rest until those responsible for the attack on the morning of November 2 were brought to justice.

Members of the South African Police march alongside the hearse carrying one of the victims.

DIGNITARIES

He said Constable Christopher Zibi (55) and Student-Constable Jerry Ntsini Musindane had paid a high price by being slain while they were executing their duties.

He described the police station attack as an act of extreme cowardice. It was likely there would be similar attacks in the future but police would stay vigilant, he said.

Dignitaries who attended the funeral included Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto police and Mr Baldwin Mudau, leader of the Venda Independence Party. Almost all Soweto's black police officers were there.

The two hearses were met about a kilometre from the Orlando police station by rifle-carrying police who formed a guard of honour. The procession to the police station was led by the police brass band.

When the procession reached the police station, the uniformed police and members of the brass band proceeded ahead of the cortege to form a guard of honour at the graveyard.

When the rest of the mourners arrived at the cemetery, the funeral of the policemen turned into a military spectacle as police started marching alongside the hearse to the beat of the brass band.

After the speech by Major-General Nothling a police priest conducted a prayer. There was a moment of silence while police officers saluted the victims.

EXCLUSIVE

THE CHIEF

MENTION Gatsha Buthelezi to any official of the African National Congress and the immediate response is a wry smile. They know him well. They are wary of him and, while their executive has decided it wise not to attack him, the Buthelezi "line" wins very little respect.

Gatsha Buthelezi

This may be of little comfort to Gatsha Buthelezi's opponents inside South Africa, but his meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo in London last week is not regarded in the ANC as very significant. Tambo keeps an open door.

The meeting with Tambo was prepared, however, with typical Buthelezi attention to detail — photographs, tape recordings and an ever-dutiful reporter to ensure maximum coverage back home.

Buthelezi had obviously come to London to ask Tambo, a long-time acquaintance, if the ANC would get the black consciousness movement off his back. Unable to secure a promise of any intervention in what the ANC regards as a divisive side-scrap, the chief's best hope was to make as much play of the actual meeting to score points over Motlana, Manthata and Nkondo.

Now sources close to the ANC in London happily point out that Buthelezi's growing obsession with ANC recognition serves only to point to the banned movement's prestige inside South Africa — after 20 years of exile.

There is no way the ANC will "take sides" in the sniping between re-emerging black consciousness groups and Buthelezi. The chief's talk of himself and the ANC "recognising each other's roles" is scoffed at.

"He seems to think the ANC is an external wing of Inkatha," one ANC official told me. All the ANC will do — in fact Tambo said it again this week — is to tell Inkatha and the black consciousness groups of the need to unite against apartheid.

It would be dangerous for the ANC to denounce Buthelezi even though their politics are about as closely related as those of Japan and Lesotho. Buthelezi has done the one thing black consciousness leaders never did — actually demonstrated that he has a constituency. That he has done it from the safety of Bantustan leadership and that his opponents often suffered severe restrictions can hardly be expected to matter when the chips are down.

It is not Buthelezi, but his constitutency, that is important to the ANC.

And it must be remembered that the ANC, while having little in common beyond personal links with Buthelezi, has also a sour history with some leaders of the black consciousness movement. An ANC statement issued in Lusaka earlier this year, in response to re-

AND THE ANC

327

Amid the claims, counter claims, denials and shocks following Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's recent meeting with Mr Oliver Tambo, SUNDAY POST'S Special London correspondent spent this week finding out what really lies behind it all. It's an amazing story - and it's exclusive to SUNDAY POST.

ported moves to black consciousness unity with the ANC, viciously condemned black consciousness exiles for forming a new movement.

For some time the ANC and black consciousness movement have insulted each other on various ideological positions. The ANC was condemned for being non-racial and the black consciousness movement — merely reversing white liberalism. Black consciousness worries the ANC to the extent that it is paraded as an end in itself.

But black consciousness supporters, both inside South Africa and in exile, are not looking for ANC "approval" or "recognition" — to a large extent the label "black consciousness" is already a recognised anachronism. What they do want from the ANC is a definitive statement on Buthelezi — does the ANC condone him operating as a homeland leader?

The problem for the ANC then, is somehow to try and separate encouragement of the broad mass of Inkatha from support for Buthelezi and his lieutenants. Operating as they do from a severely restricted position regarding communication inside the country, it would be suicidal to try a full-frontal assault on Zulu/Inkatha loyalty.

For Tambo and his executive in Lusaka, the Buthelezi dilemma seems likely to expand. The chief, over-sensitive to criticism as it is, seems to have decided that only through the ANC lies national legitimacy. He is probably right.

Certainly, his efforts to widen Inkatha's base and bring in non-Zulus have been abysmal. No non-Zulu sits on Inkatha's central committee.

He desperately needs at least implied ANC approval and, as he has shown, is prepared to manufacture it.

And as long as the ANC is unable to react openly

cutive, many of whom were in London at the time as the Zimbabwe conference draws to a close, to have given the impression of some sort of pact between Inkatha and the ANC. Tambo's statement was clearly designed to distance the two groups as far as possible.

Buthelezi's prepared response to the ANC denial was one of polite surprise. Comment that he had regarded his meetings with Patriotic Front leaders as far more significant was obvious game-playing. Buthelezi is as significant to the Patriotic Front as Tinie Vorster is to space exploration.

The chief also erred by implying, or allowing reports to the effect to pass unchallenged, that ANC reaction to his revelations had been masterminded by the communist "wing" of the ANC. The implication here is that Oliver Tambo has been willy-nilly surrounded by "reds" against whose influence he is without defence.

It is a popular myth today about the ANC that it is riven by deep ideological differences, with the communists hav-

Oliver Tambo

between the South African Communist Party and the ANC is complete. In fact, the two are now almost indistinguishable.

There are no other choices for the ANC which has been out of the country for nearly years. To disown Buthelezi, despite his links with apartheid, could cost them five million Zulus, although his claim to complete Zulu loyalty have never been seriously tested.

Effectively, public support from the ANC should from a legal point of view spell immediate doom to any group in South Africa, but it

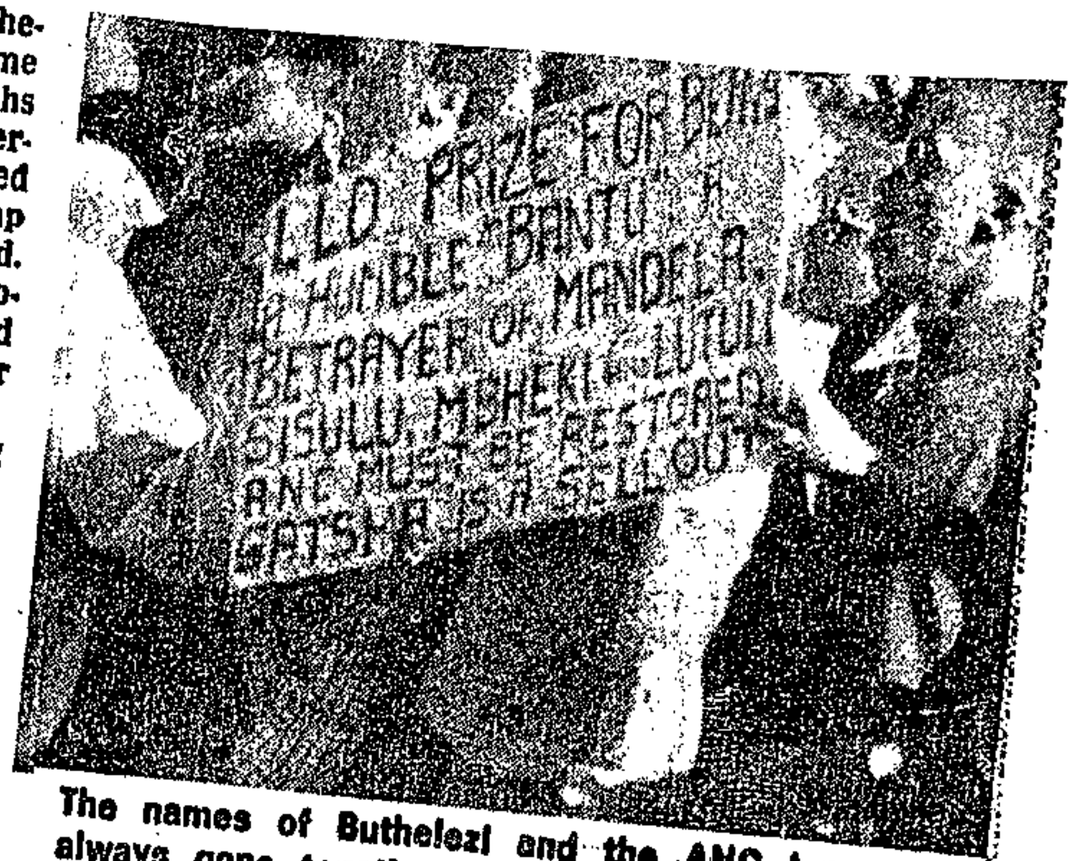
4/11/79

in South Africa, Buthelezi will take its name as he pleases. Two months ago at a Christian conference in Iowa he lambasted the ANC for taking up arms against apartheid. Weeks later, back in Soweto, he claimed he and the ANC were "closer than ever."

There were knowing grins in Lusaka. Gatsha was at it again.

The ANC was obviously horrified at the implications of the Sunday Times report of last week. Tambo personally denied any secret meetings, although it is now clear he did meet Gatsha socially, and was very quick to insist that the ANC had not changed its attitude on fundamentals. "Fundamentals" can be taken to read economic isolation and armed struggle against South Africa — stands totally alien to the conservative chief.

The initial report of the so-called secret (and by perverse implication, official) meetings were feared by the ANC exerting a "stranglehold" over finances and strategy and the "Africanists" being limp, well-meaning puppets.



The names of Buthelezi and the ANC have not always gone together harmoniously . . . demonstration at Ngoya.

Something ANC opponents now have to face up to is that the organisation's statement after statement, from the top of the ANC, has confirmed that the alliance prize, for Buthelezi anyway, is evidently worth striving for. For the ANC, the task is to try to cancel the prize giving altogether. For the Botha Government, currently basking in the "calm" while black squares up to black, the logical thing would be to encourage it.

Battling Nel the centre of mystery 'security file' row

327

Political Correspondent

A MYSTERIOUS "file" at the Department of National Security has become the centre of a major row in the National Party which erupted this week over the possible readmission of Mr Louis Nel, MP for Pretoria Central, to the party.

Allegations that the Department of National Security "had a file" on the verligte MP, who was expelled from the NP earlier this year after his attack on the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, were described by Mr Nel yesterday as an "absolute lie".

Sources close to Mr Nel said the allegations were "dirty politics at their best".

Mr Albert Nothnagel, Nationalist MP for Innesdal, is said to be at the centre of a rightwing campaign to block Mr Nel's readmission to the party.

The campaign, according to National Party sources, was revealed for the first time at the September 17 meeting of the Transvaal NP executive when Transvaal deputy leader, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, revealed that serious allegations had been made against Mr Nel.

Mr Schoeman also disclosed that he and his fellow deputy leader, Mr Fanie Botha, had investigated the allegations and could find no evidence to support them.

Nationalist sources said this week that the allegation was an obvious attempt to bring Mr Nel's loyalty into question and to turn his constituency committee against him.

Mr Nel told the Sunday Times yesterday he had made several attempts recently to meet his committee and address them on the issue, but on each occasion he had been turned down.

Unwillingness

The matter came to a head this week when it was revealed that the committee had expressed its unwillingness to have Mr Nel as its MP if he were allowed to return to the party.

The head of the committee is General Jannie le Roux, a senior prison officer described by Nationalists as a "bosom friend" of Mr Nothnagel.

Nationalist sources said this week that Mr Nothnagel's campaign against Mr Nel should be seen in the light of his attempts to further General Le Roux's political career as Mr Nel's possible successor as MP for Pretoria Central.

An angry Mr Nothnagel has declined to reply to questions on the issue or to say whether he had originated the allegation that Mr Nel was the subject of a National Security file.

"I have nothing to say. I suggest you ask Hendrik Schoeman," he said.

Mr Nel's attempts to gain readmission to the party began in June after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had indicated publicly that he should reapply.

The verligte MP, who was expelled after a letter he had written to Dr Treurnicht accusing him of making an unsavoury joke, sought a reconciliation meeting with the Transvaal leader at which he obtained Dr Treurnicht's support for his readmission.

The Transvaal executive is expected to discuss the issue again on November 21.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
[illegible]	[illegible]	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
[illegible]	[illegible]	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

DENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

			A		C		B	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F
[illegible]	[illegible]	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
[illegible]	[illegible]	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
[illegible]	[illegible]	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

EXCLUSIVE

THE CHI

MENTION Gatsha Buthelezi to any official of the African National Congress and the immediate response is a wry smile. They know him well. They are wary of him and, while their executive has decided it wise not to attack him, the Buthelezi "line" wins very little respect.

Gatsha Buthelezi

This may be of little comfort to Gatsha Buthelezi's opponents inside South Africa, but his meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo in London last week is not regarded in the ANC as very significant. Tambo keeps an open door.

The meeting with Tambo was prepared, however, with typical Buthelezi attention to detail — photographs, tape recordings and an ever-dutiful reporter to ensure maximum coverage back home.

Buthelezi had obviously come to London to ask Tambo, a long-time acquaintance, if the ANC would get the black consciousness movement off his back. Unable to secure a promise of any intervention in what the ANC regards as a divisive side-scrap, the chief's best hope was to make as much play of the actual meeting to score points over Motlana, Manthata and Nkondo.

Now sources close to the ANC in London happily point out that Buthelezi's growing obsession with ANC recognition serves only to point to the banned movement's prestige inside South Africa — after 20 years of exile.

There is no way the ANC will "take sides" in the sniping between re-emerging black consciousness groups and Buthelezi. The chief's talk of himself and the ANC "recognising each other's roles" is scoffed at.

"He seems to think the

EF AND THE ANC

Amid the claims, counter claims, denials and shocks following Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's recent meeting with Mr Oliver Tambo, SUNDAY POST'S Special London correspondent spent this week finding out what really lies behind it all. It's an amazing story - and it's exclusive to SUNDAY POST.

ANC is an external wing of Inkatha," one ANC official told me. All the ANC will do — in fact Tambo said it again this week — is to tell Inkatha and the black consciousness groups of the need to unite against apartheid.

It would be dangerous for the ANC to denounce Buthelezi even though their politics are about as closely related as those of Japan and Lesotho. Buthelezi has done the one thing black consciousness leaders never did — actually demonstrated that he has a constituency. That he has done it from the safety of Bantustan leadership and that his opponents often suffered severe restrictions can hardly be expected to matter when the chips are down.

It is not Buthelezi, but his constitutency, that is important to the ANC.

And it must be remembered that the ANC, while having little in common beyond personal links with Buthelezi, has also a sour history with some leaders of the black consciousness movement. An ANC statement issued in Lusaka earlier this year, in response to reported moves to black consciousness unity with the ANC, viciously condemned black consciousness exiles for forming a new movement.

For some time the ANC and black consciousness movement have insulted each other on various ideological positions. The ANC was condemned for being non-racial and the black consciousness movement for merely reversing white lyiberalism. Black consciousness worries the ANC to the extent that it is paraded as an end in itself.

But black consciousness supporters, both inside South Africa and in exile, are not looking for ANC "approval" or "recognition" — to a large extent the label "black consciousness" is already a recognised anachronism. What they do want from the ANC is a definitive statement on Buthelezi — does the ANC condone him operating as a homeland leader?

The problem for the ANC then, is somehow to try and separate encouragement of the broad mass of Inkatha from support for Buthelezi and his lieutenants. Operating as they do from a severely restricted position regarding communication inside the country, it would be suicidal to try a full-frontal assault on Zulu/Inkatha loyalty.

For Tambo and his executive in Lusaka, the Buthelezi dilemma seems likely to expand. The chief, over-sensitive to criticism as it is, seems to have decided that only through the ANC lies national legitimacy. He is probably right.

Certainly, his efforts to widen Inkatha's base and bring in non-Zulus have been abysmal. No non-Zulu sits on Inkatha's central committee.

He desperately needs at least implied ANC approval and, as he has shown, is prepared to manufacture it.

And as long as the ANC is unable to send some [illegible] executive, many of whom were in London at the time as the Zimbabwe conference draws to a close, to have given the impression of some sort of pact between Inkatha and the ANC. Tambo's statement was clearly designed to distance the two groups as far as possible.

Buthelezi's prepared response to the ANC denial was one of polite surprise. Comment that he had regarded his meetings with Patriotic Front leaders as far more significant was obvious game-playing. Buthelezi is as significan to the Patriotic Front as Tinie Vorster is to space exploration.

The chief also erred by implying, or allowing reports to the effect to pass unchallenged, that ANC reaction to his revelations had been masterminded by the communist "wing" of the ANC. The implication here is that Oliver Tambo has been willy-nilly surrounded by "reds" against whose influence he is without defence.

It is a popular myth today about the ANC that it is riven by deep ideological differences, with the communists hav-

Oliver Tambo

between the South African Communist Party and the ANC is complete. In fact, the two are now almost indistinguishable.

There are no easy choices for the ANC, which has been out of the country for nearly 20 years. To disown Buthelezi, despite his open links with apartheid, could cost them five million Zulus, although his claims to complete Zulu loyalty have never been seriously tested.

Effectively, public support from the ANC should from a legal point of view spell immediate doom to any group in South Africa, but the

Sunny South Africa...

(327) 12/11/79 fst

SOUTH AFRICA is not a police state. For 20 years Britain has been more of a police state than South Africa. Newspaper reports on racial tensions in South Africa are greatly exaggerated and the South African Government's independent homelands policy is to be commended.

Peter Maxwell hails virtues of this country

These e views, splashed all over Kenyas' influential Sunday Nation in Nairobi yesterday are aired by British entertainer, Peter Maxwell, who has visited both Kenya and South Africa frequently over the past twenty years.

In an interview with African columnist Chege Mbituru, Maxwell says if there is any resentment among South African blacks of a white paternalistic attitude he has yet to see it.

"I like South Africa," he declares. "It is a disciplined community . . . I like the fact that they have taken eleven different tribal areas and made them independent.

"A lot of people talk about Transkei. It is independent. It has a parliament. It has an opposition. It has elections. They get money from anywhere in the world at this moment and time which they can spend. A lot of it comes from South Africa.

MONEY

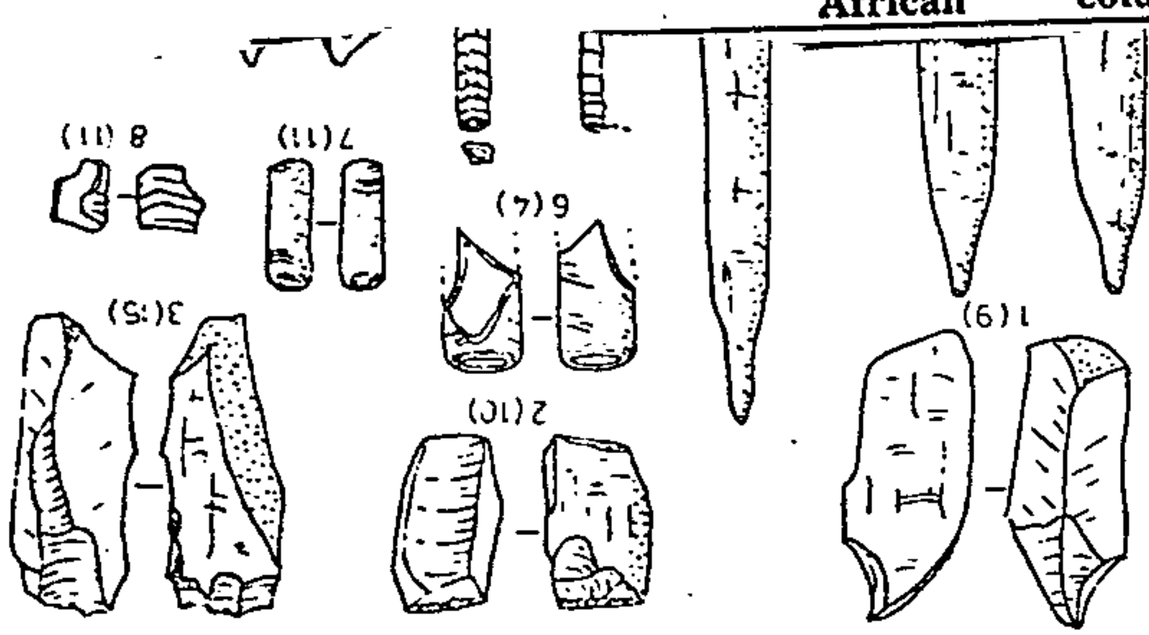
They can deal with anybody who wants to invest money in them, the same as Botswana. They have got casinos, they have got industries and they seem very viable. Economically they are very strong and they seem to spend a hell of a lot of their budget each year on the very symptoms which underdeveloped countries suffer from — health and education problems, which I think is the root of all evils. So in that case I think they are very advanced."

Maxwell says South African whites have a legitimate fear of revolution or low level terrorist activity because this does not always come from the indigenous people of a country but is fostered by trained dissidents. "And in places like the Congo and Zambia it has been shown that the first people to suffer from it are the whites."

VIEW

Asked to justify his apparent view that it has to be left to South Africa's Afrikaners to do things for Africans, he said: "because not very many Africans are willing to do much for their fellow Africans". Maxwell asks his interviewer why didn't an African Livingstone trek through Europe?

"Where were you? Why didn't you come and find us?" he asked.



processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be secured by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different ... which have to be fed into the ... and in the intuitive

Scrap all race laws says Pebco leader

12/11/79 (327)

NEW BRIGHTON — The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thomazile Botha, said yesterday he was not a Mandela or a Sisulu, but was holding the fort for them until they came back to their rightful places as leaders of the blacks.

Mr Botha was addressing over 4 000 people at a meeting of the organisation at the Great Centenary Hall here.

In a call for unity among blacks, Mr Botha said his organisation was fighting all laws that discriminated against blacks.

He was fighting to retain his South African citizenship. He was fighting to buy land wherever he wanted to.

Among the things he condemned in his marathon speech were:

The unfairness of making pensioners pay economic rentals.

The dumping of married people at the single men's quarters.

The removal of Walmer Location residents in spite of their refusal.

The conditional leasing of church property in New Brighton.

He also condemned the government - created "dummy bodies" like the Coloured management committees and community councils which were "rejected by the people".

"We want to take part in the government of Azania," Mr Botha said.

The community council did not merit their attention because it was rejected by the people during the last election.

"We do not want autonomy in Port Elizabeth or Cape Town or Soweto but in South Africa as a whole," he said.

Referring to "informers", he said he was aware there were many of them at the meeting, but his organisation should liberate them also.

The meeting passed a unanimous resolution that the government abolish all oppressive and discriminatory laws, and bring in a period of full democratic rights for all the citizens of Azania.

Membership cards were issued to all prospective members. — DDR.

| | | |

Security policeman's kids injured in guerilla attack

(3-27)

12/11/79 Post

EXPLODING hand-grenades completely ripped off a child's arm during an attack on a security policeman's house in Wesselton, Ermelo, at the weekend.

Four other children in the same bedroom were seriously injured when the guerillas threw two grenades through an open window.

The children's father, L T M W Ngibeni, and his wife were sleeping in an adjacent room when the attackers struck at about 10 pm on Friday night.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen Mike Geldenhys, said in Pretoria yesterday police were investigating the possibility that the guerillas had intended to kill Lt Ngibeni, but instead had confused the two bedrooms and maimed his children.

"It was pure luck that none of the children were killed," a spokesman for the police in Soweto said yesterday.

Friday night's attack was the first of its kind in this large black township.

Lt Ngibeni has been stationed in Ermelo for a number of years.

The injured children, ranging between three and 10-years old, were flown by helicopter from the scene of the attack to a hospital in Johannesburg.

Gen Geldenhuys said police were investigating, but no arrests have yet been made. —Sapa.

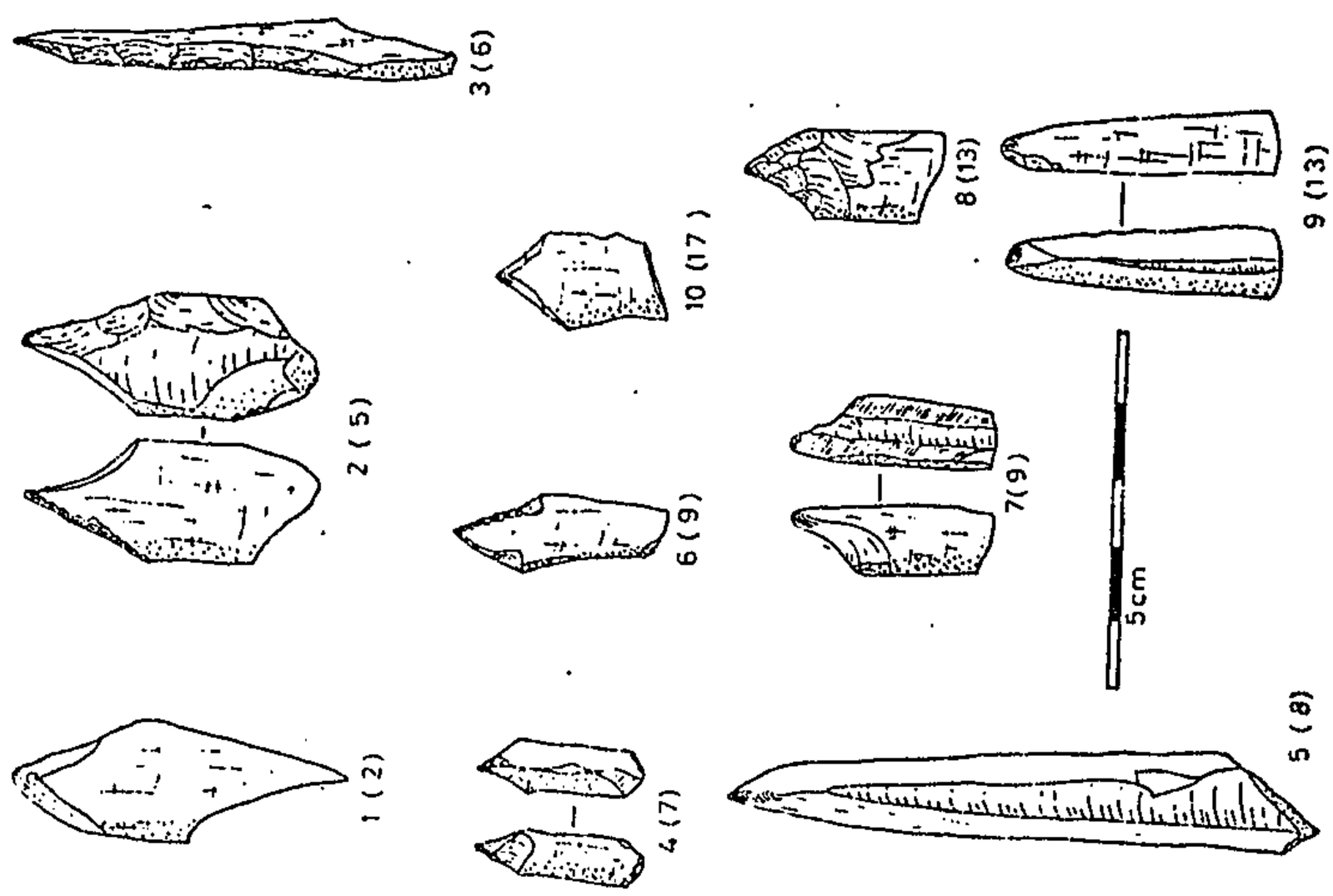


Fig. 56 Beenartefakte : Else / boortjies.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

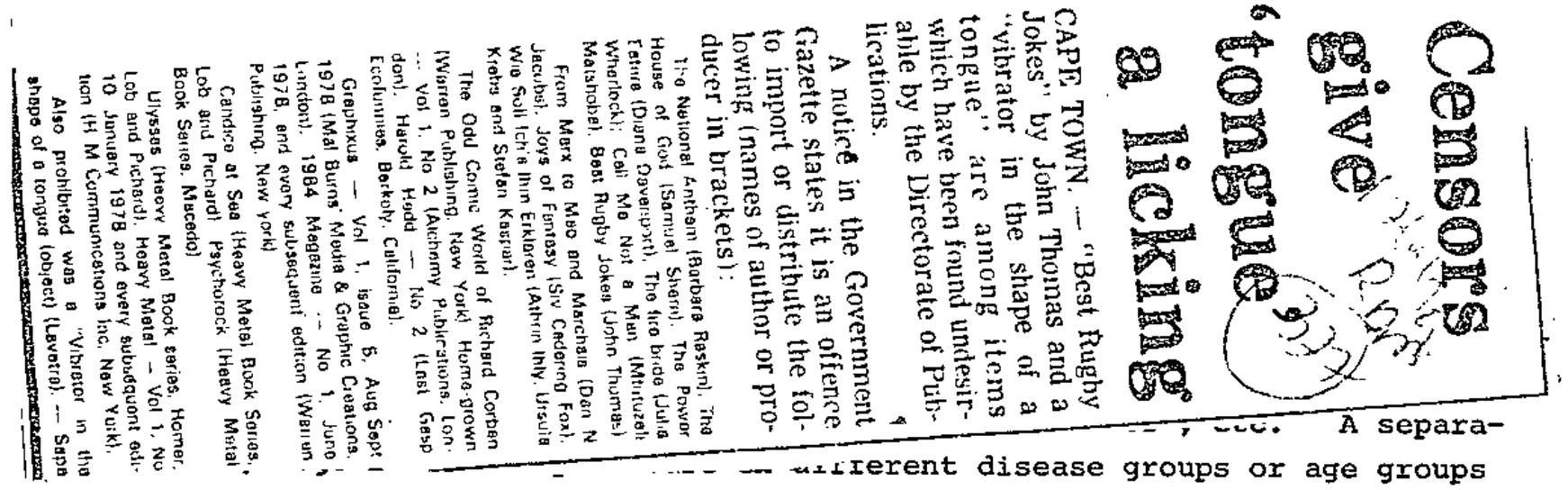
2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;



Censors give 'tongue' a licking

CAPE TOWN. — "Best Rugby Jokes" by John Thomas and a "vibrator in the shape of a tongue" are among items which have been found undesirable by the Directorate of Publications.

A notice in the Government Gazette states it is an offence to import or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

The National Anthem (Barbara Raskin), The House of God (Samuel Shem), The Power Fature (Diana Davenport), The fire bride (Julia Wherlock); Call Me Not a Man (Mtutuzeli Matshoba), Best Rugby Jokes (John Thomas)

From Marx to Mao and Marchais (Dan N Jacobs), Joys of Fantasy (Siv Cedering Fox), Wie Soll Ich's Ihm Erklaren (Athrin Ihly, Ursula Krebs and Stefan Kasper).

The Odd Comic World of Richard Corben (Warren Publishing, New York) Home-grown ... Vol 1, No 2 (Alchemy Publications, London), Harold Hedd — No 2 (Last Gasp Ecofunnies, Berkely, California).

Graphixus — Vol 1, Issue 5, Aug Sept 1978 (Mal Burns' Media & Graphic Creations, London), 1984 Magazine — No 1, June 1978, and every subsequent edition (Warren Publishing, New York)

Candice at Sea (Heavy Metal Book Series, Lob and Pichard) Psychorock (Heavy Metal Book Series, Macedo)

Ulysses (Heavy Metal Book series, Homer, Lob and Pichard), Heavy Metal — Vol 1, No 10 January 1978 and every subsequent edition (H M Communications Inc, New York).

Also prohibited was a "Vibrator in the shape of a tongue (object) (Lavetra). — Sape

... etc. A separa- ... different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Children bombed: dragnet spreads

Two hand grenades which maimed five black children in Ermelo at the weekend were of Eastern bloc origin, a senior Security Police spokesman said today.

Two of the five children injured when the grenades exploded, Gloria Ngobeni (8), and her brother Zipho (3), are "fighting for their lives," in the Khalafong hospital near Pretoria.

Gloria and Zipho, both children of Lt William Ngobeni, who is a member of the Security Branch of the SAP, were flown by helicopter from the scene of the attack for emergency treatment at the hospital, the spokesman said.

Gloria was suffering from multiple wounds and her right forearm was ripped off during the explosion. Zipho lost a finger and his legs were badly injured.

Both are in the intensive care unit at the hospital.

A wide search has been launched for the terrorists who threw the grenade into the home of Lieutenant Ngobeni.

Lieutenant Ngobeni and his wife had just gone to bed in an adjacent room with their nine-month-old baby, Sanilisiwe, when the grenades were lobbed over the fence and into the house, blasting windows to smithereens and the roof off the room.

The couple found the children bathed in blood and screaming for help.

327 251 Star 12/11/79

'We hail Chief's meeting with ANC'

Most black South Africans hailed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's meeting with the banned African National Congress in London as a courageous and wise act, according to Mr O D Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha.

By meeting the ANC, Chief Buthelezi had displayed the courage to explode the "crippling myth" that whites had reduced black politics to "nefarious activity which can only take place in the small hours of the morning," Mr Dhlomo said in a statement released at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of kwaZulu.

"Those who do not applaud the Chief's courage in meeting the ANC openly are duty bound to leave South Africa to join the armed struggle which does not exist and which remain only idle talk."

At the Jan meeting (from l) David Curry, chairman of our Party, Dr Mdlalose, Mr sa, Chief Bu- Mr Norman n, Mr Gibson nd Mr Les du hairman of the CRC.

Buthelezi supports Coloured leaders

By Rob Meintjes

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, has backed the Coloured Labour Party in its dispute with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, yesterday accused the Prime Minister of "playing in legalities" by suggesting that the Labour Party was flouting Parliament by refusing to testify before the Schlebusch Commission, which is investigating proposals for a new constitution.

But the Inkatha leader also paid tribute to the Prime Minister's "willingness and ability" to move away from political problems created by his predecessors.

"There is a promise of realism emerging through what you are doing," Chief Buthelezi quoted from an aide memoire he presented to Mr Botha yesterday on a land dispute with Swaziland in north eastern kwaZulu.

"You and I, perhaps more than any other two South African individuals, will be judged by history as two people who were responsible for avoiding chaos or for failing to avoid chaos," the Chief Minister said.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts airport, Chief Buthelezi said he "was not impressed" with the Prime Minister's performance as reflected by the transcript of Mr Botha's stormy meeting with the Labour Party on Friday.

Asked to comment on the fact that Inkatha had agreed to testify before the Schlebusch Commission, whereas the Labour Party had refused to do so, Chief Buthelezi said this was merely a difference in strategy.

● Coloureds and Govt in new clash — Page 11.

Keep propaganda out of school, rules headmaster

By Graham Fysh

A 17-year-old Krugersdorp matric pupil will not be allowed to propagate at school the policies of the openly racialistic movement he heads.

Mr F de Beer, headmaster of the school, Jan de Klerk High, today firmly squashed any suggestions that the pupil, Jan Posthumus, would be allowed to talk on the movement during youth preparedness classes.

Jan is chairman of the Odal Clan movement that claims to have the support of about 60 pupils on the West Rand. It is overtly pro-white and has been linked with the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Jan was reported to have said that, although the school did not favour the movement, he had been allowed to discuss the movement during youth preparedness classes.

"That is not so," countered Mr de Beer in an interview with The Star today. "During these classes there are many subjects that are discussed. One tries to get the pupils to take part. But no propaganda for any political party is permitted."

Asked whether the subject might not come up during the course of discussions, Mr de Beer conceded this was possible.

"They might, for example, be discussing their attitude towards the church. Then they come with arguments.

"If he wants to deduce from that that he put his case, then it is purely a deduction," Mr de Beer said.

A pamphlet distributed by the Clan at a recent HNP meeting in Krugersdorp described those who supported the P W Botha Government as "traitors and half-castes."

continued on page 591

ss. 157–158

158. Waiver of requirements of this Chapter void.—Any condition requiring any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirements of this Chapter or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

(iii) the last day on which members or debenture holders must register as such in order to be entitled to receive the offer;

[Para. (*f*) added by s. 8 of Act No. 76 of 1974 and substituted by s. 12 (*a*) of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

(*g*) the last day for subscribing.

[Para. (*g*) added by s. 12 (*b*) of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

(2) No statement that, or to the effect that, the said advertisement is not a prospectus shall prevent the operation of this section.

A father's cry from the heart

Why hurt my kids — cop

Post 13/11/79

(327)

By CHRIS MORE

LIEUTENANT Magezi Willie Ngobeni (38), the Security policeman whose five children were injured and maimed in a handgrenade attack on his house at the weekend yesterday vowed he would never forgive the men responsible.

His two daughters Gloria (8) and her sister Ziphozonke (3), who were transferred to the Kalafong Hospital near Pretoria on Saturday morning by military helicopter are still in the intensive care unit.

Their condition was yesterday described as satisfactory by a senior hospital official who said they were not out of danger as yet.

Gloria has suffered abdominal injuries — her stomach ripped open — and her right forearm amputated. Ziphozonke also suffered abdominal lacerations and a finger on the right hand amputated.

A distressed and weary Lt Ngobeni said he could not understand why his house was attacked. "If they are mad with me for being a policeman then why should they hurt my defenceless children? It would have been better if they had killed me and left my children out of it," he said.

"I am working in the police force to feed my children. If my being in the force offends some people then why don't they come to me and say so.

"Now my poor children have been maimed, maybe for life, for a sin they did not commit. It is wrong and senseless to vent one's anger on innocent children," he said.

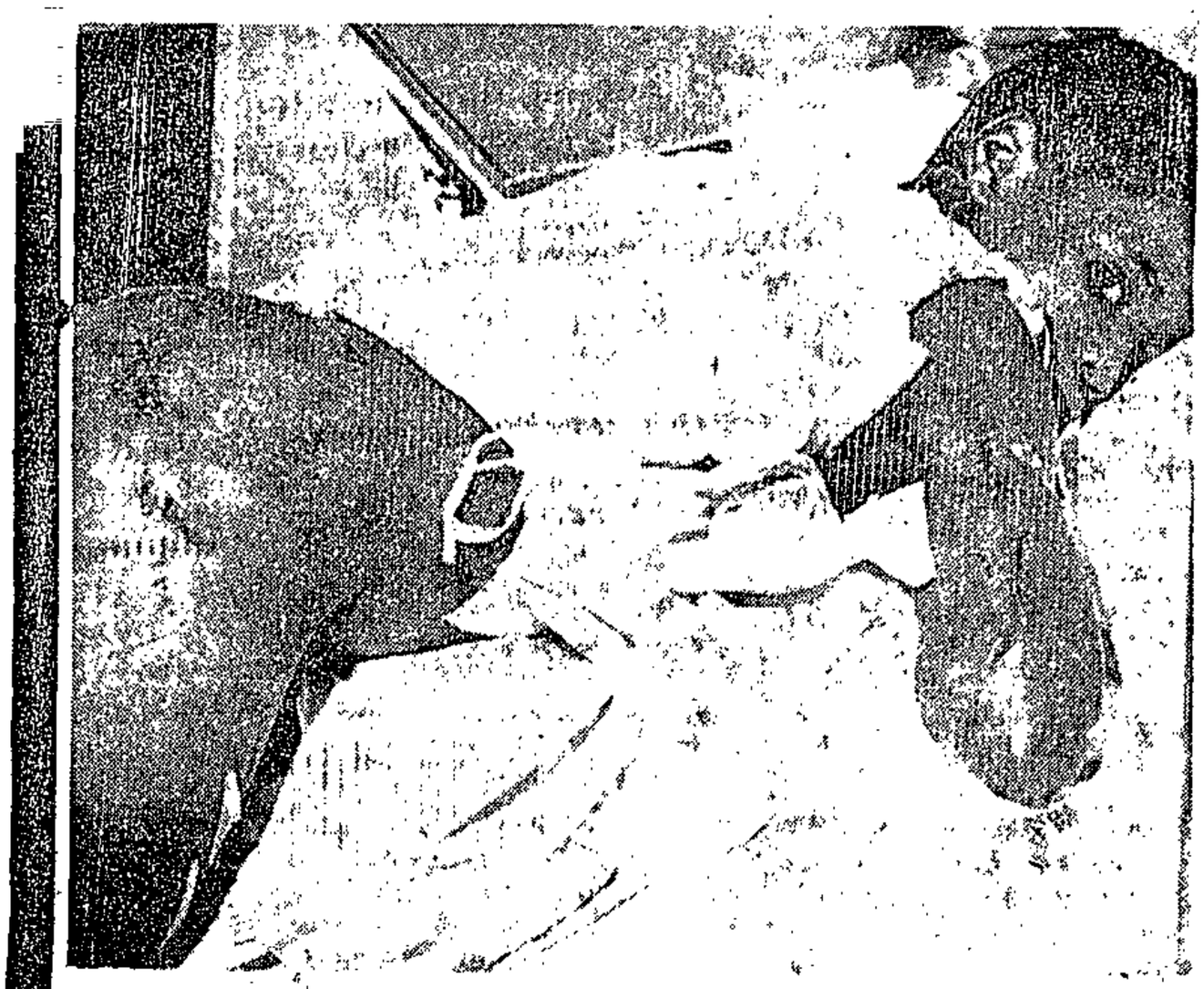
He said whoever injured his children did not achieve what they wanted. "I am absolutely convinced that those people intended to kill me but mistook my children's bedroom for mine. That is why they waited for the light to be put off before they could strike," Lt Ngobeni said.

Three of the injured children are being treated at the Ermelo Hospital. Their condition is fairly satisfactory. They are Khululekani Goge (12), Menzi Goge (8), who are Lt Ngobeni's foster children and Busi Queen Ngobeni (10).

Khululekani, who was injured in the stomach and had most stitches told **POST** that he heard a deafening blast that sent him reeling to the ground. He did not see what happened to his brothers and sisters immediately thereafter. All he remembered was the deathly smoke in the house that choked him.

"When that loud blast shook me off my bed I thought the world had come to an end. I thought there was a huge crack in the earth and that

● To Page 3



Khululekani Goge . . . suffered numerous shrapnel wounds.

Pics: BONGANI MNGUNI.

'Doctored' photo: paper criticised

Star 13/11/89

327

Education Reporter

A student newspaper has been criticised for "doctoring" a poster to portray a white child pointing a toy rifle at a black child.

The poster entitled "SA — Land of Repression: The games our children learn to play" — cast an "atrocious reflection" on the country's race relations, said a story in Die Vaderland yesterday.

Three stories in the paper were strongly critical of the poster and of the October 19 issue of Wits Student in which it was published. Wits Student is the official student paper of the university.

The editor, Mr Sheldon Cohen, reportedly denied the poster was intended to mislead anybody.

In the photograph, which is the main feature of the poster, the face of a black child has been clumsily pasted on top of the figure of a young boy with his hands in the air.

Mr Cohen was not available for comment today.

OFS history institute does not record black affairs

The nine-year-old Institute for Contemporary History at the University of the Orange Free State concentrates only on white political history, with an emphasis on that of the National Party, judging from its latest annual report.

The report reflects no attempt to delve into the complexities of coloured, Indian, black or even white opposition political history.

The institute, founded in 1970, has the most modern computerised press-cutting service in South Africa. This can be linked with internal as well as overseas computer terminals to provide information within seconds.

PUBLICATIONS

The Press-cutting service covers 38 South African publications, which have clearly been selected to reflect mainly one side of the political spectrum.

The list includes the ultra-right-wing SA Observer and the Herstigte Nasionale Party's Die Afrikaner. But it does not include Post, South Africa's most widely-read black-orientated newspaper.

It includes the conservative SA Financial Gazette (since incorporated in The Citizen), but it does not include the more liberal Financial Mail.

It includes Tempo, the Natal Nationalist weekly, but not the Inkatha weekly, The Nation.

In the list of subjects under which the Press cuttings are classified, one is "Bantu Affairs." It has not been replaced by the curretnly more acceptable "Black Affairs."

All except one of the places at which demonstrations of the institute's new clipping-index service were given in 1978 have some link with the Government, the National Party or the former Department of Information.

They were the Human Sciences Research Council; the Information Service of the National Party; the Foreign Affairs Association (since disbanded); the Freedom Foundation of Southern Africa; Beeld; the SABC and Rapport. The other was the SA Parliament.

Of the eight research projects listed in the annual report for 1978, five concern the National Party.

Among the listed interviews with politicians and other cultural leaders only one — that with Mrs Catherine Taylor (United Party MP from 1963 to 1974) — was not with a person linked to the National Party or the Ned Geref Kerk.

It is clear from the report that the institute is making no meaningful attempt to research or assess the impact of black political movements, whether legal or underground, in South Africa.

Notes on the Economics of Uncertainty

The economics of uncertainty is concerned with decision-making where we do not have perfect information about the consequences in the future, of actions we take now. In general, our knowledge of the consequences will be probabilistic with the consequences dependent on the action and the state of nature.

6

after discussion with staff and 24% as a result of discussions with senior students and with other new students.

Wrab cold to SSRC rumour

327

3/11/79

THE West Rand Board yesterday divorced itself from reports that four Soweto students serving jail terms after being convicted at the Kempton Park SSRC trial, may be sent to the homelands on their release.

The students involved and their prison terms are: Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi — four years; Murphison Morobe — three years; Susan Sibongile Mthembu — two years and Seth Sandile Mazibuko — two years.

Wrab's public relations officer, Mr Jan Bosman, said the board was not involved in the matter.

He said the matter was the responsibility of the Soweto Council.

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, and his deputy, Mr T J Makhaya, are presently overseas.

A chief township manager for Soweto, Mr N Brophy, declined to comment on the matter. He referred POST to Wrab.

An officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, a Mr van Schalkwyk, promised to investigate the matter. He said he would issue a Press statement today.

As reported in POST yesterday, families of the four students received notices from Wrab to report at the local offices.

They said they were told by superintendents to start building houses in the homelands in preparation for the release of their children.

ation Lectures

he sample (73%) felt that they had formation about the subjects from the on lectures, though only 31% were most completely satisfied with the ined. The majority specified in their ey would have liked course content outsts on each specific subject to be e lectures. They would also have liked he lectures about tutorial organisation, rtment requirements and research methods.

he sample (52%) felt that there had been ty to ask questions at the Course ures though 30% felt they would have 6.5% would have preferred to see staff instead of the lectures. 89% wished to l as the lectures, and were satisfied ments.

shops

e-third of the sample did not answer the is section of the questionnaire. This may did not attend the Sunday workshops, for of the sample indicated in their comments have preferred these not to have been held f those that did answer questions in this t the Workshop had been long enough and had some extent to integrate into the University choosing their degree courses.

Study Methods

the sample (69%) felt that their school dy were adequate at University, though less hey were completely adequate and 18% nearly ajority (51%) would have liked an additional ctures, Revision and Examinations" and on esearch"; in their comments a great many sted that a more practical presentation of ht be desirable.

on-going study methods course in the first of the sample stated they would find it 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

ction Course

g majority of the sample were extremely bout the library course and found the y helpful.

e

whose advice they had primarily sought in university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

6

after
discus
studen

2.4 The Co

The ma
obtai
Cours
compl
infor
comme
lines
hande
infor
work

The
enou
info
like
in t
see
with

2.5 The

Appr
ques
be t
a gr
that
on a
sect
help
as w

Motlana backing for Labour 'no'

(327) 13/11/79 Post

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Labour Party has received the support of Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, over its refusal to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

Dr Motlana and leaders of the Labour Party held a meeting over lunch yesterday at the Milpark Hotel.

Those at the talks were the Labour leader, Rev Alan Hendrickse, Mr David Curry, deputy leader, Dr Motlana and the speaker of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Les du Preez.

The Labour Party had held talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha last Friday. The talks ended in deadlock and Rev Hendrickse has since accused the Prime Minister of having being downright rude.

The Labour Party made its stand clear on the Schlebusch Commission which the Prime Minister said was the only vehicle for discussing a new constitutional deal.

After the meeting, both Dr Motlana and Rev Hendrickse said it was desirable such contact should be made. However, they differed on the reasons for contact.

Dr Motlana said such meetings were necessary to show people working within the system why they should abandon this approach.

Rev Hendrickse said such meetings were impontant for his group.

"We envisage such meetings with any other group particularly with people who differ with us," he said. "It is our point of view that much as we hold diverging viewpoints we should not allow them to keep us apart. Common ground is more important for us than differences."

Rev Hendrickse also said they did not set out to find common ground because both had something in common already — their involvement in the liberatory struggle.

Dr Motlana said he understood why the Labour Party was unyielding in its refusal to give evidence before the Schlebusch Commission.

"The meal is already prepared and people are invited to eat. But the decision has already been taken and giving evidence before the commission proves to be a fruitless exercise," he said.

2.6 The course on Study Methods

A majority of the sample (69%) felt that their school methods of study were adequate at University, though less than 1% felt they were completely adequate and 18% nearly so. Yet the majority (51%) would have liked an additional lecture on "Lectures, Revision and Examinations" and on "Reading and Research"; in their comments a great many students suggested that a more practical presentation of all topics might be desirable.

As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

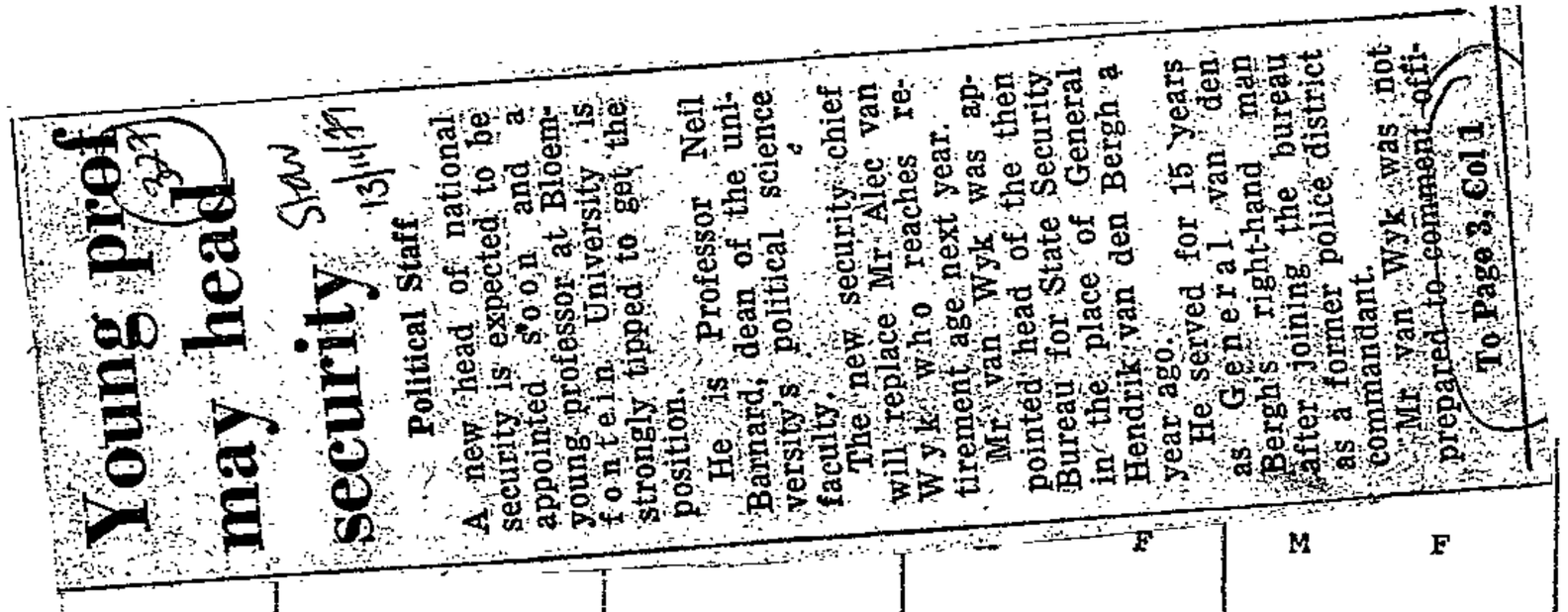
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

XIV CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47



Young prof may head security

Political Staff

A new head of national security is expected to be appointed soon and a young professor at Bloemfontein University is strongly tipped to get the position.

He is Professor Neil Barnard, dean of the university's political science faculty.

The new security chief will replace Mr Alec van Wyk who reaches retirement age next year.

Mr van Wyk was appointed head of the then Bureau for State Security in the place of General Hendrik van den Bergh a year ago.

He served for 15 years as General van den Bergh's right-hand man after joining the bureau as a former police district commandant.

Mr van Wyk was not prepared to comment offi-

To Page 3, Col 1

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

Judge's warning to singing suspects

13/11/79 (327)

Mercury Bureau

Pietermaritzburg. TWELVE suspected terrorists who repeatedly broke into song, gave Black Power salutes and shouted ear-splitting war cries, were warned by a judge yesterday that further outbursts would not be tolerated.

The warning from Mr. Justice Hefer came after the men had paraded into court at the start of proceedings and after short adjournments burst into song.

They had clapped their hands, danced in the dock and then given members of the public Black Power salutes before taking their places in the specially built dock.

After the men had shouted war cries their leader, Mr. James Mange, had shouted "down with capitalism, down with facism".

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Hefer told the men they would be punished if a further outburst occurred.

Last warning

"You may think it will not make a difference at this stage what you do in court," he said.

"I warn you for the last time, particularly accused 12 (Mr. James Mange), who is the leader of the little sing-songs that what I will do will make a difference."

The men were also warned on an earlier occasion that their outbursts of laughter — which were interrupting the Judge's summing up of evidence — would not be tolerated.

The laughter stopped, however, when they were warned that judgment could be given in their absence.

In a preamble to his judgment, Mr. Justice Hefer said the men had done "their level best" to try to make their hearing a "show trial".

Not tested

The State evidence had not been tested after the men had fired their defence counsel and two assistants on the sixth day of the hearing. All the accused had then "simply persisted in the attitude of not taking part in the trial," and had "seemed possessed with maintaining their stand," Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Most had behaved in a contemptuous manner and two, John Sekete (24) and Mandlenkosi Hadebe (27) had been sentenced for contempt of Court.

Throughout the proceedings they had denied all chances to cross-examine witnesses and had not given evidence themselves, he said.

"I personally dislike hearings in camera. But there are times when justice demands the doors of the court remain closed to the public.

"I had every reason to believe this was such a time and such conditions existed.

Jeopardised

"I will not permit the property and lives of witnesses to be jeopardised by having their identities revealed."

The banned African National Congress (ANC) had openly expressed its feelings and had brazenly stated what was to be done to "sell-outs".

If the accused felt aggrieved by the fact that the proceedings were in camera, they could only blame the ANC, Mr. Justice Hefer said.

Because the evidence before the Court had not been tested by cross-examination, the Court would have to adopt "a very special approach" to the evidence, Mr. Justice Hefer said.

State counsel, Mr. Rob Seggie and Mr. Kevin Atwell were to be commended for the way they had handled what had been a "difficult and unpleasant case," he said.

The judgment continues today.

War zone

The Supreme Court took the look of an army headquarters in a war zone yesterday.

As judgment began some of the strictest security measures ever seen at a South African trial went into operation.

Squads of police armed with riot guns, rifles and sub-machine-guns guarded all entrances and exits to the court grounds and the court building. All vehicles entering the court grounds were searched and members of the Press and the public were body searched before being allowed into the courtroom.

Women were searched in a mobile police station parked outside the court and only newspapermen in possession of Press identity cards were allowed to the courtroom.

Police also patrolled surrounding roads and took up positions on the Maritzburg College sports ground across the street from the court.

91 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		N
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0
25-44	0,00						
45-64	0,01						
65+	0,02						
ALL	0,04						
NO.	87						

0-1	12,
1-4	0
5-24	-
25-44	-
45-65	
65+	

XIV XV

Anger over book ban

(327) 13/11/79. Post

A BOOK of short stories described as "the cultural property of all black South Africans" has been banned, causing anger in the black community.

The book, Call Me Not a Man, by Mtutuzeli Matshoba, sold 5 000 copies in two weeks, and another 5 000 have been printed by Raven Press, Mr Mike Kirkwood, a director, said yesterday.

He said: "The banning of Call Me Not A Man has created a storm of anger in the black community, and since the news broke on Friday last week, we have had a stream of callers. "A commonly expressed view is that the book, though written by one man, is the cultural property of all black South Africans.

"The banning is thus being interpreted as an attack by the state on the black community as a whole, following, as it does, the banning earlier this year of works by other local black writers Oike Ingoapele Madingoane (Africa My Beginning) and Miriam Tlali (Murial at Metropolitan)."

In a review, author Alan Paton described the book as "among the best South African short stories that I have read for a long time".

He wrote that it contained protest against the conditions of the author's life and the life of his fellows. This was powerfully expressed, but never raucous and strident.

Star 13/4/79

Security for police stepped up

Stringent steps have been taken to counter further terrorist attacks against policemen, a spokesman for the Security Branch said today.

He was commenting on the handgrenade attacks on the Orlando police station about 10 days ago and the weekend attack on an Ermelo policeman's house, seriously injuring his five children.

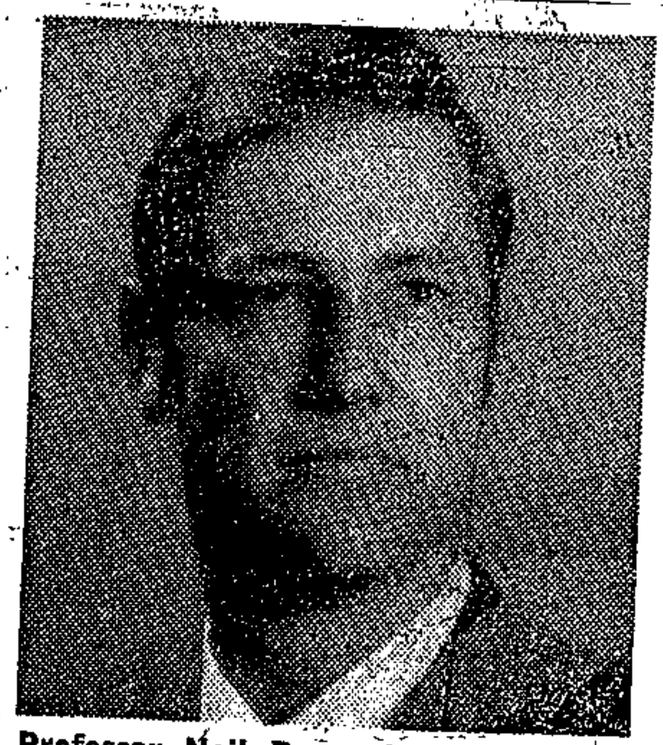
"Sporadic attacks on policemen can be expected in future, but every attempt possible will be taken to curb them," he said.

Asked what the motive was, the spokesman said although the recent attacks on the Orlando police station and the Ermelo policeman's house appeared to be the work of terrorists, there was still no definite proof that terrorists were, in fact, the assailants.

"But, if so, then the motive for the attack is no doubt intimidation."

Young OFS academic is to boss National Security

(327) Star 14/11/79



Professor Neil Barnard . . . political expert.

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — Professor Neil Barnard (30), dean of the department of political studies at the University of the Free State, is to be the new head of the Department of National Security.

He is to succeed Mr A van Wyk, who retires on pension early next year. Professor Barnard's appointment was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha.

Mr van Wyk succeeded General Hendrik van den Bergh a year ago.

Professor Barnard was yesterday described by his academic colleagues as a brilliant man and an expert on South African and international politics.

He was not available yesterday and colleagues believe he was having discussions with the Prime Minister.

Born in Otjiwarongo, South West Africa, on July 14, 1949, Professor Barnard has spent most of his academic career at the UOFS.

He matriculated at Otjiwarongo in 1967 and completed his BA degree at the UOFS, with distinctions in political science and history.

In 1972 he obtained his MA at the university after completing a thesis on modern theoretical approaches to the study of international relationships.

At the completion of his doctoral dissertation on the power factor in international relationships in 1973, he was appointed lecturer in political science.

At the beginning of 1977 Professor Barnard was appointed senior lecturer and on January 1 1978 Professor of Political Studies.

Professor Barnard is the author of 25 articles in popular and scientific publications, including "The Total Onslaught Against South Africa," "International Terror and Urban Terrorism," "The Citizen's Role in Guerilla Warfare," "Tricks in Modern Diplomacy," "Angola in the International Power Constellations" and "The Balance of Power in International Relations."

Professor Barnard is a member of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation and active in the Free State Command's information section.

He will be appointed deputy head of the Department of National Security from December 1.

VII

	W		A		C		M
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,5[illegible]
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,1[illegible]
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	239[illegible]

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

VIII

	W		A		C		M
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,[illegible]
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	[illegible]
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	[illegible]
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	[illegible]
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	[illegible]
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	[illegible]

CAUSES

W		A		C		B	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64

Nehru Award for Mandela

Star 14/11/79

NEW DELHI — Banned ANC leader Nelson Mandela has been named the 1979 winner of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award, Indian Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah announced yesterday.

The award, worth about R10 200, was given to Mandela for his support of African liberation struggles. Hidayatullah told a news conference.

The Nehru Award was begun by the Indian Government in 1965 to honour people who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion of international understanding.

Earlier recipients include Mother Teresa, this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, polio vaccine pioneer Dr Jonas Salk of the United States and US civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King, who got the award posthumously. — Sapa-AP

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

REFERENCES

Black capitalism will promote constellation

Extensive black capitalism will lend credibility to the South African system and thus help promote the proposed constellation of Southern African states.

Before neighbouring states will join hands with South Africa, blacks must be seen to play a fair part in South Africa's economic system as well as in its politics.

This message is expected to be one of the strongest to emerge from two conferences to take place in Johannesburg next week.

On Thursday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will discuss his proposed constellation of states with business leaders.

Starting earlier in the week, will be another conference on the need for free enterprise sponsored by the 1820 settlers National Monument Foundation.

The 1820 Settlers conference will adjourn on Thursday for delegates to attend the Prime Minister's meeting. It will resume the next day.

CONTROVERSIAL

Attending will be South Africa's strongest black business muscle as well as two homeland leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu, and Chief Minister Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei.

Professor Walter Williams, a prominent black American economist, will set a controversial tone for the conference by expounding his thesis that minimum wages should be abolished to give black workers more bargaining power.

Mr Walter Washington, the former black Mayor of Washington DC, will share his experience of multiracial urban development.

One of the central speeches is expected to come from Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development. "Sharing the burden and sharing the benefits," will be his theme.

The black delegates will be on the lookout for concrete signs that benefits really are going to be shared.

Setting the scene for the conference, Dr Douglas Roberts, who will preside, said: "Blacks in South Africa have tended to see the free enterprise system as a whites-only affair, benefiting only whites.

REINFORCE

"This has to change."

Organisers have said they hope it will help reinforce the Government's new enlightened policy moves.

Establish-
er, Pretoria.

1 Selected
Printer,

1976.

Selected
ernment

Report of
ter,

1

cer of

ge,
Region.

1.
earch

ency of

of
v.

63e of

Africa.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an ent hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables only provide an indication of the relative importance of various dis categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expe tion of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an a ximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give ri a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if th mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are duced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 5 of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circul System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from meas directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of rel simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

It's true

14/11/79 Post

FAMILIES of the convicted Soweto Students' Representative Council WERE asked if they were prepared to go to the homelands or stay in Soweto when their children were released.

This confirmation was yesterday received after denials on Monday and yesterday by West Rand Administration Board and Department of Co-operation and Development officials.

According to officials the families were asked to choose between leaving for the homelands of staying in Soweto when their children are released.

POST first reported the visits — which raised fears that the students would be banished to homelands on their release — on Monday.

The same day, Mr Jan Bosman, public relations officer of the West Rand Board, said the Board was not involved and the matter was the responsibility of the Soweto Community Council.

The day the four were sent to jail. Friends and relatives gather outside court.

Chief township manager for Soweto, Mr N Brophy, who is employed by Wrab but is seconded to the Soweto Council, declined to comment and referred POST to Wrab.

An officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development promised an investigation into the matter.

But yesterday Mr Brophy admitted that families of the four students had been approached and asked whether they wanted to stay at homelands.

And the Department of Co-operation and Development said that the department had in the past "assisted prisoners who are released to re-establish themselves".

The students involved are Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi, Murphison Morobe, Susan Sibongile Mthembu and Seth Sandile Mazibuko. They were convicted by a Kempton Park Circuit Court judge.

Mr Brophy said not only families of convicted students were approached and asked to settle at the homelands on the release of their children, but that the matter involved families of "any serious offender."

He said if they refuse, they would not be forced.

In a statement to POST, the liaison officer from the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr A J van Schalkwyk, said his department had in the past assisted prisoners who are released to re-establish themselves.

He said his department's assistance involved finding a place for the prisoner where he can legally reside and find suitable employment.

He said: "Families of the prisoners are first approached and asked whether they want to settle in the homelands on the release of their family members.

"If they refuse, they are not forced to agree to the proposal. I also think that when the families of the four students were approached, they misunderstood what was told to them", said Mr van Schalkwyk.

it quite clear that Mrs Motsweni would only be allowed in Middelburg as a lodger [illegible].

His statement follows one earlier by the Department of Co-operation and Development that it was investigating her case and those of people who would lose their homes. Mr Hatze made it quite clear that the Highveld Administration Board had now decided and there was no hope for Mrs Motsweni.

Mrs Motsweni, who is a mother of two children, has no place to go.

Mrs Sally Motlana of the SA Council of Churches, said: "It is disgraceful for the authorities to tear the black family without even thinking about it. It is really bad for another man to tell you to go to the homelands because your child is in jail."

"Unbelievable", said Mr Shimane Kumalo. "It is unbelievable that such an authoritative body could even contemplate such a move. This suggests that the next of kin of these students are criminals."

Miss Marcia Tlhogane asked: "Does the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) have more judiciary powers than a court of law and justice?

"The Wrab is trying to say these students have criminal records and are therefore undesirable in its territory. The Wrab is in effect punishing the families of the students concerned.

"This is a serious violation of the rights and freedom of these families."

5

can be compared for several
rns. It is suggested, for
e whether the apparent look
ure/industry and environ-
environmental change may be

for ing
heukrant
n of the
t from
fferen

POST Reporters

Ko and Ko reached with short and pithy questions of people who were left wanting the answers to the homelands

Sisco, Sechaba Motsweni asked if they wanted to go to the homelands with their children on their release.

This reaction was highlighted by reports of the Soweto Students' Representative Council four — Sechaba Motsweni, Sandile Mazibuko and Murphison Morobe — had been yesterday afternoon that a Middelburg woman, Mrs Elsie Motsweni, had now lost her house while her husband was on Robben Island as "she did not qualify to own their home."

Her husband, Mr Isaac Motsweni, is serving five years after being found guilty under the Terrorism Act.

The Housing and Labour Director of the Highveld [illegible]

A family at risk, country's security

Ko and Ko reached with short and pithy questions of people who were left wanting the answers to the homelands

e rate as well as the direction
historic peoples. It is clear
ed that they existed in the
ated that there could have been
differences even in such a
that such is the case is
h can be used to show not only
also variation in the extent of
e is suggested by changes in the
ame species. There is evidence

some useful information. [illegible]

interpretation could be taken as a datum. [illegible] it should perhaps be mentioned that the micromammalian evidence allows an interpretation of

Solitary confinement changed me — witness

CT. 15/11/79

(327)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The pangs of solitary confinement were enough to make her see evil in the activities of the Soweto Students' League (SSL), a wtness told the circuit court in Kempton Park yesterday.

The witness, who cannot be named, was giving evidence during her second day in the witness box, in the trial of four alleged members of the Soweto Students League, charged in terms of the Terrorism Act.

The four are Kedibone Christopher Mathabe, 21, Colin Makgalo Kotu, 23, Simon Mashigo, 19, and Elias Modiga, 19. They are alleged to have participated in terrorist activities, alternatively with sabotage, attempted murder, arson, malicious injury to property and public violence.

They have all pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice D J H le Roux.

Miss X, who has been warned as an accomplice, said during cross-examination by counsel for the defence, that before she was detained she held a firm belief that as long as the attitude of the government was a denial of dialogue with blacks, the only solution would be the use of violence.

She said that during her association with the accused, they had perpetrated deeds of violence, which she had firmly believed in. Although she had a nebulous feeling about what the organisation was all about when she joined, she however saw no evil in what they were doing.

She said what attracted her to the SSL was the nature of their activities, such as harbouring sympathy towards fellow blacks, and their efforts of getting the youth together. A youth club had been formed to stop the youth from loitering in the streets, and this became an avenue of creativity for them.

Miss X said that immediately she was detained under Section Six, her attitude changed, and she saw evil in what the SSL were doing.

"The idea of being alone in solitary confinement was enough to make me change," she said. "It was a genuine change. When I made a statement to the police, I had not changed, because at the time I had not felt the pangs of solitary confinement".

The witness told the court that a meeting was called by the SSL on January 21 at Regina Mundi Church, where a number of established black organisations were invited to discuss whether students should to return to school. At that meeting the SSL supported a suggestion that students go back to school. She wanted to assault Mr Kotu, because she felt their associaton with that feeling was a betrayal to those students who were not re-admitted to school.

She told the court that she feared the police. The impact of her first encounter with the security police left an indelible mark on her mind. She was told by Sergeant De Meyer, her interrogator, that she would be released after she gave evidence.

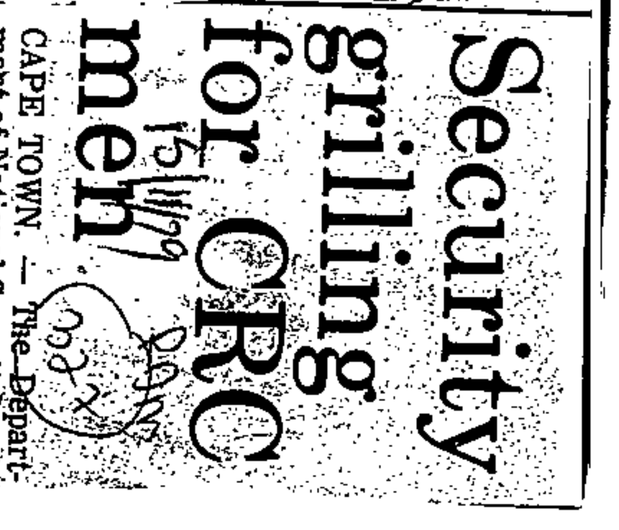
rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from



Security grilling for CRC men

CAPE TOWN. — The Department of National Security questioned the chairman of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, Mr E S du Preez, for three hours about three members of the CRC executive, prior to their meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria last Friday.

This was revealed by Mr Norman Middleton, a member of the executive, at a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Middleton said that Mr Du Preez had been asked how Mr Middleton, the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr David Curry reacted under certain circumstances, whether they got cross quickly, what their attitudes were regarding certain aspects of Government policy.

"He gathered they were trying to assess our strengths and our weaknesses before our meeting with the Prime Minister," Mr Middleton said.

Mr Middleton said that according to Mr Du Preez this was the third or fourth occasion on which he had been questioned by the department.

This was one of things which had led Labour Party leaders to the conclusion that an attempt was being made to intimidate them.

Before entering the conference room they had been asked by security officials whether they had any weapons on them.

"This was another form of intimidation," he said.

Mr Middleton said the Prime Minister had continually interrupted him while he was trying to put his case.

Also speaking at a Press conference, Mr Curry said Mr Botha had played "godfather tactics" with the Labour Party leaders at the meeting.

"The Prime Minister was playing godfather tactics by offering us things he knew we would have to refuse."

He put seven points to them, well knowing their standpoint, and asked for a direct reply.

"We had no option but to say no.

"Now he (the Prime Minister) is using this to say that we were and are being unco-operative and militant," Mr Curry said.

Meanwhile, Mr Hendrickse announced yesterday that the executive committee of the CRC has adjourned indefinitely as a result of a question Mr Botha asked at the meeting. Mr Botha questioned Mr Middleton and Mr Hendrickse on the time they spent in their offices dealing with matters affecting the coloured people.

Mr Hendrickse said that the committee had asked the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs to ascertain from the Prime Minister the source of his information regarding the time spent in their offices by members of the committee.

"We take the strongest exception," Mr Hendrickse said.

There was no regulation or law that prescribed what hours members of the executive should spend in their offices.

"We have adjourned until the commissioner reports back to us," he said. — Sapa.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty for Africans. Birth statistics for areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world over medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

Security chief wants the Bomb

From Page 1

War," he said.

"Coupled with this is the acute nuclear-strategic question of whether the Western powers will protect SA at the cost of their own survival."

Dr Barnard comments: "Total dependence on protection is moreover an undermining of the competence of authority which cannot be unreservedly condoned.

"SA will have to be militarily prepared and able to defend itself to the best of its abilities."

He argues that "the procurement of nuclear weapons will not necessarily isolate SA further on the international front.

"Without a power base modern diplomacy is doomed," he says.

Dr Barnard continues: "The argument that SA as a nuclear power would be declared royal game by the nuclear giants can also not be accepted.

"There is no guarantee that SA will not, in the event of a world conflict, become the target of nuclear attacks."

He says the country must "take into consideration that the current military threat to it could be elevated to a much more sophisticated strategic level within a decade."

"By the time a nuclear crisis really faces us it will probably be too late to make ourselves prepared and to be able to defend ourselves on that level," he says.

Dr Barnard concludes that the strategic effectiveness of nuclear weapons lies in their deterrent value.

Making known to the world the existence of nuclear weapons is going to need the "serious attention of policy makers."

In his Press statement yesterday Dr Barnard said DONS handled "sensitive material" and consequently I have no intention of enlarging on the matter."

He said his involvement with DONS would fit in well with his academic background.

But he added he was particularly interested in the Prime Minister's total strategy concept — an attempt to unite black and white moderates in a socio-economic and military assault on a common enemy perceived by the Government as Marxism.

ALL CAUSES

0-1	0,91	0,94	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

New security boss backs the Bomb

15/11/79

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

PROFESSOR Lukas Barnard, the young academic who will soon take over the country's most powerful security post, has argued in favour of South Africa developing a nuclear weapon — and making it known to the world as a deterrent.

The 31-year-old dean of the faculty of political science at the University of the Orange Free State, who has been appointed Secretary of the Department of National Security (DONS), argued his case in a careful-ly-worded analysis published last year.

His analysis, in an official university text book edited by him, says the question of whether or not South Africa should join the nuclear club "is daily becoming more topical."

"Scientific exploration of the advantages and disadvantages of such a possible development deserves the urgent attention of the planners of strategic policy for future international relations," he wrote in the book, "Conflict and Order in International Relations".

Dr Barnard, who recently returned from the United States where he studied nuclear strategy, was not available for comment on his thesis yesterday, but merely issued a statement welcoming the "opportunity of being at the disposal of the State at a time when the total onslaught against RSA is intensifying".

Described by colleagues as a "brilliant young man" Dr Barnard will take over early next year as head of DONS, the former Bureau of State Security headed by General Hendrik van den Bergh until he relinquished the post during the Info scandal.

To Page 2

Dr Barnard's analysis is likely to raise again the question of South Africa's nuclear capability — a major issue since 1974 when Dr Louw Alberts, vice-president of the Atomic Energy Board, disclosed that the country could build an atom bomb if necessary.

The analysis in a chapter entitled "The deterrent strategy of nuclear weapons" says SA will have to take into account "its relatively isolated international position."

"We can expect little or no aid from the communist camp or the non-aligned countries, while the Western states which we always thought to be allies, are threatened by the great-power leadership crisis and undermining of moral guts since the Second World

Ban on Brink book lifted

PRETORIA — The Publications Appeal Board has lifted the ban imposed on Andre Brink's novel 'n Droe Wit Seisoen' by a publications committee in September.

Giving reasons for its finding that the book is not undesirable, the board said the reasonable South African reader would realise that Mr Brink was a "malicious writer" who used the art of the novelist to launch a political attack.

"He has used the Security Police to make a sharp attack on several aspects of our security laws.

"The blatant, one-sidedness of this attack, the frequently superficial characterisation and the stereotyped descriptions will bring home to the reader how much the writer has overshot his mark," the board said.

"The book is, in fact, counter-productive. It is calculated to incite people against the South African security system, but it will probably have the opposite effect."

The Board said there were several sexual descriptions and some crude language in the book. In addition, several passages were offensive to the Christian feelings of the population.

But these were not enough to warrant banning the book under the Publications Act.

Commenting from Grahamstown where he is Professor of Afrikaans and Netherlands at Rhodes University, Brink said he had a negative and positive reaction to the upholding of the appeal.

"It proves that the first decision was a mistake and that the censorship system needs to be overhauled. Mistakes like these are costly," he said.

After the lifting of the bans on his book and Burger's Daughter by Nadine Gordimer it seemed the government was no longer so touchy about criticism, he said.

Ettiene Leroux, whose book Magersfontein O' Magersfontein is still banned despite a Supreme Court hearing, said he was "delighted" with the news, but was amazed by the "strange body called the Appeal Board".

Dr John Miles, a senior lecturer in Afrikaans and Netherlands, at the University of the Witwatersrand, said he was happy Brink's book would now be available.

DDC.

ANDRE BRINK

Writers welcome unbanning of Andre Brink book

Star (327) 15/11/79

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Afrikaans writers have welcomed the unbanning of Andre Brink's novel "'n Droë Wit Seisoen" (A Dry White Season) — a work some of them called "uncompromising" and a definite improvement on the author's three most recent novels.

The book — dealing with the death of a black man in detention and the gradual involvement of a white teacher in the incident — was banned in September this year, reportedly because it endangered State security.

In a letter to the publishers the Directorate of Publications had stated the book was "calculated to undermine the status of the Security Police" — a controversial ruling interpreted by many as "the deathknell of Afrikaans literature."

REVERSED

At the same time the book was referred to a committee of literary experts, to give further attention to the literary value of the book, and yesterday the banning decision was reversed.

Giving reasons for the new decision yesterday the acting chairman of the Appeal Board, Prof J C W van Rooyen said the 'one-sidedness of the attack', the 'shallowness in characterisation', and the 'stereotyped descriptions' would lead the reader to realise the author had overplayed his hand.

Brink was 'a malicious writer' — and this would be realised by the average South African reader.

Mr Jan Rabie, the author living at Onrus, welcomed the unbanning of the novel a 'disconcerting work' that few would actually 'enjoy.'

But it was the first time in Afrikaans literature that the 'inherently fanatical self-protection of police' had been portrayed in such a clear and uncompromising manner.

The book showed how police in their approach and attitude had to be ruthless, and how "an ordinary man" confronted with this, also became fanatical.

Acclaimed author Ann M Louw — a member of the literary advisory body of the Directorate of Publications — said she regarded the book as "a very good novel."

Certain events in the novel were probably "too strong" and "overstepped the bounds of probability." But my first duty on the panel is not to make political judgment but to appraise literary merit," she said.

Senior lecturer in Afrikaans-Nederlands at Stellenbosch, Dr John Kannemeyer, agreed that the novel was better than, for example, Gerugte van Reën (Rumours of Rain).

Bans may be lifted — Letlaka

UMTATA — The Transkei Government may lift the bans on some of the 34 organisations which were banned here on November 2.

The Justice Minister, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, said yesterday: "Quite a number of the organisations have made representations and the matters are being looked into.

"I cannot exclude the possibility that some of the bans might be lifted, where justification is found for doing so."

He would not name the organisations which could be unbanned, but said the Proswa Namibia Foundation had inquired into the banning of the South West African Foundation, to establish which organisation this was meant to be, as the South West African Foundation was an unknown organisation.

Mr Letlaka also said the "United African National Congress" listed in the Gazette was not the United African National Council of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"I think there has been some unfortunate mistake in interpretation here," Mr Letlaka said, "the Gazette is very clear, and does not refer to Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He did not know of the United African National Congress, and said the police department should know.

Asked if the bans on the organisations which do not exist — such as the Black Power movement — would be lifted, Mr Letlaka said:

"If organisations do not exist, there is certainly no prejudice to anybody, and it becomes a purely academic question as to whether the bans should be lifted, since if they don't exist it is impossible to ban them, because an impossibility does not amount to reality."

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Col Martin Ngceba, yesterday refused to confirm Mr Letlaka's statement that the organisation which had been banned was not Bishop Muzorewa's UANC. — DDR.

16/11/79 (327)

Great week for Pebco

PORT ELIZABETH — Just over a month ago a little-known former schoolteacher from Zwide led a deputation which complained to the East Cape Administration Board about unsightly electricity sub-stations erected in residents' yards.

Now, as leader of the rapidly growing Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation he says he will not talk even to Dr Koornhof, except at a national all-race conference.

This outspoken new leader, Mr Thozamile Botha, became a recognised figure overnight when 700 black workers at a Port Elizabeth plant of the multi-national Ford Company walked out a fortnight ago because they believed he had been forced to resign.

Outgrown

This has been a great week for PEBCO. It attracted thousands of black residents to mass meetings in both Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage and on the first day of a campaign to register 10 000 supporters within a month, it signed on 20 000 paid members.

In both Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth, Mr Botha made it clear that PEBCO had already all but outgrown its name.

Ugly sub-stations and purely local civic matters are small fry compared to PEBCO's ultimate goal of being a national organisation.

How do the government-approved representatives of urban blacks, the community councils, view the rise of the PEBCO giant?

In an interview, Uitenhage Community Council chairman, Mr James Tini, said time would tell where PEBCO would lead to.

"It is difficult to comment", he said. "We feel we are doing a good job for our people".

SA gets a new security chief

327 FDM - 14/11/79

STAFF REPORTERS

IN ONE of the most startling and controversial appointments made by the Government, a 31-year-old Bloemfontein professor has been appointed to the most powerful security post in South Africa.

He is Professor Lukas Daniel Barnard, dean of the University of the Orange Free State's political science faculty, who is to succeed the present Secretary for the Department of National Security, Mr Alec van Wyk, when he retires next year.

Announcing Prof Barnard's appointment yesterday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said that at his request, Mr van Wyk had agreed to continue his services in his present capacity for a few months after February next year.

Prof Barnard would be appointed as senior deputy head of the department from December 1, 1979, and that he would succeed Mr Van Wyk on his retirement.

Prof Barnard's appointment to DONS, formerly the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) that was headed by General Hendrik van den Bergh until his sudden retirement last year, yesterday stunned members of South Africa's intelligence community. The appointment was bound to become controversial, they said, be-

Barnard is 'a brilliant scholar'

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

PROF Barnard, the new head of DONS, is 31 years old and married to Angela Brand. They have two sons, Nico, 4, and Hannes, one and a half.

He is described by friends [illegible] quiet, soft spoken man, [illegible] an introvert. He is [illegible] get on very easily [illegible]

Prof Barnard's spare time goes into studying and reading.

His academic prowess has been described as "phenomenal" — he finished his Honours, Masters and Doctorate within four years.

He received a BA degree from the University of the Orange Free State in 1970 with distinctions in both his major subjects, history and political science.

The D Phil was conferred on him in 1975 for his thesis: "The Power Factor in International Relations."

He was editor of "Conflict and Order in International Relations", published by Perskor in 1978, which is a standard prescribed work for university students.

Prof Barnard is an executive member of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge and the Society for Christian Higher Education. He is also a member of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation.

- He was only 31 and was taking over one of the most important positions in the country;
- He was an academic who had by-passed the professionals who had headed South Africa's security services after rising through the ranks;
- He has been appointed over the heads of experienced career security and intelligence officers;
- DONS officers had expected Mr Botha to appoint a senior military man to the position because of the long-standing tensions between military intelligence and men drawn from police security ranks;
- The three top men controlling South Africa's security have now all been drawn from the Free State.

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the [illegible] of which one wishes it to contribute [illegible] imarily a matte[illegible] basic priorit[illegible] to reside [illegible] against the alc[illegible] n of how par[illegible] rapy against [illegible] es to be comp[illegible] istinction t[illegible] ntage - that o[illegible] that to the [illegible] ch attempts to mak[illegible] on of the basket [illegible] from which [illegible] a broad sense, [illegible] atter is a que[illegible]

He adds:

"In pr[illegible] fast disti[illegible] ues or utili[illegible] ew, the quest[illegible] in the commu[illegible] to fulfil whate[illegible] t of this group [illegible] e as a good [illegible] o muddle the m[illegible] and the polit[illegible] them, but t[illegible] s equally so when it suits [illegible] s to keep them separate". 9

Programm[illegible] s the attempt at this separation, sorting out [illegible] decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 173] PRETORIA, 16 NOVEMBER 1979 [No. 6739

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2624 16 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2624 16 November 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 No. P79/71

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/8/110	*Cosmopolitan Girl, The*	Rosalyn Drexler	(a)+(b)
P79/8/82	*Overdrive*	Anthony Harris	(a)
P79/8/98	*Summer Portrait, The* (i.e. only the 1979 edition with the No ISBN 0 7011 2401 6/d.i. slegs die 1979 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 7011 2401 6)	Robert Harling	(a)
P79/10/7	*Jesus Christ Superstar—Highlights from the Score of the Rock Opera—MFP* 50362 (Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat)	Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd-Webber	(b)
P79/10/44	*Blood Debt (Breed No 8)*	James A Muir	(a)
P79/10/119	*Rip Off*	Paul Raymond	(a)
P79/10/137	*Cool Wind Blowing, A*	Gail Graham	(e)
P79/7/82	*Cosmic Trigger: The Final Secret of the Illuminati*	Robert Anton Wilson	(e)
P79/10/141	*Megafoon*—Vol 1, No 4, September 1979	Unknown	(a), (c), (d) + (e)
P79/10/142	*Sight*—Vol 2, October	Unknown	(e)
P79/10/154	*Savage, The*	Tom Ryan	(a)
P79/10/175	*Boulevard*—First Issue	Legion Publishing Ltd, London	(a)
P79/11/2	*Workers' Movement and Sactu, The*	Unknown	(e)
P79/11/3	*New Africa News*—No 23, October-November 1979	New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia	(e)
P79/11/4	*Forging Ahead Along the Road of Peace for the Benefit of the People/A New Great Initiative in Favour of Disarmament and Détente*	Erich Honecker & Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev	(e)
P79/11/7	*SSD Focus on Contemporary Issues, An*	SSD, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P79/11/10	*Don't Play Ball With Apartheid Sport!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Access, New York	(d)
P79/11/13	*Southern Africa Perspectives*—No 1, 1978	The Africa Fund, New York	(e)
P79/11/23	*Liberation Movements in Southern Africa*	Nathan Shamyurira	(e)
P79/11/27	*Gramsci's Marxism*	Carl Boggs	(e)
P79/11/30	*Oh Lord!*	Ron and Atie van der Meer	(b)
P79/11/52	*Bridget at Work*—BR 1, BR 4 & BR 5	Stupid Ltd, Middlesex	(a)
P79/11/56	*Songs from Crossroads BT* 1843 (Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat)	Crossroads Children	(d)

No. 2625 16 November 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 14 November 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 6 November 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.

No. 2625 16 November 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 14 November 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 November 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/15.....	*Love's Magic Moment*.....	Patricia Matthews.

No. 2626 16 November 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. 2626 16 November 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
P79/10/107.....	*Spanish Fever*.....	Norman Bogner.....	In G.G./SK. 1443 of/van 13/5/66. In G.N./GK. 729 of/van 13/5/66.

No. 2627 16 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 2449 of 26 October 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6714 of 26 October 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/10/32:

No. 2627 16 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 2449 van 26 Oktober 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6714 van 26 Oktober 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/10/32 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/2.....	*Fate*—Vol 32, No. 6, Issue 351, June 1979....	Clark Publishing Company, Illinois.....	(b)

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Departement of the			
Government Notices			
2624	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/71.....	1	6739
2625	do.: Representations in respect of appeal..	2	6739
2626	do.: Setting aside.....	2	6739
2627	do.: Correction notice.....	2	6739

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2624	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/71....	1	6739
2625	do.: Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl.....	2	6739
2626	do.: Tersydestelling.....	2	6739
2627	do. Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	2	6739

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

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

6739—1

CT. 17/4/79 (206) (335) (327)

Unemployment: State should create new jobs

IN recent months, there has been a significant change in South Africa's official ideology — the philosophy of the free market has replaced apartheid-style social engineering as the national creed.

This switch to economic liberalism from a deeply-ingrained Nationalist commitment to state intervention in economic and social life has yet to be put into practice in any great depth. So far, it has been talk rather than action. But even the change in the official rhetoric has been spectacular in its effects, sending shock waves through Nationalist Afrikanerdom while, at the same time, creating a new mood of optimism and confidence in the business community.

Whatever the response in the political back blocks, the business community is impressed. At last, it is felt, here is a prime minister who talks business sense — and even invites business leaders to come along and give him the benefit of their views.

To speak up

In advance of their meeting with Mr Botha, there are a few thoughts which businessmen might care to consider. This is a golden opportunity for them to speak up and to ask a few pointed questions.

If apartheid is out, and the free market is in, is the pass system to be scrapped? And surely it is time for the group areas empire to be dismantled. As far as the pass laws are concerned, their continued existence on the statute book is a source of acute resentment in the African community, apart from the burden which such a system imposes on the economy. The pass laws, undoubtedly, are the biggest single cause of anti-white alienation.

What sense does it make to talk about a free market in labour when the pass laws are retained, a system of state labour control that must be unique this side of the Iron Curtain?

In the months that this column has been in recess, Mr P W Botha has transformed the political atmosphere, demonstrating great courage and qualities of leadership. Only latterly, in the unhappy exchange with the Labour Party leaders, has a remarkable run of public relations achievement been somewhat marred. This setback can be made up, given a forgiving spirit of charity on all sides. Meanwhile, it is not hard to understand the Labour Party's reserve, given their constituents' experience at the hands of group areas bureaucrats, to single out only one area of unresolved grievance, and their determination never to be pushed around again.

Frankness

No such acrimony should be allowed to mar Mr Botha's meeting with the businessmen. The prime minister appreciates frankness. Those businessmen who are in touch will be able to tell Mr Botha that the warning sounded this week by the Black Sash about continued enforcement of the pass laws was not idle chatter. The statement spoke of a sense of impending catastrophe. Let us hope it is not as bad as that. But African workers have never been more bitter and angry about the pass system, we are told. And African workers, incidentally, are also insisting these days on courtesy and fairness in labour relations.

political survey

By GERALD SHAW

The business leaders will be able to confirm Mr Botha's own impressions about the extent of African unemployment, which has been roughly estimated at between 15 and 28 percent and rising rapidly. If there is one thing which most people are agreed upon, it is that massive black unemployment in present circumstances is not in the national interest, apart from any considerations of humanity.

It helps little to enforce the pass laws, to thrust desperate men out of the cities into overcrowded rural slums where they can starve with their wives and children — out of sight. Out of sight, maybe, but no longer out of mind. If they do not eat, we do not sleep, as Dr Rupert once said. Or was it Mr Oppenheimer? It is a sign of the times that Dr Rupert and Mr Oppenheimer are talking very much the same language, in tones of increasing urgency.

Look back

Removal of ideological restrictions on the mobility and employment of labour will do great things for the economy, no doubt, promoting renewed confidence. But will private enterprise on its own be able to create enough jobs? It seems unlikely. Before very long, this Nationalist government is going to have to look back to the days of the first Nationalist government — the Nationalist-Labour Pact — for inspiration. It was the Pact government which did so much to ease the "poor white" problem of those days — an appalling problem of poverty and unemployment which, in its way, was every bit as serious as the present predicament.

The job was done by introducing what became known as the "civilized labour" policy, which involved large-scale government employment of workless unskilled whites at uneconomic rates of pay. This policy was carried out at the expense of blacks who, in those days, were supposed to be able to fall back on agricultural land in the reserves to keep body and soul together.

In the background, the gold-mining industry was the goose which laid the golden eggs and enabled the State, in taxing the mines, to subsidize poor white upliftment and to succeed in this beyond all expectations. Today the sons and grandsons of the poor whites are useful citizens, scientists, businessmen, administrators and leaders in their communities.

Dr Anton Rupert (left) and Mr Harry Oppenheimer.. speaking much the same language.

In those days, it was the effects of war, drought and depression which drove poor whites off the land and into the towns in their hundreds of thousands. Today, the rural poor, seeking a living in the towns, are black. They, too, have been driven from the land by the onward march of history, by the effects of conquest and encroachment on their land in the 19th century. It has been decades since the reserve areas have been able to support their own expanding population by agriculture.

Pass laws

Thousands of jobs must somehow be created each year if catastrophe is to be averted. This does not have to be done at the expense of any section of the community, as it was in the 1920s. But the pass laws must go. If the government is going to rely on repressive action in response to a crisis of poverty and unemployment, it will be promoting revolutionary upheaval. Rather, it should supplement the efforts of private enterprise with a new-style civilized labour policy with the beneficiaries this time being unemployed blacks. It worked in the 1920s; why not again?

But this would mean state intervention in the free market, you may object, which is just what we are supposed to be scrapping. This is not a valid objection. It makes as little sense to make an ideological idol of free enterprise as it does to elevate apartheid to absolute status. In every successful economy a pragmatic balance is struck between freedom and state intervention, depending on the times and the circumstances. It is some such sensible balance which is now needed to steer South Africa away from revolution, rather than substitution of a new ideological fanaticism for the old.

Successful

The first Afrikaner Nationalist government, in association with Labour, was massively interventionist in its economic policies — and was notably successful, as was the Fusion government which followed a similar course. The South African economy was built up in those years — the years of the development of Escom, Iscor, and the Marketing Act — on a basis of large-scale state intervention in the economy, sponsoring agriculture in particular, financed by the splendid tax revenues produced by the gold mines.

The beneficiaries, in the first instance, were deprived and dispossessed Afrikaners. But the entire society felt the benefit of state-inspired industrial and agricultural development. Once the economy was out of its leading strings after World War II the stage was set for tremendous growth. Since those days, the ill-fated apartheid experiment has soured the atmosphere, strangled the economy and brought South Africa to the brink of revolution.

So now the need is for ideological controls to be scrapped and the economy to be given its head. But the free enterprise system, efficient as it is, has no magical, mystical qualities. There are pressing problems that even free enterprise cannot solve on its own, just as the sheer magnitude of the poor white problem and the circumstances of the time cried out for state intervention in the 1920s. Today, with the soaring price of gold the mines are better placed than ever to fulfil their traditional role as the all-purpose national goose, producing golden eggs to order.

Public works

So why not create employment opportunities for blacks in public works? In abandoning one ideology, it would be silly to set up another in its place and deny the state any role at all in the economy. There is a case for pragmatic state intervention to create employment and feed the hungry and help fuel the economy for the long-awaited take-off.

Happily, businessmen are seldom ideological enthusiasts. They are usually practical and sensible and have been known to cherish humane sentiments. Let us hope that they speak frankly when they meet the prime minister — and give him all possible encouragement to do what is needed to save South Africa.

From the Bible

I am telling you the truth: he who believes has eternal life.

(John 4:47)

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

Highlights of JC Superstar banned

(327)

CAPE TOWN. — The Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday that highlights from the score of the rock opera "Jesus Christ Superstar" had been found undesirable in terms of the Publications Act and that it would be a legal offence to import or distribute it.

The committee has also found that "Spanish Fever" by Norman Bogner was not undesirable and could be imported and distributed.

Other undesirable publications and objects are: (name of author or producer in brackets).

The Cosmopolitan Girl (Roselyn Drexler) Overdrive (Anthony Harris). The Summer Portrait — only the 1979 edition numbered ISBN 0701 2401 6 (Robert Harling). Jesus Christ Superstar — highlights from the score of the rock opera. MFP 50362 gramophone record (Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber); Blood Debt — Bread No 8 (James A Muir)

Rip Off (Paul Raymond). A Cool Wind Blowing (Gail Graham). Cosmic Trigger. The Final Secret of The Illuminati (Robert Anton Wilson) Megafonn — Vol 1, No 4, September 1979 (unknown). Sight — Vol 2, October 1979 (unknown). The Savage (Tom Ryan); Boulevard — first issue (Legion Publishing Ltd, London). The Workers' Movement and Sactu (unknown) New Africa News — No 23, October/November 1979 (New Africa News Collective, Victoria Australia)

Forging ahead along the road of peace for the benefit of the people — a new great initiative in favour of disarmament and detente (Erich Honecker and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev). An SSD focus on contemporary issues (SSD, University of Cape Town Rondebosch) Don't play ball with apartheid sport — pamphlet (Access, New York) Southern Africa Perspectives — No 1, 1978 (The Africa Fund, New York)

Liberation Movements in Southern Africa (Nathan Shamyurira) Gramsci's Marxism (Carl Boggs) Oh Lord (Ron and Atie van der Meer). Bridget at Work — Br 1, 4 and 5 (Stupid Ltd Middlesex) Songs from Crossroads BT 1843 — Gramophone record (Crossroads Children) — Sapa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to tha
Assurance Society for t

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974. University of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Research Report No. 46, Pretoria.

12. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

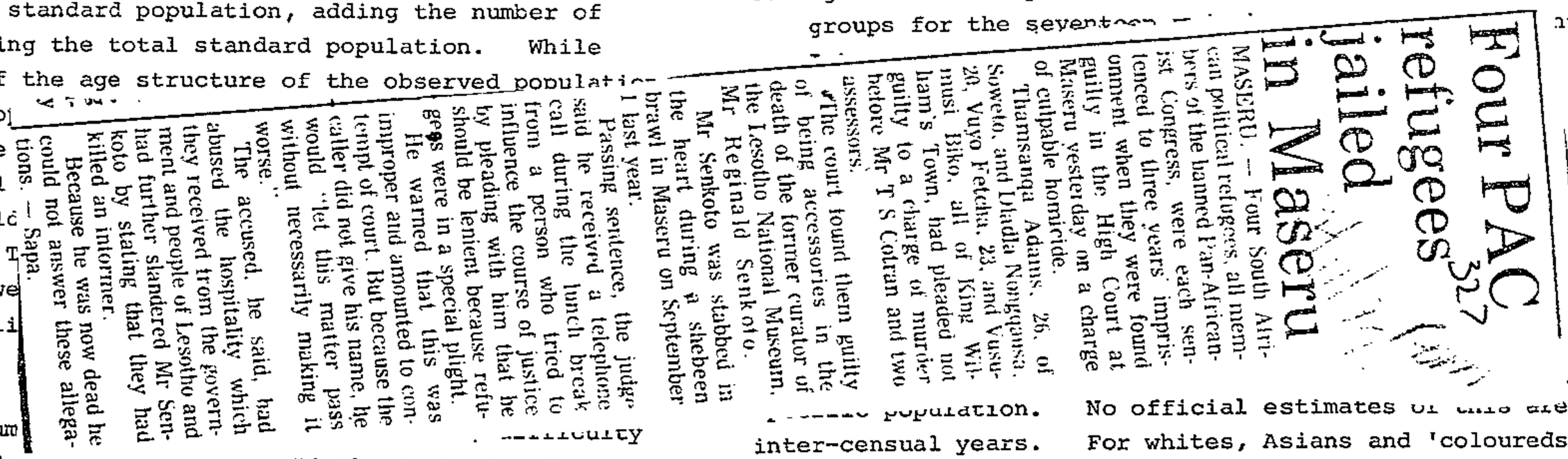
* * * * * *

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen ... nth revision of the ...


Four PAC refugees jailed in Maseru

MASERU. — Four South African political refugees, all members of the banned Pan-African-ist Congress, were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment when they were found guilty in the High Court at Maseru yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide.

Thamsanqa Adams, 26, of Soweto, and Dladla Nongqausa, 20, Vuyo Fetcha, 23, and Vusumusi Biko, all of King William's Town, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder before Mr T S Cotran and two assessors.

The court found them guilty of being accessories in the death of the former curator of the Lesotho National Museum, Mr Reginald Senkoto.

Mr Senkoto was stabbed in the heart during a shebeen brawl in Maseru on September 1 last year.

Passing sentence, the judge said he received a telephone call during the lunch break from a person who tried to influence the course of justice by pleading with him that he should be lenient because refugees were in a special plight.

He warned that this was improper and amounted to contempt of court. But because the caller did not give his name, he would "let this matter pass without necessarily making it worse."

The accused, he said, had abused the hospitality which they received from the government and people of Lesotho and had further slandered Mr Senkoto by stating that they had killed an informer.

Because he was now dead he could not answer these allegations. — Sapa.

... census year. ... xperience of a ... uld exist if a ... an indication ... on of life.

... e population age ... population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed populati... the choice of the standard po... the deaths in the various age ... population as a standard will ... weight to deaths among the eld... will reverse the position. T... ranking of the mortality betwe... answer. As the Duke of Welli... and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are sum... ...ficulty is experienced in obtaining da... ...Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

4 King PAC refugees jailed

DD 8/11/89

MASERU — Four South African political refugees, all members of the banned South African Pan-Africanist Congress, were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment when they were found guilty in the High Court here yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide.

Mr Thamsanqa Adams, 26, of Soweto; and Mr Dladla Nongqausa, 20; Mr Vuyo Fetcha, 23, and Mr Vusumusi Biko, all of King William's Town, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder before Mr T. S. Cotran and two assessors.

The court found them guilty of being accessories in the death of the former curator of the Lesotho National Museum, Mr Reginald Senkoto, in Maseru last year.

Mr Senkoto was stabbed with a knife in the heart during a shebeen brawl in Maseru on September 1, last year.

In passing sentence, the judge said he received a telephone call during the lunch break yesterday from a person who tried to influence the course of justice by pleading with him that he should be lenient because refugees were in a special plight.

He warned that this was improper and amounted to contempt of court. But because the caller did not give his name, he would "let this matter pass without necessarily making it worse."

He was presently aware of the feeling of being a refugee since he had personal experience of this status and what it involved.

Nevertheless, the judge said, refugees should not abuse the hospitality they got from the country and the people who received them.

The accused, he said, had abused the hospitality which they received from the government and people of Lesotho. They had slandered Mr Senkoto by stating that they had killed an informer.

Because he was now dead he could not answer these allegations. — SAPA.

S Post 18/11/78

Biko death money still not paid out

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE president of the Transvaal Law Society, Mr Billy van der Merwe, this week refused to say when the frozen R65 000 pay out to the Biko family would be settled.

The settlement was awarded to the family after the death in detention of Steve Biko — and was stopped after the trust of Biko's attorney, Mr Shun Chetty, was frozen when he skipped the country.

"This is privileged information and I cannot divulge anything on the matter," Mr Van der Merwe said when asked about the payout.

Although previously the Law Society had given information on the matter, Mr Van der Merwe said this was a matter between the Biko family and the Society.

"I cannot tell you anything — you would have to ask the family," he said.

This week friends of the Biko family confirmed that the money had not been paid out yet.

The Law Society had described the freezing of Mr Chetty's account, and the consequent stopping of the Biko payment as a "very necessary procedure for the protection of Mr Chetty's creditors."

Mrs Ntsiki Biko, wife of the dead black consciousness leader, was however told not to have any fears about not receiving payment due to her mother in law.

If there were insufficient funds in Mr Chetty's trust account, the Society said, the family would pay out from the Attorney's Fidelity Fund.

Steve Bantu Biko — death money not paid.

Mr Van der Merwe would not say how far the Society had got in concluding Mr Chetty's affairs.

In the settlement, Mrs Biko was awarded R30 000 of an original claim of R50 000. Mr Biko's mother was awarded R13 000 after claiming R18 000 and the two Biko sons, Nkosinathi, 8, and Samora, 3, were awarded R19 000.

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, November 18, 1979

327

These families need to think carefully

THE homelands policy is not working. The Government knows it and, as time goes by, is having to resort to newer and ever more ingenious ways of getting people to go there with the minimum of fuss.

The latest involves the families of certain convicted student leaders who were told that they should build houses in their respective homelands because that is where their children will be sent on their release.

The natural result of the Government's unsubtle and insensitive action was outrage, anger and criticism, not so much because of the homelands aspect itself but also because it is strongly suspected that the authorities have another political aim in mind.

The families cannot understand why the Government approached them at this time with a scheme like this when most of their children still have several years left to serve.

The conclusion being drawn by most, therefore, is that the authorities, without actually saying so, want in fact to do a rather different kind of deal — in order for us to politically neutralise your children, help us dump them in the homelands, in exchange for which you'll get assistance and there may even be the possibility of an early release in store for them.

Four ends would be served by this:

- A part of the "problem" of student politicos will be conveniently transferred from South Africa to the homelands where someone else will have to deal with it. This could be a useful ploy in getting some of the heat off the Government from the right wing.
- The publicity gained from the early release of political prisoners — which would be unprecedented in South Africa — will create valuable currency for the Prime Minister's "enlightened" political thrust, something it badly needs at this time.
- The "fact" that the families and their children "agreed" to go to the homelands could be exploited in such a way as to give the homelands an unexpected boost in credibility.
- The homelands will be sent individuals of above-average talent and ability, something which any struggling homeland government will be grateful for.

It is to be hoped that the families will think very carefully before taking any action over this offer.

The suspicion of an early release of their children should they agree to the proposal might prove to be irresistible.

No one could really blame them if they found the temptation too difficult to refuse.

But they should first see that much more may be at stake than simply the early release of their children.

These students went to jail for a reason. They accepted this as a possible consequence of fighting in present-day South Africa for something they genuinely believe in.

By going to jail, therefore, they do not necessarily believe they have lost anything.

If the parents, however, no matter how well-meaning their intentions, go and "do a deal" with the Government now — presuming that a "deal" was implied in the offer — irreparable damage may be done, not only to the efforts of their children but also to the cause of black politics as a whole.

Not only that. Once they agree to go to the homelands, neither they nor their children — the very people they want to help — will ever be able to extricate themselves from the situation.

It is always easier to go to a homeland than it is to get out of one, especially if you agreed to go in the first place.

This offer by the authorities will require long and careful thought.

'Unrest' pictures objections rejected

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE widely acclaimed photographer, Peter Magubane, has refused to remove "objectionable" photographs from his exhibition on the "Black Child" at Johannesburg's Carlton Centre.

Magubane was informed this week that some of the photographs in the exhibition were objectionable and it was suggested they should be removed from the rest of the exhibition and displayed instead on the 50th floor.

The photographs which were said to be objectionable were those taken during the Soweto unrest in 1976 - 1977, and those depicting starvation of children.

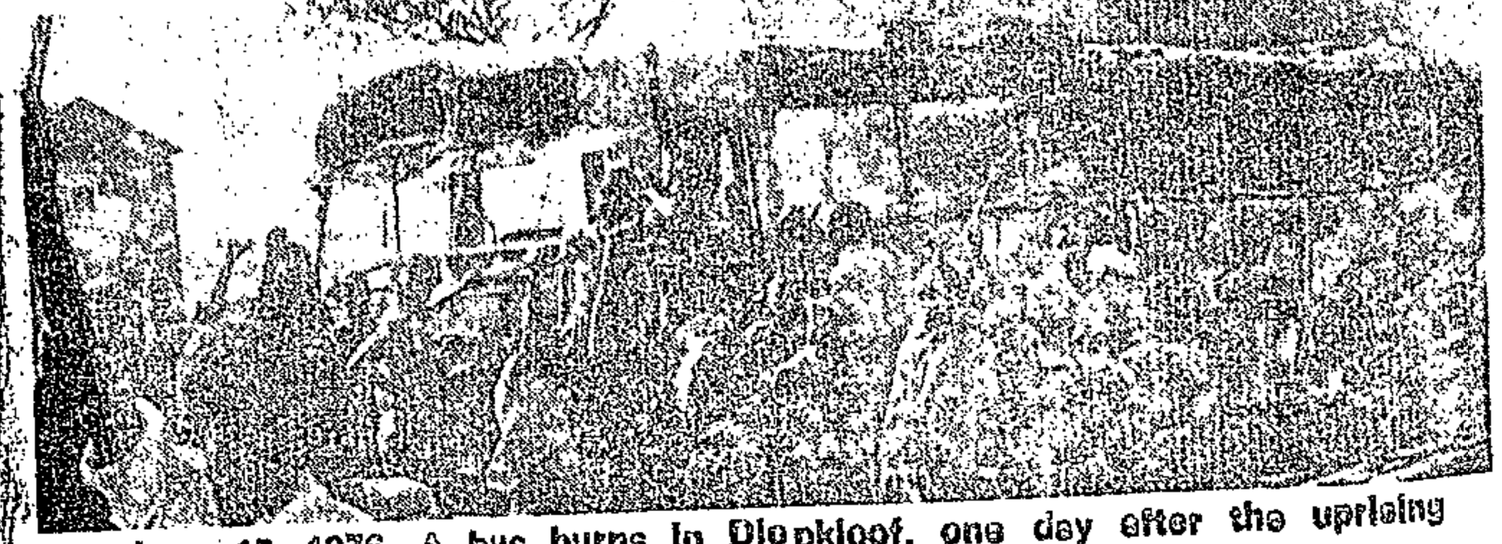
He was also asked to remove his series on pictures on childbirth.

Magubane's pictures of the Soweto unrest won him the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery Award for enterprising journalism for 1976. The ceremony was also held at the Carlton Centre.

The exhibition enters its second week tomorrow and will go on until November 22. It's being held at the Square Court, Lower Mall.

A victim of Kwashiorkor at Nqutu Hospital in Natal.

June 16. Magubane comes face to face with the head of the march in Soweto, which was later to result in bloody clashes between police and students.



June 17, 1976. A bus burns in Diepkloof, one day after the uprising

A helpless student is revived after passing out from teargas fumes at the funeral of Mzwakhe Machobane.

Robben Island men 'only ones who can negotiate'

Pebco's Thozamile Botha

NELSON MANDELA and his colleagues now serving life imprisonment sentences in Robben Island are the 'only ones who will negotiate for the liberation of black people in South Africa, says the president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha.

SUNDAY POST Reporter: Port Elizabeth

Mandela is the former president of the banned African National Congress.

Mr Botha's message was delivered to more than 12 000 people who attended meetings organised by Pebco in Port Elizabeth, Walmer and Uitenhage.

More than 2 000 of the 8 000 people who attended the rally at the Centenary Great Hall in New Brighton registered as fully paid members of Pebco. A spokesman for the civic body described the response as "overwhelming". He said the organisers were confident of reaching their target of 10 000 card-carrying members within four weeks.

At the meetings Mr Botha revealed the organisations' plans to extend its operations to cover the whole of the Eastern Cape and announced the founding of a new youth league.

He said the organisation intended becoming national "to represent all oppressed blacks".

Mr Botha warned he was not prepared to negotiate unless the Government gave clear indications that it was prepared for meaningful black participation in administration.

He made it clear, however, that Nelson Mandela and his colleagues on Robben Island were the right leaders to negotiate for the black man's freedom.

Leaders in exile and thousands of young men in the bush should also be consulted, he said.

Apartheid in South Africa was very much alive and blacks should be on their guard against accepting Government concessions designed to divide blacks.

Mr Botha said the youth league for which groundwork had started was designed to bring students and other young people into the organisation's fold.

At another mass meeting attended by more than 2 000 people Mr Botha called for "equal distribution of wealth among all the people of Azania."

He told the meeting South Africa's real problem was one of economics. The economy of the country depended largely on the black man's co-operation, although the black man was at an economic disadvantage. As long as the imbalance lasted there was no prospect of peace.

"If we remove our labour and our buying power what will happen to the white man in South Africa?" he said.

Listeners show enthusiasm for what Mr Thozamile Botha has to say at the New Brighton rally.

Homeland officials in the dark on students

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE homelands to which the convicted Soweto SRC leaders were to have been transferred on their release were never informed about the move.

Families of Sechaba Montsisi, Sibongile Mthembu, Murphison Morobe and Sandile Mazibuko were approached this week by officials of the Department of Co-Operation and Development and asked if they wanted to go to their respective homelands.

Mr Jack Makodi, BophuthaTswana's Minister of Internal Affairs, said: "No approaches were made to us."

The chief urban representative of the KwaZulu government, Mr Gibson Thula, also denied they were approached.

● See Editorial — Page 8.

S. Post 18/11/79

Sun. Exp. 18/11/79

Koornhof aware of a problem — and doing something about it

BLACK ANGER: IS IT TRUE?

McEvedy &

Section II

* L.C.A. Kno
* " " "
C.M. Cipol

W.O. Hende
J.H. Clapl
* S.B. Saul
L.C.A. Kn
* B.J. Cohe
* Harrison
M.E. Cham
* D.K. Fiel

Section I

* The Cambr
* L.C.A. Kr

Geoffrey
Henry Pel

Section V

Alec Nove
J.M. Keyr
Etienne M

J.M. Keyr

W.E. Leuc

M.M. Post

These are
try to l
with pari

Books ma
loan whi

PS/gc
3 May 197

THE Sunday Express came up with disturbing insights this week after investigating an ominous warning about mounting Black anger and an "impending catastrophe".

The warning came from the Black Sash.

Of 23 prominent people interviewed:

- 11 thought the claim accurate.
- Four thought there was some truth in it.
- Four thought it exaggerated or untrue.

Others interviewed, including the police in Soweto, would not comment.

The Sunday Express kept in mind the obvious danger that some of the informants might be overstating their fears, either for political advantage or because of their closeness to the problem.

The assessment by the reporters involved is that this is so in some cases. But nothing they learnt encouraged them to dismiss the Sash warning out of hand.

By PETA THORNYCROFT and DAVID NIDDRIE

They discovered one hopeful sign: the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, is aware of a problem — and is doing something about it.

This week he instructed staff at various Administration Boards to softpedal on workers being endorsed out, and on illegals who had worked in an area for long periods.

Dr Koornhof told the Sunday Express yesterday: "I appeal to you to present a positive picture at the moment.

"I can and will get on top of this problem. It is a difficult one, but we can solve it if we do it together.

"I am sympathetic to any man's cause. I am known to be sympathetic as far as is humanly possible.

"I work in the interests of all these

To Page 12

ıry
inent
many
-1896
mpire
ury.
e
ing
The
re are
f
should
those
short

From Page 1

Influx control at the heart of Black anger

people. I am in daily touch and am trying to assist however and whenever I can. They know I am sympathetic."

At the heart of the problem is the implementation of influx control laws.

After the "moratorium" on illegal workers, harsh new penalties have now come into effect — and illegal workers are beginning to feel the squeeze.

Dr Koornhof said: "If the influx laws were lifted, hundreds of thousands of people would flood to the cities. This would make the unemployment situation even worse."

□ □ □

The Black Sash said this week: "Never in the 16 years since this office was opened have we experienced such anger expressed by Black people or such a sense of impending catastrophe."

The Sunday Express put that sentence to people who might be expected to be able to judge its validity. This is what they said:

Dr Koornhof:

"The statement is negative."

Mr Gibson Thula, chairman of Inkatha strategy and publicity committee:

"I see these problems every day. It has got worse since October 31. Employers are no longer prepared to take a chance with the threat of a R500 fine.

"The situation in the townships is very dangerous."

Mr Richard Maponya, millionaire Soweto trader:

"The Black Sash has exaggerated the situation. There are problems, and it could get worse, but it is not as explosive as they say."

Mr Vela Kraai, head of the Soweto Traders' Association:

"The Government is doing things without consulting the people and there is a great deal of anger. As traders we see many, many people with nothing to put in their stomachs and nowhere to live."

Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation :

"An understatement — the situation is boiling. If you threaten a person's job — or take it away — you destroy his whole life."

Mr Christopher Mageza, owner of a funeral business in Soweto:

"I have met many people who have become disillusioned with the Government since the moratorium ended, but I can't say for certain the situation is as bad as the Black Sash says."

□ □ □

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the inter-denominational South African Council of Churches:

"In 1976, the anger came from people's heads — it was more ideological. Now it is coming from their guts, and that is much more serious."

Mr Balfour Makheta, owner of several Soweto businesses:

"I don't know of any tensions within the Black community. There's nothing I can say about it. I've never been in contact with such feelings."

Dr Manas Buthelezi, bishop of the Central Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Africa:

"The anger has always been there. In 1976 it was the children. There is another boiling point now. Removals are another critical point."

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, veteran campaigner known as the "mother" of Soweto:

"What can I say? They have become complacent again. What does a man do when he knows there is food and work here, and he is told to go back home — to a desert?

"I agree with the situation as described by the Black Sash."

Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten and Soweto Civic Association:

"They have asked me before and I tell them every time. Influx control and the pass laws must go. They don't believe me. The police ask me from time to time if trouble is brewing. I am not a prophet, but the depth and range of anger is more widespread than before June 16. It's not just the schoolchildren today.

□ □ □

Mrs Sarah Chitja-Khali, acting general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers:

"We are moderates. One minute we are hopeful because we believe when Dr Koornhof tells us things, then we read or hear what other members of the Government say, like just this week for instance, and we become doubtful again, we become disappointed.

"The mood is not happy at the moment. There are hungry people who have jobs they could take but are unable to. There is growing anger."

Mr Steve Kgame, immediate past mayor of Dobsonville, president of the Urban Council's Association of South Africa — a Government-approved Black municipal body:

"Influx control must be done away with. The present situation urgently needs to be defused."

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, chairman if the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee:

"The gunpowder is there, all it is waiting for is a spark.

"In 1976 it was mainly education. Now it is that, plus housing shortages, massive unemployment and influx control.

"It needs something really creative to avert the explosion. Something far-reaching, like an immediate scrapping of influx control."

A Soweto attorney: "The situation is more serious than they think. The ruling that only people with accommodation can be registered has angered the Blacks very much."

Mr F J Kodi, leader of the opposition Federal Party in the Soweto Community Council:

"When we involved ourselves in the community councils we were very disappointed to find that people who applied for houses between 1968 and 1970 were still on the waiting list.

"I [illegible]

Oor geldsake swyg jeugdige regses

JAN POSTHUMUS, 17, Matriekleerling aan die Hoërskool Jan de Klerk op Krugersdorp, het veel te sê oor die ultra-regse Odal-Clan se ledetal en sy doelstellinge, maar weier om te sê wie dié jeugorganisasie finansier. Hy is Wes-Randse voorsitter van die Odal-Clan.

Hy sê hy is sowat twee jaar gelede genader om hom by Odal-Jeug aan te sluit, nadat hy verskeie kere in jeugweerbaarheidsperiodes aan besprekings deelgeneem en toesprake gehou het.

Odal-Jeug is een van die twee organisasies waaruit Odal-Clan ontstaan het.

JACOBUS ERASMUS

AL wat nou oorbly, is om te bid vir die volk en pamflette te versprei waarin die huidige verkeerde politieke weë beklemtoon word. Maar hy gaan sy mond nie weer groot oopmaak in die openbaar nie, sê die leier van die Boerenasie-Weerstandsbeweging in Pietermaritzburg, want dan gooi sy vyande handgranate na hom.

Boerenasie-leier Jacobus Erasmus, 42, onthou die handgranaataanval op sy huis soos gister, al het dit in Mei vanjaar gebeur. Die polisie het nog nie die skuldige opgespoor nie, en mnr. Erasmus se probleem is dat hy „soveel vyande" het om te verdink. Daar is die Vrymesselaars, Broederbond, Rotariërs, Sioniste, om maar 'n paar te noem, sê hy.

„Maar dis nie te sê dat die Boerenasie-Weerstandsbeweging gaan lê nie. Ons selle in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes is nog baie aktief, en behou hegte bande met ander weerstandsbewegigings," sê hy.

Die bewegings waarmee mnr. Erasmus skakel, is onder meer die Wêreld-Wit-Beweging in Suidwes, die Anglo-Afrikaner-Bond, die Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging, die Afrikaanse Stryders vir Afrikaanse Regte en die Afrikaanse Stryders teen Kommunisme.

Jacobus sê 'n ware Afrikaanse Christen se hart bloei as hy sien in watter rigting die huidige „liberale" Regering beweeg. Hy het al so aan min. Louis le Grange geskryf.

Hy sê sy weerstandsbeweging en andere hou nie meer oop vergaderings nie ná vergaderings van die National Front in Johannesburg opgebreek is nie.

„Ons as Christen-patriotte wil geen onmin en geweld hê nie. Dus lig ons nou die volk deur middel van pamflette en private samesprekings in oor die gevare wat wag."

Sedert die handgranaat ontplof het, het die Boerenasie-beweging duisende pamflette die land ingestuur om mense „in te lig". Dit buiten die boekies en traktate wat hulle versprei, sê Jacobus.

Die Boerenasie-beweging staan 'n Nasionaal-Sosialistiese staat in Suid-Afrika voor waarin net die bekwaamste mense toegelaat sal word om te regeer. Die Indiërs en Kleurlinge moet ook tuislande kry, en die Afrikaners en Engelse moet „suiwer wit" bly.

Die ander was The Clan. Odal-Clan het op 7 Mei vanjaar amptelik tot stand gekom, en word uit Bellville in die Kaap georganiseer deur ene Johann Dippenaar, wat volgens Jan Posthumus heeltyds vir die organisasie werk.

Dié Johann Dippenaar het Jan ná sy onderhoude met verskeie koerante gewaarsku dat hy met al dié publisiteit besig is om dinge vir die beweging te bederf.

Maar die astrante skoolseun van Krugersdorp sien kans vir ministers, LV's én sy skoolhoof.

Toe mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie en Gevangenis, op 6 November 'n NP-vergadering in Krugersdorp se stadsaal toespreek, was Jan daar om vrae te stel.

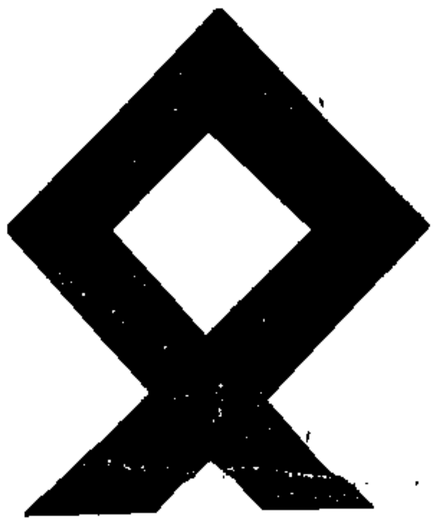
'n Onderwyser van sy skool was ook daar en dié het gemeen Jan is nie eerbiedig genoeg teenoor die Minister nie.

Jan se skoolhoof, mnr. F. de Beer, het hom daaroor kantoor t-

Rapport 18/11/79

327

JAN POSTHUMUS (voor), voorsitter van die Odal-Clan aan die Wes-Rand. By hom is Naas van der Walt, sy hoof-adjudant en ook Matriekleerling. Teen die muur is hul Odal-teken. **Hiernaas** is die Odal-teken wat die HNP in die verkiesing van die grondwetgewende vergadering in Suidwes as sy embleem gebruik het. Die ooreenkoms is opvallend.



Boerenasie se leier bid nou teen politiek

RAPPORT 18/11/79

(327)

maar, sê Jan, hy het die Minister as „u edele" aangespreek en buitendien kan sy hoof hom mos niks doen nie. Dis nie skoolsake nie.

Adv. Louis Wessels, LV vir Krugersdorp het gesê die Odal-Clan-beweging sal gou doodgesmoor word, „maar hy gaan 'n verrassing kry," sê Jan.

Van The Clan weet hy nie veel nie, sê Jan, maar Odal-Jeug het glo in 1975 ontstaan „toe John Vorster Suid-Afrika op 'n liberale pad begin lei het."

Die Odal-simbool van die beweging versinnebeeld die reg om te besit, sê Jan. Volgens hom het die Odal op die nok van die „ou Europeërs" se huise aangedui dat daardie huis en grond aan hul kinders en kindskinders behoort.

Enige ooreenkoms tussen die hele wapen van die Odal-Clan en dié van Nazi-Duitsland of die AWB is bloot toevallig, sê Jan. Die wapen is ontwerp deur die hoofraad van die Odal-Clan wat een keer per jaar vergader.

Die Wes-Randse tak van die Odal-Clan bestaan uit ongeveer 102 lede. Oor die hele Transvaal is daar glo 21 takke, maar Jan weet nie hoeveel takke daar in ander provinsies is nie. Landwyd tel die ledetal van die beweging glo „derduisende".

Die Odal-Clan is 'n tweetalige organisasie sonder partypolitieke verbintenisse en is gekant teen rasse-vermenging.

Die grondbeginsels van die Odal-Clan is 'n blanke regering in Suid-Afrika (die huidige Regering is heeltemal té liberaal, sê Jan), afsonderlike ontwikkeling („wat goed genoeg was in die Verwoerdtydperk, is nou nog goed genoeg") . . . en die beskerming en uitbou van die witman se belange op alle gebiede.

„Die sogenaamde Afrika-kultuur is geskep deur mense soos Eugène Marais en I. D. du Plessis toe hulle gedigte soos Marais se Dans van die Reën geskryf het," sê die skoolseun.

Die Odal-Clan wil 70 persent van die blanke jeug aan sy kant kry, sê Jan, en ontken dat daar verbintenisse tussen die Odal-Clan en die AWB, HNP en NKP is.

Hy wil nie sê wie die geld skenk wat die Odal-Clan aan die lewe hou nie. Die beweging het 'n blaadjie „Patria, vir jong patriotte" wat maandeliks uit Bellville gepos word.

In die Oktober-uitgawe word „elke jongmens van Suid-Afrika" aangemoedig om te kies tussen „'n gesplinterde en verdeelde...of een sterk WIT Suid-Afrika."

SUNDAY POST, November 18, 1979

MANDELA SPENDS A DAY IN HOSPITAL

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE imprisoned leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, was admitted to Woodstock Hospital in Cape Town last week for an operation.

Mandela was taken back to Robben Island the following day.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department confirmed this week that Mandela had undergone a "minor operation" on his right heel on November 5.

A hospital spokesman said: "Periodically we do get prisoners from Robben Island as do other hospitals — but I cannot comment on Mr Mandela or any other political prisoners who is admitted to the hospital." All such prisoners, he said, were the responsibility of the Prisons Department.

The Prisons Department said Mandela was making good progress. "His condition is satisfactory."

Asked if he had any other ailments, the spokesman would say only that Mandela had gone to the hospital for the particular ailment.

Last month the Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange, toured the country's big prisons to investigate prison conditions. He visited Robben Island and saw Mandela and said he was satisfied that he was being well treated.

The annual conference of the Methodist Church in South Africa has called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to release Mandela and other prisoners to participate in a national convention.

It could not be established from the Prisons Department if Mandela would be going back to Woodstock Hospital for a check.

Escape message: We're out of SA

RDM 18/12/79

(327)

By IAN HOBBS, London Bureau

LONDON

WE have made it into Botswana — that was the message from escaped prisoner Alexander Moumbaris to his wife in Paris yesterday.

The Rand Daily Mail was told Moumbaris and two other prisoners, Timothy Jenkins and Stephen Lee, crossed the border less than 24 hours after the daring break from a maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison.

But authoritative confirmation was still being awaited.

Moumbaris's message apparently came from Gaborone, and spectacular celebrations were being planned for their expected arrival in London and Paris.

In a call from Paris last night, Mrs Marie Moumbaris wept with joy as she told the "Mail": "At last I can tell you he is safe, he is safe. I am sorry, I am so happy I cannot speak."

She said she expected to be reunited with her husband — considered the "big fish" of the three escapers — within a couple of days, and indicated that he planned to fly straight to Paris, probably from Lusaka.

In Europe, supporters of the escapers, who launched an international operation after being alerted hours after the break-out, still fear they could be snatched back to South Africa.

The "Mail" was told: "All we can confirm now is that they are out. We don't want to say exactly where they are, because the South Africans are going mad to get them."

The supporters claimed also that the French Government had agreed to admit Jenkins, a South African. Moumbaris has dual French-Australian nationality.

Deliberately misleading reports have been leaked in London to disguise the whereabouts of the escaped trio, all convicted under the Terorrism Act. It was strongly suggested they were in Mozambique.

But it appeared almost certain last night that they made a quick break to Gaborone, but were moved from the capital because of fears of abduction, while contact was being made with an unnamed consular office.

And informed sources in South Africa told the "Mail" Political Staff last night that the three men have almost certainly left the country as is being claimed — though the sources believe they may in fact have left for Mozambique via Swaziland.

Suggestions that the trio were flown to Maputo were denied by reliable sources in London, where it is believed they have been moved to, or are in the process of being moved to Lusaka.

Lee's mother, Mrs Diana Lee, told the "Mail": "I too can confirm that we have had news from a reliable source that they are safe.

"We have not heard directly from our son, however, and we will not be entirely happy until this happens. But at the moment we are in a very elated mood and if our son gets home for Christmas ... it will be the happiest moment of our lives."

Anti-apartheid sources geared to greet the men in London said a "ridiculous" Afrikaans Press report claiming the Russian KGB chief based in Lusaka had masterminded the escape was evidence that Pretoria was "already desperately preparing for the shock".

RAPPORT 18/11/79 (327)

Regering ontvang sy swaard van God, sê prof. Barnard

DIE verkryging van kernwapens sal Suid-Afrika nie noodwendig internasionaal nog meer isoleer nie, skryf prof. Niël Barnard in sy boek wat in 1978 by Perskor verskyn het.

Die vraag is of die Westerse moondhede die Republiek sal beskerm ten koste van hul eie voortbestaan. „Totale afhanklike beskerming sonder eie prestasies is bowendien 'n ondermyning van die owerheidsbevoegdheid en plaas 'n morele appèl op ons bondgenote wat nie sonder meer goed te keur is nie.

„Suid-Afrika sal na die beste van sy vermoë militêr paraat en weerbaar moet wees," skryf hy.

Kernwapens kan geen plaasvervangers vir 'n tekort aan werkers wees nie, „maar die konstante gereedheidsgrondslag van kerntegnologie in vergelyking met die konvensionele militêre probleme . . . kan nie sonder meer buite rekening gelaat word nie".

- Die verkryging van kernwapens sal die land nie noodwendig verder isoleer nie. „Sonder 'n magbasis is moderne diplomasie gedoem."

Volgens prof. Barnard is daar geen waarborg dat 'n kernmoondheid hom daarvan sal weerhou om kernwapens aan te wend teen 'n land wat oor geen sulke wapens beskik nie. Amerika het dit met Japan gedoen.

As jy vrede verlang, moet jy gereed maak vir oorlog, haal prof. Barnard die geleerde Vegetius aan.

Die standpunt dat 'n Christenstaat nooit die swaard mag opneem nie en geregtigheidshalwe maar moet ly, „is bedenklike fatalistiese pasifisme", skryf prof. Barnard voorts in 'n ander hoofstuk.

Hy voeg by: „Die owerheid ontvang die swaard uit die hand van God om in 'n krom en verdraaide geslag tussenstaatlike stabiliteit en vrede te handhaaf. Die beskerming van God se koninkryk op aarde maak die aanwending van die swaardmag vir die beskerming en instandhouding daarvan 'n goddelike taak en roeping."

Algehele ontwapening is volgens hom 'n „utopies humanistiese droombeeld en 'n poging om die Goddelike verantwoordelikheid en roeping van soewereine selfhandhawing in slawerny aan die ryk van die **civitas terrena**

II

0-1	
1-4	
5-24	
25-44	
45-64	
65+	
ALL	
NO.	

III

0-1								
1-4								
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

PROF. BARNARD, sy vrou, Engela, en hul twee seuns, Nico, 5, en Hannes.

te verpand."

Oor 'n staatsleier se hoedanigheid skryf hy ook vroeër in die hoofstuk: „Veral in die atoomeeu moet staatshoofde voortdurend rasioneel beredeneerd optree, omdat 'n enkele onbewaakte sielkundige flater namelose wanorde kan meebring."

Net naam is g'n geheim

GEEN KOMMENTAAR, antwoord prof. Niel Barnard, binnekort die Republiek se nuwe veiligheidshoof, op al RAPPORT se navrae — behalwe oor hoe hy sy naam spel.

Prof. Lukas Daniel Barnard („sonder die deelteken op die E") sê sy vriende ken hom as Niel en nie as Neil of Lukas, soos die meeste koerante vandeesweek na hom verwys het nie.

Dis sover hy bereid is om aan RAPPORT iets oor homself te vertel.

Hy het geweier dat RAPPORT 'n foto van hom neem. Hy weier om te sê by watter universiteite sy boek, **Konflik en orde in Internasionale Verhoudinge,** voorgeskryf is en hy weier om te sê of hy nog steeds meen Suid-Afrika moet 'n kernbom ontwikkel.

Mnr. N. E. Barnard, prof. Barnard se pa, wat nou in Bloemfontein woon, het vandeesweek met Die Vaderland oor sy seun gesels. Mnr. Barnard, gewese hoofinspekteur van onderwys in Suidwes, sê Niel was van kleins af 'n leier.

Hy is die tweede van vier seuns wat almal op hul eie gebied gepresteer het. Die oudste seun, Leo, is dosent in geskiedenis aan die UOVS. Hy het 'n doktorsgraad in geskiedenis.

Die derde seun, Nico, het pas sy MA-verhandeling onder broer Niel voltooi. Dit handel oor die staatkundige ontwikkeling in Suidwes. Die jongste seun studeer in die regte.

Prof. Niel is getroud met mej. Engela Brand en die egpaar het twee kinders.

Prof. Barnard is op Otjiwarongo gebore. Hy het die grade BA en MA met lof verwerf. Hy is hoofbestuurslid van die FAK.

Die aangewese veiligheidshoof van Suid-Afrika was onlangs in Amerika, waar hy kernstrategie bestudeer het — en deeltyds bydraes gelewer het vir die radioprogram Monitor.

Hy is betrokke by die bevelsinformasie van die Kommandement OVS in Bloemfontein.

Gebruik die swaard, sê ons nuwe Veiligheidshoof

KOPPE SKUD OOR ONS JAMES BOND

RAPPORT 18/11/79

327

Deur JOHAN DE WET

PROF. NIEL BARNARD, Suid-Afrika se Veiligheidshoof van 1 Februarie 1980 af, wil nie net hê die Republiek moet 'n kernmoondheid word nie — hy glo dis 'n Regering se goddelike roeping om die swaard te gebruik om Gods koninkryk op aarde te beskerm.

PROF. BARNARD: DIE KERNBOM EN ONS GODDELIKE ROEPING — BL. 4

PROF. BARNARD, 30, wat Suid-Afrika se nuwe veiligheidshoof word.

As Sekretaris van Nasionale Veiligheid sal hy 'n moeilike taak hê, hierdie 30-jarige Bloemfonteinse geleerde wat nou bo die koppe van gesoute manne aangestel word. Mense dink onwillekeurig aan die onortodokse aanstelling van dr. Eschel Rhoodie 'n paar jaar gelede by Inligting, al is die ooreenkoms bloot toevallig.

In akademiese kringe is koppe vandeesweek geskud. Baie mense beskou 'n Veiligheidshoof as 'n soort James Bond en hulle kan hulle eenvoudig nie indink hoe prof. Barnard in so 'n rol sal mie verlaat. Hy is baie belowend. Sy aanstelling is 'n verlies vir die akademie, maar 'n wins vir die land.

Dr. D. A. S. Herbst van die Vryheidstigting van Suider-Afrika het prof. Barnard beskryf as 'n harde werker met wye belangstellinge wat tot buite sy vakgebied strek.

„Sy liefhebberye is studie, studie en lees," het dr. Herbst gesê. Hy is pragmaties, het albei voete op die grond en is iemand wat nie net met teorieë sy nuwe werk sal probeer verrig nie.

Mnr. Stoffel van der Merwe van die RAU en prof. Gerrit Olivier van die Universiteit van Pretoria het hulle net uitgelaat oor die beginsel dat 'n akademikus nou Veiligheidshoof word.

Mnr. Van der Merwe het gesê hoewel hy so 'n stap in beginsel verwelkom, sou dit beter wees as akademici liewer so by die proses van administrasie en besluitneming betrek word dat hulle nog akademici kan bly.

„Deur byvoorbeeld in 'n adviesraad te dien, is beter, want dan hou jy nog een voet in die akademie. Gebeur dit nie, is daar die gevaar dat jou akademiese agtergrond gou sal afslyt."

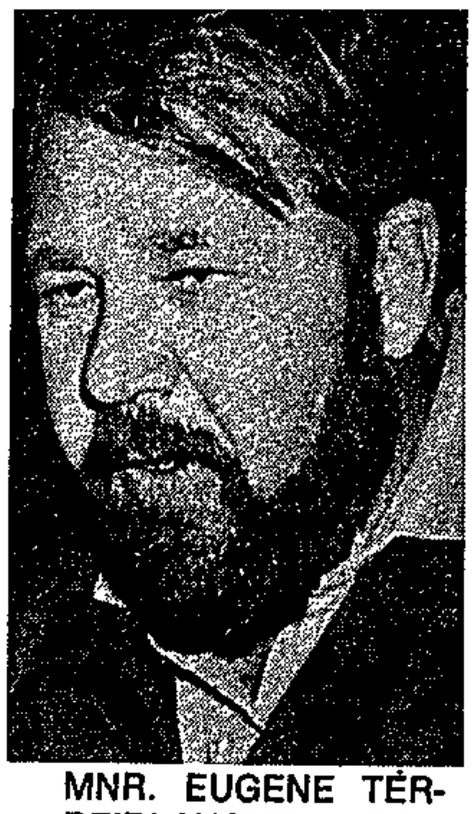
Prof. Olivier het gesê ná dr. Rhoodie se onortodokse aanstelling en ná verwyte oor akademici wat hulle liefs by hul lesing- en studeerkamers moet hou, is gevrees dat die hekke toegemaak is. Nou blyk die teendeel. So gesien, is prof. Barnard se aanstelling 'n goeie skuif.

Staatsleermanne by verskeie universiteite wys daarop dat prof. Barnard behalwe een artikel in Politikon, tydskrif van die Staatkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika, nog net artikels in tydskrifte gepubliseer het wat in staatsleerkringe geen gewig dra

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Daar kom nog aanslae, sê AWB

RAPPORT 18/11/79 (327)



MNR. EUGENE TERRE'BLANCHE . . . leier van die AWB.

DIE Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging het die Vrymesselary die stryd aangesê. Daar word selfs van „meer aanslae" gepraat.

MNR. EDWARD CONRADIE . . . voormalige grootmeester van die Vrymesselary in Suid-Afrika.

Vrymesselary is in die oë van verregses 'n organisasie van politieke knoeiers wat hulle vir 'n wêreldstaat beywer. Dit is 'n werktuig in die hande van die internasionale Jodedom, sê mnr. Eugene Terre'Blance, leier van die ultra-regse AWB.

Die Vrymesselary is integrasionisties en vernietig die identiteite van volke. Sy doelstellings word agter die skerms bevorder, en met sy internasionale bande kan hy groot invloed uitoefen, sê mnr. Terre'Blanche.

Die organisasie het 'n volksvreemde samestelling en vreemde prioriteite. Sy grootste lojaliteit is by die organisasie en nie jeens sy God of volk nie.

Daarom is die Vrymesselary een van die teikens van regses, want die hand van die organisasie word gesien in die ontplooiing van die Regering se beleid wat die verregses teen die bors stuit.

Namate die volkerebeleid van die Regering ontplooi en die nuwe grondwetlike bedeling gestalte kry (wat verregses as magsdeling beskou) sal die spanning oplaai en kan meer aanslae op die Vrymesselary en linkses verwag word, sê die AWB-leier.

Sy eie organisasie sal alles wat hy doen, openlik doen en sal, as dit nodig word, die Vrymesselary openlik van die verhoog takel, sê mnr. Terre'Blanche.

Hy verwys na mense in hoë poste in die administrasie van mnr. Gerald Ford, voormalige Amerikaanse president. Volgens hom is hulle almal Jode en Vrymesselaars wat Amerika so te sê oorgeneem het.

● Mnr. Edward Conradie, voormalige grootmeester van die vrymesselary in Suid-Afrika, sê die aanklagte is jare gelede al deur onder ander dr. Koot Vorster teen die organisasie ingebring. In 'n amptelike ondersoek in dr. H. F. Verwoerd se tyd is die beweging daarvan vrygespreek.

Hy self het voor die kommissie van ondersoek getuig en is vir sy hulp aan die kommissie bedank.

Die Vrymesselary het geen verteenwoordiging in die Regering nie, en dit is een van sy reëls om nie dogmatiese godsdiens of die politiek te bespreek nie.

Dreigemente het afgeneem

RAPPORT 18/11/79 (327)

DIT lyk of die wit weerstandsbewegings van Suidwes hul fut verloor het — ná maande van skrikaanjaging, geheimsinnige telefoonoproepe, aanrandings en ná die dood van mnr. John Rees, apteker van Windhoek, skryf BUKS PIETERSEN.

Ná die handgranaataanval op die Vrymesselaarslosie — waarin mnr. Rees dood en vier ander beseer is — het die owerheid begin optree.

Maande voor die tyd is gemengde paartjies feitlik elke aand in Windhoek se strate deur 'n bende korthaar-boewe toegetakel. Koerantmanne wat hieroor geskryf het, is met die dood gedreig. Hul gesinne se lewe is versuur deur geheimsinnige telefoonoproepe dag en nag.

● Twee broers, Bennie en Danie Williams, verskyn binnekort in die hof in verband met die handgranaatvoorval.

Bennie Williams, opleidingsoffisier in die Weermag, verskyn oormôre weens die beweerde onwettige besit van plofstof. Sy broer Danie verskyn op 4 Februarie aanstaande jaar in die hoggeregshof in Windhoek. Onder die aanklagte is een van moord en vier van poging tot moord.

MNR. JOHN REES . . . dood in 'n handgranaataanval.

'n Jong boer van Windhoek, Jan Steenkamp, is reeds gevonnis weens die onwettige besit van plofstof.

● Die granaat-voorval was die keerpunt. Die Veiligheidspolisie het honderde verdagtes ondervra, party selfs twee maal. Dié ondersoek duur voort, sê mnr. Don Burnette, prokureur-generaal van Suidwes.

● Intussen is die plofbare situasie in Suidwes nou blykbaar ontlont. „Ons moet dr. Gerrit Viljoen daarvoor dankie sê," sê adv. Eben van Zijl, onderleier van die NP van Suidwes en Aktur, dié week nog.

Dr. Viljoen, wat praat en onderhandel met dié wat hom nader, ruim frustrasies onder blankes op so ver hy gaan

REGSE TERREUR STEEK SY LELIKE KOP UIT

'n ULTRA-REGSE terreurveldtog het in Suid-Afrika uitgeslaan. Die jongste skyf vir geweldpleging is die Vrymesselaars. Minstens vier fisieke aanvalle is op dié organisasie gedoen en nog meer word voorspel.

'N RAPPORT-ONDERSOEK na koddige ultra-regse organisasies toon dat rassisme die gemene deler is. Berigte deur FRIK BADENHORST, HENRI CROUSE, MARISSA VAN NIEKERK en BUKS PIETERSEN.

Dit wil lyk of ultra-regse ontwikkelinge 'n Suidwes-verband het, en daar is ook tekens dat 'n vérregse Duitse invloed uit Suidwes na Suid-Afrika oorgewaai het.

Só ernstig beskou die Vrymesselary die aanvalle op dié organisasie dat die Groot Losie, sy uitvoerende liggaam, vandeesweek op 'n vergadering maatreëls bespreek het om die lede en die vergadersale te beveilig.

Die bespreking was veral na aanleiding van die handgranaataanval op 'n Vrymesselaarsvergadering waarin mnr. John Rees, 42, apteker van Windhoek, dood en vier ander gewond is. Daniël Johannes Williams, 20, lid van die Wit Weerstandsbeweging, is na aanleiding van die voorval aangekla.

Aanvalle op die eiendom van Vrymesselaars aan die Rand word aan die Windhoek-voorval gekoppel. In Benoni, Boksburg en Bedfordview is die motors van Vrymesselaars met verfverwyderaar toegetakel en aansienlike skade aangerig.

Die Vrymesselaarsaal by Clarendon Place in Johannesburg is met swastikas ontsier, sê mnr. Edward Conradie, gewese grootmeester van die organisasie en lig van die Groot Losie.

„Ons voel magteloos teen dié soort voorval. Ons het veiligheidsmaatreëls bespreek soos die beveiliging van ons geboue, maar dit is 'n byna onbegonne taak. Ons is ook verslae oor die moontlike motiewe agter die aanslae. Ons kan net dink dit is weens onkunde," sê hy.

Fotostate van die anti-Semitiese „Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is by die aanslag in Boksburg onder die ruitveërs van motors ingedruk.

Die Protocols is in Suid-Afrika verbode lektuur en handel oor 'n beweerde eeue-oue plan van wêreldoorheersing en 'n wêreldstaat. In verregse kringe word dit as evangelie beskou.

● 'n Ultra-regse jeugor-

Vrymessalaars jongste teiken — invloed uit Suidwes bespeur

ganisasie wat veral sy lede onder skoolseuns soek, het vandeesweek in die kalklig beland met 'n vergadering van die Odal Clan op Krugersdorp. (Berig elders op dié blad).

Die embleem van dié Clan is dieselfde as dié wat die HNP in die verkiesing in Suidwes gebruik het. Die embleem is destyds deur die Duitse tak op Swakopmund voorgestel.

Die teken gryp terug in die Germaanse geskiedenis en is gebruik as simbool vir erfgrond. Later het dit 'n simbool geword van wit rassisme.

In Suid-Afrika het die HNP en woordvoerders van die Odal Clan ontken dat daar bande tussen die twee organisasies is.

In die aanslag vroeër vanjaar op mnr. Colin Eglin, gewese leier van die PFP, was daar ook 'n Suidwes-konneksie. David Beelders, 39, wat ná die aanval vir 7½ jaar tronk toe gestuur is, was lid van die organisasie Youth with a Mission in Windhoek.

Een van die betrokkenes was mnr. Brian Hack, 22, wat later vir die staat getuig het. Hy was leier van die Konserwatiewe Studente Alliansie aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Politieke boewery nie geduld

POLITIEKE boewery op openbare vergaderings sal nie geduld word nie, nog minder die sporadiese voorvalle waarin regse fanatici as rassiste aan andere wil voorskryf nie, sê mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie, na aanleiding van die Nasionale Partyvergadering wat dié week op Fochville deur lede van die AWB ontwrig is.

Dr. A. P. Treurnicht, leier van die NP in Transvaal, was die spreker. Hy is 'n tyd lank doodgeskree en die polisie se hulp is ingeroep toe aanwesiges handgemeen geraak het.

„Ons kan nie toelaat dat ons openbare lewe so ontwikkel dat mense aan sulke dinge blootgestel word nie," sê min. Le Grange.

Mnr. Eugène Terre'Blanche, leier van die AWB, wat volgens berigte gekeer is toe hy die mikrofoon op die verhoog wou oorneem, sê sy ondersteuners was in die meerderheid op die vergadering.

Hulle het gevra 'n onafhanklike voorsitter moet gekies word. Hulle het nie geweld gepleeg nie, het goed met die polisie oor die weg gekom en het uit eie beweging die vergadering verlaat.

Dit is nie waar dat hulle die polisie met eiers gegooi het nie, sê hy.

'Government must act now to avoid total war'

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE number of blacks who still believe in the peaceful solution of South Africas' problems is diminishing fast and the Government should start negotiations with authentic black leaders now if total war is to be avoided.

This grim warning came from Mr Patrick Mashaka, a Pietersburg-based lawyer, when he addressed the annual farewell party of the Turfloop black Academic Staff Association (Basa), in Makweng at the weekend.

Mr Mashaka said South Africa was at its turning point. Black leaders like Steve Biko, Mapetla Mohapi and Onkgopotse Tiro, have died for saying the same things that government officials — including the Prime Minister — are saying today.

Mr Machaka said victory for the struggling black masses is assured in the long run because it is not the hero or personalities that win the struggle but the people. He said the United States, Britain and Portugal, with all their arsenals could not suppress the aspirations of the Vietnamees, Kenyan and Mozambican people for ever when faced with the armies of the people.

He said he was not advocating violence and added: "Violence is evil. But so is apartheid. I am advocating for a coming together of all shapes of opinions within our country in order to discuss and negotiate with one another for the survival of our nation in its beautiful and prosperous country."

Mr Machaka also called for an end to the public feud between the Soweto Civic Association chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana and KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, adding that "only the enemy would rejoice at actions which contribute towards the division of black people."

DISCUSSION

The crude de
Asians and '
The interpre
the underlyi
the various
urban Afric
of healthy
migratory l

The standa
experience
series of
all the ag
correspond
deaths so
this figur
the choice
the deaths
populatio
weight to
will reve
ranking o
answer.
and stati

on will affect the ... co
s. The choice of an underdeveloped
great weight to infant deaths and little
while a developed standard population
oice of standard population affects the
e observed groups. There is no 'true'
said: 'There are lies, damned lies,

Infant mo
is experi
Africans
cal offic
their urban areas. These ...
sed in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty
or Africans. Birth statistics for
central government. The various medi-
mated the infant mortality rates for
nsiderable variation. (See also ref.15).
A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, November 19, 1979

'New security chief doesn't fit 007 role'

Political Editor

NEW details on Professor Lukas Barnard, the 31-year-old academic who takes over soon as head of the Department of National Security (Dons), have raised further misgivings over his appointment to the most powerful security post in the country.

The Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday Prof Barnard not only wanted South Africa to become a nuclear power — as disclosed by the Rand Daily Mail last week — but he also believed it was a government's "God-given calling to use the sword to protect the Lord's Kingdom on earth".

The Sunday Times also disclosed that a book by Prof Barnard had been rejected by a leading Afrikaans publisher.

In remarkably critical Page 1 reports under the headlines "Use the sword, says new security chief" and "Heads shake over our James Bond", Rapport said Prof Barnard's posting inevitably made people think of the unorthodox appointment of Dr Eschel Rhoodie as Secretary for Information.

The newspaper hastily added, however, that the comparison was being made even though similarities were "purely coincidental".

Dr Rhoodie was appointed over the heads of senior civil servants in 1972 and plunged the Government into the Information scandal, creating the biggest crisis in Nationalist history through his use of a multi-million rand secret fund.

Rapport said that heads were being shaken in academic circles after the appointment of Prof Barnard, dean of the faculty of political science at the University of the Orange Free State.

Many people regarded a security chief as a type of James Bond and they could simply not imagine how Prof Barnard would fit into such a role, the newspaper said.

Dealing with Prof Barnard's book, "Conflict and Order in International Relations", in which he argues in favour of South Africa developing a nuclear weapon and making it known to the world as a deterrent, Rapport said the work did not enjoy high standing in the academic world.

And according to The Sunday Times, the leading Afrikaans publisher Mr Koos Human, general manager of Human and Rousseau, had not denied that his publishing house had rejected the book, later accepted for publication by Perskor.

Rapport said some academics had indeed expressed favourable opinions about Prof Barnard, but the newspaper laid heavy emphasis on criticism of his work, including his "flowery, incomprehensible use of language".

It quoted Miss Elmarie du Plessis of the University of South Africa (Unisa), writing in the authoritative magazine Politikon, as saying about one of his works:

"Understanding the subject under discussion is made difficult by such use of words and language as the following: 'Aan die wortel is hier dus nie normatiewe pogings tot stabiliteit aan die orde nie, maar wel die plooing van die subjekbasis van die wereldpolitiek dat dit strukturee afwegend magsbekampend figureer.'"

Asked yesterday whether he understood the phrase and how he would translate it, the leading Afrikaans author, Professor Andre Brink, said it defied comprehension.

Rapport also quoted another critic as asking how the ordinary man could possibly understand the following from one of Prof Barnard's books: "Binne die universalistiese humanistiese beskouing word die een of ander lewensvorm totaliter verabsoluteer."

Prof Brink translated the phrase as follows: "Within the universalistic, humanistic approach some form of life or another is absolutised in a totalitarian way."

Commenting on the quality of Prof Barnard's use of language, Prof Brink said: "It is congested and constipated."

Prof Barnard also argues in his book that governments receive the sword from God to exercise stability and peace between nations.

"The protection of the Lord's Kingdom on earth makes the use of the power of the sword a God-given task and calling," he says.

SEVEN VARIETIES OF AMBIGUITY: SOME PATTERNS OF PEOPLES

INDEX

Abur 1844

Bantu 1880, 1885
Banyoro 1838
Bastard 1913
Bemba 1846, 1869, 1871, 1874-7
Budjga 1864

Creole see Krio

Dinka 1824

Edo 1698, 1705, 1714, 1735
Efik 1708, 1714, 1717, 1734
Ewe 1689, 1692

Fang 1802, 1805
Fipa 1812

Ganda 1839, 1843, 1849
Grebo 1696

Haya 1834
Herero 1912-14
Hottentot 1915-16
Hutu 1806-8

Ibibio 1670, 1704, 1708, 1734
Igbo (Ibo) 1670, 1700, 1704, 1714, 1715, 1731
Ilaje 1701

Kalabari 1704, 1712, 1730
Karanga 1859-60
Kiga, 1837, 1842
Kikuyu 1816, 1849
Konso 1743-4, 1750, 1759, 1761, 1771, 1775, 1778-80, 1782-3, 1797
Krio 1736-7

Lala 1873
Lozi 1849
Lughara 1840-41, 1844
Luo 1823, 1849
Luyia 1823

Mijikenda 1812

Nama 1912, 1915-16
Nduu 1861
Ngoni 1826
Nuer 1824
Nyakyusa 1828

Shona 1864-5
Suk 1816
Swazi 1917

Tiriki 1821
Tonga 1849, 1868
Tutsi 1806-8

Venda 1910

Xatla 1896
Xhosa 1889, 1898-9, 1903-4

Yoruba 1699, 1701-3, 1706-7, 1709-10, 1713, 1719-20, 1723-29, 1733

Zaramo 1835
Zulu 1886-7, 1895, 1897, 1909

19/11/79 DD (327)

PE townships far worse says Motlana

PORT ELIZABETH — Conditions in black townships here were a disgrace and far worse than those in Johannesburg, Dr Nthata Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said yesterday.

"I can understand the depth of feeling that I find in Port Elizabeth. I can understand the response to these intolerable conditions," Dr Motlana said in an interview.

He was here to attend a symposium on "The Road to Liberation," organised by a Port Elizabeth cultural society and resources centre, the Isihlobo Youth Group.

At the symposium, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, appealed to Coloureds and Indians to join.

He appealed for the establishment of a Pebco branch in the Coloured township, Gelvandale.

Dr Motlana said he could not understand the reasoning behind the government's plan to demolish the Walmer township while leaving some other areas untouched.

The Walmer township, which he visited yesterday, was "a beautiful place."

Dr Motlana said there would certainly be talks about forming formal links with Pebco who were also represented at the symposium.

During the symposium, Dr Motlana told an audience of about 700 that the Soweto Committee of Ten were hoping to take the issue of black citizenship to the world court. — DDC.

Star 19/4/79

SP probe Odal Clan activities

The Security Police is to launch an investigation into the activities of the extreme rightwing Odal Clan youth movement and other ultra-rightwing organisations, a senior officer said in Pretoria today.

Brigadier J A du Preez, of Security Police headquarters said the activities of the Odal Clan are to be investigated "as soon as possible."

"If they advocate violence or if their activities are not within the letter of the law, we will take the necessary action."

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in South Africa, Mr Sydney Gasson, today called on Security Police to investigate the "senseless attacks on the organisation."

Brigadier du Preez today said no official complaint from Freemasons had yet been received but the matter would be dealt with in the course of investigations.

The Odal Clan was formed six months ago in Bellville, Cape, and a Krugersdorp schoolboy and leader of the organisation's branch on the West Rand, Jan Posthumus, last week said:

"We are racist and proud of it. We want to keep South Africa for the whites."

Peaceful Nat meetings over, says right leader

Star 19/4/79

The days of peaceful National Party are over, a right-wing leader warned today.

Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) said:

"There is a spontaneous resistance spirit from voters, who have been deceived by politicians moving leftward."

Last week more than 100 AWB members disrupted a meeting in Fochville being addressed by Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the NP.

Mr Terre Blanche said such incidents resulted from the anger of people who felt the Government had misled the whites.

He predicted that far right-wing organisations now being formed in South Africa were likely to unite under one umbrella.

"Force of circumstances will make us come together," he said, but the process could take some time.

The AWB had already had contacts with other similar groups, he added.

Barnard chosen by PM himself

Star 19/11/84

(327)

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, must personally bear the brunt of criticism and misgivings expressed about the appointment of the young academic, Professor Neil Barnard (30), to head the secret service.

The appointment was made by the Prime Minister in terms of the Bureau for State Security Act which empowers the Minister of National Security (Mr Botha) to appoint any persons as members of the bureau — now called the Department of National Security.

The public service commission, which normally clears or makes recommendations on senior public service appointments, did not have a say in this case because the Prime Minister has the power of appointment.

The Public Service Commission usually expresses reservations about outsiders being appointed to senior posts, as it did when Dr Connie Mulder asked the Cabinet to approve the appointment of Dr Eschel Rhoodie as Secretary of Information.

Senior public servants in Pretoria are said to be shaking their heads about another outsider getting a plum post in the State machine.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said today that Mr Botha had no comment to make on criticism expressed in Sunday newspaper reports of Professor Barnard's appointment.

Professor Barnard is believed to have been handpicked by the Deputy-Minister of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

SHIFTED

Mr Coetsee, a fellow Bloemfonteiner, would have been aware of and impressed by Professor Barnard's studies of strategic matters at the University of the Free State.

• It is likely that the Prime Minister, on the recommendations of Mr Coetsee and his defence force advisers chose Professor Barnard on the strength of his conservative, orthodox attitudes to security questions.

The Department of National Security has been "taken over" by defence experts under the Prime Minister following its role as a super security police arm under Mr John Vorster and General Hendrik van den Bergh.

Government sources do not believe it makes any difference whether Professor Barnard is a "James Bond" type as the emphasis of the department has shifted from policing operations over security to evaluation and assessment of pure intelligence.

Chief Kaiser met ANC, PAC leaders

19/11/79 327 105 DD

UMTATA — Leaders of the banned African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress met Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in London in 1976.

And at the previously undisclosed meetings, months before Transkei gained its independence on October 26, 1976, both banned organisations agreed to support Transkei's new status.

These startling claims were made at the weekend by Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, in a speech in Switzerland to a group of politicians and businessmen.

At the end of their meetings, the ANC leaders even gave Chief Matanzima the traditional salute of respect of "A! Daliwonga" and then saw him off at Heathrow Airport in London.

But, in spite of their meeting, the ANC has totally rejected Transkei's independence and has led a world-wide campaign to isolate the three-year-old republic.

Because of the opposition of the ANC, the PAC, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, Transkei's independence has not been recognised by any country other than South Africa, with whom Transkei has broken off diplomatic relations.

Although the Transkei Government has said that ANC and PAC exiles are welcome to return to the country, and although some, including the Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, have done so, it banned both organisations earlier this month.

Government sources in Umtata have explained that the action against the two organisations was taken because of their total opposition to Transkei's independence.

In his speech, the text of which was released in Umtata, Mr Koyana, who himself spent a short period in exile, said that Chief Matanzima had met ANC president Oliver Tambo and the now dead Robert Resha, then a senior official in the ANC who was formerly active in the Eastern Cape before his exile, as well as other ANC officials.

At the meeting, Paramount Chief Matanzima promised the ANC leaders that Transkei would welcome ANC and PAC leaders in the country — a policy which the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, recently confirmed publicly.

Mr Koyana said the ANC and PAC leaders told President Matanzima "they realised it would be foolish to continue to subject three million people to oppression when there was a chance of liberating them, and they gave their full blessings to the move.

"But once they had made the customary salute, 'A! Daliwonga' and had seen him off at Heathrow Airport, they met the Joe Slovos and other comrades of the former Communist Party of South Africa, and all agreements reached between the black leaders were unilaterally abrogated," Mr Koyana said. — PC-DDR.

SP to probe Mason threats

RDM 19/4/78 (327)

By CHRIS OLCKERS
Crime Reporter

SECURITY Police are to investigate the wave of attacks and threats by extreme rightwing organisations against the 44 000-member Freemason movement in South Africa.

A senior security police officer said last night police would investigate alleged threats by Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging other extreme rightwing movements.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in South Africa, Mr Sydney Gasson, called on Security Police to investigate "the senseless attacks on the organisation".

Earlier this month the Grand Committee of Freemasons met to discuss the attacks and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the police.

The investigation follows attacks on the Freemasons and their property.

A pharmacist and Freemason, Mr John Rees, was killed and four others wounded during a handgrenade attack on a lodge meeting at Windhoek in June.

Threatening pamphlets aimed at SWA Freemasons were printed under the banner of the AWB.

Two young white brothers, Mr Bennie and Danie Williams, will appear in court to face several charges involving the attack..

Last week 10 cars belonging to Freemasons attending a lodge meeting at Bedfordview were damaged with paint remover.

Pamphlets at the scene denounced the Freemason Movement as semitic and an instrument in the hands of international Jewry. The banned pro-Nazi and anti-semtic book, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" was quoted extensively.

Last month members of a Benoni Lodge also found their cars damaged and anti-Freemason pamphlets strewn about. Several other meeting places of Freemasons have been dubbed with anti-Semitic slogans and Swastikas.

talism. (August 22 - August 30)

ed changes not only in economic
legal ones. New financial
th the greatly increased volume
shares of the increased wealth.

hods of agriculture (2) Legal
ese agricultural changes
(4) The growth of trade unions.

m on the Defensive?
(September 4 - September 27)

ly confident progress in the
Russian socialist challenge
ons; the financial troubles
of the thirties. At this
he great economic problem.
s problem. The solution was
rable success. Meanwhile, new
lay economists are expected to
of pollution, destruction of
c "inequality".

r (2) The Russian revolution
(5) The depression of the 30's
The third world (8) Some current

(3) Reparat
(6) War, re
problems.

PS/gc
2 May 1979

could represent a transitional phase. If there was a formal three phase/industry nomenclature corresponding to the three expressions, we would either have to accept the first interpretation or alter the classificatory scheme itself. But by adding another unit to the sequence we still may not be solving the problem of relationships, for example if these assemblages are part of a developing tradition. Alternatively we might be able to fit the assemblages into a pattern of almost continual change within the tradition, thereby dispensing with the need for conventional classification.

The later Iron Age

Present evidence suggests that this unit can very broadly be divided into two expressions, the earlier from about 1000 to perhaps 1400 or 1500 AD and the later from then until the Mfeqane. The earlier is represented by two excavated sites, Blackburn (Davies; 1971) and Moor Park (Davies; 1974). Pottery shapes are rather simple, pots being without necks or with poorly developed ones. Decoration is much less common and simpler than formerly, consisting mainly of impressed dots and rim notches. These characteristics fit into Schofield's class NC2, although neither site has anything like the full range of decoration claimed for this class.

At some stage between the fourteenth and the eighteenth century in the Tugela Basin a cultural change took place. Again we do not [illegible] represented a local [illegible] whether some external

Warning on the constellation

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday warned that the Prime Minister's proposed constellation of states would be a non-starter without black support.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing leaders of commerce and industry at a conference on free enterprise on the eve of their meeting with Mr P W Botha tomorrow. The idea of a constellation of states is certain to figure prominently.

He said: "The days are gone when grand and unworkable political schemes are foisted on [illegible] the very fact discussions will be held with commerce and industry before the idea has had black support is enough to arouse suspicions."

Further developments at yesterday's conference of probable relevance to Mr Botha's meeting with businessmen include:

- A plea to businessmen by Mr Justice J Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, to help overcome the housing backlog in the black community;
- A warning by speakers, including prominent blacks, on the need to give blacks a bigger stake in capitalism if it is to survive in South Africa.

● See Page 4

s even simpler than
ngernail impressions
shaped or bag-shaped
ess).

out 1600 AD is very
e can claim to
sent it looks as
finer classificatory
ch help to us in
vailable on such
pecialization and
main aims of current
hits and the parameters
the built and natural
tes extending from
und Estcourt and

Winterton which are located on steep-sided hills or spurs. They are defined by long but crudely built stone walls which enclose several hectares and contain cleared terraces and sometimes small circular enclosures. Because of these similarities they are almost certainly related, forming a unit roughly contemporary with the only excavated site Moor Park of the thirteenth/fourteenth century (Davies; 1974).

The aims of later Iron Age research, particularly forthe past three centuries or so, are broader and more ambitious than for earlier periods, for now correlations between the archaeological evidence and that from historical, ethnological, social anthroooological and ecological sources become more feasible. Moreover people working in these fields have some expectation that archaeology can be of use to them. These factors can be a useful influence on our approach to classification, for example built settlement patterns are more likely to offer possibilities for correlation with anthropological data than other aspects of non-perishable material culture while locational patterns may be relevant to ecology.

The numerous stone ruins in the grasslands of the Tugela Basin show a variety of forms but the great majority are of a relatively simple pattern with a large circular enclosure, its entrance facing uphill, being surrounded by a widely spaced ring of hut floors. Anthropologists have shown that the Nguni speaking peoples traditionally orientate their homesteads on an downhill/east to uphill/west axis and current research by Kathleen Mack on a lowland Zulu group shows a strong preference for the central stock pen of the homestead to open downhill and in an easterly direction. Structuralist anthropological analysis by Kuper (1978) has shown that the east/down west/up axis of homesteads reflects social and cosmological values of the Nguni peoples. It seems that these values were shared by the builders of our stone settlements who, from historical evidence were probably Mbo Nguni groups including the Zizi. Yet the detailed differences between these settlements and the historical Zulu pattern, notably the reversal of the position of the stockpen entrance (uphill as opposed to down) show a measure of cultural distance between the two peoples which is not suggested by other surviving aspects of the material culture.

GENERAL NEWS

PM's plan: Gatsha warns trade chiefs

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

THE president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday advised leaders of industry and commerce to "seriously examine their options" before being drawn into the Prime Minister's plan to set up a constellation of Southern African states.

"The very fact that discussions will be held with commerce and industry before the idea has received black support is enough to arouse suspicions, however well-meaning the Prime Minister might be in pursuing his ideal of a constellation of states," Chief Buthelezi said.

Addressing businessmen and company executives in Johannesburg at the conference on free enterprise organised by the 1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation, he asked industry and commerce to support Inkatha.

In an apparent reference to tomorrow's meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and 250 business leaders, Chief Buthelezi said: "I am aware that there may be trade and business incentives to entice commerce and industry to act."

He had earlier identified poverty in the homelands as one of the challenges faced by South Africa, and expressed strong opposition to the constellation idea if it was a device to "encapsulate poverty" in these areas.

"I ask this conference to set aside time to form an opinion on whether this is the best way that free enterprise could be helpful to the developing economies (of the homelands)."

On free enterprise itself, Chief Buthelezi warned of black disenchantment with the system.

"The peasant or worker learns that hunger flows from free enterprise ... for the black majority free enterprise has meant only that whites felt very free and enterprising in their exploitation of blacks."

He listed as another "indictment" of free enterprise the failure of industry and commerce to support Inkatha financially and morally.

"Inkatha, as a people's movement, rallies behind me as I struggle to administer the meagre funds which are thrown to use as crumbs from the rich man's table," he said.

"I am asking simply that free enterprise backs Inkatha to the hilt, as Inkatha rallies behind me ..."

Accusing proponents of free enterprise of preferring "a lunatic fringe of black political theoreticians" to Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi added: "I find it disturbing that the collective weight of the free enterprise system (has) not curbed the excesses to which some of their liberal newspapers go in the creation of forces opposed to me."

He said these newpapers encouraged blacks who denigrated him as "an agent of the free enterprise capitalist system" because he refused to condemn unconditionally, continued foreign investment in South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi did not name the newspapers he attacked.

READING LIST - Essay No. 4

Topic 1

J. & B. Hammond : The Bleak Age
" " : The Rise of Modern Industry
" " : The Skilled Labourer
T.S. Ashton : The Industrial Revolution
P.A. Taylor : The Industrial Revolution in England: Triumph or Disaster?
A.J. Taylor : The Standard of Living in Britain in the Industrial Revolution
R.M. Hartwell : The Industrial Revolution and Economic Growth
C.R. Fay : Great Britain from Adam Smith to the Present Day
P. Mathias : The First Industrial Nation
Heilbroner : The Making of Economic Society (Ch. V)
E.K. Hunt : Property and Prophets (Ch. V)
L. Huberman : Man's worldly Goods (Ch. XVI)
Dillard : Economic Development of the N. Atlantic Community (Ch.14)

Topic 2

T.S. Ashton : The Industrial Revolution
P. Mathias : The First Industrial Nation
R.M. Hartwell : The Industrial Revolution and Economic Growth
P. Mantoux : The Industrial Revolution
T. Mathias : First Essay on ...
P. Mantoux : The Industrial Revolution

Irich Trinidad ... who have no objection Jamaica and Guayana last weeks independent.

Guardian 22/11/79

Botha goes for truce with businessmen

(327)

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, meets 50 business leaders today in what many see as a rapprochement between Government and business after years of tension.

But this view is an over-simplification. Some would even say a gross distortion, in that it does not take account of the long and, for businessmen, profitable partnership between apartheid and business.

The orthodox view is that apartheid imposed restraints on capitalism and that it was inimical to economic growth and maximum profit. But against that is the new view of the "revisionist" school of South African history, spearheaded by British-based scholars, including Dr Martin Leggassick.

Far from hampering profit-making, the revisionists contend, South Africa's race laws aided it by presenting business with a tightly controlled, docile, and cheap black labour force. As Dr Leggassick has pointed out, throughout most of the post-1948 period of apartheid, South Africa's economic growth has been among the highest in the world.

But to accept the revisionist thesis is not to deny that there were tensions between Government and business in the past. They were of such magnitude as to prevent profitable partnership between them.

These differences focussed largely on State interference in the "free market" to promote the economic interests of Afrikaners through the establishment of State-controlled corporations, and to advance the ideological objective of separation between black and white.

But these tensions are now in the process of dissolution. There are two broad reasons for the emerging "entente cordiale." Firstly Afrikaner nationalism has shed its early antipathy to capitalism, and secondly, developments during and since the black rebellion of 1976 have forced a re-think by Government and business.

Since coming to power in 1948, the ruling National Party has used State power to give Afrikaners a growing share of the "commanding heights" of the economy. From a position of economic disadvantage compared to the English in 1948, Afrikaner personal income is now equal to that of the English.

Having secured a significant share of the free market, including a stake in the once totally Anglo-Jewish mining industry, the formerly anti-capitalist National Party is now the champion of capitalism. Where its satirists once depicted capitalists crudely as "Hoggenheimers," its leaders now look to Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the powerful Anglo-American company, for assistance on matters of "national survival."

The black rebellion of 1976 gave English and Afrikaans capitalists a fright because it pointed to increasing hostility to capitalism among the radical black youth. Government and business, with the State corporations working as a bridge between the two, have now moved to meet the threat of black radicalism.

The strategy, repeatedly announced at business conferences and political meetings, is to give the black man a stake in capitalism — to build a black entrepreneurial class specifically, and a black middle class generally.

It has two recommendations: it creates a buffer between the white elite and the relatively-impoverished black masses and thereby transfers a racial struggle between white and black into an ideological one between capitalism and Marxism.

It is against this background that Mr Botha's meeting with business leaders should be seen. But at a more concrete level, Mr Botha is almost certain to try to persuade business to back his proposed "constellation of Southern African States," a plan to draw States in the region into some, as yet undefined, Pretoria-centred relationship of mutual support.

The idea seems to be that the constellation should be a kind of Southern African EEC, with an over-arching agreement of mutual military support. Recent speeches by the Prime Minister, the chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, point strongly in this direction.

Mr Botha has hinted that any intervention by "outside forces" in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, including attempts to destabilse the situation, would be countered by South Africa. General Malan has applied to Southern Africa what is best described as a South African version of America's "Domino Theory" in South-East Asia.

Referring to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, General Malan said: "Angola and Mozambique are Marxist States. If Zimbbaawe-Rhodesia were also to become Marxist States. If Zimbabwe-Marxist States would lie across the sub-continent from West to East, cutting off the other States of Southern Africa."

Senator Horwood said: "In economics, what is good for Southern Africa as a whole, is good for (South Africa). To some extent, South Africa's task seems rather similar to the kind of contribution the World Bank has been undertaking on a world-wide scale over the past 30 years."

(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

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 become the most prevalent and the worst of both the

developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly 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'

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY 22/11/79

Worry at UCT over bannings

54 327

Education Reporter

THE University of Cape Town has expressed its concern about the increasing number of publications — particularly student publications — being banned.

In a statement drawn up by the university's Academic Freedom Committee and issued by the UCT Council, the university reaffirmed that it would continue to defend the right of its members, including students, to express their views freely — even if they were views with which neither the university nor many of its members could agree.

'The increasing use of the provisions of the Publications Act of 1974 has the effect of restricting the free circulation of ideas within South African universities among both staff and students,' the statement said.

20 YEARS

'For over 20 years the university has consistently held the view that members of a university should have the right to think freely, to seek truth without restraint and to give free expression to their thoughts and findings, even if those should be erroneous.

'The only way to show that a view is wrong is to answer it by refutation and not to stifle it by authority imposed from above,' the statement read.

FREE FLOW

'Consistent with this approach, the university is and remains firmly opposed to any form of internal pre-publication censorship (this does not preclude the scrutiny of student publications by responsible student editorial committees) and believes, as a number of recent decisions in our courts have shown, that the Publications Act, 1974 seriously stifles open debate and inhibits the free flow of ideas and scholarly inquiry within our universities.'

The statement concluded that this affirmation of fundamental policy was not intended to imply the approval of scurrilous, obscene or distasteful publications.

The university deplored such publications and strongly supported its SRC in its efforts to improve the quality and presentation of student publications.

Alleged accomplice of Breytenbach is detained

Star 22/11/79

(327)

Crime Staff

Mr Barend Schuitema, the alleged co-conspirator of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach, is being detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, a police spokesman said in Pretoria today.

Police have concluded their investigations into the activities of the former leader of the anti-apartheid movement in Holland who arrived back in South Africa last month. The case has been given to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who must decide if charges are to be laid.

The spokesman would not confirm whether an international investigation had been conducted into Mr Schuitema's overseas activities.

He arrived back unexpectedly on October 2 — into the arms of security police who were waiting for him at Jan Smuts Airport.

The president of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Ephraim Mogale, has been detained by the security police — also under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

(327) POST, Friday, November 23, 1979

We aim to improve the lot of all, says Botha

THE South African Government and everyone attending the Prime Minister's conference yesterday were committed to improving the lives of all the people of the subcontinent and were keen to overcome the obstacles in the way of a Southern African constellation of states.

This was how the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, summed up his discussions yesterday with leading businessmen whom he invited to a conference aimed at mapping out the practical path to realising his constellation concept.

There had not been a negative note in the day's discussions and even criticism had been positive, Mr Botha told a Press conference afterward.

Earlier, in a brief closing address to the conference, he said he did not believe South Africa should be a country in retreat.

"Let us get our priorities right. Let us know that there is enough common ground for us to get to know each other better.

"We are aware that we must not be a fortress of isolation, but rather a bastion of freedom," he said.

He had no doubt in his mind that he had the vast majority of South African businessmen behind him in his ideal of a constellation.

He had already had consultations with other states and had received their support for the concept.

But he was not prepared to reveal the identity of states that had consulted with him confidentially.

Mr Botha was asked what he thought the chances were for international acceptance of the constellation of states without major changes first being made in South Africa.

"It seems clear to me," Mr Botha said, "that the people who should accept the idea are the states concerned and they are one after the other expressing their attitudes positively."

He did not rule out the possibility of a Marxist government such as Mozambique, and possibly in the future, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, being admitted into the constellation.

"We have made it clear in the past that it is not our duty to prescribe to other countries what form of government they should choose," he said. If it was possible to co-operate meaningfully with a Marxist state, then it would be done.

"But we believe that Marxism is a bad economic system and that private initiative is a better one. That is why we practise it," he said. — Sapa.

DISCUSSION

The crude death ra
Asians and 'colour
The interpretation
the underlying str
the various groups
urban Africans, wh
of healthy working
migratory labour s

The standardised m
experience of a po
series of age spec
all the age specif
corresponding numbe
deaths so obtained
this figure is inde
the choice of the s
the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

Harry O embraces constellation plan

Looking pleased with themselves after gaining the support of most businessmen, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, leave yesterday's meeting in Johannesburg.

Special Correspondent

MR HARRY Oppenheimer yesterday gave his support to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's plan for a constellation of Southern African states.

His backing was conditional, however, on the constellation developing into a bastion of freedom — and winning Western approval.

But it is especially significant in view of the long antagonism between the Government and the Anglo American Corporation, South Africa's largest business group.

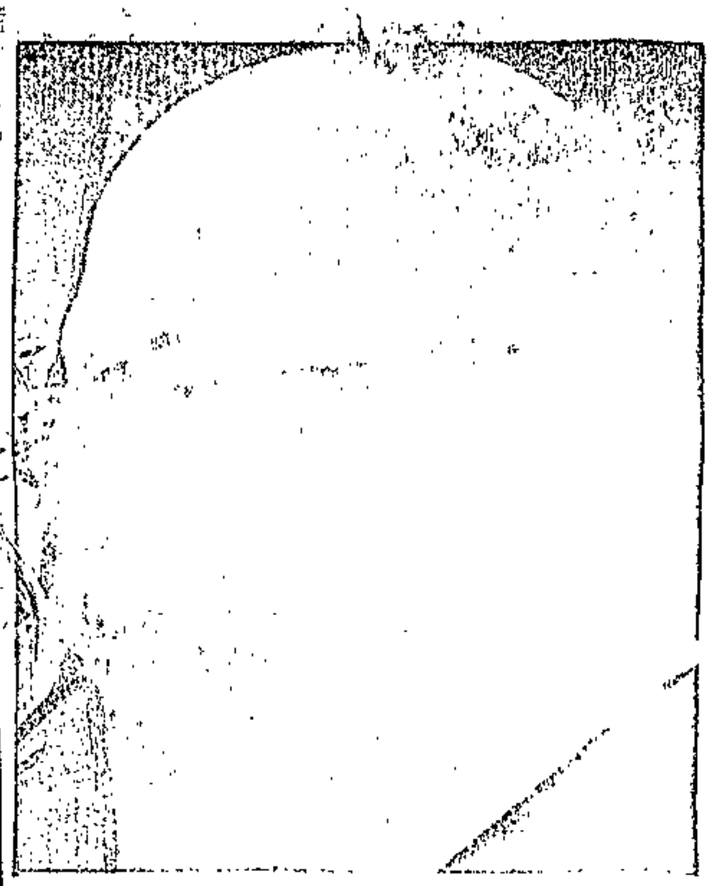
Addressing SA's top 250 financiers and industrialists as well as the full Cabinet at the businessmen's summit in Johannesburg, Mr Oppenheimer said that Mr Botha's plan had "imagination and charm".

And he expressed his belief that all members of the private sector would want to contribute.

"I see more reason for real hope for this country now than I have seen for many years," South Africa's most powerful businessman added.

Describing the Prime Minister's initiative in calling the meeting as "i

his concept of co-o



Mr P W Botha . . . gave assurances

Private sector holds the key to success

whether the present allocation of responsibilities among the various development corporations still serves current requirements in the most effective way. It would appear that urgent rationalisation is necessary to eliminate duplication.

The question also arises how such a rationalised framework of state development corporations can be adapted to make optimum use of the skills and abilities of the private financial sector, as far as possible not in competition with, but in support of, the private sector.

How can we work together?

In terms of its economic development, South Africa has a different level of economic development to those of its neighbours. Unless continual attention is paid to the political/psychological factors, the development of economic relations could easily lead to suspicion about South Africa's motives

Economic relations will therefore have to be developed not at the cost of, but to the advantage of, less developed states.

In the case of newly independent states in the Republic, there already exists a high degree of economic interdependence.

The objective of economic development, particularly of the peripheral areas, should be emphasised in structuring economic co-operation in Southern Africa. I would therefore propose that we focus specifically on ways and means to achieve a more equitable regional distribution of economic development in Southern Africa.

To achieve this objective, unnecessary restrictions on the flow of goods and services, as well as the flow of production factors should be avoided. In order to neutralise the magnetic effect of developed centres and to establish the necessary social and physical infrastructure in the peripheral regions, certain functions of co-operation will have to receive special attention.

These functions include: co-operation to promote direct economic relationships between the business sectors of the region; technical and financial co-operation; the promotion of investment; the co-ordination of wage and salary policies to avoid a brain drain from the peripheral areas; the co-ordination of economic and physical planning in terms of functional regions that often transcend international boundaries.

In addition, the normal functions of regional co-operation will also have to receive attention. For example: the harmonisation of economic, fiscal, manpower and other policies; and co-operation in respect of specially defined functions, e.g. the establishment of infrastructure, health services, the eradication of disease, the promotion of tourism, and the protection and utilisation of natural resources. The formulation of a co-ordinated energy policy for Southern Africa is also an urgent need

All these functions should be structured to focus on objectives such as employment creation, development of rural areas and food production.

My recent visit to various national states gave me the strong impression that we will have to take steps to involve these states more closely in the dynamic economic progress of the development sections of the South African economy. This will involve a new look at measures for channelling new investment to growth points within the national states.

On the basis of representations, the Government has already decided that, where national states have no objection, white employees of industrialists and officials in the service of the various national states may settle in the states even before independence.

South Africa's economic ability to cope with large-scale creation of new infrastructures will be limited in coming years. We can therefore not only depend on incentives for the channelling of new development to the national states. We will also have to find a formula to give these states a bigger share in the advantages which flow from existing economic activities in South Africa.

This does not mean that there should be large-scale transfer of productive assets to black citizens of governments of national states. On the contrary, the best possible utilisation of such assets can only be ensured if it remains in the possession of private interests and specifically in the possession of those people who have the skills to use them.

Two important conditions will have to be considered: first, that policy decisions must be acceptable to the national states and secondly, that these steps will satisfy the business demands of the private sector in order to ensure that they can participate in this effort on a meaningful basis.

What assurances are required by the private sector?

The private sector must obviously have assurances of clear profit opportunities. By this I do not mean guarantees but rather a policy framework within which business concerns can pursue profits on a normal risk basis.

This also means that the relevant governments will have to accept that attempts to involve the private sector cannot succeed if based on the expectation that business concerns will become involved on purely altruistic or even patriotic considerations.

When business concerns consider the profit potential of a specific proposition they should not only have a short-term view. They should also take into account that they can contribute in the long term to the stability of the political and social environment in which they operate.

The other important assurance which you as businessmen should have is that the regulations and laws under which you operate will not be arbirarily changed. As a result of my discussions with the governments of the national states I am confident that they are pursuing an approach which is acceptable to business in regard to matters such as the nationalisation of assets, the repatriation of profits and shareholding by their citizens.

Where uncertainty still exists in this regard, it is the intention of the South African Government to ascertain what can be done to eliminate such uncertainty.

The motivation and training of manpower

The Governemnt has consulted intensively with the governments of national states over the past few months to determine what measures can be taken by them to solve their unemployment problems and how we can be of assistance.

Among these governments there is a need to motivate and equip the young unemployed in their countries to contribute productively in the economic field. This is to be achieved through well-planned but voluntary youth programmes.

They have asked us to support them and with this in mind a nucleus organisation has been established within the Department of Co-operation and Development to study the requests of the relevant governments.

This will be done in consultation with 12 other government departments and the four provinces

The concept of a "constellation of states in Southern Africa"

In a constellation the constituent bodies have fixed positions vis-a-vis each other. In a constellation of states the countries concerned therefore derive from their fixed proximity to each other a common interest while maintaining their individual sovereign status.

This concept thus specifically excludes a satellite relationship among any of the constituents. The concept does not primarily denote a formal organisation, but rather a grouping of states with common interests and developing mutual relationships and between which a clear desire to extend areas of co-operation exists.

In Southern Africa a rich diversity of cultures, ideologies and value systems exists. Given these factors and the existing links between countries in the region, it will not always be possible or desirable to attempt to establish uniform umbrella organisations. Co-operation will have to be voluntary and will have to grow naturally from within.

The membership of a constellation of Southern African states can include any country in the sub-continent which identifies the need to expand relationships and to co-operate in a regional context. Firstly, the national states within South Africa's boundaries come to mind, but also those countries with which a measure of co-operation and economic exchange already exists. This naturally also includes members of the Rand Monetary Area and the Customs Union.

We must also bear in mind that in due course this area may grow and extend to other countries in the region.

Comprehensive reciprocal relationships already exist both bilateral and multilateral levels and offer considerable potential for extension and rationalisation. Much has already been achieved on a multilateral level by way of organisations such as the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary Area.

In taking into account political realities it will not be possible, for the present, to establish common consultative structures and secretariats where it would otherwise have been desirable.

The political will to co-operate is ultimately decisive in allowing co-operation to flourish fully. This political will can often be significantly enhanced by expanding relationships in non-political technical and economic fields.

[illegible]

peration

RDM

23/11/79 (327)

Multilateral structures are necessary

Such a comprehensive system of co-operation will only function successfully if it is eventually supported by a more effective institutional framework. There already exist several very successful multilateral institutions in Southern Africa, like the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary Area which form the basis of more comprehensive co-operation.

There may also develop a need in the near future for the establishment of a Southern African development bank.

In order to mobilise and co-ordinate the considerable technical knowledge in the Government sector with a view to development of co-operation, an export inter-departmental committee under chairmanship of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was established earlier this year.

An intensive survey of the development needs of countries in Southern Africa has therefore being taking place for some time.

In the extension of co-operation the Government can, however, only create a framework; the greatest real contribution to the extension of those relationships lie in the domain of the business sector. If you as business leaders extend your activities within our region in an innovative and energetic manner, you will be making a significant contribution to the happiness and well-being of all those peoples who make a living under the Southern Cross.

On the threshold of our economic upswing I urge you to take a fresh and positive look at the many opportunities in Southern Africa: the development of trade and the supply of services; the investment in new labour-intensive production capacity to exploit resources and to serve markets in the region; the financing of development in the region; joint ventures to promote regional exports and tourism and attract investment; regional institutions in the private sector to facilitate co-ordinated action with the public sector; the promotion of small business concerns in the region; the provision of technical aid and technology.

Most of these possibilities fall within the scope of the private sector and in these cases the governmental role is limited to the removal of constraints experienced by business concerns.

Conclusion

It is important that we ensure closer co-operation in Southern Africa in the fields of agriculture, commerce, industry, mining, tourism, transport, water conservation, game conservation, housing and many others.

We would appreciate hearing your views on the potential for such co-operation and the expansion of economic relations in our region. You will also, no doubt, want to inform us of possible constraints in this regard and in particular what we can do to remove such obstacles.

We will undoubtedly need to reflect further on matters which will be discussed here today. It will be a great pity if today's very important consultations were simply to end here. However, the creation of new structures should be avoided and any follow-up action should preferably be pursued through existing channels.

Thus, matters which business leaders would like to bring to the attention of the Government can be brought to the attention of the Division for Economic and Development Co-operation of the Department of Foreign Affairs. This division will assist in liaising with other Government departments such as Finance, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Industries, Transport, South African Railways and Harbours, Tourism, Agriculture and my economic adviser. The Government will give urgent attention to all matters raised in this manner.

In regard to matters of a more general economic nature, my Economic Advisory Council remains the assigned forum for continuous consultation between businessmen and the Government.

PM spells out

RDM 23/11/79 (327)

THIS is an edited text of the Prime Minister's address to business leaders in Johannesburg yesterday:

My Government is irrevocably tied to the ideal of freedom which can only be achieved within a framework of order. We are therefore striving for a system guaranteeing maximum freedom to individuals and nations.

There has been much criticism in the past that the South African economy, and business in particular, labours under too many rules, regulations and restrictions. The Government has not let these criticisms pass by unnoticed:

- The current Budget, as well as the current Economic Development Programme, emphasises our determination to restrict Government spending and thus release resources to the private sector.
- As a consequence, lower tax rates become possible.
- Rationalisation of the public sector, resulting in more efficient decision-making and less direct involvement in the normal functions of the private sector.
- Involvement of the private sector in this rationalisation process.
- Removal of restrictions to facilitate equal access to economic opportunities, e.g. black enterprise in metropolitan areas and the opening of certain industrial areas to all business groups.
- Less direct interference in the market mechanism as proposed by the De Kock, Riekert and Wiehahn commissions.
- The general deregularisation of the economy as evidenced by the re-examination of price, rent and exchange control.

Meeting the challenges of Africa through co-operation

Our continent is characterised by political disorder, economic instability and population explosion. It is faced with serious problems: upheavals in the social order, starvation, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and poverty.

These problems transcend national boundaries and can only be solved by the co-operative efforts of those concerned. However, it is too often the case that political and ideological predispositions make co-operation, and therefore the finding of solutions, impossible. Ultimately the ordinary citizen is the victim.

Moreover, these problems are compounded by the intrusion of foreign elements into Africa who do not come to help and to heal, but to enslave and destroy.

These obstacles must be overcome. I believe they can be overcome by the demonstration of a genuine sense of goodwill among nations of our continent, by the conscious pursuit of common interests and by co-operation across national boundaries to alleviate human suffering and to provide basic needs.

The order which Marxism creates leaves no room for freedom.

The greatest good in Southern Africa is not stability per se or order for its own sake. A system in which freedom is [illegible] for a few within a sea of poverty is not only indefensible, it is objectionable.

Freedom without order is unattainable and, without economic stability, welfare for the masses is not possible.

Without the creation of employment opportunities and the provision of food and other basic needs, there is no future for the people of Africa. It should be clear to all rational people that a Marxist order will not provide the solution to Africa's problems. We must demonstrate in a practical way the superior advantages of the system in which we believe and the benefits must be made apparent to the rulers and to the ordinary men and women of the region.

What we all seek is the promotion of a regional order within which real freedom and material welfare can be maximised and the quality of life for all can be improved.

But in the promotion of this regional order in Southern Africa, governments on the one hand and the private sector on the other have different responsibilities.

Governments must recognise that a necessary condition for economic development anywhere in Southern Africa is peace and political stability. That, I believe, is the prime responsibility of the governments of our region. This means that their basic responsibility is to establish, maintain and protect the national and international order within which private enterprise can fulfil its function of producing goods and services.

In other words — government is not a necessary evil, but an essential element of progress.

Secondly, I believe we in government must understand that economic growth as such is mostly the responsibility of private enterprise. Of course, governments have a key role to play in areas such as the creation of physical and social infrastructure. Essentially, however, it is private enterprise which combines all the elements of production to produce wealth.

No government can successfully prescribe to private enterprise what to produce, how to produce, for whom to produce and where to invest.

South Africa will have to play a special role in the positive development of Southern Africa. In order to place our economy in a postion to fulfil this important role, my Government will do everything possible to ensure an optimum and long-term growth rate.

In this connection, it is important to note the estimates in the recently published ninth Economic Development Programme. These estimates indicate that an average economic growth rate of at least 5% per year over the next several years will have to be maintained to ensure that the level of employment is at a healthy level.

An important condition for this growth target is the limitation of current as well as capital expenditure of the government sector. In this way as much as possible can be done to make available capital and skilled labour to the business sector in directions which could create the biggest possible in- [illegible] per year, [illegible] orin [illegible] demands which are still being made on us in regard to certain strategic industries, the improvement of living conditions, particularly in black urban areas, and military security.

The creation of job opportunities will need special attention. It is necessary that entrepreneurs should give preference to labour intensivity.

Our Southern Africa policy, if it is not to overtax our economic capability, should be designed and applied within the framework of a clearly formulated economic strategy.

To avoid any misunderstanding in this regard, I want to state very clearly that with the term "economic strategy" I do not mean any form of central planning.

The formulation and implementation of an "economic strategy" does not in any way imply greater Government intervention in the private sector. My Government not only fully subscribes to the principles of free enterprise and the market mechanism, but we will apply these principles in practice to a greater extent.

With this in mind I have called for the clear formulation of an economic strategy for South Africa.

The first conceptual guidelines for this strategy have already been discussed earlier this week by the Economic Advisory Council with the Economic Development Programme as point of departure.

It is the intention that this task be implemented with the greatest possible speed, but also with the widest possible consultation with all interested parties in both the public and private sectors.

Constitutional and economic developments demand that the institutional framework of South Africa's development corporations be reconsidered. There are presently a number of development corporations which have been officially established for specific purposes: the Industrial Development Corporation, the Coloured Development Corporation etc.

These institutions came into being under circumstances which have since drastically changed. Although the economic development of self-governing and independent national states still enjoys the highest priority, the limitations which formerly existed on commerce and service industries in the black urban areas outside those states have been abolished.

With a view to the improvement of the quality of life in those urban areas, there exists an urgent need to develop this type of economic activity with the greatest possible participation by black entrepreneurs themselves.

Furthermore, in terms of decisions taken by the Government, certain industrial areas have lost their group character and the different population groups can now establish enterprises there without special permission. In terms of a recommendation of the Riekert Commission, the Government also accepted in principle that certain trading areas within the group area of one population group be opened to other population groups.

The concept of a constellation of states, however, also demands that we take note of [illegible] Southern Africa.

The question therefore arises

PM launches grand plan

e Prime Minister, Mr P. Botha, at his press conference yesterday.

JOHANNESBURG — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday formally launched his plan for a constellation of states with what he described as the enthusiastic support of South African businessmen.

And, at a press conference, he did not rule out co-operation with Marxist governments in Southern Africa by saying that if it was possible to co-operate economically with them "naturally we will do so".

Mr Botha stressed that the proposed constellation was not a fortress of isolation but a bastion of freedom in the interests of the people of Southern Africa.

Answering questions following the top-level meeting between the government and the private sector, Mr Botha outlined the basis for co-operation between the countries of the sub-continent which he said would aid the economic advancement of the people living in the region.

Earlier in the day, he told the conference that the creation of common consultative bodies could lead to the creation of a council of states.

However, he said: "In taking into account political realities, it will not be possible for the present to establish common consultative structures and secretariats where it would otherwise have been desirable as in the case of the customs union and the Rand monetary area."

The constellation of states did not primarily denote a formal organisation but rather a grouping of states with common interests and developing mutual relationships with the desire to extend areas of co-operation.

At the press conference, the Prime Minister said the vast majority of businessmen were "enthusiastic to get over obstacles to the creation of a constellation of states".

The object of the conference had been to enter into a partnership between the private sector and the goernment "with the object of creating better conditions and circumstances".

The time was ripe, he added, for a concerted effort to achieve this ideal.

He said there had been positive criticisms of the government's economic policies and its relations policies but this had not been the main point of the meeting and there had not been a single negative voice to the proposed constellation.

Asked if a Marxist government in Mozambique could join the constellation, Mr Botha said: "We have made it plain in the past that it is not our duty to prescribe to a country what form of government it chooses, and we believe in good neighbourliness.

"If it is possible to co-operate economically with a government of a different kind, naturally we shall do so if it is in the interests of South Africa.

"But Marxism as an economic system is a bad system and we believe in private initiative as practised in South Africa as a better system."

Asked what would happen if a Marxist government came to power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the Prime Minister said he hoped that a democratic government was chosen there and that it would co-operate with South Africa in a spirit of good neighbourliness.

He had never said that the South African Government would interfere in the choice of a government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia but it was not in the interests of South Africa if there was chaos there and if this occurred the South African Parliament would be reconvened to assess the situation.

Asked if Zambia would join the constellation, Mr Botha replied: "Not necessarily at this stage, but there is always hope."

He also said that it was important that in the first place it was the people of Southern Africa who would decide whether to accept the idea of a constellation of states when he was asked whether the idea would be internationally acceptable.

The proposed constell ation "has nothing to d with separate develop ment, but it has every thing to do with the uplif ment of standards".

This upliftment woul take place in the fields o agriculture, health technology and othe areas.

In his speech at the star of the conference, M Botha suggested ther would be a need for regional developmer bank in the near futur and revealed that an inte departmental committe under the chairmanship the Secretary for Foreig Affairs, had been a pointed to mobilise and c ordinate co-operation development.

This committee, "t committee for econom and development co-op ation in Southern Afric was making an intensi study of developme

needs in the countries of the sub-continent.

Multilateral bodies like the customs union, the Rand monetary area and the Southern African Regional Council for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil (Sarccus) would form the basis for further common consultative bodies, Mr Botha said.

"The membership of a constellation of Southern African states can include any country in the sub-continent which identifies the need to expand relationships and to co-operate in a regional context," he added. — PC.

More reports, section page 17
Editorial opinion page 16

Oppenheimer gives conditional backing

From
HUGH MURRAY
of the
Financial Mail

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Harry Oppenheimer yesterday gave his support to the Prime Minister's plan for a constellation of Southern African states.

His backing was conditional on the constellation developing into a bastion of freedom — and winning Western approval.

But it is especially significant in view of the long antagonism between the government and the Anglo American Corporation, South Africa's largest business group.

Addressing South Africa's top 250 financiers and industrialists as well as the full Cabinet at the businessmen's summit in Johannesburg, Mr Oppenheimer said Mr Botha's plan had "imagination and charm." And he expressed his belief that all members of the private sector would want to contribute.

"I see more reason for real hope for this country now that I have seen for many years," South Africa's most powerful businessman said. Describing the Prime Minister's initiative in calling the meeting as "imaginative," and "marking the beginning of a new relationship between government and private enterprise," Mr Oppenheimer said a very good start had been made.

But he warned that the constellation would not succeed if it became an embattled fortress in a hostile world. For that reason its strength and cohesion would depend on improved relations with the Western world, and he called on the Prime Minister to "mend fences with countries who are our friends."

Mr Oppenheimer also stressed his belief that if South African business was to invest in other states of the constellation, it would be necessary for guarantees to be provided against possible losses through nationalisation. "Business people need to have a clear understanding of the terms under which they invest," he added.

Furthermore, he came out strongly in favour of a "free enterprise zone" an area in which there would also be complete freedom of movement.

In his closing address Mr Botha singled out the Anglo chief for special mention, and said he had taken his remarks — particularly those on the danger of the constellation becoming a fortress — very much to heart. "South Africa must not be an isolated fortress, but a bastion of hope," he said.

The conference was marked by an absence of criticism of the government's policies. Crucial issues such as influx control and political rights for blacks were ignored as speaker after speaker dealt with such matters as the importance of agriculture in the rural areas, and the need for greater decentralisation incentives.

Yesterday's speakers included Dr Anton Rupert, Mr Graham Etheredge, Mr Jan van der Horst, Mr J. N. Reddy, Dr Fred du Plessis, Dr Frans Cronje, Dr Sandra van der Merwe, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, Mr Mike Rosholt, Mr Peter Swatz and Dr Wim de Villiers.

Botha spells out his constellation strategy

JOHANNESBURG — The concept "constellation of states" did not primarily denote a formal organisation but rather a grouping of states with common interests and developing mutual relationships and between which a clear desire to extend areas of co-operation existed, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing businessmen at a conference here, Mr Botha said a rich diversity of cultures, ideologies and value systems which derived from the history and needs of each nation existed in Southern Africa.

"Given these factors and the existing links between countries in the region, it will not always be possible or desirable to attempt to establish uniform umbrella organisations. Co-operation will have to be voluntary and will have to grow naturally and organically from within," he said.

The membership of a constellation of Southern African states could include any country in the sub-continent which identified the need to expand relationships and to co-operate in a regional context.

"Firstly, the national states within South Africa's boundaries come to mind, but also those countries with which a measure of co-operation and economic exchange already exists. This naturally also includes members of the Rand Monetary area and the customs union. We must also bear in mind that in due course this area may grow and extend to other countries in the region," Mr Botha said.

"The response to my calling this meeting has been most encouraging and I am sorry we could not accommodate all those who have expressed an interest in the future of our country and Southern Africa.

"In the minds of many of you the question might have arisen of what is the purpose of this meeting. On my side there is the need to consult with you on how we can all work together to mobilise the extensive resources of our community to the benefit of our country, our region and all its inhabitants.

"It is important that we obtain the greatest possible clarity and accord about the basic principles to bring about the realisation of this ideal.

"My government is irrevocably bound to the ideal of freedom which can only be attained within a framework of order. We, therefore, strive towards an order which will guarantee maximum freedom to individuals and peoples. At the same time, order and freedom will ensure the stability in which the individual can live to the greatest benefit of the community as a whole.

"There has been much criticism in the past that the South African economy, and business in particular, labours under too many rules, regulations and restrictions. The government has not let these criticisms, inasmuch as they are constructive, pass by unnoticed.

"The current budget, as well as the current economic development programme, emphasises our determination to restrict government spending and thus release resources to the private sector;

"As a consequence, lower tax rates become possible;

"Rationalisation of the public sector resulting in more efficient decision-making and less direct involvement in the normal functions of the private sector;

"Involvement of the private sector in this rationalisation process;

"Removal of restrictions to facilitate equal access to economic opportunities, for example black enterprise in metropolitan areas and the opening of certain industrial areas to all business groups;

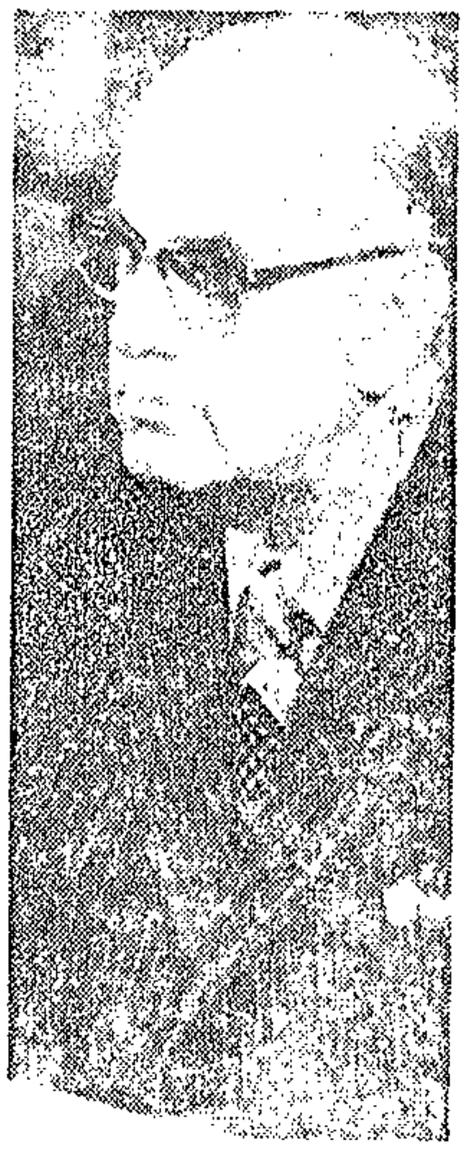
"Less direct interference in the market mechanism as proposed in the De Kock, Riekert and Wiehahn Commission's reports;

"The general de-regularisation of the economy as evidenced by the re-examination of price, rent and exchange control.

"Our continent is characterised today by political disorder, economic instability and a population explosion. It is faced with serious problems: upheavals in the social order, starvation, malnutrition, human and animal diseases, illiteracy, and poverty — in short, those problems which affect every individual and present a challenge to our ingenuity to find solutions.

"Very frequently these problems transcend national boundaries and can only be solved by the co-operative efforts of those concerned. However, it is too often the case that political and ideological predispositions make co-operation and therefore the finding of solutions, impossible. Ultimately, the ordinary citizen is the victim.

"Moreover, these problems are compounded by the intrusion of foreign elements into Africa who do not come to help and to heal, but to enslave and destroy. Subversion and military threats are organised to intimidate peoples.



MR BOTHA . . . any country in the sub-continent can join.

"These formidable obstacles must be overcome. I believe they can be overcome by the demonstration of a genuine sense of goodwill among nations of our continent, by the conscious pursuit of common interests and by co-operation across national boundaries to alleviate human suffering and to provide basic needs. It is also important that the countries of Africa respect one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"The order which Marxism creates leaves no room for freedom. The greatest good in Southern Africa is not stability per se, or order for its own sake. A system in which freedom is dead is meaningless, and a system in which material welfare is limited to a few within a sea of poverty is not only indefensible; it is objectionable," Mr Botha said.

In the Soviet Union itself — after more than 60 years of Communist rule — grain still had to be imported despite the vast natural resources of the region.

"Nearer home, in Africa, we have examples of countries which a few years ago were exporters of foodstuffs and which now, after Marxist takeovers, have to import to avoid starvation.

"What we all seek is the promotion of a regional order within which real freedom and material welfare can be maximised and the quality of life for all can be improved.

"Our Southern African policy, if it is not to overtax our economic capability, should be designed and applied within the framework of a clearly formulated economic strategy.

"To avoid any misunderstanding in this regard, I want to state very clearly that with the term 'economic strategy' I do not mean any form of central planning. The formation and implementation of an 'economic strategy' does not in any way imply greater government intervention in the private sector by way of measures of control. My government not only fully subscribes to the principles of free enterprise and the market mechanism, but we will apply these principles in practice to a greater extent. Had this not been the case, this meeting would not have taken place today," Mr Botha said.

"With this in mind, I have called for the clear formulation of an economic strategy for South Africa. The priorities which are dictated by the demands of our time will be taken into account.

"The first conceptual guidelines for this strategy have already been discussed earlier this week by the Economic Advisory Council with the economic development programme as point of departure. It is the intention that this task will be implemented with the greatest possible speed, but also with the widest possible consultation with all interested parties in both the public and private sectors," Mr Botha said.

Constitutional and economic developments demanded that the institutional framework of South Africa's development corporations be reconsidered. There were presently a number of development corporations which had been officially established for specific purposes, namely the Industrial Development Corporation, the Coloured Development Corporation, the Indian Industrial Development Corporation, the Corporation for Economic Development, the respective national development corporations and the Mining Corporation.

"These institutions came into being under circumstances which have since drastically changed. Although the economic development of self-governing and independent national states still enjoys the highest priority, the limitations which formally existed on commerce and service industries in the black urban areas outside those states have been abolished.

"With a view to the improvement of the quality of life in these urban areas, there exists an urgent need to develop this type of economic activity with the greatest possible participation by black entrepreneurs themselves."

In terms of a recommendation of the Riekert Commission, the government also accepted in principle that certain trading areas within the group area of one population group be opened to other population groups.

"Besides this evolution of policy, three former self-governing nations states have already become independent. The concept of a constellation of states, however, also demands that we take note of the development needs of other states in Southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

The question, therefore, arose whether the present allocation of responsibilities among the various development corporations still serve current requirements in the most effective way. It would appear urgent rationalisation was necessary to eliminate duplication.

"Here one thinks of the encouragement and support of small business concerns, general industrial financing and the development of bank functions," Mr Botha said.

The question also arose how such a rationalised framework of state development corporations could be adapted to make optimum use of the skills and abilities of the private financial sector, as far as possible not in competition with but in support of the private sector.

The formulation of a co-ordinated energy policy for Southern Africa could also be identified as an urgent need. This, and various other foundations of co-operation, should be structured to focus on objectives such as employment creation, development of rural areas and food production.

The relevant governments would have to accept that attempts to involve the private sector could not succeed if based on the expectation that business concerns would become involved on purely altruistic or even patriotic considerations.

In regard to matters of a more general economic nature, Mr Botha said his Economic Advisory Council remained the assigned forum for continuous consultation between businessmen and the government.

"The formulation of an economic strategy for South Africa by a panel of business leaders and economists under the direction of the economic adviser offers a special opportunity for individual businessmen to raise such matters," he said.

SAPA.

PM calls for economic growth in rural areas

From BARRY STREEK

JOHANNESBURG — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday called for greater economic growth in the rural areas of Southern Africa to increase the viability of the black states.

He also emphasised the role of private enterprise in the development of the rural areas, the need for common consultative bodies and the protection of investments in these areas, as well as saying there was a need in the near future for a development bank for Southern Africa.

Opening the conference between government and business leaders here, Mr Botha emphasised the role of business and economic development as a basis for co-operation in Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister hoped the discussions would "focus specifically on ways and means to achieve a more equitable regional distribution of economic development in Southern Africa."

In doing so, he clearly wanted to stimulate growth in the homelands and the rural areas with the direct involvement of private enterprise. "Through co-operation, governments can make an important contribution to the development of the latent comparative advantages of less advanced regions," he said.

He suggested specific areas of co-operation such as co-ordination, technical and financial co-operation, the promotion of investment, the co-ordination of wage policies to avoid a brain drain and economic as well as physical planning on the basis of "functional regions" which, he said, "often transcend international boundaries".

This certainly appeared to give support in principle for regional planning in areas such as the Ciskei - Transkei - Eastern Cape region where the suggestion of sharing East London harbour has received powerful backing.

Mr Botha continued: "For the credibility and effective development of a constellation of states in Southern Africa and later in the future into a possible council of states, it is indeed more important than ever that the economic viability of the national states be enhanced."

His recent visit to these states had strongly given him the impression that steps should be taken to have closer ties with the dynamic advancement of the developing parts of the South African economy.

Following representations, the government had decided that provided the black state concerned had no objections, white employees and officials could settle there before independence.

Although greater investments would have to be made in the black states this did not mean a widescale handover of productive assets to black citizens or governments. The best use of such assets could only be ensured if they remained in the hands of private interests.

The Prime Minister said business leaders should take into account how they could contribute in the long term to the stability of the political and social environment in which they operated. At the same time, he was confident after discussions with the black states that they were pursuing an approach which was acceptable to business on issues such as nationalisation, the repatriation of profits and shareholding by their citizens.

still exists in this regard, it is the intention of the South African Government to ascertain what can be done to eliminate such uncertainty," Mr Botha said.

He also said that among the leaders of the black states it was felt there was a need to motivate and equip the young unemployed in their countries to contribute productively in the economic field.

"This is to be achieved through well-planned but voluntary youth programmes.

"They have asked us to support them and with this in mind a nucleus organisation has already been established within the Department of Co-operation and Development to study the requests of the relevant

327

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS

POST FREE · POSVRY

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

Vol. 173] PRETORIA, 23 NOVEMBER 1979 [No. 6751

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2687 23 November 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):

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2687 23 November 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:

LIST/LYS P79/73

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/5/133.....	*Sexual Experience Between Men and Boys*....	Parker Rossman.....	(a)+(b)

No. 2689 23 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (6A) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, and has imposed the following conditions:

The distribution of the record AMLS 68343 is permitted subject to the condition that the production of the Christ figure on the backcover and the libretto be removed, and further that the following quotation of Chris de Burgh be printed on the backcover or libretto: "Spanish Train is about the endless struggle between good and evil and why good should win".

No. 2689 23 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6A) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie en die volgende voorwaardes opgelê:

Die verspreiding van die plaat AMLS 68343 word goedgekeur onderhewig aan die voorwaarde dat die Christus-figuur op die agterkant van die plaatomslag sowel as die libretto verwyder moet word en dat die volgende aanhaling van Chris de Burgh op die agterkant van die plaatomslag, of op die libretto gedruk moet word: "Spanish Train is about the endless struggle between good and evil and why good should win".

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/10/86.....	*Spanish Train and Other Stories* (Gramophone record/ Grammofoonplaat)	Chris de Burgh.

No. 2686 23 November 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. 2686 23 November 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 P79/72

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer or voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/9/61	*Caller, The*	Mary-Rose Hayes	(a)
P79/10/145	*Worse than Death (Crow 2)*	James W. Marvin	(a)
P79/11/15	*Whipping Girls*	Will Henry	(a)
P79/11/16	*Voyeurs' Delight*	Alan Bell	(a)
P79/11/20	*Titillating Technique*	Bobbi Dubal	(a)
P79/11/47	*Plastic apron with semi-nude female figure* (object)/*Plastiese voorskoot met half-naakte vroue figuur* (voorwerp)	Dodo Designs (Mfrs) Kent	(a)
P79/10/14	*The World According to Garp*	John Irving	(a)+(b)
P79/10/140	*Pillar of Cloud, A*	Paddy Kitchen	(a)
P79/10/155	*Labyrinth*	Eric Mackenzie-Lamb	(a)
P79/11/29	*My Uncle Oswald*	Roald Dahl	(a)+(b)
P79/11/32	*Final, The*	Jimmy Greaves and Norman Giller	(a)
P79/11/21	*Sick*, Vol 19 No 129, October 1979	Charlton Publications Incorporation, Derby	(a)
P79/11/40	*Marxism, Socialism, Freedom*	Radoslav Selucky	(e)
P79/11/81	*Rose, The*	Leonore Fleischer	(a)+(b)
P79/11/55	*South Africa is Coming Back Our Children*	African National Congress of South Africa	(e)
P79/11/44	*Time of the Wolf* (Breed No. 7)	James A. Muir	(a)
P79/11/28	*Southern Africa Stands Up: The Revolutions in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa*	Wilfred Burchett	(e)

No. 2688 23 November 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. 2688 23 November 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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/8	*APS (All Africa Press Services) Bulletin*—14/79 June 18, 1979	African Church Information Service, Kenya	(e)
P79/7/8	*APS News Features Bulletin*—No. 1, June 18, 1979	African Church Information Service, Kenya	(e)
P79/9/70	*Third International and its place in History, The*	Lenin	(e)
P79/9/91	*Azanian Peoples Organisation—"Ma-Afrika . . . Mnye"* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P79/9/119	*Frantz Fanon, Soweto and American Black Thought*	Lou Turner and John Alan	(e)
P78/9/137	*Confessions of a Lady Courier*	Rosie Dixon	(a)
P79/9/157	*Dr. Yusuf Dadoo-Isitwalandwe!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P79/9/182	*Political Economy of Race and Class in South Africa, The*	Bernard Makhosezwe Magubane	(e)
P79/10/19	*Gallery International*—Vol 1, No 8	New English Library Limited, London	(a)
P79/10/22	*Man in Action*—No 7	Transpacific Magazines Limited, Hong Kong	(a)
P79/10/22	*Man in Action*—No 15	Transpacific Magazines Limited, Hong Kong	(a)
P79/10/28	*Photographic Manual of Sexual Intercourse, The*	L. R. O'Conner	(a)
P79/10/29	*L'Amour—The Ways of Love*	Colin Wilson	(a)
P79/10/47	*Xaviera Goes Wild*	Xaviera Hollander	(a)

No. 2690 23 November 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2690 23 November 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) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry delected Inskrywing geskrap
P79/10/12.....	*Pentax Family*—No 16.....	Pentax Family—Japan.....	In G.G./SK. 6703 of/van 12/10/79 and/en G.N./GK. 2323 of/van 12/10/79.

No. 2691 23 November 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) (b) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted.

No. 2691 23 November 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) (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P79/9/124.....	*Spanish Train and Other Stories ZCAM* 68343 (Cassette tape/Kassetband)	Chris de Burgh.....	In G.G./SK. 6697 of/van 5/10/79 and/en G.N./GK. 2273 of/van 5/10/79.

No. 2692 23 November 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.

No. 2692 23 November 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.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P79/9/19—P79/8/61	*A Dry White Season/'n Droë Wit Seisoen*....	André P. Brink.....	In G.G./SK. 6662 of/van 14/9/79 and/en G.N./GK. 2106 of/van 14/9/79.

No. 2704 23 November 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/74

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.—P79/11/128.
Publication.—*Scope* Vol. 14 No. 47, November 23, 1979.
Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.
Section.—47 (2) (a).

No. 2704 23 November 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/74

'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:

Inskrywings No.—P79/11/128.
Publikasie.—*Scope* Vol. 14 No. 47, November 23, 1979.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.
Artikel.—47 (2) (a).

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2686	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/72.....	2	6751
2687	do.: do.: List P79/73.....	1	6751
2688	do.: Prohibition.....	2	6751
2689	do.: Undesirable publications.....	1	6751
2690	do.: Deleted.....	3	6751
2691	do.: do.....	3	6751
2692	do.: do.....	3	6751
2704	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/74.....	4	6751

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoeran No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2686	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/72.....	2	6751
2687	do.: do.: Lys P79/73.....	1	6751
2688	do.: Verbod.....	2	6751
2689	do.: Ongewenste publikasies.....	1	6751
2690	do.: Geskrap.....	3	6751
2691	do.: do.....	3	6751
2692	do.: do.....	3	6751
2704	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/74.....	4	6751

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

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

6751—1

VII

25–44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,23	0,18	0,16
45–64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72	
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19	
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24	
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951	

SA apes the CIA in a sober sort of way

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE Department of National Security, formerly the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), has started advertising for staff in the Rand Daily Mail and other major South African newspapers.

This development follows a similar such move by the American Central Intelligence Agency, which started a public recruitment drive in August this year.

The CIA received thousands of inquiries about the ads, which ran in 12 major US newspapers seeking men and women "who still have a spirit of adventure".

In the local, more soberly worded DONS advertisement, the primary function of the department as the country's intelligence service is outlined as "the collection and evaluation of national security intelligence to detect and identify any threat or potential threat to the security of the RSA and to advise the Government thereof.

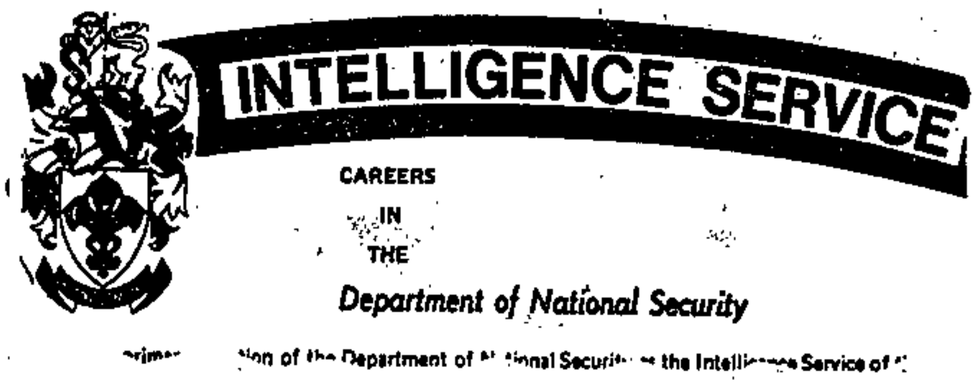
"Intelligence work requires objectivity, sound judgement, loyalty and concern for matters of national interest," it states.

The minimum requirement for a DONS agent is a matric and bilingualism.

"A knowledge of foreign languages is necessary for certain fields," it adds.

"There is always a shortage of staff in the department," a DONS spokesman told the Rand Daily Mail. "It had never been policy before to advertise through the newspapers, but we found that with our previous methods of person to person recuitment we did not reach a large enough sector of the public."

The department offers "competitive salaries and excellent fringe benefits". The new DONS crest appears in the ad.



Out in the open . . . part of the DONS advertisement calling for recruits.

IV

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5–24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25–44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45–64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VI

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1–4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5–24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25–44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45–64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

The Star
Friday, November 24, 1978

Seeking a growth point for freedom

THE Prime Minister sounded his theme yesterday for a total economic strategy in southern Africa. There was nothing startlingly new in the concept: Mr Botha has spoken along those lines before. His commonsense outline called for a development bank, labour-intensive industries, less Government interference in development, a rationalisation of development corporations to avoid duplication of effort and a bigger slice of the economic cake for black states.

Business responded with unqualified support. To knock Mr Botha's approach would be like criticising motherhood. (Indeed there was a hint of paradisean fanfare and a choir of angels in the SABC comment this morning.) Nevertheless there will be one major reservation among the silent majority, which was avoided at the conference. Answering questions, Mr Botha said he was not seeking a new dispensation for separate development; nor was he trying to build a bastion for a white nation. He was seeking a growth point for freedom. Dramatic development of the rural areas will take some of the pressure off influx control, but, as we said yesterday, the Government must get rid of the trappings of apartheid if it hopes to have any successful development at all.

Big business has given Mr Botha much-needed moral support. What of the rest? Leaders of black and brown communities have a choice. They can take the Prime Minister at his word and co-operate wherever economic development breaks down rather than builds up apartheid — wherever there is real development for half South Africa's population (about 13-million black and brown people living in the rural areas) OR black leaders could dig in their heels and seek confrontation. There are two reasons why confrontation should be rejected by even the most bitter blacks. First, the PM's plan offers at least a chance to cure the country's ills by peaceful means. Second, the militants have not a snowball's chance of winning a confrontation at this stage in history.

We believe Mr Botha's plan, in its broad, bland projection so far, ought to be used by all South Africans to work towards a fairer society.

23/11/79 Post 327 311

Varsity students form new body

By Phil Mtimkulu

STUDENTS from five universities and two colleges met yesterday at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre to form a national students' organisation which will eliminate the political vacuum in existence on the black campuses.

The need to form a students' organisation, which has always been realised, became stronger when the students met during the Azapo congress in Roodepoort two months ago. On this occasion an interim committee was formed.

The universities which attended the inaugural meeting are Fort Hare, Turfloop, Ngoye, Natal (black) and Westville. The colleges are Maphumulo and Howard, both from Natal. The University of Western Cape was not represented, but efforts will be made to get in touch with them.

PARTICIPATION

In his opening address to the 100 delegates, Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of Azapo, said the conference comes at a time when university students live in a political vacuum.

He said the formation of a national students' organisation will require the utmost participation by all students, and commitment to the organisation should become the operative word.

Gone are the days when some students plodded through their academic exercises blinkered from political participation.

"You can accumulate all the degrees under the sun but if you remain alone and blind to political activities you should have died at birth," said Mr Nkondo.

He said once the organisation was formed it would

ate the activities of all the relevant organisations.

He said students should understand that black organisations are committed to the struggle for liberation and there is no room for woolgathering and high-brow intellectualising.

They should direct their energy persistently to conscientising the masses,

2.8 Acar
In
pla
as .

2.7 Libr
An o
enth
lib
A ma
meth
than
so.
lect
"Rea
stud
all
As r
seme
dest

2.6 The Course on Study Methods

2.5 The Student Workshops

Approximately one-third of the sample did not ans
questions in this section of the questionnaire.
be because they did not attend the Sunday worksho
a great number of the sample indicated in their c
that they would have preferred these not to have
on a Sunday. Of those that did answer questions
section 83% felt the Workshop had been long enoug
helped them to some extent to integrate into the
as well as in choosing their degree courses.

The majority of the sample (52%) felt that there h
enough opportunity to ask questions at the Course
information lectures though 30% felt they would ha
liked more; only 6.5% would have preferred to see
in their offices instead of the lectures. 89% wis
see staff as well as the lectures, and were satis
with the arrangements.

2.4 The Course Information Lectures

The majority of the sample (73%) felt that they ha
obtained some information about the subjects from
Course information lectures, though only 31% were
completely or almost completely satisfied with the
information obtained. The majority specified in t
comments that they would have liked course content
lines and booklists on each specific subject to be
handed out before lectures. They would also have
information in the lectures about tutorial organis
work loads, department requirements and research m

after discussion with staff and 24% as a result of discussions with senior students and with other new students.

9

Wendorf, F. 1968. Site 117: a Nubian final Paleolithic graveyard near Jebel Sahaba, Sudan. In The prehistory of Nubia Vol.II. Edited by F. Wendorf. pp. 954-995. Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press.

Wendorf, F. and Schild, R. 1974. A Middle Stone Age sequence for the central Rift valley, Ethiopia. Warsaw: Polska Akademia Nauk Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej.

White, J.P., 1969. Typologies for some prehistoric flaked stone artifacts in the Australian New Guinea Highlands. Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania 4: 18-46.

GENERAL NEWS

Blacks note 'omission' by Botha

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

LEADING black politicians have reacted with mixed feelings to the speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at his indaba with businessmen and industrialists this week.

Black consciousness proponents noted that Mr Botha did not spell out his stand on three issues they considered vital — South African citizenship, ownership of land in any part of the country and influx control, especially the pass system.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he would adopt a wait-and-see attitude while his opposition to apartheid would remain "undiluted".

Mr Tom Manthata, a leading black consciousness figure and member of the Soweto Committee of 10, dismissed Mr Botha's speech as "sweet talk" that had turned sour and bitter.

"The simple fact of the matter is that until blacks can be seen to be South African citizens and to have property rights — whether rural or urban — all that talk means nothing. The proposed system is to keep blacks in their own areas which are not economically viable.

"The infrastructure of separate development is based on cheap labour provided by black workers," Mr Manthata said.

The involvement of private enterprise, he added, would not help alleviate "the economic exploitation and oppression" of the workers.

Chief Buthelezi said he and Inkatha had been involved in the liberation struggle, which had taken place within a particular economic constellation of forces.

"Nothing that the Prime Minister has said indicates to me that that struggle for liberation will be worse off because of what he is now aspiring to do.

"There is a possibility that the struggle will be less costly in terms of avoiding the escalation of the violence that I have always warned against," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha had not only been concerned with the present struggle but also with the problems that would arise in the "post-liberation era".

"There must be co-operation or total destruction. To that extent, I cannot and will not dismiss Mr Botha's moves as if they had never happened. It is not an ultimate solution, but I cannot throw these moves away and dismiss the conference as if it had never happened. That would be irresponsible."

Chief Buthelezi said he was involved and concerned with human development and had to ensure that blacks were not made "economic vassals to gold coat the system".

"I sympathise with Mr Botha's motivation. He is attempting to conscientise his own constituency who have hoarded the wealth through the so-called free enterprise system.

"I hope he is beginning to realise that the real custodians of the free enterprise system are blacks, and therefore, for it to survive, blacks need to receive much more than the crumbs they have received from it up to now."

Grandiose schemes, he warned, must not be discussed exclusively by whites.

He also said thinking South Africans realised that Mr Botha was faced with the difficult task of dismantling "Verwoerdian and Vorsterian thinking" and to provide radically alternate directions for white South Africa.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said blacks would only be impressed that they were moving towards the free enterprise system when they were "freed of the shackles of the pass laws".

Killer's appeal plea is turned down

DURBAN. — An application by Peter Roy Barber for leave to appeal against the death sentence was rejected by Mr Justice N James in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The Judge President of Natal, who sentenced Barber to death on each of three counts of murder, found there was no reasonable possibility a court of appeal would conclude differently from the trial court.

According to Mr Justice James, the further grounds for

sion made to Colonel Venter by Barber was regarded as inadmissible. Barber would still have been found guilty of those murders.

Mr Justice James said Col Venter had been an honest and reliable witness and the evidence led by Barber was palpably false.

He said Mr Peter Combrinck, who appeared pro deo for Barber, had failed to refute the court's reasons for finding Barber guilty of the murder of his lover, Miss Cecilia Maisie

examined by a Government psychiatrist.

Medical evidence had not provided proof for the court to recommend such observation.

Barber's conduct during the trial did not reveal that he might be suffering from an organic brain disease, the judge said.

He accordingly dismissed the application for leave to appeal against the sentence.

In making the application the defence had argued that the

Studente tree in Veiligheidshoof

25/11/79 (329)

PROF. NIEL BARNARD, Suid-Afrika se nuwe Veiligheidshoof, het hom aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit „op vele terreine onderskei as dinamiese handhawer van gesag, en nie as blote teoretikus nie".

Só skryf drie van sy studente aan RAPPORT na aanleiding van verlede week se berig waarin gemeld is dat daar in akademiese kringe koppe geskud word oor die aanstelling van die 30-jarige professor as Suid-Afrika se Veiligheidshoof van 1 Februarie 1980 af.

Johan J. H. Eksteen, Posbus 3448, Bloemfontein, skryf:

Daar word baie oor Suid-Afrika se nuwe hoof van Nasionale Veiligheid gegis, bespiegel en gekritiseer.

Dit verbaas my egter nie dat daar mense is wat hulself eenvoudig nie kan indink hoedat so 'n jong man in so 'n rol kan inpas nie. Weinig van diegene wat so haastig is om hul vertwyfelinge uit te spreek, het egter die voorreg gehad om met prof. Barnard persoonlik kennis te maak. Ek het. As oud-student van prof. Niel Barnard eien ek myself derhalwe die voorreg toe om my oor dié man uit te laat.

Hy mag miskien jonk en onervare naas ander ouer akademici wees, maar dat hy 'n akademiese reus is, lei by sy studente geen twyfel nie — 'n man wat met sy werkslus en onvermoeide ywer aan die spits gestaan het van 'n departement met van die grootste studentetal, voorgraads én nagraads, aan die plaaslike universiteit — en dit toe sy personeel slegs drie getel het — homself ingesluit!

Heelwat kritiek word oor sy onlangs geredigeerde boek: Konflik en Orde in internasionale verhoudinge uitgespreek. 'n Mens moet darem onthou dat alle boeke nie vir Jan Publiek geskryf word nie; sommiges is bedoel vir die meer ingeligte leser.

Ek verkwalik Elmarie du Plessis van Unisa geensins omdat sy nie begrip toon vir prof. Barnard se woordkeuse en blomryke taalgebruik nie — sy het skynbaar nog nie sy doktorale proefskrif gelees nie! — maar, ons as sy studente, wat al 'n paadjie met hom saam na die lesingkamer gestap het, wéét waarvan hy praat.

Die lawwe akademikus wat nie in kernstrategie as afweermiddel glo nie, kan gerus sy proefskrif: Die magsfaktor in internasionale verhoudinge — Bloemfontein: U.O.V.S., 1975 — gaan lees. Sonder vrees vir teenspraak, kan ek al sy kritici die versekering gee dat ook hulle, soos sy studente, deur sy dinamiese en innemende geaardheid meegesleur sal word. Wat 'n wonderlike voorreg om onder so 'n man te kon studeer!

Mnre. P. P. J. Coetser, P. W. le R. Cornelius en W. J. de Klerk van Abraham Fischer-Tehuis, UOVS., Bloemfontein, skryf:

Voorwaar skokkend is u hoofvoorbladberig van Sondag 18 November 1979 oor Suid-Afrika se nuwe Veiligheidshoof. Ons wat prof. Barnard as studente op akademiese vlak ken, voel dat ten strengste teen sulke onredelike beriggewing beswaar gemaak moet word.

Hier ter plaatse het hy homself op vele terreine onderskei as dinamiese handhawer van gesag, en nie as blote teoretikus nie. As leiersfiguur het hy beslis die respek en samewerking van menige afgedwing.

U berig skep onses insiens 'n vals indruk met sy halfwaar en byna lasterlike bewerings. Die „sensasionele" hoofopskrif berus op die eerste deel van die berig, wat op sigself op geen bevestigde gegewens gebaseer word nie.

Die onredelike verwysing na die „bloot toevallige" ooreenkoms met dr. Rhoodie dra die skyn van emosionaliteit.

Betreffende prof. Barnard se uiters verdienstelike publikasie Konflik... is dit tog onredelik om te verwag dat 'n akademiese werk binne ses maande gesaghebbend moet word dat hy aan alle universiteite voorgeskryf sal word. Wat betref die taalgebruik, is dit verstaanbaar dat dit vir die leek onverstaanbaar sal wees — dit is immers uiters akademiese vaktaal.

H. A. R. van Bloemfontein, skryf:

Die joernalistieke peil van vlak waartoe u blad gedaal het met die voorbladartikel oor die aanstelling van prof. Barnard in verlede Sondag se Rapport, dink ek is enig van sy soort in Suid-Afrika. Ek is seker dat enige regdenkende mens, wat iets tussen sy ore het, met weersin en afsku vervul sou wees nadat hy daardie berig gelees het.

Ek wil dit graag duidelik aan u stel dat met die lees van hierdie artikel was prof. Barnard vir my persoonlik 'n onbekende persoon. Ek is baie seker dat prof. Barnard nie aansoek gedoen het, of gevra het om in hierdie pos aangestel te word nie. Hy is waarskynlik versoek om so 'n pos te vul.

Kan u aan u leserspubliek verduidelik waarom moes hierdie man op so 'n manier afgekam word en neergehaal word sonder dat hy iets wesenlíks verkeerd gedoen het? Hoe sou u gevoel het indien 'n soortgelyke berig oor u, met u aanstelling, geskryf is? Hoe sou die verslaggewer wat hiervoor verantwoordelik is, gevoel het onder sulke omstandighede? Die Eerste Minister wat hom aangestel het weet seker veel meer (en beter!?) as die skrywer van 'n berig soos hierdie! Of gaan die berig daar om om ons Eerste Minister 'n les te lees?

Indien ek in prof. Barnard se skoene sou staan, sou ek sonder enige twyfel 'n lasteraksie teen u oor hierdie berig instel.

● Lees ons tweede hoofartikel op bl. 20 — Red.

	B	
	M	F
,68	2,31	1,96
,08	1,02	1,29
),01	0,02	0,02
	0,06	0,07
65+	1,04	0,72
ALL	0,19	0,15
NO.	399	315

S. Times 25/11/79

Faceless c go undergr

(327)

Mystery leader of Odal youth fears reprisals

THE mysterious leader of the exclusively white Odal Clan, Mr Johan Dippenaar, broke his silence for the first time this week.

But he and his followers will remain faceless for the time being for fear of reprisals.

Describing the clan as an educational cultural movement for young whites, Mr Dippenaar said their aim was to keep South Africa white, to promote apartheid and to protect white civilisation.

The 20-year-old leader, an ex-university student, denied there was anything sinister about their movement.

"We have nothing to hide, but there seems to be a stigma attached to any group which aims to uphold the principles of our white Germanic race," he said.

He said it was ironic that whites were immediately branded racists when they started their own exclusive movement, while similar black movements were accepted without fuss.

Since the Sunday Times lifted the veil on the organisation last week, several members had received threatening phone calls.

To prevent harassment, Mr Dippenaar refused to be photographed or name any of his followers.

His postal address is, however, known to be PO Box 705, Bellville.

He also feared he might be kicked out of his job if it became known that he was the surpreme leader of the clan.

"We will remain faceless until the time is ripe to come out into the open," he explained.

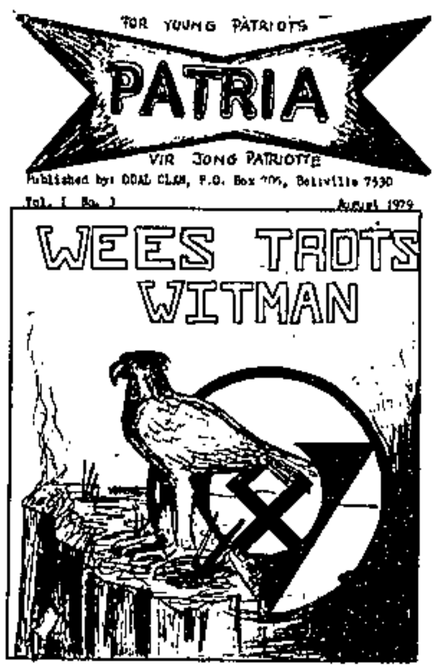
"The clan, however, plans to hold a series of public meetings next year to canvass new members and to show that everything is above board."

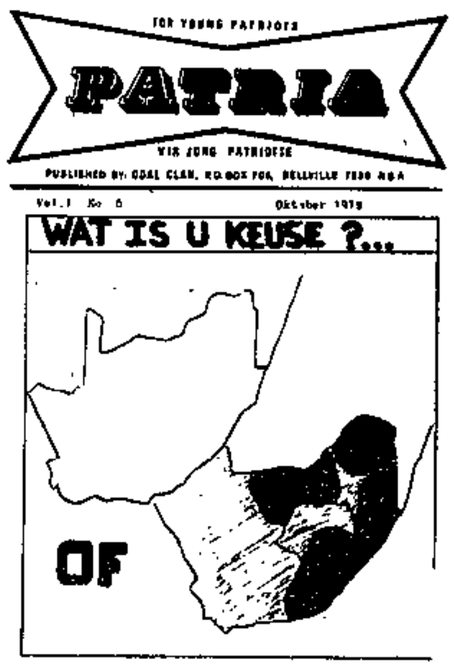
Chance

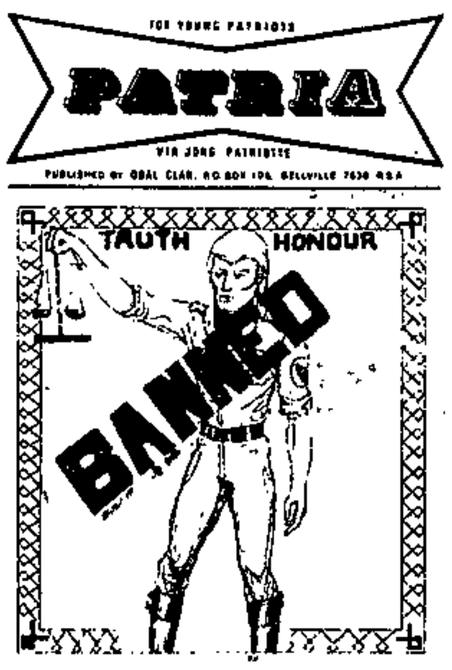
The movement, he said, offered a chance to all young white South Africans who were proud of their superior race and culture, to combine their strength and reach out to those who had lost their way.

Mr Dippenaar claims his movement has more than a thousand active members and several thousand supporters.

They are said to be divided







Three of the pamphlets distributed to schoolchildren and students

By BENNIE VAN DELDEN

"We co-operate with similar movements elsewhere in the world, like the Viking Jugend in Germany and the Viking Youth in England and New Zealand."

The clan is financed from membership fees and donations. Mr Dippenaar, however, declined to name the donors.

He said they had no grudge against black people and were, in fact, prepared to help them on condition this would not be to the detriment of the whites.

Several school principals approached by the Sunday Times said they had never heard of the Odal Clan and would not allow such a movement at their schools as it was obviously politically motivated.

Mr Dippenaar said the clan represented both Afrikaans and English-speaking youths.

Bulletin

Clan members have their own monthly information bulletin. In the June edition of Patria it is pointed out that the achievements of the Nordic race speak for themselves.

"There is actually nothing in this modern age that our white race had not invented," it says.

"Compared with this, the blacks have found out nothing that had been to the benefit of our Western civilisation."

In the latest issue of Patria an article appears on Albert Einstein, the famous Jewish academic.

The article comes to this conclusion: "The mass media, controlled by the agents and inspirers of subversion, have dared to call Einstein the father of modern science. More true would be to call him the father of the atomic bomb.

"It was indeed Einstein who convinced Roosevelt to build the atomic bomb.

"Einstein who is presented to us as a debonair, innocent good man, was perfectly conscious of what were his ends and the ends of other sinister people."

	F
	19,83
	2,48
	0,23
	0,78
	3,64
	14,84
	1,96
	3145

	B
	F
	0,19

lansmen ound

d South West Africa, each ith a chairman. The biggest pport is in the Transvaal.

As membership is limited to etween 12 and 25, most of the ollowers are pupils, students nd those doing military service.

There is a branch at Stellenbosch, and one at the University of Cape Town is planned for next year.

Members are carefully selected. The very young are supplied with literature to bring home to them their responsibility towards the white race of Southern Africa.

The children are also encouraged to appreciate good culture like classical musiq as against pop.

Other activities include mountain climbing, picnics, and a wreathlaying ceremony at the bust of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd at the Houses of Parliament on September 6 — the day Dr Verwoerd was assassinated.

Mr Dippenaar regards Dr Verwoerd as the last South African Prime Minister who had the courage to fight for white surpremacy.

"Our present leaders are liberals and have led our people astray," he claimed.

Screened

Ardent supporters of the National Party are, therefore, screened carefully before being accepted into the Odal Clan.

Only recently a member was expelled for trying to promote National Party sentiments within the movement.

All are expected to wear a khaki uniform, black trousers and an Odal badge at meetings, held at least once a week.

Mr Dippenaar explained the uniform was used for discipline and as a symbol that the members belonged to an exclusive group and were not merely a part of the masses.

The Odal Clan came into being on May 7 in Cape Town when leaders of two youth movements — The Odal Youth and Clan — decided to amalgamate to form a united youth front.

Mr Dippenaar was selected as surpreme leader of the clan which has its own flag, anthem and constitution.

He is assisted by an five-strong excecutive council, an excecutive committee, chairmen of the different branches and a management committee.

The surpreme leader is elected according to the "laws of nature". The best qualified leader who adheres to the correct requirements is appointed.

Mr Dippenaar says his movement has the support from all walks of life. Parents of children who want to join are visited to explain the aims.

"We work on the same principles as the Scouts or Voortrekkers as it is our task to educate the young people," he said.

S. Post 25/11/79.

If apartheid be dead . . .

personally speaking . . .

This week SUNDAY POST Editor Percy Qoboza takes a critical look at the Prime Minister's meeting with South African businessmen,

Then let the real leaders of South Africa be the pall-bearers at its funeral

IT WOULD take a man bordering on the fringes of insanity not to recognise the potential contained in Mr P W Botha's package given to businessmen this week.

It would, unfortunately, also take a sinful optimist to think that the plan can get off the ground without some of the sensitive issues facing this nation being tackled.

If those issues are not tackled, then what we have here is a strategy that says this nation will use its resources and technological advances to buy off mankind's conscience and growing objections to the South African political systems. It would ultimately be seen as an attempt to co-opt the business sector into buying respectability for apartheid. Indeed, one of the amazing things to my mind — and I must confess that I do not know the nature of the discussions that went on behind closed doors — is that there seemed to have been no mention at all of two fundamental factors.

- Firstly, that economic growth in South Africa can only be guaranteed under conditions of peace and stability;
- Secondly, that the entire constellation of States principles cannot be an aggressive reality as long as the partners of this constellation would rather deal with us nicodemously for fear of being seen to deal with a nation still pursuing policies that are repulsive to the entire international community.

There is no denying the tremendous advantages that can flow from a well thought out association of states in South Africa — and here I must emphasise that states to me does not imply the lunacy of the Bantustans which have been elevated to states — but states like Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, an independent Namibia, Zambabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and possibly Malawi.

As a sub-continental unit, these states have much to gain in developing an economic unit that would enable our joint resources and technological facilities to make life meaningful for all of our people.

South Africa has a unique opportunity of emerging as the giant of this unit.

This is a role consistently denied her by our stubbornness to cling to policies that not only make this country the polecat of the world, but in fact inhibits her economic potential as money is poured down the drain propping up an obnoxious political system that is ruled by nothing but race.

Under the circumstances, I believe Mr P W Botha, must now follow up his highly successful meeting with the business sector, by bringing together the country's various constituencies to resolve the political issues.

The political climate must be liberated from the present tensions that stand firmly in the path of progress. The Prime Minister must realise what we have here is a political structure devised by whites, for whites and serving white interests only. Our people have not had an inkling of input into the formulation of these structures.

To counter this argument by saying that consultations continue with certain black "leaders" is to labour in a fool's paradise. The truth of the matter is that such consultations with such "leaders" is based purely within the principles of the policy of apartheid.

The tedious question will no doubt pop up from the Government and its press: who are the leaders the Government must talk to?

Around this question lies, what I believe, is the most frustrating lack of communication between the central government and some of its agencies, particularly the security police. The latter have a massive source of information about the leadership structure of the black community — as evidenced by their hourly pulse raids to their houses and jailing them without trial. But they do not seem to share this information with the Government.

Does it, therefore, surprise anyone, that when Steve Biko died, almost 75% of the Cabinet did not know who he was!

And if it is true, as has been suggested, that 98% of the white community also did not know there was a man called Steve Biko, then it is a frightening indictment of this nation revealing the deep ignorance of what is happening in our own backyard.

I will obviously be crucified for suggesting that PW take the ultimate step of releasing from Robben Island men like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others to draw them into the negotiating processes. In any case, common decency and compassion must tell us that they need not continue punishing Mandela. He is now 60.

But the main point is that Mandela represents a real constituency within and outside this country. His impact could not only liberate us from the tensions within the country, but could well be the first step in ensuring that the billions of rands we spend on guarding our borders, be released for use in making life meaningful for our people.

Mandela remains one of the few people left in this country who can use his influence to halt hostilities within our country and on the borders. Let us use his talents in this regard.

The sheer impact of releasing him will have a massive and dramatic impact on the international community and would also have an immense influence in buying us the time to solve our problems in an atmosphere of calm and creativity.

What I am saying is that if apartheid is dead, then let the true leaders of the black community be pallbearers at its funeral — the people on Robben Island, and the leaders that are presently outside the jails. We have a tremendous and unique opportunity of making South Africa number one in Africa. But only if we can grasp our opportunities and do not let initiative slip through our fingers.

D. James 25/11/79 (327)

Now, a 'total strategy' for SA varsities

State moves in on academic research

THE Cabinet has taken a far-reaching decision to co-ordinate all State-subsidised academic research into the human sciences.

It will be regulated by a "National Plan" drafted by the Government-controlled Human Sciences Research Council of Pretoria.

The draft plan, a copy of which is in the possession of the Sunday Times, has been sent to universities for comment.

It stipulates that human-sciences research should henceforth concentrate on "areas of national concern" so that it can be used as a tool by policy-makers.

The plan has caused grave disquiet in academic circles.

A number of researchers see it as part of the Government's "total strategy".

Fear

They fear that it may be an attempt to incorporate university research into political strategy.

The head of the Human Sciences Research Council, Dr J G Garbers, refused to speak to The Sunday Times about the plan.

Details of the plan, and a draft policy for implementing it, were contained in a 27-page document sent to all universities for comment by the HSRC which is a Government-funded institution.

The main "operational objectives" of the National Plan are:

- The identification, with the aid of researchers, academics and policymakers, of problems of "national concern".
- The design of research projects in such a way that they will be as useful as possible to "decision-makers"; be completed in a reasonable space of time and enable problems of the highest priority to be dealt with first.
- The "screening" of research applications to eliminate undesireable overlapping of projects, and to accomplish the necessary co-ordination between researchers and policymakers so that research findings are useful to the policymakers.

By KEVIN STOCKS and MARTIN WELZ

- "The mobilisation" of research manpower to investigate "urgent problems in South African society."

In addition all state funds allocated for research in the human sciences by bodies such as universities must be channelled through the HSRC or in the case of research done for Government departments on a contract basis, the HSRC must be consulted.

All research into human sciences that is either partly or fully subsidised from state funds must be registered with the HSRC, before commencement.

A 15-man committee, to be known as the Research Priorities Committee, will oversee the plan.

It will consist of at least 10 public servants, including the president, and the vice presidents of the HSRC; the Prime Minister's scientific, economic and planning advisers; a representative of the public sector appointed by the Minister of National Education and the president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Reseach. Five members will represent the universities and the private sector.

Money

Senior academics told The Sunday Times that most money for research came from Government sources and that the plan implied that such funds would, in future, only be available for projects that fitted into the National Plan.

Universities were reluctant to comment officially until their reactions to the plan had been received by the HSRC.

A spokesman for the University of the Witwatersrand said the university's comments had already been forwarded to the council and were confidential while Professor Theo van Wyk, principal of the University of South Africa, said his institution had asked for more time in which to comment. "There are certainly reservations here about the plan," he said.

A favourable comment on the plan came from the Rand Afrikaans University where Professor J van der Walt, vice-principal in charge of research, said he had not studied the plan in depth but that his initial impression was "very favourable."

Bias

Professor Donald Carr, assistant principal at the University of Cape Town, said that UCT's official comment had been "essentially favourable" particularly as it implied a substantial improvement in research funding. His university had, however, had some comment to make on potential political bias in the plan.

However senior professors at universities around the country told the Sunday Times that the National Plan was causing disquiet in academic circles.

Professor David Welsh, head of the department of Comparative African Government and Law, called it "An outrageous violation of academic freedom."

"It is obviously part of the Prime Minister's total strategy and we now find that when Mr P W Botha says 'total' he means 'total' even down to dictating what research should be done," Prof Welsh said.

Professors at the University of the Witwatersrand told The Sunday Times they would not comment on the record as the university should reply as a whole.

However, they confirmed that a meeting of department heads had been held under the chairmanship of Professor Karl Tober, deputy chancellor in charge of research, and had condemned the plan.

A draft reply had been drawn up by Professor Hammond-Tooke and they assumed this formed the basis of the university's official reply.

Spokesmen for the two main opposition political parties also condemned the proposed plan.

The 'coloureds' have higher

64

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy

63

not considered to be of sufficient
different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_0 - the exp
of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years
Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men,
Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'.
so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a
expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some conc
that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females i
ing. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' c
ties, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male
deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_0 has become 6,9 years in 1970. Fc
a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

327

Brein agter Clan ' ou Hitler-aanhang

Van BOKKIE GERBER

KAAPSTAD

HIER'S die „meesterbrein" agter die Odal-Clan, wat rassistiese propaganda onder skoolkinders versprei: mnr. Rudi Schmidt, 58, oud-lid van Hitler se jeugbeweging en stigter van die Odal-Clan in Suid-Afrika.

Hy het koue, ysblou oë, dun lippe, 'n streng, maer gesig.

Mnr. Schmidt, 'n Duitser, het 14 jaar gelede na Suid-Afrika gekom. Hy woon in Bothasig. In sy motorhuis staan die afrolmajien waarmee hy die Odal-Clan se nuusbrief, Patria, druk.

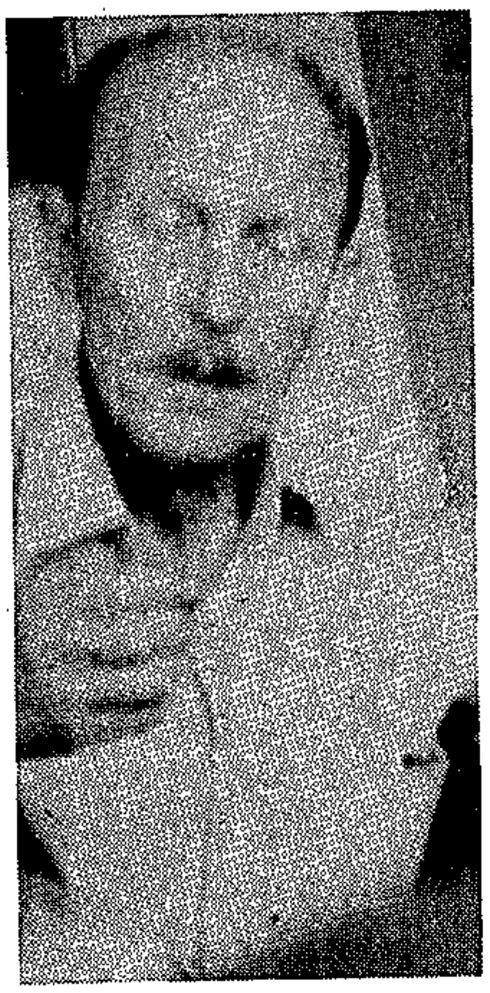
Die Clan en die nuusbrief gebruik hy om jongmense aan te spoor om „Suid-Afrika vir die witman" te red. Oor die „welslae" wat hy dusver behaal het, en sy sienswyse dat anderkleuriges in 300 jaar niks noemenswaardigs in Suid-Afrika tot stand gebring het nie, gesels mnr. Schmidt en sy vrou, Ilze, geesdriftig — drie uur aanmekaar — met RAPPORT

Hy sê die Clan wil „die gevoel van patriotisme onder die jeug" wakker hou, „wil nie verraaiers van die blanke ras wees nie."

Die Clan is eintlik die jeugvleuel van die Anglo-Afrikaanse bond (AAB), waarvan mnr. Schmidt die leier is.

Dan vertel mnr. Schmidt dat die Clan eers geldelike steun van die AAB ontvang het. Maar hy sê dit was net in die begin. Nou staan die Odal-Clan glo op sy eie bene.

„Die Clan sorg vir sy eie geld," sê hy. Op watter manier hulle dit kry, wou hy nie sê nie. Ook nie of hulle geld van oorsee ontvang nie.



MNR. RUDI SCHMIDT . . . hy druk die Odal-Clan se nuusbrief.

„Het jy geweet dat daar talle sulke organisasies soos die Odal-Clan dwarsoor die wêreld bestaan?" wou mnr. Schmidt weet. „In Amerika, Europa, Brittanje . . . oral. Ons almal veg vir die behoud van die blanke. Ons het met feitlik al die organisasies kontak."

Hy vertel dat heelparty lede van die oorsese bewegings hom al besoek het. 'n Spanjaard wat Suid-Afrika besoek, het juis Donderdag gebel om met mnr. Schmidt 'n afspraak te maak.

Die leier van die Odal-Clan is Johann Dippenaar, sê mnr. Schmidt. Die AAB hou wel 'n oog oor die Clan, maar Dippenaar staan aan die hoof van die beweging.

Mnr. Schmidt het gesê hy sal sy bes probeer om 'n ontmoeting tussen RAPPORT en mnr. Dippenaar te reël. „Johann is baie sku vir die koerante. Hy werk vir die staat. As sy werk moet agterkom dat hy met die Odal-Clan deurmekaar is, sal hy waarskynlik afgedank word," vertel mnr. Schmidt. (Gistermiddag laat was mnr. Dippenaar nog nêrens te vinde nie).

Mnr. Schmidt raak baie opgewonde as hy oor Jan Posthumus, die skoolseun van Krugersdorp en Wes-Randse voorsitter van die Odal-Clan, gesels.

Dis juis in Transvaal waar die Clan sy meeste lede het. In Suidwes is daar net soveel Odal-Clan-ondersteuners. „In die Kaap en Natal vorder die Clan ook goed, maar in die Vrystaat sukkel die beweging om inslag te vind," vertel mnr. Schmidt.

Hy sê hy's nie seker wat die ledetal van die Odal-Clan is nie, maar dis in die omtrek van 5 000.

that would encourage the return of a pastoral group to the same place year after year. This ·e can call a seasonal 'focal point'. Examples of this include caves in the Southwestern Cape, and islands in flooded valleys in West Africa. Other focal points could include river confluences, as these could be considered cross-roads in pastoral migrations.

2) Conditions for preservation must exist: either dry conditions, or immediate sealing by siltation.

3) Cultural material must exist that will preserve, especially if the

for s
sesc
habit
they
ing t
ne ce. aaume tsetse
toral use only on a seasonal basis.

Pottery.

ns of
fight
to
e
tor-
Holocene
rry-
logical
e
s
p-
M.
ong
nd
ant
s
ia
nt

5

25/11/79

SUNDAY POST, Nove

BLACK EYE

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH

ACCORDING to P W Botha there are certain major factors which have enabled South Africa and her neighbours to survive.

He listed some of them this week as freedom of speech, the maintenance of family life, the right of minorities to maintain their identities and cultures, democratic freedom and the right of an independent judiciary.

If you look at it from PW's point of view, he's right.

● Freedom of speech: This is of course limited in South Africa by the normal laws of libel and defamation, which are found in any civilised country, and the laws on official and atomic secrets, and defence matters, which are found in most countries, and a couple of laws that restrict what one may say about the police, the prisons, and petroleum, and a few more laws like the Internal Security Act, the Terrorism Act, the Affected Organisations Act, the General Laws Amendment Act, the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act, the Unlawful Organisations Act and the Organised Resistance Against the Laws of South Africa Act which also prevent one from speaking freely.

That's providing one hasn't been banned, and can speak in the first place.

● The maintenance of family life: Never mind that one half of the family might be starving in a Bantustan and the other half slaving in the city — they're still members of the same family, and it's a sort of a life.

● The rights of minorities to maintain their identities: There's nothing wrong with this one either. Old Smithy up in Rhodesia has been strong on this right for years, and he's still floating around.

● Democratic freedom: Freedom to be represented by any leader the Government hasn't banned or jailed, on any body that's prepared to toe the Government line.

● Right of an independent judiciary: It is, of course, true that there are a few people, like Biko and Motlana, who never had to worry about this point at all. And anyway there's no danger in having an independent judiciary when the only laws it can administer are the Government's travesties of justice.

S. Post 25/11/79.

PHETO TO TELL OF EXILE LIFE

(327)

MOLEFE PHETO, musician, poet and theatrical producer, now living in London, is to read some of his poetry and speak on how it feels to be an exile to a conference of students at the Polytechnic of Preston in Lancashire on November 27.

Donald Woods

Also to speak at the conference will be Donald Woods and Abel Chiloane — who are banned persons and may therefore not be quoted.

There is also to be a debate between representatives of the United African National Council and Zapu on the progress of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"I am reading two new poems," said Pheto. "They are both very long. The first is I Am In Exile Now and is a reflection on my first year in exile here. The other is They Came To Kill Biko.

"I am also going to read these poems when I travel to Grenoble, France, on December 6 to take part in a two-week event on South Africa organised by the Institute of Culture there. There will be debates, films and a production of Athol Fugard's play Boesman and Lena.

"Immediately after the Preston Polytechnic conference — at Lytham St Anne's — I go to Birmingham to read papers at the Afro-Caribbean Society's meeting there."

Rapport 25/11/79 (327)

Rupert voel dis soos die bond

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIT voel vir hom asof hy vandag weer terug is in 1941 met die Reddingsdaadbond, toe klein sakemanne ook gehelp en op die been gebring is. Vandag is die uitdaging in 'n konstellasie van Suider-Afrikaanse state net groter. Daarom moet die waagmoed ook groter wees.

Só het dr. Anton Rupert, voorsitter van die Rembrandtgroep van maatskappye, gister gesê toe RAPPORT hom gevra het om uit te brei op sy gedagte van die stigting van 'n kleinsakekorporasie vir Suider-Afrika, wat hy Donderdag op die beraad tussen sakeleiers van die land en die Regering bepleit het.

R100 miljoen

Dr. Rupert sê die bevordering van die klein sakeman en private inisiatief is die beste voorsorg teen werkloosheid. In Japan verskaf vyf miljoen kleinsake-ondernemings werk aan 31 miljoen mense, wat neerkom op 80 persent van die werkers in die private sektor.

Om dié rede stel hy die stigting van 'n kleinsakekorporasie van Suider-Afrika voor. Hy meen dit behoort 'n kapitaal van R100 miljoen te hê, waarvan die private sektor R50 miljoen moet bydra.

Hy is bereid om die Rembrandt-groep die spreekwoordelike tiende, nl. R5 miljoen, te laat bydra.

Veelvolkig

Dr. Rupert meen R50 miljoen is nie baie geld nie. Dit is klein in vergelyking met Evkom, wat R11 miljard wil bestee, telekommunikasie wat tot R5 miljard wil bestee, en die vervangingswaarde van Sasols, wat so hoog as [illegible] miljard kan wees.

Daarteenoor is die waarde van klein- en grootvee in die land R2,44 miljard, wat gelyk aan die vervangingswaarde van slegs Sasol II is.

Ondanks dié groot bedrae voorsien semi-staatsinstelings betreklik min werkgeleenthede. Omdat dit goed gaan met die geldsake van die land, behoort die staat die private arm te versterk om daardeur werkloosheid te verlig.

Hy stel voor dat die beheer oor die korporasie veelvolkig moet wees, omdat dit 'n veelvolkige konstellasie sal wees. Dit moet nie 'n geval wees van die weggee van geld nie, want deur dit te doen, koop 'n mens aanhanklikheid, wat gevaarlik is. Hy bepleit medebestaan en deelgenootskap, want die VSA se vrygewigheid het net vir hom probleme besorg.

Bepleit

Naas deelgenootskap is opleiding en nasorg van groot belang. Hy bedoel nie universitêre opleiding nie, maar die soort wat deur RAPPORT in samewerking met die Buro vir Kleinsake-ondernemings aangepak word.

„'n Behoefte bestaan aan 'n liggaam om 'n jong man met 'n goeie idee te help, ook geldelik.

„Deur aan so 'n man geld te leen, word hy gehelp om werk aan baie mense te verskaf. Ek bepleit so 'n liggaam," het dr. Rupert gesê.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

[illegible] the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life [illegible] their generous financial assistance.

5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.

7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report RP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.

8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

9. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

10. Department of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age, Marital Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region. Report 02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

11. Martins, J.H. (1975). [illegible] University Press. Report No. [illegible]

12. Knutzen, V. [illegible] the Xhosa.

13. Department [illegible] Diseases, [illegible] Government [illegible]

14. Department [illegible] 1977, p.17.

15. Department [illegible] Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * * *

The quest for freedom

FROM PAGE 2

life sentences on Robben Island after the 1964 Rivonia trial.

"At the time of the Rivonia Trial, my sons were ten and eight years old. I could not tell them that their father had been arrested at that time. But they came to know a few years later.

"I had been lying to them whenever they inquired about the whereabouts of their father. I would say he had gone visiting to Pretoria or some other place," she said.

"No lie can live forever. My sons had seen through my lies and I could see they knew a lot more than they were showing.

When I told them about their father's conviction in the trial, they took it very bravely.

"So courageous were they, I was ashamed I did not tell them about it a few years earlier," she said.

"When the police were interrogating me, memories of those years of pride went through my mind, warming and refreshing me.

The thought that my sons had disappeared did not worry me.

"I remembered how they had vowed to follow in the footsteps of their father. The fight for freedom was one goal in their lives and the second was not letting their father down."

Mrs Mlangeni was quick to say the sleepless nights she spent were not in mourning for her sons who had left.

The reason was that she did not know if they were still alive wherever they were.

"The few days after my sons had disappeared I was worried sick. I draw consolation from the possibility that they are alive somewhere in this world and on their quest for freedom.

"I live on in the hope that some day we shall meet again," she said.

Mrs Mlangeni recalled with nostalgia the day when her sons met their father for the first time in prison.

They visited him one at a time during 1974 and 1975.

"My husband has inculcated in me the spirit of freedom. This spirit is now inherent in my sons.

"I can only pray that the Lord be with them in their fight for justice in their fatherland," she said.

Mrs Mlangeni with two of her grandchildren, Ntomb'futhi (left) and Sithabile.

'May the Lord be with them'

(a) Neglect in vital areas. budgetary pro on cure.

(b) Both als Kirsch descri institutions. in urban area on the needs recognises an South Africa it appears in vary inversely

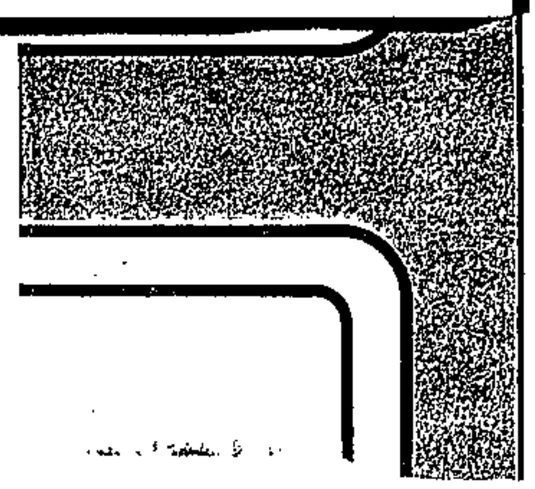
(c) Inappropr associated wi the urban- and

Savage discuss

(d) weakly developed ancillary services opthalmic services are not easily avail tion; pharmacies are absent in African health visitors are few. Services for elderly are also scarce, particularly f

(e) South African medicine is deeply p apartheid, with duplication of training differentials are aggravating to black would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pa salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give eq

Savage, however, differs considerably fr these problems. He attributes the misa health sector to interests than to ideas, allocation affects society as a whole and He criticises those who, like Illich, be behaviour of individuals without alterin and shows that the maldistribution of do tribution of resources in society. He involved in 'combating the health-denyin promote effective medicine'.



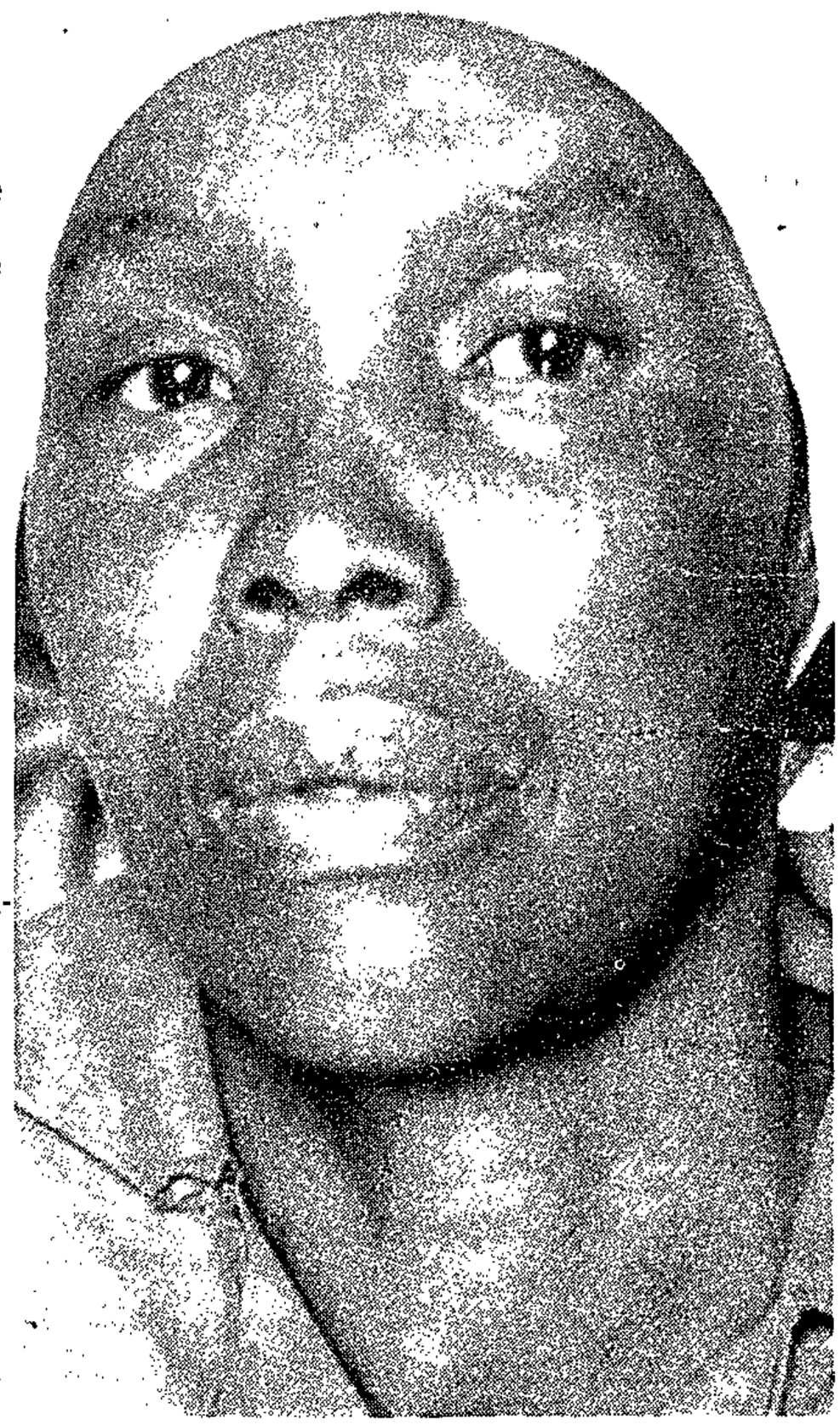
Rembrandt VAN ... FILTER OF LUXE

327 256

THE great exodus started soon after June 1976, leaving hundreds of parents with no idea of where their sons and daugthers were. And from the recent Terrorism Act trials, some parents have discovered that their children went further than just neighbouring states. Mrs June Mlangeni (51) does not know where her two sons are, but it's not that which worries her. What she hopes for most is that they are still alive.

"IF you want to know where your children are, ask 'Black Power'."
This was the reply given by the police to an anxious Soweto mother whose two sons had disappeared from the country.

It was probably an attempt to make her curse the day children in Soweto started a chain reaction of anger against the much hated system of Bantu Education.
No doubt this answer or similar answers have been heard by hundreds of mothers throughout the country following the great trek into exile by students fleeing from the police or in pursuit of a freer and more acceptable education.
Of course in some cases the students were seeking free countries where they could exploit and pursue their talents without restrictions.
Mrs June Mlangeni (51) of Dube Village, Soweto was visited by police at her home shortly after the June 1976 unrest.
They asked where her two sons were. She did not know where they were, and today, three years later, the situation is still the same.
"I thought they, as policemen, could tell me where my sons were, but they did not. Instead they asked me to find out from 'Black Power'."
"I was mad and outraged, and could have thrown the men right out of the house."
But Mrs Mlangeni continued relating the story of her sons in a voice that did not show anger. Her anger seemed to have been swept away by a powerful feeling of joy.
This encounter with the police because of political reasons was not Mrs Mlangeni's first such experience. Her husband Andrew is one of the men serving



Mrs June Mlangeni

TO PAGE 3

'I fear for their lives'

A Soweto mother's anguish over her

BOYS ON THE BORDER

Dr. A.D. sê hy sal nie vandag so maklik dáái boek geskryf het

RAPPORT 25/11/79 (49) (327)

Van JOHAN VOSLOO

HY sal vandag baie minder geneë wees om 'n omstrede boek soos Aanslag op die Vrye Ekonomie te skryf, sê dr. A. D. Wassenaar, voorsitter van Sanlam. Daarvoor verskil die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, se amptelike benadering teenoor die private sektor te veel van dié van sy voorgangers.

Dr. Wassenaar se boek, waarin hy striemend inklim onder staatsinmenging in die private sektor, het met sy verskyning in 1977 tot in die Parlement opslae gemaak. Dit het die destydse Eerste Minister, mnr. John Vorster, o.m. tot 'n persoonlike aanval op dr. Wassenaar beweeg.

Vandag, en veral ná Donderdag se konferensie tussen sakemanne en die Regering in Johannesburg, sê dr. Wassenaar:

„By my bestaan geen twyfel dat daar in my tyd nog nooit 'n Eerste Minister was wat so 'n positiewe benadering teenoor die sakewêreld gehad het as mnr. P. W. Botha nie.

„Sy boodskap aan die land is: „Ek wil namens die Regering my medewerking aanbied, en ek hoop die private sektor sal dieselfde doen, sodat ons kan sorg dat hierdie deel van die kontinent op die beste manier ontwikkel word met die oog op die toekoms, en met die oog op bekamping van werkloosheid en onrus en wat daarmee saamhang."

„Die Eerste Minister besef, lyk dit vir my, een ding: dat ons in hierdie land, asook die ander swart state om ons, sal staan of val by ons gesondheid, by ons ontwikkeling en by ons vooruitgang aan die ekonomiese front. Dit sal die bepalende faktor wees."

Werkloosheid is vandag veels te hoog. As iets ingrypends nie gedoen word nie, gaan dit gevaarlik toeneem. Dis die korrekte benadering dat die private sektor daadwerklik betrek word om werkloosheid te bestry, sê dr. Wassenaar.

Die private sektor sal meer kapitaal hê om werk te verskaf as die staat self minder kapitaal opslurp.

Hy wil nie projekte soos Sasol en Koeberg **per se** kritiseer nie. Hy wil net daarop wys dat die Koeberg-sentrale die staat bv. R1 500 miljoen gaan kos, terwyl die projek net aan 2 000 mense werk sal kan bied. Ons kan nie hierdie verhouding tussen openbare besteding en werkverskaffing bekostig nie, sê dr. Wassenaar.

Staatsprojekte is kapitaalintensief en nie arbeidsintensief nie, sê dr. Wassenaar. Nadat die staat die volstrek noodsaaklike gedoen het by wyse van die skepping van die infrastruktuur, moet hy die res van die kapitaal arbeidsintensief laat aanwend. Dit kan net die private sektor vermag.

Die ontwikkeling van 'n konstellasie van state kan net suksesvol verloop as redelike ontwikkeling in die swart state plaasvind. 'n Groter mate van infrastruktuur-ontwikkeling sal daar moet plaasvind om dit te verwesenlik.

Hy hou nie daarvan dat mense nou van „waarborge" praat voordat hulle in die swart state belê nie. Hy dink nie dat daar in die private sektor ruimte is vir waarborge teen verliese nie.

* Donderdag het mnr. Botha waarskynlik verwys na dr. Wassenaar en andere se vroeëre kritiek. Hy het gesê: In die verlede was daar baie kritiek dat die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie en veral die sakewêreld gebuk gaan onder te veel reëls, regulasies en beperkinge. Die Regering het nie die opbouende kritiek ongesiens verby laat gaan nie. Die huidige begroting en die ekonomiese ontwikkelingsprogram beklemtoon die Regering se vasbeslotenheid om besteding te beperk en so bronne aan die private sektor vry te laat.

DIT het goed gegaan! Opgewek is min. Pik Botha en die Eerste Minister na dié week se sakeleiersberaad.

groot jaar van

die staat se kundigheid beskikbaar stel; goeie verhoudings met regerings van deelnemende lande bevorder; en waar nodig as koördineerder van projekte optree.

Om dié rede is 'n interdepartementele komitee vir ontwikkeling, samewerking en uitvoer onder beheer van die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake reeds gestig en is 'n opname van die ontwikkelingsbehoeftes van lande in Suider-Afrika aan die gang.

Die ondernemingsgees van die private sektor, nyweraars en sakemanne, sal egter tot die uiterste ingespan moet word om die onderneming te laat slaag. Van hul kant sal ondernemers wil verwag dat hulle die reg op winsneming sal hê. Die Eerste Minister het Donderdag aangedui dat die Regering bereid sal wees om te help dat regerings in ander lande in die streek nie ondernemings nasionaliseer of verlammende beperking aan ondernemers oplê nie.

Ondernemers wat in buurstate met ondernemings wil begin, sal van hul kant 'n bydrae moet maak wat betref die opleiding van mense, die vorming van 'n swart ondernemersklas en die terugploeg van 'n deel van die winste, afgesien van belasting, in maatskaplike projekte tot voordeel van die betrokke land se bevolking.

Omdat baie min burgers van buurstate in dié stadium in 'n posisie is om groot ondernemers soos nyweraars en mynbase te word, is die plan van dr. Anton Rupert dat 'n ontwikkelingskorporasie vir klein sakemanne gestig word, van besondere betekenis. Hy het gepleit dat R100 miljoen daarvoor gevind moet word, waarvan die private sektor die helfte moet bydra — en dit in die vooruitsig gestel dat die Rembrandtgroep van maatskappye R5 miljoen tot so 'n projek sal bydra.

Dr. Rupert het dit Donderdag beklemtoon dat dit juis die klein sakemanne in Japan is wat vir 80 persent van daardie erkende nywerheidsreus se produksie verantwoordelik is.

Hy sal, soos ook die ander sakemanne wat teenwoordig was, sy plan verder ontwikkel en voorstelle aan die Regering rig. Maar daar kan nou reeds aanvaar word dat die hulpverlening in feitlik elke opsig aan klein sakemanne baie aandag sal kry.

Met die staat as koördineerder en wegbereider, waar nodig, aan die een kant, en die kollektiewe vermoë van Suid-Afrika se sakelui aan die ander kant, wat saamgesnoer word in so 'n gesamentlike projek, is die moontlikheid van sukses baie groot. Die praktyk sal die welslae hiervan bewys.

Daarom kan verwag word dat sommige lande, wat aanvanklik miskien afsydig sou staan, later ook hierby ingeskakel sal wil word. Die tekens is duidelik dat genoeg lande belangstel om 'n goeie begin te verseker sodra die hele plan op dreef kom.

DIE Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, aan die woord by dié week se belangwekkende samespreking in Johannesburg met 'n stuk of 350 sakeleiers.

327

Ander lande is ook al geken

Deur LOUIS OOSTHUIZEN

DIE reaksie van Suid-Afrikaanse sakeleiers van alle politieke oortuigings by en ná Donderdag se groot beraad tussen die Regering en die land se sakelui dui daarop dat niemand dit as 'n leë gebaar beskou om Suid-Afrika se beeld te probeer verbeter nie.

PREMIER SKETS SY VISIE

Trouens, dit word gesien as die beginpunt van 'n proses waarvan die eerste vrugte selfs binne 'n jaar gepluk sal kan word.

Die Regering se siening oor die saak is baie duidelik deur die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, in sy inleidende toespraak uiteengesit. En die reaksie van groot sakeleiers soos dr. Anton Rupert, mnr. Harry Oppenheimer en andere het getoon dat ook hulle die behoefte aan so 'n gekoördineerde poging raaksien.

Die Eerste Minister het dit duidelik gestel wat die beoogde konstellasie van state in Suider-Afrika nie kan wees nie, en gesê dit moet gesien word as lande wat op grond van gemeenskaplike belange verbintenisse handhaaf, terwyl almal se soewereine status behou word.

Met ander woorde, dit kan nie gesien word as 'n situasie waarin Suid-Afrika die kern vorm van 'n klomp satellietstate wat van hom afhanklik en aan hom lojaal moet wees nie, soos wat bv. geld vir Rusland en sy verhouding tot die Kommunistiese state van Oos-Europa.

Dit beteken dus nie dat die plan 'n bedekte vorm van koloniale masguitoefening op grond van 'n heerssug deur Suid-Afrika is nie. En ook nie dat dit 'n plan moet wees om die kleiner en armer state in Suider-Afrika uit te buit nie.

Mnr. Botha het die klem laat val op 'n beoogde bedeling wat geskep word tussen lande wat as vrye volke op 'n vrywillige grondslag mekaar tot voordeel kan wees. Juis omdat die agterdog teen Suid-Afrika so groot is, moet dit 'n verbintenis wees wat op grond van gemeenskaplike belange vanself vorm moet aanneem. Dit sou fataal wees as nou geprobeer sou word om vaste strukture of sekretariate te vorm om die plan 'n aanskyn van 'n identifiseerbare instelling te gee.

Dit is duidelik dat die Regering voor die beraad deeglik huiswerk gedoen het en dit kan as een van die redes vir die sukses van Donderdag se beraad aangegee word. Maar dit geld nie net die uiteensetting van die kant van die Regering nie, maar ook die feit dat voorlopige samesprekinge reeds met verteenwoordigers van verskeie lande gevoer is.

Begin

Verlede week het RAPPORT bv. berig dat verteenwoordigers van die drie onafhanklike nasionale state binne die SA geografiese grense, en ook Zambië, Zaïre, Botswana, Zimbabwe-Rhodesië, Lesotho, Malawi en Swaziland nouer bande bespreek het en tevrede teruggekeer het. Dit is dus duidelik dat ook hierdie lande die behoefte aanvoel.

Uit wat tot dusver oor die saak gesê is, blyk wat die doelstellings van so 'n konstellasie is.

Suider-Afrika is ryk aan natuurlike hulpbronne, maar dit is tog ten dele arm en onderontwikkel. Die vernaamste taak is dus om werk aan die groeiende massas te verskaf; om swartmense te help om ondernemers en dus ook werkgewers te word; om deur hoër inkomste die lewensgehalte van mense te verbeter en om meer geld te bekom vir meer gesofistikeerde ontwikkeling; om prakties die bewys te lewer dat die stelsel van vrye ondernemerskap die beste waarborg teen armoede, onkunde en agterdogsaaiery is.

Juis omdat vrye ondernemerskap die grondslag van die plan vorm, sal die regering op sy beurt soveel vrye teuels as moontlik aan die private sektor gee. Van sy kant sal die Regering help met die skepping van 'n behoorlike infrastruktuur, waar nodig:

(327) 25/11/1984

Please listen to our people

Dear Mr Botha,

It is common knowledge that the whole country, indeed the entire international community, is holding its breath for the outcome of your summit with South Africa's business community tomorrow.

Following closely your aggressively enlightened statements of the past few months, many people's expectations have been risen. Dangerously so in fact.

It is not clear to us what precisely is on the agenda of your meeting. A little deduction there and a little speculation here would seem to indicate that you are attempting to co-opt that important sector of our economy in your proposed total strategy programme.

Thoughts

There is also no doubt that you intend to hear the honest views of these men as to how political strategy can be tailored to fit in with the creation of an atmosphere of stability and peace where progress and healthy economic development can benefit not only the peoples of our country, but the entire Southern Africa.

I personally have no quarrel with that scenario. I must, however, take this opportunity of asking you, Mr Prime Minister, to take time off this morning and at least read some of the thoughts of my people have on the whole issue.

It would be an act of madness to deny that we live in a very troubled society.

Insanity

Many of us have the tenacity — and sometimes the arrogance — to sneer at the international community accusing them of adopting double standards as far as South Africa is concerned. We have been deluged by complaints, particularly from your supporters, that the world applies double standards in their condemnation of South Africa, when there are worse communities.

It is true that there are far worse communities in the world. There is no denying this. But we are unique in our insanity. We are the only nation in the whole of this world which glorifies racial discrimination and have it firmly entrenched in our Statute book.

Let me at the onset credit you with the fact that you have come out very strongly against discrimination. But may I, Sir, point out that so has your Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who firmly committed this country to the total removal of discrimination at the United Nations.

This was way back in 1974. But five years later, discrimination is alive and kicking in our nation.

So Sir, may I humbly submit that whatever our good intentions, whatever our motives, we cannot even begin to create conditions of stability and economic growth until we get to grips with the question of injustice.

I need not tell you that my people have shown remarkable patience, tolerance in the [illegible] vastating [illegible] humiliations. We have prayed for a change of heart from your people. We have pleaded for understanding and equal opportunities in the land of our birth.

Dignity

We do not apologise to anybody for the colour of our skins. It is something we wear with pride and dignity because it was given to us by the hand of God. We have been mocked because of it. We have been relegated to being inferior. We are not.

I would, therefore, Sir, appeal to you to address yourself to the following questions:

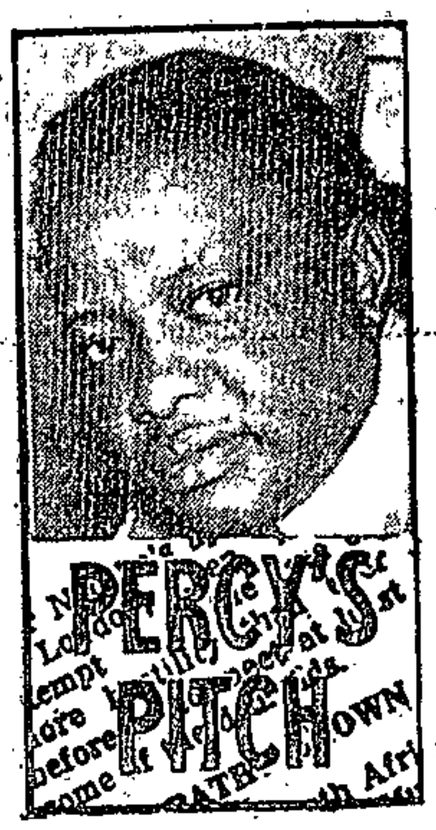
- Do you accept my people as human beings endowed by their Creator with human dignity;
- Do you accept them as South Africans entitled to lead a full political life and given equal economic opportunities and to rise to any level designated by their abilities;
- Are they not entitled to lead normal family lives without being subjected to the migratory labour system which has mercilessly played havoc with their social environment and broken families?
- Are they entitled to peace and security and in that atmosphere to exercise their fundamental rights of expression, conscience, association and movement;
- And stemming from the above, are they therefore not entitled to the decision making machinery of our nation.

Goodwill

Mr Prime Minister, you must take great comfort in the fact that there are still tremendous and great reservoirs of goodwill among many of our people. The majority is still committed to a peaceful, nonviolent solution to our problems.

Unfortunately, there are those of our brothers and sisters, frustrated by the situation, who have abandoned hope for peace.

I believe there is still time to draw them back to the table of negotiation and brotherhood. Provided we transform all the good talk to good action. We have been given a beautiful country, resources to make life meaningful for all of our peoples.



For God's sake — and the sake of future generations — let us not allow it to be torn apart by strife, all because of greed and selfishness.

Success

With these words, Sir, I wish your conference tomorrow all the success. We are, I am sure, aware we are racing against time.

Time, Mr Prime Minister, stands today as our greatest threat. I wish I was eloquent enough to relate this particular threat. I can only refer you to what that great spiritual leader, Dr Martin Luther King Jr, addressing himself to his nation which stood at the brink of chaos, said:

"We are now faced with the fact that tomorrow is today. We are now confronted with the fierce urgency of now. In this unfolding conundrum of life and history there is such a thing as being too late.

Procrastination is still the thief of time. Life often leaves us standing bare, naked and dejected with a lost opportunity. The 'tide in the affairs of men' does not remain at the flood; it ebbs. We may cry out desperately for time to pause in her passage, but time is deaf to every plea and rushes on.

"Over the bleached bones and jumbled residues of numerous civilisations are written the pathetic words: 'Too Late'. There is an invisible book of life that faithfully records our vigilance or our neglect. 'The moving finger writes, and having writ moves on . . .'

"We still have a choice today: Non-violent coexistence or violent coannihilation. This may well be mankind's last chance to choose between chaos and community".

Prof. Niel Barnard — publiek het reg om te weet, sê dr. De Klerk

RAPPORT 05/11/79

DIE feit dat prof. Niel Barnard, Suid-Afrika se nuwe Veiligheidshoof, „as't ware omgedop is deur heelwat koerante, is maar deel van die lot van 'n baie belangrike pesoon. Mense praat, vra en spekuleer oor sulke persone, en die media is 'n klankbord van die publiek."

Só skryf dr. Willem de Klerk, redakteur van Die Transvaler, in sy rubriek Perspektief. Hier volg 'n verkorte weergawe van sy rubriek:

Daar is perke vir die hooggeroemde sê-ding dat die publiek die reg het om te weet, maar in die geval van prof. Barnard is dit geregverdig.

Hy word aangestel in 'n sleutelrol as een van die belangrikste adviseurs en besluitnemers van die land. Hy moet werk in gevaarsones — hy het feitlik altyd dinamiet in sy hande.

Teen hierdie agtergrond het die publiek die reg om te weet. En die media het die reg om oor te vertel wat van hom bekend is.

Dat sy publikasies bekyk is, sy akademiese status gepeil en sekere uitsprake van hom geweeg is, is steeds normale prosedure. Dat daar selfs met sy hoge taalgebruik gespot is, is 'n seën, want die professor sal gewis aandag moet gee aan die helderheid en direktheid van sy woorde. Veral in sy stoel moet 'n mens vinnig en raak kan skiet.

En as daar onvleiende uitsprake oor sy prestasies na vore getree het — benewens die mooi dinge wat ook van hom gesê is — sal dit niks baat as enigiemand daaroor te kere gaan nie.

Hy het nou die geleentheid om in sy belangrike loopbaan vorentoe die teendeel te bewys.

Dis die een kant van die munt. Daar is ook die ander kant: venynigheid, onbillikheid en verdagmaking speel baie duidelik ook 'n rol in die geskinder rondom prof. Barnard.

Stories is veelvuldig dat sekere personeel van die afdeling ook skeef opkyk, wat bewys dat bevorderingsjaloesie ook aan die werk is. Hierdie soort jaloesie kan hom inspan om spanning aan te blaas. Sommige van sy akademiese kollegas en toekomstige veiligheidskollegas het duidelik die geelbaadjie aan.

Ten gunste van prof. Barnard wil ek veral oor twee sake kommentaar lewer.

Dat hy nie 'n „binneman" is nie, maar 'n „buiteman" is nie noodwendig 'n rede tot verset nie. In die buiteland is dit normale prosedure dat kundiges van buite die staatsdiens heeltyds betrek word in belangrike poste. Nie sonder rede nie en nie sonder sukses nie.

In Suid-Afrika is daar oor die algemeen 'n benepe siening van bevordering, naamlik dat die protokol, senioriteit en jare diens aanspraak maak op vordering op die leer. Dit kan in baie gevalle die regte ding wees, maar dis geen reg wat al die „binnemense" kan eis nie.

Die nuwe veiligheidshoof se vorige uitsprake dat die staat swaardmag besit by die grasie van God, en dat geregtigheid deur mag gevestig moet word, is geen vreemde profetiese fanatisme nie. Dit is die geloofstaal van die Calvinisme in die besonder, maar ook van die Christendom in die algemeen, skryf dr. De Klerk.

---

mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty rienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for s are not published by the central government. The various medicers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for ban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural s given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei hosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was d with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural eing of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

tu Reference Bureau
among Africans were not
. It is estimated that
are not registered for

populations were used:
ulation and Mexico 1960

ed mainly in five year age
e eighth revision of the

e last census year.
ity experience of a
ich would exist if a
gives an indication
ectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

CONGENITAL ANOMALIES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,48
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,05
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,05
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,22
65+	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,68

	C											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,78	0,29	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,02
1-4	0,07	0,10	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
5-24	0,04	0,03	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	-	-
25-44	0,41	0,19	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25	0,44	0,19	0,44	0,37	-	-
45-64	1,31	0,67	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56	1,07	1,09	1,07	1,83	-	-
65+			0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08	0,11	0,15	0,11	0,12	-	-
NO.			169	165	203	130	38	303	276	42	170	113

	0-1		1-4		5-24		25-44		45-65		65+		ALL	
	12,49	7,07	19,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23	19,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
0-1	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
ALL	0,25	0,17	170	113	942	785	1143	1075	170	113	942	785	1143	1075
NO.	519	359												

RAND Daily Mail

26/11/79

Closer look at that meeting

LIKE his visit to Soweto in August, Mr P W Botha's meeting with South Africa's top businessmen on Thursday was significant more for what it symbolised than for what it achieved.

The Soweto visit was too superficial to achieve anything. But it symbolised the Government's acceptance of the permanence of the urban blacks — and thus the death of one of its great ideological shibboleths.

Similarly, it would have been unrealistic to expect too many concrete results from Thursday's meeting. You can't build a constellation in a day.

But the meeting was important because it symbolised the death of yet another shibboleth — the Verwoerdian dictum that ideology should take precedence over economic considerations. Or, if you remember, that "South Africa would rather be poor and white than rich and multiracial."

Mr Botha has turned that on its head. Salvation is to be via the economy; growth, instead of being a threat, is actually the key to white survival; the free market is the new ideology.

And in consequence the business community, instead of having interests in conflict with those of the Government, is seen as a powerful new ally.

Thus Thursday's meeting marked the end of the long cold war between the Nationalist Government and big business. If Verwoerd is dead, so is Hoggenheimer. The old bogies have been buried and a new relationship is emerging.

It was the sense of this, rather than any excitement generated by the still nebulous clouds of the constellation idea, that accounted for the meeting's enthusiasm. The businessmen responded to the new vibes of harmony.

To that extent the meeting was both important and a triumph for Mr Botha.

Yet it had its shortcomings. Even allowing for the fact that its purpose was mainly symbolic, and that there is a limit to what can be done in a day, there were glaring gaps in the discussions.

It was as though everyone was studiously intent on avoiding the whole issue of politics.

The free market is fine and everyone can agree that greater growth is what we need, but to discuss the building of a more harmonious and secure South Africa without reference to apartheid is an exercise in unreality.

To emphasise the point . . . growing unemployment in the face of our population explosion is the greatest threat to future security. We need a growth rate of 5 to 6% to keep pace. That will require large injections of foreign investment — which we just won't get in sufficient quantity as long as we have apartheid, or any semblance of it.

Nor can anyone realistically talk about building greater racial harmony without addressing himself to the main sources of black grievance — such as political rights, land and citizenship.

And perhaps above all, influx control. Far from having been relaxed, this system has effectively been made harsher than ever. As the Black Sash warns, the curve of resentment against it is rising. Influx control is linked to unemployment, which so exercised the concern of the meeting — yet no one raised it, to echo the warnings of the explosive anger it is causing or note the folly of trying to deal with unemployment by creating dumping grounds in the bundu.

Where were the free marketeers to argue for the removal of Government controls here too? A free market must also mean a free labour market, and not the iniquitous system of indentured labour that we have.

If Mr Botha and the businessmen are really serious about wanting to make the free enterprise system look more attractive to black South Africans, they had better come down out of Thursday's euphoric clouds and begin addressing themselves to these earthier questions.

with selected major categories of death. However, the 5 comparing risks life tables not hypothetical situation. However, the 5 comparing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.
3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-06. Government Printer, Pretoria.
4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.
5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1968 to 1971. Report 07-03-04. Government Printer, Pretoria.
6. South Africa. Act 58 of 1970.
7. Department of Bantu Administration and Development (1975). Report of the Department 1974/5. Report PP 114/1975. Government Printer, Pretoria.
8. Chiang, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.
13. Department of Health (1977). Report of the Medical Officer of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deaths. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63 of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.
15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

'Peace' man turned back ...and rapped by Premier

Star 26/10/79

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Professor Alexander Paul Hare of the University of Cape Town was refused entry into the Kavango this week by SWA/Namibian police — and then criticised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Professor Hare was on his way to Rundu, along with two helpers, to establish an ambulance service in which conscientious objectors could serve.

Professor Hare was held by military police at the entrance to the Mangetti block. He was escorted back to Windhoek by Security Police in terms of security legislation issued by the Administrator-General.

Professor Hare and his helpers, Mr Richard Steel and Mr William Martin, are now believed to be on their way back to Cape Town.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today the police had acted correctly in preventing Professor Hare from entering the operational area.

Commenting through the Department of Defence, Mr Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, said the professor could have saved himself a lot of unnecessary trouble if he had consulted the authorities before making the attempt.

The operational area, said Mr Botha, was in the hands of the security forces, the local governments and the Administrator-General and no interference from outside could have a beneficial effect on the situation, "especially from a man who has associated himself with the refusal to do national service."

"Professor Hare has tried to present his corps of volunteers to those who — for so-called political and unacceptable religious reasons — refuse to do national service, which means in effect no more than a breakdown of our voluntary service system, even if it was not necessarily his intention," Mr Botha said.

"The Defence Force has in no uncertain terms dissociated itself from these attempts."

Botha told to use Mandela

327

26/11/79 DS

JOHANNESBURG — While an influential pro-Nationalist newspaper editor hailed the Prime Minister's new initiative, a leading black editor yesterday called on Mr P. W. Botha to follow up his successful meeting with the private sector by releasing jailed black leaders.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Sunday Post, called on Mr Botha to release jailed ANC leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and to draw them into the country's political negotiating processes.

Mr Qoboza wrote in his column: "The sheer impact of releasing (Mandela) will have a massive and dramatic impact on the international community and would also have an immense influence in buying us the time to solve our problems in an atmosphere of calm and creativity."

In his column in Rapport, Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, hailed Mr Botha's meeting with the private sector last week as having given the country's politics a "dimension of maturity".

"It was urgently necessary," he said, "that we again obtain vision." Notwithstanding what was achieved, history would honour Mr Botha if only for the "new inspiration" he had brought to the country's politics.

"We stand — through this vision — on the threshold of co-operation for our common interests, despite political and ideological differences," he said.

There were still many questions, differences and obstacles over the Prime Minister's announcements which would have to be cleared from the government's side.

But, Dr De Klerk added: "We need the vision. We need the maturity. If we retain that, we will knock open every cul-de-sac."

Mr Qoboza said it would take a man "bordering on the fringes of insanity" not to recognise the potential in Mr Botha's package to the businessmen.

"It would, unfortunately, also take a sinful optimist to think that the plan can get off the ground without some of the sensitive issues facing this nation being tackled."

He believed Mr Botha must follow up his highly successful meeting by bringing together the various constituencies to resolve the political issues.

"The political climate must be liberated from the present tensions that stand firmly in the path of progress. The Prime Minister must realise what we have here is a political structure devised by whites, for whites and serving white interests only. Our people have not had an inkling of input into the formulation of these structures," Mr Qoboza said.

He dismissed the notion that consultations continued with certain black "leaders". The truth, he said, was that consultations with such leaders were based purely within the principles of the apartheid policy.

Mr Mandela remained one of the few people who could use his influence to halt hostilities in the country and on the borders. — DDC.

MR QOBOZA . . . Mandela can halt hostilities.

Azapo, BLA consensus

Post 26/1/79 (327)

A MEETING between the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and members of the Black Lawyers' Association (BLA) yesterday ironed out points of disagreement between the two organisations.

The meeting was held at a Johannesburg hotel. A joint statement by the two organisations said: As a sequel to a Press report containing an address by the president of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, in which the role of black attorneys in the liberation struggle was criticised, a meeting of the two bodies was held.

"After an in-depth discussion between the two, certain misconceptions concerning the role and image of black lawyers in the South Africa situation as it affects black people were clarified.

"It was agreed that there should be more communication between all organisations espousing black consciousness as a philosophy".

This meeting marked the end of uneasy feelings between the two organisations after the speech made by Mr Nkondo.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population pyramids of

26/11/79 Post (327)

Azaso is born in Natal

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE educational system, calculated to continue the enslavement of blacks, was condemned by the newly-formed Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) at the weekend.

And a call was made for the creation of a liberatory education system.

Azaso came into being after a two-day conference at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre, Pietermaritzburg.

The formation of Azaso comes two years after the banning of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

A students' organisation to cater for high school students was, however, formed earlier this year. It is the Congress for South African Students (Cosas).

Thomas Nkoane, a first-year law student at the University of the North, was elected interim president of Azaso.

He will head the five-man interim committee.

The inaugural meeting of the organisation will be held during the next winter holidays.

The students accepted this preamble as a guide for their constitution:

"Whereas we, the black students of Azania, realising we are members of the oppressed black community before we are students and accepting black consciousness as a philosophy of life and further noticing the need for a black student organisation to clearly articulate the aspirations of the black students, are determined to form a black students' organisation."

Five motions tabled and discussed:

- Condemned the present black educational system.
- Pledged solidarity with the Patriotic Front.
- Condemned Government created institutions.
- Called upon the Labour Party to disband the CRC (Coloured Representatives' Council).
- Pledged solidarity with detained students from Turfloop and members of Cosas.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation), said the meeting was taking place when the air was saturated with inane talk of change which was not accompanied by concrete action.

The rest of the members of the interim committee are:

Enoch Nhlapo, a Fort Hare student (vice-president), Clifford Zungu, a student at Ngoye (publicity secretary), Revell Nkondo, a student at Rhodes (organising secretary) and Molefe Tsele a theology student at the Maphumulo Seminary (treasurer).

Campuses represented were: Fort Hare, Turfloop, Ngoye, Wentworth, University of Natal (Howard), Durban-Westville, Unisa (University of South Africa) and Maphumulo.

so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is summarised in Fig. 3, since again, uncertainty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. (See also ref.15). These show considerable variation. A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of International

4. Proportions of
5. Infant Mortali
6. Expectation of
7. Competing Mort

population und
particular cau
of the relativ

The calculation of
specific populatio
inter-censual year
has been project
1970 and taking in
group. Allowance

For Africans, a di
only part of the co
magisterial distric
gross population estimates by economic region.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

Now free Mandela, Qoboza asks Botha

Now Free Mandela

26/11/91

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

WHILE an influential pro-Nationalist newspaper editor hailed the Prime Minister's new initiative, a leading black editor yesterday called on Mr P W Botha to follow up his successful meeting with the private sector, by releasing jailed black leaders.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Sunday Post, called on Mr Botha to release jailed ANC leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and to draw them into the country's political negotiating processes.

Mr Qoboza wrote in his column: "The sheer impact of releasing (Mandela) will have a massive and dramatic impact on the international community and would also have an immense influence in buying us the time to solve our problems in an atmosphere of calm and creativity."

In his column in Rapport, Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, hailed Mr Botha's meeting with the private sector last week as having given the country's politics a "dimension of maturity".

"It was urgently necessary that we again obtain vision," he said. Notwithstanding what was achieved, history would honour Mr Botha if only for the "new inspiration" he had brought to the country's politics.

"We stand — through this vision — on the threshold of co-operation for our common interests, despite political and ideological differences.

"The old view that co-operation with the Government was co-operation with the National Party system was cracking. On the other hand, the view that co-operation with the great money power and leaders of the PFP philosophy, and the agressive black leadership level pointed to a chasm," was also cracking, he added.

There were still many questions, differences and obstacles over the Prime Minsiter's announcements which would have to be cleared from the Government's side.

But, Dr De Klerk added: "We need the vision. We need the maturity. If we retain that, we will knock open every cul-de-sac."

Mr Qoboza said it would take a man "bordering on the fringes of insanity" not to recognise the potential in Mr Botha's package to the businessmen.

"It would, unfortunately, also take a sinful optimist to think that the plan can get off the ground without some of the sensitive issues facing this nation being tackled."

He believed Mr Botha must follow up his highly successful meeting by bringing together the various constituencies to resolve the political issues.

"The political climate must be liberated from the present tensions that stand firmly in the path of progress. The Prime Minister must realise that what we have here is a political structure devised by whites, for whites and serving white interests only. Our people have not had an inkling of input into the formulation of these structures," Mr Qoboza said.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

(d) The provisio t derogate from any other rule of law relating to the liabilit company.

(4) For the purpos

(a) "funds" incl es or any other property;

(b) "loan" inclu company, if the debt concerned is not payable with the normal business practice of the comp nt to it of other debts of the same kind;

(c) "security" i

(5) The provisions ply to anything done by a company with the consent of all its

[S. 37 amended b substituted by s. 3 (1) of Act No. 64 of 1977.]

38. No financial as f company or holding company.—(1) No company shall give, ly, and whether by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision y financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection wit made or to be made by any person of or for any shares of t mpany is a subsidiary company, of its holding company.

(2) The provisio be construed as prohibiting—

(a) the lendi course of its business by a company whose m money; or

(b) the provi nce with any scheme for the time being in force, for or purchase of shares of the company or ees to be held by or for the benefit of employ any director holding a salaried employment o

(c) the making by a comp persons, other than directors, *bona fide* in the employment of the company with a view to enabling those persons to purchase or subscribe for shares of the company or its holding company to be held by themselves as owners.

(3) (a) Any company which contravenes the provisions of this section, and every director or officer of such company, shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) For the purpose of this subsection "director", in relation to a company, includes any person who at the time of the alleged contravention was a director of the company.

(c) It shall be a defence in any proceedings under this section against any director or officer of a company if it is proved that the accused was not a party to the contravention.

39. Company not to be a member of its holding company.—(1) Save as is provided in this section, no company shall be a member of a company which is its holding company, and any allotment, issue or transfer of shares of a company to its subsidiary shall be void.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to a subsidiary acting in a representative capacity or as a trustee, unless the holding company or a subsidiary thereof is beneficially interested under the trust and is not so interested only by way of security for the purposes of a transaction entered into by it in the ordinary course of a business which includes the lending of money.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing—

(a) a subsidiary which, at the commencement of this section is, or before it became a subsidiary was, lawfully a member of its holding company, from continuing to be a member, but no such subsidiary shall have the right to vote at meetings of the holding company or any class of members thereof;

[Para. (a) substituted by s. 3 of Act No. 76 of 1974.]

continued on page 517

Star 27 Jul 79

Odal Clan has links in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Odal Clan, an extremist white nationalist youth movement started recently in the Republic, has links in Windhoek.

This emerged at the weekend when Odal pamphlets were distributed at a function at Windhoek's Hoërskool Jan Mohr on Friday night. The leaflets were placed under vehicle windscreen wipers.

A police spokesman said today they were aware of the pamphlets.

"We have given them attention but we are not investigating because the movement is not illegal," he said.

Reacting to reports of a widespread "infiltration" by the Odal Clan into the territory's white schools, the Director of Education in SWA/Namibia, Mr Boesman van Niekerk, said today he knew nothing of this.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.
3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.
4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976. Government Printer, Pretoria.
5. Department of Statistics (1974). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected [illegible] 07-03-04 Government

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide [illegible] 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.
15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * * *

Terrorists flee into SA, says Lesotho

27/11/79

167

327

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — There is growing anger here at the apparent use of South African territory by armed groups opposed to the Lesotho Government.

On at least two occasions lately the Lesotho police have cliamed that members of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Opposition Basotho Congress Party have fled over the border into the Free State after being involved in bombing or shooting incidents.

There is also the question of how the BCP men, who are said to have come from Botswana and Zambia, got to Lesotho with their weapons and explosives.

STILL PART

Lesotho is surrounded by South Africa and Transkei — which it claims is still part of South Africa. Officials here are asking how groups of armed men evade the Republic's efficient security system.

Radio Lesotho last week went as far as to suggest that South Africa was in some way helping the Congress Party exiles.

Mr Mokhele had denied that he had received help from 'the Boers' it said. 'But why are members of the ANC and the PAC prevented from carrying weapons in South Africa, while Mr Mokhele's men are permitted to do so?'

THE CAPTURE

Earlier this year South Africa announced the capture of a group of alleged terrorists which included about 20 men bound for Lesotho.

Lesotho police have announced killing at least 19 BCP members in clashes this year, while six Basotho have died in violence attributed to the BCP.

Those accused of bombing a remote police post in August escaped into South Africa, police here say, as did those responsible for the Maseru power supply blasts.

FIRED BACK

About a week ago a group which attacked a police station escaped across the border near Butha-Buthe and then fired back at pursuing members of the police mobile unit.

Though an internal wing of the BCP is co-operating with the ruling Basotho National Party of Chief Leabua Jonathan the exiled BCP wing has been blamed for sporadic insurgency since its members fled after an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1974.

The attacks have been stepped up sharply in the past six months.

TO LEFT

The Mokhelhle group which politically is far to the left of the BNP, has rejected an offer of conciliation from Chief Jonathan.

Though little has been said about it officially, the arrival of a West German helicopter for a new defence force has improved mobility in the rugged mountain kingdom.

After the recent bombing of a Cabinet Minister's shop a senior officer flew in immediately for an inspection. The helicopter came complete with German pilot. A second similar aircraft is due to arrive soon.

 327

Azaso's mammoth task ahead

THE TWO YEARS of inactivity on the black campuses following the October 1977 crackdown has had a telling effect on the unity and "politics" of university students. This was easily discernible during the launching of the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) last Friday at the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre, Pietermaritzburg.

BY PHIL MTIMKULU

Perhaps it is unfair to compare the present crop of students with the founders of the South African Students Organisation (Saso). They were without peer in modern times . . . modern times as related to student leaders who graduated in politics from Fort Hare.

But with the Saso leaders having emulated them, those who will be at the helm of Azaso will be expected not to let the side down. They will be expected to maintain the same standard, if not to better it.

The lack of unity and the general apathy on the campuses does not make their task any easier.

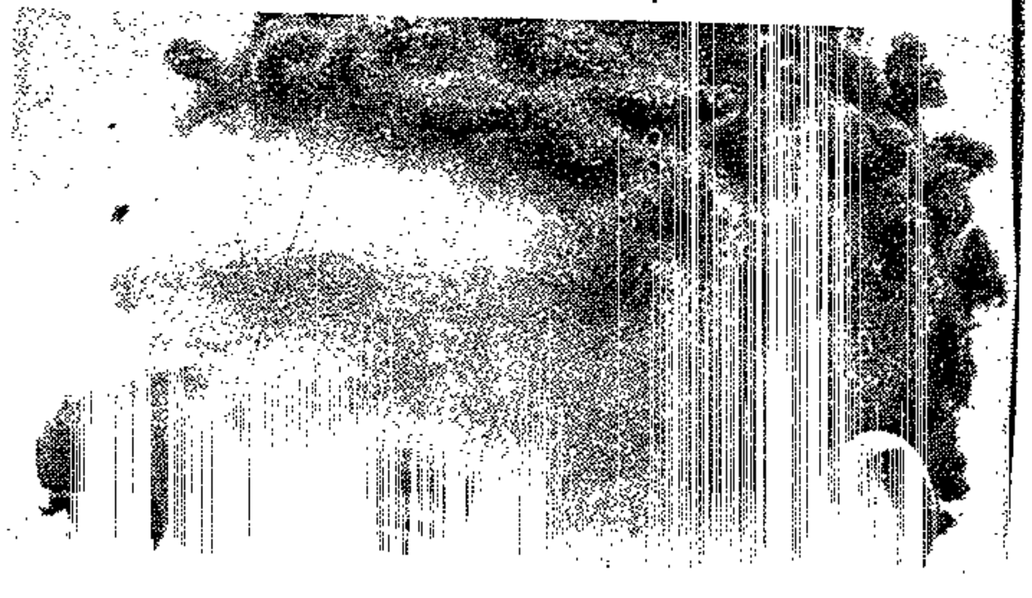
The five-man interim committee of Thomas Nkoane, 22-year-old first-year University of the North law student, who is president, will have to cover a lot of ground between now and the next meeting of Azaso in June.

What emerged at the two-day conference was that the students were not at full strength and also not at their best. Everyone who was at the conference will readily concede that the representation was not the best from the universities.

Four members of the interim committee . . . from left: Enoch Nhlapo, Revell Nkondo, Molefe Tsele and Clifford Zungu.

All the campuses except the University of the Western Cape were represented. But it seemed as if some of the delegates had not received a mandate from their campuses.

Except for Turfloop and Fort Hare, representation seemed to have



various SRC's should affiliate to the new organisation.

The Fort Hare delegation which included two members of the SRC, argued that if the SRC is to affiliatte 'en bloc' to Azaso, there would not be much enthusiasm for the

Thomas Nkoane . . . law student at Turfloop is the interim president of Azaso.

However this was not the fault of the conveners as students who had a chance to meet and form a committee during the Azapo congress were supposed to go back and get a mandate from their campuses.

PLATFORM

In addition to contributing constructively, delegates from Fort Hare used the conference as a platform to air their grievances against their Students Representative Council.

This came during the debate on whether the

They detailed grievances against the SRC.

The main beef against SRCs was that some of them were being used by the administration against the entire student body.

To counter this argument some delegates used as examples the SRC's at Turfloop which had en bloc belonged to Saso and were relevant. A delegate from Wentworth said they drafted their constitution and it had nothing to do with the administration.

The Fort Hare delegates went further and

Ben Langa . . . former executive member of Saso was of tremendous help to the students who are still cutting their teeth in student politics.

during the elections asked that members of their SRC should not even be allowed to hold office in the new organisation.

It was finally decide that branches independ ent of SRCs be formed o the campuses, and mem bers of the SRC will joi as individuals.

The students opted fo an autonomous organis tion which will, howeve keep in close conta with other relevant org nisations.

Points from their pr amble:

- To promote the ro of the black student a a vanguard in the struggl for liberation.
- To re-affirm and clea ly articulate "our fai in the universality of st dents rights and digni of the black man.
- To maintain the tr ditional role of black st dents in the community.

The five-man interi committee with the oth delegates, are expected go out and sell Azaso the campuses.

Theirs will not be easy task. But with termination and a bit co-operation they will su ceed.

The delegates to the Azaso conference listen attentively to Mr Curtis Nkondo, the president of Azaso, explaining a point.

National plan tentative research boss

327 RDM 27/11/79

Staff Reporter

THE head of the Human Sciences Research Council, Dr J G Garbers, said yesterday a circular sent to universities spelling out a national plan to "co-ordinate all State-subsidised academic research" was only "a tentative concept".

He said academics — up in arms over the implications of the plan — need not be alarmed.

"It will be discussed during further negotiations by a committee of university heads early next year, after we have taken note of the official reaction of universities."

He said the plan, drawn up by the Human Sciences Research Council and approved by the Cabinet in April, basically meant a research register would be kept to avoid duplication of research projects.

"The matter has been blown up out of all proportion," Dr Garbers said.

"I was astonished to see the two main political Opposition parties have already condemned the plan. It isn't a political issue at all. The circular has simply been sent to universities to get as much comment as possible. There is nothing to be worried about."

He said a recent request from the Minister of Sport, Mr Punt Janson, that the council investigate South African sport, was an indication of the way the research council would co-ordinate research.

The circular sent to universities says human sciences should in future concentrate on "areas of national concern".

A stipulation that all State funds allocated for research by bodies such as universities should be channelled through the research council drew particular criticism from academics.

Other points that caused concern are:

- The "screening" of research applications by the research council.
- All human sciences research, either partly or fully subsidised from State funds, must be registered with the research council before it is begun.

Professor David Welsh, head of the Department of Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town, said the plan meant vastly increased bureaucracy and was "an outrageous violation of academic freedom".

He criticised the composition of the proposed 15-man Research Priorities Committee, which would oversee the plan, because 10 members would be public servants while only five would represent universities.

The public servants would include the president and the vice-president of the research council; the Prime Minister's scientific, economic and planning advisers; a representative of the public sector appointed by the Minister of National Education; and the president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

"If this plan is adopted it would mean that National Party priorities would become 'national priorities'. It's a very ominous development for the social sciences", Prof Welsh said.

He said he had not been particularly impressed by the council's "research priorities" in the past.

Professor Michael Savage, associate professor of the Department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town and editor of the magazine "Social Dynamics", said he was "very unhappy about the document".

Professor Theo van Wyk, principal of the University of South Africa, said there were certain reservations at Unisa about the plan.

A University of the Witwatersrand spokesman declined comment, but said the university's reply to the circular had already been sent to the council.

However, Professor J van der Walt, Rand Afrikaans University vice-principal in charge of research, welcomed the draft plan.

"I talked to Dr Garbers on several occasions and I have no doubt that no bona fide research work would be jeopardised. I don't think all this suspicion is justified.

"I think there is a need for some form of co-ordination to prevent costly duplication of research projects, and in principle it would be a very good thing", Prof Van der Walt said.

Universities were reluctant to comment officially until their reactions to the plan had been received by the research council.

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29
NO.	1973	677	333	104

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
45-64	0,76	0,31	1,10	0,31
65+	0,90	0,53	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,56	0,20	0,89	0,20
NO.	652	324	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,0			
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,5			
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,1			
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,9			
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,0			
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	117			

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOL

	W		A					
	M	F	M	F	M			
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

Police rapped on magazine seizure

The seizure by police of R14 400 were lost as a result of police action in copies of Scope before it South Africa and SWA/ was banned for about two Namibia.

hours on Friday was improper, a spokesman for the magazine said today.

Scope was banned at 3 pm on Friday — but the ban was lifted about two hours later after an urgent appeal was made to the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria.

But it was not until 11 am on Monday that police were notified by the authorities that the ban had been lifted, the magazine's spokesman said.

Mr G Wagenaar, Perskor's distribution manager, believes that 30 000 sales and a total of

The group is considering taking legal action against police who seized copies of Scope at about 600 agents.

Sapa reports that copies were seized in the Western Cape on Friday and until about 11 am on Monday police were still confiscating copies in the Free State, East Rand, East London, Kimberley, and in SWA/Namibia.

The original complaint against the magazine was that the publication of about 30 pictures of scantily clad young women was objectionable.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST · 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

VOL. 173] PRETORIA, 28 NOVEMBER 1979 No. 6763

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2729 28 November 1979

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Entry No.—P79/11/128.

Publication or object.—*Scope*—Vol. 14 No. 47 23 November 1979.

Author or producer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Entry deleted.—In *Government Gazette* 6751 of 23 November 1979 and Government Notice 2704 of 23 November 1979.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2729 28 November 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) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No.—P79/11/28.

Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Scope*—Vol. 14 No. 47 23 November 1979.

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Inskrywing geskrap.—In *Staatskoerant* 6751 van 23 November 1979 en Goewermentskennisgewing 2704 van 23 November 1979.

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notice			
2729	Publications Act (42/1974): Publication deleted: P79/11/128	1	6763

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2729	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasie geskrap: P79/11/128	1	6763

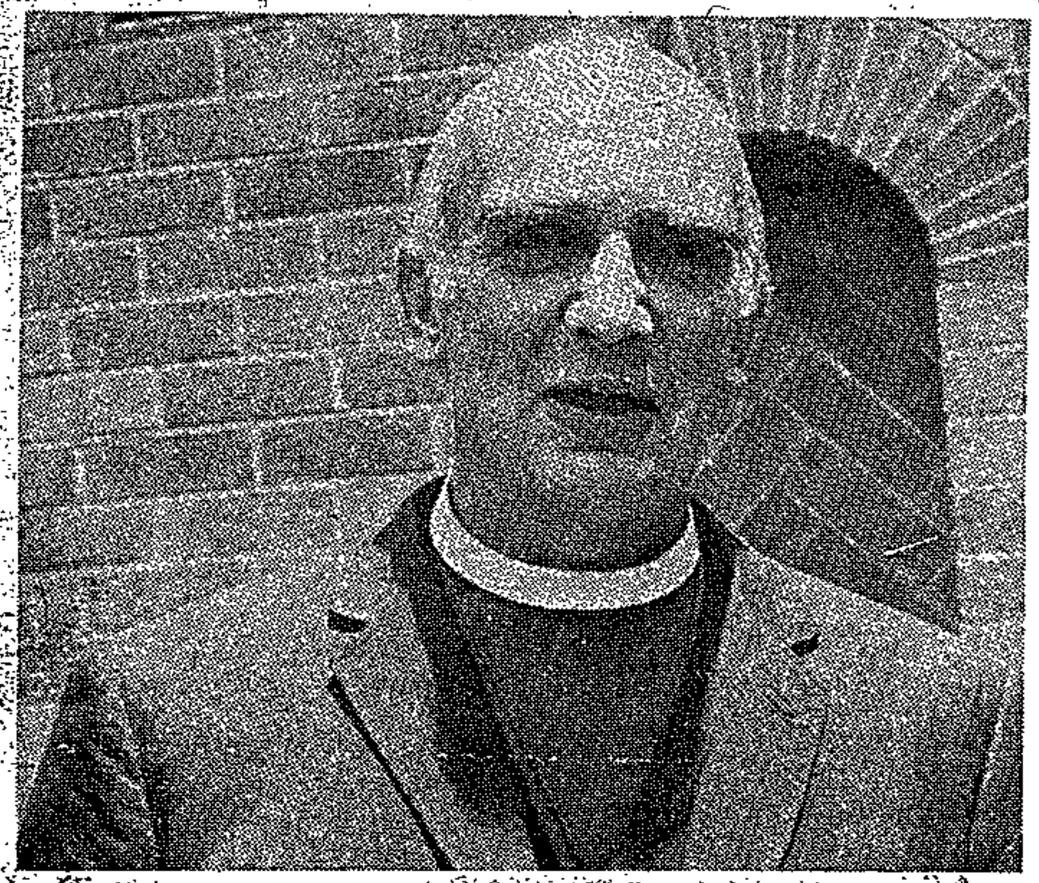
Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

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

18541—A

6763—1

327



Dr Robert Selby Taylor

Churches asked: finance visits to Robben Island

SOUTH AFRICAN churches are being urged to raise R30 000 a year to enable families of political prisoners on Robben Island and elsewhere to visit them.

This has been revealed in a letter tabled at a meeting of the synod of bishops of the Anglican Church. The appeal for the money came from the dependants conference of the SA Council of Churches, a body helping the families of the prisoners.

In the letter Dr Robert Selby Taylor, former Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and chairman of the dependants conference said families of political prisoners usually live at great distances from jails.

Most prisoners whose families were helped were on Robben Island.

Although prisoners were allowed monthly visits families could not manage to make them. Some prisoners never received visits and the conference aimed to ensure that each prisoner received two visits a year.

It hoped South African churches would contribute R30 000 a year to pay for the cost of one visit and that overseas churches could provide the money needed for a second annual visit.

Most of the money — R25 800 — was needed for train fares. The rest would be used to maintain a centre in Cape Town at which relatives were accommodated.

TASK

"The dependants conference does not attempt to judge why men are imprisoned, but it believes it has a work of compassion towards them," Dr Taylor said.

"The task of caring for prisoners in our South African prisons is not one we can leave to Christians outside our country. Christians in South Africa must accept their share of responsibility."

The Anglican Bishops endorsed the appeal. It will be the third to local dioceses.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain -- despite the fact that t system are comparable f broad category the mort Table II provides the p diseases for the whites Ischaemic Heart Disease Asian communities, Cerel latory Diseases in the

Similarly, if the Accid in greater detail, moto ity in whites, 'colourec the white community is s cide. For Africans, th

The expectation for life 'coloureds' is summaris an expectation of life f large measure of migrati of life for women in com ties. However, what is life for the three commu ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 f of 45 these are 1:0,91:0 The 'coloureds' are less males and females, a dif infant mortality rate in Asian females have the wc communities, which is in at e_0 and males at e_{45}. women have the highest mo digestive, genito-urinary -- contribute to this anomalous sit

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

More homeland threats go on

28/11/79 (327)

MORE families of jailed Soweto students have been advised to move to homelands when their children complete jail terms under terrorism charges.

And the family of Mrs Elizabeth Gumede (57), of Dlamini, said they were threatened with an eviction because the mother has been sent to jail. Mrs Gumede was this year sentenced to five years imprisonment under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

By LEN KALANE

The elder daughter, Busisiwe, said her brother, Emmanuel, was called by the local township manager. He was asked where their father was (Mr Gumede is ill in Rhodesia, POST was told). They were then told to move out of the house since the "head" was in jail.

Later Busisiwe went with her brother to the superintendent. They took the reference book and other documents to prove that the brother was married and stayed wih Mrs Gumede's other children. They were told to go home and that the matter would be looked into later.

The families of Soweto students threatened with eviction are those of Henry Afrika, Siphiwe Ngwenya, Cansi Lisa, Naledi Tsiki, Jerome Vusi Kodisang and Mike Khala. The students have been sent to jail on various charges under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Afrika and Ngwenya serve four years after being found guilty of possessing banned literature.

The Afrika family said they were called to the Orlando West Wrab office in August last year and advised to move to the homelands when their son is released. The mother, Mrs Maria Afrika, said she was told this would be simple since the government would provide accommodation in any homeland they wished to go to.

"I told him it was not the wish of my family to go to the homelands. He wrote all this down in a book and told me to go back home. Ever since, nothing has happened," Mrs Afrika said.

The pattern used on the Afrika family was similar to that on the Ngwenya family when Mrs Alphonsia Ngwenya was also called to the Orlando West office. Answering to a question, she told the superintendent that her homeland was in Natal but she had no relatives there.

"I told him we don't want to go to the homelands," she said, "and he was entering it into a book."

Mrs Ngwenya said she was twice called to the office, once in May and then in June last year. She said during her second visit the township manager told her that the case would be looked into.

Canti Lisa was last year sentenced to five years and his sister, Kosi, said the father was called to the Orlando West office. He was asked if the son will be welcomed after his release. The father said yes. Kosi said her father refused when told about the homelands. This happened early this year.

The Tsiki family was also called to the Orlando West office. An aunt, Josephine, said Naledi was serving 14 years and the father, Mr Moria Tsiki, was asked if he wanted to stay with his son when released. He said "yes" and Mr Tsiki was promised he would be contacted later.

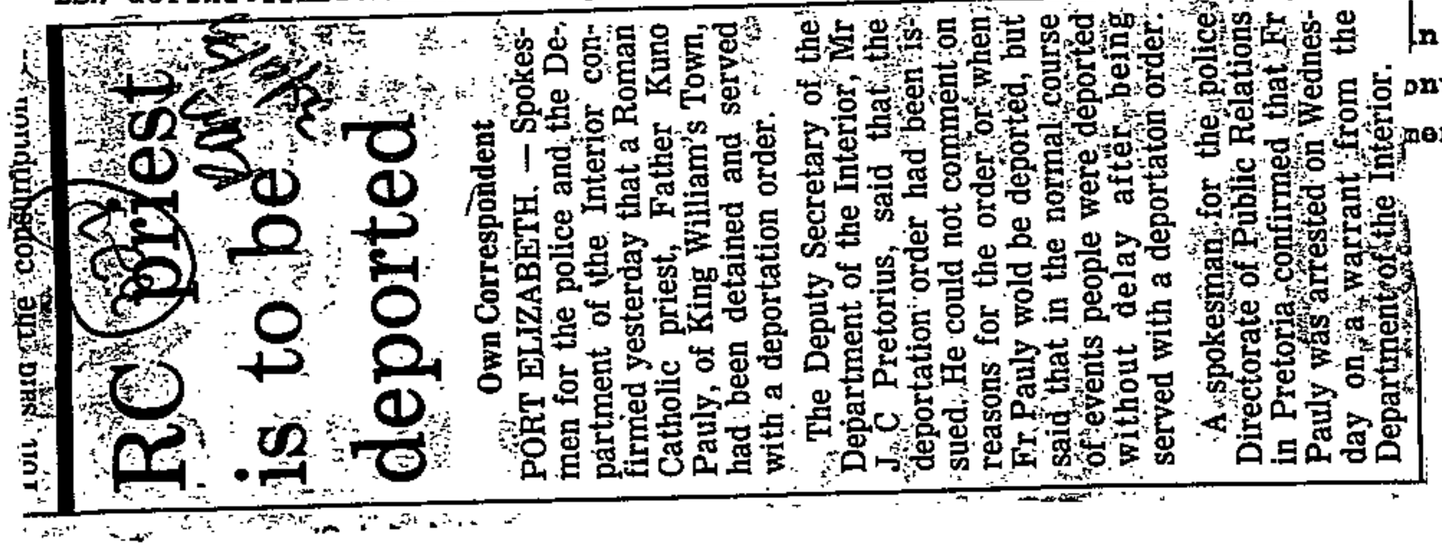
Two other families, asked to take their children to the homelands when released, are the Kodisang in Dube and the Khala in Dlamini. The two families said they refused and were told they would be contacted later.

the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

forced into the upper parts of the space-time box by ignoring several of the original definitions. As more examples of such forcing occurred, so the original definitions of the slots were loosened and expanded to contain an ever-increasing variety of artifacts. Survival of the revised framework was soon threatened again because the boundaries between the large, block-shaped subdivisions had become too blurred. Also, quantitative analysis was beginning to permeate archaeological procedures (Mason 1957) and the urgent need arose for numerically undistorted samples, complete artifact type lists, and far more rigorous attention to provenience (Inskeep 1961). Furthermore, the concepts of culture, industry, variant, stage, period, and phase were in free and variable circulation in the literature. The framework appeared to be near collapse once again.

The Burg-Wartenstein Symposium in 1965 recommended that the Three Age system be scrapped and replaced by Industries which would eliminate several of the less well-defined slots (Kleindienst 1967; Clark et al 1966). Although local sequences of Industries were proposed for Rhodesia (Cooke, Summers, and Robinson 1966) and for South Africa (Sampson 1972), these recommendations have been otherwise ignored. Instead, several active researchers have opted for the escape-clause in the Burg-Wartenstein recommendations which stated that the three Ages could continue in use as "informal" terms until such time as they could be discarded. Thus it has come about that two systems of classification are now in use to describe available fragments of the prehistoric continuum.

Another major upset has been caused by the discovery that levels previously labelled Second Intermediate repeatedly yield radiocarbon dates near the upper limits of the dating methodology. If, as Beaumont et al (1978) suggest, the real age of this "stage" is greater than 70,000 B.P. then a gap must exist on the time-axis between Middle and Later Stone Ages which is longer than the entire LSA itself. Preliminary attempts to push back the accepted date for the beginning of the LSA do not look promising because assemblages from the earlier part of the gap do not fit the original LSA definitions. Parts of the gap are now documented by assemblages at



RC priest is to be deported

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Spokesmen for the police and the Department of the Interior confirmed yesterday that a Roman Catholic priest, Father Kuno Pauly, of King William's Town, had been detained and served with a deportation order.

The Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Mr J. C Pretorius, said that the deportation order had been issued. He could not comment on reasons for the order or when Fr Pauly wold be deported, but said that in the normal course of events people were deported without delay after being served with a deportation order.

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed that Fr Pauly was arrested on Wednesday on a warrant from the Department of the Interior.

Wonderwerk, Rose Cottage, and several other miscellaneous assemblages including the long-ignored "coarse Stillbay" reported from between the Second Intermediate and LSA in the pioneer excavations at Pear's Cave (Keith 1931). Although a few categories have been tentatively isolated, such as the Robberg Industry (Deacon 1977), an increasing number of assemblages remain vaguely labelled (eg. "Early LSA") and floating uncertainl within the gross subdivisions of the Middle and Later Stone Ages.

To avoid the ambiguities inherent in even these large categories, an increasing number of authors have recently turned to terms such as Holocene and Upper Pleistocene to define broad units. Thus a third sytem is being introduced into the literature. The time-axis of the framework is clearly in the throes of its fourth major crisis.

Development of the space-axis

It is hardly surprising that the space-axis of the framework has undergone similar episodes of strain during the course of its development, but the causes were not always the same as those outlined above. W.D. Gooch (1881) was the first to recognize the need for subdivisions in South Africa, although the classifiers of his times in Europe appear to have avoided this approach. By subdividing his field observations into five geographical regions, Gooch anticipated that we should not expect the Stone Age continuum to advance in an orderly progression of contemporary phases throughout the subcontinent. However, the later accumulation of field results showed that his regional/landscape slots did not covary with "culture-areas" represented by mapped distributions of similar-looking stone artifacts. Although Goodwin (1946b) was attracted to regional subdivision, he seems to have realized this and the units known as Cultures and/or Industries became the common approach to both spatial and chronological subdivision of the three Stone Age blocks.

Inevitably, new Cultures tended to spring up wherever a pioneer archaeologist happened to be located - either because of his place of employment or because of his personal field interests. The first ones to appear in the literature tended to cluster around Cape Town, Grahamstown, the Kalkfontein dam on the Riet River, the diamond-diggings on the Vaal, and so on. By the time of the 1929 meetings of the British Association, vast uncharted regions still existed between those oases of research.

Censors accused of prejudice

PRETORIA. — The Directorate of Publications has been accused of 'bias, prejudice and literary incompetence.'

This emerged from a report by a committee of literary experts appointed to advise the Publications Appeal Board on the 'desirability' of Nadine Gordimer's book, Burger's Daughter.

The report was handed to the Appeal Board on October 3.

The committee consisted of Professor P J H Titlestad, Professor N J G Sabbagha, Dr Rialette Wiehahn, and Mr C van der Merwe, an expert on security matters and a senior lecturer in political science at the Rand Afrikaans University.

They described his work, which was banned in July, but recently removed from the banned list by the board, as a 'responsible novel of superior literary quality'.

ERRED GRAVELY

The Directorate of Publications had erred very gravely in the way it had approached the book, the committee claimed.

'It had not read accurately and it had severely distorted by quoting extensively out of context. It had not considered the work as a literary work deserved to be considered and it had, directly and by implication, smeared the author.'

Among the committee of readers' reasons for declaring Burger's Daughter undesirable within the meaning of the Publications Act, 1974 were:

- The treatment of the theme was undesirable.
- Parts of the book were indecent, as well as offensive and harmful to public morals.
- The work ridiculed whites and showed contempt for them.
- The book, seen as a whole, was detrimental to race relations. — Sapa

340 327 30/11/79

PEBCO: not worried says Mr Matuntuta

EAST LONDON — The chairman of Duncan Village Community Council, Mr Thomas Tom Matuntuta, said here the organisation led by Mr Thozamile Botha in Port Elizabeth would not affect the functions of his council if started in East London.

Mr Matuntuta said the residents of Duncan Village had confidence in the councillors whom they had elected to represent them in the council.

"Mr Botha's organisation would not affect us here, even if it was started", Mr Matuntuta said.

The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), led by Mr Botha, has attracted thousands of people to meetings in New Brighton. It has criticised community councils as ineffective vehicles for voicing urban African aspirations.

Mr Matuntuta denied the council was not doing anything for the benefit of the residents. He said they were trying by all means to urge central government to grant the 99-year leasehold.

The council had resolved to ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to confer all powers and functions enumerated in section 5 of the Community Councils Act on the Duncan Village Council.

Mr Matuntuta said initially the Cape Administration Board would act as an agent for the council but the council was already engaged in further discussion with the administration board and the department on accelerated development of the council's administrative machinery.

The meeting of the council was attended by the secretary of the community councils in the Eastern Cape, Mr S. P. Naude, and other senior officials of the board.

The council will hold a Christmas party for residents at the Community Centre on December 19. The chairman of the sports and recreation committee, Mr Michael Bukani, said many soccer tournaments were staged at Ziphunzana Stadium but there had been no tennis competitions.

The council will be represented on the beach development committee by Mr D. D. Makatala and Mr B. Biyana.

forced into the upper parts of the space-time box by ignoring several of the original definitions. As more examples of such forcing occurred, so the original definitions of the slots were loosened and expanded to contain an ever-increasing variety of artifacts. Survival of the revised framework was soon threatened again because the boundaries between the large, block-shaped subdivisions had become too blurred. Also, quantitative analysis was beginning to permeate archaeological procedures (Mason 1957) and the urgent need arose for numerically undistorted samples, complete artifact type lists, and far more rigorous attention to provenience (Inskeep 1961).

-- of culture, industry, variant, stage, period, and

Constellation plan a ploy, says Tutu

327

RDM 30/4/79

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE SA Council of Churches yesterday described the Prime Minister's proposed constellation of states as "a ploy to deprive South African blacks of their citizenship in the land of their birth".

The council's statement, issued by its general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, coincided with the publication yesterday of a Markinor survey which showed that the Prime Minister's rating among urban blacks has picked up markedly since May.

The survey found that 57% of urban blacks were positive in their attitude toward Mr P W Botha, with 11% believing he was leading the country "very well" and 46% thinking he was leading it "fairly well".

"The executive committee of the SA Council of churches welcomes the Prime Minister's initiative in consulting with leaders of business and community on matters of national importance," Bishop Tutu said.

"The executive would, however, warn against the acceptance of the idea of a constellation of states as a ploy to deprive South African blacks of their citizenship in the land of their birth."

BISHOP TUTU
. . . "a ploy"

The executive regretted that the business leaders had not expressed concern over a number of issues, including:

- Removal of citizenship;
- Relocation of thousands of blacks into "arid and overcrowded areas" with few work opportunities; and
- Harsh application of influx control law, especially on the rural poor.

"Until such basic issues as these are resolved, any economic advancement that a constellation of states might bring will not ensure the political stability and the social happiness of our people."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, described the Markinor survey findings of Mr Botha's increased support among urban blacks as a response to his recent speeches and promises.

"He has unquestionably raised expectations to a much higher level than have ever been raised before, but the most testing time is still ahead," Dr Slabbert said.

"If Mr Botha can meet only some of these expectations, he will not only have confirmed what the survey findings show but also have done what no other Nationalist Prime Minister has been able to do before — and that is not only talk about reform but to actually bring it about."

- Bishop Tutu yesterday appealed "in the name of the One God we all worship" to the Ayatollah Khomeini to release the Americans being held hostage in Teheran.

Wonderwerk, Roso Cottage, and several other miscellaneous assemblages including the long-ignored "coarse Stillbay" reported from between the Second Intermediate and LSA in the pioneer excavations at Fear's Cave (Keith 1931). Although a few categories have been tentatively isolated, such as the Robberg Industry (Deacon 1977), an increasing number of assemblages remain vaguely labelled (eg. "Early LSA") and floating uncertainl within the gross subdivisions of the Middle and Later Stone Ages.

To avoid the ambiguities inherent in even these large categories, an increasing number of authors have recently turned to terms such as Holocene and Upper Pleistocene to define broad units. Thus a third sytem is being introduced into the literature. The time-axis of the framework is clearly in the throes of its fourth major crisis.

Development of the space-axis

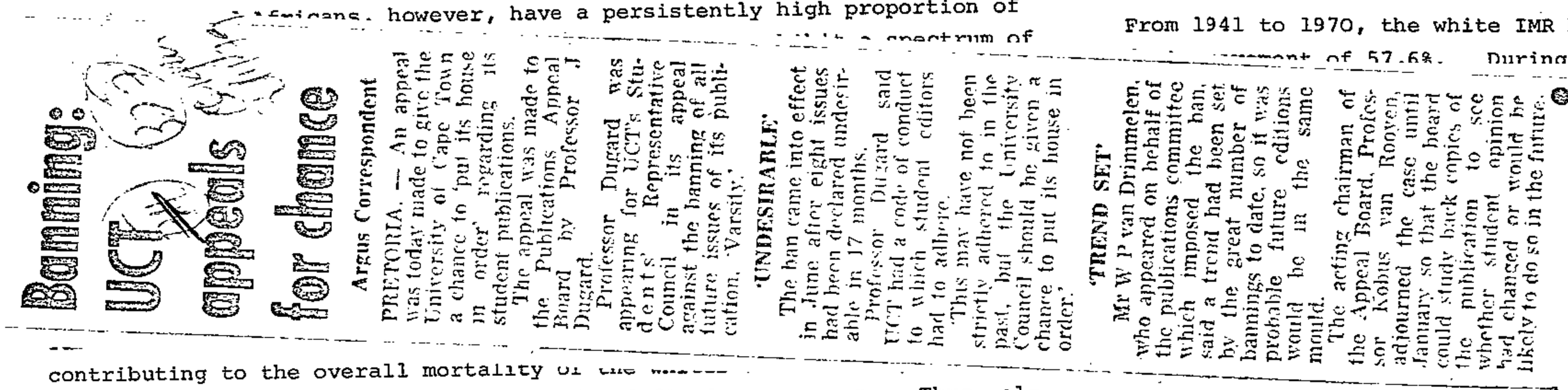
It is hardly surprising that the space-axis of the framework has undergone similar episodes of strain during the course of its development, but the causes were not always the same as those outlined above. W.D. Gooch (1881) was the first to recognize the need for subdivisions in South Africa, although the classifiers of his times in Europe appear to have avoided this approach. By subdividing his field observations into five geographical regions, Gooch anticipated that we should not expect the Stone Age continuum to advance in an orderly progression of contemporary phases throughout the subcontinent. However, the later accumulation of field results showed that his regional/landscape slots did not covary with "culture-areas" represented by mapped distributions of similar-looking stone artifacts. Although Goodwin (1946b) was attracted to regional subdivision, he seems to have realized this and the units known as Cultures and/or Industries became the common approach to both spatial and chronological subdivision of the three Stone Age blocks.

Inevitably, new Cultures tended to spring up wherever a pioneer archaeologist happened to be located - either because of his place of employment or because of his personal field interests. The first ones to appear in the literature tended to cluster around Cape Town, Grahamstown, the Kalkfontein dam on the Riet River, the diamond-diggings on the Vaal, and so on. By the time of the 1929 meetings of the British Association, vast uncharted regions still existed between those oases of research.

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. The [illegible] Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of [illegible] spectrum of



Banning: UCT appeals for change

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — An appeal was today made to give the University of Cape Town a chance to 'put its house in order' regarding its student publications.

The appeal was made to the Publications Appeal Board by Professor J Dugard.

Professor Dugard was appearing for UCT's Students' Representative Council in its appeal against the banning of all future issues of its publication, 'Varsity.'

'UNDESIRABLE'

The ban came into effect in June after eight issues had been declared undesirable in 17 months.

Professor Dugard said UCT had a code of conduct to which student editors had to adhere.

This may have not been strictly adhered to in the past, but the University Council should be given a chance to put its house in order.'

'TREND SET'

Mr W P van Drimmelen, who appeared on behalf of the publications committee which imposed the ban, said a trend had been set by the great number of bannings to date, so if was probable future editions would be in the same mould.

The acting chairman of the Appeal Board, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, adjourned the case until January so that the board could study back copies of the publication to see whether student opinion had changed or would be likely to do so in the future.

contributing to the overall mortality of the [illegible] form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly 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_o) 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.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, [illegible] ment of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has [illegible] /1 000, a change of only 19,7%. [illegible] it is appreciated that the greater the [illegible] ments be accomplished. The decrease [illegible] 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and [illegible]

[illegible] re summarised in Fig. 4. Since death [illegible] that decreases in the mortality ex- [illegible] give rise to a corresponding increase [illegible] ns. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown 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;

Deported priest: I'll continue fight

DA 30/11/79 (327)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Deported Catholic priest, Fr Kuno Pauly, yesterday pledged to continue fighting for a free and just society in South Africa.

In an interview while he was packing to leave for Germany in terms of the order, he said he would pressurise German companies operating in South Africa to develop equal opportunities for all workers irrespective of race, colour or creed.

As Catholic priests reacted with dismay over the deportation order signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, it was revealed last night the Catholic Church had instructed lawyers to attempt to bring an urgent application in the Grahamstown Supreme Court to delay the deportation.

Yesterday, Fr Pauly was given time to pack his belongings and wind up his financial affairs before being taken under police escort to Port Elizabeth, from where he is expected to be deported.

No fixed time has been given for the deportation on the order but he will have to leave the country as soon as he has concluded his business.

The deputy secretary of the Department of Interior, Mr J. C. Pretorius, refused to give reasons for the order or say when Fr Pauly would be deported.

He said in the normal course of events people were deported without delay after being served with a deportation order.

A spokesman for the police's directorate of public relations in Pretoria confirmed Fr Pauly was arrested on Wednesday on a warrant from the Department of Interior.

The Catholic Bishop of Port Elizabeth, Bishop John Murphy, under whose diocese Fr Pauly worked for five years, said yesterday the deportation merely caused confusion in the minds of people who appreciated Fr Pauly's work as a minister of the Gospel.

In a statement after speaking to Fr Pauly, Bishop Murphy said: "Whatever little hope is given to all of us from the Prime Minister's office, we begin to wonder how valid it is when it comes down to the level of the ordinary people and their association with the priests and ministers of the church who are obviously trusted by them.

A priest of the same diocese, Fr T. Molyneaux, of Mdantsane, said Fr Pauly's deportation presented a challenge to all priests in the diocese and was not an occasion for sadness.

"He helped conscientise the whole church in his commitment to social justice," Fr Molyneaux said. "This is a challenge to all priests in the diocese to recommit ourselves in a deeper way so that a new society can be born."

The deportation was the first of its kind in the Port Elizabeth diocese of the Catholic Church, he said.

"It is a sign we are becoming more aware of the unjust situation and we are beginning to answer the call to stand and be counted.

"His going is a sign the church is becoming more effective in its mission for a more just society."

Fr Pauly was a deep personal friend of the Biko family, and Mrs Alice Biko, mother of Mr Steve Biko, was present while he packed his belongings.

"Fr Pauly was just like my child," she said, "it is like losing a child — I know I will not see him again."

Another friend is Mrs A. Matiso, who has known Fr Pauly since 1966 and who works at the Catholic Centre, Mount Ruth farm, in Mdantsane.

"I am really deeply hurt," she said. "I feel outraged. He was really a father to me and my family."

Fr Pauly began his work for the church in the Queenstown, diocese in Transkei. Five years ago, he worked at Kwazakhele in Port Elizabeth and was transferred to St Judes at Zwelitsha four weeks ago to replace Fr R. Viosin, who is now working at Kwazakhele. — DDR.

FR PAULY

FM 30/11/79

327

PM'S PARLEY

Time of compromise?

Businessmen — especially SA's top 250 who attended PM P W Botha's *indaba* at the Carlton Hotel last week — have a particular talent. They get things done.

They are pragmatic as well as single-minded, and most of their energies are devoted to making money. In this way, they perform a vital role.

But, as was demonstrated at the Carlton, there are some things which businessmen are not.

They are not, for example, cast in the heroic mould. They are rightly cautious, protecting their interests, not to mention those of their shareholders, at all times.

They are not, with notable exceptions, of an intellectual bent. And they are generally not men of great social vision. It is not coincidental that, historically, the ranks of business do not throw up national leaders such as De Gaulle, Churchill, Roosevelt or Smuts. Such men generally come from the military, academic or political fields.

Further, like everyone else, businessmen are susceptible to flattery. Thus, this week, SA's business leaders, excluded for at least three decades from any real participation in power politics, were basking in the aftermath of Botha's skilful stroking.

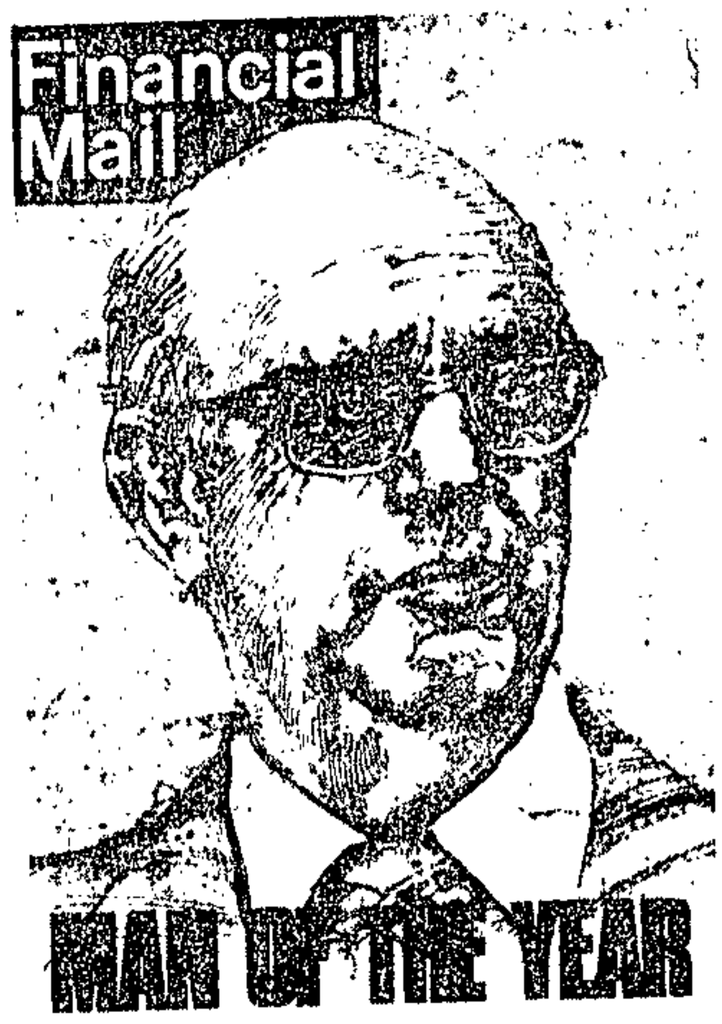
For Botha, the conference was his most spectacular coup since reaching the premiership. He now has businessmen of all persuasions and colour endorsing his leadership, as well as his plan for a constellation of southern African states. Back in Pretoria, he sleeps sound in the knowledge that whatever befalls SA, he has the nation's elite to share the burden.

Whether he has earned that confidence is another matter. For, in the harsh light of day, some of SA's coolest political analysts and leaders suspect that Botha's prime objective was to harness business support for the continuation of the policy of separate development. They are sceptical that he will achieve fundamental change in the National Party, and they are disturbed at businessmen's apparent willingness to be compromised. Indeed, some of those who attended Botha's meeting, but didn't speak, felt that lack of criticism marred the occasion.

Most of those present, however, would probably disagree with this view. They would point out that on important economic and industrial matters, speakers like Sanlam's Andreas Wassenaar, Nedbank chairman Frans Cronje, and the chairman of Barlow Rand, Mike Rosholt, made valuable contributions. Wassenaar's attitude to state disinvestment is well known. But the way he put his critical case was impressive.

Wassenaar, however, was certainly an exception. And genuine as Botha may be, businessmen may have lost an opportunity to hasten a new dispensation for blacks — and SA as a whole — by failing to assert a tough, independent stance. For Botha can hardly be blamed if he interprets the uncritical attitude of SA's leading industrialists and financiers as an endorsement of his strategy.

After all, Botha called the meeting to hear criticism. For this reason, the few pressmen invited were bound to confidentiality. Those in the know say he was expecting a rough ride. The PM was so pleased by the outcome, however, that he about-faced and gave permission for the proceedings to be reported.



While Botha may have gained their support, what have businessmen been offered or guaranteed? What has been achieved? Apart from an apparent willingness to look more tolerantly on the claims of private enterprise, it seems that SA business has received very little in exchange.

As Soweto businessman Sam Motsuenyane is reported to have said: the roof and foundations have been finished, but no-one seems to be worrying about the walls and the windows.

What fascinates observers most, however, is the game (perhaps that of the mongoose and the snake?) being played by the chairman of Anglo American, Harry Oppenheimer.

Oppenheimer's opening gambit — his qualified support of the Botha plan — surprised many. That there is a deeper motive beneath the surface approval goes without saying. But as Botha and Oppenheimer, worthy adversaries, circle each other, it is not easy to see precisely what drives SA's most powerful businessman.

Given Oppenheimer's considerable experience as a politician (he was a member of Parliament for many years), not to mention the fact that he is the "compleat" businessman, it may safely be deduced that the stakes are high. In going along with the PM, Oppenheimer is paying a top price, and one he has not been prepared to risk in the past.

Yet a number of "Oppenheimer-watchers" are optimistic that his tactics are the right ones. They maintain the Anglo boss is acquiescing to Botha's strategy in the firm belief that the Prime Minister will seek compensatory support from the ranks of English business when the National Party finally sheds its right wing.

And they argue that this will give them more clout than any political party outside the government, without necessitating an overt alignment with the Nationalists.

Star 30/11/79

327

Russell can't go to synod

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The banned Cape Town priest, the Rev David Russell, has been refused permission to leave the magisterial district of Wynberg to attend the provincial synod of the Anglican Church.

Cape Town delegates arriving for the synod, which starts today, said Mr Russell had applied to the Chief Magistrate of Wynberg for permission to attend, but this had been refused.

No surprise was expressed at the refusal.

Mr Russell spent some time ministering to resettlement camps in the King William's Town district before being appointed assistant priest to Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, Cape Town, a post he held at the time of his banning.

"THERE IS AN Afrikaner proverb that is even older than me," said the wizened white farmer. "You don't squeeze a peach to make it ripe."

Right now the peach is South Africa. Succulently rich in minerals the world craves and blessed with fertile soil that could feed much of Africa, it is being squeezed harder than at any time in its existence.

Is the time for blacks coming?

Is Prime Minister P W Botha squeezing the South African people too hard? Is National Party interest really shifting to include promotion of black ambitions? Reuter's correspondent Peter Mosley reviews the present South African scene.

The squeezing, ironically, is being done not so much by the outside world which despises all that apartheid South Africa stands for. The really big squeeze is coming from this country's Prime Minister, Pieter Willem Botha.

"He's turning everything upside-down," said farmer "Oom" Marais, gazing over his prized cattle-ranch that covers half an English County. "In two years' time there won't be any colour-bar in this country, we'll all be the same."

"You must give us time," says farmer Marais. "Change takes time."

But Premier Botha, seeking a national policy that will head off black revolution at home and win acceptance abroad, feels he has little time to spare.

In little over 12 months at the helm, he has steered the ruling National Party into what appears to be a 180-degrees about-turn away from perpetual white supremacy in this country of 24 million people where blacks outnumber whites six-to-one.

Sceptics have referred to the Botha line as "the breeze of change."

But even Harry Oppenheimer, head of the giant Anglo-American mining conglomerate and South Africa's biggest businessman, proclaims himself impressed, despite his support for the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

"The National Party, in the sense that I have known it, is crumbling," Mr Oppenheimer said in a newspaper interview.

and the spiders-web of laws that dictates the very existence of the black man:

Where he lives, where he works, how he travels, where he eats or drinks, what plays or films he sees and where, who he loves or marries, which toilets he uses, at which shop-counters he can buy liquor or postage stamps, where he is buried.

As one concession, the Government granted a three-month ceasefire in its battle to stop black working in "white" areas without permission, that ended last month.

"All hope has now been removed," says Mrs Duncan. "And when you take all hope away, all that is left is rage and anger, bitterness and hatred."

Black unemployment is now estimated to be running at about 15 percent, and rising.

The Government hopes to meet black unrest by opening up the free enterprise system to all.

"That's the middle-class trap," says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. He sees Mr Botha's promotion of free-enterprise-for-all as a way of dividing the blacks and thus depriving them of their legitimate, historic, hard-earned share in South Africa's gold-and-mineral based prosperity.

Howard Preece, a leading financial journalist, put it this way: "How free can an economy be in which the vast majority of its participants are not free by any normally acceptable definitions".

Preece went on: "It is against all experience to suppose that blacks can be integrated into South Africa's free enterprise economy without fundamental shifts in economic power, as were sought and obtained by the Afrikaners."

To farmer "Oom" Marais, who speaks to his black labourers in their own tongue and sees little wrong in whites running the country his forebears conquered, the breeze of change is gusting a bit too hard.

"The peach will ripen in its own time," he says.

Post 30/11/79

(327)

"The Government has set off on a path from which there is no turning back. It has awakened great expectations and it will have to meet them."

Swiftly alienating his right wing, Mr Botha has already pledged to consolidate the fragmented black homelands, if necessary by increasing their total 14 percent allocation of the land mass of South Africa.

- Bring the coloured, Indian and perhaps also urban black communities into a new constitutional dispensation giving them a large degree of self-rule;
- Ease conditions for urban blacks by granting them greater security of housing, long leases for some, more job and business opportunities and trade union rights;
- And scrapping so-called petty apartheid laws and practices which degrade and humiliate blacks.

Changes in laws such as those barring sex or marriage across the colour-line, appear to amount to allowing a white man who marries a black woman to then live in a black area.

Mr Botha's latest drive is to woo the business community into furthering, through trade and investment initiatives, his vision of a "Constellation of States" in Southern Africa.

At first sight, this would be a loose association of black and white ruled states, the latter being South Africa and, for the time being, Namibia, which all could benefit from South Africa's largesse ank know-how.

But stictly on a free-enterprise, profit-making basis.

It was the idea, apparently, which swayed Mr Oppenheimer into open, even if conditional, support of the National Party Government.

In a sense, open praise for this Afrikaner Government from the most revered leader of the English-speaking business establishment is akin to a British General enthusing at the tactics of the Afrikaner guerillas during the Anglo-Boer war in South Africa.

The British according to English history books, won that war.

It was only in 1948, when the Afrikaners' National Party came to power that a government emerged to champion the rights of the "second-class whites".

First through job reservation then through loading State services — such as Railways and the Post Office — with secure posts for whites, and then by creating Afrikaner-dominated para-statal bodies and encouraging Afrikaner enterprise in commerce and industry, the Government succeeded in raising the general economic level of its electors.

Today, Mr Botha's Government feels it no longer has to promote exclusively Afrikaner ambitions. The black man's time has come.

But it may be too late.

Says Sheena Duncan, vice-president of the Black Sash which helps blacks realise their limited legal rights under apartheid: "Never have we experienced such anger expressed by black people or such a sense of impending catastrophe."

Because while Prime Minister Botha is committed to improving South Africa's racial image, the cornerstones of apartheid remain: The desolate homelands

327

gg 6761
30/11/79

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2764 30 November 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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2764 30 November 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
P79/10/152.....	*Never Love a Stranger*.....	Harold Robbins.....	In G.G./SK. 1942 of/van 30/11/57 and/en G.N./GK. 1510 of/van 30/11/57.

No. 2763 30 November 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 possesion of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 2763 30 November 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/133	*Touch*	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/9/114	*Information & Comments* Vol 1, No 2, August 1979	Swapo Western Europe Office, London	(e)
P79/9/125	*Wahlen in Namibia?*—Nr 17, 1979	Justin Ellis	(e)
P79/9/130	*Bulletin: Southern African Information Programme*—August 1979	International University Exchange Fund	(e)
P79/9/134	*Path of The Leninist Party, The*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P79/9/143	*Nouvelles Perspectives Annee* 9, 4/79	Conseil Mondial de la Paix, Helsinki	(e)
P79/9/152	*Israel-Südafrika: Kooperation Imperialistscher Verposten* (i.e. translation in German of original title "Israel-South Africa: Cooperation of Imperialistic Outposts" which was previously found to be undesirable/d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "Israel-South Africa: Cooperation of Imperialistic Outposts" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is)	Progress Dritte Welt, Bonn	(e)
P79/9/154	*Unite and Fight to Liberate Our Motherland Amandla! Yusuf Dadoo*—70th Birthday (Sticker/Kleefseël)	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P79/9/162	*Marxism & The Class Struggle*	Cliff Slaughter	(e)
P79/9/176	*Extracts from Speeches of Dr Yusuf Dadoo (Dec* 1976 *and* 1978) *and Pres Neto* (1976)—(Pamphlet)/*Uittreksels uit Toesprake van Dr Yusuf Dadoo (Des* 1976 *en* 1978) *en Pres Neto* (1976)—(Pamflet)	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P79/8/176	*Extracts from Speeches of Dr Dadoo and Mr O R Tambo* (1976) *with photos*—(Pamphlet)/*Uittreksels uit Toesprake van Dr Dadoo en Mnr O R Tambo* (1976) *met fotos*—(Pamflet)	Unknown/Onbekend	(e)
P79/10/31	*Playgirl Couples*—December 1979	Playgirl Inc., Santa Monica, Cal. USA	(a)
P79/10/36	*Lure of Animal Sex, The*—Vol. 2	Daniel Lyons	(a)
P79/10/37	*Human-Animal Sex Experience, The*	C. Harold John	(a)
P79/10/81	*Man's Adventure*—No 11	Transpacific Magazine Ltd, Hong Kong	(a)

No. 2761 30 November 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. 2761 30 November 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 P79/75

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/69	*Hamptons, The*	Charles Rigdon	(a)
P79/11/113	*Special Offer No* 3—*Pta Portland Supply Co.* (Advertisement-pamphlet/Advertensie-pamflet)	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/11/121	*Waterline No* 2159 (Poster/Plakkaat)	Boblen, Randburg	(a)
P79/9/104	*Players in the Ballgame*	Gary Langford	(a)+(b)
P79/10/144	*To Love as Eagles*	Susanna Rosse	(a)
P79/10/91	*Amazing Grace*	Alida Baxter	(a)+(b)
P79/11/77	*One Azania, One Nation The National Question in South Africa*	No Sizwe	(e)
P79/11/93	*Sputnik*—No 7 July 1979	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)
P79/11/118	*Work in Progress*—No 10 November 1979	S.R.C., University Witwatersrand	(d)+(e)
P79/11/109	*SAYRCO Special Edition on the* 1*st National Congress held in April* 1979	South African Youth Revolutionary Council	(e)
P79/11/109	*Constitution of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO)*	South African Youth Revolutionary Council	(e)
P79/11/120	*South Africa: Vestige of Colonialism*—(Game/Speletjie)—Object/Voorwerp	Simulations Publications Inc. New York	(e)

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463							

Russell defies ban

Star 11/8/79

PORT ELIZABETH — The Cape Town priest, banned Cape Town priest, The Reverend David Russel, caused a sensation at the opening of the Anglican synod in Grahamstown last night by arriving as a delegate in defiance of his restriction orders.

In coming to synod he has not only defied the State, but also the chief magistrate of Wynberg, who prohibited him from attending.

Mr Russell, who minister to black migrant workers, is under a five-year banning order. — Sapa.

XVII ACCI

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

FORMER ANC MEMBER DIES

MORE than 1 000 mourners attended the funeral of a former member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Alfred Teyise.

Mr Teyise (66), who died after a long illness, was buried at the Oxton resettlement area near Thornhill.

Mourners came from East London, Mdantsane, Dimbaza, Sada and Ilinge to pay their respects.

Mr Teyise served a term in prison for ANC activities, and many of the mourners were former prison mates of his.

He lived in Port Elizabeth before his arrest in the 60s but was resettled at Ilinge near Queenstown on his release.

When Transkei accepted independence in 1976 he moved to Oxton in protest.

(327) S. Post 21/4/79

LOOKS AT A THREAT THAT WALKS BY EVERY SOUTH AFRICAN'S SIDE

● Two years ago a bomb exploded only a few metres from this spot. Yet this woman didn't seem concerned about our parcel lying on the street.

● South Africans have been warned that they live under a threat of urban terrorism. But nobody among the shopping crowds paid any attention to the Expresscope package.

● Only one man became suspicious and stooped to examine the packet in the 30 minutes it lay there. "I wondered what it was," said a startled Mr Sekhabi.

327

will SA wake up to the of urban terrorism?

of the centre, alongside a Christmas tree outside a jeweller's shop. While uniformed guards passed by within a metre of the package at regular intervals, no one stopped to inspect it.

At one stage cameraman Doug Lee took pictures as a mother and child stood gazing into the shop window — with the "deadly" parcel beside them.

And in another instance a guard with a vicious looking alsatian dog at his side walked by oblivious to the danger. The guard stared fixedly at the photographer some distance away, but failed to notice the package.

The timetable of apathy was: 10.05am: Guard with walkie-

He called on all sectors of commerce and industry to ensure they were totally prepared "for all eventualities" over the busy Christmas holiday.

Security Police refused to comment on the likelihood of urban terrorism rearing its head during the holiday season.

But Mr Power's warning to the Christmas shoppers who will throng the streets of all the country's main centres, is: Be alert.

"The Security Police, the Minister of Police, even the army, have repeatedly warned that the public and business sectors must do their bit to assist national security," he said.

"It is up to each and every one of us to take the matter to

● This child was obviously captivated by the gay Christmas tree — but if our "bomb" package had been real, both she and her mother may not have lived to take the presents from their tree on Christmas morning.

noticed.

10.09am: Guard with dog walks by. Stops to talk to another guard. Ignores parcel.

10.12am: Guard with walkie-talkie fails to notice parcel.

10.16am: Another guard walks straight by.

10.17am: Parcel ignored by a fifth guard.

10.20am: Sixth guard walks by. He was very alert to people, but again ignored our parcel.

The polythene bag contained nothing more explosive than a few men's toiletries, but in full view of thousands of shoppers, security guards and patrol dogs, it lay for a full hour apparently without being noticed.

Elsewhere in the heart of Johannesburg there was no sign of the spot checks on parcels and briefcases which were so frequent two years ago.

It was evident in some stores, such as the OK Bazaars, that walkways between counters had been widened, and our conclusion was that it would have been difficult not to spot even an innocuous looking parcel like ours had it been left lying there.

In two other spot checks, Sunday Express reporter Jeremy Thomas left a brown briefcase standing in the main foyer of the Jeppe Street post office, and again outside a bookshop on Johannesburg station.

At the post office the briefcase stood for 15 minutes while late afternoon crowds milled about. It was eventually picked up by a post office worker who thought it was lost property.

On the station, reporter Thomas was quickly stopped by a vigilant traveller who returned the briefcase to him.

Yesterday Mr Bob Power, national chairman of the Security Association of South Africa, slammed public apathy.

"The Minister of Police has already warned that the security situation inside the country is not as good as it could be, so shortly after the Soweto police station blast one would have thought security would be on everyone's mind," he said.

heart. A parcel left standing in a crowded shopping complex or an hotel, a suitcase which looks abandoned or out of place, a ladder leading against a wall for no obvious reason, milk bottles or newspapers piled up outside a front door — all could be signs that all is not well.

"The security conscious citizen will spot them and notify the authorities. But it seems that too many people have become apathetic, that the man-in-the-street and even members of commerce and industry have become complacent. But there is a real threat.

"How can you get across to them the severity of the situation. They must see that the situation warrants them to fork out money to safeguard their own interests."

Major-General D J Earp, chairman of the National Key Points Committee, has also repeatedly stressed the role members of the private sector must play in the interests of national security.

"The private sector must maintain and even increase security vigilance," he said.

"If everyone started reviewing the situation regarding the protection of their own homes we would be on a far more satisfactory footing. It is ordinary commonsense — each family man owes it to his family to see they are properly protected in their domestic environment."

But, private homes apart, it would appear that South Africa's businessmen need to make more of an effort to safeguard their premises.

And the country's frenzied Christmas shoppers need to tread more warily if the urban terror threat is to be defused.

● Attending to an victim of a terror-bomb at the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, in November 1977. Few people seem to have remembered the lesson of that blast.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughout the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Pri...

EXPRESSCOPE

● An Expresscope investigator prepares to place the "terror bomb" at the top of escalators at the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, leading to the shopping complex.

When threat

AN INNOCUOUS parcel lying in a corner. Shock waves. Noise. Glass shattering into thousands of pieces. Blood, screams, sirens. And the dreaded words: Terrorist bomb.

The date was November 24, 1977. The place: the Carlton Centre, South Africa's busiest, most luxurious shopping complex. Damage was estimated at R250 000. 17 people were injured. And a previous blast took place at the centre in December, 1976.

Could it happen again? Today? Tomorrow, next week? Expresscope this week tried to find out. The innocent-looking parcel that exploded with killer force in November, 1977 shook the entire country. Security measures were reviewed and tightened. Spot checks on parcels became routine in many stores.

Everybody suddenly realised: Next time, it could be ME.

South Africans, the experts said, would have to learn to live with the constant threat of urban terrorism. They would have to learn to be alert for 24 hours of every day, on guard and wary of anything or anybody that seemed even slightly suspicious.

But that was two years ago.

This week Expresscope came up with some shock findings when it investigated how well those security lessons were really learned.

For our main test we returned to the scene of the 1977 blast.

In two seperate instances Expresscope investigators placed paper "bombs" in the busy Carlton Centre and settled down to watch the reactions of shoppers and security guards.

Uniformed and plain-clothed security guards patrolled regular beats, but not one investigated our "bomb".

We first placed it at the top

By MARSHALL WILSON
Pictures by DOUG LEE

almost stepped over it each time they made their way up or down the escalators.

Yet only one man — Mr Winard Sekhabi of Orlando — stooped to examine the packet in the 30 minutes it lay there. "I just wondered what it was," said a startled Mr Sekhabi when confronted by the Expresscope team.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine
budgetary provision for it. Savage
on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribut
Kirsch describes this in geographica
institutions. He notes the concent
in urban areas. Savage describes t
on the needs of the white and urban
recognises an international dimension

hours of every day, on guard and wary of anything or anybody that seemed even slightly suspicious.

But that was two years ago.

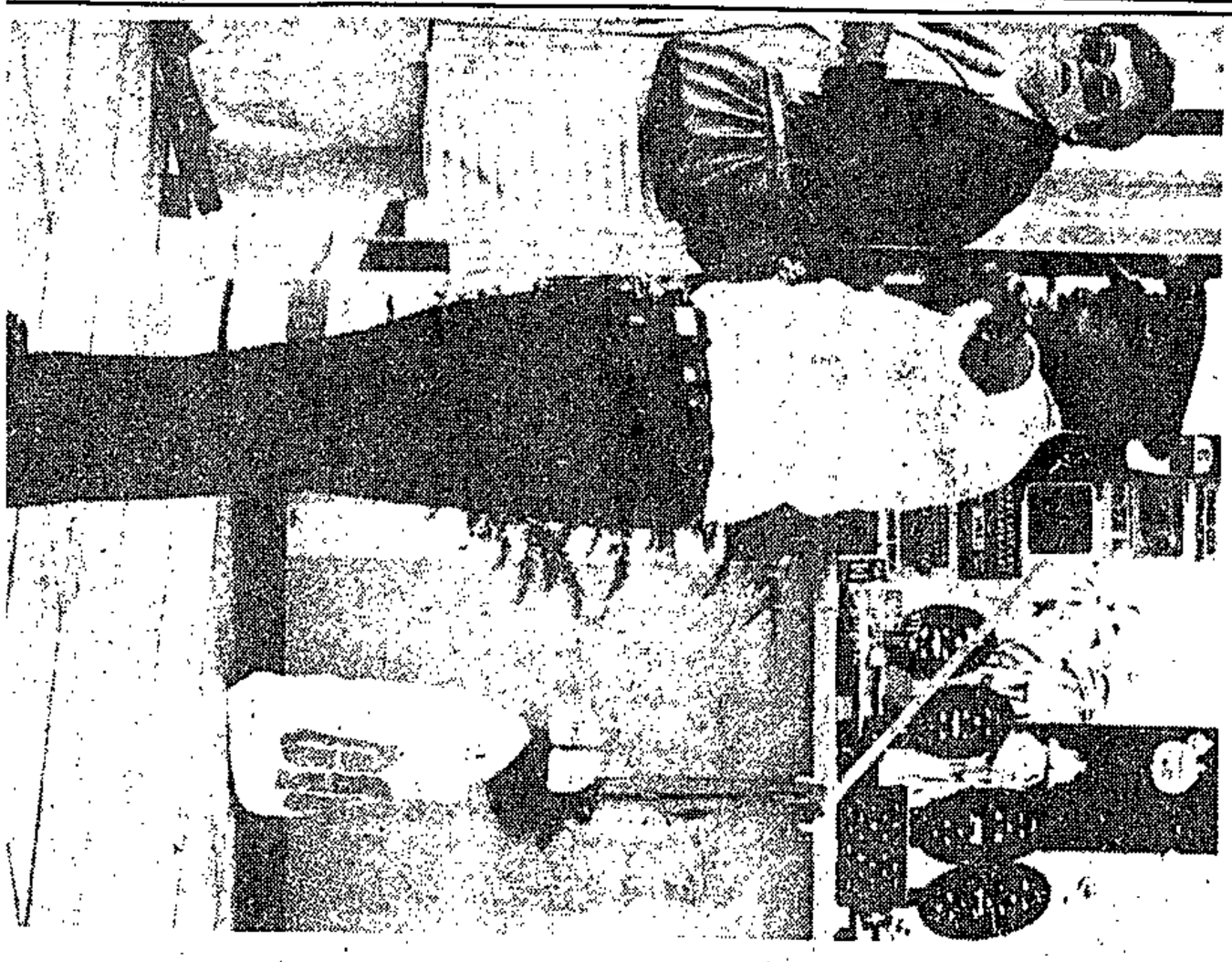
This week Expresscope came up with some shock findings when it investigated how well those security lessons were really learned.

For our main test we returned to the scene of the 1977 blast.

In two seperate instances Expresscope investigators placed paper "bombs" in the busy Carlton Centre and settled down to watch the reactions of shoppers and security guards.

Uniformed and plain-clothed security guards patrolled regular beats, but not one investigated our "bomb".

We first placed it at the top of the escalators on the street level leading into the shopping complex. Hundreds of shoppers



By
MARSHALL
WILSON
Pictures by
DOUG LEE

almost stepped over it each time they made their way up or down the escalators.

Yet only one man — Mr Winard Sekhabi of Orlando — stooped to examine the packet in the 30 minutes it lay there. "I just wondered what it was," said a startled Mr Sekhabi when confronted by the Expresscope team.

Later, we placed our "bomb" in the downstairs mall

society as a whole a
He criticises those who, like Illich, b
behaviour of individuals without alteri
and shows that the maldistribution of d
tribution of resources in society. He
involved in 'combating the health-denyir
promote effective medicine'.

Priest flies out

3/12/79

PORT ELIZABETH — Father Kuno Pauly, the Catholic priest who was served with a deportation order in King William's Town last week, left South Africa for Germany on Saturday night.

The Catholic Bishop of Port Elizabeth, Bishop John Murphy, fellow priests and sisters were among a large crowd which saw him off at the aiport here, before his departure with a plain clothes police escort at 4.15 pm on Saturday.

He left Johannesburg at 8.20 pm for his native Frankfurt.

A spokesman for the Eastern Cape Council of Churches' Ecumenical Justice and Peace Commission in Port Elizabeth yesterday paid tribute to Father Pauly as a man of outstanding integrity.

"In his priestly ministry he spent himself in helping to bring about the Kingdom of God in South Africa," he said. — DDC.

Jan

butt
butter
minutes a

Melt honey and
over hot cake bef
cream.

NUT CAKE

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazel nuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until cr my, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°. for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

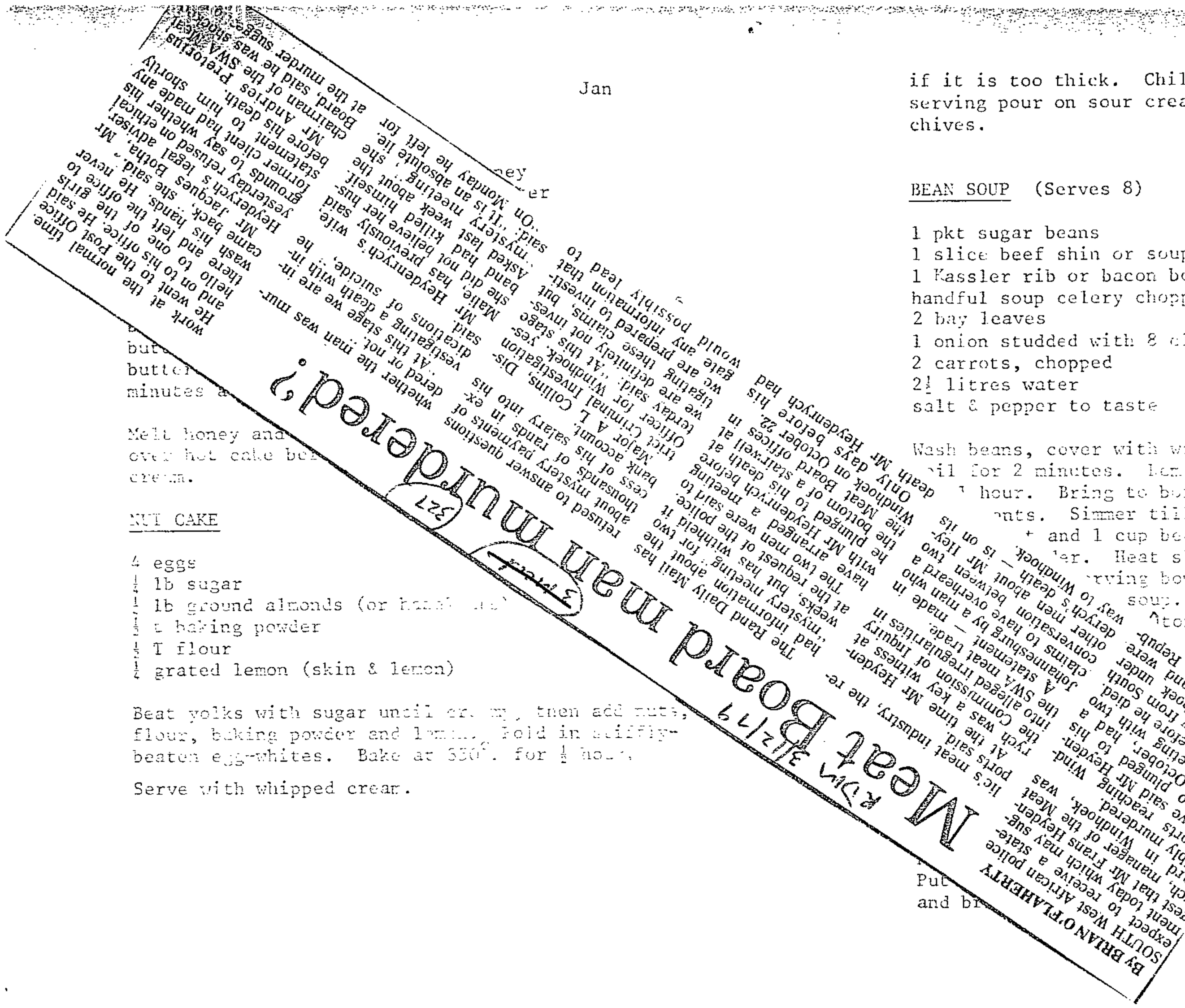
BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 onion studded with 8 cloves
2 carrots, chopped
2½ litres water
salt & pepper to taste

Wash beans, cover with water, bring to boil. il for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak hour. Bring to boil again, add rest of nts. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool. + and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining er. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved rving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester soup. Garnish with cream and tons.

Sue J

ilienne strips.
Put cover with white vinegar
and bl ok for as short a time as



Meat Board mandered?

Sunday Times 3/12/79

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY

SOUTH West African police expect to receive a statement today which may suggest that Mr Frans Heydenrych, Board manager of the Meat Board in Windhoek, was possibly murdered.

Reports reaching Mr Heydenrych have said Mr Heydenrych plunged to his death in October, had a mysterious meeting with two men shortly before he died.

The men flew from South Africa to Windhoek under assumed names and were connected with the Republican Bureau of Intelligence and Security (Bibas) in Windhoek.

Only days before his death Mr Heydenrych had told the bottom of a stairwell at the Meat Board offices in Windhoek on October 22.

Officer for Windhoek, Yesterday said: "At this stage we are definitely not investigating a murder."

Major A L Collins, District Criminal Investigation Officer said: "Mr Heydenrych's death has previously been described as a suicide."

Vestigating a death with in-
"At this stage we are in-
dered or not whether the man was mur-
refused to answer questions about his salary into his bank account. Disclosure of his salary in ex-
thousands of rands in his wallet. Mr Heydenrych's death was arranged a meeting with Mr Heydenrych, the police. The two men were seen by the plumbed 'Windhoek — is on its way to Windhoek.

Mr Heydenrych's wife, Maie, has been killed herself. She did not believe her hus-
band had died. "Mr Heydenrych was a man who
weeks, but has withheld it
at the request of the police.
"The two men were overheard a
had information about the
"Mystery meeting for two
weeks." Mr Heydenrych — made in
at the time Mr Heydenrych
At the time said: "Mr Heydenrych was a key witness at
the Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in
the SWA meat trade.
A statement by a man who
claims to have overheard a
conversation between Mr Hey-
other Johannesburg — is on its
way to Windhoek.
Mr Heydenrych's death
Board, said he was shocked
at the murder suggestion that
"It is an absolute lie.
"On Monday he left for
Gate are prepared to inverstigate
would possibly lead to
work at the normal time
He went to the Post Office. He said
and on to his office
there and left the office
wash his hands. He never
came back, she said.
Mr Jacques Botha, Mr
Heydenrych's legal adviser,
yesterday refused on ethical
grounds to say whether his
former client had made any
statement to him shortly
before his death.
Mr Andries Pretorius
chairman of the SWA Meat
Board, said he was shocked
at the murder suggestion.

De Wet admits making complaint

RDM 3/12/79

(1) ~~327~~

(2) 327

'Mail' Africa Bureau

INDHOEK. — A former na-re conservation official in orthern SWA, who first quer-d Mr Jannie De Wet's air-rne elephant hunt, was trans-rred after being reported to e then Minister of Bantu Ad-inistration and Development, r M C Botha.

But he denied he had had ything to do with Mr Mark-m's transfer from Northern WA to the Ciskei.

Mr De Wet, influential for-er Commissioner-General of e Indigenous Peoples of uth West Africa, yesterday dmitted that he had com-lained to Mr Botha about the fficial, Mr Henry Markram.

"Naturally I objected to the act that Mr Markram, as a unior official, had queried my ona fides as Commissioner-General with regard to those wo specific elephants," Mr De Vet said.

"After all, it is only obvious hat a person would do this, articularly if the shooting was egal," he added.

Though Mr De Wet said yes-erday he had reported Mr Markram to Mr Botha, the for-mer Cabinet Minister was quoted in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper as saying that he knew nothing of the former conservation official.

Mr Markram, 39, now a con-servation official for the Cape Provincial Administration, also told Rapport that

- He was transferred to the Ciskei because he repeatedly stood up to Mr De Wet;
- Mr De Wet told a friend of Mr Markram's there was no place in SWA for both Mr Markram and himself;
- When he complained to a senior official in Pretoria about his transfer, he was told that the order came from the then Minister, Mr Botha.

Mr Markram alleges that shortly after asking for infor-mation on Mr De Wet's permits to shoot the two elephants, the police began investigating whether he (Mr Markram) had a valid permit for the northern tribal areas.

He claimed a policeman told him the instruction to investi-gate the matter had originally come from Mr De Wet.

Denying the allegations yes-terday, Mr De Wet said: "As far as I know, certain allega-tions were made against Mr Markram that he himself had hunted illegally.

"If I remember correctly, a police report was sent to the Attorney-General and the then secretary of the department, Mr (I P) van Ongelen.

"It could be that Mr Mark-ram was transferred as a re-sult of that charge sheet. I had no jurisdiction over the trans-fer of officials."

Mr Markram was trans-ferred at the same time as Mr Gene Travers, a Windhoek re-porter, revealed that a military helicopter had been used to hunt elephant.

In mid-1977, Mr Travers was sentenced to six months im-prisonment — which was later set aside on appeal — for refus-ing to disclose his sources for that story.

Mr De Wet has often pointed out he had permits — issued by Mr Van Ongelen — to shoot the two elephants, which had caused damage to a water mill in the vicinity.

He rejected Mr Markram's claim that there were no wind-mills in the area where the elephants were shot — in the south-eastern part of Kaoko-land, near the Etosha game reserve.

Asked whether a special per-mit was not needed to hunt from a helicopter, Mr De Wet said: "[illegible] hunting trip. [illegible] to shoot [illegible] which had become a [illegible]

On another occasion that year Major Jacobus [illegible] commanding [illegible] used a military helicopter to hunt [illegible] Mr De Wet said: "I have never [illegible] from a helicopter."

Mr De Wet refused to com-ment further because he [illegible] contacted [illegible] getting the [illegible]

Mr De Wet, whose hunting activities will not [illegible] the military investigation, said he would pass the [illegible] all his information [illegible] panel.

Top award for young [illegible]

Staff Reporter

MR JOHAN Koornhof, son of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, is among four students award-[illegible]

he also holds a fellowship [illegible] Development when he goes to Oxford in October next year.

Experts accuse censors of bias, prejudice, literary incompetence

CT 4/12/79 (327)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE DIRECTORATE of Publications has been accused of "bias, prejudice and literary incompetence".

This emerged from a report by a committee of literary experts appointed to advise the Publications Appeal Board (PAB) on the "desirability" of Nadine Gordimer's book, "Burger's Daughter".

The report was handed to the PAB on October 3.

The committee consisted of Professor P J H Titlestad, Professor N J G Sabbagha, Dr Rialette Wiehahn, as well as Mr C van der Merwe, an expert on security matters, and a senior lecturer in political science at the Rand Afrikaans University.

They described this work, which was banned in July this year but recently removed from the banned list by the PAB, as a "responsible novel of superior literary quality".

The Directorate of Publications had erred very gravely in the way it had approached the book, the committee claimed.

"It had not read accurately and it had severely distorted by quoting extensively out of context. It had not considered the work as a literary work deserves to be considered and it has, directly and by implication, smeared the authoress."

The report continued: "The Committee of Experts wonders whether the assertions about Nadine Gordimer's communistic beliefs and psychological state could be made in public, even if true. In any case, on the basis of the text they are unfounded, while the committee stands convicted of bias, prejudice and literary incompetence."

Further accusations directed against the committee of readers were that:

- it had not even begun to read the novel;
- its report was an example of the kind of reading that the very existence of a censorship system inevitably created the tendency towards, and which had to be guarded against with vigour;
- it had a poor understanding of legal matters;
- it oversimplified matters and produced a very crude report; and that
- it was not able to see the complexity of vision of the novel.

The committee of readers' reasons for declaring "Burger's Daughter" undesirable within the meaning of the Publications Act, 1974 were as follows:

- The treatment of the theme was undesirable.

The theme was black consciousness which organized for the coming black revolution. Known facts were used in a one-sided manner to propagate communist opinions. The white/black dichotomy was exploited for political ends.

- Parts of the book were indecent, as well as offensive and harmful to public morals.
- Certain passages were offensive to the religious feelings or convictions of a section of the population.
- The work ridiculed whites and showed contempt for them.
- The book, seen as a whole, was detrimental to race relations.
- "Burger's Daughter" was prejudicial to the safety of the state, as well as to the general welfare, peace and order in the country.

Communism and the standpoint of an unlawful organization, the "Soweto Students' Representative Council" were propagated and a psychosis of revolution and rebellion created. The South African Police were portrayed in an extremely unfavourable light and unbridled attacks were levelled at authorities entrusted with the maintenance of law and order.

The PAB, advised by the committee of experts, upheld an appeal by the Director of Publications, against the findings by the committee of readers.

Mr "Lammie" Snyman, who was chairman of the Publications Appeal Board at the time of the banning of Nadine Gordimer's book, was reported to have strongly criticised the committee of experts for being "virtually of no significance".

Mr Snyman, who is on long leave pending his retirement, claimed the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, had appointed this committee as a "sop to South African writers".

"The committee was set up to test and advise on the literary quality of books. But we are seldom in any doubt about the literary quality of such books and the committee is virtually of no significance," he said.

Nadine Gordimer described the unbanning of a single book by a white author as a clear attempt to divide the unity of black and white authors.

In an interview she said the practice of banning and then unbanning books "with a wide-eyed demonstration of 'fair-mindedness' and 'openness' had sinister implications. There was undoubtedly the suggestion that white writers could be "bought off" by the release of their own works.

"There is a transparent attempt to divide the unity of black and white writers in their struggle against all forms of oppression practiced against writers in this country, by favouring the whites with special treatment," she added.

No ban on any black writer's work was likely to be challenged by the Director of Publication's own application to the Appeal Board.

Referring to the committee of readers — "who neither read nor understood the book properly" — and the committee of experts — who subsequently discovered this" — Nadine Gordimer said she was not much interested in the opinions of either. It was more important to know how much public money had been wasted on such committees.

Stressing her uncompromising opposition to censorship, she said as long as the Publications Act was in force the release of a single book was no victory for the freedom to write. "It's no more than a crack in a wall that the censors can shore up again tomorrow."

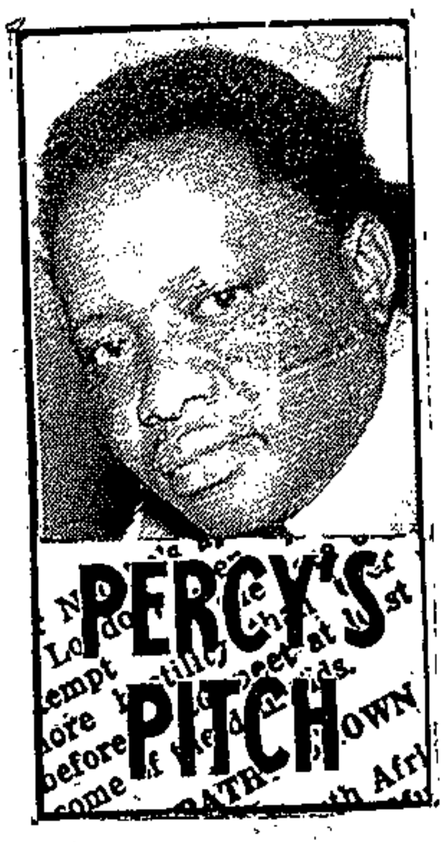
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78

To my good friends David Russel and Beyers Naude

Post 5/12/79

327



MANY OF US are making furtive and strenuous preparations to celebrate Christmas Day. As I see the decorations in the shops going up and as I see newspaper advertisements drawing the attention of this nation to the event, my thoughts are with you.

Both of you suffer the same fate and both have brought into focus the sickening injustices contained in the monstrous laws pertaining to banning of individuals.

Your courage

David, you first as the younger.

Your courage and the demonstration of your convictions by defying your banning orders to carry out your mission in life, is something that future generations will respect you for.

You are probably going to be punished for showing what Christian dedication and commitment is all about. But David, please do take courage and know that the punishment that can be meted out to you leaves a scar of shame on the soul of this nation.

You are presently being punished. Your freedom to live a normal life has been senselessly shattered.

Your right to perform your pastoral duties has been curbed. No thought given to the hundreds of God's children who depend on your guidance.

All these have been done to you arbitrarily. You were given no chance to defend yourself in a court of law. You have not been charged with any specific crime. Until now no reasons have been advanced publicly to say why this draconian piece of evil legislation was used against you.

It leaves me in no doubt at all that your one sin and your one crime was to be honest in your mission and interpret the scriptures in a manner they should have been.

Your concern for the millions of your countrymen laughing in the throes of death through hunger, ignorance, and disease, in a country endowed with so much wealth by our Creator, has had little men committed to injustice scurrying for shelter.

They could not bear the truth as you told it to them. They wanted to silence you so that they can continue to indulge in Alice in Wonderland fantasies.

Your love

They did not have the good sense to appreciate that what you said and what you did, you did for the love of this country and all of her peoples. They were so blinded by their own prejudices they could not see you wanted to save South Africa.

I admire you David with the intensity that I admire Beyers.

The refusal by Beyers to even entertain the thought of having to be singled out and have his banning order lifted while hundreds of his fellowmen continue to suffer the same fate, had an enormous impact on me.

But then, Beyers, you were always a man who has always been motivated by the plight of your fellowmen. You put the people before yourself.

Your cross

Like David, your perpetrators have not the courage — nor the evidence to bring you before the courts. Otherwise how does one explain the dastardly deed of destroying your normal life without giving you a chance to defend yourself?

The two of you have my strongest admiration for the courage you have displayed. The dignity with which you have carried your cross is a shining example of the true Christian.

Please know that you may endure the discomforts of life, but the men who have condemned your lives, do not sleep at night. I shudder to think how they can face God on a Sunday in church and look Him in the face.

But then you are not alone in the predicament. There are hundreds of others around this nation. Men and women of goodwill who have also been silenced for believing in the brotherhood of man.

Take solace from these powerful words of the Late Dr Martin Luther King Jr.

"We will match your capacity to inflict suffering by our capacity to endure suffering. We will meet your physical force with soul force. We will not hate you, but we cannot in all good conscience obey your unjust laws. We will soon wear you down by our capacity to suffer.

"One day we will win our freedom. We will not only win freedom for ourselves, but we will so appeal to your hearts and consciences that we will win you in the process. Our victory will be a double victory."

WORD of GOD

Have you accepted Jesus as your personal Saviour? Well, there is more, much more! - you can be filled with His Holy Spirit.

But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath

Teacher had banned magazines

A SOWETO school teacher was yesterday fined R120 (or 50 days) after he was convicted on a charge under the Publications Act.

Jaconia Matabane (32) of Meadowlands was also given a further two months suspended for five years.

The court found that Matabane unlawfully had in his possession two magazines entitled Sechaba — official journal of the banned African National Congress — eight pamphlets entitled Worker's Unity and one magazine called Mayibuye.

The court also found that the State did not prove that the possession of 48 ANC stickers found in Matabane's home was prohibited by law.

Matabane pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Akerlof, G. A., "The I ... ntive Uncertainty and the Market Mecha ... 1970, 84, pp. 488-500.

Alchian, A. A., "The M ... it," Amer. Econ. Rev. March 1953, 42, p ...

_____ and H. Demset ... Costs, and Economic Organization," Am ..., pp. 777-795.

Arrow, K. J., "Alterna ... y of Choice in Risk Taking Situations ... 9, pp. 404-437.

_____, "Le Rôle des ... Répartition la Meilleure des Risques," In ... onometrics, 1952, Centre National de la Re ... 1953.

_____, "Uncertainty ... f Medical Care," Amer. Econ. Rev. Dec. 19 ...

_____, "The Role of ... llocation of Risk-Bearing," Rev. Econ. Stud. A ...

_____, "The Value of and Demand for Information," Ch. 12 in Essays in the Theory of Risk Bearing, Markham, Chicago, 1971.

_____, "Economic Welfare and the Allocation of Resources to Invention," in The Rate and Direction of Inventive Activity: Economic and Social Factors, Universities - N.B.E.R. Conference Series, Princeton, 1972.

_____ and A. C. Fisher, "Environmental Preservation, Uncertainty and Irreversibility," Quart. J. Econ. May 1974, 88, pp. 312-319.

_____ and R. C. Lind, "Uncertainty and the Evaluation of Public Investments," Amer. Econ. Rev. June 1970, 60, pp. 364-378.

Bailey, M. J. and M. C. Jensen, "Risk and the Discount Rate for Public Investment," in Michael C. Jensen, ed., Studies in the Theory of Capital Markets, New York, 1972.

Barzel, Y., "Optimal Timing of Innovations," Rev. Econ. Stat. Aug. 1968, 50, pp. 348-55.

W. J. Baumol, "The Neumann-Morgenstern Utility Index - An Ordinalist View," J. Polit. Econ. Feb. 1951, 59, pp. 61-66.

_____, "On Taxation and the Control of Externalities," Amer. Econ. Rev. June 1972, 62, pp. 307-322.

Palmer

THE FUNERAL of Ms Josie Palmer, former ANC member who died at Bara on Monday, will be on Saturday.

Ms Palmer (76), died four weeks after being knocked down by a car while waiting for her pension at Uncle Tom's Hall, in Soweto.

The service will be at St Augustine's Anglican Church, Mzimhlophe, at 10 a m and the cortege leaves for the Avalon Cemetery at 12 noon.

● In yesterday's POST we incorrectly said Ms Palmer was once banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. This is not correct, although she was detained during the 1960 state of emergency when the ANC and PAC were banned.

Her husband died in exile in Russia.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	566	[illegible]	66 .4%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

Scrap Oct 19 bans – SACC

THE SA Council of Churches has appealed to the Government to lift the bans on people and organisations imposed on October 19, 1977.

The council cites in particular Dr Beyers Naude, his organisation the Christian Institute, and the Black People's Convention.

In an editorial in the latest issue of Kairos, its official publication, the SACC also appeals to the authorities to allow the formation or organisations to do the work of the banned oragnisations.

The editorial adds: "Such an action would be the beginning of a process of healing that our land so desperately needs, and would release the talents of people like David Russell (also of the Christian Institute) for the urgent task of reconciliation among our people."

"To be generous and allow people who are passionately concerned for the welfare of South Africa, patriotic in the finest sense of that word, to live and work in freedom again would be a gesture of outstanding statesmanship.

"And it would be a very tangible and human sign that the Government is serious about a new dispensation in South Africa," the editorial says.

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are re-

Inquiry on defence reporting

CT 6/12/79

243 284 327

PRETORIA. — The government has appointed a commission of inquiry into all aspects of news reporting on defence matters and the desirability or otherwise of possible amendments to the relevant provisions of the Defence Act, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced here yesterday in his capacity as Minister of Defence.

The commission consists of Mr Justice M T Steyn of Bloemfontein (chairman); Major-General N N Webster, Director-General Resources of the SADF; Dr D A S Herbst, a communications expert of Johannesburg; Advocate K C P O von Lieres und Wilkau; Commandant L C Masterson, an attorney of Cape Town, and Colonel K H Fisher (secretary) of the SA Defence Force in Pretoria.

The president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr R W J Opperman, was invited to be a member of the commission but unfortunately had to decline due to pressure of work, the statement by the Prime Minister said.

"South Africa is entering a new phase of the total onslaught on its survival, which is being waged on the military, economic, political and psychological fronts.

"In this regard, the government takes cognizance of the extremely important role played by the communications media both in the past and at present in building up or breaking down the nation's morale in Southern Africa and elsewhere.

"The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organizations in South Africa is noted with appreciation, and their integrity and freedom must be protected.

"On the other hand, the government is also aware of indications that the gradual and systematic denigration of the SA Defence Force has become a priority objective of our enemies and their agents.

"This is manifested by malevolent efforts to question the very essence of military service, the right of self-defence, the procurement of armaments and the development of an own armaments industry and capability.

"In the light of these developments, and cognizant of the parallel requirements of national security and the freedom of the media, it has been decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the protection of both these interests," the statement said.

The terms of reference of the commission were to investigate and make recommendations on:

- The delimitation of, on the one hand, the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to be informed on affairs of state, and on the other the interests of the state and of its citizens as entrenched by Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957) and the general security interests of the SA Defence Force and the armaments supply industry which require that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known. In the delimitation the former set of interests are to be weighed up against the latter set of interests.
- The ways in which these various interests may be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the State.
- The effectiveness of Section 118 and any other provision of the Defence Act to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence or secrets that conflict with the security interests of the state which also include the security interests of the SA Defence Force and the South African armaments-manufacturing industry and the armaments trade.
- The necessity and equitability, should existing legislation be found to be ineffective, or amending or substituting such legislation to effectively protect the security interests of the state. And
- The formulation of proposed amendments, if any, to the Defence Act 1957.

The commission is to submit its report before March 15, 1980. — Sapa

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.
3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.
4. Department of Statistics (1976). South African Statistics 1976.
10. Department of Statistics (1977). Marital Status and Report 02-05-08.
11. Martins, J.H. (1975). University of South Report No. 46, Pret
12. Knutzen, V.K., Bour the Xhosa. S.A. Me
13. Department of Stati Diseases, Injuries Government Printer,
14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.
15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * * *

Authors wade into censors

7/12/79

Staff Reporter

THE appointment of committees of literary experts to advise the Publications Appeal Board only served to camouflage the unabated pressure on writers by the state's censors.

This is the view of two prominent authors who have had their books banned and then unbanned by the Appeal Board on the advice of such committees.

The Directorate of Publications, which is responsible for the banning of books, has recently been accused of bias, prejudice and literary incompetence by a committee of experts in a report on Nadine Gordimer's novel, "Burger's Daughter".

Miss Gordimer, whose novel was banned in July, but recently removed from the banned list, yesterday said she rejected both the Directorate of Publications and the committees of experts.

"I am not much interested in the opinions of either the committee of readers — who have neither read nor understood the book properly in the first place — nor the committee of experts which has made this discovery."

She said the only important evaluation of a novel was that of literary critics and the people who read it freely.

She slammed the new principle of banning and then unbanning a book, saying it was a transparent attempt to divide black and white writers in their struggle by favouring whites with special treatment.

Emphasising her uncompromising opposition to censorship, she said that as long as the Publications Act remained in force, the release of a single book was no victory for the freedom to write at all.

Professor Andre Brink,

5–24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,10	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00	0,00
25–44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,00	0,41	0,19	0,00	0,10	0,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,22	0,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,22	0,23	0,00	0,00
45–64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,00	1,31	0,67	0,72	2,44	1,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,80	0,68	0,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,80	0,68	0,80	0,00	0,00
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	0,00	1,91	0,75	2,44	1,91	1,61	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,44	0,91	1,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,44	0,91	1,44	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,04	0,33	0,17	0,16	0,16	0,33	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,25	0,20	0,25	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,25	0,20	0,25	0,03	0,03
NO.	653	430	116	50	370	201	56	9	116	54	33	47	533	329	533	54	33	47	533	329	533	54	33

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5–24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25–44	0,02	0,05	0,05	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45–64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

5–24	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
25–44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
45–64	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
65+	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
NO.	87	43	9	14	50	33	54	47	54	47	54	47	54	47	54	47	54	47	54	47	54	47	54

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1–4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5–24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25–44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45–65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer.*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 174] PRETORIA, 7 DECEMBER DESEMBER 1979 [No. 6774

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2803 7 December 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.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2803 7 Desember 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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/9.....	*Page proofs numbered* 13–17 *intended for publication in the Windhoek Observer*, 29 *September* 1979, *or reproduction thereof*/*Bladsyproewe genommer* 13–17 *bedoel vir publikasie in die Windhoek Observer*, 29 *September* 1979, *of reproduksie daarvan*	Windhoek Observer, Windhoek.....	(e)
P79/10/40.....	*Year of Fire, Year of Ash—The Soweto Revolt: Roots of a Revolution?*	Baruch Hirson.....	(e)
P79/10/51.....	*Unite?*—Vol 5, No 16, September 15, 1979....	Communist Party USA/ML, Chicago.....	(e)
P79/10/56.....	*Zimbabwe Must be Free? A Concise Socialist Analysis of Capitalism*	Nelson Khezwana.....	(e)
P79/10/73.....	*Pietermaritzburg Treason Trial*—3/10/79 (News letter/Nuusbrief)	African National Congress (South Africa) Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/10/85.....	*Anti-apartheid News*—September 1979.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P79/10/114.....	*Soweto Roots of Revolt*.....	SAIP, Geneva, Switzerland.....	(e)
P79/10/116.....	*Anti-Apartheid News*—October 1979.....	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London.....	(e)
P79/10/123.....	*SANA Bulletin*—No 11, August 1979.....	Southern African News Agency, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P79/10/130.....	*SANA Bulletin*—No 12, September 1979.....	Southern African News Agency, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P79/9/151.....	*Militärische und Nukleare Zusammenarbeid Bundesrepublik-Sudafrika Wird Fortgesetzt*	African National Congress (ANC), Lusaka....	(e)
P79/9/177.....	*Resister*—No 4, September 1979.....	Bulletin of the Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)

No. 2802 7 December 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. 2802 7 Desember 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 P79/77

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/10/25	*Jessica's Wife*	Hester Mundis	(a)
P79/10/70	*Master Mechanic, The*	I. G. Broat	(a) + (b)
P79/10/92	*Foreign Body, A*	Desmond Meiring	(a)
P79/10/101	*Deathbell* (Galley proof/Galeiproef)	Guy N. Smith	(a) + (b)
P79/10/150	*Gossip*	Marc Olden	(a)
P79/11/26	*Bisexuality:* A study	Charlotte Wolff	(a)
P79/11/39	*Living Gay*	Don Clark	(a)
P79/11/137	*Color Foto*—September 1979	Verlag Laterna magica GmbH & Co Kg, München	(a)
P79/11/154	*Duco Dulux*—1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Interprint (Pty) Ltd, Durban	(a)
P79/11/153	*Mintex*— 1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Onbekend	(a)
P79/12/19	*Uncle Sam's Garage*—1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Kingsway	(a)

No. 2804 7 December 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 30 November 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 November 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. 2804 7 Desember 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 30 November 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 November 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/11/119	*Vencer*—No 1, 1979	Montenero Peronist Movement.

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2802	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/77	2	6774
2803	do.: do.: Prohibition	1	6774
2804	do.: do.: Representations in respect of appeal	2	6774

INHOUD

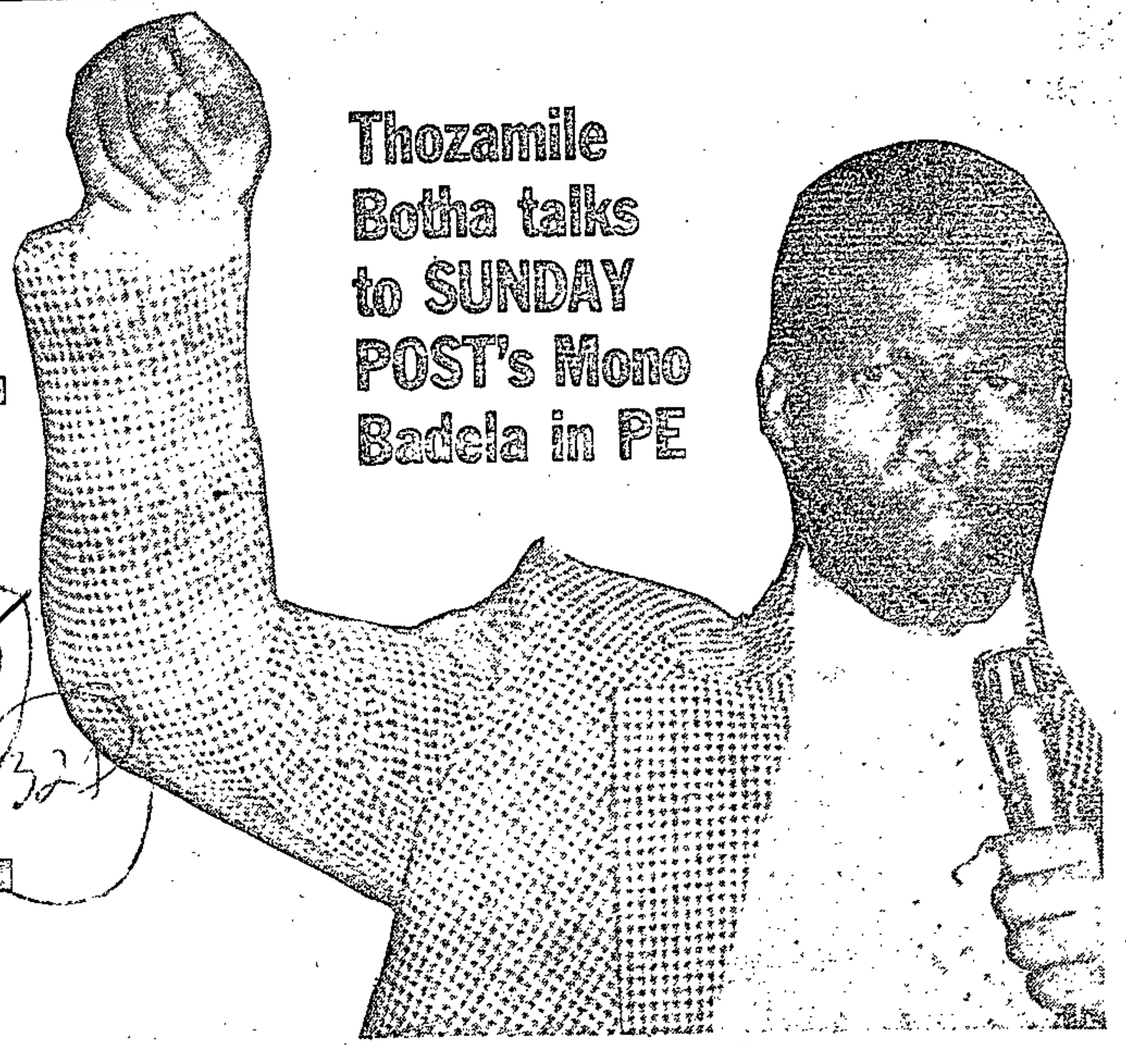
No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2802	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/77	2	6774
2803	do.: do.: Verbod	1	6774
2804	do.: do.: Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl	2	6774

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

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

6774—1

I am not the leader of the people . . .



Thozamile Botha talks to SUNDAY POST's Mono Badela in PE

Only Mandela and his colleagues can negotiate for our freedom

THOZAMILE Botha, the former detainee who has grown to dominate the political scene in the Eastern Cape, says he is only "a participant in the struggle for liberation".

The leaders, he says, are Nelson Mandela and his colleagues now serving life sentences on Robben Island.

Despite these words, Botha, as leader of the newly formed Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) has become a national figure, and is fast assuming international status.

But the phenomenal rise to prominence of Thozi, as many call him, has left little apparent imprint on the personality of a man being touted as the most powerful figure in Eastern Cape black urban politics.

The mantle of authority rests easily on his shoulders.

And authority it is — the type that can inspire a three day sympathy strike by 700 workers at a major motor manufacturing plant or instantly call to order a crowd of 9 000 township residents during a heated meeting.

Botha's entry into active politics follows a diverse course: student, teacher, community worker, detainee and finally industrial worker.

Born in Korsten, Botha was among the thousands of people moved in the 1950's to housing in the Kwazakhele township built in the Swartkops valley.

After matriculation from Newell High School he spent two years at Fort Hare before the unrest of 1977 brought an end to his studies.

He became a teacher in Kwazakhele High School in the same year, earning as little as R90 a month. In the midst of deep black frustration and bitterness of the period, he chose to associate himself with va-

not negotiate with the Government?

Who am I to negotiate with the Government? I am not the leader of the people.

Only Nelson Mandela and his colleagues now serving life imprisonment sentences in Robben Island will negotiate for the liberation of black people in South Africa.

I am just a participant in the struggle for the freedom of the black man, I am no leader as such.

Men like Govan Mbeki, Wilton Mkwayi and Raymond Mhlaba represent Port Elizabeth among those who have the right to negotiation.

How do you hope to achieve your goals if you are not going to negotiate?

History and experience have shown that negotiating with the government is a futile exercise. Pebco will demand and pressurise until it gets what it wants.

What do you think about those who operate within the system and yet say at the same time they are fighting for the liberation of the black man?

Those who operate in the system work with the oppressors.

To collaborate with dummy institutions gives credibility to the rulers.

In the process of bringing about social change what methods would you suggest? Do you think violence is the answer?

In my statements made in public I have always spoken very strongly against the use of violence.

This is evident by the fact that ever since Pebco was established there has been no stone throwing at buses is the township.

I feel the use of violence can be counter-productive

I am doubtful, however, as to how much longer young blacks will wait for a white change of heart before accepting violence as a means to bring about change.

What do you think about overseas investments in South Africa? Would you advocate a complete economic pullout from South Africa by overseas companies?

I firmly believe if disinvestment could start, it could bring a hastened end to apartheid. Perhaps an exodus of the American companies from South Africa could bring about change.

What are the aims and objects of Pebco?

To fight for equal civil rights for all people of Port Elizabeth, to fight all discriminatory legislation enacted by the Government and local authorities, to seek participation in decision-making on all matters affecting the people of South Africa, to fight for the granting of the right to blacks to buy land under freehold tenure at any place of their choice and to resist any attempt direct and indirect to deprive blacks of their South African citizenship.

Sunday Post
9/12/79

327

rious community self-help groups.

In October 1977 he was detained but was acquitted on a charge of incitement in December the same year. Five of the six witnesses who gave evidence against him were charged with perjury.

In September this year Botha emerged as head of the Zwide Residents' Association which quickly grew into Pebco, which now has six branches and rallies thousands of supporters to each meeting.

Badela: What motivated your involvement in black politics?

Botha: My involvement in politics outside the Government created institutions is simple.

The vast majority of South Africans are denied access to organisations that can articulate their true political aspirations. That simple fact pursuaded me to embark on the course I have chosen.

Why did you decide to form Pebco?

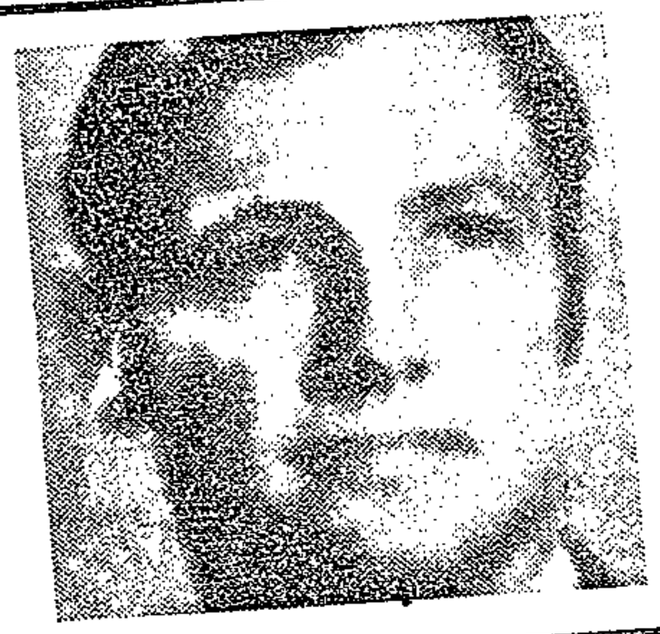
I realised that people in Port Elizabeth lacked a voice that would articulate their aspirations . . . When the first elections were held last year to choose members of the Community Council only four percent of so-called "registered voters" went to the polls — a clear indication that people had rejected the Community Council system.

People have criticised you for adopting a hard-line attitude of non-negotiation. Why would you

327

THE SPOOK RUSH

When DONS advertised for 'spycatchers' 1 000 people applied. Now 250 of them will go into training . . . along with the new head of the department ▶



By EUGENE HUGO

MORE than 1 000 aspirant spooks have responded to the Department of National Security's unusual "spy-catching" advertising campaign.

But only 250 of them will be selected as agents for South Africa's intelligence network.

A decision to expand Dons under its new chief, the 30-year-old Free State academic Professor Niel Barnard, led to the creation of a further 250 jobs.

Amateurs

And Professor Barnard became the newest of spy recruits this week when he started an intelligence "crash course" to prepare him for his appointment.

He will be among the 250 amateurs learning the intelligence business under the guiding hand of retiring Dons Chief Mr Alec van Wyk.

And like the others, Prof Barnard will be thrown into the "deep end" to either "sink or swim", the Sunday Times was told this week.

Prof Barnard's appointment was one of the most controversial made by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha recently, drawing strong criticism over his apparent lack of experience and hawkish attitude.

The young professor not only wants South Africa to become a nuclear power but also believes it is the Government's "God-given calling to use the sword to protect the Lord's Kingdom on earth".

The appointment of an academic to the job after two experienced policemen — General Hendrik van den Bergh and Mr Van Wyk — has led to speculation that Dons will play a different and more analytical role in future.

But so far Prof Barnard has refused to discuss his appointment or his attitude towards the job.

Government sources said this week that the Prime Minister had not liked the idea of Dons "going public" to get recruits, but that he had been persuaded that it was the only way to fill vacancies in the larger department.

It was also pointed out that both the CIA and the Australian intelligence network had previously advertised for spies.

And, after all, Dons had already advertised itself with its proud crest (motto: "scientia munit," which means "knowledge fortifies").

The advertisements in several South African newspapers offered "excellent opportunities" in "challenging and exceptional careers".

The job description: To inform the Government of any threat or potential threat to the security of the country. Excellent opportunities in collecting information, reporting, research, screening and interpretation of security intelligence, documentation and indexing, telecommunications, electronics and radio communication.

A spokesman for the department said that although Dons could not compete with private-sector salaries the response to the advertising campaign had been "fantastic".

Among the applicants were policemen, journalists, foreigners, young graduates and a few "lunatics".

Screening

Those selected after careful screening and aptitude tests will also be used to monitor embassy security abroad and security of ministerial offices and Parliament in South Africa.

The Dons spokesman said that the department was "very reluctant" to accept overseas recruits because there was a security risk involved, but Zimbabwe-Rhodesians were well suited to the task here.

S. Post 9/12/79.

ANC TURNS ITS BACK ON PEKING

327

86

CHINA now appears to be the enemy of South Africa's African National Congress.

Charges that China is both arming and advising the pro-Western Unita movement in Angola with South African connivance appear a major reason for the ANC's strongly - pronounced anti-Peking stance.

ANC has never had close links with Peking, despite China's verbal backing for the organisation.

Disclosure of the new "enemy" line was made by Francis Mali in Hanoi.

The Vietnam News Agency (VNA) identified Mr Mali as ANC's external publicity director and Chief of its Sechaba organ.

VNA referred to remarks made by Mr Mali to a recent congress in Hanoi of the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ), a Soviet- dominated body.

China was said to be linked, through Zaire (Peking's top black African ally) with all the reactionary forces on the African continent.

Apparently Chinese advisers have been found working with Unita.

The view tallies closely with unsupported charges of Sino-South African co-operation made by Hanoi and Moscow. Peking hotly denies them.

This week the Vietnamese daily Nhan Dan charged that China was a "major trading partner of South Africa" and was "backing" Pretoria against Southern African black nationalists.

The ANC stand is significant in that it underlines China's weak ideological grip on black nationalists in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

R50 000 CURRENCY CASE MAN BEATS JAIL AS HE TELLS SUPREME COURT:

S. EXPRESS 9/12/79

Secret projects fail if I'm jailed

(327)

A PROMINENT Johannesburg businessman, who faced a jail sentence in the Supreme Court this week for illegally sending R50 222 out of the country, told the judge that if he went to prison vital secret Defence projects in which he was involved could collapse.

Some of these projects included agreements with other countries — including the Ivory Coast — he said.

John Reggie Roseman, of Inanda Park, Johannesburg, escaped jail — although Mr Justice McEwan warned him there was a strong feeling among Transvaal judges that imprisonment without the option of a fine was the only effective sentence for contraventions of the Exchange Control regulations — as courts were often not able to determine if a substantial fine would be felt by the accused.

Roseman was fined R50 000 — almost as much money as he sent out of the country — with the alternative of 12 months in prison. He was also sentenced to 12 months in prison, conditionally suspended for five years.

In a moving plea in mitigation he told the court that he had committed the offence in a state of deep depression. His marriage was collapsing and his companies were in financial difficulties.

"I was at a very low ebb and in a very depressed state," he said.

"I believed I was going to lose everything.

"I apologise for my human error of attempting to take the line of least resistance. I succumbed to temptation."

By KITT KATZIN

Roseman is a director of several construction companies and companies manufacturing protective coatings. He gave the court details of "many secret Defence projects" in which his companies were involved in South Africa.

According to him the projects included an agreement with the Ivory Coast and France for the manufacture of a particular article which he said was "very necessary to South Africa".

If he was sent to jail, said Roseman, the companies — which also made products for South Africa's armed forces — would almost certainly collapse.

"And it is possible," he said, "that many of the contracts which my companies have undertaken for the Department of Defence would not be completed.

"This would adversely affect the country's defence. It would be impossible for another company to undertake the secret projects."

Roseman said his company was obtaining expert knowledge from an American company, which was his main supplier.

He had pleaded guilty to charges of illegally sending money out of the country and having an overseas bank account without Treasury permission.

The judge treated the two charges together for the purpose of sentence.

Roseman was involved in a deal with two businessmen who paid the sterling equivalent of R50 222 into a bank account for him in London.

Roseman paid R17 000 commission for the service and, with interest and revaluation of the rand against sterling, the amount had grown to R67 800.

The money, however, was repatriated after investigations by the police and the Exchange Control division of the Reserve Bank.

Roseman said in mitigation that at the time he committed the offences "the world seemed to be crashing around my ears".

At that time his wife, who subsequently died, was suing him for divorce, his companies were in financial difficulties and he had pledged his assets against a R400 000 loan from his shippers.

"I was being pushed from all sides. I sought just to escape," he said.

Things then declined even further, he claimed, owing to the increased costs of materials, labour and transportation.

"My companies were virtually on their last legs and the shippers were threatening to instituite legal proceedings against them." he said.

Roseman said he then sold his flat and when the transfer came through, resisted the temptation to have the payment made in England.

"I resisted this temptation because my companies were then being resuscitated by the improvement in the South African economy and I realised it was better to fight back than admit defeat and escape from my problems," he said.

"My companies are still engaged in many secret projects for Defence, and export large quantities of materials. I have placed all my monty in the resusicitation of the companies and my confidence remains in South Africa.

"In truth and fact, my companies are engaged in the manufacture of an article which is very necessary to South Africa."

He said the companies were trading on a large scale with the homelands and neighbouring Black states. He had also established a company in Malawi.

"I shall never commit a similar offence again and I humbly and sincerely apologise for what I have done," he told the judge.

● Mr P C Oosthuizen, instructed by Mr T G Fine, appeared for Roseman.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	127	190	276	273	212
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Sun. Trib. 9/12/79 (327)

CONFRONTATION IS AVOIDABLE

ARCHBISHOP Bill Burnet has told the Anglican synod in Grahamstown that he is prepared to see church defiance of the government lead to the end of the institutional church. This is a statement of the utmost gravity, and one should understand clearly what led to it.

There are some church functions which cannot be held unless those attending them consent to apply for permits. It is illegal for non-African persons, for example, to attend meetings at places like Clermont and Hammarsdale unless they apply for and receive permits. It is illegal for a person like the Rev David Russell to attend synod in Grahamstown because he is confined to the area of Wynberg, Cape. It is illegal to hold church services for African people in certain buildings in white group areas without a permit.

It was in 1937 that the United Party government began to interfere with the holding of such services. In 1957 the National Party government increases the amount of such interference. In other words freedom of worship could be enjoyed only with the permission of government. It could be enjoyed only if the laws of apartheid were obeyed.

There has for years been an uneasy truce between church and state in these matters.

No one will benefit from an out and out confrontation between church and state. The Prime Minister has shown a refreshing ability to look at apartheid and its institutions with candid eyes. It is now time for him to look at legal discrimination as it affects the church and to say that the government will repeal all laws that interfere with the reasonable freedom of the church to conduct its own affairs.

9/12/79

(321) (331)

Sam will never see his favoured son free of the traitor's brand

SAM GOLDBERG is dead. But he lives on.

One of the characters in the sell-out play, "Cincinatti", was based on Sam, who died in Johannesburg this week.

Sam was a listed person under the Suppression of Communism Act. This means he was not able to be quoted in life — and the ban on anything he said continues after his death. I cannot tell you what he said to me or anyone about anything at any time.

But Barney Simon, director of Johannesburg's Market Theatre immortalised Sam by basing one of the characters in "Cincinatti" on him. Barney told me this at Sam's funeral on Thursday. It was a Jewish funeral, which I am sure would have irritated Sam, as it certainly did one of his sons.

But the son who was upset that his father was planted in the traditional way wasn't at the funeral.

He was at Pretoria Central Prison, where he has already been for 15 years and where he is scheduled to remain for the rest of his life.

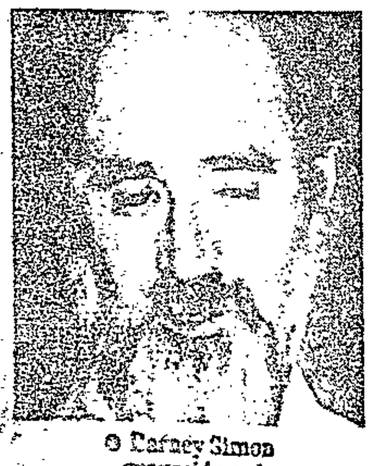
Dennis Goldberg was given a life sentence at the sensational Rivonia trial, where he and others like Nelson Mandela were found guilty of trying to overthrow the Government.

For 15 years Sam Goldberg, an atheist, visited his son whenever he could.

He last saw Dennis, the son he appeared to love so much, three weeks ago. He shouldn't have gone on that visit. He already had the pneumonia which killed him on Sunday.

Mid-way during his chat with his son the shrunken old man started coughing up great globs of phlegm and was taken back to Johannesburg and admitted to hospital.

It was obvious he was furious at becoming ill. He seemed angry at age and frailty restricted his movements.



© Barney Simon ... graveside eulogy

As though he resented age standing in the way of his being part of a changing world.

For 11 years, a Johannesburg woman, Hilary Kuny, has been visiting Dennis Goldberg. She was probably closer to Sam than anyone in the world, other than the son he saw for only 20 minutes a month.

"I felt sad that Sam never lived to see Dennis son freed. That must have grieved him," she told me.

More than 20 years ago there was a domestic row which lead to an estrangement between Sam and his older son, a son who has asked not to be named because he believes he may be alienated from many people if the connection between him and Dennis Goldberg is made public. This son never saw or spoke to his father again, but he was at the funeral.

Dennis was the favoured son. He went to university to become a brilliant engineer. The older son also qualified professionally, but at his own expense and through UNISA.

The brothers were estranged from each other but the rift started healing about four months ago when they started writing to each other. This week the older Goldberg visited his politically committed brother in Pretoria Central. They hadn't met for 18 years.

Earlier this year Sam was admitted to the Jewish old age home.

For years he had remained, despite failing health, in a tatty Berea hotel where the food was frightful. He lived frugally, on his old age pension.

"We were so glad when he went to the home. He found the comfort he needed. There was someone to help him get in and out of the bath. They were terribly good to him there," Mrs Kuny said. For a long time washing his crumpled old body must have been agonising for Sam. He performed amazing physical contortions getting himself in and out of the hotel bath.

At the old age home, he seemed to enjoy his meals more than he had in years.

Conversation between political prisoners and their visitors is restricted. Certain subjects are taboo, such as politics. But it was politics which had absorbed Sam Goldberg throughout his life. His knowledge of history was immense. He read and read. All the librarians at the Johannesburg central library knew him and used to keep new books which they felt he would want to read aside for him.

Sam went to the library more than anyone else I've ever met, bus fare permitting of course. He knew many of the suburban libraries pretty well too. And the first person he got to know at the old age home was the librarian

He was a life-long socialist and who tried various harebrained money making ventures.

The day before he died. Hilary Kuny visited the desperately ill old man in hospital. "I knew he was dying because he looked so awful. He was having terrible difficulty breathing. But I felt sure he wanted to live desperately," she said.

"His will to live was so strong, I half-believed he would hold on. When I visited Dennis the next day I told him his father was critically ill, but I also told him I couldn't believe he wouldn't fight back, recover and carry on again. Sam always fought his illnesses with courage — determined, it would seem, to live."

Later that day, after she had learned of his death, the Department of Prisons allowed Mrs Kuny a special visit to tell the man who has now become her firm friend that his father had died.

She had asked for a contact visit for the occasion — normally visitors are not allowed to touch maximum security prisoners, they are seperated by a glass screen. But no.

"When Dennis saw me he said: 'So it's all over'. He asked that his father have a cremation with no service," she told me.

"I wanted to just put my arms around him and give him a hug. But I couldn't so I put my hand to the glass, and he put his hand on to the glass. We nearly touched."

I didn't know Sam Goldberg. I met him only a couple of times.

His daughter-in-law, Esme Goldberg, lives in London, where she went after Dennis was arrested. She is not allowed into South Africa to visit her husband, but her children come occasionally.

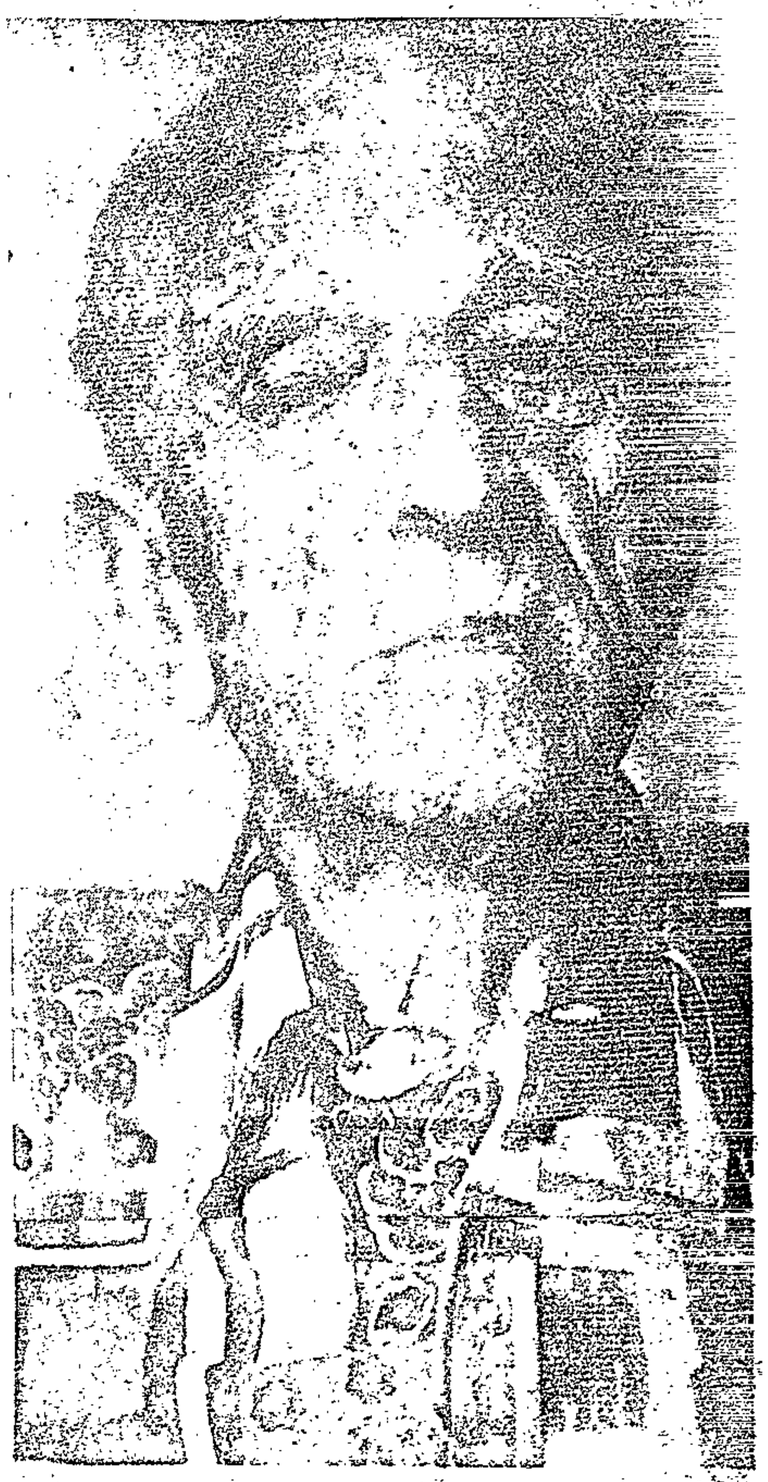
Sam, the cantankerous, solitary man, contrary as hell, also did a stint in jail. When he was well into his 60's he failed to notify the police of his change of address, and spent a few days in the Fort. He was let out ahead of his release date because he became ill.

He had a Jewish funeral because it was the only one possible at the time. He had left his body to medical research, but Mrs Kuny was told the doctors would not be able to use it because it was too old and debilitated. Getting a Jewish body out of a Jewish old age home is very complicated, and arranging a private cremation is expensive.

But Dennis Goldberg's other request was carried out. A poem, chosen by him, was read at the graveside by Barney Simon.

Written by Berthold Brecht it was, all things considered, brutally significant:

"Our forces were slight.
Our goal
Lay far in the distance.
It was clearly visible,
though I myself
Was unlikely to reach it.
So passed my time
Which had been given to
me on earth.



© Sam Goldberg. Silenced — even beyond the grave.

The things I just can't tell you . . .

I AM unable, because of the laws of the country, to tell you the following things about Sam Goldberg:

- Where he was born.
- Where he grew up.
- Whether his mum was a duchess or a charwoman.
- Where he was educated.
- Whether he lived his youth in a palace or a hut.
- What he did as a young man, where he was educated.
- Whether he was ashamed or proud of his son in jail.
- Whether he did or did not feel anguish about his son's incarceration.

And many other things about this stoic old man.

He was publicly listed in 1962 and has been silenced for 18 years.

Every sentence of this story has been studied carefully by legal experts. I have had to examine and re-examine — and check again — every single word in this report. To be careful that even indirectly, anything Sam Goldberg said is not quoted.

I can't tell you whether he did or did not want to go to an old age home, whether he did or did not believe his son would one day be freed, whether he did or did not weep occasionally.

There are more gaps than facts in this story. And that's part of my responsibility and yours — unless the law is changed.

But people know people. Fill in your own gaps. They are the emotions, hopes and sorrows of us all.

It's a story that begins in the recorded history of this country, in a series of events that is remembered by everyone who was around to read newspapers in 1964 — 16 years ago, every year of which Dennis Goldberg, for one, remembers.

Those events culminated in the trial that frightened the Government into changing the laws to the degree that I cannot now tell you a whole lot of things about an old man who died last week.

I tried to get to the Minister of Justice to ask for permission to fill in some innocuous biographical details about Sam Goldberg, but I was unable to contact him.

I have been advised it would have been unusual for such permission to have been given.

DECEMBER 9, 1979

'SA COP IN SIBEKO DEATH RIDDLE

THE MYSTERY surrounding the whereabouts of the young black policeman who accompanied two armed guerillas when they escaped from the Jeppe police cells in January this year deepened this week when SUNDAY POST established that a man of the same name and age is being held in Dar Es Salaam for the murder of David Sibeko.

Sibeko (39), the PAC's United Nations representative and member of its three-man presidential council, was gunned down in Tanzania on

rably from the misal to ideas, whole and lich, beli altering ion of doct ty. He se th-denying

,5 million readers!

EXCLUSIVE

S Post

quity qualified nurses the same pay.

The free market position is argued by Rees ("Z,,. ,, a good or service ca be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefi are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over t outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so tha neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under oth conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distrib tion can be reached.

Post 9/12/79

327

Reporter

At the time there were allegations that the killing was carried out by South African agents who had infiltrated the PAC.

But his death — which came at the end of a power struggle for the leadership of the organisation — was said to have been brought about by dissident elements within the PAC itself.

Nineteen PAC members are being held in Dar Es Salaam for the murder, among them a man named Sam Ngobeni, who is described in court documents as a freedom fighter. His age is given as 25.

SUNDAY POST learned this week that the young constable involved in the Jeppe incident was also named Sam Ngobeni.

He was said to be 26 at the time.

When he disappeared with the two guerillas, he took with him the keys to the cells from which the two guerillas escaped.

The two guerillas were described at the time as "extremely dangerous and armed" (with Ngobeni's service revolver) but there was never any evidence to support reports that they had "abducted" the constable.

In fact, when police released the news of the escape — five days after it happened — a police spokesman said there were signs that Ngobeni had helped them escape and that the group had made their way to Botswana.

Police say they do not know what happened to Ngobeni after that.

"We are aware that a man by the name of Sam Ngobeni is being held in Dar Es Salaam in connection with the murder of Sibeko," the chief of the Security Branch, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, told SUNDAY POST this week.

"Whether he is in fact the same Sam Ngobeni who as a police constable disappeared from the Jeppe police station is not known. The police have no evidence to support such an allegation."

On suggestions that constable Ngobeni might have infiltrated the PAC, Brigadier Coetzee said: "No intelligence service in the world would comment on such allegations."

David Sibeko, who was regarded as the most energetic and effective of the anti-South African lobbyists at the United Nations, was gunned down in the flat of a co-leader of the PAC, Vusumzi Make, shortly after the two men had dined together.

Sibeko was born in Evaton, Transvaal, and worked for Drum and Golden City Post after leaving school.

He joined the PAC in 1960, shortly before the organisation was banned.

In 1963 he was arrested and after seven months in detention and a two-week trial he was acquitted on charges under the Sabotage Act. He then fled the country.

S. Times 9/12/89

, 1979

ANC STORY MAKES CHIEF SMILE

Your View

WRITE TO: BOX 6663, DURBAN 4000

The sin of the SA system

SIR — I am here to add to what brother Sam Mabe said in the last SUNDAY POST.

The news dug into my mind when he was talking about people working at the mines, especially as black people are working for lower wages than whites.

I also read about elderly people grouped at QwaQwa who are starving — unlike whites who live life of prosperity, about people living in rural places and about people in the townships paying high rent. Life for black people is so furious.

Mr Mabe, I would like to tell you something critical. Apartheid is a sin according to what we read in the Bible. God says we must love mankind. This means we should love all human beings irrespective of colour.

People who support apartheid, are unkind.

Just have a look where some of our brothers are. Some are jailed for years, leaving their families desperate. Some are banned not to be seen at any meetings and some are hanged.

What cause this? Apartheid! If you can see what is happening here at the mines, this can lead you to a death spot. The white bosses treat us like dogs. Whose land is this (Bantu Continent)?

I sympathise with our motherland "Africa".

ALPHEUS CINDI

Virginia.

CHIEF SMILE

SIR — To anyone who knows the truth, your report entitled "The chief and the ANC" in your issue of November 11, elicits as "wry" a smile as that which you say Chief Buthelezi's name elicits on the face of "any official of the African National Congress".

Your "Special London Correspondent" seems to have gone to great lengths to prove that either no meeting took place or that it was an insignificant social tete a'tete.

The "exclusive" story is really only exclusive of veracity and rationality. It seems more like a hysterical clutching at straws.

One would have thought that your correspondent would try to adduce concrete facts to bolster up his contention that this was a non-event. Yet the report is nothing but speculation of what might or might not have happened, spiced heavily with your correspondent's own fulminations against Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha.

Some of the statements are so crassly absurd that it would be almost a sin not to correct them.

He says, for instance, "certainly his (chief Buthelezi) efforts to widen Inkatha's base and bring in non-Zulus have been abysmal. No non-Zulu sits on Inkatha's Central Committee. Well sir, I dare say, your reporter's knowledge of Inkatha is abysmal. Let him come to one central committee meeting and see how many non-Zulus there are.

As for the number of non-Zulus amongst the rank and file members, there are simply thousands. I am sure no one has any accurate figures on our membership cards, there is no space for "ethnic groups".

You see sir, Inkatha does not think about "tribe". It is only those of Inkatha's detractors with warped minds who try to use tribalism as a weapon against Inkatha.

The report suggests that Chief Buthelezi and his deputation went to London to try and appeal to the ANC to "get the Black Consciousness movement off his back," and unable to do so, according to your correspondent, he used the fact of the meeting to "score points against Motlana, Manthata and Nkondo".

Surely no one in his sober senses could think Chief Buthelezi would have had to go to London to get Dr Motlana et al off his back when Jabulani Amphitheatre is so much nearer. At least, now we are getting somewhere.

So the meeting did take place after all. But you see, sir, all the speculations as to the purpose of the meeting is an exercise in futility becaue nobody was prepared to or will be prepared to reveal to your sleuth in London what was actually discussed at the meeting. Maybe he thinks by suppositions, surmises, provocations and equivocations, he is going to get someone to react and thus give him some insight into what was discussed. No ways! man no ways!

On the whole, "Me thinks thou doth protest too much". The game is up, why not just hang your heads and say "mea culpa"?

It is about time you

-racability of
esources in the
ut that this mis-
the medical profession.
e can change the
ur of the system,
rror of the maldis-
t for doctors to become
apartheid in order to

outsiders (excludability), and there are no economic transactions with individual preferences as expressed through their purchases. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision of goods and services can be neither can alter the price on their own, and no constraints. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision of goods or services can be sellers exists that can influence the price to their allocation mechanism, or addition, there must be no information constraints. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision of goods or services. although the possibility of efficient allocation of other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

movement and direction, positive action and not just action drummists of doom.

D R MADIBE,
CHAIRMAN POLITICAL CONSTITUTION, LEGAL AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INKATHA.

icine' concerns
and which best
economic sense,
make one person
n, by reorganisati
yone worse off, th
e, rather than all
seen, concern the
ents therefore
ghly charged field
y the majority of
should be made fo
larly in the Unite
ment of this

SA of 1980s should be less repressive

Argus 10/12/79 (327)

N the final instalment of an interview the new policy direction of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Stellenbosch University historian, Dr Hermann Giliomee, speculates on the future of South Africa and warns that many crucial decisions lie ahead for the whites.

By Hugh Roberton

SOUTH AFRICA will face periods of turbulence and upheaval along its road to change, predicts Dr Hermann Giliomee, the Stellenbosch University historian, but the flood gates have been opened and will not close again.

'The recognition of the permanency of urban blacks by the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions has signalled the end of the old world of separate development and the beginning of a new order based not purely on race but on merit as well,' Dr Giliomee said.

'In this sense, the 1980s hold the hope of a new and somewhat more just South Africa. The opposite, of course, is also possible. If the economic liberalisation proposed by Wiehahn and Riekert is not accompanied by social and economic reform, South Africa will be on the brink of even more intense conflict.'

Profound

The developing new ideology of a free market economy would have a profound impact on the way the State apparatus was used, he added.

'My sense is that the loosening of restrictions on Section 10 blacks under the Wiehahn and Riekert recommendations will have the effect of easing repression.

'Over the past year, there has been a decisive decline in bannings. People such as Bishop Tutu undoubtedly would have been summarily banned two years ago. As a result of this loosening up, there will be increasing attempts by blacks to experiment with organisations that have previously been banned. Here one thinks of Azapo, for instance.

'The longer the Government holds back on the use of repression, the more groups are going to emerge. The further the Government goes with its policy of differentiation of the black community and the creation of a black bourgeoisie, the harder it will be to respond to protest as was done in Soweto in 1976,' Dr Giliomee said.

'One simply cannot shoot people whom you consider to be respectable members of the community. Once you grant them a certain legitimacy as permanent members of society with humanity and certain rights in the city, you cannot show disdain for them — much less shoot them down in large numbers — because you then undermine everything else you are trying to do.'

Boycotts

'Both Inkatha and the Committee of Ten will in the next couple of years try to become mass political organisations involved in consumer action and consumer boycotts, moving on to civil rights and political issues,' he predicted.

If the Government insisted on keeping the rising black middle class and black working class people together, as it presently showed some signs of wanting to do, an 'enormously explosive force' would be created.

The success of American race policy after the civil rights disturbances was due to the fact that the upper third of blacks had been drawn into the bourgeoisie, thus isolating them from the proletarian workers.

Aspirations

'At the moment the South African Government seems to think that if it can provide jobs and improve the quality of life in Soweto, it will improve race relations. In fact, it will bottle up black aspirations even more because it would not provide the upward social advancement which is vital.'

Dr Giliomee said that in spite of the dangers ahead, there was no doubt that reform as an idea had triumphed.

'This is not because the power elite has suddenly embraced an inclusive Christianity or become humanitarian. It is because reforms of the old apartheid order, particularly the position of urban blacks, will generate more reform.

'And because growth has become the highest priority, economic liberalisation will have to be accompanied firstly by social liberalisation — open group areas, open schools, for example — and eventually by a measure of political liberalisation.

Poor

'Of course this will not lead to a millenium. For as far as I can see there will always be a coercive order. The great majority of the blacks will still be poor and without meaningful political power.

'But within the heartland of South Africa, the government will be increasingly forced to shift from governing with black collaborators towards incorporating genuine representatives of the urban black labour aristocracy into a common political system,' Dr Giliomee said.

'This will not come without turbulence and upheaval, without periods of reaction and repression. But ultimately the needs of manufacturing, particularly the need to stabilise an urban black middle class, will prevail over all other considerations — including the need for unity in the National Party as it is presently constituted.'

Star 11/12/79

Security arrests total 300

(327)

More than 300 people have been detained and 78 others convicted under South Africa's security laws this year, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

According to the institute's statistics.

- Three youths between 15 and 17 were convicted.
- 18 people between 18 and 20 were convicted.
- 28 people between 21 and 25 were convicted.
- A total of 11 people between 26 and 30 and two people between 31 and 35 were convicted.
- Five people between 36 and 40 and four between 41 and 45 were also convicted.

More than 700 were detained without trial in 1977, according to the statistics.

In 1978 only 261 were detained without trial.

The statistics cover the period January to December this year.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an import-

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circu-

diseases for ...

Security system: judicial controls urged

RDM 12/12/79 327

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

A LEADING law professor has urged that the judicial ethic be applied to South Africa's security laws and says the Rabie Commission will have to give serious attention to the purpose behind bannings.

Writing in the latest edition of the Calvinist journal, Woord en Daad, Dr J D van der Vyver, of the law faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand, sets out some of the aspects requiring the commission's attention.

He says it is an elementary principle of justice that the state should not act against people for what they are or what they believe in, but only for wrongdoing.

Instead, the legislator should identify the actions, which, in his opinion, endanger the security of the State, and should preferably direct measures of prevention and punishment against these.

Certain articles of the Internal Security Act of 1950 allowed the drastic restriction of people not only for identifying with banned organisations or with communists, but because they were, or had been, communists.

It was to a large extent a human characteristic to believe in what your own convictions prescribed, he said.

Irrational political and religious beliefs frequently could not be countered by logical argument or by scientific fact.

Therefore, persuasion seemed to be fruitless and prevention unsuitable.

Dr Van der Vyver says this is why judicial ethic disapproves of punishment on the grounds of what a person is and what he believes, provided that convictions potentially dangerous to the security of the state are not followed by actions.

"In the long run a government cannot solve a large-scale interior security problem by repressing the resistance of its subjects to institutional injustices," he says.

When experiencing resistance the Government should find, evaluate and eliminate the grievances of the population.

"In this way it could assist in realising a social structure beneficial to economic progress, social welfare and the fulfilment of the calling of its individual subjects, on the principles of Christian justice."

Dr Van der Vyver said the Rabie Commission would have to give serious attention to the purpose behind the banning of organisations and publications.

He suggested that the administrative controls the United States applied through its Subversive Activities Act might work better than the present system, which forced subversive organisations underground.

He said he was "totally opposed" to the isolation of detainees and psychological torture to extract confessions from them.

"I could never see the reasons why organisations and people on the verge of being banned, or persons in preventative detention, should be subjected to incidental injustices."

He said these injustices were perpetrated through the arbitrary powers conferred on the police and the Government by the security laws.

Investigations, for example, into organisations and publications, were conducted in "great secrecy".

The fact that these organisations and publications did not even know they were being investigated usually resulted in incomplete reports.

Another example was the detention of people under the Terrorism Act for unspecified periods without recourse to legal representation or spiritual or familial consolation, he said.

Study and reading material could be refused and a detainee had no right to give evidence in self-defence and no defence against self-incrimination.

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_o for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_o and males at e_{45}. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

[illegible] mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish

For storing wines, use a house, or under the stairs that the cork remains moist upright. Place the spare racks, then the white, wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in them. This would ruin them an hour in the refrigerator ment. Red wines should at about 60 degrees, over no sin to cool them in the uncorked just before serving.

Jail official held over escape by ANC men

Star 13/12/79

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Security Police in Pretoria are holding an official of the Department of Prisons in connection with the escape of three political prisoners yesterday.

The detention came after all-night questioning of several Prisons Department officials by Security Police investigating the case.

The arrest follows the disappearance yesterday of Alexander Moumbaris (41), Timothy Peter Jenkin (32) and Stephen Bernard Lee (31) from the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison.

The security section is reserved for political prisoners. Moumbaris was jailed for 12 years for ANC conspiracy, Jenkin for 12 years for similar offences and Lee for eight years.

Jenkin and Lee are University of Cape Town graduates, while Moumbaris is an Australian citizen of Greek extraction.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the police had offered a R1 000 reward for any information which would lead to the whereabouts and arrest of the three men.

A nation-wide search for the three men has been launched, but it is believed they have split up and are heading for the Botswana or Swaziland borders.

Roadblocks on all roads leading to the countries have been set up.

The two branches of the SAP, uniform and CID, are conducting the search.

It has still not yet been established how the three men escaped. Their disappearance was discovered early yesterday when warders went to wake them.

Every member of the police force throughout South Africa has been alerted.

● Police headquarters in Pretoria said this afternoon that they had no information which points to the fact that the three escaped prisoners have as yet left the country.

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

---oOo---

Two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

Escape: Jailers questioned

CT 13/12/79

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police were last night questioning officials of the Department of Prisons in Pretoria in connection with the escape early yesterday of three convicts from a maximum-security section of Pretoria Prison.

The three — Alexander Moumbaris, 41, Stephan Barnard Lee, 31, and Timothy Peter Jenkin, 31 — all serving long-term sentences under the Terrorism Act, escaped in unexplained circumstances from the maximum-security section of the prison about 3 am.

News of the escape filled their families with anxiety, and in Paris Moumbaris's mother and wife waited anxiously for news.

Meanwhile, according to a London correspondent, the headquarters there of the African National Congress (ANC) were jubilant at the news of the escape. They refused to discuss whether the escapers might have received outside help.

The Prisons Department has started its own top-level investigation into who may have helped the men escape. Police set up roadblocks to Swaziland and Botswana.

Warders found the men missing at 7 am when the steel doors were unlocked to allow prisoners out for breakfast. In their beds were dummies in prison clothing.

The men would have had to pass through several steel doors before reaching an outside wall. Prison officials are allowed to carry the keys to only two of the doors at one time.

Timothy Peter Jenkin

Alexander Moumbaris

General Jannie Roux of the Department of Prisons confirmed last night that it was necessary to pass through a number of controlled steel gates.

Stephen Lee

The Cape Times Correspondent last night submitted questions to establish how it was possible to escape. But the liaison department of the SAP was unable to answer them immediately.

The men were wearing T-shirts, jogging pants and tackies.

All had been found to be working for the banned ANC and were sentenced in separate trials to a total of 32 years.

Alexander Moumbaris, an Australian citizen born in Egypt of Greek parents, was given 12 years under the Terrorism Act in June 1973 in Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Jenkin and Mr Lee were sentenced under the Terrorism Act in June 1978 to 12 and eight years respectively in Cape Town Supreme Court.

Both were University of Cape Town graduates. At the time of their arrest Mr Jenkin was a research worker at the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape and Mr Lee was studying for an MA.

Anxious wait for families, page 5

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

0-1	1,99	[illegible]						
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

R1 000 reward offered

PRISON ESCAPE: WARDER HELD

Argus 13/12/79

327

Steel doors

Warders coming on duty at 11.30 pm on Tuesday noticed nothing amiss and the escape was discovered at 7 am yesterday. Dummies dressed in prison clothes were found in the beds of the three men.

The escape was similar to the method used in the current circuit film Escape From Alcatraz. The dummy method was also used in the film.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations announced today that a reward of R1 000 was being offered for any information which led to the rearrest of the three men.

To escape the men would have had to get through a number of steel doors before reaching the outer perimeter of the prison.

The escapers are believed to be heading for Swaziland and Botswana but it's unlikely that they will travel in a group. Police believe they will probably split up.

An investigation has been launched to establish

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

had connections with the South African Communist Party. He came to South Africa six times as a courier to distribute pamphlets and to survey the coastline for a possible landing of small bands of terrorists.

- Last night Security Police on the Lesotho border arrested a man believed to have had ANC connections. The cases are not believed to be linked.
- Jenkin's mother, Mrs P Jenkin, said in Cape Town today that she was 'terribly upset' and would prefer not to comment.

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A warder has been detained for questioning following the escape of three political prisoners from the maximum security wing of Pretoria Central Prison and a reward of R1 000 is being offered for any information leading to their arrest.

Questioning has established that Alexander Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Peter Jenkin, who were serving a total of 32 years' imprisonment for convictions under the Terrorism Act, actually broke out of the prison between 6 pm and 7 pm on Tuesday.

Moumbaris was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1973 when he was found guilty on 19 charges under the Terrorism Act.

Lee was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and Jenkin to 12 years. They appeared in the Supreme Court, Cape Town in 1978.

Escape

(Continued from Page 1)

exactly how the break, which appears to have been well-planned and co-ordinated, happened.

Security police have questioned several members of the Department of Prisons in connection with the esape.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said the investigations into the escape were being handled exclusively by the Security Branch.

The two branches of the SAP, uniform and CID are conducting the search. Every member of the police force throughout South Africa has been alerted.

Earlier escapes

The last successful escape of political prisoners was in 1963. It involved the escape of Arthur Goldreich, Harold Wolpe, A Jassat and Mosie Moolla. They all eventually left the country.

The last escape from the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison was Henri Vontsteen who was recaptured and later hanged.

Moumbaris was said at his trial to have been involved with the Communist Party in London who

of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are re-

se in the

tic Disease Circulatory

commun measures

y of the Infe

the 1 be 50%

amenabl

of relatively

cases,

led in Fig.6.

Board of

anerous

fe

ANC jubilant at news of jailbreak

RDM 13/12/79 (327)

London Bureau

LONDON. — The London headquarters of the banned African National Congress was jubilant yesterday as the news of the escape of three Terrorism Act prisoners from Pretoria Central Prison broke.

They refused to discuss, however, any question that this daring escape from one of South Africa's most closely guarded maximum security prisons migh have received outside assistance.

All three men were during their trail shown to be "furthering the aims of the ANC".

Informed observers point out, however, that if the ANC had felt it possible to help in the escape of their "political" prisoners, they would have concentrated their efforts on long term prisoners on Robben Island and in Pretoria.

Members of the ANC leadership such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki are all serving life sentences on Robben Island.

In Paris, meanwhile, two women, the wife and the mother of one of the escapees, waited with acute anxiety for news. Their first reaction of great joy turned to fear and suspense as they maintained their anxious vigil.

Mrs Marie Jose Moumbaris, French wife of Alexander Moumbaris, gave a cry of joy when told of her husband's escape yesterday.

This was followed quickly by a long silence as fear dawned that this might be a hoax or a trap.

Interviewed in Paris by phone, the Moumbaris' seven-year-old son, Boris, tugged at her sleeve wanting to know "is it about pappa?"

Marie Jose Moumbaris was arrested with her husband and saw him for the last time in 1972 shortly before she was released.

"The authorities allowed me a very brief time with him to say goodbye. I have not seen him since. Every year I apply to be able to visit Alex, but this request is always turned down."

At the time Mrs Moumbaris was told she was being released because she was pregnant and because she was a French citizen.

"The authorities told me they thought me capable of doing what my husband had done," she said.

Another reason that might have counted against her is that Mrs Moumbaris has been an ardent campaigner for political prisoners and a staunch anti-apartheid activist in Paris, where she now lives with her small son.

Although she has been barred from seeing Moumbaris, his mother, Mrs Emile, has visited her son every year, taking Boris with her.

The child saw his father when he was three years old, five and, the last time, in July this year.

Mrs Emile, near to tears, told me that Moumbaris was allowed to hold his son during their 15-minute "contact" visit.

"But I have never been permitted to touch or hold my son," she said.

Her last letter from Moumbaris came two weeks ago. He had appeared depressed and was fretting that he could not see his wife.

"He was always so strong, but he pined to see Marie Jose. He was studying politics and economics by correspondence."

Mrs Emile told me that, about three months ago, Moumbaris had become depressed about the refusal to let his wife see him. He did not write.

The two women had approached the French Government about their fears and the French Ambassador in Pretoria was allowed a visit to Moumbaris.

"He told us that my son was unhappy because each year, for six years, he has waited hopefully to see his wife and each time had been disappointed."

As the hours passed yesterday without news, the two women in Paris remained close to their telephones. Each time they rang, the women — attractive young wife and careworn, anxious mother — lifted the receivers with dread in case it was news of recapture.

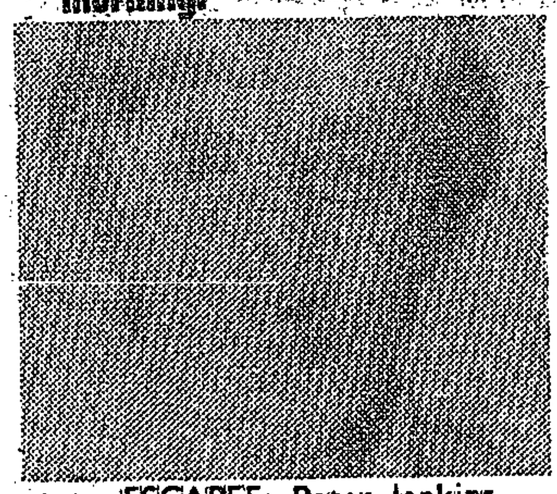
Political prisoners escape from Central Prison

Jailbreak!

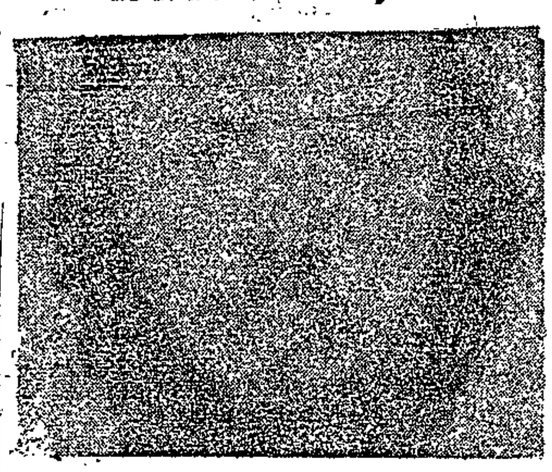
By JOE THLOLOE

SOME PEOPLE have been questioned in connection with the escape of three political prisoners — Alexander Moumbaris, Timothy Peter Jenkins and Stephen Bernard Lee — from the maximum security Pretoria Central Prison yesterday morning.

ESCAPEE: Alexander Moumbaris



ESCAPEE: Peter Jenkins



ESCAPEE: Stephen Bernard Lee.

This was said by the police Press liaison office last night. The police, however, declined to say who has been questioned or if any of the people questioned had been detained.

According to the police, the three "are expected to have gone different ways and are trying to reach the Botswana and the Swaziland borders as soon as possible."

Moumbaris, who turned 41 last week, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in 1973. Jenkins (31) was sentenced to 12 years and Lee (23) to eight years last year. The three were convicted in Cape Town.

The police Press liaison office yesterday said the men escaped in the early hours of the morning after making dummies in their beds with their clothes.

They were wearing T-shirts, shorts and shoes.

The police allege that Moumbaris, an Australian, received instructions from the South African Communist Party in London to visit South Africa. They say he visited the country several times between 1967 and the time he was convicted.

They allege he was also instructed to distribute pamphlets of the banned African National Congress and to take notes and photographs of places that could be used by ANC guerillas when returning to the country.

Jenkins and Lee were convicted after pleading guilty to charges of terrorism in June last year. They were alleged to have contravened the Terrorism Act between August 1 1976 and March 2 1977 by producing pamphlets and by building 26 timing devises for pamphlet bombs.

The two admitted that they returned to South Africa from overseas in 1975 and that Lee possessed some of the pamphlets and helped to duplicate others.

The security police told of how they had watched Jenkins and Lee for days before they were arrested.

They also told of how envelopes containing the pamphlets had been intercepted at the Post Office and handed over to them.

The two were convicted on June 13 and leave to appeal was refused.

The security police are investigating the escape and up to the time of going to press there were no arrests.

Daring breakout — inside job probed

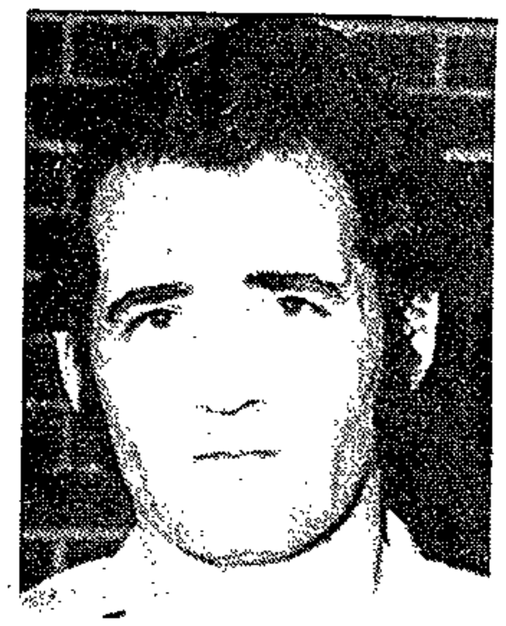
RDM 13/12/79

327

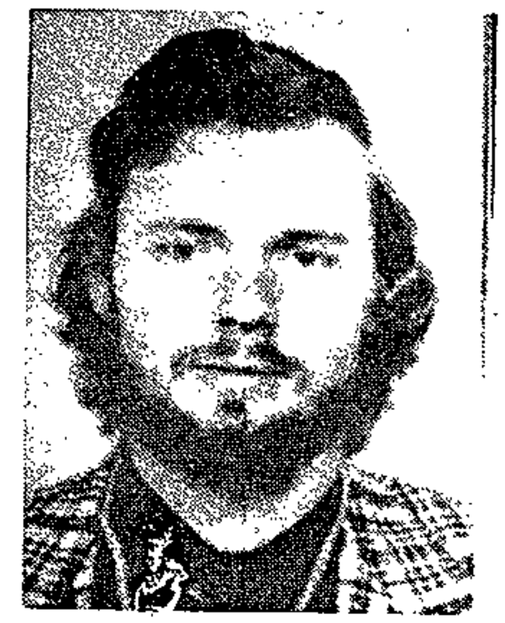
SECURITY Police were last night questioning officials of the Department of Prisons in Pretoria in connection with the escape of three convicted communists from a maximum security section of Pretoria Prison.

Alexander Moumbaris, 41, Stephan Barnard Lee, 31, and Timothy Peter Jenkin, 21, all serving long-term sentences under the Terrorism Act, escaped shortly before dawn.

The Prisons Department also started a top-level investigation into who may have helped the men escape.



MOUMBARIS



LEE

JENKIN

By CHRIS OLCKERS and TONY STIRLING

Police have set up roadblocks on the roads to Swaziland and Botswana, believing the prisoners may have fled to one of these countries.

Prison warders found the men missing at 7am when the steel doors were unlocked to allow the prisoners out for breakfast.

In their beds were dummies dressed in prison clothing.

It is still a mystery how they managed to escape unnoticed, because they had to go through several steel doors before reaching the perimeter of an outside wall. Prison officials are allowed to carry the keys to only two of the doors at one time.

General Jannie Roux, of the Department of Prisons, said last night: "It is extremely difficult to get out of the maximum security block."

He refused to elaborate and said the matter was receiving the urgent attention of senior officers and officials.

The Rand Daily Mail last night submitted a number of questions in an effort to establish how it was possible for prisoners to escape from the maximum security section. But the liaison department of the SAP was unable to answer them immediately.

It is speculated that the three men might not have headed for the border immediately after their escape but might have gone into hiding until the pressure of the search eased off.

The men were dressed in T-shirts, jogging pants and takkies when they made their daring escape. The last major escape of political prisoners was in 1963. It involved the escape of Arthur Goldreich, Harold Wolpe, A Jassat and Mosie Moolla, all of whom eventually successfully fled from South Africa.

They escaped while being held in a police cell in Johannesburg. The three who broke jail yesterday were all found to be working for the banned African National Congress (ANC) and were sentenced to a total of 32 years jail.

Mr Alexandre Moumbaris, 40, an Australian citizen born in Egypt of Greek parents, was sentenced to 12 years' jail under the Terrorism Act in June 1973 by Mr Justice Boshoff, Acting Judge President of the Transvaal, in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The judge found that:

- Moumbaris was implicated in a conspiracy with the ANC, which had its origin in the Soviet Union, England and Somalia, and committed acts in South Africa to further the conspiracy ;
- He assisted four black co-defendants — who received sentences of 15 years each — to enter South Africa illegally; and that:
- He and the four black accused were also involved in an ANC plan to stage a landing by sea on the South African coast.

The landing was eventually abandoned because the hired boat, the Aventura, was not suitable. The group then went by air to South Africa.

The Security Police arrested Mr Moumbaris at the Botswana border.

Moumbaris and his wife Marie Jose were University of Cape Town graduates. At the time of their arrest Mr Jenkins was research worker at the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape and Mr Lee was studying for his MA.

They were found guilty of taking part in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) by distributing pamphlets between August 1, 1975 — the date they arrived in South Africa from abroad — and March 2, 1978 — the date of their arrest at their Mowbray flat in Cape Town.

Mr Jenkin rented a flat in Tamboerskloof, Cape Town in November 1976 under the name of Michael Burns where he prepared, typed and roneoed the pamphlets.

● See Page 2

Argus 13/12/79 (327)

Parliament metal detector

A METAL detector which can sense the presence of a piece of metal the size of a pin is one of the features of the new public entrance to the Houses of Parliament.

The entrance, which was completed in five months, blends in per- [illegible] in buildings of Parliament.

Burma teak and Italian marble were used in the entrance which has cost R270 000. The security arrangements allow the guards to seal off the entire entrance in seconds. Closed circuit television systems keep a constant monitor on all in-coming and out-going members of the public.

The company responsible for the entrance, LTA Construction, used the same Paarl granite for the foundations as the main buildings.

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	.44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
	,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
	,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
	,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
	,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
	,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
		5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
		1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Winnie visit: Two start jail terms

Post 14/12/79

237

TWO women yesterday handed themselves over to the authorities at Johannesburg's Fort to start serving prison sentences for refusing to answer questions on their visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela in 1977.

Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt, a legal secretary, and Miss Jacqueline Bosman, chief layout sub-editor on the weekly Financial Mail, handed themselves over after the failure of their appeal against their convictions and sentences.

Mrs Kleinschmidt was sentenced in the Bloemfontein Magistrate's Court last year to three months' imprisonment for refusing to answer questions on her visit to Mrs Mandela on August 5, 1977. Miss Bosman was sentenced to four months.

At the end of last month the Appeal Court turned down their appeal against conviction and sentence.

Mrs Mandela, wife of jailed former leader of banned African National Congress, Nelson, is banned under the Internal Security Act and was banished from her Orlando West home to Brandfort in the Free State in 1977.

The lawyers of the two and a handful of well-wishers saw Mrs Kleinschmidt and Miss Bosman walk through the gates of the Fort.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Escape: 3 still missing

CT 14/12/79 (324)

Staff Reporter

IT WAS highly unlikely that the three escaped prisoners, Alexander Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Peter Jenkin had entered Swaziland or Botswana by late yesterday afternoon, informed sources in both countries told the Cape Times yesterday.

Sources in Mbabane, the Swazi capital, said there were no indications that the runaways, each of who had been serving long sentences under the Terrorism Act, had crossed the border into Swaziland.

Mr G Taylor, the British High Commissioner in Gaborone, capital of Botswana, said neither Jenkin nor Lee — both of whom held British passports at the time of their arrest last year — had approached the British Commission.

Also in Gaborone, an official of the Botswana Council for Refugees, Mr B T Babwasi, said his organization had not been contacted by the escaped prisoners.

"We have no knowledge of them being in Botswana," he said.

Mrs P Jenkin, mother of Peter Jenkin, said from her Cape Town home yesterday that she had not been contacted by her son.

"I haven't heard anything yet. I hear all my news on the radio and from what I read in the newspapers," she said.

An internal investigation into the escape of three prisoners from the maximum security section at Pretoria Central is being conducted, the Minister of Police, Mr L le Grange, said yesterday.

Commenting on the escape, Mr Le Grange said in Cape Town yesterday that police had taken all necessary precautions and were guarding all the borders.

He said the police were investigating the matter and a top level internal investigation was also underway.

The three men were discovered missing from their cells early on Wednesday morning. Prison warders found the men missing at 7 am when the steel doors were unlocked to allow the prisoners out for breakfast. In their beds were dummies dressed in prison clothing.

Mr Le Grange said police believed the men had inside as well as outside assistance and although they escaped at short

escape must have been planned long ahead.

The Cape Times correspondent reports from London that former "political" prisoners from Pretoria Central, now living in the UK believed that the escaped men must have had help from more than one warder to achieve their "incredible" jailbreak.

1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

transactio ure the tax benefit,

pure econo clouded by accounting

pressure.

2.3.4 Balance sh

Hendrikse of the principle object-

ions to L ories are consistently

being und er the application of

LIFO for ventory valuation,

assuming prices, tends to become

meaningle nisstates the current

inventory

The appa O on working capital

reveals ure whereas in real terms

there is thening of the working

capital

Escaped prisoner 'seen' in city

Argus 14/12/79

327

POLICE in Cape Town launched a large scale search last night for Alexander Moumbaris, one of the three convicted terrorists who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison on Tuesday.

Police received a report that he had been seen parking a car in the city.

A man recognised Moumbaris from newspaper and television photographs and had taken down the car's registration number.

ROADBLOCKS

Roadblocks were set up and vehicles searched in an extensive operation.

Colonel Hennie Kotze, head of Cape Town's Security police, said today, however, it had been established the man concerned was not Moumbaris.

Meanwhile, the massive countrywide manhunt for the escaped prisoners is continuing.

12-HOUR START

The men, Moumbaris, 41, Stephan Bernard Lee, 28, and Timothy Peter Jenkin, 31, escaped on Tuesday between 6 and 7 pm and had a 12-hour start on the authorities who discovered their disappearance at 7 am on Wednesday.

Lee was reportedly seen in Lydenburg shortly after midnight on Wednesday.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 174] PRETORIA, 14 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1979 [No. 6787

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2844 14 December 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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2844 14 Desember 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
P79/9/78.....	*Believed Violent*.....	James Hadley Chase.....	In G.G./SK. 2621 and/en G.N./GK. 224 of/van 13/2/70.

No. 2845 14 December 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 December 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 December 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.

No. 2845 14 Desember 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Desember 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 Desember 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbring
P79/11/162.....	*French Photography from its Origins to the Present*.....	Claude Nori.

No. 2843 14 December 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. 2843 14 Desember 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 P79/78

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/9/131	*Faglige Kamp I Sydafrika, Den*—Kr 5	Internationalt Forum, Kφbenhavn	(e)
P79/10/24	*Scarlet Woman* (A Troubadour Spectacular)	Julia Fitzgerald	(a)
P79/11/18	*Born with the Century*	William Kinsolving	(a)
P79/11/31	*Tinsel*	William Goldman	(a)+(b)
P79/11/34	*Black Opposition . . . The Politics of Power*	Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(a)+(b)
P79/11/41	*African Frontline*—No 1, October 1979	Afrosoc, UCT., Rondebosch	(e)
P79/11/59	*Maravilhosa Aventura, A*—No 1 (i.e. only the 1972 Portuguese edition with the No 65A/92/ d.i. slegs die 1972 Portugese uitgawe met die No 65A/92)	Fitigrilli	(e)
P79/11/67	*Aparamento 4-C*		(a)
P79/11/98	*Ladies' Man*	Mike Avallone	
P79/11/132	*Documents and Information*—47/79	Richard Price	(a)
P79/12/7	*Anti-Apartheid* 1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin	(a)+(b)
P79/9/179	*America Made Me*	Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic United Nations Centre against Apartheid	(e)
		Hans Koning	(d)+(e)
			(a)

No. 2847 14 December 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P79/79

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.—P79/12/4.

Publication.—*Support South African War Resisters* (pamphlet).

Author or producer.—Cosawr, London.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

Entry No.—P79/12/17.

Publication.—*Good Luck for Matric* (pamphlet).

Author or producer.—Unknown.

Section.—47 (2) (e).

No. 2847 14 Desember 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P79/79

'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.—P79/12/4.

Publikasie.—*Support South African War Resisters* (pamflet).

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Cosawr, London.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

Inskrywing No.—P79/12/17.

Publikasie.—*Good Luck for Matric* (pamflet).

Skrywer of voortbringer.—Onbekend.

Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2843	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/78	2	6787
2844	do.: Setting aside	1	6787
2845	do.: Representations in respect of appeal	1	6787
2847	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects	2	6787

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2843	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/78	2	6787
2844	do.: Tersydestelling	1	6787
2845	do.: Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl	1	6787
2847	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe	2	6787

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

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

Dr Ivor Ralph Lang. Post 14/12/79

Gqabi's wife goes missing from home

MRS Aurelia Gqabi, a nursing sister and wife of a well-known African National Congress exile, Joe Gqabi is missing from her Soweto home.

However, friends believe Mrs Gqabi has fled the country to join her husband in exile. She was last seen on Wednesday last week and information reaching some of her friends is that she has skipped to Botswana.

It is not known whether she has taken her children with her but it is believed she visited the Transkei first before she went missing. She was on a month's leave at the time.

The Botswana Commissioner of Police, Mr S Hirschfield, said yesterday that he did not have her name in their refugees records.

Mrs Gqabi was in May questioned by security police about the whereabouts of her husband and family.

Mr Gqabi served a 10-year imprisonment term on Robben Island and was released in the 70s. He was again detained in 1978 and tried with five others in an ANC trial, but was acquitted.

Shortly after his release, he left the country for Botswana.

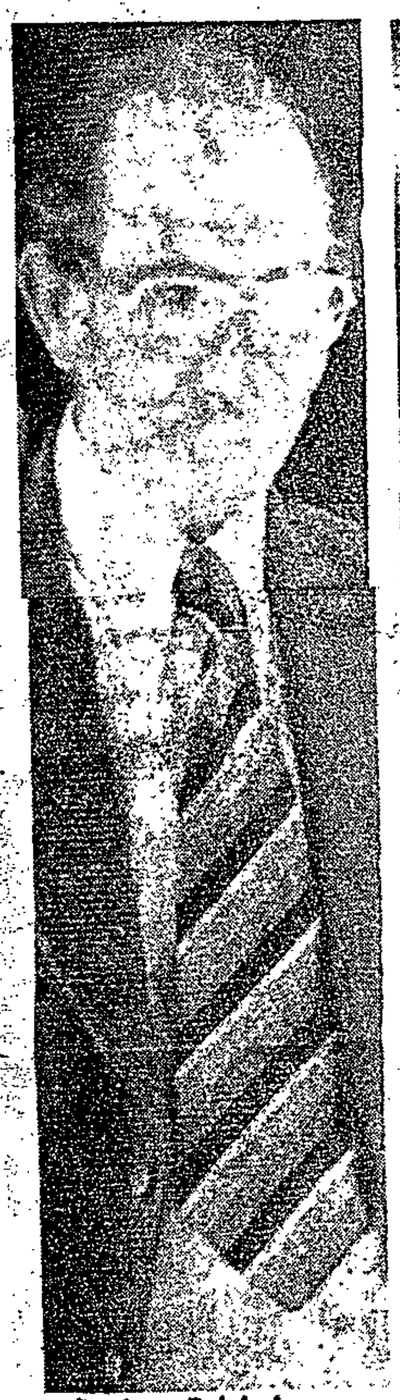
His wife remained behind with his mother, Mrs Annie Gqabi, who died in May at the age of 90.

Biko doctors' case fails

Post 14/12/79

327

By WILLIE BOKALA



Dr Ivor Ralph Lang.

Dr Benjamin Tucker

THE South African Medical and Dental Council yesterday said investigations into Mr Steve Bikos' alleged mishandling by doctors during his detention would continue following the decision of a Supreme Court judge on an application brought by two of the three doctors.

The judge ruled against an application by Dr Ivor Ralph Lang and Dr Benjamin Tucker to stop the SA Medical and Dental Council from continuing investigations into their conduct.

The investigations were started after Mr Eugene Roelofse, the Ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, who had written to the Medical and Dental Council, asking them to investigate the conduct of the doctors.

Application dismissed

Dr Benjamin Tucker and Dr Ivor Ralph Lang sought declarations with the Supreme Court declaring that the SAMDC, the president of the SAMDC and the registrar of the SAMDC, were not entitled to ask them for explanations regarding an alleged conduct of improper or disgraceful conduct unless or until Mr Roelofse indicated he would be prepared to bring evidence if required to do so by the council.

Also that documents furnished by Mr Roelofse which purport to be a written statement of the specific acts complained of do not constitute a written statement detailing in concise terms the specific acts.

Mr Justice Coetzee, ruled in the Rand Supreme Court last week that there was clearly a complaint which the council was obliged to investigate.

He said in his view the doctors were not entitled to the declarations sought by them and dismissed their application with costs including costs consequent upon the employment of the two counsels involved in the argument.

In his letter to the Medical and Dental Council Mr Roelofse wrote that he believed some very basic questions had been raised about the manner in which the doctors by their actions and possibly their omissions had conducted themselves.

The ombudsman drew a document from Press reports and asked the following questions:

- Should Dr Lang have ordered the leg irons on Mr Biko removed?
- Insisted that the patient be hospitalised?
- Ordered that the patient's bedding be replaced when he found the blankets wet, and
- Investigated the cause of the pain in the head of the patient.

Dr Roelofse said yester

BIKO case

From Page 1

day that he was very excited at the outcome of the case. "It involved a great amount of work we had to put up with compiling the complaints. But then there was of course the heartbreak of two years of delay in getting action. In such circumstances one turns to become despondent.

"It was surprising to me that the Biko doctors in their affidavits claimed the Medical Council should have got a written statement and that I would be willing to give evidence. I would in fact be delighted to give evidence," he said.

Escaped political prisoners may have crossed SA border

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THE KEY question following the escape of three political prisoners from the maximum security section of Pretoria Prison early on Wednesday is whether they have left South Africa.

Police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed that a prison warder — whose name has not been released — is being detained by the Security Police who are in charge of a three-tier investigation into the escapes.

He was detained on Wednesday night after of a number of prison officials were questioned by police.

According to the police, inquiries made to establish if the three men, Alexander Moumbaris, 41, Stephan Barnard Lee, 31, and Timothy Peter Jenkin, 22, had reached a neighbouring state had proved negative.

At this stage the police do not know whether the three long-term prisoners had outside assistance or if there was a vehicle waiting to whisk them away.

According to police information, the men made their escape at about 3am on Wednesday. It was only at about 7am that the prison authorities became aware of the breakout.

This would have given the three men a four-hour start before the police were able to set up their country-wide dragnet to recapture the escapees.

From Pretoria it is possible to reach Botswana or Swaziland in just over four hours travelling at the speed limit.

The probable choice would have been Botswana, as Moumbaris, convicted of bringing African National Congress terrorists into South Africa, was familiar with the Botswana border, across which he ferried in four members of the banned ANC.

Once across the border, it would be possible for the three to disappear among the large South African refugee community around Gaborone. It would be equally easy to disappear in Swaziland.

The men could also have crossed into Lesotho, but travelling time to the border of this state would be an hour or two longer. Although Lesotho is landlocked getting out would present no problem as there are flights from the capital, Maseru, to Maputo in Mozambique.

The other alternative would be to cross into Mozambique. Moumbaris has known connections with the SA Communist Party chief, Joe Slovo, who is reported to be running terrorist camps in the territory with his wife, Ruth First.

If the three men have not yet left South Africa, it is considered likely that they will attempt to lie low until the search for them eases off before making any bid to leave the country.

Meanwhile it is reported from London that former "political" prisoners from Pretoria Central Prison, now living in the UK, believed that the escaped men must have had help from more than one warder to achieve their "incredible" feat.

They said that such were the security precautions inside this maximum security prison that one warder on his own could not have outwitted the vigilance system.

They explained how any action — the opening of a door, or the unlocking of any grille — was performed only as part of a chain of actions, involving at least three prison guards.

There are many former detainees in London, but only white convicted prisoners were held at this specially constructed maximum security prison in Pretoria.

$$\frac{P_{N \cdot x}}{P_{L \cdot x}} = \frac{\pi_{N \cdot x}}{\pi_{L \cdot x}}$$

That is, the insurance rate will reflect the level of care x. For any fixed level of x, fair insurance results in full coverage. Therefore, if the individual faces the prospect of a loss of ℓ and initial income is ω, expected utility after insurance is:

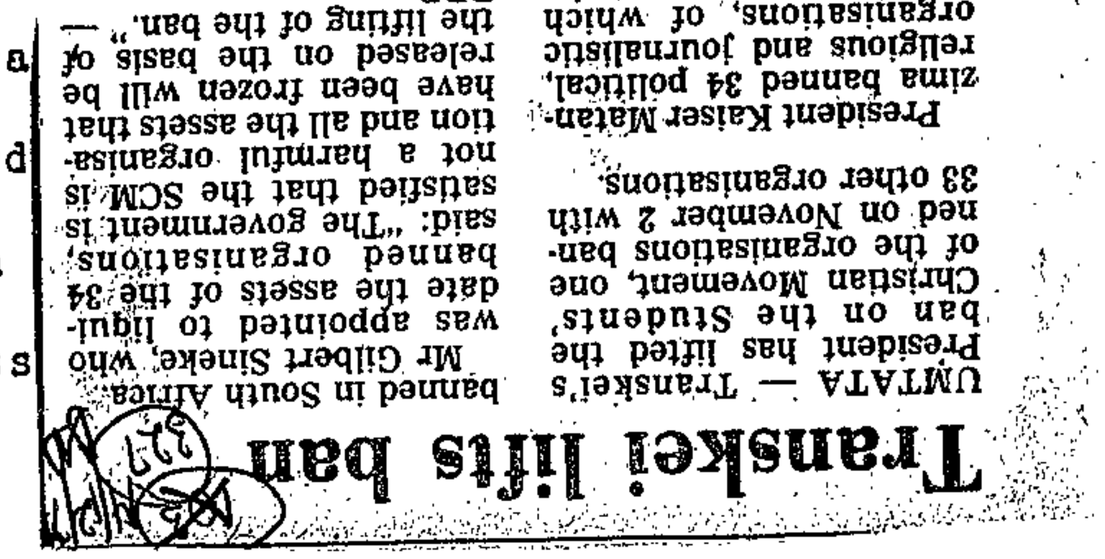
$$u(x) = v(x, \omega - \ell\pi_{L \cdot x}), \qquad (1.11)$$

where $\ell\pi_{L \cdot x}$ is the premium so that $\omega - \ell\pi_{L,x}$ is a constant income received in either state.

The individual then chooses that policy for which the marginal disutility of additional care is just high enough to offset the marginal utility of the lower premium resulting from the extra care.

More realistically, however, monitoring is at best imperfect. This leads to the problem known as <u>moral hazard</u>. In the extreme case, if insurance is offered at some fixed price ratio independent of any loss-prevention activity, it is evident that an individual will be motivated to entirely eliminate all such activity.

Insurers have two main ways of coping with the problem [Arrow 1963, Pauly 1968]. The first is to require the insured party to bear some portion of the risk, for example by a "deductible" provision (indemnity will be less than the loss by a fixed amount) or by "coinsurance" (indemnity will only be a proper fraction of the loss). Then insura vell 1977], but moral hazard are motivated to engage in e efficient with costless



Transkei lifts ban

UMTATA — Transkei's President has lifted the ban on the Students' Christian Movement, one of the organisations banned on November 2 with 33 other organisations.

President Kaiser Matanzima banned 34 political, religious and journalistic organisations, of which only 12 were known to be banned in South Africa.

Mr Gilbert Sineke, who was appointed to liquidate the assets of the 34 banned organisations, said: "The government is satisfied that the SCM is not a harmful organisation and all the assets that have been frozen will be released on the basis of the lifting of the ban." — DDR.

Sabela funeral tomorrow

NANA Sabela, the former detainee student who died last week will be buried tomorrow, her father Mr Simon Sabela, announced last night.

Although full details of the funeral programme were still being drawn, Mr Sabela said she would be buried at the Avalon Cemetery after a service at the Mooki Memorial Church in Orlando East.

The cortege leaves for the cemetery at 2 pm.

The procession leaves her 5221 Orlando East home, led by the church choir, at 10,30 am for the church near Orlando Stadium. People will speak from 11 am to 1 pm and the Rev Obed Mooki will take over the service from there.

Father Mooki will also give Nana's last words before death.

Nana died of pneumonia at the Baragwanath Hospital.

She was released from detention in October last year after being detained on June 11, 1977. She was a former student at Orlando West High School.

At the time of her death she was a student at a Natal school.

Post 14/2/78

327

2.3.

e tax benefit,

d by accounting

principle object-

re consistently

application of

valuation,

tends to become

meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

RDM 15/2/79

Prison breakout: Warder in court

(377)

Chief Reporter

A PRISON warder, Mr Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 59, a sergeant in the Prison Service, made a brief appearance in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with helping three political prisoners escape from the maximum security section of Pretoria Prison early on Wednesday.

Mr Vermeulen, of Karee Flats, Sanlam Park, Pretoria, appeared before Mr F J Mostert, and was charged with aiding and abetting the prisoners' escape.

He was not asked to plead, did not apply for bail and will be held in custody.

The hearing continues on January 10.

Inquiries into the escape were continuing yesterday after a report that one of the men, Alexander Moumbaris, had been seen in Cape Town on Thursday.

A man claimed to have seen Moumbaris parking a car. He gave the registration number to the police.

Police believe Moumbaris and the other escapees, Stephan Barnard Lee, 31, and Timothy Peter Jenkin, 22, are still in South Africa.

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.[5]

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.

Savage discusses two further problems with health services:

(d) weakly developed ancillary services in vital areas: dental and opthalmic services are not easily available to a large part of the population; pharmacies are absent in African townships; health educators and health visitors are few. Services for the mentally ill, handicapped and elderly are also scarce, particularly for the black population.

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the le... ...apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', a... throughou the third world and in most 'weste... Savage, although not denying the need for ... inseparable from changes in the wi... ...e to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Opti...

The debate on what has come to be ...ncerns which method of health care provi... best satisfies the condition of *equity* ... sense, is taken to mean that there can be ... person better off without making another ...rganisatic get something more without extra ... e off, the existing situation is not efficien...

In fact, only the provision of med... than all measures which promote health, mos... ncern the entire structure of the economy an... efore apply only to the relatively narro... ged field of medical care. It has conventi... ority of those who can afford it that some ... made for the indigent. The rising cost of ... he United States and some European countries ... his position by health economists of a...

The free market position is argued ... vice can be bought and sold between individ... benefits are taken into account in the marke... over to outsiders (excludability), and ther... hen individual preferences as expressed ... can be met efficiently when the good is di... so that neither can alter the price on thei... ers or sellers exists that can influence t... In addition, there must be no informat... llers. If these conditions are fulfilled, ... nt, although the possibility of effici... r other conditions. The advantage of a p... en to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

Hunt for ANC men goes on

Star 15/12/79

331 327

All three branches of the police force are now involved in the country-wide search for the three political convicts who escaped from Pretoria Prison this week — in spite of fears that the men have already fled the country.

It was revealed yesterday that the men had a 12-hour start on police, sufficient time, in the apparently well-planned escape, to reach the border.

Armed and camouflaged police last night made painstaking searches of the hundreds of cars heading for Swaziland for the long weekend.

At one stage, the queue of cars on the South African side of the Oshoek border post stretched for more than two kilometres.

Police scrutinised drivers and passengers in their search for Alexander Moumbaris, Stephan Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

A prison warder, Mr Francois Daniel Vermeulen (57), made a brief court appearance in Pretoria yesterday in connection with the escape. He will appear in a Pretoria regional court on January 10.

● If the three escaped prisoners apply for asylum in Britain, the Government there has absolute power to grant it to them, says Professor H Booysen, an expert on international law.

'No black liberation with black power'

RDM 15/12/79

(327)

ULUNDI. — The black liberation struggle would not make any significant impact unless the black consciousness movement was eliminated from the political scene, the secretary-general of Inkatha, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, said yesterday.

Addressing an Inkatha Youth Brigade rally, he said the black consciousness movement which was "aided and abetted by white liberal newspapers" like Post, had introduced a negative element into the Liberation struggle — that of black fighting black.

He said the movement was engaged in a villification campaign of other leaders working for change in South Africa.

Black consciousness leaders criticised leaders of black states for "working within the system". This had weakened the thrust of the black struggle.

He dismissed the tactic of trying to deceive the black populace that black leaders like the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who had proved beyond doubt that they were against homeland independence, would after all opt for independence.

The banned African National Congress should not be confused with the black consciousness movement, he said. The ANC was born as a result of the "ganging up" of whites against blacks with the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

The ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress did not attack one another's leaders. Their leaders had endorsed the non-violent political strategy followed by Inkatha.

Blacks, by their exclusion from the franchise, he said, realised that to gain political power and to wage the "liberation struggle" effectively they had to be united — unlike the black consciousness movement which had never had any identifiable leaders.

He chided those who accused leaders like Chief Buthelezi of working within the system as "failing to make a difference between a strategy and accepting the principle".

According to Mr Dhlomo, it was a strategy to work within the system. Inkatha was not accepting the principle of separate development.

He said the movement had demonstrated in "actual practice", by taking part in the KwaZulu election, that it was possible to thwart Pretoria's designs to make black people non-citizens in the land of their birth. — Sapa.

---

transac secure the tax benefit,

pure ec are clouded by accounting

pressur

2.3.4 Balance

Hendrik ne of the principle object-

ions tc entories are consistently

being u After the application of

LIFO fc inventory valuation,

assumin ng prices, tends to become

meaning y misstates the current

inventc

The app IFO on working capital

reveals cture whereas in real terms

there i ngthening of the working

capital

Example 6

LIFO is applied fo uring the current year

and the LIFO adjus ifference between the

FIFO valuation and end of year inventory)

is R10. The tax ume a bank balance of

R20 and that tax i

tr ... ix benefit,

p ... y accounting

2.3.4 ... principle object-

... re consistently

... application of

... y valuation,

... , tends to become

... tes the current

... working capital

... hereas in real terms

... ing of the working

Exam

LIFO ... ng the current year

and ... erence between the

FIFO valuation a ... nd of year inventory)

is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

Argus 15/12/79

Fugitives across border?

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — All branches of the police force are searching the country for the three political convicts who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison this week — in spite of fears that the men have already fled over the border.

They had a 12-hour start on police — sufficient time in an apparently well-planned escape to reach the border.

Camouflaged police last night searched hundreds of cars heading for Swaziland for the long weekend.

At one stage the queue of vehicles on the South African side of the Oshoek border post stretched for more than two kilometres.

The police scrutinised drivers and passengers of 1 592 vehicles in their search for Alexander Moumbaris, Stephan Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

Calls to police have been flooding in from all over South Africa, with people claiming to have seen the escapers in many different places.

A prison warder, Mr Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 57, made a brief court appearance in Pretoria yesterday in connection with the escape.

Mr Vermeulen, of Sanlam Park Flats, Devenish Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, was not asked to plead and will appear in court again on January 10 on charges of helping three political prisoners escape.

He will remain in custody.

If the escapers apply for asylum in Britain, the British Government had absolute power to grant it, said Professor H Booysen, an expert on international law.

There was no need for Britain to extradite them if they had been convicted in South Africa for political crimes.

For extradition treaties to be effective the crimes for which the men had been convicted had to be offences in both the country from which they had escaped and the country to which they had fled.

(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 [illegible] steady decline in [illegible] indices [illegible] comparatively [illegible]. [illegible] to 21/1 000, [illegible] IMR has [illegible] 9,7%. [illegible] greater the [illegible] the decrease [illegible] and

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.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown 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; 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'

Minister's 'no' to jail petition on education

S. Times 16/12/79

By WYNTER MURDOCH

THE Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis Le Grange, has refused to see a delegation representing the Prisoners' Education Committee, an organisation which collected more than 10 000 signatures for a petition calling for prisoners to be given the right to study.

The delegation planned to present the petition to Mr Le Grange, together with letters of support from the Women's Movement for Peace, the Civil Rights League and the National Council of Women.

The delegation included the Right Reverend Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Rabbi Selwyn Franklin, of Durban, and a Durban advocate.

In a statement the Prisoners' Education Committee said that as the law stood, the opportunity for prisoners to study was a privilege which could be granted or refused at the discretion of the relevant prison authorities.

The Prisoners' Education Committee was told in a letter from Mr Le Grange that he had, on several occasions, given serious thought to the question of study privileges.

Factors

"It is clear that the present policy in this regard did not result from an arbitrary decision by the Commissioner of Prisons, or any other person.

"It followed a whole number of serious problems, in which certain groups of prisoners played no small part.

"Though I recognise the importance of education, there are other important factors to be considered in order to ensure a sound and disciplined prison system and it is therefore a question of priorities.

"As is the case with every aspect of our prison system, both the Commissioner and I evaluate the situation regarding study policy on a regular basis.

"Should circumstances change to such an extent that the present measures can be relaxed without causing unnecessary problems, I will not hesitate to do so.

"In view of this a personal meeting would serve no purpose," he said.

[illegible] the 'intermediate' position of [illegible] to incorporate the worst of both the [illegible]ences. This becomes apparent from [illegible]ailed analysis of the different diseases [illegible]ity of the whites and 'coloureds' in the [illegible]ates for defined age groups. Thus, al[illegible] consistently responsible for a fairly [illegible]rtality of the 'coloureds', Table I [illegible]r cardiovascular diseases have been fairly [illegible]reds' since 1941.

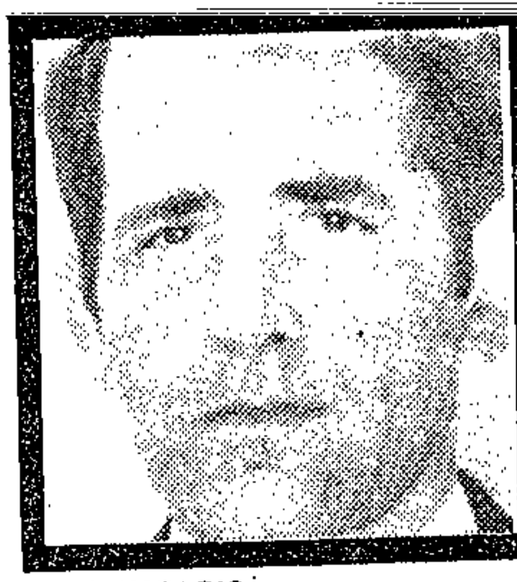
Times 16/12

The carbon copy jailbreak

THE dramatic jailbreak by three political prisoners this week was almost a carbon-copy of the escape planned by Afrikaans poet and dissident Breyten Breytenbach. S. Times 16/12/79

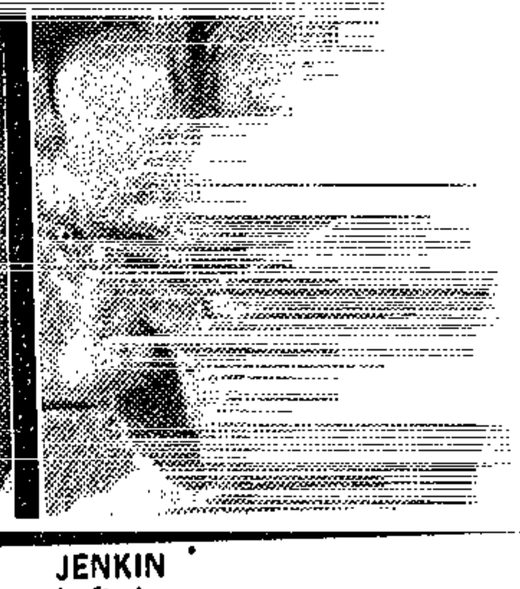
In 1976 he plotted to break out of the same prison, Pretoria Central.

This week three of his fellow-prisoners plotted similarly — and succeeded. In the early hours of Wednesday, Alexander Moumbaris, Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee left dummies in their beds and fled the prison with the alleged help of a warder.



MOUMBARIS
'Named by Breyten

LEE
On the run



JENKIN
Left dummy

Breyten's plan was similar to this week's breakout

By NEIL HOOPER and MARTIN WELZ

The prison authorities only became aware of the Moumbaris trio's escape at 7 am — four hours after they had escaped.

Details of the Breytenbach escape plot were revealed at his trial in 1977.

In the midnight hours of June 25, 1976, in a cell of the maximum security section of the Pretoria Central Prison, Breytenbach and a young warder, Pieter "Lucky" Groenewald, drew up plans for the poet's escape.

Breytenbach and Groenewald's plan would have required the collaboration of two or three warders.

They planned his escape for the second night watch, between midnight and 7 am, when lights were out.

In their discussion they referred to a warder who was prepared to assist in the escape for a fee — to be paid into his wife's bank account.

One of his main functions would have been to see that the TV-monitoring system was out of order on the night of the escape . . . and possibly for two or three nights before the escape.

But Warder Groenewald went to the authorities about Breytenbach's plan and was told to pretend to cooperate with Breytenbach.

As a result, letters Breytenbach had smuggled out of prison by Groenewald were first read by the authorities. In a letter to a woman in France he asked for two false South African passports for himself and the warder.

According to the letters, the escape was to have taken place on a Friday night when Groenewald was to have ensured that he was in charge of the control room.

Groenewald was then to release him, and the poet was to place the dummy in his bed, put on a warder's uniform supplied by Groenewald, stick on a false moustache, and via the gallows section of the prison go down two flights of stairs to the mortuary below and out through a back door used by ambulances collecting bodies.

When the midnight shift changed, the warder and prisoner, now dressed also as a warder, would both leave through the main entrance of the prison.

A contact's car — containing civilian clothes — was to have been parked outside the prison, and they would make for the Botswana border, hoping to arrive before the alarm had been given about the escape.

Once in Botswana, they would have contacted a "friendly" embassy which would arrange their flight to Europe.

If the alarm was given before they reached the border, an alternative plan was to have been used: they would hide out for a few weeks in South Africa. When the search for them had died down they would quietly leave the country.

Two days after discussing their escape plans, Breytenbach asked Groenewald to try to contact other political prisoners then being held in the neighbouring Pretoria local prison.

One of them, he told Groenewald, was particularly strong. His name was Moumbaris "a short, but strongly-built guy".

"He went in and out out of the country three or four times, smuggling things," Breytenbach told Groenewald, adding: "He got rich very quickly and then they caught him."

However, there was no evidence that Breytenbach succeeded in making contact with Moumbaris. At his trial Breytenbach said that he had only met Mrs Moumbaris after her husband's trial in 1973.

● A senior police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that the hunt for the three escaped political prisoners was still under way and that every policeman in the country had been alerted.

He added that several reports of sightings of the escapees had been reported from different areas and that all reports were being "thoroughly investigated".

He also repeated an appeal to the public to contact the nearest police station if they thought they had information which could help.

On Friday, a prison warder, Sergeant F P Vermeulen, appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on charges of assisting the three men to escape.

He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed until January 10. Sgt Vermeulen will be detained until the case resumes.

Obstacles the escapers had to get through

S. Times 16/12/79 (331)

By MARTIN WELZ

THE security measures surrounding the maximum-security section of Pretoria Central Prison, described at the trial of Breyten Breytenbach, make this week's escape all the more extraordinary.

The prison building is surrounded by a wall five or six metres high.

The only entrance has two heavy steel gates on rollers, electronically controlled so that they cannot be opened simultaneously.

They are controlled either from the controlroom within the prison building, or by a guard in the gateroom who sits behind bulletproof glass.

Inside the wall are a number of watchtowers manned day and night by armed guards.

The area between the prison and the surrounding wall is brightly lit at night with floodlights mounted on towers.

Monitored

The whole area, including inside the prison itself, is continually monitored from the controlroom on closed-circuit television.

The prison building has a wood and iron door with a guard who peeps through a spyhole before opening the door.

Inside the door, beyond the entrance, are two further locked steel grid doors before you reach the various cell sections, each in turn separated by a locked steel door.

There are no windows in the outer wall of the prison.

Each cell has a high grill window facing an inner corridor, patrolled by an armed warder.

80

eaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau

At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that n the main urban districts are not registered for

major division of

revision of the

ensus year.

erience of a

ld exist if a

an indication

n of life.

population age

vailable for

the 1970 population

al rates from

in the 0-4 age

tion figure for

ibution by

Russe se plan met Moumbaris onthul

RAPPORT 16/12/79

'N ROOI KOMPLOT

drukking".

Terwyl die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie hierdie naweek nog strykdeur soek na Moumbaris en sy twee trawante, Stephan Lee en Timothey Jenkin, bestaan daar hier in Parys min twyfel dat Moumbaris 'n geheime Kommunistiese ontsnaproete gaan gebruik om hom so spoedig moontlik by sy Franse vrou aan te sluit. Sy vrou, Marie-Jose, en haar seuntjie, Boris, woon in Parys.

Moumbaris sal waarskynlik as „slagoffer van apartheid" hartlik deur Europa se linkses ontvang word.

Marie-Jose het genl. Solodofnikof in Parys ontmoet terwyl haar man nog 'n gevangene in Pretoria was. Solodofnikof, wat nooit die titel generaal gebruik nie, was jare lank direkteur van Moskou se Afrika-Instituut en het sy direkteurskap gebruik om wêreldwyd Russiese spioene te werf.

ter Breyten Breytenbach. Breytenbach is drie maande na die saamsittery in hegtenis geneem.

Nadat Breytenbach gevonnis was, het sy aan RAPPORT gesê: „Ek verag hom (Breytenbach) omdat hy tydens die verhoor die Premier, mnr. John Vorster, om verskoning gevra het. My man, wat langer tronkstraf gekry het, sal nooit om verskoning vra nie."

Vandag praat mev. Moumbaris en Breyten se vrou, Yolande, nie eens met mekaar nie. Sy is kwaad omdat Yolande 'n visum gekry het om Breyten in die tronk te besoek. „Dis voortrekkery omdat hy 'n wit Afrikaner is" het sy aan vriende gesê.

Mev. Moumbaris het destyds aan my vertel dat sy

KGB-baas het gehelp

Van MARILYN ZEELIE

PARYS

DIE ontsnapping van die wit terroris Alexander Moumbaris Dinsdag uit Pretoria se Sentrale Gevangenis is beplan en gefinansier deur Rusland se top-man in Afrika: Genl. Wladimar Solodofniko, wat lid is van die Russiese geheime diens (KGB) en as ambassadeur in Lusaka gestasioneer is.

Só het bronne in Westerse veiligheidsdienste hierdie naweek hier aan my gesê. Volgens dié bronne gaan die Kremlin Moumbaris gebruik as leier van 'n wêreldwye beweging teen Suid-Afrika en sal hy in die proses verhef word tot „'n held in die stryd teen wit ver-

Hy is twee jaar gelede na Lusaka gestuur. Daarvandaan beheer hy alle Russiese, Oos-Duitse en Kubaanse bedrywighede in Afrika. Hy beheer ook alle KGB-agente in Afrika en daar is 'n groot spioenasiediens in Lusaka wat alle Suid-Afrikaanse koerantberigte en radio- en TV-uitsendings monitor.

'n Aantal jare gelede het die Generaal en mev. Moumbaris saam 'n internasionale anti-apartheidskongres in Parys bygewoon.

Mev. Moumbaris het aan die een kant langs hom gesit [illegible]

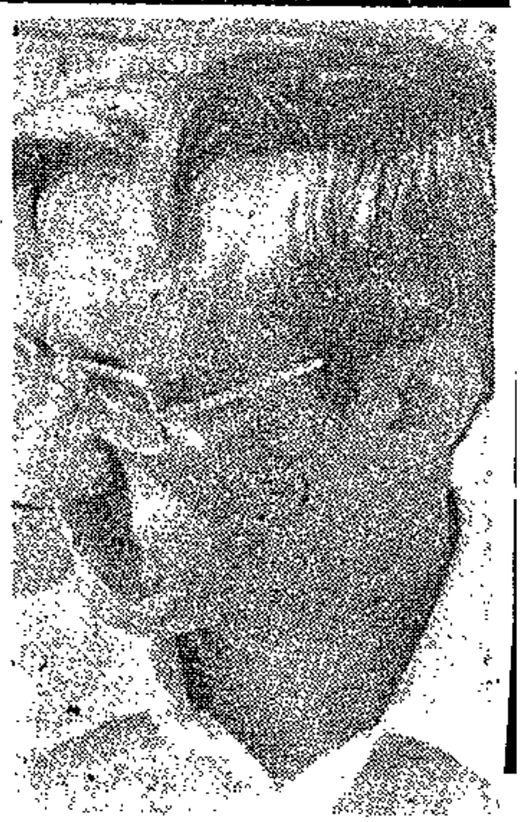
en haar man in hegtenis geneem is terwyl hulle die Suid-Afrikaanse grens in 'n Land-Rover oorgesteek het. Sy was

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Hulle word gesoek

ALEXANDRE MOUMBARIS

STEPHEN LEE



TIMOTHY JENKIN

Massive man hunt, border roadblocks, but no sign of terrorist fugitives

S. TRIB. 16/12/79

GONE!

Tribune Reporter

ALL three branches of the police force are now involved in the countrywide search for the three political convicts who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison this week — despite fears that the men have already fled South Africa.

It was disclosed yesterday that the men had a 12-hour start on the police, enough time to reach the border.

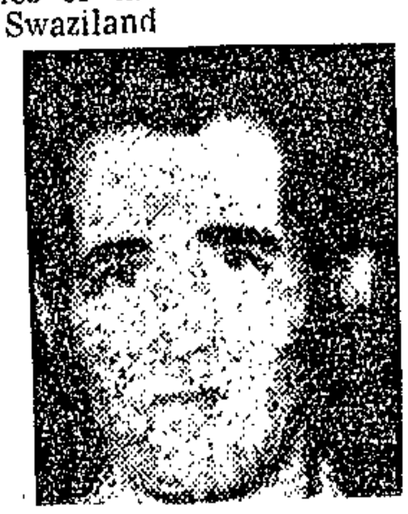
Armed and camouflaged police last night made painstaking searches of the hundreds of cars heading for Swaziland for the long weekend.

At one stage the queue of cars on the South African side of the Oshoek border post stretched for more than two kilometres.

Most of the people in the 1 592 vehicles which passed through the border yesterday accepted the delay philosophically, having to open luggage and car boots under the arc lights on the South African side.

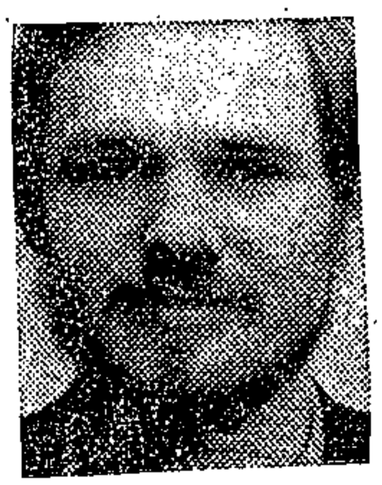
The police scrutinised drivers and passengers in their search for Alexander Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

Calls to police have been flooding in from all over South Africa, with people claiming to have seen the escapers in many different places.



Moumbaris

Jenkin



Lee

Court

A police spokesman said today that all three branches of the police force — uniformed, detective and security — were now involved in the hunt.

"Our investigation is going on around the clock, but we have no further news," said the spokesman.

A prison warder, Mr Francois Daniel Vermeulen (57), made a brief court appearance in Pretoria yesterday in connection with the escape.

Mr Vermeulen, of Sanlampark Flats, Devenish Street, Sunnyside, was not asked to plead and will appear in a Pretoria Regional Court on January 10 on charges of helping three political prisoners escape.

Mr Vermeulen will remain in custody.

Asylum

If the three escaped prisoners apply for asylum in Britain, the Government there has absolute power to grant it to them.

This is the opinion of Professor H. Booysen, an expert on international law.

Professor Booysen said if the three asked for political asylum in Britain a decision was likely to be made by the UK Government and the matter was not expected to be referred to the courts.

In normal circumstances of international law there was no duty on Britain to extradite them if they had been convicted in South Africa for political crimes.

In terms of international extradition treaties the crimes for which the men had been convicted had to be offences in both the country from which they had escaped and the country to which they had fled.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

327

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximation of mortality and the

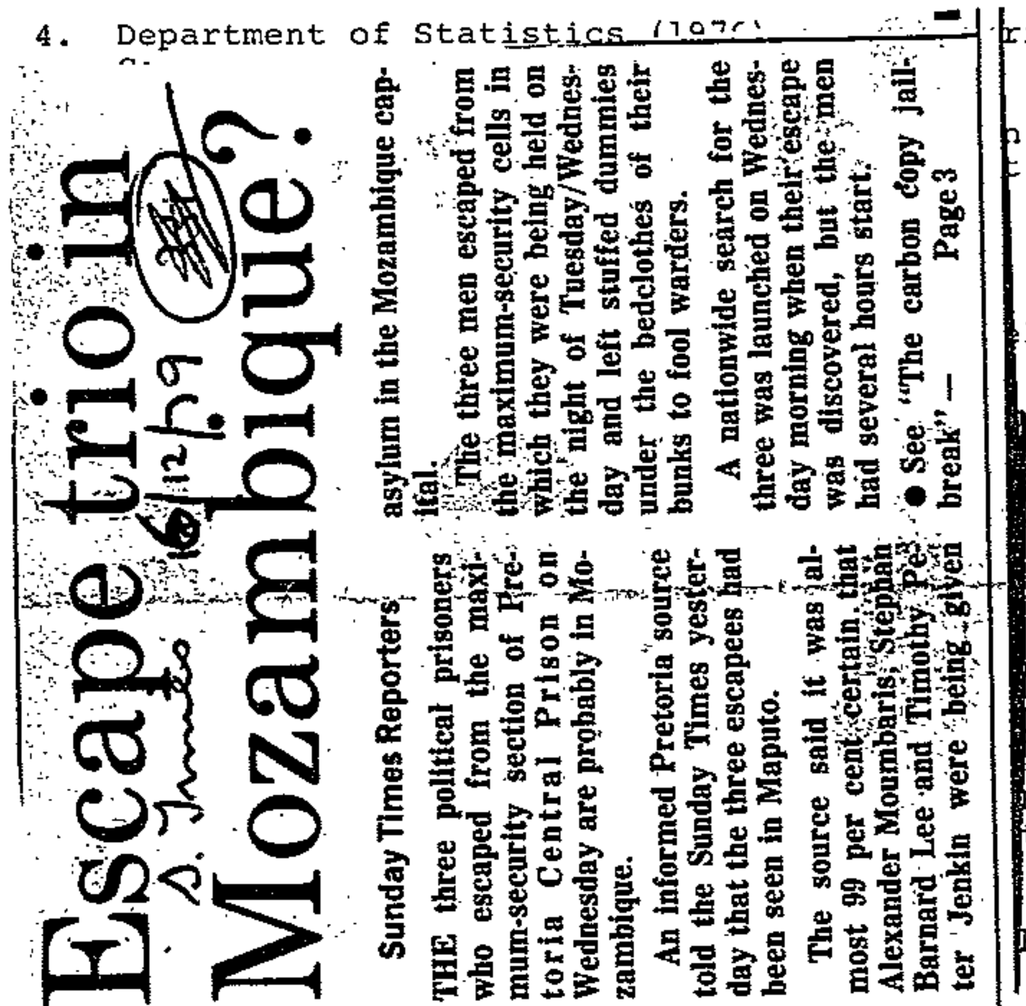
REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. Department of Statistics (1976) rican Statistics 1976.



Escape trion
Mozambique?

Sunday Times Reporters

THE three political prisoners who escaped from the maximum-security section of Pretoria Central Prison on Wednesday are probably in Mozambique.

An informed Pretoria source told the Sunday Times yesterday that the three escapees had been seen in Maputo.

The source said it was almost 99 per cent certain that Alexander Moumbaris, Stephan Barnard Lee and Timothy Peter Jenkin were being given asylum in the Mozambique capital.

The three men escaped from the maximum-security cells in which they were being held on the night of Tuesday/Wednesday and left stuffed dummies under the bedclothes of their bunks to fool warders.

A nationwide search for the three was launched on Wednesday morning when their escape was discovered, but the men had several hours start.

● See "The carbon copy jail-break" — Page 3

n Bantu Deaths in Selected
t 07-03-04. Government

lopment (1975). Report of
Government Printer,

stic Processes in

the Medical Officer of

n Census 1970; Age,
rict and Economic Region.
oria.

Estimates for 1974.
t Research. Research

productive Efficiency of

13. Department of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v. Government Printer, Pretoria.

14. Department of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of 1977, p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

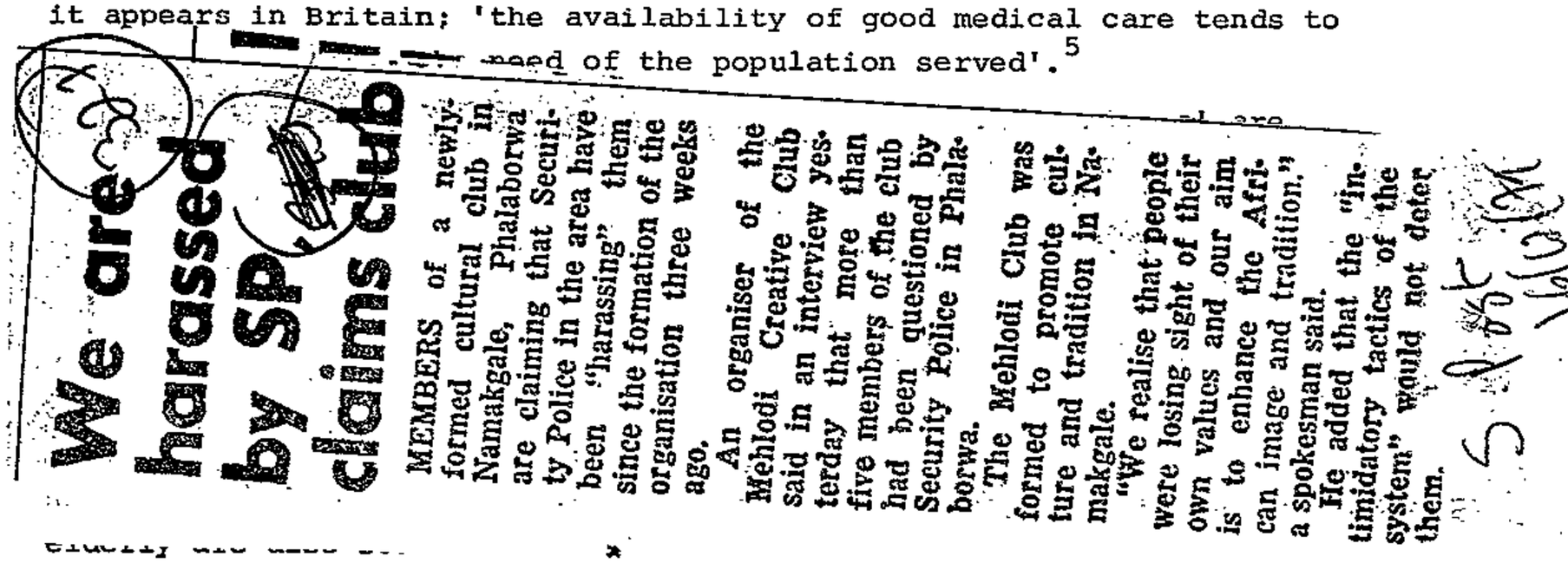
With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to [illegible] need of the population served'.[5]



We are harassed by SP, club claims

MEMBERS of a newly formed cultural club in Namakgale, Phalaborwa are claiming that Security Police in the area have been "harassing" them since the formation of the organisation three weeks ago.

An organiser of the Mehlodi Creative Club said in an interview yesterday that more than five members of the club had been questioned by Security Police in Phalaborwa.

The Mehlodi Club was formed to promote culture and tradition in Namakgale.

"We realise that people were losing sight of their own values and our aim is to enhance the African image and tradition," a spokesman said.

He added that the "intimidatory tactics of the system" would not deter them.

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree through the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person [illegible]ter off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisat[illegible] something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, t[illegible] [illegible]isting situation is not efficient.

[illegible] fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than al[illegible] [illegible]asures which promote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern th[illegible] [illegible]tire structure of the economy and society. The arguments therefore [illegible]ply only to the relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged fiel[illegible] [illegible] medical care. It has conventionally been accepted by the majority of [illegible]ose who can afford it that some basic public provision should be made f[illegible] [illegible]e indigent. The rising cost of medical care, particularly in the Unit[illegible] States and some European countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service ca[illegible] be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefi[illegible] are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over t[illegible] outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so tha[illegible] neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under othe[illegible] conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribu[illegible] tion can be reached.

BOSS MAN KILLED RICK TURNER'

S. Express 16/12/79

327

● Rick Turner
... shot at home

Assassin was chosen because he had a personal grudge, says SA refugee in Sweden

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

From Our Correspondent

STOCKHOLM — Alexander Lambert, the South African who fled to Sweden saying he was a secret agent in fear of his life, has named a man he claims is the murderer of the University of Natal lecturer Dr Richard Turner.

In a sensational interview with the Sunday Express this week, Mr Lambert made these startling allegations:

- That Dr Turner was murdered by an agent for the then Bureau for State Security (BOSS).
- That the man was trained to kill.
- That he was chosen for the task of killing Dr Turner because he had a grudge against the banned lecturer.

Although Mr Lambert gave the Sunday Express the name of the alleged killer, it is not being published at the moment.

Full details of Mr Lambert's allegations, including the name and other facts which the Sunday Express cannot yet reveal, have been passed to the South African Police, who immediately requested it when told about the claims.

A police spokesman said: "The police are very interested in any new information about the murder of Dr Turner."

Attempts to obtain comment on Mr Lambert's allegations from former Boss sources were unsuccessful.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister — BOSS fell under control of the Prime Minister's Office — said Mr Botha was on holiday and could not be reached.

He referred the Sunday Express to Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security.

Mr Coetsee, speaking from his farm near Bloemfontein, said: "Mr Lambert's credibility is at this stage a dubious factor. It is obviously being questioned by all and sundry and it appears that he is capitalising on the syndrome, common overseas, in which anything bad about South Africa is printable.

"Naturally, if the matter has been referred to the police, I have nothing further to add."

Mr Lambert has also given his information to a British national newspaper and it is likely to create a great stir if published.

The Sunday Express discovered this week that Mr Lambert has been visited in Sweden, where he has been granted political asylum, by prominent Johannesburg advocate Dave Soggot who, on behalf of Mrs Turner, asked him for any information he might have on the murder.

He is believed to have described the alleged killer, Mr K, to Mr Soggot as a tall, well-built man aged about 38, who was very friendly with a former Portuguese paratrooper.

Dr Turner, a political scientist and outspoken critic of apartheid,

To Page 3

P.10

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.[5]

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.

Savage discusses two further problems with health services:

(d) weakly developed ancillary services in vital areas: dental and opthalmic services are not easily available to a large part of the population; pharmacies are absent in African townships; health educators and health visitors are few. Services for the mentally ill, handicapped and elderly are also scarce, particularly for the black population.

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughout the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Sa...

BOSS blamed for killing

From Page 1

was banned for five years by the South African Government in 1973.

In February last year, a few days before his banning order was due to expire, Dr Turner was shot dead while putting his eight-year-old daughter to bed. He died in her arms.

Police have made no headway with investigations into Dr Turner's death.

This week Mr Lambert said about the killer: "I know him well. Three days after the killing he came and told me how he had murdered Dr Turner by shooting him through his bedroom window."

According to Mr Lambert, the man is a trained killer who was considered the ideal assassin for Dr Turner because he had a grudge against him.

He described links which he said, existed between the man and Dr Turner. He said the assassin's girlfriend had become infatuated with Dr Turner and had jilted the killer, who went off in anguish and disgust.

Later, said Mr Lambert, the man was enlisted by BOSS and became known to Mr Lambert, who alleged he was himself a field agent "trained to shoot to kill" by BOSS.

Mr Lambert says he has much more detailed information about Dr Turner's death, which he offered to sell to the Sunday Express for "more than £2 500". He says this is the amount he has been offered for the story by a German magazine.

"The full story will eventually be told in a book I am writing in which I tell of my 20 years as a BOSS agent. I will reveal a lot about BOSS activities," he said.

Mr Lambert said he was keeping his address in Stockholm a secret because he was certain South African agents would try to kill him when they learnt he was writing the book.

Mr Lambert, 42, a Coloured, came into the public eye in October when Sweden's largest daily newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, announced that he had been granted asylum in Sweden and now wanted "to fight for a free South Africa".

He made several dramatic claims about his work, saying that he had kidnapped South African guerrillas from Swaziland and that he had infiltrated the banned African National Congress.

Namibian, South African and Rhodesian refugees in Sweden regard Mr Lambert's story with great scepticism, as his various revelations contained no new information for observers of apartheid.

If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

S. Express 16/12/79 (327)

Pta doctor's receptionist in 'Nazi' row

Sunday Express Reporter

A PRETORIA doctor's receptionist this week called an elderly Johannesburg Jewish businessman a "bloody racist" when he asked about Right-wing and anti-Semitic documents on notice boards outside the doctor's surgery.

Mr Appie Moscou, a Johannesburg diamond dealer whose sister and other relatives died in the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp during the Second World War, saw the notice boards — which also displayed notices of the Odal Clan youth group and advertisements for the Right-wing newspaper the South African Observer — in a tiny arcade off Schoeman Street, Pretoria.

"I walked up this dark little passage to the restaurant and came across all this Nazi literature on two notice boards. I felt cold. I lost family in Auschwitz in the war," Mr Moscou explained quietly.

"And here, so many years later, I come across this neo-Nazi propaganda in German, Afrikaans and English. Among the notices were adverts for the Odal Clan (a Right-wing youth group based in the Cape, but with an active branch on the West Rand)."

One of the notices referred to the "Big Lie" that six million Jews were killed by Hitler's Nazis. Another referred to a Right-wing Italian group based in Johannesburg.

"I am not a Zionist, just a Dutch Jew who lost relatives under the Nazis. But this stuff accused Jews of all kinds of plots and referred to them as 'Zionist pigs'," Mr Moscou told the Sunday Express.

Mr Moscou asked a man at the entrance to the passageway who controlled the notice boards, and was given the name of a medical practitioner with rooms in the building.

"I walked into his surgery and asked to see him. His receptionist told me he was in Europe and when I mentioned the notice boards, she replied: 'You must be a Jew'," Mr Moscou said.

"She called me a bloody racist and said I should be concerned about the people who had died in South African concentration camps and about liberals and those trying to bring integration to South Africa.

"She then told me she was White and that nobody should forget it. I got angry and asked if she was sure of that."

"If they ban the Communist Party here, they should ban that kind of thing as well. It is very bad."

He telephoned the doctor's rooms the next day and was told by his receptionist: "The doctor was sorry he missed you."

Mr Moscou told me he had contacted the office of famous Nazi hunter Simon Weizental in Europe to find out about the doctor.

When I visited the doctor's rooms this week and asked about the two notice boards, the receptionist, an elderly woman, told me she did not want to "have a fight again" and that the doctor was in Europe.

She told me "a man, he was a Jew", had been very rude to her about the notice boards.

When I said I would like to meet the doctor, she asked: "What nationality are you? Are you a Jew? Because you must be careful, the doctor is very anti-Jew. He blames them for everything that's wrong in the world — and in South Africa."

● The receptionist a Jewish Johannesburg businessman claims called him a "bloody racist".

OFFERED TO GIVE US A BANNED DOCUMENT

Asked about a photocopied notice on the board, apparently written by a Jew and referring to a conspiracy to weaken the Christian West, she assured me it was not an extract from "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion".

The Protocols is a document brought out in the 19th century by Czarist agents to discredit Russian Jews.

"Oh no, it can't be that, that's banned," she said.

After dicussing the document for a few minutes, however, she told me she could get me a copy of the "Protocols".

As the document is banned, it is an offence in South Africa to possess a copy of it.

Mr Aleck Goldberg, secretary of the Jewish Board of Deputies, said this week the board knew of the doctor.

"Some time ago we complained about an extract from the Protocols of Zion appearing on those notice boards," he said.

A police spokesman said from Pretoria that there had not been any official complaints about the notices.

Police would investigate if complaints were made.

The Sunday Express is withholding the doctor's name until he can be contacted and given an opportunity to comment.

s figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had proportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality s a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to hould be noted that the O year age specific death rates are the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for of live births whilst for the latter it is the

(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.

ication which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Dis- ategories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in I. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds' between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Professor van der Vyver's plea to security laws investigators...

Judge a commie by what he does

(Not by what he believes)

VAN DER VYVER

HUMAN RIGHTS campaign Professor Johan van der Vyver has urged the Rabie Commission investigating the security laws to distinguish clearly between the activities and not beliefs which it considers prejudicial to the safety of the State.

By PETER FABRICIUS

"It is an elementary principle of law that no State sanction should be directed against a person because of what he is or believes in but only because of what he does (wrong)" says Professor van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand.

He says that certain provisions, like some contained in the Internal Security Act of 1950, impose drastic restrictions on persons, not only if they are connected with the Communist Party or some other unlawful organisation but simply if they are communists.

"The lawmaker ought to identify the conduct which, according to his understanding, threatens internal security, and direct his preventative and retaliatory actions against such subversive conduct."

Involuntary

A person's political beliefs, like his religious beliefs, are involuntary — based on unprovable and irrational foundations — and can therefore not be countered with rational arguments or scientific demonstration.

"Persuasion is fruitless and intimidation out of place," says Professor van der Vyver, writing in the Afrikaans Calvinist journal *Woord en Daad*.

In the journal the professor — who has before referred to the "executive anarchy" and "lawlessness" of the Government—again mounts an attack on the arbitrary powers of the executive authority.

The powers given to the State President-in-council, under the Internal Security Act, to ban organisations and publications, and the powers given to the Minister of Justice and the police under the Terrorism Act of 1967 to detain people without charging them, are examples he gives of arbitrary powers.

"Executive powers are arbitrary if the relevant functions are not subject to judicial control, thus leaving the executive officials — who are invested with these powers — free to exercise administrative discretion entirely in accordance with their own subjective preferences and prejudices."

Professor van der Vyver says that though the Internal Security Act and Terrorism Act lay out grounds for banning organisations or publications and detaining people, the merits of the decisions by the State President-in-Council, the police or the Minister of Justice cannot be tested — "the Terrorism Act even excludes the court's common law right of review."

This means that the appropriate executive officials are "bound by no rules — if not de jure, then de facto. These decisions ought to be subject to judicial control."

He says the objections usually raised to subjecting the security system to judicial control can be met by holding court inquiries on these matters behind locked doors, and by making all evidence subject to the Official Secrets Act of 1956.

Apart from these basic arbitrary powers, Professor van der Vyver criticises what he calls "incidental injustices."

Examples are:

- The fact that organisations are often investigated and recommended for banning without even knowing they are under surveillance, leading to one-sided reports.

Isolated

- Persons held under the Terrorism Act are isolated from the world for an unlimited period, and denied legal help, spiritual care, family support and even reading matter if the authorities so decide.

"That is to say the law gives him no protection, his welfare is left entirely in the hands of people, chief of whom is the Minister of Justice.

"I have never understood the reasons why organisations or publications which stood to be banned or persons held in preventative detention, should be subjected to this sort of incidental injustice.

"Insofar as the isolation and inhuman treatment of detainees may be aimed at spiritual torture to extract confessions, it is unacceptable."

Otherwise full precautionary measures can be built in to overcome the objections to granting detainees elementary procedural rights. Apart from the secrecy of judicial proceedings, the existing prison regulations are an adequate precaution against the abuse of rights, the professor says.

Underground

He says the Rabie Commission should consider also whether or not the banning of organisations and publications may not be counter-productive — driving them underground. He suggests the provisions of the U.S. Subversive Activities Act 1950 may be more effective against real subversion.

The commission will have to weigh up the unquestionable need for effective State methods to counter genuine threats to internal security, against the moral guidelines of the concept of law — "an almost superhuman task."

But "it must be pointed out that a government cannot solve a large-scale security problem in the long term by suppressing its subjects' resistance to institutionalised injustice."

The Government ought to establish the people's grievances, to evaluate them and eliminate them in the appropriate manner.

"In this way the Government can co-operate in the realisation of a social structure which brings economic progress, communal welfare and fulfilment of its subjects on the grounds of Christian justice."

14 CENTS plus tax 1c

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1979

3 Pretoria escapers 'safe'

N HOBBS

exander Moum-
his wife in Par-
first fully con-
that the escape
imum-security
ia by three po-
had succeeded
"straight home
t they were
came from Ga-
vana and cele-
nned for their
n London and
this week.
ith a South Af-
Jenkins, and a
Lee, crossed
an border less than 24 hours after their break from prison, I was told.

In a call from Paris last night, Mrs Marie Moumbaris wept with joy as she told me: "At last I can tell you he is safe, he is safe. I am sorry, I am so happy I cannot speak."

In a mixture of French and English she said she expected to be reunited with her husband, considered the "big fish" of the three escapers, within a couple of days, indicating that he planned to fly straight to Paris, probably from Lusaka.

Friends of the escapers in Europe, who were warned of the escape within hours of the break from prison and soon made direct contact in an international operation, are still afraid that the men could be abducted.

To the background noise of party-making, I was told: "All we can confirm now is that they are out. We don't want to say exactly where they are because the South Africans are going mad to get them."

They claimed that the French Government had agreed to grant admission to Timothy Jenkins. Moumbaris has dual French-Australian nationality rights.

Alexander Moumbaris

Deliberately misleading reports had been leaked in London to disguise the whereabouts of the escapers. It was strongly suggested that they were in Mozambique.

But it appeared almost certain last night that they had made a quick break to Gaborone but were moved from the capital while contact was made with an unnamed consular office, because of fears of abduction.

Suggestions that they were flown to Maputo were denied by reliable sources here. It is believed they have been moved to or are in the process of being moved to Lusaka.

Mrs Moumbaris told me: "We can't take any chances — not at this stage."

Stephen Lee's mother, Mrs Diana Lee, told me: "I can confirm that we have had news from a reliable source that they are safely out of the country. We were, in fact, told a couple of days ago but had to keep it secret.

"We have not heard directly from our son, however, and we will not be entirely happy till this happens. But at the moment we are in a very elated mood and if our son gets home for Christmas, which we hope will be the case, it will be the happiest moment of our lives."

If and when they reach Europe, the world's press, radio and television are expected to give spectacular prominence to the story of their escape.

Anti-apartheid sources who will greet them in London said a "ridiculous" Afrikaans press report, claiming the Russian KGB chief based in Lusaka had masterminded the escape, was evidence that Pretoria was "already desperately preparing for the shock".

C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in
istics. Wiley, New York.

Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of
1975. p.110. Cape Town.

ent of Statistics (1976). Population Census 1970; Age,
l Status and Type of Dwelling by District and Economic Region.
02-05-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

s, J.H. (1975). Regional Population Estimates for 1974.
sity of South Africa, Bureau of Market Research. Research
No. 46, Pretoria.

, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977). The Reproductive Efficiency of
osa. S.A. Med. J. 51, 392-394.

ment of Statistics (1971). Statistical Classification of
es, Injuries and Causes of Death. Manual 07-03-00. p.v.
ment Printer, Pretoria.

ment of Health (1978). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of
p.17. Department of Health, Pretoria.

ment of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa.
iological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

* * * * * *

simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

TABLE II

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 [illegible]	3118 [illegible]	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 [illegible]	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (						1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-						3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

DD 11/12/79

SA exiles join fast in London

LONDON — The international protest against the death sentence passed on Mr James Mange in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial intensified yesterday when former political prisoners joined a fast opposite the South African Embassy here.

Exiles, supporters of the African National Congress and former political prisoners like Shanthie Naidoo, Dulcie September, Sonia Bunting and Wiseman Khuzwayo joined the 12-hour fast on the steps of St Martins-in-the-field Church.

The fast is part of a major campaign against Mr Mange's death sentence. Hundreds of post cards were given to by-passers who have been asked to post them to the South African Ambassador, Dr Dawie De Villiers. — DDC.

No sign of escapers – officials

Argus 7/12/79

327

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — Though latest unconfirmed reports place the three Pretoria Central Prison escapers in Botswana or Zambia, officials in both countries said today they had been given no indication that the men had arrived there.

The three, who escaped on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, are Alexander Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

A Botswana Government spokesman said there had been no sign of the trio.

Western diplomats in Lusaka said the men did not appear to have turned up in Zambia.

However, officials do not exclude the possibility of the men having passed along an underground 'pipeline'.

transact: ecure the tax benefit,

pure eco :e clouded by accounting

pressure

2.3.4 Balance

Hendriks e of the principle object-

ions to ntories are consistently

being un fter the application of

LIFO for inventory valuation,

assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

(*b*) any forename or surname previously borne by any person which was changed or disused before he attained the age of eighteen years or has been changed or disused for a period of not less than ten years; or

(*c*) in the case of a married or divorced woman or a widow, any forename or surname borne by her before her marriage.

(4) The provisions of section 110 as to the place where the register of members of a company shall be kept and notice thereof to the Registrar and of section 113 as to the inspection of and copies of or extracts from that register, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the register to be kept under this section.

(5) Any company which fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1), (2) or (4), shall be guilty of an offence.

216. Duties of directors and others and of company in respect of register.—(1) Any person in respect of whom the particulars referred to in section 215 are in terms of that section to be entered in the register mentioned in that section, shall furnish such particulars in writing to the company concerned—

(*a*) in the case of a person appointed as a director or officer of the company, within twenty-eight days after the date of his appointment; and

(*b*) in the case of a change in such particulars, including any change contemplated in section 216(2) but excluding a change by way of the vacation of his office

BOSS killing in S.A. alleged by man who fled

Mercury Reporter

POLICE yesterday refused to comment on a Sunday newspaper report quoting a South African refugee in Sweden who claims University of Natal lecturer Dr. Richard Turner was assassinated by a BOSS agent.

A spokesman for the newly formed South Africa Police directorate of public relations said he had spoken to General Chris Zietsman, deputy-head of the CID, about the matter and it was decided there was nothing that could be said at this stage.

"It's a weekend. We have to go into details," said the spokesman.

The report quotes a Mr. Alex Lambert who fled to Sweden saying he was a secret agent in fear of his life.

He alleges: That Dr. Turner was murdered by an agent for the former Bureau for State Security (BOSS);

That the man was chosen for the task of killing Dr. Turner because he had a grudge against the banned lecturer.

Dr. Turner was murdered at his Durban home about this time two years ago.

His two young daughters were in the house at the time and comforted him in his dying moments.

Police say they have had top men investigating the case ever since but have so far made little headway.

Dr. Turner's killing took place after that of an African police sergeant, Leonard Nkosi, at his Kwa Mashu home allegedly by ANC gunmen.

Dr. Turner's wife, Fozia, yesterday refused to comment.

Security laws violated in letter to paper

RDM 18/12/79 (527)

UMTATA. — The national organiser of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Babini Pikashe, was fined a total of R200, or 200 days imprisonment, by an Umtata magistrate yesterday on two counts under Transkei security laws.

Pikashe, 49, received an additional sentence of 50 days on each count, conditionally suspended for three years.

The charges related to the contents of a letter to the editor of the Transkei Xhosa biweekly, Intsimbi, published in April this year, which was signed by Mr Pikashe.

On the first count under the Transkei Constitution Act, he was found guilty of committing acts calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the State President by writing the letter, which was circulated in Umtata and throughout Transkei. He was fined R100, or 100 days.

The letter referred to the State President of Transkei as having falsely or by self-delusion or through ignorance, misrepresented: that Transkei was unrivalled in democracy in the African continent; that the State President wished people to respond to his alleged misrepresentation and thereby be handed over to the head of the security police and be arrested; that the utterances of views of the State President were evil and his views were excruciatingly unpalatable to discerning people.

On the second count under the Public Security Act, Pikashe was found to have performed an act in his letter intended to, or likely to, have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of chiefs in Transkei. He was fined R100, or 100 days.

This letter referred to Transkei chiefs as holding sway by instilling terror, persecuting and torturing people. It said the chiefs were always apprehensive of being toppled from their positions and that they must leave parliament and no longer take part in its deliberations with elected members.

Piikashe admitted writing the letter but pleaded not guilty to the charges.

His defence council, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, argued that in terms of its constitution, Transkei was a democratic country which meant everybody had a right to free expression and that there had been speculation now and again from political and other circles as to what role chiefs should play.

drews, said he did not blame Pikashe for expressing his views, but the way he had done so was "malicious and unfair". — Sapa.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South on the needs of the white and urban populations; but recognises an international dimension when he notes th South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally desc it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medic vary inversely with the need of the population served'

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease associated with this geographical bias and partly resp the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.

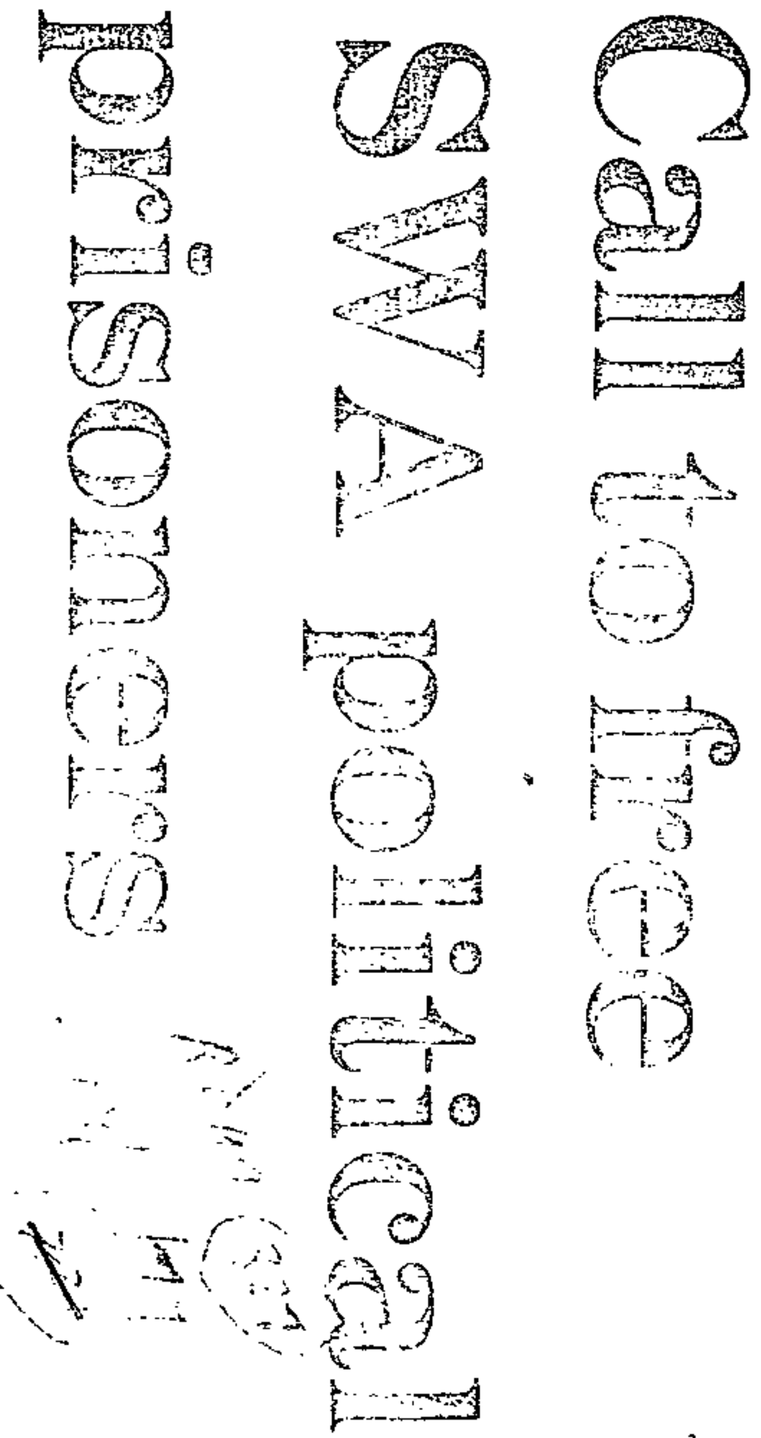
Savage discusses two further problems with heal

(d) weakly developed ancillary services in v opthalmic services are not easily available to tion; pharmacies are absent in African townsh health visitors are few. Services for the me elderly are also scarce, particularly for the

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeate apartheid, with duplication of training facili differentials are aggravating to black staff, would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equal salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirs these problems. He attributes the misallocati health sector to interests than to ideas, and allocation affects society as a whole and not He criticises those who, like Illich, believe behaviour of individuals without altering the and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughc the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be



SWA Poll to be Model

Dr Isaac

WINDHOEK. — The Swapo Democrats, a black nationalist political party yesterday urged the South West African Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to release all SWA political prisoners, including those on Robben Island

Swapo-D's publicity and information secretary, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, told a Press conference in Windhoek the prisoners should be released in time to be reunited with their families for Christmas.

"While we welcome any genuine effort to restore peace to this troubled country, we feel the Administrator-General needs to go much further if he aims to convince our people he is about to make a serious attempt to end the violence here," he said.

Commenting on Dr Viljoen's proposed amnesty for terrorists, Dr Abrahams said the former Swapo leader, Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, and others on Robben Island, should be released "so that they may resume themselves full in the process whereby this country is marching towards independence"

He urged the release of those detained indefinitely in terms of security legislation AG 26.

"It is our sincere hope that the Administrator-General will once again exercise the prerogative and detention of these prisoners and that he will release them so that they may celebrate Christmas with their families."

Swapo-D, which broke away from Swapo some years ago, was affected by Dr Viljoen's proposed amnesty, he said

His organisation has no part in the armed struggle in the north, in which Swapo and never acted as an intermediary between Swapo guerrillas and the SWA authorities

The party was concerned with an end to violence in the territory, which had caused the death of hundreds of Namibians in the past year alone", he said

Swapo-D believed the quickest and most effective way to tackle this problem was the immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, the establishment of a UN presence in SWA and UN-supervised elections.

Dr Abrahams said this should include the immediate and unconditional acceptance of the proposed demilitarised zone on the SWA/Angola border during the run-up to independence elections.

"What Namibia needs at this time is much more than a limited amnesty for certain so called misguided guerrillas. What we need is a peacekeeping force which will ensure the ceasefire is scrupulously observed by all parties concerned."

The Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said at the conference that a Swapo-D delegation had been invited to visit seven African states next year.

He said he and other party members had just completed a trip to Senegal at the invitation of the Senegalese government to brief it on the situation in SWA. — Sapa.

concerns
ch best
c sense,
e person
reorganisati
rse off, th
er than all
concern the
erefore
arged field
jority of
be made fo
the Unite
this
ervice can
nd benefit
ng over to
then
er can be
ut so that
buyers or

advantage In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

Hectic era in black political activity...

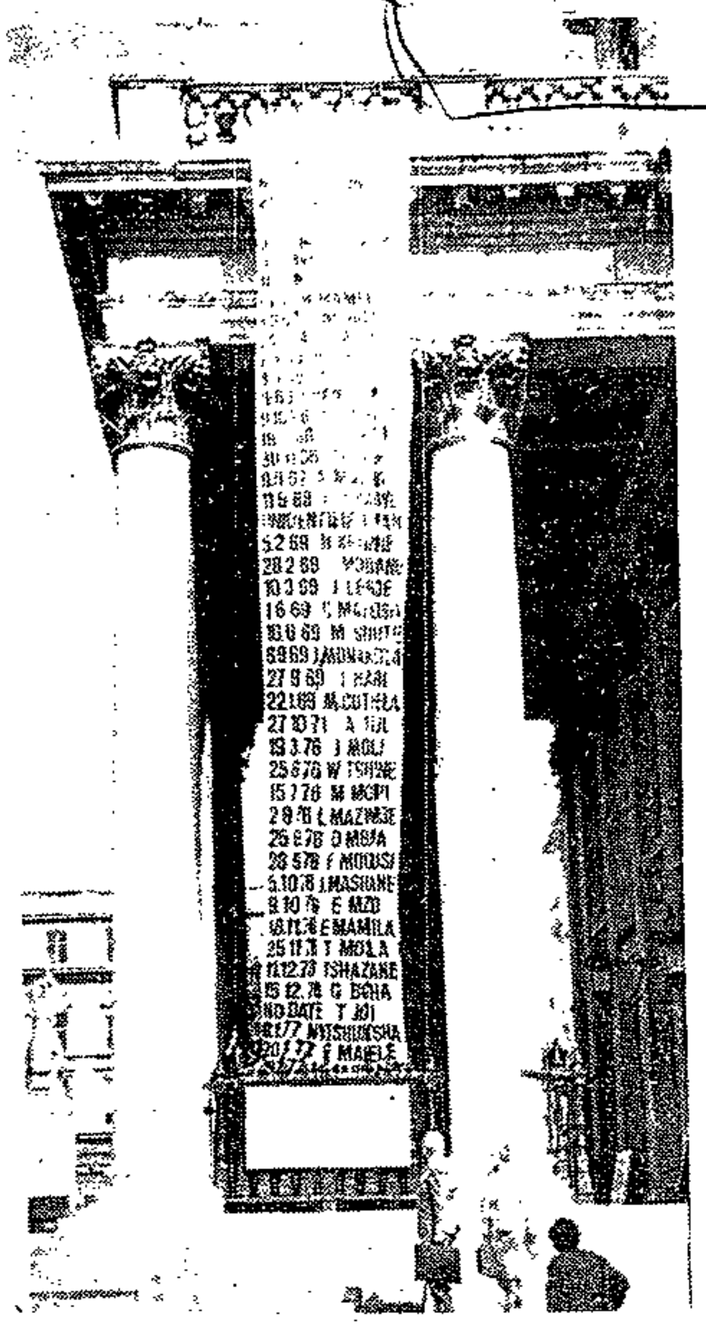
~~339~~ 327 ~~311~~

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Azanian Students Organisation, formed a month ago, closed an exciting decade of political activity among blacks which was heralded by the formation of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) in 1968.

The political lacuna which existed after the banning of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress and the measures of 1976. The Internal Security Act came into operation and black leaders, including students were detained under this Act at Modder Bee. Those detained under this Act were later released in December. Those under Section Six remained in detention.

Security trials arising from the uprisings started in 1977. While other students were charged and jailed, others fled the country in large numbers for Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique.



Deaths in detention were also a common feature during the turbulent 70s. Top of the list is the name of Steve Biko whose death sparked an international outcry.

Barney Pityana . . . Lived in the sha dow of Steve Biko, but was instru mental in the formulation of th philosophy of Black Consciousnes and the formation of Saso.

... political scene leaderless and without direction.

Onkgopotse Tiro . . . his expulsion from Turfloop set the students on a militant course.

The political drought was ended when a group of students from black campuses came together and formed the South African Students Organisation (Saso) in 1968. Their guiding philosophy was Black Consciousness.

It was at their insistence that blacks became known as black instead of Africans, Natives and Bantus. The term black was not confined to Africans only but incorporated coloureds and Indians.

Saso became an instant hit among the students as all the campuses affiliated to it. They did not confine themselves to student politics but discussed broad issues affecting them as blacks. In the absence of a political organisation the students became the spokesmen of the black people.

The students flexed their muscles in 1972 when they ordered all students not to return to their universities after the winter holidays. This was after Onkgopotse Tiro was expelled from Turfloop University after a graduation speech wherein he attacked Bantu Education.

Thomas Nkoane . . . His organisation AZASO was the last to be formed in a decade of exciting black political activity.

The students were instrumental in the formation of a political organisation to cater for non-students. The Black People's Convention was formed in Pietermaritzburg in 1973 after a meeting at the Orlando DOCC which was attended by all kinds of organisations.

The period between the formation of BPC and 1976 was dominated by Black Consciousness as against homeland politics. The Black Consciousness adherents were against the partitioning of South Africa into different states. The battle between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Black Consciousness adherents started at that period.

During this period there were bannings and detentions. The two organisations were forever crippled through these two measures. The first bannings were in 1972 when Steve Biko, Bokwe Mafuna and other student leaders were banned.

Black Consciousness had to take a back-seat in 1976 as the high school students came to the forefront and launched an offensive against the South African system. This was started by their protest against Bantu Education on June 16, 1976.

A demonstration turned into a bloodbath and there was a country-wide uprising. Many people lost their lives. Port Elizabeth and Cape Town students launched a protracted battle against the Government.

There were massive security swoops in August

Dr Nthato Motlana . . . Committee of Ten filled the void left by the bannings of 18 black organisations.

In an attempt to stop the black political activity, 18 black organisations were banned on October 19, 1977 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger. Black leaders were incarcerated for over a year at Modder Bee under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

During the same year the Black Consciousness leader, Steve Biko died in detention. There was an international outcry and South Africa was condemned from most capitals of the world.

The Soweto Action Committee was then formed. The Committee of Ten which came into being before the bannings played an active role in keeping the morale of the black people high.

The following year, 1978, a black political organisation Azapo was formed. Its leaders were either detained or banned.

It is one of the existing black organisatioins together with the Black Priests Solidarity Group Solidarity Front, Congress of SA Students Organisation which was formed a month ago.

DISEASE	W		A		C		B											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,01	0,03	1,26	1,20	2,02	1,56	0,50	0,41	0,52	0,18	0,01	0,01
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,23	0,18	0,45	0,26	0,02	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,07	0,09	0,06	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,13	0,06	0,23	0,09	0,04	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,06	0,06	0,26	0,07	0,36	0,13	0,21	0,11	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06
65+	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11			0,44	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,00	0,15	0,18	0,13		
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01			0,17	0,12	0,25	0,14	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,04		
NO.	30	34	366	187	289	164			128	85	26	23						

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recognises an international dimension when he notes the applicability to South Africa of the 'Inverse Care Law' originally described by Hart, as it appears in Britain; 'the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need of the population served'.[5]

(c) Inappropriate institutions, particularly 'disease palaces' are associated with this geographical bias and partly responsible for both the urban- and disease-orientation of the services.

Savage discusses two further problems with health services:

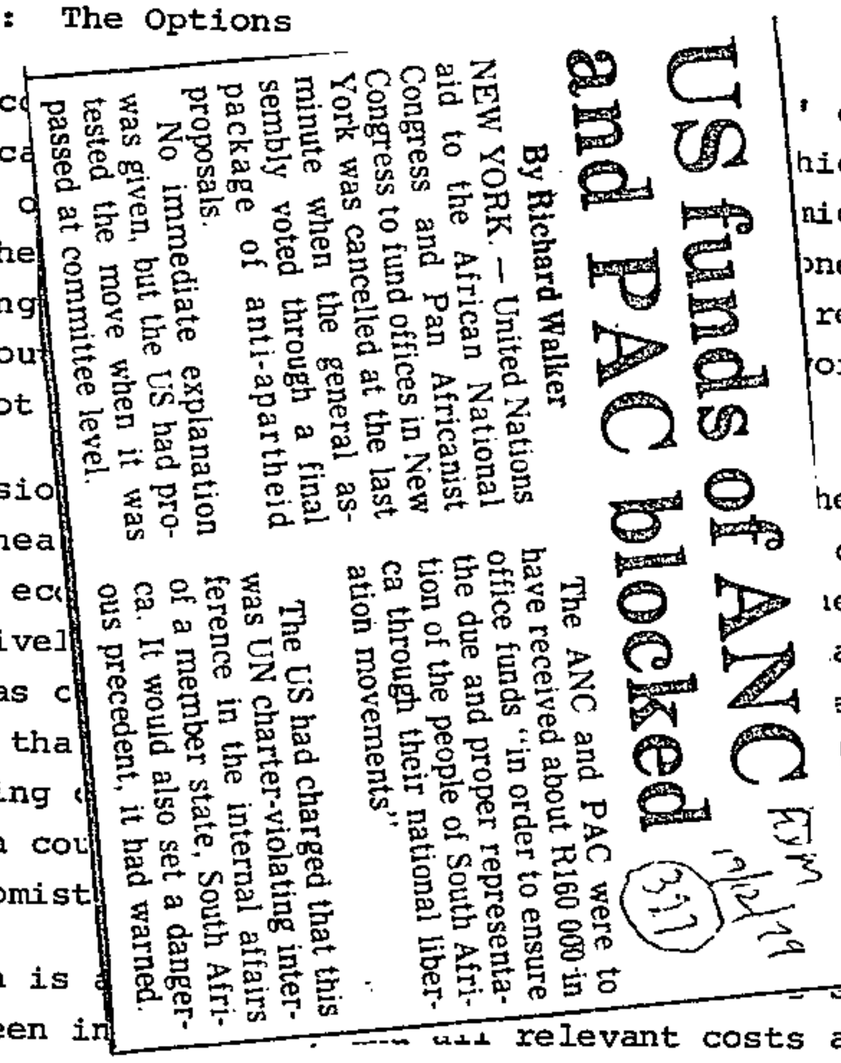
(d) weakly developed ancillary services in vital areas: dental and opthalmic services are not easily available to a large part of the population; pharmacies are absent in African townships; health educators and health visitors are few. Services for the mentally ill, handicapped and elderly are also scarce, particularly for the black population.

(e) South African medicine is deeply permeated by the structure of apartheid, with duplication of training facilities and services. Pay differentials are aggravating to black staff, and Savage shows that it would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughou the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options



US funds of ANC and PAC blocked

By Richard Walker

NEW YORK. — United Nations aid to the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress to fund offices in New York was cancelled at the last minute when the general assembly voted through a final package of anti-apartheid proposals.

No immediate explanation was given, but the US had protested the move when it was passed at committee level.

The US had charged that this was UN charter-violating interference in the internal affairs of a member state, South Africa. It would also set a dangerous precedent, it had warned.

The ANC and PAC were to have received about R160 000 in office funds "in order to ensure the due and proper representation of the people of South Africa through their national liberation movements"

The debate on what has c ' concerns which method of health ca hich best satisfies the condition o nic sense, is taken to mean that the one person better off without making reorganisatic get something more withou orse off, the existing situation is not

In fact, only the provisio her than all measures which promote hea concern the entire structure of the ec erefore apply only to the relativel arged field of medical care. It has c ajority of those who can afford it tha be made for the indigent. The rising the United States and some European cou this position by health economist

The free market position is service can be bought and sold between in relevant costs and benefits are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over to outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

Botswana silent on escapers

RDM 19/12/79 (327)

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

GABORONE — Official silence covered the alleged arrival in Botswana of three escaped South African political prisoners.

With most of Botswana's senior members of government on vacation — President Khama, himself, is ill — no-one could be found in government yesterday who was in a position to comment.

However, hints from refugees from both the large African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress "camps" in Gaborone suggest that the three men, Alexander Moumbaris, Timothy Jenkins and Stephen Lee, are somewhere in Botswana.

Late last week Moumbaris apparently sent a message to his wife, Marie, in Paris, from Gaberone, stating that all three men had crossed the Botswana border less than 24 hours after their escape from the maximum security section of Pretoria Prison.

If, as speculated, the men did arrive in Botswana, they are almost certainly still here.

The only practical way for them to leave safely would be by air. Checks with the major airlines and charter companies with flights out of Botswana indicated that no-one of the description of the three men had already left Botswana.

This puts paid to the theory that the men might have chartered an aircraft from Gaborone to Maputo, Mozambique, where some sources suggest the three escapees have arrived.

The major route to Gaborone from South Africa has, according to travellers, been free of road blocks for several days. Trains from South Africa travelling through Botswana to Rhodesia have also been passing through the border unsearched.

Sources in Gaborone took this as an indication that the South African authorities have been aware that the men had been out of South Africa for several days.

New man for security inquiry

RDM 19/12/79 327

Pretoria Bureau

PROFESSOR L D Barnard, who will become Secretary for National Security in January, has been replaced on the commission of inquiry into security legislation, the Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch said yesterday.

He will be replaced by Prof Charles Francis Niewoudt, Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Political Science at the University of Pretoria.

The composition of the commission will now be:

Mr J P J Coetzer, SC, Secretary for Justice; Mr S W McCreath, SC, advocate; Prof P Oosthuizen, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Pretoria; Mr S W van der Merwe, attorney.

Chairman of the commission will be Mr Justice P J Rabie, of the Appellate Division.

Terror trial advocate dies in court

(327) 19/12/79 Star

By Glynis van Rooyen

Mr B N Kies, the Cape Town advocate defending four Worcester men appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act in Hermanus, collapsed and died during the case just before noon today.

Mr Kies had been addressing the court for more than an hour in sweltering heat when he stopped mid-sentence and collapsed on a chair.

I gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation for about five minutes — until a doctor arrived — but, after a brief examination, the doctor said he was dead.

FIRST

Dr J Visagie, assistant district surgeon, who examined Mr Kies, said he had apparently suffered a brain haemorrhage.

Mr Kies was the first black advocate to be admitted to the Bar in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

He was banned for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1959.

In 1961 a further ban was imposed which restricted him to the magisterial districts of Wynberg, Simonstown and Bellville.

Mr Kies is survived by his wife.

The trial will be resumed at a later date.

Ford strike political — Pebco

JOHANNESBURG — He was trying to internationalise the strike of black workers at the Ford Motor Company by involving civil rights leaders in the United States, the chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, said here yesterday.

In a press briefing on the background to the labour unrest, he said he had written a letter to Ford's parent company in the United States stating the workers' grievances, but had not received a reply.

"The problems at Ford are political because they involve a black-white clash. The trade union stayed away from the scene because of this."

Mr Botha said the workers were not prepared to be rehired as had been arranged by the union, but wanted to be reinstated. Ford said it would only negotiate with the union, whereas the union said it only represented its members — not all the workers.

Pledging solidarity with the workers, the chairman of the Committee of Ten in Soweto, Dr Nthato Motlana, said although Ford was one of the leading international companies it still discriminated in its South African factory.

Also pledging his support for the dismissed workers, the president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, said that, like the South African Government, Ford talked about change but did nothing about it. Removing apartheid signs was not the "end of the story," he said.

He warned that those who sat back and thought the workers' problems were confined to Ford in Port Elizabeth were wrong.

The Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the SACC had offered to intervene in the dispute and provide the workers with relief assistance. — SAPA.

buy insurance against loss, but not necessarily so much as to be "fully insured" in the sense of not caring whether or not the injury occurs.

The situation is very different if the variable h represents the life of one's child. It then seems plausible that h and c are complements; if your child dies (h=0), you have less need for income, since you planned to spend it mainly on him. In such a case it is optimal to transfer income from the loss state of the income certainty line -- but not necessarily southeast of the utility certainty locus. That is, the individual will dual with major paralysis it seems reasonable that marginal utility will be higher in the loss state (when paralyzed one "needs" additional income to achieve a similar consumption bundle). However if h = 0 represents an injury leaving the individual similarly situated, do not.

pect to find that some people insure such objects while others,

31

upon whether or not income c and the "heirloom" variable h are Edgeworth substitutes -- i.e., whether the cross-derivative of the cardinal utility function is negative. For an heirloom such as an ancestral painting with negligible cash value it is hard to establish an a priori case either way. We can thus ex-

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 174] PRETORIA, 21 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1979 [No. 6792

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2898 21 December 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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2898 21 Desember 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 No. P79/80

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/13	*Stand on It*	Stroker Ace	(a)+(b)
P79/10/45	*Marilee*	Con Sellers	(a)
P79/11/79	*Brother Ray*	Ray Charles and David Ritz	(a)
P79/11/79	*After Hours*	Edwin Torres	(a)+(b)
P79/11/96	*Letters from Zimbabwe*	Andrew Wainwright	(e)
P79/10/111	*Family, Sex and Marriage, The—In England* 1500–1800	Lawrence Stone	(a)
P79/11/131	*Ski You Buns Off*—Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (Object/Voorwerp)	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/11/131	*Put Something Exciting Between Your Legs!*—Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (Object/Voorwerp)	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/11/131	*I'm a Virgin—This is a very old T-shirt*—Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (Object/Voorwerp)	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/11/131	*Sex Instructor—(First Lesson Free)*—Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (Object/Voorwerp)	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/11/131	*Your Towel or Mine*—Transfer/Afstrykpatroon (Object/Voorwerp)	Unknown/Onbekend	(a)
P79/11/161	*Just Above My Head*	James Baldwin	(a)
P79/12/8	*Suze*	Suze Randall	(a)
P79/12/18	*Imperialism Today*	Gus Hall	(e)
P79/12/20	*Vrij Nederland*—29 September 1979	Vrij Nederland, Amsterdam	(d)+(e)
P79/12/37	*Star Engineering* 1980—(Calendar/Kalender)	Optima Publishers, Johannesburg	(a)
P79/12/38	*Idyl*	Jeff Jones	(a)
P79/12/42	*There was a Young Lady*	Ernest Eisler	(a)
P79/12/55	*Telerad* 1980—(Calendar/Kalender)	Optima Publishers, Johannesburg	(a)
P79/12/21	*Women of Vietnam*	Arlene Eisen Bergman	(e)
P79/11/157	*Next Step, The*—December 1979	Junius Publications, London	(e)
P79/11/165	*Stryker's Kingdom*	W. A. Harbinson	(a)
P79/12/28	*National Liberation Revolution Today*—Part II	K. N. Brutents	(e)
P79/12/29	*Political Affairs*—Vol LVII, No 3, March 1978	Political Affairs Publishers Inc., New York	(e)
P79/12/29	*Political Affairs*—Vol LVII, No 4, April 1978	Political Affairs Publishers Inc., New York	(e)
P79/11/70	*Liberal Dilemma in South Africa, The*	Pierre L. van den Berghe	(e)
P79/11/88	*Radical Sociology*	J. David Colfax and Jack L. Roach	(e)

No. 2899 21 December 1979

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In Government Notice 1645 of 20 July 1979 in *Government Gazette* 6599 of 20 July 1979 substitute the following entry for entry P79/7/35:

No. 2899 21 Desember 1979

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1645 van 20 Julie 1979 in *Staatskoerant* 6599 van 20 Julie 1979 vervang die inskrywing P79/7/35 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/35.....	*Nude Model Clip, The*—No 8507 (Object/Voorwerp)	Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)

No. 2900 21 December 1979

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (2)

On 12 December 1979 the Directorate of Publications under section 23 (2) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Apocalypse Now*. 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2900 21 Desember 1979

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (2)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 12 Desember 1979 kragtens artikel 23 (2) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Apocalypse Now*. 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R79/11/58.....	"*Apocalypse Now*".....	United Artists Corporation (S.A.) (Pty) Ltd/United Artists Korporasie (S.A.) (Edms.) Bpk

No. 2901 21 December 1979

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 20 December 1979 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 December 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. 2901 21 Desember 1979

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Desember 1979 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Desember 1979 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P79/12/57.....	*Scope*—Vol 14, No 50, December 14, 1979.....	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd., Durban.

No. 2902 21 December 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. 2902 21 Desember 1979

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P79/7/71.....	*People's Power*—No 13 Special Issue Spring 1979	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P79/8/80.....	*VOW (Voice of Women)*—Second Quarter 1979	African National Congress (SA) Women's Section, Zambia	(e)
P79/8/82.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa* —No 23, July–August 1979	International Defence and Aid Fund, London...	(e)
P79/8/98.....	*Non-alignment and The Struggle for Peace, National Independence and Social Progress*	The Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P79/8/133.....	*Medu Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 1, First Quarter March 1979	Medu Art Ensemble, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P79/8/135.....	*Sechaba*—June 1979–July 1979.....	African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), Tanzania	(e)
P79/10/87.....	*June 16 Lives OA Phila Uyaphila*—Vol 1, Issue No 2	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(c), (d)+(e)
P79/10/87.....	*Solidarity Message in Commemoration of June 16—1979, A*	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)
P79/10/117.....	*Apartheid*—Vol 2, No 3 September 1979.....	International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P79/10/122.....	*Joys of Fantasy*.....	Siv Cedering Fox.....	(a)
P79/11/2.....	*Workers' Movement and SACTU, The*.....	Peter Collins, Paula Ensor, David Hemson, Martin Legassick & Robert Peterson	(e)
P79/11/4.....	*Forging Ahead Along the Road of Peace for the Benefit of the People/A New Great Initiative in Favour of Disarmament and Detente*	Enrich Honecker and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev....	(e)
P79/11/7.....	*S.S.D. Focus on Contemporary Issues, An*.....	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P79/11/15.....	*Whipping Girls*.....	Will Henry.....	(a)
P79/11/16.....	*Voyeurs' Delight*.....	Alan Bell.....	(a)
P79/11/20.....	*Titillating Technique*.....	Bobbi Dubal.....	(a)
P79/10/87.....	*June 16 Lives OA Phila Uyaphila*—Vol 1, Issue No 1	Unknown/Onbekend.....	(e)

AGROPLANTAE

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958–1968 and deals with Agronomy, Ecology, Agrostology, Genetics, Agricultural Botany, Landscape Management, Herbicides, Plant Physiology, Plant Production and Technology, Pomology, Horticulture, Pasture Science and Viticulture. 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.

AGROPLANTAE

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958–1968 en bevat artikels oor Akkerbou, Ekologie, Graskunde, Genetika, Landbouplantkunde, Landskapbestuur, Onkruidmiddels, Plantfisiologie, Plantproduksie en -tegnologie, Pomologie, Tuinbou, Weiding en Wynbou. 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.

Ex-detainees to help prisoners

RDM 21/12/79 (327)

By DIAGO SEGOLA

CONCERN for political prisoners has prompted nine young Soweto men — some of them former detainees — to start a campaign to highlight the plight of the prisoners and to strengthen ties between them, their families and members of the public.

Seven of the youths — Chief Twala, Thabo Ndabeni, Kgotso Lengane, Kgosi Mogami, Tebogo Mngomezulu, Sello Khiba, and Nkosinathi Twala, all of Soweto — were among the 11 former Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC) members who appeared in the sedition trial in the Kempton Park Circuit Court this year.

The seven were given five-year suspended sentences, while their four colleagues were jailed for terms ranging between six and eight years.

The other members of the group are Sipho Somacele, also a former detainee, and Tebogo Lehlongwane.

The group told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that they had so far visited 30 families of political prisoners.

"The mammoth task in the project is tracing families that have disowned the prisoners from the day of detention, trial and while he is in prison, and to start a process of communicating with the prisoner," said one of the group.

The group said their task was to get families of political prisoners to write to the prisoners; to send him pictures of members of his family; and to encourage families to make the prisoner known to the public.

They said some families who had a member jailed for political offences "disinherited" them because of a fear of being identified with what the prisoner was jailed for.

"Consequently, because of this endemic fear, some political prisoners are buried alive by their families, not to mention the black public," said the group.

The group said their first major task was to call a conference of all the families of political prisoners, which would also include members of the public.

They hoped to establish branches in the Free State, the Northern Cape, Natal, the Eastern and Western Cape and later form a national body.

POST, Friday, December 21, 1979

Soweto students pledge solidarity

By Mzikayise Edom

SEVEN of the 11 Soweto students involved in the Kempton Park Soweto Students' Representative Council trial early this year have committed themselves to a new project. To encourage families of political prisoners to keep in touch with relatives in jail.

The seven are Sello Mike Khiba, Khotso Jefferson Lengane, Chief Wilson Twala, Thabo Ernest Ndabeni, Tebogo Reginald Mngomezulu, Nkosinathi George Twala and Kgosietsile Kennedy Mogami. They are serving a suspended five year sentence.

They were found guilty of sedition on April 30. The other four Dan Montsitsi, Seth Mazibuko, Mafison Morobe and Sibongile Mthembu were jailed to between two and four years each.

They told a Press conference in Johannesburg that their mammoth task is tracing these families which have apparently lost sight of their relatives since detention.

In a statement, the seven families shall be encouraged to attend regional and national gatherings addressed by local and national leaders.

"The success of the project, amongst others, lies with strong and intimate contact, relationship and co-ordinating of activities with the lawyers interested and involved in political cases.

"From such legal offices, the staff shall collect and collate the names and addresses of the accused and knowledge of the nature of their sentences," the statement said.

"Consequent upon this endemic fear some political prisoners were buried alive by their families not to mention the black public. No communication whatsoever between the noble convicts and the community.

"Families feared to visit, and write to them," the statement said.

The statement said during these visits, families must be encouraged to write to their own in prisons. They should be asked to send snap shots of family members born and dead.

They should send Christmas cards, send them as little as 50 cents postal orders and mothers and elders should be heard to talk about them to their children in the presence of visitors and the public.

(2) .....

[Sub-s. (2) deleted by s. 5 (*b*) of Act No. 59 of

(3) If the Registrar does not within one month after s answer thereto or receives an answer to the effect that the com ness or is not in operation, he may publish in the *Gazette* a certified post a notice that at the expiration of two months fro company mentioned therein will, unless good cause is shown to

[Sub-s. (3) substituted by s. 5 (*c*) of Act No. 59

(4) .....

[Sub-s. (4) deleted by s. 5 (*d*) of Act No. 59 of

(5) At the expiration of the period mentioned in any n (3) or upon receipt from any company of a written statem thereof to the effect that the company has ceased to carry on liabilities, the Registrar may, unless good cause to the cont company, deregister the company concerned, and shall giv the date of the publication of such notice in th

(*b*) Any

the Court seems just for placing the company and all other nearly as may be, as if the company had not been deregisterec

[Sub-s. (6) substituted by s. 5 (*f*) of Act No. 59 c

(7) A letter or notice under this section shall be addr registered office, its postal address and to the care of the directo of the company or may, if there is no director, officer or aud name and address is known to the Registrar, be sent to each the memorandum of the company, at the address mentioned i

CHAPTER V

SHARE CAPITAL, REDUCTION OF CAPITAL, SHARES, ALLOTMEN MEMBERS AND REGISTER OF MEMBERS, DEBENTURES, TRANSI ON OFFERING SHARES FOR SALE

Share Capital

74. Share capital may be divided into par value shares or m of no par value.—The share capital of a company may be divided into shares having a par

Moumbaris steeds in SA, glo Franse

23/12/79 (CAPE ARGUS) 33

Van MARILYN ZEELIE

PARYS

ALEXANDER MOUMBARIS, ontsnapte politieke misdadiger, is nog in Suid-Afrika. Waar hy wegkruip, is hy ook nie in staat om met die buitewêreld kontak te maak nie.

Dit is die gevoel in die Franse hoofstad nadat daar tot nou, meer as twee wekená die ontsnappings van Moumbaris en twee ander politieke gevangenes, Stephen Lee en Timothy Jenkins, nog geen tyding van hulle ontvang is nie.

Moumbaris se vrou, Marie-José, en sy ma sê hy sou hulle die oomblik dat hy buite Suid-Afrika aanland, gebel het. Hy sou ook kontak gemaak het met 'n Franse konsulaat of ambassade om reisdokumente te bekom om na Frankryk te reis. Maar niemand het nog 'n woord van hom gehoor nie.

Die twee vroue hou vol dat hulle die eerste mense sou wees wat van Moumbaris hoor. Die drie is baie geheg aan mekaar en Marie-José en haar skoonma het al hul vrye tyd en spaargeld gebruik aan veldtogte om hom vrygelaat te kry. Sy ma het selfs van Marseilles af na Parys verhuis om by haar skoondogter te wees.

Uit betroubare diplomatieke bron is verneem dat Moumbaris nog met geen Franse konsulaat of ambassade in Suider-Afrika in verbinding was nie. Volgens die bron kan Moumbaris staatmaak op Franse hulp „vanwêe sy vrou, wat 'n Franse burger is".

Sedert hul ontsnapping was daar al verskeie gerugte oor waar die vlugtelinge hulle sou bevind — eers Botswana en later Maputo. Veiligheidsmense meen egter dit is „swart propaganda" — valse inligtinge wat deur die Kommunisteversprei word om verwarring te skep.

* In Pretoria sê genl. Frikkie Engels, aangewese Kommissaris van Polisie, daar is nog geen aanduiding waar die vlugtelinge hulle bevind nie.

In Swaziland het Kommissaris J. Matwetwe gesê hy het dieselfde dag dat berigte oor die ontsnapping rugbaar geraak het, ondersoek by sy grensposte laat instel. Nie een

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

Moumbaris

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

van die drie se name kom op die dokumente by die grensposte voor nie. Hy twyfel ook of hulle onwettig Swaziland kon binnekom en verlaat.

Kommissaris Simon Hirschfield, van Botswana, sê daar is geen taal of tyding van die voortvlugtiges in dié land nie. Hy sou geweet het as hulle Botswana binnegekom het.

'n Woordvoerder van die departement inligting in Mosambiek sê daar is ook nog geen aanduiding dat die drie daar aangekom het nie.

Prof. Wladimir Solodofnikof, Rusland se ambassadeur in Lusaka en die KGB se resident-agent vir Suidelike Afrika wat in alle waarskynlikheid die ontsnapping gefinansier het, het hom gister so onkundig soos 'n klip gehou. Hy sê hy weet nie eens van die ontsnapping nie.

Ander bronne hou egter vol dat drie mans wat aan die beskrywing van die voortvlugtiges beantwoord, verlede Donderdagoggend, die dag ná die ontsnapping, Swaziland deurkruis het en dat hulle in Maputo aangekom het waar Moumbaris se vrou haar by hulle aangesluit het.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of life

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 164,8/1 7,1%. It should be noted that the 'colour

static IMR since 1950 a

From 1941 to 1970, the

an improvement of 57,6%

decreased from 164,8/1

This is of particular c

IMR, the more easily sho

SMRs between 1941 and

loureds' respectively.

age specific mortal

inevitable, it is to

rience of younger age

mortality amongst el

for both whites an

age of 65 years ha

mortality rates ha

the 25-44 and 45-64

Maximum security prisoners jogged to freedom

S. Times 23/12/79

By NEIL HOOPER

THREE prisoners who escaped from the maximum-security section of Pretoria Central Prison jogged calmly to the nearby railway station to catch a train to freedom.

Wearing T-shirts, shorts and tennis shoes, Alexandre Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin — all serving long-term sentences under the Terrorism Act — would have passed for ordinary joggers on the first five-minute leg of their escape journey.

That journey took them to Swaziland in less time than it took prison authorities to discover their escape, and then to Mozambique. They were expected to fly to France from Maputo this weekend.

The police who reconstructed their escape now believe the breakout came soon after 6 pm on Tuesday evening 12 days ago. As they jogged into the dusk on their five-minute trip to the station, they left behind in their beds three dummies wearing their prison garb.

They boarded the 6.45 train to Johannesburg, arriving there at 8.10 pm and made their way to Hillbrow.

Roadblocks

They stayed in a flat there until after midnight and then drove to Swaziland by car, crossing the border with false passports as soon as it opened at 7 am — just about the time when their escape was discovered.

By the time the orders went out for roadblocks on all routes to the borders, they were already on foreign soil.

The men then crossed into Mozambique, where they have since been seen.

Arrangements for their flight to France are believed to have been made by Mrs Moumbaris, Alexandre's wife, who was known to be in Mozambique earlier this month.

The plans for the escape [illegible] about

Pretoria prisoners jogged to freedom

● From Page 1

Moumbaris arranged to obtain the key to the political section of the maximum-security area from the "key box" after it had been opened on Tuesday evening to permit an awaiting-trial prisoner to be transferred.

From the maximum-security section of the prison, the three escapers made their way to themain entrance of the prison, which they apparently broke open. The broken section of the door is still at the police forensic laboratories to confirm this theory.

Although Moumbaris is thought to have alerted friends and relatives in letters and conversations with visitors, he is unlikely to have been able to give them an exact date for the escape since he could not have known in advance when an awaiting-trial prisoner would be transferred.

For this reason it is believed that there could not have been anybody waiting outside or near the prison for them, and that the most likely route they took was to the Pretoria Railway Station and from there by train to Johannesburg and Hillbrow, where Moumbaris had several acquaintances.

Although Moumbaris has an Australian passport, he is expected to go to France where his wife lives. He is likely to avoid Australia because he is regarded there as a convicted criminal.

two months ago, when Moumbaris discovered a method of opening the special doors that separate political prisoners from other criminals in the maximum-security section of Pretoria Central.

These doors are normally locked at night, and the key is locked away in a special box containing other keys to the various sections of the prison. The key to this box was kept by the chief warder.

However, Moumbaris noticed that when an awaiting-trial prisoner was to appear in court, he was transferred to a special section of the prison on the preceding night.

The Chief Warder then gave the key to the "key box" to a warder so that he could make the transfer. That key then remained in the duty officer's control-room.

●To Page 2

THE QUEST FOR THE

coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular [illegible] 'coloureds' is [illegible] developed and [illegible] Table II which [illegible] contributing t[illegible] form of cause [illegible] though cardiov[illegible] small proport[illegible] indicates that [illegible] similar for b[illegible]

used in this analysis [illegible] because of the changes in disease [illegible] information. However, because 1929, it is not possible to [illegible] 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'

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;

Post 24/12/79.

● Shun Chetty, the prominent political lawyer who represented the Biko family at the inquest into Steve Biko's death, fled SA in September.

● Supporters express solidarity with the Bethal 16, who were jailed for from five to 15 years after being convicted under the Terrorism Act in June.

● Ten people died in a collision between a bus and a coal truck on the Soweto Highway in October.

24/12

(327) 24/12/79

In May the Moroka police station was attacked by a group of men armed with guns and grenades. The ANC later claimed responsibility for the attack, in which six people — three policemen and two civilians — were injured, and said this was an act of revenge for the hanging of Solomon Mahlangu.

Post 24/12/79 - (327) (~~271~~)

POST

327

IT IS now a week since the police started investigating the allegations of mass attack on the Pentecostal chapel in Duke, and there is still no indication of what action has been taken.

The chapel was packed with young people, minding their business, who had spent an exciting night listening to poetry and enjoying various performances. Their business went on to the following day and there was no trouble at all.

They allege that a police van came by, stopped and fired a teargas canister into the hall causing pandemonium. It was lucky that nobody was seriously injured in the process.

Reporters on this newspaper kept the spent teargas canister and handed it over to the Security Police at their request.

At that stage there was talk that the [illegible] investigating charges of [illegible].

[illegible] the interests of maintaining healthy relations between the police and the community, strong and decisive action should be taken in this case.

To maintain silence — as is happening now — will only help give the unfortunate impression that such alleged actions are tolerated.

[illegible] the interests of the police force [illegible] the community be assured of [illegible]. So action must be seen to be [illegible]

Black power is Labour threat

327

26/12/79 Star

Resistance to labour reform is opening the door to political activism, says Mr Arthur Grobbelaar in an interview with labour reporter SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar

Black power — consumer power and political power — is asserting itself on the labour scene, says Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

"And, increasingly, financial support for strikers is being mobilised from sources outside the workplace and outside South Africa," he said.

"This threatens labour relations as the sole preserve of employers and trade unions.

"If employers want to conduct labour relations in the conventional manner, they must counter outside intervention with a full commitment to sound industrial relations.

"The power of trade unionism must be given full rein if political activists are to be kept out of labour affairs.

"And racial discrimination must be removed from the workplace together with all the other malpractices which trouble relations between workers and employers."

Mr Grobbelaar used two recent labour disputes to make his point.

The Fattis and Monis strike, he said, manifested black consumer power by means of a boycott which forced the employer to come to terms with a trade union.

The Ford strike manifested black power in a political sense. It was led by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation and had the open support of black consciousness leaders such as Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Civic Association and Mr Curtis Nkondo of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Mr Grobbelaar noted that the South African Council of Churches had played a significant role in both disputes. It offered to help settle the continuing Ford dispute. And it actually achieved a settlement through mediation in the Fattis and Monis dispute.

He said financial support for strikers, from outside sources, was apparent in the Fattis and Monis strike which lasted six months.

Financial support also had been promised to the Ford strikers by unknown sources.

This was in addition to a large sum which foreign labour organisations were reported to have sent to a striking South African trade union a year ago.

"Non-trade union assistance for strikers represents a complete departure from the conventional forces in the labour field," Mr Grobbelaar said.

"It can distort the whole concept of labour relations as being the preserve of employers and trade unions."

He found the solution to such distortion in the Ford dispute where the outside forces apparently clashed with a black trade union which was fully recognised by Ford.

"The Ford dispute shows that outside intervention can be resisted if an employer allows the development of trade unionism and strives for the removal of racial discrimination.

"South Africa's labour reforms have come in the nick of time.

"Ironically, those who are fighting the reforms are opening the doors to activists who have no business in labour affairs," Mr Grobbelaar said.

ANC veteran Palmer dies

FORMER leading African National Congress member, Ms Josie Palmer (76), died at Baragwanath hospital yesterday — four weeks after being knocked down by a car.

Ms Palmer was detained during the state of emergency in 1960 when the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress were banned.

Detained at the time were congress alliance leaders like Albert Luthuli and Nelson Mandela.

She was later banned under the Suppression of Communism Act — but this was not renewed when it expired.

Her husband, Mr Edwin Mofutsanyane, died in exile in the Soviet Union.

Ms Palmer — she used her maiden surname — was injured when a car ploughed into a queue of the aged waiting for their pension at the Uncle Tom's Hall, Soweto, four weeks ago.

Another pensioner in the accident was not seriously hurt, but Ms Palmer was admitted to hospital with a fractured pelvis.

Ms Palmer, who lived at 10677 Mzimhlophe, Orlando West, is survived by three daughters and 14 grandchildren.

SS 6793

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2892 28 December 1979

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO SECURITY LEGISLATION.—APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President has been pleased to appoint Professor Charles Francis Nieuwoudt, Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Political Science at the University of Pretoria, a member of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation in the place of Professor Lucas Daniel Barnard, who, owing to his appointment as Secretary for National Security, is no longer available to act as a member of the Commission.

28/12/79

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2892 28 Desember 1979

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA VEILIGHEIDSWETGEWING.—AANSTELLING VAN LID

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om professor Charles Francis Nieuwoudt, Dekaan van die Fakulteit Ekonomiese en Staatswetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Pretoria, as lid van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na Veiligheidswetgewing aan te stel in die plek van professor Lucas Daniel Barnard wat as gevolg van sy aanstelling as Sekretaris van Nasionale Veiligheid nie meer beskikbaar is om as lid van die Kommissie te dien nie.

28/12/79 95 6799 327

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PRICE + 1c GST 20c PRYS + 1c AVB

Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper ABROAD 30c BUITELANDS *As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

POST FREE · POSVRY

Vol. 174] PRETORIA, 28 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1979 [No. 6799

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2903 28 December 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 No. P79/81

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/1/11.....	*Things to Do Today*—(Writing pad with sketch of naked couple embracing)/Skryfblok met skets van naakte paar wat mekaar omhels)	Micon Engineering Supplies, Dalbridge.....	(a)
P80/1/12.....	*Turner Morris (Cape) (Pty) Ltd.* (Calendar/Kalender)	Printed by Stationers Engraving (Pty) Ltd., Fordsburg, Johannesburg	(a)

No. 2904 28 December 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.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P79/10/129.....	*American Dream, An*.....	Norman Mailer.....	In G.G./SK. 1146 of/van 18/6/65 G.N./GK. 881 of/van 18/6/65

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2903 28 Desember 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. 2904 28 Desember 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.

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
2903	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P79/81.....	1	6799
2904	do.: Setting aside.....	1	6799

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2903	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P79/81.....	1	6799
2904	do.: Tersydestelling.....	1	6799

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

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

19356—A

6799—1

SA escape trio is still in Africa

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The three political prisoners who escaped from the maximum security section of the Pretoria Central Prison are "safe" and "somewhere in Africa," ANC sources in London have confirmed.

The three — Alexander Moumbaris, Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee — left dummies in their beds and fled the prison with the alleged help of a warder.

The ANC office in London plans to issue a more comprehensive statement after further information from headquarters in Lusaka.

But a spokesman said the fact that the despatch was being sent from Lusaka did not "necessarily" mean the men were in Zambia.

Sources in Paris said Moumbaris's wife, Mrs Marie-Jose Moumbaris, was not in the French capital— where she lives — but refused to disclose her whereabouts.

However, according to an ANC source, it is unlikely the couple have met since Moumbaris escaped. All the Paris sources would reveal was that Mrs Moumbaris could be contacted "if necessary."

Minister comments on reporter's jailing

RDM 29/12/79

THE Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch, issued the following statement in Pretoria yesterday:

"A leading article in the Rand Daily Mail of December 4, 1979, hinted that the sentence of 14 days jail imposed on Mr John Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express, (he was released pending an appeal), was a result of certain information concerning the Christian League which he had published in a report in the Sunday Express about a year ago.

"The leading article also points out that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has now acknowledged that the Christian League had received financial support from the former Department of Information and on the basis of this acknowledgement demands that the Government immediately withdraw the case against Mr Matisonn. The leading article also asks for an explanation of how it was possible for summons to be served on Mr Matisonn while certain members of the Government knew the truth regarding the Christian League and therefore were aware of the correctness of Mr Matisonn's report.

"I just wish to put the facts with regard to Mr Matisonn's sentence in the right perspective. He was summonsed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977, to appear before a magistrate for questioning in connection with a criminal charge being investigated by the police. Mr Matisonn was questioned with a view to disclosing his source of information for the report concerned so as to enable the police to conduct a proper investigation. A charge of criminal libel (strafregtelike laster) and of interfering with postal matter, (a contravention of Section 96 of the Postal Act, Act 44 of 1958), was at issue. Without the information sought from Mr Matisonn, and which he refused to divulge, the police could not complete their investigation.

"The steps taken against Mr Matisonn have nothing to do with the question whether or not the Christian League received financial support from the former Department of Information and whether or not Mr Matisonn's report in this regard was correct. It is all good and well to argue now about the correctness or otherwise of the contents of his report, but I think members of the Press will also agree that interference with other people's private post, especially when it is still in the hands of the Post Office, cannot be condoned and that an allegation that it had happened must be investigated. Mr Matisonn cannot claim to be treated differently from other citizens of the country.

"He was summonsed to appear before a magistrate in terms of a valid legal provision. There he was questioned according to the procedure prescribed by law and sentenced by a judicial official. He has appealed and the judgment of the Supreme Court is being awaited. He is free to bring any facts to the attention of any court. The Government had nothing to do with his summons and sentence and the Government has no intention of trying to interfere with the course of justice." — Sapa.

Docket is nearly complete

RDM 29/12/79 (154) (327)

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE Police investigation into remarks made recently by Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the far-Right Herstigte Nasionale Party, at a political meeting in Welkom, is expected to be finished soon.

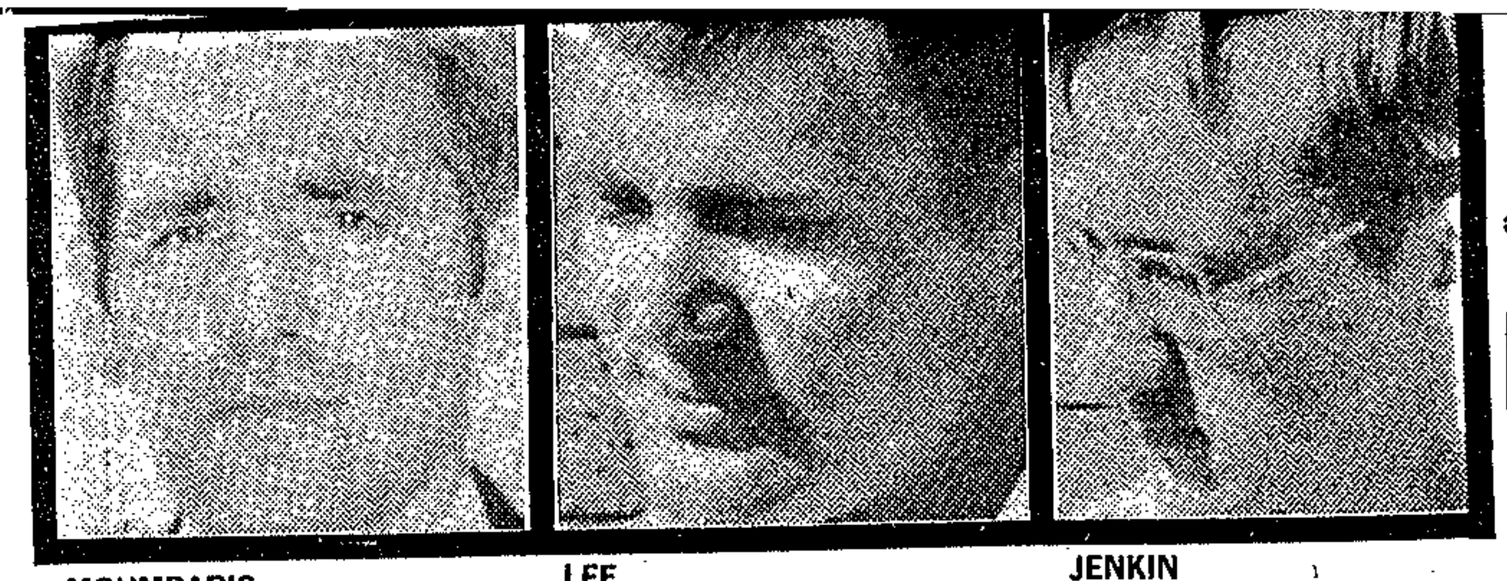
Colonel Marcus van der Merwe, Chief Inspector for the Northern Free State, would yesterday not say when his report would be handed to the Free State Attorney General, Mr M E Tucker.

The investigation was ordered by Mr Tucker after a speech by Mr Marais on December 4.

Mr Marais allegedly said the Government was the biggest "kafferboetie Government" South Africa had ever had, that black people were "as lazy and shifty as ever," and that the Government should stop acting like "a Father Christmas to all the kaffirstates of Africa".

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of Justice, said that if had Mr Marais said these things, his statements were "despicable."

The alleged statements by Mr Marais also caused opposition leaders to call for his prosecution in terms of legislation making it an offence to inflame racial feelings.



MOUMBARIS LEE JENKIN

Farmer tells how he helped escape trio to freedom

S-Times 30/12/79

(327)

By NEIL HOOPER

A BLACK Swaziland farmer who gave refuge to two of South Africa's escaped political prisoners, Alexandre Moumbaris and Stephen Lee, disclosed this week how he helped them make their way to Mozambique.

As far as he knew they had already left Maputo for France, where Moumbaris's wife had been waiting for them.

He has confirmed much of the police reconstruction of the escape, published in the Sunday Times last week.

The farmer, who does not want to be identified for fear of reprisals, says that the two men arrived at his farm, which is near the South African border, 17 days ago at 4.45 in the morning.

Jogging

They arrived nearly 36 hours after jogging to freedom from the maximum-security section of Pretoria Central Prison on December 11.

Moumbaris, Lee and the third escaper, Timothy Jenkin, left Johannesburg early on December 12 in a car apparently driven by a woman from Soweto.

At Bethal, about halfway to the Swaziland border, Jenkin left his fellow-convicts, arranging to meet them im Mbabane, capital of Swaziland.

The Swaziland farmer says the two men did not say why Jenkin decided to travel on his own, but they were obviously worried about him.

Neither Moumbaris nor Lee had passports and when they arrived at the Swazi border they decided to wait for nightfall before crossing and illegally entering the country.

Once inside Swaziland they hid until dawn and then made their way to the farmer's house.

The reason they selected his house, the farmer says, was because his car was parked outside his home, and they needed transport.

"When they approached me I invited them inside and gave them some tea.

"I asked if they were on holiday, but they said: 'No we have escaped from maximum security in Pretoria'," the farmer said.

"They said three of them had escaped. The two looked very worried and said that they had parted at Bethal and had arranged to meet the third man again at an office in Mbabane.

"Moumbaris asked if he could shave, and I lent him a razor. Lee, who had a beard, merely had a wash.

"The two men were travelling very lightly. All they had with them were wallets of the type you carry air tickets, passports and money in.

"When they arrived they were wearing raincoats, long trousers and sneakers — one had a green pair and the other white.

"They said they had bought the raincoats at a farm store to protect them from the cold the previous night.

"The shop had not had any jackets. They left the raincoats with me when they went to Mbabane.

New clothes

"When I took them into Mbabane at 7 am they were in their shirt-sleeves, but I imagine that they got new clothes in town.

"In Mbabane I took them to the office where they were reunited with Jenkin.

"At the office they obtained passports or some other travel documents, and arrangements were made to drive them through to Maputo.

"Moumbaris said that his wife had been in Maputo earlier to arrange for their air tickets and that they would be flying to Maputo.

"After arriving in Maputo they contacted me again, and as far as I know they have already left for France," he said.

STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA — COMPANIES

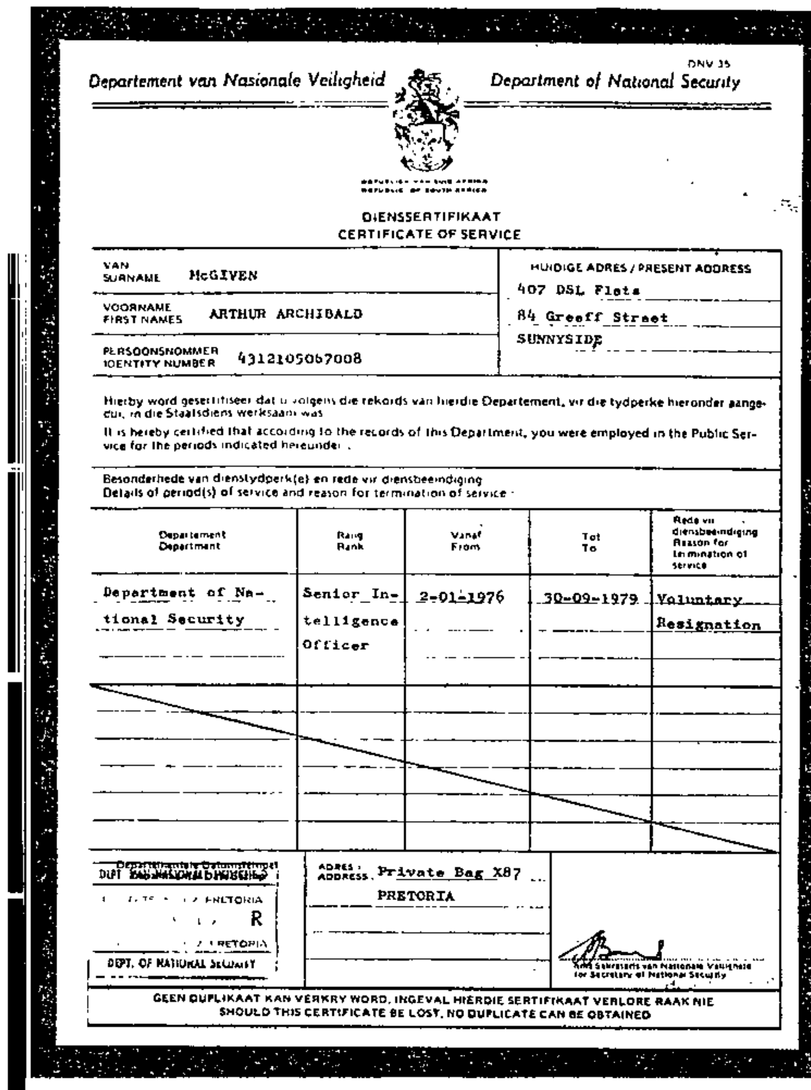
ss. 330–333 *Companies Act, No. 61 of 1973* ss. 330–333

(2) The said annual return shall be signed by one of the resident directors or local

ive duties of external company.—(1) Every external company

xhibit outside all its places of business in the Republic the mpany and the foreign country in which the company is

SPYING



DNV 35

Departement van Nasionale Veiligheid — Department of National Security

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DIENSSERTIFIKAAT
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

VAN / SURNAME: McGIVEN
VOORNAME / FIRST NAMES: ARTHUR ARCHIBALD
PERSOONSNOMMER / IDENTITY NUMBER: 4312105067008
HUIDIGE ADRES / PRESENT ADDRESS: 407 DSL Flats, 84 Greeff Street, SUNNYSIDE

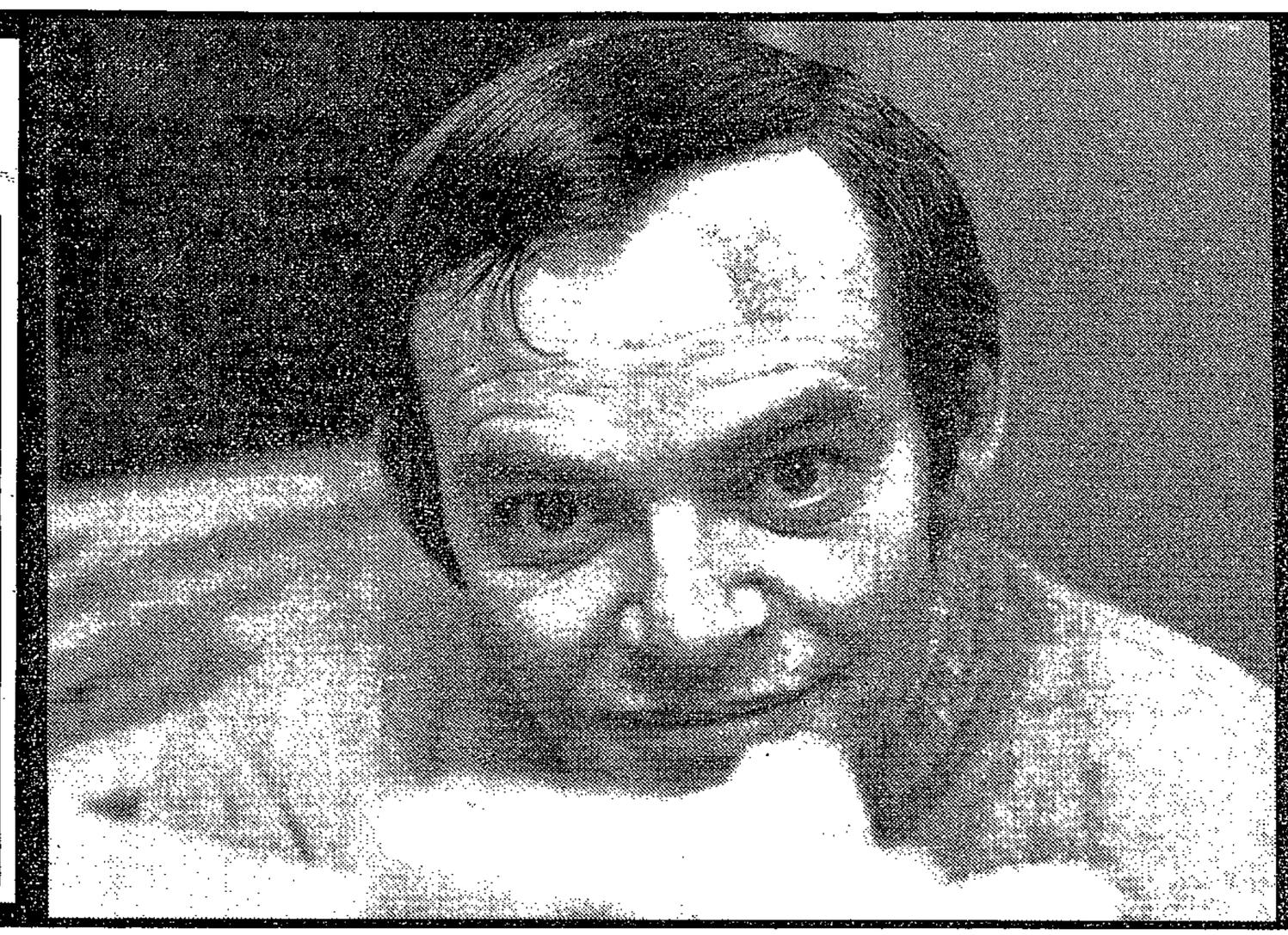
Hierby word gesertifiseer dat u volgens die rekords van hierdie Departement, vir die tydperke hieronder aangedui, in die Staatsdiens werksaam was
It is hereby certified that according to the records of this Department, you were employed in the Public Service for the periods indicated hereunder.

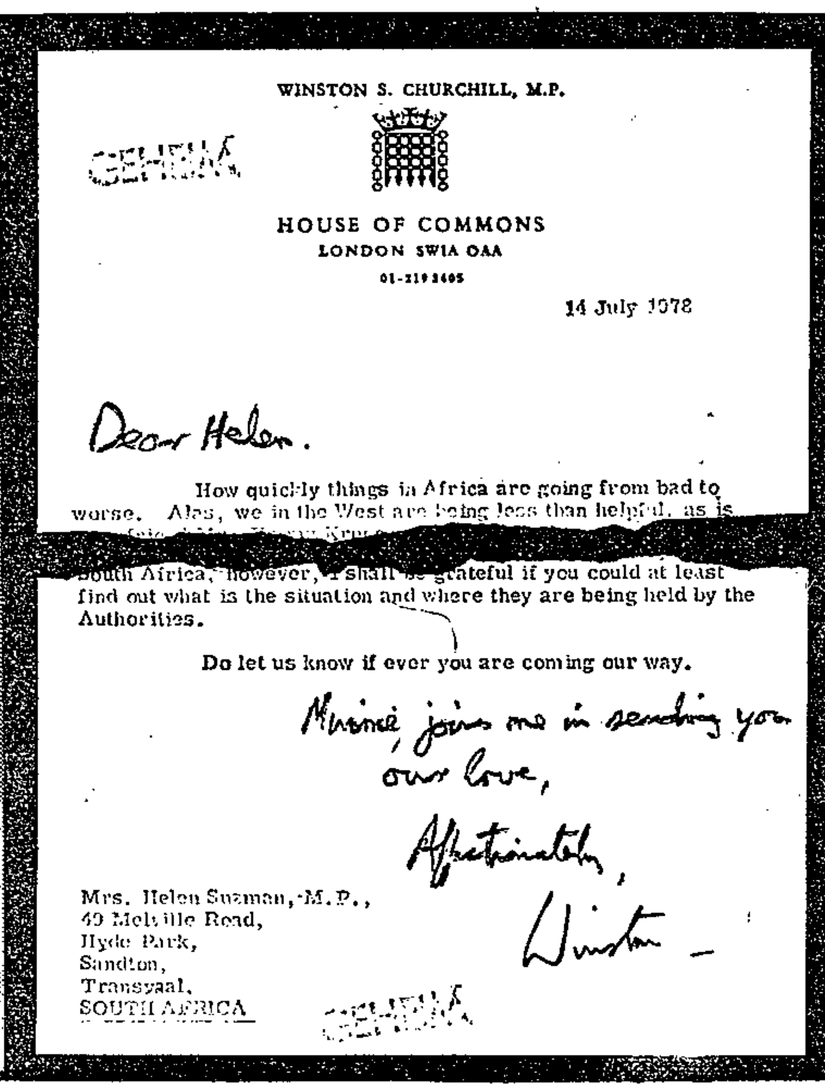
Besonderhede van dienstydperk(e) en rede vir diensbeëindiging
Details of period(s) of service and reason for termination of service

Departement / Department	Rang / Rank	Vanaf / From	Tot / To	Rede vir diensbeëindiging / Reason for termination of service
Department of National Security	Senior Intelligence Officer	2-01-1976	30-09-1979	Voluntary Resignation

DEPARTEMENTSHOOF / DEPARTMENTAL HEAD: DIRECTOR-GENERAL, PRETORIA
R
DEPARTEMENT / DEPARTMENT: DEPT. OF NATIONAL SECURITY
ADRES / ADDRESS: Private Bag X87, PRETORIA
HOOF SEKRETARIS VAN NASIONALE VEILIGHEID / SECRETARY OF NATIONAL SECURITY

GEEN DUPLIKAAT KAN VERKRY WORD, INGEVAL HIERDIE SERTIFIKAAT VERLORE RAAK NIE
SHOULD THIS CERTIFICATE BE LOST, NO DUPLICATE CAN BE OBTAINED





WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M.P.

CONFIDENTIAL

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA
01-219 3405

14 July 1978

Dear Helen.

How quickly things in Africa are going from bad to worse. Alas, we in the West are being less than helpful, as is [illegible] South Africa, however, I shall be grateful if you could at least find out what is the situation and where they are being held by the Authorities.

Do let us know if ever you are coming our way.

Minnie joins me in sending you our love,

Affectionately,

Winston

Mrs. Helen Suzman, M.P.,
49 Melville Road,
Hyde Park,
Sandton,
Transvaal,
SOUTH AFRICA

CONFIDENTIAL

Senior Intelligence Officer Arthur McGiven, centre. On the left, his Service Record. Right 'Targets' Helen Suzman, Progressive Party MP, Winston Churchill, MP—and intercepted correspondence.

Inside BOSS's 'super spook' H.Q.

For the first time a BOSS defector reveals the working methods of South Africa's vast spy networks.

BOSS headquarters, 'Concilium,' is a modern, 11-storey building in Skinner Street, Pretoria. Its function is betrayed only by a large, roof radio antenna, one-way glass in the doors, and a remote controlled TV camera at the vehicle entrance.

When the doors are open one sees a wood-panelled reception area with more one-way glass doors leading further into the building. A short passage next to the reception desk leads to three interview rooms. These and the reception area are monitored by TV cameras behind mirrors high on the walls.

Outsiders must wear special badges and are accompanied by an official at all times after they have entered the inner doors. These are operated electrically by the guards, and lead to a foyer with three lifts on the right.

A [illegible] on the stairs

groups, sports bodies, and suspicious individuals.

Division B (Black subversion) deals with Black Consciousness organisations, community organisations, black writers, students and academics, self-help organisations, schools and the banned liberation movements ANC (African National Congress) and PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress).

Division K deals with Coloureds and Asians, the Homelands and Namibian affairs.

Division D provides economic analysis of African States.

Division F provides political analysis of African States and the Organisation of African Unity.

Division G performs military evaluations in liaison with the Directorate of Military Intelligence of the Defence Force.

operating under diplomatic cover at South African embassies and consulates abroad. It also controls offices in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Namibia, which handle informers, monitor the Press, and observe public meetings.

Division V (Covert Operations) operates agents in African States. These are generally South African nationals or foreigners who travel there regularly from South Africa. Recruiting agents operate at airports and hotels.

Division O (Counter-intelligence and Security) is the 'super spook' department. As part of the spy hunt, it investigates everyone coming to South Africa from a Communist country and monitors the activities of diplomats. It is responsible for providing security clearances for workers in other government departments.

these reports says that 'Security Police are in possession of a copy of the attached document.' This means that two State departments are involved in spying on a Member of Parliament.

A stricter distribution is placed on four reports of transcriptions of telephone conversations made from the Pretoria office of the far right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party. These HNP reports are restricted to BOSS only. The HNP is a breakaway group that left the National Party under the leadership of Dr Albert Herzog. Though it has [illegible] MPs at present the HNP

warning, but has enjoyed the attention of BOSS ever since. The Christian Institute was later declared an illegal organisation.

When NUSAS continued to exert a 'negative' influence on English-speaking students, BOSS launched *Operasie Kasterolie* (Operation Castor Oil) to break it. Groups of conservative students were given funds to print pamphlets and a newspaper, *Campus Independent*, which led a campaign for a referendum against membership of NUSAS.

One result of *Kasterolie* was that BOSS fieldworkers

were brought into contact with 'conservative' and 'patriotic' students who became willing informers. Such students understandably had little access to the activities of student radicals, and tended to report what they thought BOSS wanted to hear.

BOSS's attention to the white universities does not stop at English-speaking students, however. A change started in the highly conservative Afrikaanse Studente Bond about two years ago, shortly after the Soweto uprising. Questioning of Government policy in student newspapers grew steadily during the Crossroads squatter-camp debate. A leading *verligte* (enlightened) theological student, Theuns Eloff, was elected as chairman of the ASB and during his year of office the Bond issued a series of highly critical publications on race questions.

The annual congress passed

a motion agreeing that the Coloured students of the predominantly Afrikaans-speaking University of the Western Cape should be permitted to establish a branch of the ASB if they wished.

Transcripts

Two documents in my possession contain transcripts of conversations between Theuns Eloff and a civil servant in Pretoria, in which the latter warns Eloff of pressure being brought to bear by the Ruiterwag, a training ground for the Broederbond, to get ASB student councils to repudiate the 'Coloured' motion. (This later occurred, only Eloff's own council at Potchefstroom holding out.)

Another document contains a transcript of a telephone interview Eloff had on 8 August, 1979, with David Harrison of the BBC. Nor is Eloff the only Afrikaans student leader [illegible] have his

telephone tapped. There is a transcript of a telephone conversation between Hilgard Bell, Chairman of the Students Representative Council at Stellenbosch University, and his father-in-law, a Mr Fourie, about an American Rotary exchange student.

Stellenbosch is not a member of the ASB, preferring to follow an independent line. Another student at that University, a highly popular student council member called Ilse Treurnicht, has regularly had her phone tapped by the spycatchers of Division O.

Operational reports in my possession, all restricted for distribution to Divisions O and N only, show a program of gathering personal information concerning Miss Treurnicht's lifestyle, which could only be relevant to a person setting up a smear or blackmail campaign.

Next week: BOSS's British 'target lists'

S. Times 30/12/79

S Africans accused of bid to oust Rene

(327)

Seychelles Cabinet Minister tells of Khashoggi link

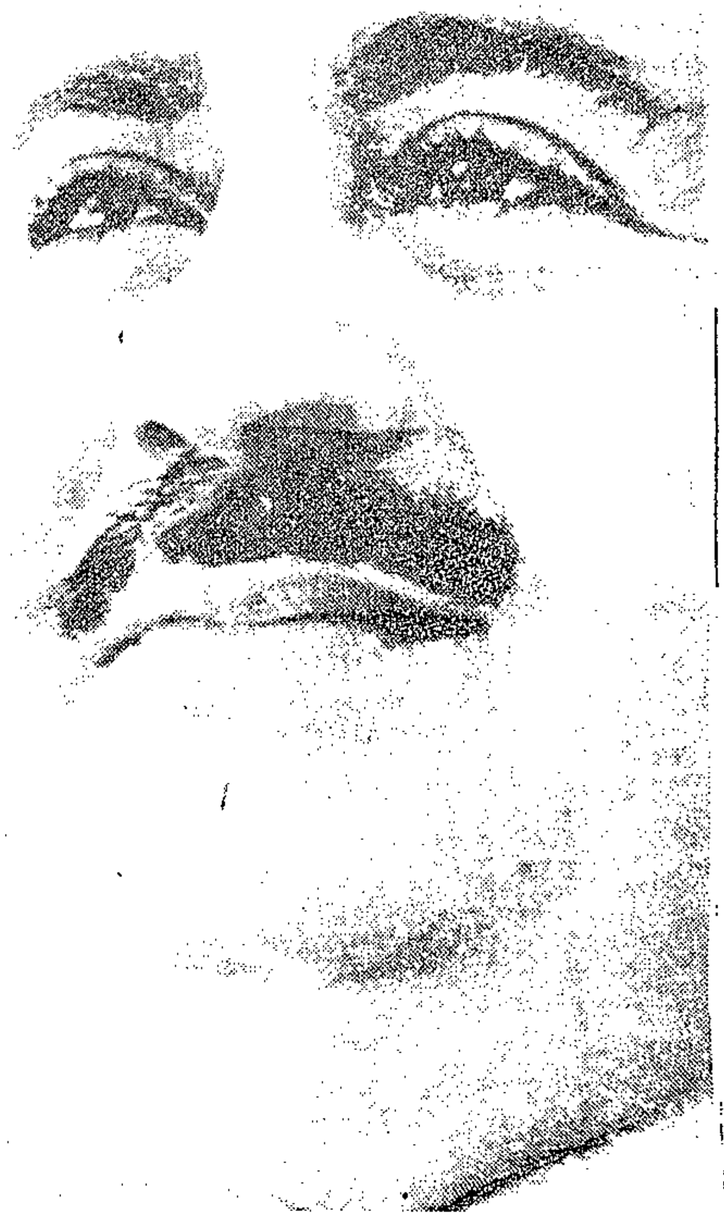
MILLIONAIRE Lebanese arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi has been accused of plotting with a mysterious group of South Africans to overthrow the Seychelles Government and restore international playboy James Mancham as President.

The accusation comes from the Seychelles Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Ogilvie Berlouis, and it explains why his Government detained nearly 100 Seychelloise businessmen and political opponents on December 5.

The detainees included Mr Bernard Verlaque, editor of the newspaper Weekend Life which was shut down by the Government on October 31.

Mr Mancham was deposed two-and-a-half years ago while he was abroad by Mr Albert Rene. He admitted to the Sunday Times this week that he and Mr Khashoggi were friends and that he often travelled in the millionaire's jet.

Mr James Mancham — "wanted power"



Mr Adnan Khashoggi — "plotted with South Africans"

By NEIL HOOPER and GEOFFREY ALLEN

He said, too, that the Seychelles Government had used Mr Khashoggi's yacht. He recalled too that he had met Dr Eschel Rhoodie, former Secretary for Information, in 1977.

But he flatly denied plotting with Mr Khashoggi or any South Africans to depose Mr Rene.

The plot was said to have been hatched in late 1977, but the attempt to carry it out was only made a few months ago. It was uncovered by the Seychelloise authorities and led to the mass detentions of dissidents — as well as a French police adviser to the government — this month.

Involved

Mr Berlouis told the Sunday Times this week:

"Mr Khashoggi is involved.

"*Mancham is involved and* South Africa is involved. As far as Mancham is concerned, he wanted to get back into power; ters says that at the penultimate meeting, Mr Mancham was asked to provide the list of people to be assassinated.

However, several days later he said that he could not involve himself with political killings and would decline to return to the island as its president if gratuitous murder was considered essential.

In October this year, the government began to act against dissidents. Last Monday, Mr Jacques Charbaraux, a French police adviser was detained. No reasons were disclosed. As a result it is believed that France has suspended financial aid totalling 40-million rupees (R5,3-million) to the country.

Mr Verlaque's newspaper was closed down by President Rene on October 31 after it published reports about riots by

ment. This is just one of a lot of wild statements which he has made. I have never been to South Africa, nor have I had any talks with the government or its representatives. Hopefully I will be able to visit South Africa one of these days," Mr Mancham said.

He had had dealings in January 1977 with Dr Eschel Rhoodie about landing rights for SAA aircraft and making available Seychelles passports to South Africans, but had not been in contact with any representative of the South African Government since then.

"It's a lot of nonsense to say that Mr Khashoggi wanted to use the island as a gambling and banking base and an arms distribution centre. Mr Khashoggi doesn't need the Seychelles — the Seychelles need him," he said.

However, the Sunday Times has obtained confirmation that Mr Khashoggi did in fact intend building a casino complex on property, said to be worth R2-million, which he bought on the island during his 1977 trip there.

One man we spoke to claims he was personally shown both the plans and a scale model of the hotel casino project by Mr Khashoggi.

Mr Khashoggi came to public attention recently when his beautiful wife Soraya claimed half of his estimated R800-million in a sensational divorce action which caused a furore in Britain last week when Conservative MP Mr Winston Churchill, confessed to being one of her lovers.

to the second floor marks the start of the maximum security area. Similar precautions are taken in two adjoining buildings, 'Alphen' and 'Bauhaus,' which serve as annexes.

All passages and sensitive areas are covered by alarm systems, and the outside of the buildings is watched by infra-red TV cameras at night.

Training is done at a farm, the so-called Rietvlei complex, south-east of Pretoria.

Internally, BOSS is divided into divisions, each identified by a letter of the alphabet:

Division A deals with white subversion. Its province includes political parties, the Press, churches, students, academics, writers, the diplomatic corps, home- and foreign-based pressure

Intelligence

These six divisions constitute the evaluation arm of BOSS, receiving reports from the operations division and preparing intelligence assessments. They are staffed mainly by ex-policemen (now being phased out in favour of more sophisticated entrants) and more reliable graduates from the Afrikaans Universities.

The operational arm consists of four divisions:

Division N controls the activities of 14 regional offices within South Africa. Manned largely by ex-policemen, these handle informers, intercept mail, tap telephones, bug premises and tail suspects.

Division C controls agents

Other divisions are administrative, such as:—

Division L (Registry), **Division M** (Training), and **Division T** (Technical), the last dealing with electronic and photographic equipment, and vehicles.

Finally there is the 'fifth floor,' **Division Z.** This is the Secretariat and consists of: the Secretary of National Security, Alexander van Wyk; the Deputy Secretary, H. J. Brummer; the Deputy Secretary (Operations), G. Rothman; the Chief of Overseas Operations, M. N. S. Wilson; the Chief of Internal Operations, J. C. Kruger; the Deputy Secretary (Evaluation), C. J. Bekker; and the Deputy Secretary (Administration), A. A. N. Knoetze—most of whom are, of course, known members of the secret Nationalist Broederbond.

One of the most troublesome opponents of Nationalist rule within the surviving parliamentary framework is the Progressive Reform Party (formerly the Progressive Party, popularly known as the Progs) of Mrs Helen Suzman. The progs occupy the many volumes of file number 42/20/95 at headquarters. In it are newspaper cuttings, reports from informers, and copies of intercepted letters.

Mrs Suzman was for many years the only Prog Member of Parliament and has long been a prime BOSS suspect.

Her file is number 24596. Copies of her intercepted mail are so voluminous that I was able to remove 10 reports without their disappearance being noticed.

The reports cover three years from October 1976 until July 1979. (The period extends to well after the replacement of Mr Vorster as Prime Minister and of Gen. van den Bergh, as head of BOSS following Muldergate). The writers or addressees of these letters include Winston Churchill, MP, Professor Patrick O'Meara of Indiana University, Johnathan Moore of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and Prof. Robert Rotberg of the Massachussetts Institute of Technology.

A covering note on nine of

has made significant gains in recent by-elections.

The reports in my possession consist of three conversations between Mr Louis Stofberg, the Head Secretary of the HNP, and Prof. Adriaan Pont of Pretoria University, an unknown 'Eddie,' and Mr Gert Beetge the Secretary of the White Building Workers Union. Topics range from the possibility of forming a party branch at Potchefstroom, to Stofberg's views on Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Head of the secret Broederbond, and newly appointed Administrator-General of Namibia. The fourth report contains facts gleaned from telephone taps.

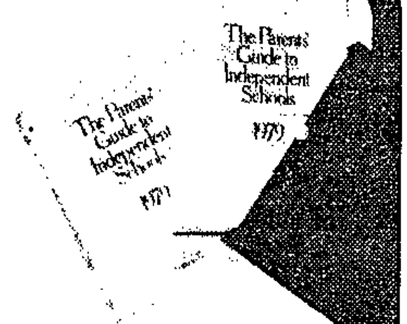
Nothing in the HNP reports can be said to constitute a threat to the present South African system of government. The information would only profit a party politician.

Attention

The Anglican, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist Churches, as well as the South African Council of Churches, receive constant attention. All congresses and conferences are reported on, and these, and the activities of certain leading churchmen, such as the Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu, who plays a leading role in the SACC, feature regularly in intelligence assessments.

In preparing its submission to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry (into allegedly subversive organisations), BOSS gathered a huge volume of documents on the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), the South African Institute of Race Relations, and the interdenominational Christian Institute. The secret reports on them occupy about 20 ft of shelf space in a strongroom on the fourth floor of the 'Alphen' building. The BOSS reports formed the basis of the Schlebusch Commission's findings. These led to the banning of seven NUSAS leaders and a lecturer, Dr Rick Turner. (Turner was murdered in 1978 by an unknown gunman.) The Institute of Race Relations got off with a

The Parents' Guide to Independent Schools



This is what Dr John Rae, Head Master of Westminster School, said about The Parents' Guide to Independent Schools at its recent press launch:

'It is a unique publication, not only in its size, but in its content'

'It is honest, unbiased . . . it is not in any way trying to sell one school as against another, nor is it trying to persuade people that the independent sector is better than the maintained.'

On its maps:
'They are ambitious. Parents can discover that there are a large number of independent schools within easy range of their home.'

On visits to schools:

S/Times 30/12/79

327

Khashoggi's aim was a casino operation and a new base for his international arms deals.

"As far as the South Africans are concerned — I don't know how . . . but it involves secret accounts. I would also not be surprised if it involves deals with Mr Khashoggi."

Mr Berlouis said Durban was to have been the assembly point for mercenaries.

Mr Berlouis's accusation has been supported by a source who cannot be identified.

According to the source, the idea was to establish a tax haven, an off-shore banking facility and an arms-trading base on the islands.

He claims the plot included plans to assassinate Mancham's political enemies, but that this idea had to be abandoned because Mancham refused to go along with "gratuitous murder".

The plot is said to have been hatched during a series of meetings in 1977 in Paris' ultra-luxurious Hotel George V.

To carry out the coup the men intended landing 200 mercenaries in the Seychelles under the command of two French OAS colonels. The mercenaries were allegedly to have assembled aboard a ship in Durban.

The source close to the plot-

local schoolchildren. Then an underground newssheet was distributed in the name of the Seychelles Resistance Movement. The newssheet claimed that President Rene intended sending children from the Seychelles to Cuba for political indoctrination, and that this was why they were rioting.

Released

The mass detentions on December 5 were apparently an attempt to stop the distribution of the newssheet. Since then 18 people, including a former Minister of Mr Mancham's Cabinet, have been released.

Mr Mancham this week described Mr Berlouis's claim that the "coup" had been backed by Mr Khashoggi and a group of South Africans, as "a lot of rubbish.

"I deny having been involved in any counterplot. I was in the South Pacific at the time, visiting the Caroline islands when the news (of the attempted coup) came across. You don't go to the South Pacific if you are waiting to be restored to power in the Seychelles," Mr Mancham said.

"President Rene claims that we were acting in connivance with the South African Govern-

SUNDAY POST, December 30, 1979

LOOKING BACK IN ANGER

ZWELAKHE SISULU reviews a decade of black consciousness

THE BLOODY decade has drawn to an end — and for black people and their organisations, it is a matter of looking back in anger.

It was a decade of high political activity, when the lists of deaths in detention, bannings and banishments grew longer. So did the list of political trials.

The history of the past decade is essentially the history of the black consciousness movement, and the history of the movement is the history of Saso and the Black People's Convention (BPC).

The two organisations were to play an important role and the "conscientisation" of the people was the starting point.

However, the violence of the Soweto uprisings in 1976 and the death of Steve Biko in detention were to act as the major points of political awareness.

After the lull in overt political activity, the formation of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) towards the end of the last decade was to usher in a new blend of activism.

Although formed in 1968, Saso's outlook and influence were only to crystallise in the seventies, leading to the formation of numerous black oragnisations It also became midwife to the black consciousiness movement.

The movement, according to its detractors, was going to extinguish itself within months, but as the curtain falls on the seventies, its prophesied demise has lost credence.

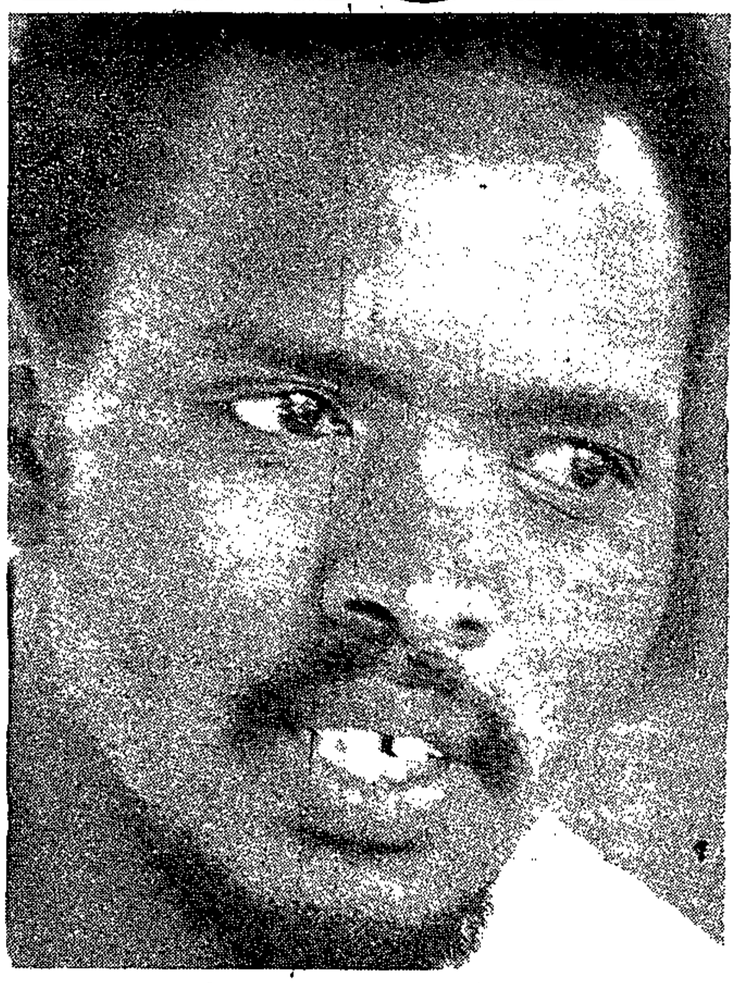
In its 10 years, the black consciouness movement has been subjected to intense State action, beginning with the banning of eight Saso leaders in 1973 to the banning of 17 black organisations in October 1977.

When the Government banned the two parent movements, the ANC and the PAC in 1960, overt political activity at national level was stifled.

As a result, the 10 years preceding the formation of Saso were marked by a slow, almost imperceptible movement towards the establishment of a national organisation.

It was natural that the students, who had some measure of political mobility within the white, liberal-dominated National Union of South African Students (Nusas), should take the lead and offer militant leadership.

One of Saso's first tests was the expulsion of Onkgopotse Tiro from the University of the North. During an address at the



The late Steve Biko.

Other organisations began to mushroom. The South African Students Movement (SASM) and the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu) were among those to play an important role in the coming years.

True, the movement saw itself as a liberation group, but it also saw the need to belong to a broader liberation movement. Attempts at unity talks between the black consciousness movement and the major organisations were initiated.

Once united, Biko said, it is only then that "we can effect the greatest results".

The formation of the Black People's Convention in 1972 allowed the movement greater mobility.

BPC addressed itself to national questions — the carving up of the country into Bantustans was one of the predominant themes.

In its 1975 congress, the BPC described Bantustans as a design to cheat blacks into participating in their own oppression "because of built-in safeguards that make it impossible for any black person participating in them to liberate himself".

All these developments were not without tragedies: A leading member of the movement, Mthuli kaShezi, was mysteriously crushed by a train at a railway station.

Onkgopotse Tiro, who had left the country for Botswana, died from a parcel explosion. Mapetla Mohapi died in detention.

SASM, which catered for non-university students, created an action committee in 1976, later to be known as the Soweto Students Representative Council.

It was this action committee which was to lead the protest against Bantu Education that year.

Soon after the Saso trial concluded, the movement was heading for yet another crisis — the uprisings in Soweto.

During the ensuing bloodshed, black consciousness leaders throughout the country were rounded up and detained. This was a pattern to be repeated in 1977 and last year.

Its culmination was the banning of black organisations, including Saso, BPC and BCP in 1977.

With the bulk of the leadership in detention, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was formed. It was with the formation of Azapo that the significance of the black worker and his role was to be highlighted.

Although Kennetti Mochidi, president of the BPC, had already signified the turning point — from student activism to a broad base mass movement — in Mafeking in 1976, it was the Rev Buti Tlhagale who further expanded on this theme in 1978 at the formation of Azapo.

In his paper, A Further Determination of Black Consciousness, he stated: "In so far as the capitalist system thrives on their (workers) collective productive efforts, their organisational power can equally bring the capitalist system to a crash."

Black consciousness, he says in the paper, addresses itself principally to black pride and self-actualisation without detailing how these could be translated into action.

Black solidarity spearheaded by black workers would give an added dimension to black consciousness: "Black consciousness ceases to be just an attitude of mind, it becomes an organisational power."

It is precisely this organisational power which has been much in evidence in Port Elizabeth with the formation of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) and its role in the strikes at the Ford Motor Company plant.

This point is taken further by Quorish Patel in his paper In Search of Ideology.

"Realising that black workers finally shape and determine the struggle, we discover that the survival of black consciousness, to be relevant, depends on the black workers."

This specific focus on the workers by the movement, he says, becomes the starting point of another phase of its growth.

Assessing the movement, Azapo president Curtis Nkondo says: "It brought about a change in thinking, and made people aware of what political changes are and rid us of the concession politics of the past."

Two other groups, the Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), came into being this year to close a hectic decade of political activity.

Sunday Post

30/12/79

327

university, Tiro was to outline the major failings of black education, much to the chagrin of university authorities.

His expulsion sparked off intense student activity on the various campuses, an exercise which drew the entire student body closer to Saso.

Up till that stage, the task of articulating black consciousness was left to Steve Biko, its founding president, and Barney Pityana.

Yet, what were the fundamentals of black consciousness? Although Nusas had provided a platform, however limited, it could not provide the outlet that the black student needed.

Saso had envisaged black consciousness as an instrument of ridding the black man of "slave mentality" that would also create an awareness of black collective strength.

Implicit in their outlook was the need for blacks to reject values and norms alien to them, and to explore and take pride in their past in a manner which the highly commercial "black is beautiful" culture could not.

"The call of black consciousness is the most positive call to come from any group in the black world for a long time . . . it is a realisation by blacks that, in order to feature well in this game of power politics, they have to use the concept of group power and to build a strong foundation for this," said Steve Biko.

In many ways, Saso was the beginning of that foundation. Recognising its limitations as a student body, it saw the need for a national political organisation which would be able to accommodate all black people — including those who were passing through universities and Saso.

By 1975, the State found it increasingly difficult to restrain the developments of Saso and the BPC. Eight leaders of the organisations were detained and later charged and convicted under the Terrorism Act.

The convictions stemmed from the pro-Frelimo rally organised in Durban as a salutation to the coming to power of Frelimo in Mozambique. The Saso-BPC trial was seen [illegible] show trial.

30/12/79

(327)

No. 9827

THE OBSERVER

BOSS agent quits to reveal spy secrets

Exclusive

by ANDREW WILSON

SECRET information about South Africa's intelligence and security service is made public today in one of the biggest leaks since the 1978 Muldergate scandal.

Nearly 50 documents in the possession of THE OBSERVER give a complete breakdown of the organisation and work of the 19 divisions of the Department of National Security, formerly known as BOSS, the Bureau of State Security.

The material includes mail intercepts and transcripts of telephone taps. Among the targets are not only the traditional victims of the South African security services, such as liberal and church bodies, but also the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which stands to the right of Mr Botha's Nationalist Government.

Among people whose mail has been intercepted and copied is the British Conservative MP, Mr Winston Churchill.

The information taken from BOSS's secret files also throws light on an extensive reorganisation of the department's activities under the direction of the military after blunders in the 1970s.

The material was passed to THE OBSERVER last week by a former Senior Intelligence Officer of BOSS, Arthur McGiven, who defected from the organisation last September.

McGiven, aged 36, says he joined the service in 1972 while a student at Witwatersrand University, in the Transvaal. His object was to penetrate the South African power structure 'and find out who was running things.'

During 1973 and 1974 he submitted reports on student activities. After graduating from the university, on BOSS's instructions he enrolled in the overseas propaganda department of the South African Broadcasting Corporation to establish a suitable 'cover.'

In 1975 he applied for a post at BOSS headquarters and after going through an aptitude test, interview and security clearance was appointed an evaluator.

From 1976 he worked in the section dealing with South African and overseas student groups and academics, then on the British desk and the United States desk. He ended up as head of the section covering white universities, overseas students and academics, writers and publishers.

McGiven told THE OBSERVER: 'As time went by the question arose when to withdraw and what to do with the data I had gathered. The Muldergate scandal and subsequent changes in the Cabinet and at BOSS led to a postponement of the first decision until things had settled down again.

'This also gave me a chance to learn the details of the new Total National Strategy, which was introduced by the new Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, and his military advisers.'

McGiven began preparations to make his information public several months ago. 'Firstly, I needed to make a careful selection of documentary evidence to prove the truth of my story.

'Previous exposés of BOSS's activities had come from people who acted as informers, as I did for two years, but who had no access to the inside facts. This is, in fact, the first time an appointed BOSS officer has spoken out in public.

'My second task was to resign from BOSS and leave the country with my evidence without attracting suspicion.'

Using the device of complaining about slapdash work by overseas intelligence posts, McGiven applied to be posted to New York and suggested that he go there with some sort of cover story.

It was agreed that he should formally resign and take a job in America

On 30 September he 'resigned,' and on 1 November left South Africa via Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, with the documents wrapped in a towel in his luggage.

McGiven says that in all this he acted alone, without even his family knowing. He is now at a secret address in the south of England.

The secrets of BOSS, page 11.

ARTHUR McGIVEN
Defected from BOSS

327

Editor answers Schlebusch on Matisonn case

Sunday Express Reporter

"THE Friday statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch, on the John Matisonn affair cannot be left unchallenged."

This is what the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Gibson's full statement reads:

'As far as the Minister's quarrel is with the opinions expressed in the Rand Daily Mail, that is a matter between him and the newspaper.

'But when he suggests that the case for Mr Matisonn is that he should be "treated differently from other citizens", that is simply not so.

'No one has ever said that Mr Matisonn should be above the law. But three points arise from the Minister's statement and need to be answered immediately:

● 'Firstly, Mr Matisonn was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment when he refused to name a source of information relating to a report on the Rev Fred Shaw and his Christian League.

'Mr Schlebusch's statement strongly suggests that Mr Matisonn was subpoenaed to provide information about tampering with the post. He was not. The subpoena specifies that the crime being investigated was criminal defamation — presumably of Mr Shaw.

'Only during the court proceeding did the issue of mail tampering arise.

'Whether it was legally permissible during this hearing to deal with matters not mentioned in the subpoena is one issue on appeal by Mr Matisonn at present.

● 'Secondly, the Minister also said in his statement that Mr Matisonn was "free to bring any facts to the attention of any court".

'That, too, is an issue on appeal. The magistrate who sentenced Mr Matisonn ruled he was not entitled to present any evidence at all concerning the circumstances under which the subpoena was issued.

'It is not proper, in my view, to canvass either issue in view of the sub judice rule.

● 'Thirdly, the real issue in any event is not a legalistic one — but how the whole matter ever got to court in the first place.

'The curious chain of events that followed when Mr Matisonn wrote an article indicating strongly that the Christian League was yet another unsavoury Info front has still not been explained.

'Here are but a few of the questions Mr Schlebusch has not answered:

1 'How dit it happen that the Christian League leader was able to contact immediately the-then Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J T Kruger, to complain about the Sunday Express article? What other private citizen might expect such easy access to discuss a personal problem?

2 'Did Mr Kruger know the dark secret of the Christian League's funding?

3 'Did he encourage the police to act vigorously and promptly, perhaps to prevent further disclosures?

4 'Why was the alleged offence of "tampering with the mail" not specified in the subpoena?

5 'How many other private citizens may expect the police to initiate charges of criminal defamation on their behalf if they feel aggrieved by an accurate newspaper report?

'The Minister's statement left an unfortunate — and entirely incorrect — innuendo that Mr Matisonn himself was suspected of being involved in the suspected offence of mail tampering.

'I am sure the Minister did not intend to imply this and will no doubt take the first opportunity to say so.

'But, that apart, the Minister's "perspective" remains unconvincing.

'Reasonable men lacking further answers cannot be blamed if they remain sceptical of the Minister's assurance that the Government had "nothing to do" with the summonsing of Mr Matisonn.

'The signs of intimidation with the intent to cover up are too visible in pre-court action and they point directly to a man who was in the Cabinet at the time.'

ANC couple is now reunited in Botswana

MRS AURELIA GQABI, wife of Mr Joe Gqabi, the well-known ANC exile, is in Botswana where she joined her husband after skipping the country earlier this month.

Mrs Gqabi, a nursing sister, was granted refugee status by the Botswana Government on Friday — two weeks after arriving from South Africa.

Earlier this month, Mrs Gqabi went missing from her Mofolo, Soweto, home. It is thought that she visited the Transkei before going to Botswana.

She is now living with her husband in Gaborone.

Mr Gqabi was sentenced to two years imprisonment in 1963 for leaving the country without a passport. On his release in 1965 he faced charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and was sentenced to 10 years on Robben Island.

In 1977 he again faced charges under the Terrorism Act with 11 others in the ANC trial, and was later acquitted. Soon after that he left the country.

Earlier this year, Mrs Gqabi was questioned by Security Police concerning her husband's whereabouts.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

Once again, difficulty with the Birth statistics for the various medi-cal officers of health. The various mortality rates for their urban areas. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and these de facto figures should be interpreted as are often brought to the cities from rural areas. situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

Infant mortality rates, while a developed standard population is experienced in the choice of standard population affects the Africans are not particularly weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population cal officers of health. will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Du[illegible] are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

SUN EXPRESS 30/12/79 (327)

3 escapers cannot feel safe while they are in the West

By PETA THORNYCROFT

THE three political prisoners who escaped from Pretoria Central Prison this month may never be safe from re-arrest and could be brought back to the jail they left.

The three, Alexandre Moumbaris, Stephan Lee and Timothy Jenkin, broke out of the prison's maximum-security section and jogged to the railway station on the first leg of their escape from South Africa.

Legal experts in South Africa say it would be a violation of international law if the men were kidnapped in any foreign country and returned to South Africa.

But in such a case they would certainly be returned to jail to finish their sentences, and would also stand trial for escaping.

A Johannesburg lawyer, an expert on the country's security laws, said that a group of private individuals might, in what they saw as their patriotic duty, decide to kidnap the men.

There is therefore virtually nowhere in the Western world where the men could consider themselves safe.

The lawyer said that, if a person were kidnapped from another country and brought to South Africa and charged, the court would not inquire into the lawfulness of the arrest.

There are at least three cases on record where the accused have alleged they were abducted from other countries.

Political refugees in neighbouring countries have long expressed concern about their safety, despite official hostility towards South Africa by their host countries.

In 1962 the Pondo leader, Anderson Ganyile, was seized by South African police in Lesotho and jailed in this country. He was charged with murder and attempted murder.

There was an outcry from the International Commission of Jurists and from political opposition within South Africa. He was later released. All charges against him were dropped and he returned to Lesotho.

However, this was a political decision.

English, American and Israeli courts do not inquire into the legality of the arrest of the accused in some cases where abduction or kidnapping from other countries has been alleged.

John Hosey is a former political prisoner who was tried and found guilty with Alexandre Moumbaris.

He was released last year after serving a five-year sentence. He said from his par-

land: "None of us has heard anything yet. But I won't be happy about them until they are out of Africa."

Yesterday the families of the three men confirmed they were "safe" but would say nothing more.

All three were found guilty at their various trials of working for the banned African National Congress. Jenkin and Lee, British citizens, were jailed last year for 12 and eight years respectively. Moumbaris still had five years of his sentence to serve. His wife lives in Paris.

Suzman, HNP spying 'victims'

RDM 31/12/79

327

By IAN HOBBS in London and CHRIS MARAIS in Johannesburg

A FORMER SABC employee and self-confessed Department of National Security agent has defected to Britain and handed 50 stolen documents — reported to be more politically explosive than the information scandal revelations — to a London Sunday newspaper.

Mr Arthur McGiven, 36, left South Africa on November 1 this year with documents allegedly outlining the working structure of DONS, formerly known as BOSS, wrapped up in a towel in his luggage.

Sources in London believe that Mr McGiven intends to barter the DONS' documents in exchange for permanent residence in Britain.

In the first of a series of articles, The Observer of London reported that various political opponents of the Nationalist Party had had their mail tampered with and their telephones tapped.

These allegations caused a furore in South Africa yesterday when Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party heard that her mail had been intercepted and Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, was told that various leaders of the HNP had had their telephones tapped.

MRS SUZMAN
. . . "mail intercepted"

The "Mail" tried to contact the present head of DONS, Mr Alec van Wyk, at the DONS headquarters in Pretoria.

A senior DONS official said Mr Van Wyk was not available for comment but that the "matter in question" was being investigated.

He refused to confirm or deny that Mr McGiven had been employed by DONS or to say what type of work, if any, he had done for the security organisation.

The deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Mr H J Coetsee, could also not be reached for comment on the allegations last night.

The Observer reported that Mr McGiven said he had been accumulating material for months to expose the new "total national strategy" introduced by the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, and a complete breakdown of the work and organisation of DONS.

The newspaper promised the biggest exposure since

HNP was among organisations being spied on.

McGiven, at present in hiding "somewhere in England", reportedly resigned from his security job on September 30 with the promise that he would work for DONS as an undercover agent in America and still be useful.

Photostats produced by The Observer included a letter on House of Commons paper from Mr Winston Churchill, the Conservative MP, to Mrs Suzman, dated July 14, 1978 and McGiven's official certificate of service with DONS.

"I am disgusted at this very grave invasion of privacy," Mrs Suzman told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

"To think that my private correspondence has been subjected to the prying eyes of shifty little men in Government offices!

"I will take the matter up in Parliament at the earliest opportunity. I have a vast amount of correspondence with politicians and academics all over the Western world and I do not plan to curtail any contact with them."

Files in the hands of The Observer also allegedly include information that Mr Louis Stofberg, the HNP head secretary; Professor Adriaan Pont, of Pretoria University, and Mr Gert Beetge, HNP member and leader of the Building Workers' Union, had been spied on by DONS.

Speaking for the HNP men involved, party leader Mr Jaap Marais said yesterday the report "confirms what we have been saying all along.

"The Government is using State funds to fight party political opponents," he said.

"It is very important that the Prime Minister appoints a commission consisting of leaders of all political parties to investigate the misuse of public funds in this manner."

The Observer said documents to be published next week would show DONS's British "target list".

● See Page 3

Schlebusch challenged on Matisson case

RDM 31/12/79

By PETER BAYER

THE editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, has challenged statements by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who criticised the Rand Daily Mail at the weekend for a leading article published on December 4 this year.

Mr Gibson, in a statement published in the Express yesterday, also said the Minister's statement had left an "unfortunate and incorrect innuendo" that Mr John Matisson, Political Correspondent of the Express, was suspected of tampering with mail.

The "Mail's" leading article, Mr Schlebusch's statement said, hinted that the sentence imposed on Mr Matisson "was a result of certain information concerning the Christian League which he had published in the Sunday Express about a year ago".

Mr Matisson was sentenced, in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to 14 days' jail for refusing to divulge his source of information for a report on the Rev Fred Shaw and the Christian League.

He was released pending an appeal.

However Mr Schlebusch claimed the steps taken against Mr Matisson "have nothing to do with the question whether or not the Christian League received financial support from the former Department of Information and whether or not Mr Matisson's report in this regard was correct".

"A charge of criminal libel and of interfering with postal matter was at issue," Mr Schlebusch's statement said.

Mr Schlebusch said Mr Matisson "cannot claim to be treated differently from other citizens of the country" (referring to "interference with other people's private post, especially when it is in the hands of the post office".)

In reply to this, Mr Gibson said it was never suggested Mr Matisson be treated differently to other citizens.

"No one has ever said that Mr Matisson should be above the law. But three points arise from the Minister's statement that need to be answered immediately.

"Firstly, Mr Matisson was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment when he refused to name a source of information relating to a report on the Rev Fred Shaw and his Christian League.

"Mr Schlebusch's statement strongly suggests that Mr Matisson was subpoenaed to provide information about tampering with the post. He was not. The subpoena specifies that the crime being investigated was criminal defamation — presumably of Mr Shaw.

"Only during the court proceeding did the issue of mail tampering arise.

"Secondly, the Minister also said in his statement that Mr Matisson was 'free to bring any facts to the attention of any court'.

"That, too, is an issue on appeal. The magistrate who sentenced Mr Matisson ruled he was not entitled to present any evidence at all concerning the circumstances under which the subpoena was issued."

"Thirdly, the real issue in any event is not a legalistic one — but how the whole matter ever got to court in the first place," Mr Gibson's said.

Mr Gibson said the Minister's statement "left an unfortunate — and entirely incorrect — innuendo that Mr Matisson himself was suspected of being involved in the suspected offence of mail tampering".

Mr Gibson's statement ended: "The signs of intimidation with the intent to cover up are too visible in pre-court action and they point directly to a man who was in the Cabinet at the time."

● Editorial comment — Page 8

327

Star 31/12/79

Botha calls for a full 'spy' inquiry

ARTHUR McGIVEN

Own Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has asked for a full report on the McGiven affair from the Department of National Security.

This was revealed in Pretoria today, when Mr Alec van Wyk, Secretary for National Security, issued a statement after weekend revelations by a self-confessed Dons agent, Mr Arthur McGiven, in a British newspaper.

Mr McGiven alleged Dons tampered with the mail and tapped telephones of opposition politicians.

Mr Van Wyk today denied that the department had a file on Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, "or any other member of a recognised political party."

He admitted that Mr McGiven had been an informer for the department and was later employed full-time in a junior position at the department's head office in Pretoria.

"In this position, he had no access to high grade, evalued and interpreted

Dons — the inside view

The Department of National Security — formerly Boss — secretly intercepted the mail of South African politicians, probed the Progressive Federal Party, tapped HNP phone calls, financed moves to break Nusas's "negative" influence on English-speaking students, threatened Afrikaans students who wanted Coloureds admitted to their organisation and penetrated the whole spectrum of life here.

The Star and its sister papers have exclusive rights to all material which has appeared and will be appearing in the London Sunday newspaper, The Observer.

For the full story see Page 7

The man who blew the secrets

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Secret information about South Africa's Intelligence Service was published in a leading British Sunday newspaper, The Observer, in what is described as "one of the biggest leaks since the 1978 Muldergate scandal" reports The Star's London Bureau.

Nearly 50 documents in the possession of The Observer give a complete breakdown of the organisation and work of the 19 divisions of the Department of National Security, says The Observer on its front pages.

The material includes mail intercepts and transcripts of telephone taps. Among the targets are not only the traditional victims of the South African security services, such as liberal and church bodies, but also the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

BLUNDERS

The material was passed on to The Observer, says the report, by a former senior intelligence officer of Dons, Mr Arthur McGiven, who left the organisation last September.

Mr McGiven (36), says he joined the service in 1972 while a student at the University of the Witwatersrand. His object was to penetrate the South African power structure and "find out who was running things."

The material includes an intercepted letter from the British Conservative MP, Mr Winston Churchill.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5–24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25–44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45–64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

90 IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Spy was our man admits the head of Dons

13/12/79 Star (327)

From page 1

he would be taking up the matter in Parliament at the first opportunity and said that if the reports were true the Government, through its security service, "demonstrates a bad case of paranoia."

"These allegations are extremely disturbing and shocking," Dr Slabbert said. "It is unbelievable that the Government could waste the taxpayer's money in this manner, particularly by spending a great deal of time and energy in snooping on public representatives."

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, called for an all-party commission of enquiry to examine the spying allegations, with the purpose of restoring confidence in the Government.

Mr Marais said that in 1970 the HNP accused the Government of tapping HNP telephones. The Government denied this and Mr P W Botha said the HNP was aiding terrorists by making such allegations.

"What the Government denied then, has now been proved, just as happened in the Information scandal. Things that they say are not true are shown to be true."

Mr Marais said the tapping was done for party-political reasons.

Mr Norman Manoim, president of the Wits SRC, said he would not be surprised if most of the allegations are correct. Campus Independent had always been reluctant to reveal its backers and several students had in the past been approached by security agents to spy on their fellow students and student leaders.

"This invasion of our private lives by the State is frightening. I would urge all student leaders to be careful who they talk to.

"If conservative student leaders have been accepting Government funds to run campaigns against Nusas they have duped the students they represent."

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, had no doubt that mail was being tampered with.

"We have nothing really to hide," the archbishop said.

"But over the years we have been constantly aware of the attentions of Government agencies.

"Regrettably this has become part of the South African way of life.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on civil liberties whose mail was allegedly intercepted, said: "I am absolutely disgusted."

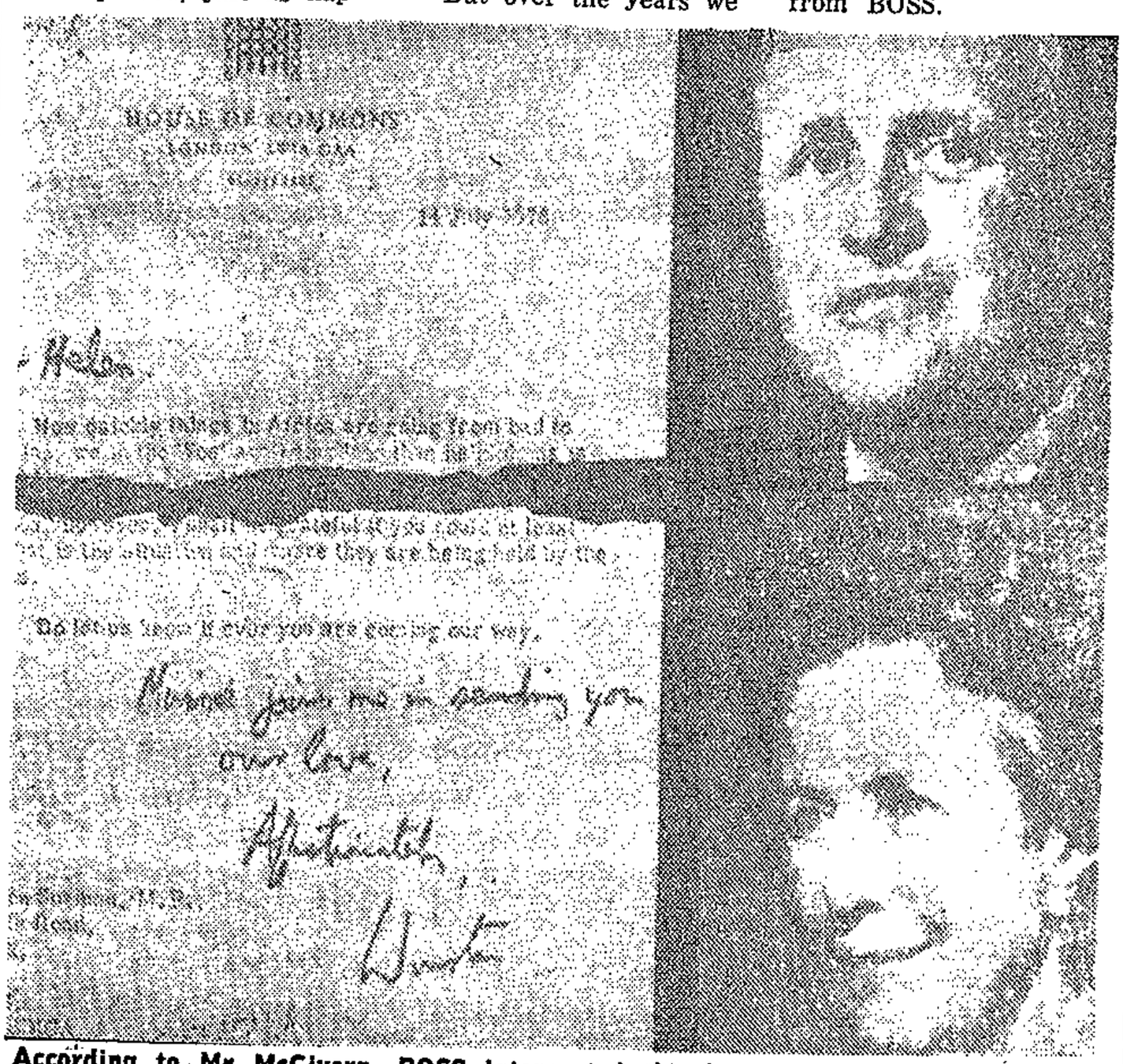
If the allegations were true they revealed activities which were similar to those of the KGB in the Sovet Union.

She said she would be "raising merry hell" in Parliament about the allegations.

Some correspondence which had allegedly been intercepted had been between her and various American academics earlier this year.

"I don't give a damn about the correspondence . . . but spying on public representatives and other persons is utterly scandalous.—"It makes one feel there is no privacy in South Africa."

Mr Frank Winder, co-founder of the former Wits conservative newspaper, Campus Independent, today denied any knowledge that it had received funds from BOSS.



According to Mr McGivern, BOSS intercepted this letter from British Conservative Party MP Mr Winston Churchill to Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, and stamped it "Geheim" (secret).

Misused

"His newspaper statements show he misused his position to steal bits of material which had not been processed to use for his own gain out of context and perspective," said Mr Van Wyk.

It was important to stress that material reaching the department had to be processed first to sift the relevant from the irrelevant, he said.

Mr van Wyk also said that Mr McGiven's statement that he left South Africa with the approval of the department was also false.

"Before he resigned, he approached his chiefs here with a proposal that he worked for the department overseas.

"This proposal was rejected because he was known as a member of the department and because of worrying allegations about his private life which had already reached the department."

Mr van Wyk said the Prime Minister had asked the department for a full report on the so-called revelations about the department's work made by Mr McGiven.

"Mr McGiven was basically just a junior official who stole material from his employer and distorted it," he said.

Mr Van Wyk said it was surprising that Mr McGivern failed to discuss his criticism of Dons' handling of certain matters with his seniors.

Distorted

Instead, he had left the country under false pretences with the stolen documents and had crated a distorted image.

Mr van Wyk said about one year after his permanent appointment, Mr McGiven began displaying "anti-social" behaviour.

By the middle of 1979, certain allegations concerning Mr McGiven's private life had been brought to the department's attention.

"When he gave notice of his intention to leave thet department shortly afterwards, we were relatively relieved," said Mr van Wyk.

The reports of spying were "extremely disturbing and shocking," the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

In a statement he said

To Page 3, Col 4

NO. 2330 20 1-4 0,05 0,06 0,02 0,10 0,15 0,17 0,02 0,04 5-24 0,00 0,00 0,01 0,01 0,01 88 PRINTING ORGANS

BOSS

NETWORK EXPOSED

ED

Phone taps, secret files on Opposition, churches, students

31/12/79

Argus Bureau 327

LONDON. — The secrets of South Africa's Department of National Security (DONS) are exposed in a full-page story in the leading British Sunday newspaper the Observer under the headline: 'Inside Boss's Super Spook HQ.'

Slabbert shocked by report

Political Staff

REPORTS that the Department of National Security was spying extensively on members of Parliament and other elected public figures were 'extremely disturbing and shocking,' the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

In a statement he said he would take up the matter in Parliament at the first opportunity and said that if the reports were true the Government, through its security service, 'demonstrates a bad case of paranoia.'

DISTURBING

'These allegations are extremely disturbing and shocking and we will definitely raise the matter in Parliament,' Dr Slabbert said. 'It is unbelievable that the Government could waste the taxpayers' money in this manner, particu-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

The information was given to the Observer by a former senior intelligence officer, Mr Arthur McGiven, who resigned from the department in September this year.

He left South Africa in November with documents supporting his evidence wrapped in a towel in his luggage.

The full-page report in the Observer is illustrated with photographs of Mr McGiven and some of his documents, his certificate of service, and parts of a letter written to Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman by the British Conservative MP, Mr Winston Churchill.

The letter has been stamped 'Geheim' (secret.)

In the first of a series of articles, Mr McGiven describes the 11-storey building in Pretoria's Skinner Street which is the headquarters of the de-

Agent's role confirmed

THE Department of National Security (DONS) confirmed today that Mr Arthur McGiven had worked as an intelligence agent.

Mr Alec van Wyk,

THIS is the man who exposed the 'super spook' secrets — former of State Security senior intelligence officer, Mr Arthur McG

PTO

'Boss' network exposed

(Continued from Page 1)

letter of the alphabet.

Division A deals with white subversion, including political parties, the Press, churches, students, academics, writers, diplomatic corps, home and foreign-based pressure groups, sports bodies and suspicious individuals.

Division B (black subversion) deals with black consciousness organisations, black educationand the ANC and PAC.

Division K deals with coloureds and Asians, the homelands and South West African affairs.

Divisions D and F provide economic and political analyses of African States.

Ex-policemen

Division G performs military evaluations in liaison with the director of military intelligence of the Defence Force.

These divisions — constituting the evaluation arm — are staffed mainly by former policemen, Mr McGiven said, but were increasingly employing more 'sophisticated entrants and more reliable graduates from the Afrikaans universities.'

Divisions N, C, V, and O — the operational arm — control agents both at home and abroad.

The agents' activities include informing, intercepting mail, tapping telephons, bugging premises, working under diplomatic cover at South African embassies abroad, recruiting agents, monitoring foreign diplomats working in South Africa, monitoring the Press, and providing security clearances for workers in other Government departments.

Broederbond

Division Z, the department's secretariat, consists of seven members, 'most of whom, are of course, known members of the secret nationalist Broederbond.'

The Progressive Federal Party, says Mr McGiven, occupies many of the many volumes of file No 42/20/95 at headquarters. In it are newspaper cuttings, reports from informers and copies of intercepted letters.

Mrs Suzman, 'who has long been a Prime BOSS suspect,' has a file (No 24596) containing copies of intercepted letters 'so voluminous that I was able to remove 10 reports without their disappearance being noticed.'

Writers and addressees of her letters include Mr Winston Churchill, Professor Patrick O'Meara of Indiana University, Johnathan Moore of Harvard University, and Professor Robert Rotberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr McGiven also has, according to his article, four transcript reports on conversations of HNP officers, the fourth report contains facts gleaned from telephone taps.

The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist churches and the South African Council of Churches, as well as the activities of leading churchmen such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, feature regularly in intelligence assessments, says Mr McGiven.

Many volumes

Secret reports on Nusas, the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Christian Institute were compiled for the Schlebusch Commission. These reports occupy about six metres of shelf space in a strongroom in the alphen annexe and 'formed the basis of the Schlebusch Commission's findings.'

Mr McGiven said that when Nusas continued to exert a 'negative' influence on English-speaking students, the department launched Operasie Kasterolie (Operation Caster Oil) to break it. Groups of conservative students were given funds to print pamphlets and a newspaper, Campus Independent, which led a campaign for a referendum against membership of Nusas.

Mr McGiven said the department's attention did not stop at English-speaking students. A change in the highly conservative Afrikaanse Studentebond about two years ago drew the department's attention to Afrikaans campuses as well.

While verligte Theuns Eloff was chairman of the ASB, the organisation issued a series of highly critical publications on race questions.

'Two documents in my possession contain transcripts of conversations between Theuns Eloff and a civil servant in Pretoria, in which the latter warns Eloff of pressure being brought to bear by the Ruiterwag, a training ground for the Broederbond, to get ASB student councils to repudiate the 'coloured' motion (to allow coloured students to establish an ASB branch at the University of the Western Cape campus).

Mr McGiven said he had a transcript of a telephone conversation of Hilgard Bell, chairman of the Stellenbosch University's SRC.

Another Stellenbosch SRC leader Ilse Treurnicht, regularly had her telephone tapped.

that Mr McGiven had worked for the State security network and that he had resigned from the department 'some weeks ago.'

The department was 'verifying certain facts' before relasing a fuller statement.

[redacted]

partment. He also outlines the 19 divisions that make up the department, and describes their functions.

Next week's article is billed as 'Boss's British Target Lists.'

Subversion

Describing the security system at the building and its two annexes, known as Alphen and Bauhaus, Mr McGiven says all passages and sensitive areas are covered by alarm systems, and the outside of the building is watched by infra-red TV cameras at night.

Training is done at a farm in the so-called Rietvlei complex, south-east of Pretoria.

Internally the department is divided into divisions each identified by a

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

primary aim of a company is to produce profit. The aim of social accounting is to ensure that the corporation is [illegible] resources used by [illegible] manner possible. [illegible]ly through an [illegible] one in the development of a social accounting information system.