1 February 1980 — 22 February 1980

General Van den Bergh ... the formidable head of the Security Police who took charge of intelligence operations.

The BOSS/DONS story

PART I: The early days

'Mail' investigation by MERVYN REES

327

South Africa's formidable secret service organisation, DONS, has been plunged into a raging controversy over the recent allegations by defector Arthur McGiven. This report, the first in a series which lifts the veil of secrecy surrounding the cloak and dagger activities of DONS and its predecessors, examines the formative years of the secret service. The next reports will look at the men behind the organisations, the "dirty trick" claims and defectors.

His police handler at the time, it is now also known, was the young policeman, Johan Coetzee, who sat in the back of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courtroom when Ludi was unmasked at the trial of Fischer. It was the first of a series of dramatic infiltrations by the fledgling intelligence agency and was a performance to be repeated almost identically 15 years later in 1980.

Again Johan Coetzee, now a Brigadier, went to the rescue of yet another of his underground moles — this time Captain Craig Williamson, the Security Policeman who also started out at Wits and ended up as deputy director of the IUEF in Switzerland.

Both Ludi and Williamson are known to have travelled behind the Iron Curtain on dangerous missions.

But at that time, Ludi's penetration of the Communist Party was a remarkable success achieved in a remarkably short time.

The Ludi operation, however, was but one of the crack unit's successes. Working hand in glove with the overt Security Police, they had soon infiltrate and penetrated virtually all of the underground movements in the country and succeeded in destroying those groups.

Other successes followed, such as the capture in Johannesburg of the Russian spy, Yuri Loginov. Loginov, who was arrested in his Joubert Park flat, was later used in an elaborate Western spy-swop in Germany and was escorted overseas by Mike Geldenhuys.

It was said at the time that the Russian, who travelled on a Canadian passport but who was gathering the names of long-dead South African children for the preparation of false passports for future Soviet agents, was arrested when he took a picture of the Grays, Johannesburg's one-time divisional police and security headquarters.

Years later it was to emerge that much of the credit for the arrest of Loginov should, in fact, have gone to a foreign intelligence agency which had co-operated with the South Africans.

And even in those days, RI did not confine itself to purely political events. In the mid 60s, its manpower was thrown behind a wide variety of investigations — prominent among them the Glazer kidnapping which took place outside Johannesburg in what is today Sandton.

The kidnapping of the baby son and wife of Johannesburg property tycoon, Mr Bernard Glazer, was at that time the biggest in the world and bigger even than the celebrated Lindbergh kidnapping. It was investigated and successfully solved by the RI men, with Gen Van den Bergh himself at the head of the team.

All of these successes did much to enhance the reputation of Gen Van den Bergh, by then destined to be the man who would fill the shoes of the soon-to-retire Commissioner of Police. He had, through his unorthodox methods and series of spectacular achievements, become something of a legend in his own lifetime.

Policemen of all ranks lived in both fear and awe of the towering and austere general, not only because of his brilliant track record, but because they knew he was the confidant of Mr Vorster. (A dedicated Afrikaner and member of the Broederbond, Gen Van den Bergh and Mr Vorster were interned together during the Second World War as members of the Ossewabrandwag).

Even his opponents conceeded that he was a brilliant policeman who often seemed to act on impulse and intuition, and who presented himself as a man of vision and foresight.

But Gen Van den Bergh had other attributes. He was said to have a remarkable and adventurous flair for politics and diplomacy, was tactful, shrewd and a master of the unorthodox.

And his long-time friendship with Mr Vorster, according to observers, was later to play the major part in the ultimate direction that BOSS would take.

Gen Van den Bergh, too, created a sinister reputation as he flitted around the world. When Mr Vorster travelled into Africa or abroad, the general was invariably at his side. And his role, it is known, was not that of a super bodyguard. Mr Vorster would often be guided by the general in his evaluation of situations, negotiations and decision making.

According to observers, it was from the late 60s, when the decision was taken to bring RI out into the open and give the agency a formal identity, that things started to go wrong — both for the general and his Bureau, even though the problems would only become obvious at a much later date.

And so to the creation of BOSS.

Birth of the Bureau

327

11/2/80

Mr Vorster ... in the wake of violent 60s he launched South Africa's first intelligence organisation, Republican Intelligence.

ITS members refer to it simply as "the Bureau". Others, more cynically, dubb it "the family" — a play on both its Mafia-type image and long-time tendency to hand-pick members, many of whom in turn recruit from within their own families.

In its short and sinister history, it has already undergone three name changes — from its secret launch and infancy in the early 1960's as the underground Republican Intelligence, to the ill-chosen Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

Today, as the Department of National Security, it labours under the equally unfortunate and sinister sounding abbreviation of DONS.

And it is as DONS that South Africa's most formidable, secret and exclusive of all organisations, the Broederbond included, has been plunged headlong into a raging controversy over revelations and allegations of its misapplication and involvement in party political "dirty tricks".

But, it is now emerging, the revelations by DONS "defector" Arthur McGiven, the intelligence agency's first full-time officer to reveal details of the inner workings of the Bureau, are only the climax and symptom of more than a year's upheaval and a festering illness in what was once Mr Vorster's most sacred and elitist of all departments.

And although many of the dirty trick allegations are not new, McGiven — once a lowly informer for the Bureau and whose motives for making the disclosures must be regarded as highly suspect — has for the first time provided documentary evidence of irregularities.

If his claims are correct — and those in the know claim that many are — then the department has far exceeded its original brief to function as the co-ordinating watchdog of South Africa's state security.

Indeed so serious are the disclosures, limited as they may be, that they threaten the very future of the agency. Already there are signs that a "clean up" under the P W Botha administration is underway, although this is seen in many quarters as nothing more than a logical culmination of the long feud between former BOSS chief, General Hendrik van den Bergh, and the man said to be his "arch-enemy", the Minister of Defence, Mr Botha.

It is an open secret that for many years Military Intelligence was relegated into the background by Gen Van den Bergh, a situation which brought about an intense rivalry between the two agencies — to the point where they virtually operated independantly and in opposition to one another.

Changes in the leadership of DONS, therefore, are interpreted as nothing more than part of the process of restoring military intelligence to its rightful place in South Africa's intelligence community.

The appointment, too, of 31-year-old Professor Lukas Daniel Barnard, former Dean of Politics at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, to succeed as head of DONS is seen as the first sign that the agency is changing.

It promises to become more of a "think tank" and evaluation arm, co-ordinating information gathered by South Africa's three long-feuding security and intelligence agencies.

In short, DONS is said to be now reverting to the original purpose for which it was established.

And the overhauling of the DONS apparatus, intelligence observers point out, is long overdue. Over the past 11 years the mushrooming department — which had always operated under a cloak of secrecy and in the mistaken belief that its every move was protected by the Official Secrets Act — is said to have directed an inordinate and haphazard amount of energy into its operational side, primarily the gathering of information.

But what has frightened and disturbed those who have had glimpses behind the DONS' curtain of secrecy, is that somewhere along the line the department not only lost sight of its objective, but that it also developed into a power clique to be used against those who disagreed with Gen Van den Bergh and the man to whom he reported for almost two decades, the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

Evidence is mounting that, virtually from its official inception, BOSS devoted much of its energy, time and vast resources towards spying on and monitoring South Africans from all walks of life who happened to disagree with either the Government or the men at the head of BOSS.

Among the named targets of the Bureau's attention were Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Mr Jaap Marais. Other victims of the Bureau's surveillance are said to have included academics, politicians, religious leaders, businessmen, journalists and even Cabinet Ministers.

Whatever the truth of the allegations made against the agency, it was this misplaced emphasis, observers now reveal, together with sycophantic recruits, that has led to the problems that the department faces today.

In order to fully appreciate just where BOSS lost its way, one observer explains, it is necessary to first examine the organisation's origins, the reasons for its establishment and the people who were behind its inception.

To do so, even though it is historic, is not a simple task. In the cloak and dagger world of spies and counter spies, few people are prepared to talk about an organisation which holds thousands upon thousands of files on individuals and organisations throughout South Africa — and which operates a formidable network of informers, agents and contacts that extend into every imaginable field, both in South Africa and abroad.

Disclosures by people such as McGiven and self-confessed former BOSS informer, Gordon Winter, go a long way to providing a picture of "the family". But the picture of the Bureau is not a pleasant one. Sometimes bordering on the farcical.

But what of its inception ... various versions have been given, but the following appears to be common view of the birth of what was to become BOSS.

Only a handful of South Africans were let in on the secret at the time, but the bureau was born and moulded in the form of America's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), in a small suites of offices in Johannesburg's Commissioner Street.

It was the early 1960's, a period in South African history when organised and escalating subversion had come to the fore and when it was an almost daily occurrence that a railway line, police station or electricity pylon was the target of saboteurs.

The authorities were concerned at the growing threat presented by ANC, PAC, POQO, Spear of the Nation and other resistance movements. There were real and mounting signs of well organised and orchestrated subversion, such as the plot hatched and later discovered at Rivonia's Lilliesleaf Farm.

There was the underground Communist Party, led by Braam Fischer, the brilliant Afrikaans advocate who secretly worked towards the overthrow of the Government.

At the same time, too, South Africa had left the Commonwealth, and for the first time found it was not entitled to the official and detailed co-operation of British intelligence.

The then Minister of Justice, Mr Vorster, and his Commissioner of Police, General J M Keevy, found there was a critical need for a sophisticated intelligence organisation — one that could co-ordinate intelligence gathering and bring relief to the hard-pressed Security Police.

And so was launched Republican Intelligence, known to its members simply as RI.

GERALD LUDI
... Agent Q018

Although not a legally constituted body with its own built-in powers, it was to be the forerunner of BOSS. But at that time, it was really just an underground extension of the Security Police.

Just how many members RI started with is not known. But certainly its recruits were hand-picked. They represented the cream of the South African police and included men such as Detective-Sergeant Johan Coetzee, today a Brigadier and Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Security Police.

Another member was a relatively junior officer from the Eastern Cape — a tough, brilliant and relatively unknown policeman called Mike Geldenhuys, later to have a meteoric rise through the ranks to become a general and the present Commissioner of the South African Police.

In overall charge of them was the tall and formidable head of the Security Police, then Colonel Hendrik van den Bergh, who had been appointed to that post by Mr Vorster with the blessing of the then Prime Minister, Dr Verwoerd.

But Gen Van den Bergh, confidant and fellow internee of John Vorster and later to be dubbed "the spymaster" by newspapers, had also to run the Security Police. So the man chosen to run the small and exclusive band of Johannesburg operatives was Colonel Att Spengler, a wily old detective with a formidable reputation. He apparently headed the unit for a brief spell.

Little is known of RI's early days, other than that it started in cramped offices near what is today the city's Carlton Centre. In those early days, and even though he was in the background much of the time, is was clear that Gen Van den Bergh saw RI as his personal creation.

Soon it moved into new premises — this time into a luxury house on a ridge overlooking Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

The house, one half of which was lived in by Mike Geldenhuys who took over as the agency's head, was to become the headquarters of the rapidly expanding RI. The move into new premises was not without moments of humour to its hard-working, if inexperienced, members.

One suspicious neighbour, a woman, could not understand the round-the-clock activity at the house. This was to lead to her calling in the Flying Squad on more than one occasion, believing that the house was the headquarters of a gang of criminals. The embarrassed agents had to keep their cover when confronted by the local police and the woman never did discover just what was happening alongside her property.

Already the fledgling intelligence agency, whose members had "dropped out" of normal police activity, was modelling itself on unorthodox CIA-type methods. Its members, virtually all of whom were transferred from the Security Police, told former colleagues they had left the force.

It was, according to founder members, a tough, "trial and error" time. Few knew much about intelligence work, but what they lacked in experience they made up for by sheer hard work and talent. Over a lengthy period of time a careful study was made of methods of similar agencies throughout the world. Genuine attempts were being made, for example, for its men to drop the use of ranks in their everyday working life — and the members responded except on formal occasions.

Although nobody will reveal the extent of the co-operation between RI and its foreign counterparts, it is certain that their was a good liaison and working relationship with similar organisations in the United States, Europe, and Britain. Overseas observers were later to comment that RI and later BOSS was a strange mixture of the CIA, FBI and MI6, together with smatterings of French, German and Israeli intelligence methods.

RI's top men, Gen Van den Bergh and Gen Geldenhuys included, are known to have travelled extensively overseas and returned to South Africa with the latest lectures, methods and techniques.

In an amazingly short time its members had recruited a vast network of contacts and agents drawn from all walks of life. High on its list of targets, in keeping with the practice of overseas intelligence networks at the time, were newspapermen and students.

Says one former member: "If I had to guess, I don't think I'd be far wrong if I said that BOSS started with 50 men and at its heigh under Van den Bergh it probably had something like 1 000 full-time members. The number of informers is anybody's guess."

And, although it was only to positively emerge much later, one such original link with RI was Gordon Winter, a reporter with the Johannesburg Sunday Express, who had arrived in South Africa with a shady past and extensive British underworld links. Winter, however, was never a full-time employee of the organisation although his depth of knowledge indicates that he might just as well have been.

One full-time member of RI, however, was Warrant Officer Gerard Ludi, the Security Police secret agent and one-time Wits student and newspaperman, who was to cause a sensation when he revealed his true identity as Agent Q018 at the trial of the leader of the Communist Party in South Africa, Braam Fischer.

Ludi, it was later to emerge, was the organisation's first real "mole", a man recruited at the University of Witwatersrand and carefully groomed and nurtured as an agent of the Security Police to infiltrate the inner-most cell of the Communist Party.

L.A. Wagstaff & P.J. Beukes, *The Paediatric Primary Health Care Nurse Project in Soweto*, SAMJ, 52, 1086-1088, 1977.

L.A. Wagstaff, *The Changing Role of Doctors in the Soweto Clinics' Health Care Teams*, SAMJ, 53, 805, 1978.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

AHRTAG	Appropriate Health Resources & Technologies Action Group Ltd., 85 Marylebone High Stree LONDON WIM 3DE, U.K.
CMC	Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switze
Contact Journal	World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switze
IDS	Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, BRIGHTON BN1 9RE, U.K.
IHF	International Hospital Federation, 126 Albert Street, LONDON NW1 7NF, U.K.
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group, Parnell House, 25 Wilton Road, LONDON SWIV IJS, U.K.
ITP	Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd., 9 King Street, LONDON, WCZE 8HN, U.K.
NBRI	National Building Research Institute,(C.S.I.R.), P O Box 395, PRETORIA 0001, R.S.A.
TALC	Foundation for Teaching Aids at Low Cost, Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, LONDON WCIN 1EH, U.K.
VHAI	Voluntary Health Association of India, C-45 South Extension Part II, NEW DELHI - 110049, INDIA.

Much information can also be obtained from WHO publications:

WHO	World Health Organisation Headquarters, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.
WHO	WHO Regional Office for Africa, P O Box 6, Brazzaville, CONGO.

A newsletter and other material can be obtained from:

Primary Health Care Education Centre,
(University of the Witwatersrand),
c/o Baragwanath Hospital
P O Bertsham, 2013, South Africa.

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Mdluli man of vision

MDANTSANE — Mourners carried shoulder-high the coffin of Mr James Beans Mdluli, 61, for more than eight kilometres from his zone nine home to the graveyard.

The mourners sang freedom songs.

Mr Mdluli was a former Robben Island prisoner where he served five years for political activities.

He collapsed in an outside toilet and was carried into the house where he died.

No post-mortem was done and the police said he died of natural causes.

At the funeral, Mr H. Keke, a former fellow prisoner, said Mr Mdluli had a vision for a better South Africa.

He said it was a pity that Mr Mdluli did not live to see the realisation of a non-racial democratic society.

Mr Mdluli had a vision of Africa as an economic, military and political giant united in the same way as the United States of America, Mr Keke said.

He urged mourners to assist the families of those who had stood for the cause of Africa.

327

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 236 1 Februarie 1980

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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 236 1 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P80/7

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/10/15.....	*Love's Magic Moment*.....	Patricia Matthews.....	(a)

No. 237 1 Februarie 1980

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 237 1 February 1980

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/5/112.....	*Kim Il Sung: Selected Works VI*.....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, Korea	(e)

No. 235 1 Februarie 1980

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. 235 1 February 1980

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 P80/6

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/12/32	*Money Wolves, The*	Paul Erikson	(a)
P80/1/83	*East Auto Spares*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Field Publications	(a)
P80/1/69	*Nobody Makes Me Cry*	Shelley List	(a)
P79/11/84	*CIS Report: Anti-Report No* 24	Counter Information Services, London	(e)
P80/1/93	*Voëlkalender, Die/The Bird Calendar*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/96	*Victims of Apartheid*	Tom Clarke	(e)
P80/1/105	*Alternative in Eastern Europe, The*	Rudolf Bahro	(e)
P80/1/107	*Hustler Humor*—Vol 1, No 1, 1978	Hustler Magazine Inc. Columbus, Ohio	(a)
P80/1/112	*Reading Capital Politically*	Harry Cleaver	(e)
P80/1/115	*Marx Without Myth*	Maximilien Rubel and Margaret Manale	(e)
P80/1/116	*Liberate the Child—International Year of the Child* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/1/117	*Spear Fights on the Isandlwana* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/118	*Strategy and Tactics of the African National Congress*	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/119	*Unesco Courier, The*—October 1979	Unesco, Paris	(e)
P80/1/120	*Medu Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 3, September 1979	Medu Art Ensemble, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P80/1/122	*Iuef News*—No 3, November 1979	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P80/1/123	*Iuef: Annual Report*—1978–79	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P80/1/124	*Solomon Mahlangu—Martyr of our Revolution* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/125	*Smash Bantu Education*—(Plakkaat/Poster)	Medu, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P79/11/126	*Anstandsbüchlein für Junge Mädchen* (Exquisit Bücher Nr 175)	PL	(a) + (b)
P79/11/127	*Eine Geschichte von der Liebe under der Rute* (Fquisit Bücher Nr 77)	Mona Butler	(a)
P80/1/129	*Sexy*—Nr 35, 27/8/79	Erich-Pabel-Verlag KG, Rastatt	(a)
P80/1/129	*Sexy*—Nr 36, 3/9/79	Erich-Pabel-Verlag KG, Rastatt	(a)
P79/10/135	*Visions of Heydrich*	Peter Everett	(a), (b), (c)
P80/1/111	*Biowave*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Biowave Electronics (Pty) Ltd, Sandton	(a)
P80/1/149	*Avon*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Avon Reifen (Deutschland) G.m.b.H., Dusseldorf, Wes-Duitsland	(a)
P80/1/152	*Auto Parts*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	A F Auto Parts Ltd, Bradford, England	(a)
P80/1/153	*Swift Mining & Industrials*—1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/154	*Bank Tearoom*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Optima Publishers	(a)
P80/1/155	*Ermelo Herbouwerke (Edms.) Bpk./Retreaders (Pty) Ltd* 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/156	*Ermelo Fish & Chips*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/157	*Ermelo Fish & Chips, AP* 7–24, 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/158	*Ermelo Fish & Chips*, AP 7–26, 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/160	*Golden Era*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/1/159	*Mendelsohns*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Optima Publishers	(a)

No. 238 1 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 238 1 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/11/69	*Shoot—The Movie Star (The Traveller's Companion Series*—TC 498)	Frank Cutter	(a)
P80/1/129	*Sexy*—Nr 36, 3.9.1979	Erich-Pabel-Verlag KG, Rastatt	(a)

No. 239 1 Februarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 23 Januarie 1980 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 16 Januarie 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 239 1 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 23 January 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 16 January 1980 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) (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 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/1/64.....	*General Strike, The: May* 1926 - Trades Councils in Action	Emile Burns.

No. 240 1 Februarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 25 Januarie 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Januarie 1980 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.

No. 240 1 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 25 January 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 January 1980 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/1/59.....	*Nude: Theory*.....	Edited by Jain Kelly.

No. 241 1 Februarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, 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. 241 1 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, 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
P79/6/153.....	*Rich*.....	Graham Masterton.....	In SK./G.G. 6625, GK./G.N. 1847 van of 17/8/79.

No. 242 1 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6830, Goewermentskennisgewing 182 van 25 Januarie 1980 skrap die volgende inskrywing:

No. 242 1 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6830, Government Notice 182 of 25 January 1980 delete the following entry:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 Section 47
P80/1/86.....	*Bamforth's Boozers*—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Bamforth and Co. Ltd, Yorkshire, England....	(a)

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
235	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/6.....	2	6839
236	do.: do.: Lys P80/7.....	1	6839
237	do.: Verbod.....	1	6839
238	do.: Ongewenste periodieke.....	2	6839
239	do.: Vertoë ten opsigte van appèl.....	3	6839
240	do.: do.....	3	6839
241	do.: Tersydestelling.....	3	6839
242	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	4	6839

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No
Interior, Department of the			
Government Notices			
235	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P80/6.....	2	6839
236	do.: do.: List P80/7.....	1	[illegible]
237	do.: Prohibition.....	1	[illegible]
238	do.: Undesirable periodic.....	2	[illegible]
239	do.: Representations in respect of appeal..	3	[illegible]
240	do.: do.....	3	[illegible]
241	do.: Deleted.....	3	[illegible]
242	do.: Correction notice.....	4	[illegible]

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6839—1

Compared to the existence of hospitals alone, however, the DHO marks an enormous improvement, though Smith points out that there is still much to be done by integrating preventive and promotive with curative care and in better health- and community-orientation of their administration.

Ross, Maswego and Moja (Ch.17) report singular success in the narrower field of obstetric care achieved at clinics in the Durban area. Clinics were already providing obstetric care to Africans in 1974 but the perinatal mortality rate was high (67 per 1000) and referral criteria poor. A programme was begun, consisting of:

(i) postgraduate midwifery training, with refresher courses at the base hospital and inservice training in clinics (of which feedback on midwives' referrals was an important component);
(ii) reassessment of referral criteria;
(iii) changes in emphasis of health education, and
(iv) survey work, in which the midwives were involved, to determine the major causes of the high perinatal mortality rate.

In addition, family planning and child health programmes were under way. As a result, perinatal mortality has fallen from 67 to 56 per 1000, and in clinic deliveries, from 19,6 to 8 per 1000. Antenatal attendances increased markedly, the

Easy availability of medical care was not the only criterion. Respondents were keenly concerned with the quality of medical attention, including the attitude of doctors and tolerance of late payment, as well as the perceived effectiveness of their treatment. Patients were slow to blame a doctor for faulty advice. All informants found the costs of medicare a real problem, often prohibiting a further search for relief when initial treatment proved unsuccessful. Most informants saw no conflict between biochemical and spiritual healing and resorted freely to both. Tolerance of physical and mental illness is reflected in Whisson's comment: 'Like other sickness and death itself, mental sickness lies within the parameters of normality'.

3.4 RURAL SERVICES

Two of the papers discussed health services in 'White' farming areas (Westcott, Ch.12, and Scott, *58), while those of Pugh (*48), Kok (*25), Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham (*67) relate to health services in Black rural are

GENERAL NEWS

'Spy No 1653' ... a money manager

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

MR Karl "Zak" Edwards, the second South African police spy connected with overseas organisations distributing funds to groups in SA, misappropriated money meant for a rural development agency.

He has recently been named by DONS defector, Mr Arthur McGiven, as the money-distributing agent for Captain Craig Williamson, former assistant director and self-confessed police spy at the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (UIEF).

The London Observer has reported that Mr Edwards set up the Rural and Educational Development Trust as a BOSS agent on instructions from the bureau and ran the Educational Research Trust which was, according to The Observer, designed to replace the Black Community Programmes in which the late Steve Biko was involved.

The trusts ran educational and technical training programmes in South Africa for black people.

Mr Edwards, whose BOSS number is 1653 according to The Observer, also was the director and founder member of the Environmental and Development Agency, which concerns itself with community development.

According to documents in the possession of the Rand Daily Mail, the Geneva-based World University Service (WUS) donated R99 890 to the Environmental and Development Agency (EDA) in Johannesburg.

The money was collected by Mr Edwards in August last year and sent to South Africa via a European-based organisation, believed to be Southern Futures in Lichtenstein, to Development Consultants (Pty), a company set up by Mr Edwards.

This was four months after he had resigned from EDA.

In October last year the EDA complained to WUS that they have received only R50 000 from Mr Edwards and that the rest of the money had been lent to a private individual.

The 13 members of EDA, in a joint statement to the Rand Daily Mail, this week said: "Mr Edwards has loaned the money to a private individual without our consent or the consent of WUS".

They have refused to name the person as they believed he had been "used" by Mr Edwards.

Mr Edwards resigned from the EDA in April, 1979 because of "internal dissension concerning his position," the statement says.

STANLEY UYS reports from the London that the general secretary for WUS, Mr Richard Taylor, said that the money had been "perhaps only temporarily misappropriated. We took a very strong view of it".

Mr Taylor said the money was paid in August to Mr Edwards for the "legitimate community programmes" of the EDA.

In October they were advised by the EDA that half the money had not reached them.

WUS had sent a letter of protest to Edwards, who replied that half of the money had been paid over to the EDA and the other half lent to an individual.

Mr Taylor said WUS had been "very disturbed" at this and had asked Mr Edwards to ensure the entire sum was paid over to the EDA.

He said he had now been advised that all the money had been paid to the EDA except for a sum of about R5 000.

"We are very alarmed that government agents have interfered in our work, especially in an area as sensitive as finance," the EDA statement said.

The statement adds: "During the time he worked with us, it became apparent that, while doing very little work for EDA, he was engaged in other activities which he concealed from us.

"It is commonly known that he was originally in the police force with Capt Williamson and very friendly with him. When Capt Williamson's role as a policeman was uncovered it seemed only a matter of time before Edwards was exposed".

Mr Edwards could not be contacted and Capt Williamson said he could not comment on "any aspect" arising from their

DAVID BOURNE AND BRUCE DICK

2 MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 1929 - 1974

PART 1 1929-1970

It has become increasingly apparent during recent years that advances in medical knowledge and expertise do not necessarily give rise to concomitant improvements in the health status of the people. More than merely knowing, an ability to implement this knowledge is required. Furthermore, if the applications of these advances in medical expertise are to be effective, the provision of medical care requires a scientific basis.[1,2] Epidemiology provides the methodology to define priorities, to identify the optimal methods of intercepting and controlling these priority problems in a manner which will permit the most effective utilisation of limited resources, and to incorporate methods of surveillance and evaluation into health care programmes in order to provide an assessment of the services once they have become operational and to ensure that these services remain adaptable and sensitive to the health needs of the community.

If the provision of health services is to be approached scientifically, it is necessary to determine parameters by which the health status of the community can be measured. Whilst this is a relatively simple matter for specific medical problems which have readily identifiable quantitative and qualitative indices, when an overall assessment of health is required, measurement becomes problematic.

Pretoria warder in court

Pretoria Bureau

A PRISON warder, who faces charges of aiding the escape of three maximum security prisoners, appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 57, of Karee Flats, Sunnyside, Pretoria, was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to March 11. Bail of R300 was extended on condition that Mr Vermeulen reports every Monday to the Sunnyside police station.

Mr Vermeulen was charged following the escape of Alexander Moumbaris, Steven Lee, and Timothy Jenkin from Pretoria Prison last year.

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concentrate on the
one such measurement.

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of this data show-
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of which are the resources available for its collection. There are further problems associated with reliability (See Pt. II).

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 populations, albeit indirectly, since it is frequently the only data which is available. The standard analyses of routinely collected mortality data undoubtedly provide an important indication of the unhealthy problems in the community and, if their limitations are appreciated, they provide an invaluable input into the overall health profile of the community, high-lighting the predominant problems and identifying major trends.

Since is is often instructive to examine the past in order to place the present in perspective, this study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation to a more detailed analysis of the current mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa.

This paper is essentially an attempt to identify and collate published data relating to the past mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa. Extensive discussion about the data has been avoided as it is hoped that the Tables and Figures will speak for themselves, and that they will stimulate thought, comment and, where necessary, action.

SOURCES OF DATA

From 1926* to 1938, detailed data on deaths in South Africa were published in an annual report on vital statistics.[3] Intermittent reports covered the period 1938 to 1962,[4] since which time a regular series has been published.[5] The figures for whites cover the entire period 1921-1970,

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* For details of sources of deaths before 1926, see reference 3, volume for 1938, page XVIII.

 2/2/80

Resentment grew over 'elite power clique'

327

BY THE time the Bureau for State Security was formed in 1969 (clearly created with the object of co-ordinating and supervising security matters), resentment to BOSS was mounting rapidly in security circles.

The organisation was being seen increasingly as an elite department with its chosen band of men who received preferential treatment over other "policemen" and public servants.

Some men, too, returned to the Security Police — apparently feeling that a power clique was being formed in the bureau with many of its members hand-picked by General van den Bergh. They were to be followed over the years by many others. Among those who elected to return to the force, although the reasons for their return have never been spelt out, were General Geldenhuys and Brigadier Coetzee.

Resentment was also building up over what was interpreted as the rapid, and frequently meteoric, promotions of men who were said to have attracted the General's eye.

Reports and rumours were circulating that Broederbonders were being recruited into the organisation — some of them ill-equipped to perform intelligence work — and were being given preferential treatment. (One appointment which aroused angry comment and which was related in the McGiven disclosures, was that of a catering man who was to end up stationed at a South African Embassy in the States. Two of the General's family, too, were said to be stationed abroad.)

But those were not the only resentments. Opposition was coming from two other quarters — Military Intelligence (DMI) and the Security Police.

The resentment from the Security Police arose from intrusions by bureau men into their areas of operation, and from recruiting raids into their ranks by General van den Bergh. These recruiting forays had, at times, deprived the force of some of its top men. The degree of co-operation between the services was becoming increasingly strained.

Military intelligence men, on the other hand, suspected, and later confirmed, that the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, wanted General Van den Bergh to take over the military operation and absorb it into the bureau. They saw the bureau as the start of an undermining process of their own carefully built up organisation.

The jealousy and resentment sometimes resulted in the three organisations crossing paths, with amusing — if energy-wasting — incidents. Tales were circulating of "spy versus spy" situations in which agents of the three organisations were stumbling over one another, crossing each others' paths, and even following one another.

And when General Van den Bergh finally walked into Military Intelligence headquarters as part of the BOSS consolidation, resentment from the military had reached boiling point.

General Van den Bergh, who ended up recruiting some of the military personnel into his department, never did succeed in breaking down the hostility, and some of those who joined him did so against the advice of their military superiors.

When they elected to go, some are even said to have had to resign rather than transfer. (Years later, newspapers overseas were to suggst that the two organisations had planted bugging devices in the offices of their rivals, but these claims have been denied by both General Van den Bergh and Mr P W Botha.)

But that was just the start of BOSS's problems. In addition to the everday and practical problems of building up a department with a licence to spy on the enemies of the State, the fledgling service began to encounter opposition from an entirely unexpected quarter.

It had no sooner begun operations than it was accused of party political spying activities.

"Veg", a journal linked to the verkrampte group of Dr Albert Hertzog, was the first to publicly attack the bureau — claiming that it would become a powerful body affecting democracy and the political rights of "loyal" South Africans.

It warned: "For a considerable time, there has been proof that the bureau is building a powerful political section, specialising internally in a new sphere of activity, which has not been done or allowed previously. These activities are in the sphere of rights of loyal citizens and can be lent to power-abuse."

The first claim of interference in an internal politic body was made in 1971 when Mr Jaap Marais, deputy leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, claimed that he had been warned by people closely associated with BOSS and the Special Branch that his telephone was being tapped.

"What is more, it is not only the telephones of people in opposition parties which are being tapped, but also those of MPs in the Government party whose views on political issues are objectionable to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster."

In 1972, Dr Hertzog, the HNP leader, claimed that BOSS agents had infiltrated his party in an attempt to push it from the political stage.

In the same year, a commission headed by Mr Justice Potgieter, which had been appointed because of the controversy surrounding the BOSS legislation, reported back to Parliament that powers granted to the bureau were far too wide. It recommended that some be restricted.

The assurance was also given by Mr Vorster to Parliament that BOSS would never involve itself in the internal or personal affairs of legitimate political parties in South Africa, and their leaders.

Senior Nationalists were also reported at the time to be alarmed that BOSS was developing into a "super political police force" with tentacles in political parties, the public service, universities and public organisations".

(At the time, the claims were denied strenuously. But now, with tangible evidence provided by Arthur McGiven, it would appear that HNP supporters with members or links within the bureau, enabled that party to anticipate and accurately monitor the irregularities they claimed were being practised.)

Accusations mushroomed in other directions, too — everything from claims that BOSS informers were spying on student groups at Britain's ancient universities, Oxford and Cambridge, to being behind the scandal involving the former Liberal Party Leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

More sinister accusations were also to be made. This time of murder, abduction, violence and break-ins.

Who were the targets, what abuses took place, who ordered these activities and who carried out the instructions?

People connected with the department will not talk of the work undertaken either by themselves or others, and all are conscious of the Official Secrets undertakings that bind them when they join the department. Others dismiss the claims as being deliberate smear tactics employed by known enemies of the country.

Newspaper files record a multitude of allegations stretching from South Africa to various African states, Europe, Britain and the United States. Most are unsubstantiated. Many are bizarre, similar to claims made against the CIA and other intelligence services.

True or false, it is these claims against BOSS which have contributed over the years to creating the sinister and somewhat frightening reputation that the department is now stuck with.

McGiven's claims of alleged irregularities, however, are explicit. In his revelations to the London Observer — supported by documents from BOSS-/DONS files — he identifies not only the working structure of DONS but gives embarrassing details of the people and organisations he claims are being monitored, or dealt with in DONS evaluations.

Among them are the PRP; HNP; NUSAS; the Christian Institute; the Afrikaanse Studente Bond; Anglican, Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist churches; the South African Council of Churches; Pressmen; students; academics; writers; diplomats; businessmen; sports groups; Black consciousness organisations; community organisations; banned liberation movements; coloured, Asian, homeland and Namibian affairs; African states; the OAU; the Afrikaans Calvinist Movement, and a host of other groups — all of which he claims fell under different operation and evaluation sections within the department.

Among the personalities he names as having been monitored or included in monitoring operations were: Helen Suzman; Louis Stofberg; Harry Oppenheimer; Winston Churchill, MP; Professor Patrick O'Meara, of Indiana University; Jonathan Moore, of the John F Kennedy School of Government at Harvard; Professor Robert Rotberg, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor Adriaan Pont; Gert Beetge; Bishop Tutu; Alan Paton; Laurens van der Post; Andre Brink; Nadine Gordimer; Etienne Leroux; Tiny Rowlands; President Carter; Tertius Myburgh; Chief Gatsha Buthelezi; Professor Lawrence Schlemmer; Professor Albert Balustein; Mr Walter Felgate; and journalist Hennie Serfontein.

McGiven states that BOSS-/DONS makes use of informers, mail interceptions, telephone taps, the tailing of suspects, and bugging of premises. He then goes on to tell of

The BOSS/DONS story

PART 2: The early days

'Mail' investigation by MERVYN REES

Arthur McGiven . . . little said about operations which could aid South Africa's enemies.

four on-going operations: Operation Knoopsgat (buttonhole), which is the interception of mail and sometimes includes the random opening of entire mailbags; Operation Hanslam (pet lamb), which is the tapping of telephones and telexes; Operation Rystoel (wheelchair), which is electronic bugging; and Operation Ompik (pickover), which covers the department's "dirty tricks" squad activities such as break-ins.

But perhaps the most amazing result of the McGiven disclosures has been the almost casual manner with which his claims have been met by people from all walks of life.

Certainly to newspapermen, together with people on both the Left and Right of Government thinking, the spying, bugging and telephone tapping claims were not new. And nor were his suggestions that the department's mountain of information might have been made use of by the Government for party political ends greeted with surprise.

Many of the people named as having been targets of the department — writers, academics and newspapermen — responded to the charges by saying that they had long suspected that this was the case.

And while McGiven was accused of being a traitor for having made the disclosures, it is generally agreed that he stopped short of giving details of really sensitive operations which might aid the enemies of the country or endanger the lives of DONS men abroad.

But claims by people such as McGiven and Winter should not easily be dismissed. Whatever their failings and motives, and even though many of their claims may be exaggerated, they were in a privileged position to study the department from the inside.

On the other hand, the McGiven and Winter disclosures present limited details of the positive aspects and successes achieved by BOSS/DONS over the years. And while little is known of their achievements, even the most ardent critics of the department concede that it has earned itself a formidable reputation and respect, albeit grudgingly, around the world.

Certainly many overseas intelligence observers are on record as saying that it has achieved spectacular results and earned itself a ranking among similar organisations abroad.

Many, too, suggest that it would be naive to believe that the organisation does not indulge in "dirty tricks" against its enemies. But that is not the present criticism aimed at it. It is in not being able to distinguish between the enemies of the State and critics of the Government.

The answer to that question, it is suggested, lies in the selection of its personnel. The backbone of the department, as with any intelligence service, is its people. And BOSS/DONS is acknowledged to have recruited many good men. But there are also others ill-suited to the work who have risen to senior ranks, suggesting that other considerations have played their part.

It is generally known that some of the really capable members left or were driven out because they were not part of an inner clique that evolved in the department — a clique of ambitious men who aligned themselves with the General. Now it is also widely accepted that the members of that clique quickly changed their allegiances when General Van den Bergh fell from grace after the Information scandal.

Overseas observers also suspect that BOSS/DONS has, over the years, placed too much emphasis on old tried and trusted police methods. Because many of the men were policemen with limited intelligence training (compared to their overseas counterparts), they opted more and more for the traditional informer system of finding out what was going on.

A good contrast is the CIA. The American agency trains its men for years before putting them into service. Before they are let loose they are studied, motivated, and skilfully primed on their objectives.

With BOSS, there was a time when operatives were lucky if they received several months, or even weeks, of training — and when they were let loose it was not always made clear to them in whose interests they were working.

As McGiven suggests, to monitor organisations or people who could hardly be described as threats to the security of the State is a waste of time.

Another criticism of BOSS/DONS over the years has been in its choice of operatives for plum postings abroad, an issue which caused dissatisfaction in the ranks and led to accusations of favouritism.

Perhaps the most telling of all accusations that have been made against BOSS/DONS, however, has been that over the years it evolved into nothing more than a second police force controlled by one man, General Van den Bergh, who in turn answered to one other man — Mr Vorster.

In normal circumstances, an intelligence agency should be able to operate with a minimum of disruption, even if there is a change of Government or top personnel.

The tensions and shake-up that have existed in DONS since Mr P W Botha inherited the agency confirm that all has not been well in Concillium Building, the Pretoria headquarters of the department, and it is predicted that DONS will be high on the list of priorities to be debated in Parliament this year.

But what of the victims or targets of the irregularities. One of the people named by McGiven as having been a BOSS/DONS target comments: "DONS does not serve the Nationalist Party. It serves South Africa, and that includes all the political parties, even if they happen to disagree with the Government's direction."

Final comment from the man who led the agency and today stands accused of being the driving force behind BOSS's party political "dirty tricks".

"McGiven — and I don't even know the man — has been described as defector. He is not. He's nothing more than a thief and a traitor," says General Van den Bergh, now retired to his dairy farm and bitter at his treatment and the betrayal of many of his former friends.

The General refuses to discuss what happened behind the scenes in BOSS, insisting that the department's functions were laid down and adhered to by the Commission of Inquiry which investigated its powers.

But what of the claims that BOSS monitored people like Helen Suzman? "That is absolute nonsense," he retorts.

General Van den Bergh pauses, and then adds: "And how would this McGiven, sitting behind some small desk in some small office, even know what I was doing. He is a liar, and he is talking nonsense."

When I suggest that he may well be singled out to take the blame for the ills of the department, the General replies: "Let them just try that. Apart from anything else, those intercepted letters he talks about are dated after my departure from the bureau."

Ban on Varsity lifted — SRC president

CT 2/2/80 (327) (34)

Staff Reporter

THE permanent ban against the official University of Cape Town student newspaper, Varsity, has been lifted, the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Tony Weaver, said last night.

Mr Weaver said he had received confirmation of the lifting from Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, who had been dealing with the appeal.

"All future editions of Varsity were banned during June last year and we have been appealing against this decision since then," Mr Weaver said.

"We are overjoyed that the ban has been lifted."

There will be no time wasted before the next edition of Varsity appears. The first edition will be out shortly after the new term begins later this month.

"We will have to elect editors and staff members, but that won't take long as we always elect new editors at the beginning of each year," he said.

Asked if the publication would change much from the former editions of Varsity, Mr Weaver said he did not think that this would be the case.

Several other student publications were also banned by the Publications Control Board during 1979, including the total banning of National Student, which was published by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

Vousisse, see voloir, p.165

Jamlier, v., barrader

pp irrité, furieux

clore, v., fermer

confondre, v., tuer, détruire, etc

commencier, var. commencer

couchier, v., coucher

cous, i.f. of coup, coup (de corne, etc.)

crée, nf., clameur

danz, var. of dans, i.f. of dam, sire; (cf. fem. dame)

dient, see dire, p.153

encroer (s'), v., s'accrocher

envoisier (s'), v., s'amuser

échapper v. anthéhéllin antonomie notre ... .?

petitet, adv., peu; un petitet, un peu plus, IV.63, il n'i a plus, il n'y a rien d'autre à faire

poindre, v., (conj. like joindre, pp. 166, 156), piquer, etc.

poit, see pooir

port, nm., port; fig. lieu, endroit

ramper, v., grimper

ramu, adj., garni de branches, touffu

Renart, nm., Renard

renoier, renier, v., nier, abjurer

renié, adj., nm., renégat, traître

life) mean that more information may be hidden by a complete cost-benefit analysis than is revealed. Some economists would still defend cost-benefit analysis on the grounds that this process only makes value judgements explicit about the money value of life which are made regularly, but implicitly (e.g. in the decision to build a bridge or deepen a mine with given safety precautions), on the implicit assumption that the lives which will inevitably be lost are not worth the cost of the additional precautions which would be required to save them. Many other economic decisions are of this nature. Constructing factories, creating jobs, regulating the movement of labour, dam building, agricultural development, marketing boards, all affect the amount and pattern of disease and death. Yet their impact on health is seldom taken into account. Is this because the causal link with health is unknown, or because health is not reckoned in monetary terms and thus cannot be included in the profit or loss? If it is undesirable to translate health into monetary terms for the choice of economic programmes, because its very nature makes such measurement suspect, how much weight is to be placed on the monetary profits and losses of develop-

Undesirable 'Rich' Ro
gets censor's nod

CAPE TOWN. — The Publications Appeal Board has ruled that "Rich" by Graham Masterton is not undesirable, thereby setting aside a committee decision, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

The board has also overruled a committee decision and found that "Love's Magic Moment" by Patricia Matthews is undesirable.

Among items listed as undesirable in yesterday's Government Gazette are posters, "The Spear Fight On — Isandlwana" and "Smash Bantu Education".

It is an offence to import or distribute the following (name of author or producer in brackets): The Money Wolves (Paul Erikson); East Auto Spares 1980 (calendar) (Ring Publications); CIS Report Anti-Apartheid No. 24 (Counter Information Services, London). The Bird Calendar — 1980 (calendar) (unknown). Victims of Apartheid (Tom Clarke); The Alternative in Eastern Europe (Rudolf Bahro); Hustler Humour Vol 1 No. 1 1978 (Hustler Magazine Inc); Columbus Reading Capital Politically (Harry Cleaver), Marx Without Myth (Maximilien Rubel and Margaret Manelo).

Liberate the Child — International Year of the Child (postal (unknown)). The Spear Fights On — Isandlwana (postal (not stated): Strategy and Tactics of the African National Congress (not stated). The Unesco Courier October 1979 (Unesco, Paris); Nedu Newsletter — Vol 1 No 3 September 1979 (Nedu Ad Engangile Gaborone, Botswana; IUEF Nowa — No 3 November 1979 (IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland). IUEF Annual Report — 1978-79 (IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland): Solomon Mahlangu — Martyr of our Revolution (pamphlet) (not stated): Smash Bantu Education (poster) (Mada, Gaborone, Botswana). Eine Geschichte von der Liebe und der Ruhe (Exquisit Blucher No 77) (Mona Butler): Sexy — No 35, 27.8.1979 (Erich-Pabel-Verlag Kg, Rastatt). Sexy — No. 38, 3.9.1979 (Also every subsequent edition) (Erich-Pabel-Verlag Kg, Rastatt); Visions of Heydrich — (Pabel Verlag Kg, Rastatt); Biowave — 1980 (calendar). (Biowave Electronics (Pty) Ltd, Sandton); Avon — 1980 (calendar) (Avon Ralfen (Germany); Auto Parts — 1980 (calendar) (Auto Parts Ltd, Bradford, England). Swift Mining and Industrials — 1979 (calendar) (unknown). Bank Teamroom — 1980 (calendar) (Optima Publishers): Ermelo Rotreaders (Pty) Ltd 1980 (calendar) (unknown): Ermelo Fish and Chips, AP 7-24, 1980 (calendar) (unknown); Ermelo Fish and Chips, AP 7-26, 1980 (calendar) (unknown), Gokten Erp 1980 (calendar) (unknown); Mendelsohns — 1980 (calendar) (Optima Publishers); Love's Magic Moment — (Patricia Matthews); Shoot The Movie Star (The Traveller's Companion Series — TC 498) (also every subsequent edition) (Frank Cutter).

It is an offence to possess the following: Kim Il Sung: Selected Works Vol (Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, Korea). Sapa.

achieving the same objective - can be useful even if they, too, merely provide a framework for the organisation of incomplete data. Linear programming may be used where production processes can be more readily defined.

King (*43) takes another approach to the choice of technique in the health services. He discusses a 'microplan', a system of simple, low-cost techniques for the provision of primary child care. In this way, a group of techniques is made available to countries which do not have the resources in skilled manpower to develop them entirely for themselves.

In the choice of alternatives to be considered, Westcott sees a need for deciding between the use of 'broad spectrum conditioners', such as housing and education which may have their impact on a large number of diseases simultaneously and whose effects are characteristically hard to measure, and 'narrow spectrum' instruments which produce dramatic results on particular illnesses, e.g. immunisation.

3. HEALTH STRUCTURES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

3.1 Health Expenditure in South Africa

Some of the sources and amounts of expenditure on health are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: THE COST OF ILL HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA

Year	Type of Expenditure	Amount (R million)
1975/76	Public sector	554,3
1977/78	Public sector, of which 75% Provincial, 18% State Health Department, 5-7% Preventive measures	712,5
1975/76	Medical Research Council, in addition to R3,4 million from Parliamentary grant	,8
1976	Pharmaceutical Companies (estimated at 6% turnover)	approx. 285,0
1975	Medical Aid schemes	175,3
	Medical Benefit schemes	28,9
	Exempted schemes	62,0

Source: Scheiner (*2)

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S. Times 3/2/80

327

Why I switched sides — by Berend Schuitema

MONTHER SPY THESIS

BEREND Schuitema, co-founder with Afrikaner poet Breyten Breytenbach of the anti-South African underground Okhela movement, this week confessed that he was a Security Branch informer.

This is the second shock to anti-South African organisations within weeks and follows closely on the news of the successful infiltration of a South African spy, Captain Craig Williamson, into the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund.

Mr Schuitema, who returned to South Africa from a life in exile in October last year and was detained for 100 days, told the Sunday Times that he had become a police informer in 1978 after becoming disillusioned with revolutionary politics.

His disillusionment rested in part on the arrest of Breytenbach during a clandestine visit to South Africa in 1975.

Mr Schuitema accuses the South African Communist Party of having betrayed Breytenbach to the South African Security Branch.

Mr Schuitema also disclosed that:

- Until his return to South Africa he was in control of anti-South African movements in 10 cities in Europe, Britain and America.
- He is a personal friend of two senior World Council of Churches officials — Mr Boldewyn Schollema, the WCC director of the Programme to Combat Racism, and Mr Jan van Hoogstraaten, director of the National Council of Churches for New York City.
- He has close links with the IRA in Dublin.
- He and Mr Henri Curiel, an Egyptian-born communist who had links with Carlos the Jackal, the world's most wanted terrorist, set up an anti-apartheid organisation in Brussels.

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Links

- He had close links with the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), the organisation which was infiltrated by the South African police spy, Capt Craig Williamson.
- Until 1975 he also had close links with the banned South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

The 39-year-old founder and former secretary of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement slipped out of South Africa in 1975 when the Security Branch pounced on Breytenbach, who was later sentenced to nine years' imprisonment on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Both had secretly entered the country to implement the aims of the Okhela movement — the "white wing" of the African National Congress — which included "the liberation of the territory of South Africa and the seizing of power by the liberation movements representing the people of South Africa".

Detained

Mr Schuitema returned to South Africa voluntarily on October 7 last year and was immediately detained by the Security Branch.

He was released unconditionally after being held for 100 days and after the Attorney-General of the Transvaal had declined to bring any charges against him.

Anti-apartheid sources in London claim that as soon as Breytenbach was detained in 1975 the word went out that Mr Schuitema was to be treated as an "agent provocateur" and should not be trusted, but isolated.

However, this week Mr Schuitema denied that he had been behind the arrest of the Afrikaner author.

"I admit that I passed on information to the South Af-

Berend Schuitema ... disillusioned with revolutionary politics

Picture: GEORGE ELS

By NEIL HOOPER

rican Police, but that was only from 1978 onwards," he said.

He also denied that he had received any payment for the information that he had passed on.

Security Branch sources maintain, however, that Mr Schuitema was paid several thousand rands.

Mr Schuitema declined to say what information he had passed on.

"It was that information that came to them via my lawyer."

Mr Schuitema, who went overseas to live in voluntary exile 10 years ago, said that he had progressively become more and more disenchanted with the Left, and in particular with communism since 1975, and this had ultimately led to a desire to return to South Afri

● To Page 2

HNP complains to Advocate-General about BOSS 'bugs'

SUN EXPRESS 3/2/80

327

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party has lodged a formal complaint with the Advocate-General concerning allegations that the former Bureau for State Security had bugged its committee meetings and tapped the telephone of its leader, Mr Jaap Marais.

By KITT KATZIN

The HNP alleges that BOSS "corruptly" misused State funds" to mount the alleged "espionage operation". And the party claims the bugging was done during the term of office of Prime Minister P W Botha.

The party's chief organiser, Danie van Staden, has submitted a detailed dossier of complaints to the newly-appointed Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt.

The complaints arise from allegations by former BOSS spy Arthur McGiven, who fled from South Africa last year with 50 BOSS documents.

Mr McGiven alleged BOSS was established by former Prime Minister John Vorster and its first head, General Hendrik van den Bergh, as a political police force for the National Party. Mr Vorster and General Van den Bergh have vehemently denied this.

Mr McGiven also alleged BOSS monitored legitimate opposition parties.

In the case of the HNP he produced documents which gave details on its growth points, membership strength, finances and other confidential domestic matters.

Mr Marais believes this information could only have been obtained by bugging committee meetings and tapping phones.

The HNP says it does not in any way represent a threat to State security, and it believes the gathering of the BOSS information, as reported by Mr McGiven, was dishonest, unacceptable and constitutionally improper.

It was also unlawful and illegal in terms of any Act of Parliament.

The HNP points out that BOSS, now DONS, the Department of National Security, is under the direct and personal control of the Prime Minister, who is the political head of the National Party.

This means, say HNP officials, that the National Party and its leaders stood to gain tremendous advantage by using political espionage methods to monitor the affairs of legitimate opposition parties.

Such a sophisticated operation, says the HNP, obviously costs taxpayers a lot of money.

(Intelligence sources said at the time of the McGiven allegations that neither BOSS nor DONS monitored the HNP's affairs. The documentation produced by Mr McGiven, they said, had been compiled and sent by individuals possibly opposed to the party's policy. The documents were therefore worthless, they said).

o The post of Advocate-General was created last year in the wake of the Information Scandal to investigate allegations of corruption in Government or misappropriation of taxpayers' money.

There was widespread controversy over the legislation, with allegations that it would be used to curb investigative journalism.

There was a countrywide outcry over a clause in the Bill that made it a crime to publish allegations of corruption or misappropriation of State funds without the approval of the Advocate-General.

The clause was later dropped, but newspapers could be restricted by another clause granting the Advocate-General's investigations the same protection as court proceedings.

o Mr Marais will not be prosecuted on charges of defamation following remarks made by him at a political meeting in Welkom last year.

No reasons were given.

He is alleged to have told his audience the present Government was the worst "kafferboetie" Government in history.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebush, said at the time the remark was "abhorrent" and leaders of other parties called for immediate steps to be taken against Mr Marais.

Homefinder trip to exotic places

By TERRY MEYER
Property Editor

EVER thought of spending a second honeymoon in the Garden of Eden, or joining royalty at Windsor this Sunday?

Or perhaps visiting a magnificent Spanish hillside hacienda with fairyland at your feet?

If that doesn't tickle your fancy, what about a minstrels' court combining authentic Tudor elegance and medieval charm?

No, you don't have to take the next jet to far off, romantic lands — simply pick up this week's **Homefinder** where some pretty colourful language is used to describe many of the homes on sale this weekend.

Besides being South Africa's most comprehensive property section providing home seekers with the best way to find a home, **Homefinder** also attracts advertisers who run riot with the English language.

Agents seem to vie with each other in attempts to describe properties on view.

Homes on sale this weekend range from a "famous artist's hacienda" to a "famous magnate's residence" going at R180 000.

One agent urges buyers to "take out the champagne and caviar and toast contented bliss all year round." Another urges buyers to "conjure up a romantic picture of castanets and Spanish villas as you approach this idyllic mountain retreat".

One home is described as being "terribly private" while another is eulogised as "a work of art — Michaelangelo would be envious".

Some have "Spanish splendour" while one "conjures up visions of olde Englishe tradition". Another is an "enchanted cottage". Of yet another, in the Santa Barbara area, the agent assures readers: "Adam and Eve would have loved it".

Colourful language aside, **Homefinder** and **Flatfinder** certainly offer the widest choice of homes on sale in this country.

See our 24-page issue inside the **Sunday Express** today.

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518 Church St East Between Beatrix & Hamilton Sts (opp Hellenic Hotel)
Tel. 2-7359
PRETORIA
Jakaranda Shopping Centre
Upper Level Rietfontein
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327

KGB AGENT HELPED SCHUITEMA

A KGB agent, shot by French police in a Paris street, was among the allies whom BOSS informer Berend Schuitema found in Europe to help him pursue his anti-apartheid campaign.

This bizarre partnership — Schuitema has frequently expressed a loathing for communism — was among the tangle of relationships he maintained in Europe.

Another of his ties was a firm friendship with Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach.

Ironically, Schuitema accuses the South African Communist Party of having "shopped" Breytenbach to the South African security forces during the poet's clandestine visit to South Africa in 1975.

That visit ended in a long jail sentence when Breytenbach was quickly identified, watched and arrested despite his disguise.

Schuitema had himself sought out the KGB agent, Henri Curiel, to assist in his anti-apartheid cover activities.

During an interview after his release from Security Branch detention, Mr Schuitema said he and Curiel had established an anti-apartheid organisation in Brussels. He said he was deeply upset by Curiel's death by gunfire.

Mr Curiel had long been suspected a nong European-based liberation organisations as a KGB operative assigned to infiltrating their organisations.

Their suspicions were confirmed in 1978 by French journalist Georges Souffert in his weekly newspaper Le Point.

Souffert wrote that Curiel's organisation, "Solidarite" (which trained Breytenbach in secret codes and cover roles), was a terrorist support group designed so that Curiel, while pretending to assist terrorist and liberation groups, could in fact uncover their activities for his KGB masters.

Curiel at once denied that the organisation had any clandestine role, but admitted that he was a communist who believed in Stalinism.

However, the French Government immediately confirmed that the people mentioned in the article were under surveillance, an admission which gave rise to Press speculation that French intelligence had deliberately leaked information to blow Curiel's cover.

Western intelligence sources believe that he assumed his KGB role as early 1950.

Mr Schuitema also fell under suspicion. He was ousted from both the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement (which he founded) and the Chikela group (to which he and Breytenbach belonged) because he was believed to be an infiltrator placed by the South African security agencies.

One possibility is that Curiel and Schuitema were set to watch one another.

In several interviews since his release from detention Mr Schuitema has expressed a distaste amounting to loathing for communists, and particularly the South African Communist Party.

He said that he returned to South Africa on November 7 to stand trial for subversive activities to clear Breytenbach's name from the dock.

He did, however, confirm his link with Curiel and said that he did not wish to discuss that period of his life further.

At his trial Breytenbach said that Curiel had boasted that his dossier was "the biggest one the DST (the French secret police) has. But they can do nothing against me."

Curiel, born in Cairo, was killed in a shootout with the French police in Paris in 1978 when they finally decided to move against his organisation.

His background is mapped out in a book, "The Carlos Complex", published in 1977 by two London journalists, Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne, who were employed at the time by the Sunday Telegraph.

Another SA spy confesses

S. Times 3/2/80

127

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Six may be charged after spy's tipoffs

By NEIL HOOPER

FIVE or six people are likely to appear in court shortly charged with subversive activities as a result of the information gathered by Security Branch man Captain Craig Williamson.

They could not be charged while Capt Williamson was posing as an exile and working for the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Geneva, without blowing his cover.

Capt Williamson and his case officer are sifting through the mass of documents he sent to South Africa to draw up dossiers which will ultimately be handed over to the Attorney-General.

He returned to South Africa last week after he disclosed his true identity to the IUEF, where he had been working as deputy-director for the organisation, and had access to lists of names and addresses of IUEF contacts including those in anti-apartheid movements in South Africa.

The IUEF — allegedly financially backed by the American Central Intelligence Agency — has temporarily suspended aid to black students in South Africa, fearing it may have been compromised by Capt Williamson's activities.

□ □ □

It seems possible that the South African operations of World University Services (WUS) — allegedly backed by the Russian KGB intelligence service — may also be suspended after the disclosure today that former detainee Berend Schuitema had been working as a police informer.

South African exile Horst Kleinschmidt, who fled South Africa after the arrest of Afrikaner poet Breyten Breytenbach, has close contacts with both the WUS and Mr Schuitema.

It is learnt that one of the main objects of Capt Williamson's undercover operation was to infiltrate and compromise the World Peace Council, its special committee against apartheid and its top officials.

The World Peace Council has been described recently in Britain as the "biggest and most effective" of Moscow's front organisations, and its president, Romesh Chandra, has been barred from Britain.

Capt Williamson did make contact with Mr Chandra and other WPC officials.

These included the council's representative in America, Karen Talbot, and the chairman of the special committee, Mr L O Harrison, Nigerian Ambassador to the United Nations.

Capt Williamson achieved his target by gaining the confidence of Mr Harrison after being seconded to the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Information.

□ □ □

He was so trusted that he was issued with a special identity card stating that he was an official of the Ministry.

Capt Williamson's audacity in infiltrating anti-South African organisations extended to Prague, where last year he attended a meeting of representatives of Swapo, the ANC and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

The risk he took in penetrating the country was highlighted the same year in Prague when five of six dissident citizens of Czechoslovakia were sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment for "subversion of the State abetted by a foreign agent" who was not identified but was allegedly a member of the American CIA.

Among the officials Capt Williamson met in Prague, were Mr Ndeli Kemati, of Swapo, Mr Simon Mogale, of the ANC, and Mr Chenjerai Hunzvi, then the organisation's director of foreign affairs, and currently chief representative in Warsaw, Poland.

AG will get agent's report

Craig Williamson . . . his official Nigerian card

"Friends" of super spy Williamson, from the left, World Peace Council president Romesh Chandra, Karen Talbot, the US representative, and Nigerian Ambassador to the United Nations Mr L O Harrison

South African spy's mum fears for his life

(327)

S. TRIB 3/2/80

HOW KARL EDWARDS KEPT HIS SECRET FOR NINE YEARS

Craig Williamson . . . he broke cover

By Cassie du Plessis

THE mother of Karl Edwards — the second South African spy to infiltrate the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund — only this week learned of her son's espionage activities and said she feared for his life.

I spoke to the parents of the 31-year-old agent, who was recruited by the then Bureau of State Security, and learned that his father had known about his secret work all along.

But the knowledge was hidden from Mrs Edwards for nine years to prevent her worrying about his safety.

She learned about her son's spying activities along with the rest of South Africa through newspaper reports.

On Friday night she told me her son had left Port Elizabeth, but would not elaborate other than to say: "I believe his life is in danger."

Karl Edwards is a former prominent NUSAS member, BOSS agent No. 1653 and the other half of Operation Daisy with Security Police Captain Craig Williamson, who recently broke cover after also penetrating the IUEF.

Both Edwards and Williamson were named as spies by former BOSS agent Arthur McGiven who recently defected.

Edwards telephoned me this week and denied that he was in hiding. He said he planned to talk about his life as an agent.

"This thing will be taken up at ministerial level and I obviously cannot go into much detail.

"But I want to talk, and I am busy preparing what I shall say to the Press if and when I get clearance from my seniors."

Edwards, who, on instructions from his superiors in the Bureau of State Security, now Department of National Security, set up the Rural and Educational Development Trust.

This fund was affiliated to the IUEF and ran educational and technical training projects in South Africa, thus allowing the IUEF to make contact with a wide range of black activists.

From authoritative sources it was learned that Edwards had been in Port Elizabeth with his wife and parents, but that he had left "for an unknown destination" by plane on Friday night.

His father, Mr Kurt Edwards, said they had been inundated with pressmen and had been forced to move to a new home, temporarily.

"I found out about his work soon after he became an agent. I do not worry about him, however, because he has my confidence — he is an ingenious agent.

"Walking down the street is also dangerous," he quipped, adding that "like me, he is one hundred percent patriotic".

"I am very proud of him," said Kurt Edwards.

The family visited South Africa in 1955 from England — when Karl was six years old — and never returned.

A security officer at a store in his home-town, Mr Edwards said that in his opinion BOSS defector Arthur McGiven, who exposed Karl to the Observer in London, was "nothing but a traitor".

"He is not a defector ...

traitor to his country."

Before breaking his cover to IUEF's director, Lars Gunnar Erikson earlier this month, the Fund's former deputy director Craig Williamson went into hiding for 10 days.

He emerged finally with the head of the SA Security Police, Brigadier J. Coetzee, to reveal his true identity to Erikson.

Yard joins Smit inquiry

(327)

by SUN TRIBUNE
BRUCE PAGE
3/2/80

SCOTLAND YARD has joined the South African Police to help solve the murder of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora.

The chief of the CID, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, and investigating officer Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen are expected to return from Europe soon after secretly pursuing new leads.

Police Minister Louis le Grange confirmed this week that senior CID officers had been to Britain to investigate possible clues to the mystery surrounding the Smits who were shot and stabbed to death in their Springs home shortly before the 1977 general election.

"We were very well received and assisted by Scotland Yard, for which we are very thankful," Mr le Grange said.

"The same officers are following up certain leads in some countries in Europe and are expected back within a few days."

Before leaving for overseas on January 20, General Visser asked the Press not to publicise the mission in case it jeopardised the investigations. He promised to release as much information as possible on his return.

Mr le Grange said he could not release details of the investigation, but "we are following every piece of evidence".

Some of the leads had produced positive results, but others had produced negative results.

"We are trying our best, but it's been up and down all the way. I wouldn't say we are closer to solving the crime."

A report in The Guardian newspaper last Saturday said Dr Smit, an eminent economist and National Party Parliamentary candidate for Springs, had been killed allegedly to "hush up a major political scandal involving foreign gold dealings".

But Mr le Grange said: "I know nothing about any major political scandal involving foreign dealings."

The Guardian might have been referring to claims tive to the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Ludorf also said a client of his, former South African Airways pilot Sydney Excell, had thrown new light on the strange slogan "RAU TEM" sprayed in red letters accross the refrigerator and a wall of the Smits' kitchen.

The slogan could have been linked to the name of a German ex-Congo mercenary said by Captain Excell to have done the killings.

Former Judge Joe Ludorf

Captain Excell said he had heard the name mentioned at a party in Johannesburg in 1976 where "two contracts" — offered at R30 000 each — were discussed.

Mr Ludorf said a Lear Jet owned by two Johannesburg businessmen and registered in the name of an international mining company was based at an airport near Luton, England, at the time the Smits were murdered.

Captain Excell said he had learnt the killers had flown from Luton and landed at Lanseria Airport, Roodepoort, early on the day of the murder.

Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora.

by former judge Joe Ludorf which the police have regarded with scepticism.

Mr Ludorf said in March last year he had received information to the effect that supplies of gold bullion had been flown out of South Africa illegally in private jets.

He said he was told the gold was used for payment in certain foreign currency deals.

It was believed Dr Smit might have uncovered the gold transfers through sources in Washington where he had been stationed for three years as South African representa-

No tatty raincoat for our super spy

327

3/2/80

WHAT kind of money did Captain Craig Williamson make during his hair-raising three years of spying while at the International University Exchange Fund? This week we tried to work it out. . .

Craig Williamson . . . may have returned to accumulated pay of R40 000 and saved a further R32 000 abroad.

He earned R78 000 in salary from the fund. That's R26 000 a year, high by South African standards, but unexceptional for Switzerland.

In addition, his wife earned R18 000 from the World Health Organisation during their first 18 months abroad.

A total of R96 000.

He has come home to a nest-egg of approximately R40 000 — based on published calculations of police pay and allowances.

He travelled for approximately nine months during his three years overseas, at the expense of the IUEF.

Sources in Geneva say he lived quietly, and certainly did not splash money around. The rent on his modest flat was R400 per month.

The sources estimate he and his wife should have been able to save a third of their earnings, which means they could possibly have brought back to South Africa R32 000 to add to his police savings, which presumably were kept for him in South Africa.

His only extravagance was to buy, about a year ago, a souped-up Volkswagen Golf which cost him about R7 500 — this car has disappeared and the Swiss police and IUEF officials are looking for it.

He also owes the IUEF R3 000, representing several months' rent on his flat.

However this James Bond of the Security Police, who had a harrowing time spying on people he made genuine friendships with during his 12 years of schizophrenic life, showed his real cool by tying up most of his other ends respectably before he left Switzerland.

Before he confessed the role he had played in Geneva, he sent back his rented colour TV set and told the telephone department to disconnect him. All he left behind was a few clothes.

We were also told that, despite what has been reported, Lars Gunner-Eriksson, IUEF's director, was not asked by Williamson to keep his cover for only a few days. He was asked to cover for him for between six months to a year and Williamson, according to IUEF sources, did threaten the safety of Eriksson and his family.

This would appear to indicate that Capt Williamson needed more time to continue his spying activities. His departure was sudden. His wife had only three months earlier registered for her second year in medicine at Geneva University.

Although Capt Williamson who "fled" South Africa three years ago, was not able to return here for his father's funeral in 1977, he almost came home a year later and holidayed in Swaziland with his wife and both of their families for Christmas, 1978.

His fare was paid by the IUEF as far as Lusaka where he had to undertake business for the fund. From there at his own expense (or perhaps it was paid for by the SA police) he flew to Swaziland. He was joined there by the latest spy to be exposed — Zak (Karl) Edwards who is a good friend of Capt Williamson. They all had a "super" Christmas, according to Mrs Williamson's mother Babs Bacher.

She said this week she didn't think her daughter had always known her husband, former vice-president and treasurer of the National Union of South African Students, was a police spy during those university days.

"I have only seen her once since she got back. She said to me: 'Mum I know it's a shock for you. You can imagine what a shock it was for me."

The Williamsons had few friends in Geneva. One person who got reasonably close to him, but asked not to be named, said: "He didn't have a great sense of humour, and he read a great number of books on politics in Africa.

"Nobody really liked him that much and he was not a good administrator, except in political matters. He kept himself to himself. He used to fly into appalling rages which put people off him."

IUEF officials believe Capt Williamson could be in as much danger in South Africa as he was overseas. "Many people will be angry with him. I would not like to be in his shoes at present," they say.

Certainly the police are keeping him under wraps. He has not even been allowed to see his mother or mother-in-law.

Reactions from his former fellow students at Wits to the Williamson disclosures are a mixture of relief and anger.

"It is a relief to KNOW at last that Williamson is a spy," Mr Cedric de Beer, who served with him on the Wits SRC and on Nusas, said. "It rid my mind of the guilt I felt for suspecting someone I liked of betraying me."

He and another long-time student colleague of Williamson's, Glenn Moss, were both charged under the Suppression of Communism Act in the Nusas Trial in 1976.

Both now believe that if Williamson did not directly supply the information that led to the trial he at least painted the background against which the charges were formulated. Both were found not guilty.

Both say they were always suspicious. So why did they not denounce him?

"Without concrete information it was difficult and it could have sparked off massive witch hunts and paranioa throughout the student movement. Everyone would have pointed fingers at everyone else," Mr Moss said.

"It would have been enough to destroy the student movement. So we had to be careful, despite our suspicions."

'Williamson risked death for political tit-bits'

BOTH Captain Williamson and the Security Police claim that he spied on the KGB in Russia — but this has been dismissed as nonsense by the International University Exchange Fund, which the self-confessed South African agent had infiltrated and was using as cover.

IUEF officials say Capt Williamson did not visit Russia on fund business, but went there only for one week as a tourist.

"How do you spy on the KGB from the back of a bus?" they ask. "Russian guides do not allow tourists to "do their own thing". Every minute of the day is planned in advance and no deviation from planned routes is allowed."

And, as far as can be established, that trip was the only one Capt Williamson made to Russia. The colour pictures published of him in Moscow's Red Square were taken by his wife.

An IUEF spokesman said this week: "We have now evaluated what information he could have got and we are puzzled. Why risk a man who was as excellently trained as he was on an organisation like ours? The South Africans must have over-estimated our importance.

"They have wasted three years of his life on us, and ended his career as a spy."

Several other claims made in the South African Press by Capt Williamson and the Security Police have also been questioned as being improbable and opinion is that Capt Williamson risked jail and perhaps death while spying in Geneva, for what sources describe as merely European political tit-bits.

Did Mrs Williamson spy on the World Health Organisation? Geneva-based sources say: "We can't think of anything at WHO headquarters which would be of value to the regime in South Africa." They also point out that Mrs Williamson left the WHO 18 months ago to start her medical studies, which then fully occupied her.

Sources in Geneva say Capt Williamson never got near the hard core of the African National Congress — which would have been the real prize for South African intelligence.

"Even loyal anti-apartheid workers who have devoted 20 years of their lives to the movement and liberation don't get near the real centre," the sources say.

"He couldn't have learned anything of the funding of ANC operations in South Africa, as those matters are handled by the impenetrable hard core."

However, IUEF officials now say that they realise they will have to take precautions in the future.

"We now realise that we are amateurs at spotting this sort of thing," they say. "Capt Williamson was an expert and we are re-assessing certain aspects of the organisation as a result of his activities."

A year after he left South Africa, Capt Williamson wrote to a former student activist still in the country and asked for information on Police and Defence Force activities, political developments in the country and "dirt" on the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

He said the information was for "close friends" outside the country and was needed to help make political judgements.

In the context of the rest of the letter, it is clear that the "close friends" included anti-apartheid activists and liberation movements.

The man to whom Capt Williamson had written did not reply.

● Arthur McGiven
. . . timed article

Spy got early warning

PIECING together the events of the past few weeks, members of the IUEF now believe that Arthur McGiven timed his first article in The Observer as a warning to Captain Williamson that his cover was about to be blown. But not by him, as he stated he would not say anything to endanger the lives of South African spies.

McGiven initially denied he knew Williamson was a security policeman. But when the spy was safely home, he admitted he had known about his activities and those of Zak Edwards.

Speculation continues overseas — and in some circles here — that McGiven remains on Dons' payroll.

● Additional reporting by David Biddle

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HERE'S HOW ESCHEL WAS SILENCED

Cabinet ministers backed general's trip

SUN EXPRESS 3/2/80 (327)

THE Sunday Express can disclose today that former BOSS chief General Hendrik van den Bergh was privately backed and encouraged by at least three Cabinet Ministers to fly to Paris to stop Dr Eschel Rhoodie releasing the substance of a document dealing with highly sensitive strategic and diplomatic projects.

By KITT KATZIN

The document was described to me as the "most devastating of its kind" drawn up by a Government in this country. If ever it was released, South Africa would have been shattered by a "chain reaction explosion" with crippling international consequences, I was told.

General Van den Bergh reported back to the three Ministers after his return from Paris — but one week later his passport was seized on Government orders by the police. It has not yet been returned.

The Sunday Express knows who the Cabinet Ministers were, but has undertaken not to name them.

I can also disclose that the highly secret document was drawn up in the handwriting of Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, after a meeting in 1974 attended by five top Government officials.

□ □ □

The substance of the document which, besides secret projects, describes international deals and diplomatic ventures, also became known later to Dr Rhoodie and Dr Connie Mulder, then Minister of Information.

Although Dr Rhoodie did not have a copy, he had been negotiating at a high level with a foreign power and was preparing the way for crucial agreements concluded later with this country.

He obtained information abroad which gave him access to some of the Government's most sensitive secret projects.

The document was compiled by Mr Fourie at the end of the meeting. It pinpointed highlights of the discussions.

He later submitted it to Mr Vorster, who gave it his stamp of approval by signing it.

The original document was retained by Mr Fourie. General Van den Bergh was given a photostat copy, which he still has.

The document essentially concerned the Department of Mines when it was administered by Mr Fanie Botha, now Minister of Labour, and Dr Piet Koornhof, now Minister of Co-operation and Development.

When General Van den Bergh spoke to the three Ministers, they agreed that Dr Rhoodie should be stopped from releasing its substance.

The General, then recently retired, met the former Information Secretary at the Hotel Sofitel at Charles de Gaulle Airport for tough face-to-face talks on the eve of fresh and devastating Info disclosures by Dr Rhoodie.

That was last March.

However, none knew then and nobody has disclosed since, just why the 66-year-old former State Security boss flew to Paris, accompanied by his wife, Johannesburg industrialist Joe van Zyl — who financed the mission — and his attorney Brian Kahn.

□ □ □

Mr Van Zyl, reputed to have been South Africa's youngest self-made millionaire at the age of 23, and who claims to hold patent rights in 63 countries on a distortion-free steel-cutting machine, said later he undertook to pay Dr Rhoodie R500 000 to buy his silence and prevent him from releasing his disclosures. He showed the Sunday Express the contract, although it did not materialise subsequently.

In a reconstruction of the circumstances of General Van den Bergh's Paris dash, I established from unimpeachable sources that it was considered essential, and in the national interest, to stop Dr Rhoodie "dead in his tracks" from releasing the substance of the "strategic document".

At that stage, he considered doing so because of his bitterness about the "shocking way" the authorities had treated his wife, Mrs Katy Rhoodie, and their children at home.

Mr [illegible] in Pa[illegible]

● Paris — where General van den Bergh flew to negotiate with Dr Rhoodie.

● Gen v d Bergh . . . matter of ugency

● Dr Eschel Rhoodie . . . bitter and angry

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Switzerland, Dr Rhoodie was approached by America's CBS television to sell his secrets for $250 000.

He had told General Van den Bergh this on the telephone, and added he was considering the offer because of the persecution of his family.

□ □ □

"I have nothing to lose now," he told the General. "I'll blow them all to pieces . . . and to hell with the rest".

That is what decided the issue for General Van den Bergh. He had to get to Dr Rhoodie as a matter of extreme urgency. He had to have some support from the Government, even if it was obtained privately.

And so it was that General Van den Bergh confronted Dr Rhoodie in Paris.

The former Information Secretary, who worked closely with the BOSS chief, had meanwhile also deposited a detailed dossier on all Government and Info secrets in a bank vault in Switzerland, threatening to "spill it all" if he were "accidentally killed" or if the South African Government continued to harass his wife, whose passport had also been withdrawn.

General Van den Bergh emphasised the document had nothing to do with the Information Department, as such.

"Yes," said Dr Rhoodie. "You are right."

According to the General, Dr Rhoodie told him he was not a traitor and would not discuss projects with anyone that could harm the country, but that it should be known his Department had also done a lot of good for South Africa.

After the Van den Bergh mission returned, Mr Van Zyl, although not aware of the content of the "strategic document", described as "absolute dynamite" the contents of Dr Rhoodie's remaining tapes and documents. He was "shocked and bewildered".

He immediately stepped in to beat the $250 000 TV offer for Dr Rhoodie's documents and undertook to pay the former

● Mr Fanie Botha
. . . new portfolio

● Mr Joe van Zyl
. . . R500 000 offer

Information Secretary R500 000 to buy his silence.

He showed the Sunday Express a copy of the written contract — the money was to have been paid at R100 000 a year — and declared it was worth "every cent". The contract, however, was never implemented.

□ □ □

The documents, he said would have to be buried for all time. "A public disclosure would blow the lid off South Africa," he said.

General Van den Bergh returned home, and reported on his talks to the same three members of the Cabinet.

One week later, however, both his and Mr Van Zyl's passports were seized by the police.

In the light of the fresh disclosures on the Paris mission, political observers recalled this week that the authorities had declined to prosecute General Van den Bergh for refusing to testify to the Erasmus Commission, and that no further charges were brought against him subsequently.

Hendrik's passport

NUWE UG OP SMIT-MOORDE.

VE LIG OP -MOORDE

Rapport 3/2/80

(259) (327)

Polisie soek oorsee

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DIE ONDERSOEK na die Smit-moorde het na die buiteland uitgebrei. Twee offisiere van die Suid-Afrikaanse speurdiens is nou in Brittanje. Scotland Yard help hulle. Volgens die Minister van Polisie is reeds positiewe leidrade gevind.

Suid-Afrika se speurhoof, lt-genl. Kobus Visser, en die ondersoekbeampte van die tergende moordsaak, luit. Gerrit Viljoen, het so ver gevorder dat hulle verwag om binnekort na Suid-Afrika terug te keer.

Dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou, Jeanne, is net voor die algemene verkiesing in 1977 in hul huis in Springs vermoor aangetref. In die met bloed besmeerde huis was 'n geheimsinnige boodskap — Rau Tem — teen die mure geverf en sedertdien het die gru-moord die hele land aan die gis.

Die Natalse Sondagkoerant Sunday Tribune het gisteraand berig dat mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie, bevestig het dat die twee polisiemanne na Brittanje is om sekere leidrade op te volg.

„Hulle is baie goed deur Scotland Yard ontvang en ons is baie dankbaar daaroor," het mnr. Le Grange volgens die Sunday Tribune gesê.

„Dieselfde offisiere volg sekere leidrade in sekere lande in Europa op en word binne 'n paar dae terug verwag."

Mnr. Le Grange het gesê hy kan nie besonderhede van die ondersoek gee nie, maar elke stukkie leidraad word opgevolg. Sekere leidrade het positiewe resultate gelewer en ander was negatief. Hy kan egter nie sê dat die saak nader aan 'n oplossing is nie.

Die Britse koerant The Guardian het verlede week berig dat dr. Smit en sy vrou vermoor is om 'n politieke skandaal waarby goud betrokke is, te smoor.

Mnr. Le Grange het gesê hy weet niks hiervan nie. Die koerant kon egter verwys het na beweringe deur oud-regter Joe Ludorf dat hy inligting bekom het dat goud in 'n private vliegtuig uit Suid-Afrika gesmokkel is en dat dit later in internasionale geldtransaksies gebruik is.

Vroeg in Januarie is berig dat luit Viljoen, lid van die speurspan wat nou al langer as twee jaar met die moordondersoek worstel, na Kaapstad is.

Hy het in die Paarl met iemand gaan gesels nadat sekere inligting ontvang was. Dit het in verband gestaan met 'n oproep wat hy by sy kantoor in Springs gekry het.

Tientalle leidrade is reeds ondersoek sedert die Smits die aand van 22 November 1977 in 'n huurhuis in Springs vermoor is. Dr. Smit was kandidaat in die Volksraadsverkiesing wat kort daarna gehou is.

Terreur-eise kan lol

LEWENDE SLAGOFFER GAAN DIE SKADE LY

Deur JOHAN DE WET

ONTNUGTERING wag op houers van sommige ongelukspolisse: indien hulle in 'n terroriste-aanval beseer word, kan sommige versekeringsmaatskappye weier om 'n eis uit te betaal.

Wanneer iemand sterf in 'n terroriste-aanslag, sal daar egter geen probleem wees met die uitbetaal van gewone lewens- en uitkeerpolisse nie.

Navrae wat RAPPORT vandeesweek gedoen het na aanleiding van die skietery verlede week by Volkskas in Silverton, Pretoria, het aan die lig gebring dat dit polishouers sal loon om met hul versekeringsmaatskappye te gesels oor terroriste-aanvalle.

Twee van die land se voortste korttermynversekeraars het byvoorbeeld vandeesweek aan RAPPORT gesê hulle verskaf nie dekking teen beserings in terroriste-aanvalle nie.

RAPPORT het vasgestel dat sulke versekering wel in Suid-Afrika beskikbaar is: 'n paar maatskappye bied dit aan, ander reël dekking vir hul kliënte oorsee.

Wat skade aan eiendom — soos motors, huise, geboue, klere en so meer betref — het korttermynversekeraars kragte saamgesnoer en bied nou deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Versekering van Spesiale Risiko's (Sasria) doeltreffende versekering aan teen skade weens politieke oproer.

„Ons het net nog min aandag gegee aan assuransie teen beserings in terreuraanvalle, soos wanneer jou been afgeskiet word. Maar noudat stedelike terrorisme tot by ons voordeur gevorder het, sal ons die saak dringend moet oorweeg," het 'n woordvoerder van een maatskappy aan RAPPORT gesê.

Deur Sasria kan 'n mens nou jou private motor teen terreurskade verseker teen tussen R6 en R8 per jaar, afhangende van die waarde van jou motor. As jy 'n omvattende polis vir die inhoud van jou huis het, kan jy by Sasria ook dekking teen terreurskade kry.

In laasgenoemde geval word 'n onderskeid gemaak. Dekking vir huise in blanke woongebiede beloop 25c per R1 000. Dieselfde dekking vir wonings in swart of bruin gebiede kos vyf keer meer: R1,25 per R1 000.

Dekking teen terreurskade aan 'n huis of gebou — soos vensters wat beskadig word, brandskade en so meer — is ook beskikbaar. Daarby kan 'n mens dekking kry vir skade aan jou eiendom op 'n plek weg van jou huis af — byvoorbeeld wanneer jou kind in 'n universiteitskoshuis skade ly weens 'n terreuraanval.

● Met lewenspolisse (wat by die dood van die versekerde uitbetaal word) en uitkeerpolisse (wat uitbetaal word by die bereiking van 'n sekere ouderdom deur die versekerde, of by vroeëre dood) was daar tot nog toe in die meeste gevalle geen probleem nie.

Die maatskappye wat die meeste van die land se lewensversekering verskaf, Ou Mutual en Sanlam, het vandeesweek gesê doodsdekking geld vir alle omstandighede van dood (behalwe selfmoord binne twee jaar nadat die polis uitgeneem is). Doodseise wat spruit uit terreuraanvalle, onluste en selfs oorlog, sál dus uitbetaal word.

Mnr. Theo Hartwig, assistent-hoofbestuurder van Ou Mutual, het die versekering gegee dat enige verandering in hierdie opsig genoodsaak sal word deur eiseondervinding — en dit sal in elk geval net van toepassing wees op nuwe polisse. Bestaande polisse word nie geraak nie.

Met byvoordele by lewens- of uitkeerpolisse, verander die saak effens. In Mutual se geval is daar by die ongeskiktheidsvoordele wat die maatskappy bykomend aanbied, 'n klousule wat bepaal dat die voordele nie uitbetaal sal word in gevalle van ongeskiktheid weens oorlog, oproer of dade van terreur nie.

Ou Mutual het hierdie klousule egter tot sover nie afgedwing nie ofskoon hy reeds met grensgevalle te doen gehad het waarin daar miskien regverdiging was om die eise te weier, sê mnr. Hartwig.

Volgens Sanlam se woordvoerder word die uitbetaling van eise oor ongeskiktheid weens onluste en oproer in Sanlam se kontrakte ook uitgesluit. Maar tot sover is uitbetalings *ex gratia* gedoen in verband met soldate aan die grens.

Soos Mutual, kan Sanlam, en waarskynlik die ander maatskappye, moontlik ook in die toekoms verplig wees om dié beleid in hersiening te neem, sê hy.

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Rapport 3/2/80 (327)

Schuitema sê hy was geen nuusdraer

BEREND SCHUITEMA „vryheidsvegter" en vriend van die digter Breyten Breytenbach wat nou in die tronk is, ontken dat hy 'n nuusdraer of spioen van die veiligheidspolisie was.

RAPPORT het verlede week berig dat hy twee keer in 1978 geld van die Suid-Afrikaanse spioen kapt. Graig Williamson ontvang het. „Dit kan die indruk wek dat ek die geld gekry het in ruil vir inligting wat ek aan die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie verskaf het. Maar dit is nie so nie," het Schuitema gisteraand gesê.

Hy het bygevoeg: „Ek is nog nooit betaal vir inligting nie. Tydens my ondervraging deur die veiligheidspolisie het ek inligting oor die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party verskaf, maar ek is beslis nie daarvoor vergoed nie."

Volgens Schuitema het kapt. Williamson aan hom geld verskaf vir die werk waarmee hy (Schuitema) in die buiteland besig was. „Ek is een keer kontant betaal en een keer is 'n tjek van die International University Exchange Fund aan my gegee.

„Altesame R2 400 is aan my gegee. Maar ek het van baie organisasies geld vir my anti-apartheidsbedrywighede gekry, onder andere van Amnesty International."

Schuitema sê hy het vandeesweek knipsels uit Nederlandse koerante ontvang en daarvolgens is dit vir hom duidelik dat sy oorsese vriende nog by hom staan.

„Ek wil nie hê dat die indruk moet posvat dat ek my vriend Breyten verraai het nie. En ek is dankbaar dat my vriende nie so dink nie," het hy gesê.

Sabotasie in Rhodesië

Van FRIK BADENHORST
SALISBURY.

TERRORISTE van Joshua Nkomo en Robert Mugabe wat nog nie by die versamelpunte aangemeld het nie, het nou met 'n sabotasie-aanslag teen spoorlyne in Rhodesië begin. 'n Passasierstrein het gister 'n plofstoflading op die spoorlyn tussen Salisbury en Umtali afgetrap terwyl 'n sinjaalteken in die Suid-oostelike gebiede verwoes is.

Kiesers in swart trustgebiede, veral in Masjonaland, is byna in 'n staat van beleg deur Mugabe se terroriste. Die afgelope week het hulle hele gehore wat op biskop Abel Muzorewa gewag het, die bos ingejaag. In een geval is 600 mense 3 kilometer van die vergaderplek aangehou.

Die afgelope 24 uur was die Rhodesiese weermag in vyftien skietgevegte met Zipra (Nkomo se mag) en Zanla (Mugabe se vegters) betrokke.

* Nog vier blankes en honderde swartes uit Rhodesië word deur Zanla en Zipra in Mosambiek en Zambië aangehou. Die Britse regering is besig met onderhandelings om hulle vry te laat.

Twee ander blankes, mnre. Keith Williams, 29, en

Rusland jaag attaché weg

OTTOWA — Rusland het Kanada se militêre attaché in Moskou aangesê om die land te verlaat, „blykbaar op grond van spioenasie", het 'n woordvoerder van die Kanadese departement van buitelandse sake hier gesê.

Kol. Harold Gold se uitsetting volg op die Kanadese besluit dat drie Russiese militêre offisiere weens spioenasie dié land moet verlaat.

Volgens die woordvoerder oorweeg Kanada nou weer

GENL. H. v. d. BERGH

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'olgens hom sal dit
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hoodie sê daar kom
matiese feite oor hoe
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nadat inligting ont-
as oor 'n beoogde
nslag deur twee soge-
sluipmoordspanne.

drink dag erstelling doop

OKKIE GERBER

KAAPSTAD

meer vandag haar fyn dooprokkie dra
man Smit, van Vredenburg, het gisteroggend
verdrink. Hy was besig om perlemoen uit

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die treurspel gehoor

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Smit se twee vriende
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soek. Dit was gister
seker hoe lank mnr.
der die water vasge-

rotse gebring, mense op die strand het dadelik noodhulp op hom toegepas, maar hy was oënskynlik reeds dood.

Mev. Smit het aan RAPPORT gesê dat die doop-plegtigheid van Lilandi uitgestel is. Geen begrafnis-reëlings was gister nog getref nie.

Mnr. Smit het by die Sishen-projek gewerk.

Gooiery by krieket

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

òf nie gewoond aan drank is nie òf hulle nie na 'n drankie kan gedra nie. Maar, sê hy, Transvaal durf nie toelaat dat sulke mense ander krieketliefhebbers se pret

'BOSS' pulls in cinema crowds

P 4/2/80 ROM (322)

London Bureau

LONDON. — General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of BOSS, is pulling in the cinema crowds in London's West End.

Or rather a Dutch actor, Joop Doderer, who plays the part of a BOSS chief who is clearly General Van den Bergh, is drawing the crowds in Otto Preminger's screen version of Graham Greene's "The Human Factor".

Doderer matches General Van den Bergh in height, but he is more heavily built, and his accent is Dutch, not Afrikaans.

Greene's story is about a British diplomat at the embassy in Pretoria who has a love affair with a black girl. He is caught by the police and recalled to London.

A white South African communist helps the black girl to escape. Grateful for the communist's assistance, the diplomat agrees to become a Russian spy.

At this point, "Colonel Cornelius Muller" (head of BOSS) turns up, and the diplomat is instructed to co-operate with him — because South Africa and Britain share a common anti-Russian interest.

"Col Muller" discloses that South Africa has a project to build a nuclear bomb. The diplomat promptly leaks the news to Moscow, and Muller, in a flash of intuition, pinpoints the diplomat as the leak.

Greene's view of spies and spymasters, as a breed, is a harsh one. Within this context, however, "Muller" is no worse, and in fact even a little better, than his British counterparts.

SA police in UK to probe Smits deaths

By LLEWELLYN KRIEL

THE chief of the South African CID, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, and another top detective, are conducting joint investigations with Scotland Yard's crack "C1" special crimes squad into the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora.

General Visser and Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, investigating officer on the case, flew secretly to Britain on January 20 to begin the top-level investigations.

At the time General Visser sent a confidential memorandum to all South African newspaper editors requesting that the new development be kept secret so as not to jeopardise the progress of the investigation in Britain.

He promised to release information on it when he returned.

The memorandum followed top secret negotiations between General Visser and the Newspaper Press Union on the planned mission.

In Cape Town last night, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said officers back within the next few days. But at this stage he could give no details of the investigation.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed at the weekend that the investigation was underway in Britain.

The South African detectives had been "very well received" there and had been offered full assistance by Scotland Yard.

He said the pair were also following up certain leads elsewhere in Europe.

The Guardian disclosed the British investigations last week, but had not found out who the South African detectives were.

Quoting a Scotland Yard source, The Guardian said the new investigations were on South Africa's initiative, but were not based on any "dramatic new breakthrough in the case."

The report said it had been rumoured that killers were hired in London's underworld to carry out the murders — in the couple's Springs home prior to the 1977 General Election, in which Dr Smit was a parliamentary candidate.

Mr Le Grange said the investigation had produced some "very positive" leads.

Last year a former judge, Mr Justice Joe Ludorf, disclosed that a client of his, former pilot Captain Sidney Excell, had claimed he knew that two men had been flown from an airfield near Luton, England, to Lanseria Airport near Pretoria on a mission to kill the Smits.

Captain Excell claimed the mysterious words "RAU TEM", sprayed on the walls of the Smits' home after the killings, could have been linked to the name of a former Congo mercenary — a German — whom he said was involved.

General Van den Bergh . . . real power

Spymaster who sits it out on his farm

The BOSS/DONS story

PART 3: Boss behind BOSS

'Mail' investigation by MERVYN REES

4/2/80 RDM (327)

GENERAL Hendrik van den Bergh is on record as once saying: "Nobody in South Africa knows as much as I do."

Coming from South Africa's sinister and once hero-worshipped secret service chief, the statement is perhaps the key to the power and influence wielded by the man who master-minded the birth and development of BOSS.

Without doubt the most formidable man in the country for more than a decade, he headed an army of operatives, agents and informers in South Africa and abroad that was both feared and respected. To his men he was known affectionately as "the general" and "die lang man"(the tall man).

Many adjectives have been used over the years to describe the tall, hawk-like former detective . . . brilliant, adventurous, ruthless, tactful, suave, man of vision, super-psychologist, master diplomat, super-Afrikaner, and, finally, master spycatcher.

He claims an impressive list of credits while labouring in the service of his country and life-long friend with whom he was interned during World War II, the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster.

It was he, he boasts, who led the defeat of Communist Party, ANC, and PAC subversives of the 1960's to avoid the planned bloodbath and plot to overthrow South Africa.

He should have become Commissioner of Police, but agreed at the request of John Vorster to become his security adviser and head of BOSS. Just as he had entered into a promise years before with his fellow Koffiefontein internee, John Vorster, that the one would not retire before the other.

It was he who paved the way for detente with Africa by undertaking missions into the capitals of black states to prepare for follow-up visits b[illegible] Prime Minister.

[illegible]ony Samson, of the London Observer, says of him: "His tall, black-suited figure embodied the austere dedication of the Afrikaners."

And later: "But Van den Bergh was much more than the traditional Grand Inquisitor" and "CIA agents admired the rugged enterprise of their South African counterparts."

The capture of Russian spy Yuri Loginov and unmasking of the leader of the Communist Party, Braam Fischer, are two more credits. Yet another is his performance at the Fox Street siege, where he talked David Protter into surrendering himself — and then took his prisoner home with him to Waterkloof for a cup of tea and breakfast. The list is a long one and "the General" can talk for hours on end about his achievements.

But that was all before the Information scandal . . .

Since then, the public has been given embarrassing glimpses of another, less frequently portrayed, General Van den Bergh. Judge Erasmus accuses the former BOSS man of using his office and personal friendship with Mr Vorster to try to influence the course of events in South Africa itself. And after his inquiry into the Department of Information irregularities, Judge Erasmus reported:

"He saw himself as the power behind the throne, who, through the person of Mr Vorster, tried to manipulate events in the direction that he wanted them to go. For this reason, he sometimes withheld certain facts from Mr Vorster and sometimes gave him only selected facts. Then again there were times when he ignored Mr Vorster's instructions. Sometimes he traded on the Prime Minister's name to gain his own ends."

Van den Bergh, never at a loss for words, struck back. Describing the Erasmus Commission as a farce, he said the findings against him were the biggest character assassination in South Africa's history and challenged Erasmus to release all the evidence.

When the Attorney-General declined to prosecute him for his remarks because it would not be in the national interest, Van den Bergh was the first to sign a petition urging his own prosecution.

Much later, General Van den Bergh was to tell another journalist: "I can tell you why they will not prosecute me. They are afraid of me. I know too much."

But others, too, were to talk of General Van den Bergh. Louw Reynders, the BOSS man appointed by Mr Vorster to investigate the finances of the Department of Information, burst into tears and told Erasmus: "I feared the General would crush me if I put up any opposition. Few people in this country realise the powers Van den Bergh has."

And Alwyn Schlebusch, Cabinet Minister and leader of the National Party in the Free State, said of him: "He was the master brain behind many of the irregularities of the former Department of Information. He had awesome powers."

And finally, there was his own evidence to the Erasmus Commission about having men who could kill if told to kill . . .

These, then, are some of the views of the man who headed BOSS — an organisation which now also stands accused by one of its own former men of having abused its powers. And Arthur McGiven, too, refers extensively to General Van den Bergh — although he produces no evidence to indicate that he was privy to his boss's activities or secrets.

His allegations, rather, deal more broadly with the direction that BOSS/DONS took. But he lays all of the problems of the Bureau at the doorstep of the once revered General.

The "man who knew it all" signs the petition

McGiven, in his revelations to the Observer, claimed that a "fifth column" of agents loyal to General Van den Bergh were trying to undermine the Prime Minister, Mr Botha. He further claimed that BOSS/DONS was being used in a "war game" between factions of the National Party and added: "It is no secret that General Van den Bergh hated the Prime Minister and still had his "henchmen" working as top level intelligence officers in DONS."

McGiven says one of his reasons for defecting was to expose what was happening in the department. "It's about time South Africa woke up and realised that the Information scandal only uncovered the tip of the iceberg. What people fail to grasp is that BOSS was a personal party political arm for Mr Vorster and General Van den Bergh. They used it to keep the National Party and themselves in power," he claims.

And later: "The main aim of BOSS operations was to help preserve the dogma laid down by the inner clique of the Establishment, the Broederbond, certain members of the Cabinet and certain senior public servants. Vorster, Connie Mulder, the Rhoodie brothers, Van den Bergh — it was a small, all-powerful clique. They used BOSS to spy on and destroy organisations, political parties, groups and individuals who provided legitimate, viable and plausible alternatives to the Government."

And, McGiven alleged, BOSS never touched the ANC or the Communist Party or terrorists — "that was left to the police and military".

General Van den Bergh, bitter over his treatment at the hands of Erasmus, the Government and the seizure of his passport, now spends most of his retirement days on his dairy farm near Bapsfontein, east of Pretoria.

"I don't read the newspapers any more. I'm not interested," was his immediate reaction.

Later, told of the McGiven claims, he is scathing in his rebuttal of McGiven. As always, he is reluctant to talk on the record and deal with the secrets of DONS and BOSS (an abbreviation which he hates and for which he refused to speak to certain newspapers for many years.

"I don't even know McGiven. I can hardly be expected to know everyone who worked under me," he says. But then: "This McGiven. He's not a defector. He's just a thief of documents and a traitor. All he wants to do is harm the Government. If he had been a defector, he would have gone to another service. He didn't. He went to a newspaper. How can the South African newspapers publish — with banner headlines — the statements of a man like that?"

The General dismisses with equal contempt McGiven's other claims, pointing out that the Commission of Inquiry into the BOSS legislation spelt out the Bureau's powers.

Strict controls, he says, govern the tapping of telephones and only certain top Bureau individuals — who first need the Postmaster's approval — can authorise the listening-in process. And then only when a strong case has been made out. It is also a time and energy consuming process, he adds, which the department could hardly afford to tackle indiscriminately.

Of mail interceptions and telephone tapping, he talks about the vast resources that would be required to undertake the operations at the scale suggested by McGiven.

He dismisses, too, the claims of McGiven about the monitoring of HNP members and others such as Helen Suzman. "If I am not mistaken, the documents he quotes are dated after I left the Department, so I cannot comment. But I can assure you we had no interest in Helen Suzman."

Of the McGiven claims about his having been so occupied with Party affairs that he did not know what was going on in the Bureau, Van den Bergh replies:

"That will be the bloody day. McGiven sat at a small desk as an evaluator. If you were to take his knowledge of what happens in the Bureau and what it does — its successes, achievements and failures — and if you were to compare it with my knowledge, then it would be a drop in the ocean.

"And he has the cheek to suggest that I did not know what was going on. I knew everything that was going on."

Asked about McGiven's claim that the Bureau had been used by he and John Vorster to further the National Party, General Van den Bergh reacts: "Let him give me an example. Just one example. There I can say without hesitation that John Vorster — and I have no reason to protect him — never even discussed Helen Suzman with me. And neither did I discuss her with him. She's a politician. And the same applies to all the other politicians.

"I can also say that I had no interest in party politics. You must remember, I'm an old policeman. I served under the late General Smuts, and I was as loyal then as I was under Dr Malan, under Hans Strijdom, under Dr Verwoerd and John Vorster. The party makes no difference. It makes no difference which party is in power. I also served under the late General Hertzog. I am, however, also a South African. And, as such, I am interested in what is happening in my country. Because I work for the Government, it does not mean I don't have a voice or cannot decide which party to vote for, should I decide to vote."

He points out, too, that he was not only head of the Bureau for State Security, he was also Security Adviser to the Prime Minister — which had nothing to do with his role at the Bureau. This, the public and Press never seemed to realise, he complains.

"They were two separate functions altogether and were spelt out in detail in the Potgieter Commission findings."

General Van den Bergh says, too, that the Bureau had taken many other people into the Bureau — from other departments as well as from the private sector. Among them were civilians, but their names were kept secret.

What if the problems of the Department were now to be blamed on him?

"It's simply not true and I'll fight any such accusation. When I left that department in June 1978 there were no problems. And these letters of McGiven's did not relate to that time. They were later. How can they blame me. Maybe if I was still there people like McGiven and Winter would not have left," he suggests.

And so, while the controversy rages over General Van der Bergh's former Department, the 65-year-old spymaster turned farmer sits on the sidelines.

Obviously content to work on the farm — where he has spent more and more time since 1974 when he first wanted to retire — General Van den Bergh pretends not to care about what has happened.

But his bitterness is evident. For it is common knowledge that there are very few of his former friends and colleagues, many of whom owe their present positions to him, who today care to be seen with him.

(327) RDM 4/2/80

The file on the doings of the myriad BOSS agents

CLAIMS that South African intelligence and police organisations spy inside the country on individuals, political parties, university campuses, churches and other organisations are nothing new.

Scores of claims of this sort have been made since the 1960s alone. But the startling disclosures made recently by DONS/BOSS defector Mr Arthur McGiven carry more weight because for the first time a man involved in the clandestine world of "spooks" went public and backed up his claims with documents taken from the files of a South African security organisation.

Newspaper files record the following claims against BOSS/DONS.

In 1969 an Oxford antique restorer claimed on British television that he was a "double agent" for South Africa and Kenya and that South Africa was involved in the assassination of Mr Tom Mboya, a key Kenyan Cabinet Minister, in the 1960s. Mr John Vorster, then Prime Minister, described the claims as untrue and nonsense.

It was speculated in 1975 that the United Nations had received circumstantial evidence that Mr Ndamano Evi Moongo, a South West African student in exile in Kenya had been abducted or murdered by BOSS agents. Mr Sean McBride, the UN Commissioner for Namibia, denied that the UN had received evidence.

Johannesburg journalist, Mr Gordon Winter, who "defected" last year and claimed he had spied for BOSS and the Security Police for 16 years, said in a British television interview that BOSS had murdered another journalist Mr Keith Wallace in London.

Winter said Wallace, 28, who had worked in Johannesburg and London, and was found at the bottom of a stairwell in his Kensington, London flat, "was an agent who knew too much, was on the verge of a nervous breakdown and was beginning to talk". Winter's claims were generally described as nonsense.

In December last year Mr Alexander Lambert, a South African coloured man who was granted political asylum in Sweden named a man whom he claimed was the murderer of Dr Richard Turner, the banned University of Natal lecturer. Mr Lambert said the man was a BOSS agent, who had been trained

4/2/80 (327) RDM.

to kill, and was chosen for the task because he had a grudge against the banned lecturer.

This claim and others by Mr Lambert, 42, that he had been a spy for 20 years and had infiltrated the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Poqo sabotage group, and passed on information to BOSS and the Security Police, were generally denied.

Mr McGiven has said that senior BOSS officials feared that a renegade BOSS agent was involved in Dr Turner's death. They also hoped that BOSS agents "or its far flung Mafia" had not been involved in the grim killings of the Nationalist politician and economist, Dr Robert Smit, and his wife Jean-Cora, shortly before the General Election in November 1977.

One of the more unusual claims made against the Bureau was in 1974 when a Johannesburg woman brought an urgent action against her husband in the Rand Supreme Court. She claimed in papers before the court that her husband had claimed that he had killed six people for BOSS and that she was the next person on his list.

BOSS was also accused of break-ins — one at the London flat of Mr Alexandre Moumbaris, who was convicted under the Terrorism Act and recently escaped from Pretoria Prison. It was alleged that documents were stolen to be used against him in his trial. The claim was denied.

Another break-in allegation came in 1976 from the African National Congress who laid a complaint to the British Government about a series of burglaries, a petrol bombing and the theft of pamphlets, all of which they claimed had been instigated by BOSS.

In the foreign political arena, the intelligence organisation also made headlines with calls on governments in Britain, New Zealand and the United States to investigate BOSS activities in their countries.

The most startling accusation was that BOSS and South African agents were behind a plot to discredit the British Liberal Party, which opposed apartheid and its former leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

The "Thorpe affair" involved allegations that Mr Thorpe had had a homosexual relationship with a male model, Mr Norman Scott, who later allegedly tried to blackmail him. Mr Thorpe and others were accused that they had conspired to murder Mr Scott but they were all acquitted on charges connected with these allegations last year.

BOSS's alleged involvement first made news in 1976 when a British parliamentarian demanded a full revelation of BOSS activities in Britain after a London newspaper report claimed that Johannesburg journalist Gordon Winter allegedly had BOSS connections and had campaigned for five years to make the "Jeremy Thorpe story" headline news.

The Liberal Party later launched an inquiry into allegations that BOSS was behind a campaign to smear Mr Thorpe.

In February that year the South African Embassy in London denied that BOSS was involved in the theft of papers — dealing with the allegations of a homosexual relationship between Mr Thorpe and Mr Scott — from the British House of Commons.

Then a month later, Mr Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister of Britain alleged that South African "business interests and private agents" were behind the smear campaign. His statement renewed speculation of BOSS involvement. BOSS chief, General Van den Bergh, denied the allegations.

In March, Mr Peter Hain, the anti-apartheid liberal, claimed that BOSS had used a double to frame him in a R1 400 bank robbery. This, he claimed, was part of a plot by BOSS to discredit Liberal Party members.

Mr Winter, denied at the time that "by all I regard as sacred" that he had ever spied for BOSS, the CIA or important South African business interests.

But the Thorpe affair reared its head again in May 1976 when a Colonel Fred Cheeseman — who later proved to be a bogus — claimed he had travelled to Pretoria where he was offered a job by BOSS and had seen dossiers on senior Liberal Party members and Mr Thorpe. Gen Van den Bergh dismissed the claims as "lies".

The same month Mr J L Russouw, an official at the SA Embassy in London, was recalled after he was accused by the Guardian newspaper of trying to get hold of a sex film involving a Liberal Party MP. Dr Hilgard Muller, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Mr Russouw was not a full time member of the Department of Foreign Affairs but had been seconded from a department he would not name. BOSS later said it was hoping to obtain the dossier on the matter from Scotland Yard.

All these claims appear to have been vindicated in 1979 when Mr Winter resigned his job as a senior journalist on The Citizen newspaper and slipped from South Africa.

In a secretly filmed television interview, Winter confessed that he had been a BOSS and Security Police spy for 16 years, having worked half that period in SA and the rest in Britain.

He claimed, among other things, that BOSS had definitely been involved in the "Thorpe affair" to discredit the Liberal Party.

He said he had made contact with Mr Scott in 1971 and could have sold it to any British Sunday newspaper but his masters in BOSS told him to keep the story until the run-up to the next British election.

He was then told to sell his story in Fleet Street. He claims that it was planned to smash the Liberal Party, to split the Labour Party vote and bring the Conservative Party, which South Africa preferred, into power.

He also said BOSS had definitely been behind the Putney bank robbery for which Mr Hain was arrested and prosecuted and had employed a "double" of Hain to carry out the robbery.

Gen Van den Bergh, who by that stage had retired, admitted that Winter was an "informer" but denied the journalist had ever been an agent for BOSS. He described Winter's allegations as "absolute nonsense".

South African newspapers, it has been alleged, were also targets. Mr Winter claimed that he knew of 11 other journalists who had been recruited at the same time as he. In 1978 a South African Society of Journalists congress was told that BOSS had invited two journalists at South African Associated Newspapers to become agents. This was not the first time that journalists had been approached, the congress was told.

Churches, too, claimed interference. In November 1973 the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Leslie Stradling, claimed that parishioners in some Anglican churches in Johannesburg were Security Police informers.

A few months later a South African trade unionist claimed that the Government was pressurising industrialists through BOSS, the Security Police and members of the Department of Labour, not to recognise black trade unions.

One of the most sensational claims of spying by a South African Government body was the "Spies in the Sky" controversy in 1974.

A woman who had applied to become an air hostess on South African Airways claimed that members of SAA cabin crews were being chosen by police to listen in on passengers' conversations and pick up information about their political views.

She said: "During flights if we noticed controversial passengers — such as Peter Hain — we were told that, as hostesses, we were in a position to concentrate service on that passenger and overhear conversations."

If cabin crew members felt a passenger was dangerous to South Africa's interests they were to note his name and hand it in at Jan Smuts Airport on their return.

Her claims were first denied by Mr F R Swarts, then commercial director of the airline, who said that if staff were found indulging in that kind of activity they would be fired on the spot.

However five days later her claims were confirmed by South African Railways Headquarters, who said that a Railways police officer had gone beyond his authority. The officer, Captain D S Jacobs, head of security at Jan Smuts Airport was removed from his post.

The "Spies in the Sky" hostess was not the first to claim police activity on airlines. A few months earlier a British Airways hostess had claimed that she had been paid R320 for "keeping her eyes and ears open" on all flights, particularly to and from South Africa, by a man who said he was a member of the South African Security Police. British Airways later denied knowledge of the woman involved.

TOMORROW: The defectors

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(327)

Now Schuitema denies 'spy confession'

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MR BEREND Schuitema, former leader of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement and colleague of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach, has accused the Security Police of "provocation" by naming him as an informer.

He denies that he "confessed" to a Sunday newspaper that he had become a police informer in 1978 and is threatening legal action against the newspaper over yesterday's report.

The report quoted Mr Schuitema as saying: "I admit that I passed on information to the South African Police, but that was only from 1978 onwards." It also said Security Police sources maintained he was paid several thousand rand for information.

Mr Schuitema has on three occasions denied to the Rand Daily Mail that he ever, on any occasion, informed or worked for the police, the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) or the Department of National Security (DONS).

Contacted at his parents home in Klerksdorp yesterday, Mr Schuitema said: "I deny categorically that I ever informed for the police. The report does not tally with reality.

"I have never knowingly had any dealings with the SP (Security Police), BOSS, or any repressive State organ for informing.

"This whole story is SP provocation to discredit me. I am going to ask for legal advice in the morning."

Mr Schuitema hired an attorney late on Saturday night in an attempt to stop the report being published.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Police Public Relations said Security Police were "not prepared to comment at all" on whether or not Mr Schuitema had been an informer.

Mr Schuitema was detained by Security Police when he returned to South Africa on October 7 last year and was held for 100 days. On January 16 he was released unconditionally.

European anti-apartheid circles branded Mr Schuitema an "agent provocateur" shortly after Breytenbach's arrest in 1975. They accused him of "shopping" Breytenbach, an accusation he denies.

Escaper marries SA girl in London

5/2/80 (Lom) (337)

London Bureau

LONDON. — Tim Jenkin, one of the three political prisoners who escaped from Pretoria Central six weeks ago, was married in the Bow Street registry office on Friday

The 31-year-old South African married Robin Marlin, 24, another South African who comes from Port Shepstone, whom he met in London in 1975. At the time of Jenkin's arrest and trial and during his imprisonment, Miss Marlin campaigned vigorously for his release by organising demonstrations outside South Africa House in Trafalgar Square and drawing up petitions.

Jenkin was sentenced to 12 years in 1978 for distributing pamphlets which furthered the aims of the militant and banned African National Congress.

"When I learnt they had actually escaped from Pretoria Central I could hardly believe it. Twelve years was such a very heavy sentence," said the new Mrs Jenkin in an interview yesterday.

Robin and and her husband communicated by letter during the time he spent in jail.

The wedding party in London was attended by members of the ANC and the banned South African Communist Party.

Jenkin arrived in London with United Nations travel documents issued in Tanzania. These give him official UN status as a refugee.

The British Home Office has allowed Jenkin one month in the the UK, of which two weeks remain.

Two men who dug into the lives of others for the men in SA intelligence

327

5/2/80

GORDON Winter and Arthur McGiven had many things in common, although they lived in different worlds. Both were secretive, and both were to play their parts well.

Their upbringings, as were their personalities, were worlds apart. McGiven, a "loner" with few friends, came from a conservative middle-class background.

The BOSS/DONS story
PART 4: The defectors
'Mail' investigation by MERVYN REES

Described as a bookworm with little imagination, he was an introverted and emotional man with few friends.

He went to Johannesburg's Jeppe Boys' High School where few of his fellow pupils even recall him. Then he entered the University of the Witwatersrand for what was to become a lengthy aca-

of the subsequent hasty unmasking of Security Police Captain Craig Williamson, in Switzerland. (McGiven's disclosures are said to have been one of the main factors in the Security Police decision to recall Williamson, a known friend and associate of McGiven).

Few believe either that

his threat?

The answer to these and other vital questions have not been given by the present head of DONS, Mr Alec van Wyk. Other than conceeding that McGiven was employed by the department, he has refuted many of McGiven's claims and said that he is preparing a report for the

newspapers to plant propaganda stories in Britain; how he monitored anti-apartheid activists in Britain and infiltrated a journalists' union to get access to their files; how he had been told by BOSS to mount publicity for the former Department of Information's secret "Club of 10" (Winter also admitted having

casions. "One thing I noticed when I was with the General was that whenever Mr Vorster spoke to him on the telephone — and that happened several times while I was in his office — I noticed that the General tape recorded every call. General Van den Bergh actually told me 'I tape ev-

In hiding . . . Gordon Winter, his common-law wife, Wendy Kochman, and their young son Guy

Picture: LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION

erything between myself and Mr Vorster at any time. I have all the tapes'.

"I asked him why he did this and he told me that it was to make sure that if he was given an instruction or if he passed anything on to Mr Vorster, or if there was a mistake, he could prove where the mistake was."

Winter said that proof of his relationship with both Mr Vorster and General Van den Bergh could be found in the various exclusive interviews they allowed him to conduct — such as those with Tsafendas (Dr Verwoerd's assassin) and Hazel Goldreich, the 90-day detainee.

"There are dozens of other points to prove that I am certainly not just an informer. In fact my files, which cover nearly 20 years in journalism, contain a thousand stories that I'll never find a publisher with space to spare for. Pretoria can breathe a sigh of relief on that score.

"If, as they say, I was just an informer, how come I'm in possession of at least 50 names and addresses of spies who work for, or have worked for, South Africa. Are they so lax with their secrets? Do they tell any old little informer these things?"

Winter ended his interview by producing a photograph of General Van den Bergh, taken at BOSS headquarters.

"Just an interesting piece of gossip is that the magnet next to the calendar on the General's desk was there for a good purpose. Whenever I went into his office I used to sit at his desk and play with it, stroke it with my thumb.

"There was a reason for this. When the General wanted to switch on a secret tape device he had in the right hand top drawer of his desk, he would reach over for the magnet. He would pretend to play with it and then put it down on a tiny little marked spot on the right hand side of his desk, directly above the tape.

"This magnet activated the tape. When he picked up the magnet, the tape stopped. As a joke, I used to pick up the magnet and play with it. He used to laugh at that. He thought this was hilarious," recalls Winter.

Today, both McGiven and Winter are said to be in hiding in Britain or Europe. As South Africa's first defectors, they have started a controversy over spying and alleged irregularities that promises to become a major issue in Government for some time to come.

And although one observer jokingly suggests that BOSS/-DONS has now come of age and joined other intelligence services in having experienced the agonies of defection, it is not being treated lightly at DONS headquarters.

The future head of the Department of National Security, 31-year-old Professor Lukas Barnard who is already referred to as "the kid" by the men of over whom he will soon take charge, promises to have his hands full in repairing the reputation and name of South Africa's secret service.

5/2/80 (327)

something of a university record by becoming the first student to spend a full 10 years to get his BA degree.

Winter, on the other hand, grew up in the back streets of London. He was schooled in the ways of the world by some of the toughest and most vicious criminals ever produced in Britain — men like the Richardson brothers, who nailed their victims by their kneecaps to the floor, and the notorious Kray twins, who conducted a reign of terror and gang warfare in the East End.

He lived off his wits, served a 21-month sentence for burglary and accumulated other convictious before taking-off for the Middle East where he moved in underworld circles.

When Winter arrived in South Africa in about 1960, it was the start of a new life for he blond, balding and quick-witted Englishman. He talked his way into a job with the Sunday Express as a journalist, a profession that was to open many doors to him — and drastically change his life.

But Winter, who quickly earned himself a reputation as a ruthless, successful and high-living "foot-in-the-door" journalist, was unable to change his habits.

Soon, he was back in the devious and twilight world of informers — this time himself an informer/agent for BOSS/DONS. It was a sinister, if not unsuspected, role he was to maintain for almost 20 years.

McGiven, too, had become an informer for BOSS although the two men were almost certainly not aware of each other or their secret roles. And despite the fact that the authorities dismiss both men with contempt and claim that their roles and knowledge were minimal, there is no doubt that they have caused considerable damage to the reputation, operations and credibility of South Africa's intelligence organisation.

For they became the first BOSS/DONS defectors, each presenting differing and somewhat obscure motivations and justifications for having turned on the organisation. Although not defectors in the true sense of the word (in that they did not join another intelligence service), the two men chose rather to publicise their grievances.

Just what made McGiven make his disclosures is not entirely clear, even now. As far as is known, he was not paid to do so.

And, extensive though his disclosures were, he stopped short of giving out other information that he is said to have had access to — such as the names of operatives, agents and on-going projects undertaken by BOSS/DONS. His explanation for not doing so is that he wanted to expose the abuse of the organisation by those at the top.

McGiven's failure, too, to "deliver all the goods" overseas placed his claims and credibility in doubt. So much so that, fascinating though his revelations were of the inner workings of BOSS/DONS, the Observer decided to cut short the series.

Finally, in keeping with the suspicions that abound in the murky world of spies, it has even been suggested that he was "planted" overseas by DONS to infiltrate anti-South African movements.

The damage that his disclosures have caused, however, would suggest that this is unlikely — particularly in view tion, as he claims, in order to expose it. Rather, it resulted from frustration and his attempts to become an outside operative.

In reconstructing his career as an agent and later full-time member of BOSS/DONS, it would appear that McGiven was recruited as an informer soon after enrolling at Wits. He soon became engaged in student affairs and became a vice-president of the SRC.

It is also significant to note that another vice-president at the time was Derek Brune, a secret Security Branch policeman, who was later exposed in court cases and who today holds a commissioned rank in the force.

The two men were known to be friends but later grew apart. McGiven, it is claimed, also wanted to join the Security Police but was rejected — an action for which he is said to be bitter.

He was apparently then recruited by BOSS, which would confirm reports of lack of liaison and rivalry between South Africa's security services.

After leaving university and a short spell on the SABC, he took up a desk job as an evaluator at BOSS/DONS headquarters in Pretoria. There, according to a friend, he worked on student affairs before being transferred to the American desk.

It was from that moment on that McGiven's frustrations set in. Over a period of time he became disillusioned at the dull and routine desk job. He also became convinced that America posed a grave threat to South Africa and felt that not enough notice was being paid to that threat by the Bureau's agents.

McGiven, from all accounts, saw himself in an operative role and intelligence observers find it difficult to understand why, as a former agent and field man, he was put into a desk job.

Attempts to have himself transferred to the United States — because he had developed a phobia about a particular organisation and wanted to infiltrate it — were unsuccessful. According to a friend, the transfer failed both because his bosses were by that time worried about McGiven and, secondly, South Africa had long enjoyed a cordial working relationship with the CIA which would have been jeopardised.

McGiven, says the friend, sulked for a time and then spread the story that he intended teaching DONS a lesson by doing something that would force the organisation to transfer him.

Later, too, he is said to have talked of resigning and travelling to the States on his own. Once there, he would infiltrate the anti-South African organisation pretending to be a defector.

McGiven's friends ignored the warnings, believing they were simply threats made in an emotional outburst. When McGiven finally did resign, it was apparently to travel abroad with no firm plans. It is also believed that he first travelled to the States.

DONS next heard of McGiven when his revelations were splashed across a full page of the Observer.

Many questions arise out of the McGiven defection. And among them are how it was possible for him to remove documents from Concillium Building, the DONS Pretoria headquarters.

Why, too, if he was unstable and had threatend to friends that he would defect, was he allowed to carry out ter.

The "Mail", too, has been unable to obtain comment on the many questions arising out of the McGiven disclosures, as DONS officials have indicated that they do not want to precipitate whatever statement the Prime Minister is expected to make.

But what of the Winter disclosures? Winter and his exploits present a far more vivid insight into some of the background and personalities who operate behind the BOSS/DONS cloak of secrecy.

For Winter was used at every imaginable level by his handlers. And although he has been dismissed as being nothing more than an informer, he had a long and close relationship with the Bureau both in South Africa and overseas.

Most journalists had long suspected that Winter was a secret agent for one or other of South Africa's intelligence services. But when he left South Africa in mid-1979 in the wake of the Information scandal and shortly after resigning from The Citizen newspaper, his disclosures were unexpected and short-lived.

He appeared on television in London and made some startling allegations against his former bosses, but provided little in the way of evidence to back them up. These claims included:

- That Boss agents had murdered former Rand Daily Mail reporter Keith Wallace in Britain in 1970 to stop him talking about Boss connections
- That Boss had ordered him (Winter) to try to discredit British politicians and interfere in the country's political life — such as happened to Jeremy Thorpe and in which Winter played a major role
- That Boss had hired a double to commit a bank robbery and frame anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain and
- That he knew the identity of the killer of Dr Robert Smit.

Winter provided no proof of those claims, but gave as the reason for his defection the downfall of his friends John Vorster and General Hendrik van den Bergh (whom he said had recruited him), and the alleged torture by police of a black woman whom he knew.

He admitted "shopping" hundreds of people during his career, which dated back to the early 1960s and the launch of Republican Intelligence, saying that people had died as a result of some of his reports to BOSS.

Reaction to the Winter disclosures in Britain and South Africa was swift. Van den Bergh dismissed him as being nothing more than a lowly informer and the British Press, which had long regarded him as a spy whose credibility was non-existent, barely recorded his claims.

But Winter, who kept the most remarkable filing system of information of any journalist I have ever met, did establish his credibility at one level — in the minute detail he produced about his handlers, together with his recollections and explanations of events in South Africa and abroad.

And to back up his claims, he took his filing system with him — suitcases crammed with documents and 16 hours of tape recordings with his BOSS/DONS handlers, all of which he intends to include in a book he is writing. There can be no doubt that it will shock people both in South Africa and abroad.

Winter's disclosures and claims include details of how BOSS used him and he in turn used British politicians and when he wrote an article for The Citizen which identified a former employee, Mr Roland Hepers, as the "deep throat" exposing Info secrets — a claim which was not true); how he was instructed to do an indepth probe in Britain into various movements.

Winter also told of a "disinformation" section in BOSS which would spread false information about someone the Bureau did not like. He gave as examples smear campaigns mounted against the former leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, as well as Helen Suzman, and said that the BOSS section would sometimes use the tactic of smearing someone they did not like by identifying that person as an agent of BOSS.

Winter confirmed, too, that he had been "deported" back to Britain — after his detention and involvement in the Waldeck-Richardson murder case in South Africa — as a cover to operate for BOSS.

Once back in Britain, he had undertaken many assignments, including the screening of people due to visit South Africa. This was done so that the South Africans would know whether these people were favourably disposed to the country or not.

Many, as a result, were either not let into the country, blacklisted or kicked out of South Africa, he claims. This monitoring of people applied to journalists as well as theatre people, and among those monitored by Winter for BOSS were Uri Geller, Spike Milligan, Sabrina, Cliff Richard, Dickie Henderson, Sandy Shaw and Christopher Lee.

Equally startling is Winter's description of how he got involved as a secret agent after meeting Mr Vorster. With his usual obsession for detail, he says: "It was on Thursday, July 26, 1962."

He goes on to describe how Mr Vorster talked to him, impressed him and finally recruited him as a "friend" in the Opposition Press. This was to lead, he claims, to his recruitment as an agent in 1963 by General Van den Bergh.

Winter says he was recruited into Republican Intelligence, an organisation that started by immediately approaching and recruiting several journalists.

"I was paid in cash R120 a month — although on one occasion they paid me by cheque. I still have that cheque. I'm sorry now that I spied for South Africa. I feel sick when I think of the thousands of secret reports I submitted to Pretoria during those 16 years. I know I caused human suffering.

"Some of the people I gathered information on were undoubtedly communists or fellow travellers. Some were probably well-intentioned liberals. Some were also spies of different types and calibres. But the vast majority, I now realise, were simply people who had the guts to disagree or fight against the system of apartheid. The reports I submitted on them and their activities brought horror to most of them in one form or another.

"In most cases their telephones were bugged; their letters intercepted and their movements monitored. The book I am writing is my attempt at reparation and I would like it to be accepted as an apology; that's why I've dedicated the book to the hundreds of people who suffered due to my spying activities."

Winter also claims to have been in General Van den Bergh's office on several oc-

Probe BOSS watch on me — Suzman

EPM 8/5/80 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

MRS Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, yesterday demanded a Parliamentary Select Committee investigate the interception of her post and tapping of her phone calls by the former Bureau for State Security (BOSS), now the Department of National Security.

"I believe it has been a gross breach of parliamentary privilege," she said.

She presented evidence in the Assembly that BOSS/DONS, using the codename "Operation Knoopsgat", had kept a personal file on her and copied her overseas mail.

Her three pieces of evidence included one document marked "secret" which dealt with the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Mrs Suzman said the evidence indicated the retiring chief of DONS, Mr Alec van Wyk, "was simply not telling the truth" when he stated on December 31 last year that the department did not keep a file on Mrs Suzman or any other member of a legal political party.

The denial followed exposures of the department's activities by DONS defector Mr Arthur McGiven in The Observer.

Mrs Suzman produced a copy of an airmail letter sent to her by a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States, containing "the dangerously subversive information" that he and his wife would be visiting South Africa and discussing plans for her to lecture in the US.

The letter was copied under the heading "Bronverslag" (source report) and sent to the Security Police in Johannesburg. She was identified on it by name, a number and by party affiliation. A file number for her and one for the professor were entered on the document.

Mrs Suzman said her file number corresponded to one entered on another "source

prior to state intervention!

The impact that these shortcomings in the market mechanism may have on the level and mix of health and medical care provided by the private

Decisions taken in the public sector may be taken by groups of people; ranging from groups as large as, 'all voting members of the community', may

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tremely difficult in cases where people or groups of people have different preferences and indeed is frequently impossible without recourse to dictatorship.[3] If a set of objectives is established for the public sector, in order for these goals to become operative, they have to be transformed into a set of specific goals or targets. This process of transformation introduces yet another level at which substantial conflict

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It mentioned Professor Piet de Vos and Mr Jaap Marais, Dr Connie Mulder and his new party, and how many Pretoria University students supported the HNP. The document was marked "secret".

Mrs Suzman said the Minister of Justice had stated last December 29 "that interference with other people's private post, especially when it is still in the hands of the Post Office, cannot be condoned, and an allegation that it has happened must be investigated".

She added: "I affirmed my loyalty to the Republic when I was sworn in as a Member of Parliament. The actions of BOSS/DONS impugn my loyalty and I demand redress.

"... I demand a Parliamentary Select Committee to investigate what I believe has been a gross breach of parliamentary privilege." — Sapa.

she wrote to the director of the Kennedy School of Government at the Institute of Politics, Harvard University, dealing with arrangements for her to lecture there.

A copy of this letter was also sent to the Security Police, Johannesburg. This information was also obtained through Operation Knoopsgat (buttonhole), Mrs Suzman said.

In a third source report, dated June 26, 1979, "Operation H" provided material on a subject titled "The Rise of the HNP: Some Facts" which related to meetings in Koedoespoort, Springs, Pietersburg and Pelindaba.

The way in which an improvement in the quantity of life can be achieved in a particular society is directly related to the actual level of present

doned. — Sapa.

'Ignorance not bliss' on Forces

ARGUS 6/2/80

327

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A major problem confronting the Defence Force was public confidence in its credibility, the Star's military correspondent, Mr John Rolt, yesterday told the Steyn Commission into defence reporting.

'The SADF needs the newspapers to get its message across. As soon as it is caught out in a blatant lie, the credibility of both the SADF and the newspaper is damaged,' he said.

'The shadow of Angola hangs over the SADF's credibility.'

It was necessary that the public be better informed about military matters, he added. 'In this case, ignorance is not bliss. It breeds fear and rumour is rife.'

There was, he said, a need for a balance between over-sensitivity and over-exposure.

GENTLEMEN

The founder of the Defence Force's public relations section, Brigadier Cyrus Smith, told the commission that 10 years of experience had shown him the media was more responsive to a gentleman's agreement than to the big stick of the law.

Brigadier Smith, who started the Directorate of Public Relations in 1967, said he had found that the media always acted responsibly.

'There were a few misunderstandings and differences of opinion at times, but we had a very good relationship.'

Now retired from the Defence Force and giving evidence in his private capacity, he said the Newspaper Press Union agreement with the Minister of Defence was a gentleman's agreement and in the spirit of that agreement the Defence Act was largely set to one side.

'In the light of 'the agreement we settled these misunderstandings ourselves and never tried to use the strict measures of the Defence Act. We believed that it was essential to maintain the goodwill of the media and we believe we did that,' he said.

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IUEF wants to extradite SA spy

ARGUS 6/2/80 (327)

Argus Correspondent

GENEVA. — The International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) is hoping that sufficient evidence will be uncovered by Swiss police to allow the extradition from South Africa of Captain Craig Williamson, the South African who spied on the organisation for three years.

The IUEF would also like to see the extradition of Brigadier Johan Coetzee, who is alleged to have threatened the funds director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Erikson.

The acting director of the fund, Mr Piers Campbell, said Interpol could become involved in the investigations.

The IUEF also want South Africa to refund expenses paid to Captain Williamson and may ask for a refund of Captain Williamson's salary for the three years he worked for the IUEF. — R3 000 and more than R75 000.

PROTEST

'Berne issued a formal protest to South Africa, which is almost unheard of, and the Swiss police are clearly taking the matter very seriously,' said Mr Campbell.

'The Swiss authorities are very angry about the whole thing and the police are pursuing inquiries all over Switzerland,' he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Cape Town today that the views of the Swiss Government had been communicated to the South African Ambassador in Berne. South Africa had given an explanation to the Swiss Government.

Hansard No 1 Col 4

6/2/80

327

Legislation: corporal/capital punishment

*8. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he intends to introduce legislation during the current session to (a) abolish or (b) limit (i) corporal and (ii) capital punishment; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. I am not aware of any reason why legislation on these matters should be introduced at this stage.

Hansard No 1 col 3
6/2/80

327

Persons hanged in Republic

*7. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Prisons;

Hansard 1 col 3

How many persons were hanged in the Republic during 1979?

6/2/80

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

Hansard No 1 Col 9
6/2/80.

327

For written reply:

Persons executed in Republic

16. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were executed in the Republic during 1979?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(a) Whites 2
Coloureds 33
Blacks 98

(b) None

Swiss want Craig and Brigadier

Own Correspondent

GENEVA — The international University Exchange Fund (IUEF) is hoping evidence will be uncovered by Swiss police to allow extradition from South Africa of Captain Craig Williamson who spied on the organisation for three years.

The IUEF would also like the extradition of the head of the South African Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, alleged to have threatened the fund's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson.

SA REPLY

The IUEF wants South Africa to refund the money owed to it by Captain Williamson, and may ask for a refund of his salary for the three years he worked for it.

Our Political Staff in Cape Town reports that a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today the views of the Swiss Government had been communicated to the South African Ambassador in Berne.

South Africa had given an explanation to the Swiss Government but the spokesman declined to give details.

All opposition parties condemn spying in SA

14/2/80 Star 327

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN — All opposition parties in the Assembly have condemned Security Police spying on legitimate political parties and their MPs as disclosed in the BOSS/DONS scandal.

In the resumed no-confidence debate yesterday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was challenged to confirm or deny Press reports about such spying activities, including the alleged tapping of MPs' telephones and the interception of their mail.

The issue was first raised by the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, in his no-confidence speech on Monday. He then called for the appointment of a parliamentary commission to investigate if any one of the allegations had any substance.

Leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W V Raw, said his party was opposed to any interference with legitimate political activities.

Referring to the spy allegations, he said his party would wait for the matter to be clarified.

"We have heard enough to know there is something seriously wrong here," Mr Raw said.

Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North) said the question was whether the Government was using its security personnel for the security of South Africa or for the security of its own party.

"I hope the Prime Minister will, before the end of this debate, confirm or deny the reports and state what steps he intends to take," Mr Malcomess said.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said no one could argue against South Africa having an effective security police force to guard against subversion and revolution "wherever it is likely to be found."

But what could not be condoned was the misuse by a political party in power of the state security police to further its own political activities.

Hansard 1 (239, 240, 241, 242) No Confidence Debate

the end of my speech. One of the consequences is that a proclamation is being signed by the State President today in terms of which, among other things, the name of this department will be changed to the National Intelligence Service, which is actually the proper designation. Intelligence, i.e. the material with which the department has to work, may be recorded on paper, film, records or magnetic tapes. Usually there are written, typed or printed words on paper which are received in the form of reports from officials or in the form of cuttings from newspapers and publications. The mere existence of a file which is linked to a particular subject by way of indexing by no means implies, therefore, that the subject is important from a security point of view or, in the case of a person, that his or her integrity or loyalty are being questioned. In other words, one of the tasks of the department is to collect public information about every person who is an expert and who makes statements about any subject, about policy-makers, opinion-formers, collaborators, people who write to the department, persons mentioned in intelligence documents, persons who are in contact with suspect persons or organizations which are dangerous to the State, persons whose names appear on the target list of terrorist organizations, persons whose names are being used as a cover by enemies of the country, with or without their knowledge, persons who, as a result of the position they occupy, the degree of influence they may have, the access they have, or the knowledge they possess, are witingly or unwittingly being exploited and manipulated by foreign intelligence services and other hostile elements.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Who does that exclude?

*The PRIME MINISTER: The hon. member must not be afraid. [Interjections.] Therefore, with regard to the allegation made by McGiven concerning files, we must have a clear conception of what is meant by a "file". In all likelihood, there is more than one file about statements made and actions taken by me. I am told that all over the Western World, the intelligence services derive 90% of their information from public information, simply through their expertise in correlating things from public information. This requires experts, and we have such experts in the department, and they must not be slandered by every Tom, Dick and Harry who knows nothing about these matters. They are people who work under stress and people who endanger their lives for South Africa. It is not right that every Tom, Dick and Harry should write just what he pleases and self-righteously drag these people through the mud. I object to that. These people cannot defend themselves. They cannot get up in public and tell people that they are lying. They must do their work under frustrating circumstances day after day, sometimes under the most dangerous circumstances, in the interests of this country. I think they deserve our thanks, not our denigration.

The balance of the information, i.e. 10%, must naturally be obtained in a covert fashion. It would certainly not be in the interests of the security of the State for me to enumerate all the covert methods and channels which are used in accordance with tried and tested Western practices. I am not going to do that here.

One of these, however, is the statutory provision which is made in section 118A of Act 101 of 1972, which provides that the Department of National Security is one of the bodies which may intercept mail or communication by telephone in the prescribed manner where such interception is deemed necessary in the interests of the maintenance of the security of the country. The accusation of their being "snoopers" which is being made here, is utter nonsense. These people have too much work to go about like a lot of fishwives and pick up garbage.

There is a saying which goes: "If you want to sup with the devil, you need a long spoon." I want to apply this saying: "If you want to communicate with the devil, use his postal facilities or allow him to use your postal facilities or your letterheads." I give hon. members the assurance that no hon. member in this House is at present receiving unfavourable attention from the Department.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: [Inaudible.]

*The PRIME MINISTER: I give hon. members that assurance. I made personally certain of this. However, that does not indemnify any hon. member in this House

from getting into trouble if he consorts with the devil.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Like Winston Churchill . . .

*The PRIME MINISTER: I am coming to that. Since the hon. member has something to say about this now, I want to tell her that I cannot give this assurance in respect of the correspondents of that hon. member.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Appoint a Select Committee.

*The PRIME MINISTER: I am saying that I give this assurance in respect of every hon. member in this House, but I do not give it in respect of certain correspondents of the hon. member for Houghton.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: That is absolute nonsense. [Interjections.] Anybody can write to you.

*The PRIME MINISTER: In addition I want to say that the Churchill letter was not intercepted . . .

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: There was more than one.

*The PRIME MINISTER: I shall reply to the hon. member. She need not become nervous.

Mrs. H SUZMAN: There was more than one.

*The PRIME MINISTER: The Churchill letter was not intercepted on instructions from me, or the department or any responsible officer in terms of section 118A.

*Dr. Z. J. DE BEER: Was any one irresponsible then?

*The PRIME MINISTER: No, but there are other sources from which such letters may emanate.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: What do you mean?

*The PRIME MINISTER: There are other sources from which such letters may emanate.

*Dr. Z. J. DE BEER: That is interesting. Let us hear about them.

*The PRIME MINISTER: Since the hon. member is so curious, I want to tell him that, *inter alia*, there are other establishments and McGivens. McGiven did not lodge his complaints with the persons or bodies with whom he should have lodged them. Who paid him to do what he did, i.e. to steal documents that had not been evaluated and to flee the country with them? What other things did he do before committing this act? [Interjections.] Why did he contact the hon. member for Houghton so soon?

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: [Inaudible.]

*The PRIME MINISTER: The hon. member must not push me too far; or I shall tell her who writes on her letterheads and who writes her name on the back of the envelope and signs his own name to the letter. [Interjections.] No, the hon. member is a vicious little cat when she is wronged, but I say to her: "Choose your friends better."

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Do you not remember saying that you were going to appoint a Select Committee of this House? I dare you!

*The PRIME MINISTER: Things were written about secret meetings on her letterheads and her name was put to wrong use on the back of that envelope by a person who, according to our information, is a member of a foreign intelligence service.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Why do you not produce these documents to a Select Committee? [Interjections.]

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

*The PRIME MINISTER: Mr. Justice Potgieter described the functions of the intelligence service of the Republic with regard to the onslaught on the Republic of South Africa as follows: To determine the threat or potential threat to state security and in this connection to identify the enemy or potential enemy. That was the first task. Secondly, to determine the vulnerability and capacities of the identified enemy or potential enemy: and thirdly, to enable the bodies that have to

Hansard 1 (244/245)

327 6/2/80

No Confidence Debate

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: You should be ashamed of yourself. [Interjections.]

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I am not going to allow any further interjections on this matter. Hon. members may discuss this matter further during the course of the debate.

*The PRIME MINISTER: I want to give the hon. the Leader of the Opposition the assurance that as a result of this investigation into greater co-ordination we established a committee of senior officials from the three Intelligence Services under the Chairmanship of the Chief of National Security, now the National Intelligence Service. This person is responsible for the evaluation of all intelligence, whether it falls into the 90% or into the 10% category. Only when they have evaluated it is that evaluated intelligence submitted to the State Security Council. Unevaluated intelligence which has nothing to do with State Security is destroyed. Those are the instructions. Secondly, the final interpretation of intelligence on a national level is undertaken by the representatives of the South African Defence Force, the Police, Foreign Affairs, National Security and any other department which may be involved. Thirdly, unnecessary duplication must be eliminated by way of co-ordination and co-operation. Interception of mail and communications in terms of the law must be requested judicially and only by the departmental head or his principal deputy. This is an instruction. Raw, unevaluated information which is deemed, after examination, to be of no future value, must be destroyed. With that I think we have complied with the most important requirements laid down by the Potgieter Report.

I shall leave the matter at that, except to say that as a result of agitation in America we all know what happened to the CIA. I do not want to quote it here, but would suggest to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that he reads the book *The Crisis in the United States Intelligence* which appeared last year in December. It was published by Conflict Studies. In it he will see that if a State subjects its intelligence services to the kind of thing to which they have been subjected here in South Africa recently, it leads to the weakening of that service. The American President himself has to admit now that he has to take other steps to put his intelligence

service in order. I am [illegible] the intelligence service of S[illegible] be weakened. I am taking [illegible] upon myself, and I shall [illegible] point before the entire [illegible] not going to allow it to be [illegible] unscrupulous scoundrels [illegible] with the aid of others [illegible] slanderous stories in foreign [illegible]

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: May [illegible] a question?

*The PRIME MINISTER: [illegible] tions.] I wish to conclude

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: You are a [illegible]

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order. The hon. member must rise and withdraw her [illegible]

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Sir, I am not going to do it.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member must withdraw the words or leave the Chamber.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I will not.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Then the hon. member must please withdraw from the House for the remainder of the day's sitting.

(The hon. member thereupon withdrew.)

*The PRIME MINISTER: I just want to conclude and once again I ask the House to be patient.

Mr. W. V. RAW: Are you going to deal with the question of joint decision-making versus consultation?

The PRIME MINISTER: Yes, I am going to deal with it, but I had to deal with this matter the way I did in order to give hon. members all the information.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: You did not deal with the last bit of it.

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: You just gave us a lot of tripe, that is all.

327

Hansard No 1 col 8/9

6/2/80

South African Ambassador in El Salvador

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

(1) Whether there have been any new developments since 31 December 1979 in connection with the detention of the South African Ambassador to El Salvador;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. In the light of the particular sensitivity of this matter it would not be advisable at the present time. I will, however, gladly inform the hon. member and other interested members fully, on a confidential basis.

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 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Violence	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South
appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Suzman file: Ball in Botha's court

CT 6/2/80 (271)

THE Secretary for National Security, Mr Alex van Wyk, who is to retire soon, yesterday placed the ball in his minister's court when asked to comment on allegations made in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, that her post was being intercepted by BSS/DONS and that the organization kept a file on her.

Mrs Suzman showed Parliament what were described as secret BSS documents about her on Monday and she made disclosures to show that her post had been intercepted.

Her allegations were a direct contradiction of a statement made by Mr Van Wyk in response to disclosures made by BSS defector, Mr Arthur McGiven, in reports in the Observer newspaper.

When asked to comment on the apparent contradiction of his statement by Mrs Suzman, Mr Van Wyk said: "I have no comment. It is up to the minister to answer."

As the minister (the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha) would be making a reply, Mr Van Wyk said would not comment.

Dalling worries over 133 hangings

Star 31/7/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 133 people were hanged in South Africa last year and the Government has made it clear that it has no plans at the moment to abolish or limit capital punishment.

Of the people executed, 98 were blacks, 33 coloured people and two whites.

This emerges from replies given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, to questions tabled by Mr David Dalling, (PFP, Sandton).

Mr Le Grange said he was not aware why any legislation was needed at this stage to abolish or limit capital and corporal punishment.

Mr Dalling said in an interview later that as a country judged by Western standards, the number of hangings each year gave cause for sober reflection.

"I believe capital punishment has no place in an enlightened judicial system, except for the most heinous crimes involving loss of life, and where no mitigating circumstances at all are present.

He called for a review of the whole question of the death penalty.

Mr Dalling said whipping or flogging — more descriptive terms for corporal punishment — were a hangover from medieval times.

Ngubani ufattis & Monis? Ufattis & Monis yifekt ri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeberg Mille pack Maalie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups; Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines; Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

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Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi amaphepha anika iUnion iguqya lokuba benze ukhetho kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifekt ri leyo ilali ifekt ri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiwe yo ingabantu bebala uninzi abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogrisiwa ngokugxothwa bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebebala ababathatha lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefekt ri. Abasebenzi "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyiley o nabasebenzi abafundi base University nakwano Koleji abangapha zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde badeshwe kwa 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefekt ri leyo uthe ezinto bazi ya kwenza ngushululu efemini.

Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama ebellville South benogwaymbo. Into ebangele ukuba abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokuba kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le union ibe thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeve 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefekt ri leyo uthe ezinto bazi ya kwenza ngushululu efemini.

Umbutho wa lapha ekapa oyi National African Federation wakhupha istatement ukhasa abasebenzi abagxothiwe ngu Ufattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusi ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu iyelo kwabo abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association ukuba angaythengi imveliso yalefekt ri de bavum

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS izikolo ezinonxibelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhasile bageshwe. Yaye akufunekl baythenge imveliso ya

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlangani Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zing

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho wa lapha ekapa oyi National African Federation wakhupha istatement ukhasa abasebenzi abagxothiwe ngu Ufattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusi ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu iyelo kwabo abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

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Cape Times 7/2/80

Eriksson has severe breakdown

Own Correspondent (327)

LONDON. — The latest development in the saga of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) which was infiltrated by a South African police spy, Mr Craig Williamson, is that its director has suffered a severe nervous breakdown.

Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson has been sent urgently to Sweden for medical treatment. This means that he will not be attending the fund's crucial board meeting this weekend to try and salvage the shattered relief organization.

Mr Eriksson has been strongly criticized for apparently refusing to heed warnings that Mr Williamson was a spy.

The crucial meeting, which starts on Saturday but is expected to last for several days, will be attended by the donor members, mainly Scandinavian governments and government agencies. Also present will be members of African "liberation" movements, attending in their personal capacities.

Whether the IUEF can survive the blow it has received — infiltrated to its very core by a South African police spy — remains to be seen. How it can be explained that Mr Eriksson, director of the fund, at the very least did not heed advice that Mr Williamson was suspect, is another aspect likely to make this a stormy session.

Yesterday spokesmen for the fund declined to comment further on Mr Eriksson's breakdown, except to say he was under great stress.

No news is bad news

The courts should have the power to review decisions of the Commissioner of Prisons suggests Mr Harold G Rudolph, a senior law lecturer at Wits. Bob Kennaugh reports.

The denial of current news to political prisoners appears to be an extra type of punishment which cannot be justified says Mr Harold Rudolph, writing in the SA Law Journal.

He is the fourth academic lawyer to criticise an Appellate Division judgment in which a number of political prisoners were refused literature or reading matter other than censored women's or similar popular magazines.

The latest examination underlines the problem as to whether a prisoner retains or is stripped of his rights while serving a sentence.

The prisoners who brought the application argued that by refusing them the news, the Commissioner of Prisons was unlawfully breaching rights which they claimed they were entitled to in terms of sections of the Prisons Act.

Refusing an appeal against a decision in the Supreme Court the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Wessels (with whom three other appeal court judges concurred) stated that "life within an institution must of necessity be regulated by rules. In the interests of security, discipline must at all times be maintained."

Basic rights or necessities, such as food, clothing, accommodation and medical aid, were covered in the regulations. But in the opinion of Mr Justice Wessels "access to publications . . . and to sources of news of current events cannot be regarded as being basic to maintaining the minimum standard of living."

The majority decision of the court was that the application had been founded on the alleged existence of rights enforced in a court of law. However it was clear the legislature intended conferring wide powers on the Commissioner "in connection with the performance of his functions by the Prisons Department". The court held that the Commissioner had a discretion in exercising his powers. A court of law could not review his conduct, provided it was not inconsistent with the provisions of the Prisons Act, the regulations or any order of court.

Mr Justice Corbett, dissenting, held that "fundamentally a convicted and sentenced prisoner retains all the basic rights and liberties . . . of an ordinary citizen except those taken away from him by law, expressly, or by implication, or those necessarily inconsistent with the circumstances in which he, as a prisoner, is placed."

Mr Rudolph agrees with the views of the dissenting judge. "Man has advanced from the days when it was thought that torture could only be physical. It is accepted almost universally that psychological maltreatment can be and often is as great a torture as is physical torture.

"If this is so, then it is submitted that the prisoner has a right against such psychological treatment and this right is antecedent. This would mean that the exercise of the Commissioner's discretion is quasi-judicial and that the courts are empowered to review the exercise of it."

The poet Donne wrote: "No man is an island, entire of itself". And, says Mr Rudolph, the effect of the majority judgment as far as white long-term prisoners are concerned, "is to sentence them to imprisonment on a remote, desolate and lonely island, totally cut off from the outside world".

In conclusion, he says: "It appears that the 'no-news' rule is a type of extra punishment to be inflicted only on political prisoners.

"One wonders whether the time is not ripe for the South African courts to adopt the approach of the American and European courts. The tragic events surrounding the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko make it imperative, in South Africa's interests, for her to be seen to treat all her prisoners in a just, humane and equitable manner."

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The Cape Branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

quently they may well be subject to the same types of conflicts that evident amongst the goals themselves.

Benefits flowing from the provision of health care accrue to the comm in many different forms, some in the form of an increase in the econo productive capacity following an improvement in the quantity and qual of the available labour supply.[12] Other benefits that flow from the vision of health care accrue to particular individuals, who have consu the care, in the form of general improvements in the quality of their These may be specific, such as the increased welfare resulting from th successful treatment of disease, or the increased income resulting fro man being fit to return to work. Alternatively, they may accrue in- directly as is the case when the provision of a particular health faci improves the peace of mind of all in the community; as people know th the facility is now available to them should they need it. Even more difficult to identify are the benefits that flow from public disease eradication programmes as, quite apart from the present direct benefit that flow from such projects, the fact that the incidence of disease w be reduced in the future is a major source of benefits generated by the types of programmes.

Future benefits are extremely difficult to identify, let alone evaluate How does one successfully identify and quantify the present value of th sum of the future net benefits that will accrue to a community from a programme of spraying to eradicate malaria? The benefits will depend very substantially upon the conditions that will prevail in the future. They will differ significantly, dependent upon whether or not the futur holds a high level of unemployment in store.[13] The evaluation will al be affected by such things as: how the health planners see housing con ditions evolving, what estimate they make in connection with changes in future development and the choice of the discount rate used; to name but a few of the variables. In an evaluation of the impact that the eradication of malaria would have upon the economy of Sri Lanka, Barlow used 77 variables and found that 39 of these were affected in some way by the eradication programme before any sensitivity analysis was under- taken on the importance of the initial assumptions.[14]

Group Decision-making and Communication.

Decisions that ultimately result from group interaction pose special problems from an optimality viewpoint, most of which stem from difficulties

'Foreign agent used Suzman's letters'

THE ASSEMBLY. — Some person, in the service of a foreign intelligence agency, was using Mrs Helen Suzman's letterheads and signing her name on the back of his envelopes, The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the No Confidence Debate, he said to Mrs Suzman: "Choose your friends better."

But he warned: "If she (Mrs Suzman) continues to associate with people who are undermining the laws of the country, she will end up in trouble herself."

He assured Mrs Suzman that she was not the subject of any unfavourable attention from the Department of National Security.

"But I am afraid that I cannot give that same assurance with regard to some of her correspondents," Mr Botha said.

"No member of the House is receiving the unfavourable Attention of Dons," he said. "But that does not safeguard any Member supping with the devil from getting into trouble.

"If you want to communicate with the devil, then you must allow him to use your postal service and your letterheads."

He refused to accede to Mrs Suzman's demand for a select committee to investigate the interception of her mail.

Her "Churchill letter" was not intercepted on his instructions or any official of Dons.

"Who paid McGiven to steal unevaluated documents and flee abroad and why was he so quick to contact the Member for Houghton (Mrs Suzman)?

"Should I reveal who writes on her letterheads and signs her name on the back of his envelopes and signs his own name inside?"

These letters contained information about secret meetings and it was done by someone in the service of agents of a foreign intelligence agency, Mr Botha said.

Dons obtained, like most intelligence services all over the World, 90% of its information from open sources. It kept files not only on people who were a threat to security, but those who were likely targets for exploitation, assination or manipulation.

"They have probably got more than one file on me," Mr Botha said.

For the acquisition of the other 10% of its information, the security service was empowered to use covert tactics, but he was not prepared to elaborate on them.

There had been one attempt to bug a National Party caucus meeting and he had called Dons in to investigate as he viewed the bugging of a meeting of any political party as a subversive act.

"We know who was responsible," Mr botha said.

● See Page 5

Refusal, so Helen walks out

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday walked out of the House of Assembly after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had refused to allow her to ask a question during his speech in the No Confidence debate.

Mr Botha was dealing with the Department of National Security when Mrs Suzman rose to ask him a question.

On his refusal, Mrs Suzman left the Assembly.

Before Mrs Suzman left, Mr Botha spoke about the American CIA and how it had deteriorated after its operations had been exposed. — Sapa.

Defence laws 'hard to apply'

ARGUS 7/2/80

(254) (327)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — News of defence matters was just about impossible to suppress by law because of the widespread involvement of the public through the national service system, an expert in international law, Professor Marius Wiechers, said today.

Giving evidence before a committee of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Defence Reporting, he said there was no community in South Africa which did not have some kind of link with the national service system.

'The Defence Force has become a talking point, a component of daily life and has become newsworthy. It is just about impossible to put a damper on the newsworthiness of the Defence Force by any State organisation,' he added.

A lack of news or false news could cause even more despondency than greater coverage of defence matters.

The idea of a Newspaper Press Union agreement with the Minister of Defence was good, but the stipulations in the agreement were too paternalistic.

AGREEMENT

Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, of SWA Command, told the commission that the media had a responsibility to the society which had granted them freedom of the Press.

General Geldenhuys said he was not pleading for support or sympathy from the Press, but for objectivity and impartiality so that the public could be properly informed.

'I would like to see the democratic Press expose the inaccuracies in propaganda presented by the undemocratic Press and follow these up as strenuously as they do allegations of misconduct on the part of security force members.'

SUMMARY

It would seem, then, that certain characteristics distinguish the care-group members from the general population. In contrast to the community, most care-group members have many of the items considered necessary for good health, and are aware of the benefits of using clean water.

5. CONTACT BETWEEN CARE-GROUPS AND COMMUNITY

In analysing the impact that the care-group had upon the general population, we divided each village into two groups: those who had had contact with the care-group and those who had not.

6. EFFECT OF CONTACT WITH CARE-GROUPS

In this section, comparison is made between those had had contact with the care-group and those who had not. Except where differences are noticeable, the two villages have been treated as a single unit.

6.1 Health Possessions, Villages Combined

	Contact	No Contact
	%	%
soap	92	84
washcloth	47	32
pit latrine*	26	14

*Pit latrines significantly different at 10% level, X^2 test. In the Table, we show the effect of contact upon the acquisition of soap, washcloths and pit latrines in the two villages. In all of these, contact had a positive effect upon the proportion of people possessing these items, there being a non-significant increase in the proportion of people possessing washcloths and soap, while a significant number who have had contact possess a pit latrine.

We did notice an increase in the number of washcloths owned by families irrespective of contact after the introduction of the care-groups. We have insufficient data, however, to determine whether or not this was due to a ripple-like effect through the community, arising out of the establishment of the care-groups.

6.2 Knowledge of Trachoma

	Contact	No Contact
	%	%
No knowledge of Trachoma	23	59
Knowns something about Trachoma	77	41

(Difference significant at 1% level, x^2 test)

This Table shows that contact with the care-group resulted in a significant [illegible] the villagers' knowledge of trachoma.

Le Grange: Why I want Press curb

Argus 8/2/80

344

327

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Police today spelled out his reasons for wanting to limit Press and radio reporting of urban terrorism.

Although he did not blame the Press, the Silverton affair had identified problem areas.

At Silverton, the Press had acted in good faith but in ignorance of what they could be doing by publicity to aid the terrorists' cause.

Terrorists wanted maximum publicity for their demands, in order to inspire their followers.

'That is what they want and that is what I want to prevent,' the Minister said.

He said in an interview that the Silverton siege had shown up certain problem areas in connection with publicity.

He wanted to prevent terrorists being aided by Press reports through:

● Maximum publicity for their cause and demands.

● Being tipped off, especially in radio news reports, about how the police intended acting against them.

The Minister said it was also not in anyone's interest for terrorists to be told through reports how the police intended operating.

RADIO REPORTS

At Silverton the terrorists had been informed by radio reports from minute to minute about the police action.

The ANC must have been happy with the information gleaned on police methods. The Minister emphasised however that he was not seeking a blanket prohibition on Press reporting of terrorist incidents.

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In or[illegible] ointmen[illegible] analysis shows that in fact the care-group dispensed ointment to [illegible]% of those they had contact with. This highly significant figure (p [illegible] 0,005, X^2 test) -- relative to the number in the non-contact group who had received ointment -- must be seen in the context that 70% of those questioned reported that one or more of their children had had [illegible]

Haysom: The object is to smear Nusas

ARGUS 8/2/80

327

Political Staff

A FORMER president of Nusas, Mr Nicholas 'Fink' Haysom, today dismissed as 'rubbish' an allegation by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that the past four presidents of Nusas were either members of the banned African National Congress or had links with it.

Mr Haysom, who was Nusas president in 1977, said he regarded yesterday's allegations as 'part of a parliamentary interplay in which the object is to smear Nusas.'

He added: 'I dismiss the allegations and can only presume they are based on Captain Craig Williamson's much vaunted reports.

'One would point out that the Minister is not known for his tolerance and would surely have prosecuted us if his allegations were true.

'In the case of Karel Tip, one of the former presidents Mr le Grange referred to, he was on trial for a year in 1975 on charges of having furthered the aims of a banned organisation and he was acquitted,' Mr Haysom said.

The other Nusas leaders concerned, Mr Tip, Mr Mike Stent, and Mr Auret van Heerden could not be contacted for comment today.

Hansard No 1 Col 15

8/2/80 (327)

Study privileges for prisoners

*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

(252) (327)

Whether he will reconsider the decision not to allow study privileges beyond matriculation to prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the State?

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

Hansard No 1 Col 15

The matter is reconsidered regularly but at present I am not prepared to deviate from the existing standpoint.

STAR 8/2/80 (327)

Nusas president denies Le Grange charge

Mr Andrew Boraine, president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), has reacted angrily to the accusations made against the past four Nusas president by the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange.

Mr le Grange said yesterday in the no-confidence debate that the four presidents were all members of the banned African National Congress or had had links with it.

"I do not believe there is any truth in the accusation," said Mr Boraine today.

"There was no reason for Nusas to have any contact with the ANC.

"Mr le Grange has no proof to back up his accusation — he is just saying it and hoping people will believe him.

"There is severe pressure in Parliament at the moment and I think this accusation is designed to divert attention away from the Government's policies of oppression.

"They are unable to answer many questions so they are throwing out red herrings in a deliberate attempt to smear such organisations as Nusas and to discredit opponents."

The previous four Nusas presidents were: Mr Auret van Heerden, Mr Nicholas Haysom, Mr Mike Stent and Mr Karel Tip.

Mr Haysom today dismissed the allegations as "rubbish."

"I don't think the allegation is worth answering," he said.

quently they may well be subject to the same types of conflicts that are evident amongst the goals themselves.

Benefits flowing from the provision of health ca
in many different forms, some in the form of an
productive capacity following an improvement in t
of the available labour supply.[12] Other benefit
vision of health care accrue to particular indivi
the care, in the form of general improvements in
These may be specific, such as the increased welf
successful treatment of disease, or the increased
man being fit to return to work. Alternatively,
directly as is the case when the provision of a particular health facility improves the peace of mind of all in the community; as people know that the facility is now available to them should they need it. Even more difficult to identify are the benefits that flow from public disease eradication programmes as, quite apart from the present direct benefits that flow from such projects, the fact that the incidence of disease will be reduced in the future is a major source of benefits generated by these types of programmes.

Future benefits are extremely difficult to identify, let alone evaluate! How does one successfully identify and quantify the present value of the sum of the future net benefits that will accrue to a community from a programme of spraying to eradicate malaria? The benefits will depend very substantially upon the conditions that will prevail in the future. They will differ significantly, dependent upon whether or not the future holds a high level of unemployment in store.[13] The evaluation will also be affected by such things as; how the health planners see housing conditions evolving, what estimate they make in connection with changes in future development and the choice of the discount rate used; to name but a few of the variables. In an evaluation of the impact that the eradication of malaria would have upon the economy of Sri Lanka, Barlow used 77 variables and found that 39 of these were affected in some way by the eradication programme before any sensitivity analysis was undertaken on the importance of the initial assumptions![14]

Group Decision-making and Communication.

Decisions that ultimately result from group interaction pose special problems from an optimality viewpoint, most of which stem from difficulties

that arise in the process of communication. Communication involves

Stress strikes director

London Bureau

LONDON. — Latest development in the saga of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), which was a infiltrated by South African police spy Craig Williamson, is that its director has suffered a severe nervous breakdown.

Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson has been sent urgently to Sweden for medical treatment. This means that he will not be attending the fund's crucial board meeting this weekend to try and salvage the shattered organisation.

Mr Eriksson has been strongly criticised for apparently refusing to heed warnings that Mr Williamson was a spy.

The crucial meeting, which starts on Saturday and is expected to last for several days, will be attended by the donor members, mainly Scandinavian governments and government agencies. Also present will be members of African "liberation" movements, attending in their personal capacities.

Whether the IUEF can survive the shock blow it has received — infiltrated to its very core by a South African police spy — remains to be seen. How it can be explained that Mr Eriksson, director of the fund, did not heed advice that Mr Williamson was suspect, is another aspect likely to make this a very stormy session.

Spokesmen for the fund declined to comment further on Mr Eriksson's breakdown, except to say he was under great stress.

the woman to the front of the court to test this point in her evidence.

The hearing continues today.

making through group interaction, that affect the process of intragroup communication: firstly, different people have different levels of risk aversion. This diversity in attitudes toward risk-taking colours the evaluations made by group members, affects the strategies they adopt as actors within the group and the manner in which information is encoded, transmitted and decoded between group members. A person, who has a high aversion to risk, will code data for transmission in a manner that will emphasise the risk element to a greater extent than would be the case if the same data was coded by someone who liked to gamble.

Secondly, the nature of the items that are subject to the process of group decision-making in the public sector, particularly in the health care field, is often extremely complex. This complexity makes it difficult for group members to conceptualise the issues involved adequately. If the issues are not clearly visualised, the data that is coded and transmitted will itself be suspect. This problem is compounded by the fact that the ability of individuals to conceptualise complex issues varies significantly and the range of abilities of the people within the group is also likely to be wide. If the issues on which a decision is being made are seen differently by different people, simply because some are more able to conceptualise than others, the problems involved in communication become very significant. The criteria used by one man to encode the data may differ very substantially from those used by his colleague to decode the received transmission.

Thirdly, quite apart from any unintentional differences in the criteria used for coding and decoding speech, arising from the differences in the mental abilities of people within the group, intentional differences may well be deliberately introduced by group members. These intentional

327

It would have been easy to bug NP meeting

By TONY STIRLING and ARNOLD GEYER

IT WOULD have been easy for anyone to have bugged the National Party Caucus meeting at the luxury Burgerspark Hotel in Pretoria last year.

The ground floor function room where the caucus meeting took place on August 20 last year, has a false ceiling, into which it would have been easy to insert a bug.

This was established by a Rand Daily Mail investigation yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Parliament on Wednesday that a "foreign organisation" had planted a bug at the caucus meeting but that it had been detected.

When the "Mail" visited the function room yesterday it found one of the panels in the false ceiling had a crack which could have been large enough to insert a tiny microphone attached to the device, apparently homemade.

None of the staff we spoke to could recall whether the panel was cracked before or after the caucus meeting, but the crack is clearly noticeable.

The hotel's staff seemed amazed to hear of the attempt to bug the meeting, but the manager, Mr K Herle, did not want to discuss the issue.

No light was thrown on the possible identity of the would be eavesdroppers.

The crack in the soundproofing panelling of the conference room at the Burgerspark Hotel. It is about 4m from the main speakers' table.

The hotel has virtually no security in operation, apart from a few nightwatchmen.

It would have been a relatively simple task for anyone coming to the hotel to insert the bug — which was attached to a tape recorder — and to have used a recording device capable of being set to record at a specific time.

The false ceiling is easily reached by standing on a chair.

As far as the "Mail" has been able to establish no one at the hotel was ever made aware that a bug had been planted or removed.

The function room, according to staff, is usually locked at night but infrequently remains open after late night functions.

In the case of meetings such as that of the caucus, where important matters of State and policy may be discussed, sources suggested that security men would use a bug detector, known as a sweeper, to probe for bugs before such meetings.

This is probably how the bug was detected.

How it was identified as having been planted by a "foreign organisation" remains a mystery, particularly as it was a home made device, according to experts.

About 180 people attended the National Party caucus meeting on August 20 last year, including the majority of the Cabinet.

The National Party held several previous political meetings in the hotel, but not since the discovery of the bug, hotel staff said.

The room had also been used before this by the Progressive Federal Party and the old United Party for meetings, but the manager said no further political meetings were held there after August 20 last year.

The cracked panel is more more than 4m from where the main speakers would normally sit at a gathering in the room. It is also about the same height above floor level and it is large enough for a man to insert his hand.

While the hotel does not have a security system, the National Party meeting was attended by party officials who checked the credentials of delegates and questioned anybody entering the room.

The meeting lasted three to four hours, before the members of the caucus left the room to have lunch on the terrace at the hotel.

The room, which has four entrances, is about 21m long by 12m wide. It is flanked on the northern side by a service passage leading to the kitchen and scullery, and this wall contains one of the entrances.

Behind the eastern wall of the room is a storeroom without entrance, while the southern side is flanked by another passage with three entrances leading to the foyer, where the western wall is situated. This also has no entrance.

From the organisation of the meeting, it seems highly improbable that anyone could have planted a bug in the room during or shortly before the meeting.

This is because the three main entrances on the south side, not generally all open simultaneously, were directly in front of the party officials screening the delegates.

The door leading to the kitchen and scullery, and onto the passage on the northern side, is opened for service.

One possible explanation, was that a tape recorder with an automatic time switch was inserted into the false ceiling. The ceiling is not strong enough to support a man.

The proper ceiling above is of concrete and above there are two floors of parking.

Although the "Mail" could not get a guest list for the period just before and after the caucus meeting, no members of the caucus stayed at the hotel on the night before or after the meeting.

A Rand Daily Mail reporter points to the crack in the Burgerspark Hotel conference room ceiling. It is big enough to insert a bugging device.

Device at NP caucus was 'homemade'

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY

THE bug used in an attempt to monitor a National Party caucus meeting was a "homemade device", an electronics expert told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, showed the device in Parliament on Wednesday, saying a foreign organisation (vreemde instansie) had used it in an attempt to bug a meeting at the Burgerspark Hotel in Pretoria.

The expert, shown a picture of the bug, said: "I have seen some of these before. They are used in the commercial world."

He said the device was made from a hearing-aid microphone, putty, wiring, and had condensers and transistors added — apparently in an attempt to boost the listening capability. It would not transmit conversations and would have had to have been connected to a tape recorder placed nearby in the hotel.

Previously, security experts had told the "Mail" that such devices — known as "hardwire bugs" — could not be traced by bug-sweeping operations using highly sophisticated electronic equipment.

Their presence, they said, was detected by physical searches, and it was possible that the bug in the caucus was found in such a search.

Mr Botha said the Department of National Security had investigated the incident and knew who was responsible for planting the bug.

He would not say whether "vreemde instansie" meant a strange organisation or a foreign organisation. He said he did not wish to elaborate.

A drawing of the bug which the Prime Minister showed to Parliament. An electronics expert says it is "homemade" and consists of a hearing-aid microphone, putty and wiring. It could feed conversations into a nearby tape recorder.

Graphic: GIL LIRWIN

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 ... be made explicitly ... se two extremes are

Only ... to matter

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government ban on political prisoners studying beyond matric is to stay.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, in the Assembly when he replied to a question which had been tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (FRP Houghton).

Mrs Suzman asked Mr Le Grange whether he would reconsider the decision not to allow study privileges beyond matric to prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the State.

The Minister replied: "The matter is reconsidered regularly but at present I am not prepared to deviate from the existing standpoint."

... as noted that a ... ld yield approxi- ... it. If the net ... the programme much exceeds ... 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 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 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 ...

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, February 8, 1980

1979 . . . a record year for hangings

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

IN 1979, 133 people were hanged in South Africa, the highest number in any year since Union in 1910.

The figure — revealed in Parliament this week by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange — exceeds by one the record of 132 in 1978.

The number of hangings has risen sharply in recent years. Ninety people were hanged in 1977 and 61 in 1976. Before 1978, the highest number of executions in the Republic was 119 in 1968.

Besides the executions, 247 people were serving life sentences — including 36 on Robben Island — according to figures given in Parliament June last year.

According to the human rights organisation, Amnesty International, South Africa has one of the highest rates of judicial executions in the world.

But despite the record number of executions, the Government has no intention of abolishing capital punishment, the Rand Daily Mail Political Staff reports from the House of Assembly.

Nor does the Government intend abolishing or limiting corporal punishment in the Republic.

This was revealed in Parliament this week when the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, and the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, replied to questions.

Mr Schlebusch told Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton): "I am not aware of any reason why legislation on either the abolition or the limitation of the death penalty or corporal punishment should be introduced at this stage".

Answering a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said no women were hanged last year, but that two white, 33 coloured and 98 black men had been hanged.

Afterwards, Mr Dalling said: "Whipping or flogging, more descriptive terms for corporal punishment, is a hangover from the dark ages, which the Government prefers to live with.

"It is a barbaric form of punishment which has no place in a modern society," he said.

Mr Dalling also said that as a country judged by Western standards, the number of hangings gave cause for "sober reflection".

"I believe that capital punishment has no place in an enlightened judicial system, except for the most henious crimes involving loss of life, and where no mitigating circumstances at all are present," he said.

"As long as th

Journalist questioned

EAST LONDON — A Daily Dispatch sub-editor, Matthew Moonieya, was questioned for nearly two hours by two security policemen on Wednesday.

Mr Moonieya, who has been ill and off duty since Tuesday, said he was telephoned by a man who identified himself as a member of the Security Branch, and asked to see him.

"I told him I would be available at home and two men arrived 15 minutes later", Mr Moonieya said.

"They questioned me mainly about an interview I did with the former Azapo leader, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

"They wanted to know what I thought about organisations like Azapo."

Mr Moonieya, who is vice chairman of the Border branch of the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa), said he was questioned extensively about the association's activities.

"I made it quite clear we are an open legal body and they warned me of the body being used by people outside the journalistic field for political ends," he said.

"They sought my views on a variety of subjects — from separate development, to sport, to the work of the security police and detention without trial."

He said both men were courteous and friendly during the questioning which they termed as a "getting-to-know-you exercise". — DDR

ARGUS 8/2/80 (327)

Suzman motion on her conduct

Political Staff

MRS HELEN SUZMAN moved in the Assembly today for an inquiry into her own conduct following the Prime Minister's allegations about her questionable associations.

She gave notice that she would move on Monday for appointment of a select committee to inquire into how authority came to be granted for interception of her mail and telephone calls, and the grounds on which permission was granted.

The inquiry should cover the interception of mail and telephone calls to and from other MPs as well, Mrs Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman was ordered out of the Assembly two days running this week in the midst of rows about interference with her mail.

It is thought unlikely that the Nationalist-dominated Assembly will agree to the inquiry, or even a debate on whether it should be held.

Police took over ANC info service

327

Cape Times 8/2/80.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The police were at one stage in control of the banned African National Congress's propaganda distribution in South Africa through the infiltration of Captain Craig Williamson, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

In a disclosure of the ANC's strategy in South Africa, Mr Le Grange said instructions had been given to infiltrate the Progressive Federal Party and the Southern Cross Fund.

Instructions had also been given to recruit already trained white soldiers into the ANC and various members of Nusas had been members of the organization.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, Mr Le Grange warned that "all people who co-operate with undermining organizations or express interest in them, must stop their activities or face the consequences".

The minister also said the ANC had infiltrated the International Red Cross and tried to further its interests through the Red Cross.

"I think the Red Cross do not know it, but instructions were given to infiltrate the Pretoria office to establish contact with prisoners in South Africa."

Referring to Captain Williamson, Mr Le Grange said: "A member of the South African Police entered into the SAANC and at their request became a member.

"He was approached to become a member while he was a vice-president of Nusas.

"The SAANC gave him instructions to accept a post at the International University Exchange Fund and there he progressed to assistant director within two years.

"As a result he was in the inner circle of the SAANC in the outside world and he gave extremely valuable service to South Africa.

"He was a member of the information and propaganda cell of the SAANC and the SA Communist Party and he travelled to London and Lusaka in connection with his work.

"After Stephen Jenkins and Lee were arrested three years previously in Cape Town he was put in control of the whole of the RSA's propaganda and information cell.

"We were therefore in control of their propaganda distribution in South Africa."

And the ANC/SACP combination not only used terrorists, the IUEF and other organizations but they were active on other levels.

"For example, they gave instructions for already trained white soldiers to be approached to become members.

"Further instructions were given to infiltrate the PFP. I do not know what the aim was.

"The Southern Cross fund had to be infiltrated so that they could get more information about troop movements in South Africa through, for example, the distribution of gifts," Mr Le Grange said.

The IUEF was also the biggest contributer to the "Committee on South Africa War Resistance" and the IUEF regarded Cosawr "as the leukemia of the armed forces". Cosawr was totally under the control of the SAANC/SACP.

There were other organizations funded in South Africa by

Mr Le Grange: Stop, or face the consequences.

IUEF but he did not feel it necessary to name them.

The director of the IUEF was also intimately involved in the Okhela/Breytenbach affair.

A member of the joint ANC-/SACP revolutionary council, who was based in Maputo, summed up their viewpoint when he addressed a group of young members in London when he gave them final instructions before he sent them back to South Africa.

He said to them: 'It is common to hear people say that they are prepared to die for the revolution. However, the question which I want to ask here tonight is how many of us are prepared to kill for the revolution — because that is what is needed'.

Mr Le Grange added: "This same Slovo, who is now in Maputo in control of the SACP, is according to my information very dissatisfied with the attack at Silverton because too few white people were killed."

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe: Project is scurrilous.

SA press is 'under siege'

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton) disputed the contention of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that South Africa had one of the freest presses in the world.

Mr Dalling asked whether Mr Botha could have been serious when he stated this in the no-confidence debate on Wednesday.

"Anybody who knows anything about the press in the country will tell you that it is under siege, and under almost constant attack by the government," he said.

In the past two years, at least six journalists had been taken to court to reveal their sources, six editors had appeared on various charges and five laws amended to make reporting more difficult.

The presidents of both journalistic organizations had been convicted for refusing to reveal their sources — one after his telephone was tapped and the other after publishing a story subsequently proved to be true.

National Party governments had enacted some 90 laws directly limiting or curbing the press. It was now almost impossible for newspapers to report in depth on conditions in prisons or on matters relating to the police or the defence force.

There were now rumours that the government wanted more powers, including a blanket ban on anything connected with defence unless covered by a new agreement with the defence force.

"All the pillars of a free society, all the pillars of a constitution, instead of being built up, are being chipped away."

Unless injustices, corruption and malpractices could be exposed without fear of jurnalists being taken to court, a government was sliding down the path to authoritarianism.

"The erosion of free speech, no matter what the demands of a 'total strategy' may be, is tantamount to the erosion of freedom of the individual, which is what democracy is supposed to be all about," he said.

● Strict press curbs are to be introduced on the reporting of urban terror, the Mminister of Ppolice, Mr Louis le Grange, announced.

The minister said the press would be prohibited from publishing demands made by insurgents during attacks. There would also be a ban on reports of police counter-strategy.

The No-Confidence Debate — Day 4

Four Nusas presidents 'had links' with ANC

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The past four Nusas presidents were either members of the banned African National Congress or had had links with it, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said.

Some of the eight Nusas officials who were banned in 1973 had also been members of the ANC, he said.

Mr Le Grange said the ANC's membership was not restricted to *black people and there were also white members.*

"So, for example, a few of the Nusas students who were restricted a few years ago were also members of the SAANC.

"Every one of the last four Nusas presidents was either a member of the ANC or in one way or another had contact with the ANC or sought contact."

Some critics of the security police were worried that the police activities should not be that of "agent provocateur" who could easily mislead people and encourage them to do the wrong things.

"I want to give the assurance that the SA Police will under no circumstances involve innocent young people. But I also want to warn all people who co-operate with undermining organizations and show interest in them, must cease their activities or otherwise face the consequences," Mr Le Grange said.

The last four Nusas presidents were Mr Auret van Heerden, who has just handed over office to the son of Dr Alex Boraine, the *PFP MP for Pinelands, Andrew Boraine; Mr Nicholas "Fink"* Haysom; Mr Mike Stent, and Mr Karel Tip.

The eight people banned in 1973 were Mr Paul Pretorius, now a Durban advocate; Mr Clive Keegan, a Cape Town City Councillor; Mrs Sheila Lapinsky, who lives in Cape Town; Dr Rick Turner, who was killed by an assassin in Durban; Mr Philippe le Roux, who lives in the USA; Mr Neville Curtis, who lives in Australia, Ms Paula Ensor, who lives in Britain, and Mr Chris Wood, who lives in Britain.

Hansard No 1 & · No Confidence Debate 8/2/80

I have a problem with this. It is the tradition in this House that if anyone gives an assurance, every hon. member of the House is expected to accept it.

*Mr. J. M. HENNING: Except Helen.

*The MINISTER: I have a specific problem with this, i.e. that while the hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked the hon. the Prime Minister for assurances and received them, the hon. member for Houghton says in advance that one can never accept the assurances of a Minister because they are not worth the breath expended on them. I hope the hon. member will listen to me now.

Since these things were said—and the hon. the Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security also spoke yesterday—the fun has been continuing, in newspapers as well. I have yesterday's afternoon paper here. The hon. member also gave notice of a motion which I do not wish to discuss now. However, I want to put my problem to you, Mr. Speaker. An assurance is asked for, but is it accepted by the hon. member when it is given, or not? She has also implicated my department outside this House, and in this House as well the other day, and for that reason I intend to give assurances. I think I am expected to do so. However, I have the problem that I do not know whether the hon. member will accept them, because she says in advance that she will not accept such assurances. As far as my department is concerned, I do want to say for the record that when it comes to security affairs, provision has been made in terms of section 118A of the Act, as amended in 1972, for certain procedures to be followed when a person's telephone calls are bugged or when his mail, telegrams or telex messages are intercepted for security purposes. I do not think it is necessary to read out the relevant sections of the Act in full, except for pointing out that the Act expressly lays down the procedure to be followed. It provides for me, as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, to appoint any person—an official in my department—and to delegate powers to him. The hon. the Minister of Mines recently outlined to hon. members in the House how this was done while he was Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. These powers were delegated to the Postmaster-General and by him to the level immediately below him, i.e. the level of Deputy Postmaster-General. The relevant section of the Post Office Act provides that there is a specific procedure on the part of the security authorities as well and that a written request has to be made if it becomes necessary, in the interests of the security of the State, to intercept certain communications with groups or individuals. This means that a written request is addressed to me, or the person delegated by me, who is called the "functionary" in terms of the Act. Not only must a written request be made, but the request also has to be motivated if such an interception is to take place.

I can well imagine how a person like McGiven, who is betraying his country, is going about the matter in order, among other things, to make money out of his treason. I can imagine what went on inside him. The hon. the Prime Minister said after the publication of the McGiven stories that he would order a thorough investigation into the matter and that he would report to Parliament, as he has in fact done. I also requested a report on this matter from my department. I do want to try today, bearing in mind the restrictions that will be imposed on my attempt by the attitude of the hon. member for Houghton, who accepts no ministerial assurance, to put the matter in perspective and to give a version of what is said in the report I requested. The report was presented to me by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Louis Rive, a well-known man in the country, whose credibility will not, I suppose, be questioned for one moment. His report to me states that no request was received in respect of any member of this House for the interception of any means of communication, neither of telephone calls nor of mail.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Then how did they get it?

*The MINISTER: The hon. member may make his enquiry at an appropriate time. I am now reporting on the involvement of my department. No request was made, nor was any permission granted for the mail of any hon. member of this House, or of a political party, to be opened or for his telephone calls to be bugged. In giving this assurance this afternoon, I want to add that I also give the assurance for the future that neither I nor the

327

persons delegated by me intend to change this in any way, and we shall see to it that no mail or telephone calls of any hon. member of this House or of Parliament are intercepted without complying with the provisions of the Act. I give this assurance here today.

The hon. member for Pinelands asked me how some of these things were obtained. That is no concern of mine. The other matters have been dealt with by the hon. the Prime Minister and the hon. the Deputy Minister of Defence and of National Security.

*Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Where have they replied?

*The MINISTER: The hon. member was probably absent. If he did not hear it, I want to tell him that the hon. the Prime Minister and the hon. the Deputy Minister have dealt with this in detail.

In the process, it became clear that information derived from mail and telephone calls is not necessarily obtained through the channels of my department. A mischievous person does not have to obtain the permission of my department in order to bug a telephone conversation. This has long been known to most people who are familiar with telecommunications. The apparatus shown to this House by the hon. the Prime Minister the other day, an apparatus which was used to bug conversations at a caucus meeting of the governing party, is only one example of how these things are done by mischievous people.

I should now like to put some specific questions to the hon. member for Houghton, because she is not prepared to accept the assurances given by this side of the House.

*Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG: You have said that six times now.

*The MINISTER: I now wish to put some specific questions to her. I think that I am entitled, under the circumstances, to ask these questions. I want to ask the hon. member whether she was previously acquainted with McGiven.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: No.

*The MINISTER: Must I take that reply

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I do not want to be chucked out a third time. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: That is a nice excuse.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I shall write you a note.

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I think the hon. the Minister should proceed with his speech. He should not provoke the hon. member. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: No, Mr. Speaker, that was not my intention. I am faced with the problem that the hon. member says that if I give an assurance, she is not prepared to accept it.

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: But it is worthless, because the police . . .

*The MINISTER: I want to tell the hon. member that if she did not know McGiven and was not aware of his activities before he told his stories overseas . . .

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I did not consciously know him. I might have met him as well, but there are many students whom I meet in the course of . . . [Interjections.] I have had no personal communication whatsoever with McGiven.

Mr. J. M. HENNING: Did you meet him at St. George's Cathedral?

*The MINISTER: I am prepared to accept the hon. member's word. I am being more reasonable towards her than she is towards me. [Interjections.] But she is not prepared to do so.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: No.

*The MINISTER: I accept the hon. member's word as qualified by her. I now want to know from the hon. member whether she has been knowingly and directly involved in an attempt to discredit this Government by means of stories of this kind about bugging.

*Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: That is a scandalous question.

For full text see Hansard.

Now Suzman calls for police investigation

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), yesterday called for a police investigation into possible theft of her letterheads.

Reacting to the Prime Minister's claim that a foreign intelligence agent was using her letterheads and signing her name on the back of envelopes, Mrs Suzman said: "If there is any truth in what the Prime Minister says, there will have to be a police investigation for theft. No doubt Mr Botha will be glad to supply the police with all the evidence that he has."

Mrs Suzman repeated her rejection of the Prime Minister's claim. "But his charge is a very serious one indeed. Either he is suggesting my letterheads were stolen or he is suggesting I connived with a foreign intelligence agent."

If the Prime Minister was hinting at this, there was all the more reason to appoint a parliamentary select committee to investigate BOSS/DONS spying activities against her, she said.

The committee would consist of a majority of Nationalist MPs who would be able to establish whether there were grounds for the spying activities or whether it was "a gross breach of parliamentary privilege".

"The Prime Minister will not do this because he knows he does not have a leg to stand on," Mrs Suzman said.

She challenged him to repeat his allegations outside the privileged precincts of Parliament so that she could sue him.

Mrs Suzman also rejected the Prime Minister's insinuation that a private letter to her written by the Conservative Party MP, Mr Winston Churchill, was handed to DONS by a member of her household.

"That insinuation is too absurd for words. My entire staff, domestic and secretarial, have all been with me for years and Mr McGiven has never set foot in my house."

Mrs Suzman said she would move a motion on Monday calling for a select committee to investigate DONS activities directed against her or against any other MP.

No bar on SP by Anglicans, says church

FDM 9/7/80

(32)

CAPE TOWN. — A statement reportedly made in Parliament yesterday that Security Police were barred from Anglican Church posts was totally wrong, a Church spokesman said yesterday.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was quoted as telling the House that the Anglican Church had decided no member of the South African Security Police would be appointed to a church post.

The Anglican spokesman, who attended the meeting in December of the church's top policy making body, the provincial synod, said it had clearly rejected any ban on Security Policemen holding office.

He said he was puzzled how Mr Le Grange had obtained such incorrect information, since the debate was open to the public and the decisions were published in the Press.

In a debate which included references to deaths in detention and the presence of Security Police "informers" in the church, the synod emphatically rejected a suggestion that Security Police should be barred from office.

A number of delegates said it was wrong to single out any profession in this way.

The motion which was adopted was approved by 146 votes to 14, with two abstentions — the largest majority accorded any synod decision on a subject which the president of synod, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, had declared to be "controversial".

This motion stated: "Knowing that some members of our church are employed by the Security Police either as officers or as informers, asks these members, especially if they held office in our church, to consider their witness before our Lord Jesus Christ."

The synod also called on congregations to "exercise great care in the election of church officers."

The spokesman said there had been no room for misinterpretation of such a clear rejection of any ban.

"The church rejected any suggestion of barring these people from office. That is a matter of record and public knowledge." — Sapa.

Censors take look at women's briefs

(329) PDM 9/2/80

CAPE TOWN. — Certain ladies' briefs are among the latest items to be found undesirable by the Directorate of Publications.

The briefs carry slogans.

Four iron-on transfers have also been found undesirable.

A calendar, "Versatile Gasket 1980" by Pictorial Press of Jeppestown, has also been found undesirable.

Notices to this effect were published in the Government Gazette yesterday and it is now an offence, subject to heavy penalties, to import and/or distribute the following publications and objects:

- Smart Money Doesn't Sing or Dance, only the 1979 edition, with the number ISBN 0-446090163-6 — (Joseph Mark Glazner);
- Lay Lady Lay, (G 030), transfer/object — (unknown);
- Sex Pistols File — (edited by Ray Stevenson);
- Versatile Gasket, 1980 calendar — (Pictorial Press (Pty) Ltd, Jeppestown);
- FPI stickers, advertisement — (FPI);
- Punk — (edited by Terry Jones);
- Jig-saw nude, (f 043), transfer/object — (Unknown);
- Beach beauty, (f 027), transfer/object — (Unknown);
- Wipe-out — (Denis Cleary and Frank Maher);
- Portraits: Political and Personal — (Leon Trotsky);
- Wanted — Nymphomaniac — large reward, (A 477), transfer/object — (Unknown);
- Reality — Vol 12, No 1, January 1980 — (Reality, Maritzburg);
- Shockwave — (Robert Cawley);
- Marxism Opposes Individual Terrorism, pamphlet — (Leon Trotsky and Peter Taaffe);
- Basic Facts on the Republic of South Africa and the Policy of Apartheid — (Julian R. Friedman);
- Ladies's briefs with pointing finger and words . . (Femelle);
- Ladies's briefs with in/ sign and words . . (unknown);
- Leftwing Childishness and the Petty Bourgeois Mentality — (Lenin) — Sapa.

	MALE							FEMALE						
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
1	0.91	0.74	0.25	1.28	2.84	4.72	0.5							
2	8.55	2.29	0.17	0.24	0.87	1.26	0.5							
3	62.61	8.12	0.07	0.07	0.28	1.48	3.1							
4	30.54	4.78	0.19	0.40	2.01	10.16	2.1							
5	0.00	0.01	0.15	2.08	7.56	36.01	2.1							
6	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.58	3.60	9.98	0.1							
7	0.45	0.26	0.06	0.17	0.88	2.25	0.1							
8	0.07	0.17	0.27	0.79	0.78	0.90	0.1							
9	1.01	0.53	0.67	1.39	1.27	1.44	0.1							
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1							
11	46.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.1							
12	16.96	2.98	0.34	0.84	2.71	19.15	2.1							
ALL	167.39	19.97	2.28	6.87	22.79	87.35	16.1							

COLOURED 1960

	MALE							FEMALE						
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
1	0.80	0.39	0.10	0.91	2.81	4.72	0.74	0.68	0.43	0.11	0.59	0.81	0.96	0.37
2	7.35	1.27	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.49	0.52	5.78	1.53	0.20	0.09	0.24	0.29	0.55
3	64.65	6.23	0.06	0.07	0.18	1.14	3.00	58.32	5.86	0.05	0.05	0.21	1.28	2.86
4	28.29	3.24	0.15	0.79	4.47	18.87	2.65	24.21	3.15	0.14	0.54	1.88	9.95	1.94
5	0.11	0.04	0.16	1.51	10.22	44.37	2.69	0.06	0.04	0.16	1.28	8.92	43.82	2.67
6	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.59	4.57	12.66	1.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.71	2.94	7.44	0.71
7	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.94	2.81	0.29	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.18	0.88	2.48	0.24
8	0.09	0.22	0.54	1.35	1.23	1.18	0.74	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.19
9	0.63	0.47	0.81	2.20	2.09	1.35	1.20	1.01	0.66	0.21	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.42
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.02	0.00	0.09
11	32.42	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	24.78	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
12	17.07	2.49	0.29	0.92	3.66	2.60	1.71	14.26	2.47	0.13	0.76	1.73	7.39	1.46
ALL	151.62	14.52	2.32	8.77	30.41	90.26	15.85	129.24	14.39	1.30	5.25	18.51	74.56	12.35

COLOURED 1970

W/E ARGUS 9/2/80 (327)

A weekly review

Spies that have entered the fold

Mr P W Botha

By Frans Esterhuyse

A STARTLING picture of South Africa as a hotbed of spying and intrigue emerged from debates in the Assembly this week.

It could have been a scene from George Orwell's 1984 in which nobody can be sure that he or she is not a target of unseen eyes and ears.

And nobody — least of all policy-makers and other leaders in public life or in specialised fields — can be sure that they are not victims of secret forces from a murky underworld of political intrigue and hidden plots.

Government spokesmen made it clear that such things are part of a new way of life to be accepted.

If your privacy happens to be invaded by the secret eyes and ears of the State it is only for your own protection against secret forces of the enemy in our midst.

If you discover your private letters have been opened, your telephone has been tapped or your confidential discussions have been bugged, it is all part of the game.

Not even the Cabinet and other members of the National Party hierarchy are immune

They, too, may be spied upon to protect them from the unseen enemy.

The disclosure by the Prime Minster, Mr P W Botha, that a 'foreign instance' had planted a bugging device at a National Party caucus meeting showed to what extent the intrigue had spread.

Mr Botha also startled the Assembly with his bizarre disclosure that he had documentary proof that a rightwing group had sought support from Russia and Red China to overthrow the Government.

Then there was the strange case of 'Mr X', who used Mrs Helen Suzman's stationery for his letters and wrote her name on the back of his envelopes — all without her knowledge.

The Deputy Minster of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetzee, told of Mr X's activities after the Prime Minister had referred to this case involving an agent for a foreign intelligence service, which he did not identify.

Mrs Suzman was taken by surprise and made it clear that she knew nothing about it and had not been told by the Government.

The picture of intrigue deepened even more when the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, showed to what extent South African police spies had infiltrated into hostile organisations.

At one stage, according to Mr le Grange, the police were actually in control of the banned African National Congress's propaganda distribution in South Africa through the infiltration of Captain Craig Williamson.

Mr le Grange also told of an ANC plot to infiltrate the Progressive Fedral Party, the Southern Cross Fund and the International Red Cross.

The disclosures about spying activities came after the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, had challenged the Government on the allegations of Mr Arthur McGiven, a former member of the Department of National Security, formerly BSS. He said if certain allegations about political spying in South Africa were true, it would be a gross abuse of the taxpayers' money, possibly contempt for Parliament and the parliamentary tradition and 'a very bad case of political paranoia on the part of those who govern this country.'

Teargas and terror

Four rushed to hospital after terrorist's funeral

(327)

SUN TRIB 10/2/80

Tribune Reporter

SOWETO: At least four students were rushed to Baragwanath Hospital with head and limb injuries after police fired teargas at a bus carrying mourners back from the funeral of the last Silverton Bank siege terrorist at Doornkop Cemetery yesterday.

The mourners were travelling back from the funeral of Mr Fanie Mafoko when the incident happened.

The bus driver, Mr David Moloi, said he had reached Zondi Township when the police fired the gas. He said some of the students had been standing on the roof of his vehicle.

Mr Moli said he saw the mourners jump out in panic but he had driven away. "I just didn't know what to do. I was so frightened," he said.

Armed police turned up in more than 30 vehicles for the funeral.

Colonel D. J. Coetzee of the Police Directorate of Public Relations said police fired teargas only once.

"Teargas was fired when some people started stoning a Putco bus. To our knowledge that was the only time teargas was used," he said.

He said police did not know of any injuries as a result of the firing of tear gas.

Terrorists

One of the mourners injured was Miss Lillian Mafuko, said to be the sister of the dead terrorist. The other three were named as Bertha Matsipe, Joan Pandiwe and Miss Sonto Matume.

In a separate incident at Diepkloof, near the dead man's home, police fired teargas and shots after a gang of youths had pelted their vehicles with stones.

Three people — Miss Lopang Manyao, Miss Martha Mashilo and Mr Sol Jacobs were rushed to hospital after police rushed in with truncheons.

About 10 000 mourners had gathered outside the home of Mr Fannie Mafoko long before the procession made its way to the Doornkop Cemetery.

The coffin was carried shoulder-high by pupils.

The atmosphere was tense as the cortege wound its way through Soweto, with youths singing freedom songs atop buses and other vehicles. The slow procession took about three hours to cover the 16 kilometres from the Mafoko home to the cemetery.

The 2 km-long procession was joined by thousands of other children and adults who were attracted by the pupils chanting freedom songs and political slogans with their raised fists.

"He was not a terrorist he was a hero," was the most chanted slogan all along the trip and the chanting gained momentum whenever the students came closer to where the police were waiting.

The coffin of Fannie Mafoko is carried high by pupils as others sing freedom songs and chant slogans

Bid to stop DONS agents

(327)

S. EXPRESS 10/2/80

Sunday Express Correspondent

LONDON — Political and aid groups in Britain which have links with South Africa are tightening up their internal security.

Heads of the organisations this week went to Geneva for a five-day meeting behind closed doors aimed at devising measures to counter infiltration by South African agents.

The meeting, regarded as vital to the future of the groups' South African connections, follows concern at the infiltration of South African Security Branch Captain Craig Williamson into the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund.

Craig Williamson returned to South Africa in mid-January after confessing his double role to the fund's director, Larsgunner Eriksson.

Mr Eriksson has had a nervous breakdown and is under sedation.

Operation Daisy, code name of the Williamson operation, was a joint enterprise of the South African Department of National Security and the Security Branch.

The Reverend James Wilkie, chief executive of the British Council of Churches, said in Geneva: "We have no evidence indicating that we are employing a South African Government plant, but naturally we are constantly on the alert."

All organisations within the London-based anti-apartheid movement checked the backgrounds of new employees and voluntary helpers.

The African National Congress, with dingy offices off Pentonville Road near King's Cross Station, is known to be wary of White "liberals" and Blacks they don't know from South Africa.

SPIOENASIE IN SUID-AFRIKA VINGERWYS

Rapport 10/2/80 (327)

DAAR is aanduidinge dat die Amerikaanse CIA regstreeks en langs omweë by die jongste spioenasieskokke betrokke kan wees.

RAPPORT verneem dat daar reeds op hoë vlak met die Amerikaners geskakel is en dat hulle gewaarsku is om hul neuse uit ons binnelandse politiek te hou.

'n Woordvoerder by die Amerikaanse Ambassade in Kaapstad het op navraag gesê: „Ons word al die afgelope vyftien jaar gewaarsku."

Die jongste vingerwysing na die CIA volg op die Eerste Minister se onthulling dié week in die Parlement dat „'n lid van 'n intelligensiediens" 'n briefhoof van mev. Helen Suzman, PFP-LV vir Houghton, gebruik het.

In dié brief is melding gemaak van 'n geheime vergadering. Mnr. Botha het nie die intelligensiediens geïdentifiseer nie, maar RAPPORT se inligting dui daarop dat dit die CIA kan wees.

In politieke kringe word bespiegel dat die man wat mev. Suzman se briefhoofde gebruik het, 'n Amerikaner kan wees wat 'n akademiese pos beklee en wat Suid-Afrika 'n tyd gelede besoek het.

In die Parlement is ook onthul dat geprobeer is om 'n koukusvergadering van die Nasionale Party af te luister. Die luisterapparaat is gekry in die dak van 'n vertrek in die Burgerspark-hotel in Pretoria, waar die vergadering gehou is.

Aanduidings is dat 'n buitelandse intelligensiediens ook hier agter die skerms bedrywig was. Leidrade dui daarop dat 'n groepie linkses in Suid-Afrika die mikrofoontjie geplant het en dat die inligting vanuit 'n kamer in die hotel dadelik per telefoon oorsee gesein sou word.

Volgens gerugte het 'n vereregse joernalis ook probeer om met die linkse groepie te skakel om inligting oor die vergadering te kry.

Die joernalis wie se naam genoem word, het dit egter ten sterkste teenoor RAPPORT ontken.

RAPPORT het gister by die Amerikaanse Ambassade in Kaapstad navraag gedoen

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

DALK CIA

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

oor bewerings dat dit 'n CIA-agent is wat mev. Suzman se skryfbehoeftes gebruik het, dat die CIA ook onregstreeks betrokke is by die poging om die koukus af te luister en dat die Amerikaanse Ambassadeur, mnr. Bill Edmondson, onlangs ingeroep is en die waarskuwing gekry het dat Amerika hom nie in Suid-Afrika moet inmeng nie.

'n Ambassade-woordvoerder het hierop geantwoord: „Ons word al die afgelope vyftien jaar gewaarsku." Hy het onderneem om die vrae aan die ambassadeur voor te lê.

Mnr. Edmondson sê: „Die ambassade lewer nie kommentaar oor intelligensiesake nie."

Die leier van die PFP, dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, het by navraag aan RAPPORT gesê: „Ek weet wragtig nie wat daar aangaan nie. Ek weet nie wie die man (wat na bewering mev. Suzman se briefhoof gebruik het) is nie.

Die Adjunk-Minister van Verdediging het gesê hy sal my miskien daaroor inlig. Ek het nie die vaagste benul wie dit kan wees nie."

Die beweerde skakeling tussen die PFP en die CIA was tevore al in Suid-Afrika onder die vergrootglas. Mnr. Botha, Eerste Minister, het verlede jaar in die debat oor sy begrotingspos aan mnr. Colin Eglin, destydse leier van die PFP, gevra of hy met die geriewe van die CIA deur Afrika gereis het.

Mnr. Eglin het dit ontken.

Verlede jaar het mnr. Pik Botha Minister van Buitelandse sake, mnr. Eglin daarvan beskuldig dat hy vertroulike inligting aan die destydse Amerikaanse adjunk-ambassadeur by die VV, verstrek het.

Ook verlede jaar het die onthulling dat 'n Amerikaanse spioenasievliegtuig foto's van SA se uraanverrykingsaanleg by Valindaba geneem het, gelei tot die uitsetting van drie Amerikaanse attaché uit Suid-Afrika.

In Suid-Afrika word ook nog steeds kop gekrap oor Amerika se beskuldiging dat ons 'n kernbom lewers bo die see afgevuur het.

Rapport 10/2/80 (327)

uit die Universiteit van Stellenbosch en gewese sommige dae bloed gaan skenk om geld in die hande te Nou gaan dit weer baie goed, dankie, sê hy. By hom is wat alles net so gelos het om haar by Vloog in die n wil sy nie 'n enkele slegte woord hoor nie. „Hy is 'n vonderlike man," sê sy.

...maar Vloog sit hoog en droog met jong bokkie

(327) 10/2/80

Van GIELIE DE KOCK

LONDEN

NADAT hy meer as tien maande hier in Brittanje „laag gelê" het, het Vloog Theron vandeesweek aan RAPPORT vertel waarom hy uit Suid-Afrika padgegee het; van sy nuwe lewe hier en hoe hy klippe gekou het voordat hy weer 'n ordentlike bestaan kon maak. Ons het ook kennis gemaak met die nuwe jong meisie in sy lewe.

Sedert die oud-Matie, oud-huursoldaat, insolvente sakeman en gewese man van 'n mooi NG Kerk-predikantsdogter op 27 April haastig uit Suid-Afrika gewyk het, was daar die wêreld se bespiegelinge oor hom en sy bewegings.

In private gesprekke is sy naam kort-kort met die opspraakwekkende Smitmoorde verbind, terwyl sommige koerante dit gedoen het sonder om sy naam te noem. Vir die baie mense wat Vloog Theron ken, was dit egter baie ooglopend van wie gepraat word. Hulle moes nog net beskryf het hoe hy loop, dan het almal geweet na wie verwys word! Niemand het beweer dat hy iets met die dade te doen het nie, maar die bespiegelinge is lank reeds daar dat hy „iets van die moorde af weet".

op Stellenbosch het Vloog die vermoë getoon om kort-kort nuus in die koerante te maak. Hy het soveel dinge op Stellenbosch aangevang — tot 'n olifant uit 'n sirkus koshuis toe gebring — dat hy in 1962 in sy finale jaar vir die graad BA (Regte) uit die universiteit geskors is.

Daarná het hy en 'n vriend na die destydse Belgiese Kongo geryloop, waar hulle in 'n spervuur tussen magte van die Sentrale Kongo en dié van die VVO-troepe beland het. Op die ou end het hy 'n vertroueling van Moise Tshombe geword, wat hom later as sy persoonlike adjudant aangestel het.

Terug in Suid-Afrika het Vloog met wipplankryende welslae en mislukkings tot die sakewêreld toegetree. Hy het die vermoë gehad, en het dit steeds, om op die kruin van die golwe te ry of tot heel onder te val. Vir Vloog Theron is daar steeds nog nie 'n kalme middeweg nie.

Hy het onder meer verskeie dinge saam met sy broer Gert, van Alwarvofaam, aangepak. Sy vriendekring is en was steeds net so uiteenlopend. Hy ken mense soos dr. Connie Mulder en oudregter Joe Ludorff persoonlik baie goed, asook dr. Tommy Muller van Yskor. Eintlik is daar min mense wat nie hierdie seun van 'n gewese stasiemeester van Koringberg ken nie.

Behrooz Nejad, die karate-deskundige wat die persoonlike lyfwagte van die gewese sjah van Iran opgelei het voordat hy na Suid-Afrika verhuis het, tel ook onder Vloog se goeie kennisse. Hy het Nejad in die tronk besoek nadat hy in Kaapstad ter dood veroordeel was. Die Iraniër is egter begenadig en kort daarná is hy gedeporteer. Hy het na Brittanje uitgewyk waar Theron steeds met hom kontak behou het.

Voor Vloog se eie vertrek na Brittanje het feitlik alles vir hom in Suid-Afrika skeef geloop. Hy is onder meer insolvent verklaar, hy was by 'n onwettige diamanttransaksie betrokke en hy en sy mooi vrou, Gusta, het geskei.

Gusta, dogter van ds. Weich wat in gemeentes soos Barkly-Wes, McGregor en op Robertson in die bediening gestaan het, het in die Kaap bekendheid as fotomodel en mannekyn verwerf. Hulle het twee kinders, 'n agtjarige seun, en 'n twaalfjarige dogter. Die kinders en Vloog se moeder het onlangs vir hom in Brittanje kom kuier.

„Al dié dinge het net vir my te veel geword en ek het besluit om pad te gee. My oorspronklike plan was om my studies in Brittanje te kom voltooi, maar ek het gou agtergekom dat 'n man op my ouderdom en sonder geld nie sommer net by universiteite soos dié van Oxford kan instap nie, veral nie as jy op Stellenbosch geskors was nie," sê hy. Tydens sy eerste maande in Brittanje het hy omtrent gesukkel om aan die lewe te bly en selfs net te eet.

„Ek het by tye soos 'n regte boemelaar rondgedwaal. My slaapplek was enigiets van 'n deurnagbioskoop tot 'n sitplek om 'n konkavuur by 'n vulstasie. Ek het later met 'n klomp sigeuners bevriend geraak en saam met hulle aan waaghalstoertjies in ou motors deelgeneem. Mense soos hulle stel nie vrae nie, hulle help net wanneer hulle sien iemand is in die nood. Hulle is steeds groot vriende van my."

Hy vertel dat hy ook as stadsomroeper (towncrier) gewerk het, en wanneer dit nou regtig sleg gegaan het, het hy bloed teen sowat R4 per pint gaan skenk om kos mee te koop.

Brittanje het hy plat geryloop. Sy „kaartjie" was 'n petrolkan wat hy in die middel oopgesny het. Binne was sy tandeborsel en skoon onderklere en sokkies. „Wanneer mense my met kan in die hand langs die pad sien loop of staan het, het hulle net aanvaar dat ek êrens sonder petrol gaan staan het. Wanneer ek dan opgelaai word, wys ek vir die motoriste dat dit einlik my koffer is. Ek het niemand gekry wat nie lekker daaroor gelag het en my gaan aflaai het waar ek wou wees nie," vertel hy.

Ná 'n paar maande van swerwery het Vloog besluit dis weer tyd om iets aan te pak. En sonder kapitaal het hy daarin geslaag om die alleenverspreidingsreg vir produkte uit seegras te verkry. Baie gou het dit weer goed gegaan met Vloog Theron.

Toe die wêreld weer sy sonkant vir hom begin wys, het hy sy nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse vriendin, Adri Locker, 22, gebel om haar by hom in Brittanje aan te sluit. Adri, wat nou besig is om te skei en 'n nooi Bosman van Pretoria was, het voorheen vir Vloog as sekretaresse gewerk.

„Toe hy my bel, het ek nie 'n oomblik geaarsel nie. Ek het net die volgende dag op die vliegtuig geklim. Ek het nie eens vir sy ma daarvan gesê nie. Maar ek sal bly wees as sy lesers hom wys dat ek dit uit vrye wil gedoen het. Niemand het my gedwing nie. Ek is dolgelukkig saam met Vloog. Vir my is hy 'n dierbare goedhartige mens," sê die jong meisie wat voorheen vir die SA Weermag gewerk het.

Van Vloog Theron sal niemand voor haar iets slegs sê nie. Sy werk nou hard saam met hom en dit is niks ongewoonds om albei van hulle al sesuur in die oggend op kantoor te kry nie.

Hulle het 'n ruim gerieflike huis en op die oog af gaan dit besonder goed.

„Ek sal terug Suid-Afrika toe gaan wanneer ek genoeg geld het en wanneer ek my kant van die saak behoorlik kan stel. My prokureur in Kaapstad sal ook toesien dat ek my diamantboete klaar afbetaal," sê hy.

„Tot dan kan mense my gerus uitlos en veral vergeet van daardie Smitmoordstories. Ek is ook nie besig om hier huursoldate bymekaar te maak om Mugabe of Nkomo uit te wis nie. Ek wonder egter of die mense my ooit sal glo . . ."

327

327 259

e oor Smit...

geheimsinnig uit Suid-Afrika gee pad het en sy bewegings in Brittanje so stil as moontlik gehou het, het hierdie agterdog en gissings laat toeneem.

Dit het my baie lank geneem om hom hier op te spoor en om hom te oorreed om openlik met RAPPORT oor al dié gerugte te gesels. Daarin het ek vandeesweek geslaag, maar steeds op voorwaarde dat ek nie sy adres bekend maak nie. „Ek vrees soms werklik vir my lewe," het hy meer as een keer vóór hierdie onderhoud aan my gesê.

„Ek weet daar is baie mense wat dink dat ek iets van die Smit-moorde sou weet. Al wat ek egter weet, is wat ek in die koerante gelees het. Ek het dr. Smit en sy vrou nooit geken nie, maar ek hoor kort-kort dat daar mense is wat glo dat ek belangrike inligting het en dat ek stilgemaak moet word. Daarom is ek werklik bang, veral omdat ek nie weet vir wie ek versigtig moet wees nie," sê hy.

„Dan weet ek dat daar ook polisiemanne is wat openlik sê dat ek oor inligting beskik waaroor ek swyg. Een het selfs sover gegaan om dit aan 'n Engelse Sondagkoerant te vertel, sonder om my by die naam te noem. Sê nou tog vir daardie mense dat ek niks weet nie," versoek hy.

Sedert sy studentedae

Hospital was clearly felt to be highly effective, though the conditions which were treated there would not have been comparable. Other Tiers-dorp doctors -- mainly the last two resident there -- were clearly felt to have been more successful than the visiting district surgeon. The numbers for outside doctors are too small to compare, and as most patients visited them after getting unsatisfactory results from local doctors, most of these consultations would represent difficult cases.

Many patients had thus sought alternative doctors when not satisfied with their first choice. For a given illness, 37 patients who could have returned to the same practitioner stayed with their doctor and 15, i.e. nearly a third, had not.

4. DISCUSSION

These observations suggest the desire to obtain a better quality of service in a large proportion of black patients, even at a higher price. In many cases, this will not be possible in the present state of medical science, but the reaction to different doctors shows that there could be an improvement, possibly with only a reduction in the pressure of demand on inadequate resources. The advent of a new doctor is, therefore, welcomed both because it may allow more patients to be seen under the 'state' provisions and make private medicine much more easily accessible to those who are prepared to pay for it. It is another question whether paying patients will, or should, get a more leisurely consultation. The main difficulty will probably continue to be excess demand: during the new doctor's first month he saw an average of 30 'state' patients per working day, though some care on public holi-days and weekends. Some of this is undoubtedly a backlog, and it remains to be seen how the situation will develop.

The most pressing needs seem to affect the old, who have chronic illnesses, who find it hard even to walk from the location to the doctor and do not always think treatment worth the expense; and who suffer from bad eyesight for which they have not sought help; and women and children in rural areas whose illnesses may not easily come to the attention of the farmer, or whos husband/father may be unable to take them to town on [illegible]

Abramson, Pegg found guilty

327 259

From page 1

that Abramson entered into an agreement with a Mr J R Roseman in which R36 000 was exported from South Africa to London, between December 1976 and July 1977.

Mr Roseman paid Abramson R36 000, plus commission, in Johannesburg and his London bank account was credited with R36 000 in pounds sterling.

Abrahamson was fined R36 000 (or five years).

Between January 1979 and June last year Abramson made payments of R24 340 in South Africa on behalf of Royal Holdings Incorporated, a Panama company.

The judge said that this count referred to commission, not being obtained from the authorities, which probably would have been granted.

He fined Abramson R10 000 (or 18 months), Abramson was told he had to pay the fine within seven days.

Mr W Oshry (QC), appearing for Abramson said that he had been approached by the Department of Information to help them and to try to improve the image of South Africa in this country and overseas.

He said that on behalf of the Department, Abramson had acquired a series of publications and magazines in England, France and South Africa.

"The accused has certainly helped to bring about a more favourable view of the country than had prevailed," Mr Oshry said.

He said Abramson had come back to South Africa to clear the "bogy that he was one of the villains of the piece."

Pegg was convicted on two charges.

In 1975 Pegg, a British citizen, and resident in South Africa sold R5 000 worth of shares in a British company without notifying the authorities.

On the second charge Pegg was convicted as partnering Abramson in the R36 000 deal with Mr Roseman.

On the first charge Pegg was fined R5 000 (or nine months and R36 000 (or five years) on the second charge.

Mr A C Human and Mrs S K Pellegrini appeared for the State while Mr Oshry and Mr C van Vuuren (instructed by Mr H Goss) appeared for the accused.

Abramson, Pegg fined thousands

327 259

STAR 11/2/80

David Abrahamson (43) of Hyde Park in Sandton, was fined R46 100 and Stuart Pegg (34) of Khyber Rock in Sandton, was fined R41 000 in the Rand Supreme Court today when the two former Department of Information frontmen appeared separately and were convicted on charges of contravening the exchange control regulations.

Abramson was charged on three counts and Pegg on two. They pleaded guilty to all counts.

On the first count, the court was told that Abramson entered into a contract in December 1976 whereby R2 000 was exported from South Africa to New York.

Abramson was paid R2 000 by Mr G H Ahlers in South Africa and Mr G W Koornhof, the nephew of Mr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, drew R2 000 in American dollars from Abramson's New York bank account.

Mr Koornhof was studying music in America and needed the money for expenses when he was "virtually penniless" the court heard.

Mr Justice Irving Steyn described Abramson's motive as "philanthropic" which was "laudable to a certain extent" and fined him R100 (or 10 days jail).

On the second count in which Pegg was also charged, the court heard

To Page 3, Col 1

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 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 differe 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 analy than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing t rable to one anothe

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				erability anagement	Total
				++	96
				++	48
				++	36
				++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

STAR 11/2/8

Police, mourners clash at funeral of terrorist

Mafoko Reporter

Between eight and 10 mourners were treated for "minor injuries" at the Baragwanath Hospital after a police-student confrontation after the funeral service of Silverton bank siege terrorist Fanie Mafoko at the weekend.

Dr Harry Lazaar, night superintendent of the hospital, said the mourners were all treated for minor injuries and were discharged.

Police were seen patrolling the Mafoko neighbourhood from 6.30 am on Saturday. They confiscated banners with African National Congress slogans.

Police dressed in camouflage uniforms and civilian clothes kept a low profile as students sang freedom songs and shouted political slogans outside the cemetery.

The students carried placards accusing Fanie Mafoko as a hero and not a terrorist.

When the cortege left for the cemetery, there were an estimated 5 000 mourners, but their numbers swelled as people joined the cortege in various townships.

Scores of cars were hijacked on the way to the cemetery and a bakery van was robbed of dozens of loaves of bread as hungry students shared it among themselves.

When the funeral was over, police who stood at the entrance of the cemetery fired teargas and students who clung on top of three buses jumped off and ran for cover.

327

Pretorius not ANC man

NATAL MERCURY 12/2/80 (327)

MR PAUL Pretorius has pointed out to The Natal Mercury that he is not, nor has he ever been, a member of the African National Congress or any other organisation illegal in South Africa.

Mr Pretorius was responding to a report in the Mercury last Friday in which his name was included with those of other former Nusas officials who were banned in 1973.

The list of names was given at the end of a report from Parliament in which the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was quoted as saying: 'So, for example, a few of the Nusas students who were restricted a few years ago were also members of the ANC.'

In fact the Minister did not refer to anyone by name.

Mr Pretorius said he was quite sure Mr le Grange would never have intended to refer to him in this way. 'There is simply no factual basis for such a statement.'

The Natal Mercury accepts Mr Pretorius's statement and apologises unreservedly.

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 consequent- [illegible] the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality

GENERAL NEWS

Report about SP wrong — Archbishop

CAPE TOWN. — Archbishop Bill Burnett has asked the Minister of Police to withdraw the statement he made to Parliament that Anglicans had decided to bar Security Police from church office.

The Archbishop said a check with a church — its decisions were on public record — would have given the Minister accurate information. He was concerned that similar wrong information had led to banning or other action against innocent people.

The Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament last week: "As long as these members of the South African Police cannot be appointed to positions in the Anglican Church, I will have to consider whether Anglican priests can be appointed chaplains in the SAP."

Archbishop Burnett was president of the Anglican Church's top policy-making body — the provincial synod — which met in Grahamstown in December.

He said in an interview that the proposal referred to by the Minister had been rejected by two-thirds of the delegates.

"The reason for the rejection was that it asked the church to accept the principle of guilt by association for all members of the Security Police.

"It is absurd, therefore, for the Minister to speak as though the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican) does not believe in the need for State security."

Archbishop Burnett said the Minister must "surely have been misinformed" on the outcome of the motion.

"The Minister of Police is, of all men, in a position to receive a vast amount of information. Either he chose to misuse that information — which is unthinkable — or he was badly informed.

"Being banned without trial is bad enough, but it would be insupportable if a similar inadequacy of information has led to the banning of the Rev David Russell and others."

The Archbishop said the Anglican Church simply made it clear that Security Police, like the rest of humanity, were capable of sin — yet they appeared to have been given a role in society in which opportunity existed to misuse power.

"Because a disturbing number of people have died in detention and under interrogation, and that torture has been alleged, Anglicans in the Security Forces are asked to examine their consciences lest they dishonour their Lord.

"In a like manner, Security Police, and anyone else who may be known to have acted in ways inconsistent with the Christian faith, should not be elected to office in the church, which has a proper responsibility to exercise discipline among its own members."

The Archbishop added: "When we sin against one another, whether we be archbishop, politician or journalist, we are not exempt from acknowledging that we have wronged our brethren — and we should make that acknowledgement." — Sapa.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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African diplomat for IUEF

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An African diplomat has been appointed to run the Swiss-based refugee fund involved in the Williamson affair.

The board of the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva announced yesterday that Mr Hassim Soumare of Guinea had been appointed Acting Director.

The Swedish Director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, who is in Sweden under medical care following a nervous breakdown last week, has been given leave of absence until June.

The future role in the organisation of Mr Eriksson, who revealed last month that his deputy, Mr Craig Williamson, was a captain in the South African Police, must now be in doubt.

Mr Soumare (40) was until recently the IUEF regional director for Africa. He was Guinean charge d'affaires in Sierre Leone before being attached to the Organisation of African Unity from 1964 to 1973.

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;

(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.

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

Financial statistics are not categories such as 'salaries' tion, e.g. between expenditure cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure in mist in the U.K. Department of

"Programme structure should by the decisions to the tal tribute... One might sugge a matter of political or mo priorities - one would want reside in different program the alcoholics; but where how particular objectives c against behavioural therapy be compared to be within a tion ties up with an econom that of cost-benefit and cc to the main stream of neocl to make a distinction betwe basket of outputs and the c which each output is to be sense, a question of tastes a question of techniques".

Pictbro: DANIE COETZER.

The AWB is making the HNP look like liberals

By CHRIS MARAIS

STANDERTON. — It was only a small town hall — with more empty chairs than people — but this week Standerton had caught the spirit of the night rally.

It was on Tuesday night that the Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging and its chief, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, held a rally packed with theatrical performance — for the benefit of 150 hardbitten farming people.

In a thundering speech, flanked in the background by two massive Vierkleur flags, Mr Terreblanche fired salvos of condemnation on Prime Minister P W Botha, his Government, the Press, "the liberals", and anyone else "who wants to give the country of the Boer to the black man".

The AWB sign, an emblem reminiscent of the Nazi cross, hung in front of the stage table.

Like a platteland Orson Welles, bearded and stout Mr Terreblanche used cadences, hushed tones, shouts and an undertone of white-hot anger.

You remember his words of past meetings:

"I see myself as a Noah. I must build an Ark, even although the people laugh at me. I have known this since childhood."

Before him, his righthand man, Mr Jannie Groenewald, softened the farmer audience with talk of agriculture.

The main points concerning the farming community were tough credit facilities and homelands consolidation. Mr Groenewald blamed the Government for both situations.

"Our policy in the AWB is to move blacks out to the border areas under white control.

"Then urban blacks will all be moved out to their areas.

"Coloureds will go to the southwestern Cape. That is the way to harmony."

Then he said :

"The best brain power of this community is excluded from political decision-making because it does not belong to the ruling party."

When Mr Eugene Terreblanche said: "Piet Koornhof, you did not invent apartheid. It comes from generations back. It is our way of life; we want to live apart forever . . ."

The town hall rattled with applause and cheering.

The Rightwing group that tarred and feathered a Unisa professor last year has made the Herstigte Nasionale Party look like a team of liberals.

13/2/80 Star

'Letterheads used with permission'

(327)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, disclosed today that Professor Robert Rotberg, a personal friend from the United States, had used her letterheads while he was a house guest "with my knowledge and permission."

The Houghton MP is due to clear up the mystery of how and why Professor Rotberg used her letterheads when she speaks in the Assembly on Friday afternoon.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in an attack on Mrs Suzman's associations, warned her last week that someone in the service of a foreign agency used her letterheads.

Last night Mrs Suzman revealed that the person was Professor Rotberg, a member of the Quail Commission that investigated the desirability of Ciskei taking independence.

Today Mrs Suzman would not say more, except that she regarded the Prime Minister's allegation that Professor Rotberg was a foreign agent as "rubbish."

'Mr X' is an expert on southern Africa

Professor Robert Rotberg who has been named as "Mr X" — the alleged foreign agent who used Mrs Helen Suzman's letterheads and signature in correspondence — is the author of a dozen books on the politics of southern Africa.

He is also head of the department of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a frequent visitor to South Africa.

Ten years ago he made an assessment of the political and social structure of the country and found that South Africa remained unchanged despite some alterations in the outlook of its leaders.

Mrs Suzman disclosed today that the professor had used her letterheads while he was a house guest "with her knowledge and permission."

Mrs Suzman is to explain the circumstances of Professor Rotberg's use of her stationery on Friday when she speaks in Parliament in support of her private members motion calling for a select committee to inquire into the interception of her mail and telephone calls and those of other MPs.

Appendix 'in the dustbin'

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, when asked today what he thought of a report criticising his government said: "It is in my dustbin."

The document formed part of the Ciskei Commission report. It was an appendix written by Professor Robert Rotberg, one of the commissioners who said it would not be in the interests of the people of the Ciskei for additional power to be given to "a government which is intolerant of dissent."

Professor Rotberg said Ciskei violated human rights, but noted that the commission was unable to agree to the inclusion of his views in its report.

At a Press conference on the report Chief Sebe said Professor Rotberg's document was being treated "with the contempt it has earned itself."

Chief Sebe said Professor Rotberg's objectivity was brought into question when he signed the report which recommended the creation of a multiracial condominium for the Ciskei and negated this in another document which said the shifts of further authority to the Ciskei would result in a disservice to its inhabitants.

(105) Star 13/2/80

GENERAL NEWS

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"The reason for the rejection was that it asked the church to accept the principle of guilt by association for all members of the Security Police.

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The Archbishop added: "When we sin against one another, whether we be archbishop, politician or journalist, we are not exempt from acknowledging that we have wronged our brethren — and we should make that acknowledgement." — Sapa.

Hansard 2 45/46 13/2/80

327

Security laws

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he has reviewed the security laws of the Republic; if not, why not; if so, to what effect?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The State President appointed the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation on 29 August 1979. The hon. Appeal

Judge P. J. Rabie is Chairman of the Commission and the terms of reference are 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.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell the House whether the Rabie Commission report is expected before the end of this session?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to tell. That depends entirely upon the commission itself.

Hansard 2d. col. 52 13/2/80

327

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging

*12. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Police:

(1) What are the results of the police investigation into the activities of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging;

(2) whether any action has been taken or is being contemplated in this connection?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) The attention the organization is receiving does not mean that a specific police investigation was instituted.

(2) No action is being taken or contemplated at this stage.

Hansard (2) Qcd. 46

73/2/80

327

Internal Security Act

*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he has reviewed the cases of persons who are restricted under the Internal Security Act with a view to lifting those restrictions; if so, with what result; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes, but I informed the hon. member in writing on 24 September 1979 that I have decided not to embark on an immediate formal review of all the cases of persons restricted in terms of the Act, but to reconsider individual cases as and when such reconsideration was indicated by the existing or changing circumstances. During the past six months I have reviewed the cases of 28 persons, in some instances more than once, and decided in 4 cases to withdraw the restriction notices.

/primary goods/ have a use whatever a person's rational plan of life" (Rawls 1971: 62). Examples are rights and liberties, powers and opportunities, income and wealth - the "social primary goods", in contrast to health and vigour, intelligence and imagination - the "natural primary goods". The concept of a set of basic needs that defines and measures a social minimum falls into the same category, and no doubt shares a common philosophical ancestry.

The important consequence flowing from this conception of health care as a primary good, satisfying a basic need, is that it must be accorded a certain ranking over other needs and other goods. How high in the social ordering and therefore how extensive the dispersion of such care is to be across the base of the social pyramid is the key strategic question. It would be highly naive to assume that policy decisions in a concrete historical context can be reached at this abstract level. But it is along such lines of thinking we must move for guidance in making choices.

6. ALLOCATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN HEALTH CARE

This section will be short as the questions posed here are examined more extensively in other conference papers. Yet there may be profit in an approach from a perspective different in certain ways.

Do we have two identifiable systems of health care delivery in South Africa at the present time? Is there one for the richest 20 per cent of the population, predominatly white, organised on a fee-for-service basis plus a measure of risk pooling via insurance? Is there another for the poorest 80 per cent, mainly black, organised in the public sector through clinics and hospitals where out-of-pocket payments are some fraction of cost or are nominal? Do the two systems meet only at the level of highly specialised and technically sophisticated treatments where, once reached, the link between access and economic status is weakest? While this broad description needs qualification - for example, lower income groups do purchase significant amounts of medical care through fee-for-service channels - it is accurate in essentials so the questions can be answered affirmatively. Given the great distances that separate the material bases of groups in the population, it would be surprising to find in existence a homogeneous system of health care.

Accepting this characterisation, we need to keep certain options distinct. Do we need more of existing inputs in existing proportions? Would a greater volume of investment devoted to health care in this country by itself overcome this segmentation within an acceptable time horizon? Probably most participants at this conference favour expanding the overall scale of spending in aggregate as well as per capita terms. Yet many remain sceptical about achieving thereby a levelling-up and progression towards uniformity of access for the bulk of South Africans. But the question, posed earlier in a different guise, is rather artificial. While we suspect strongly that higher levels of conventional medical consumption by the rich would have low marginal productivity, positing a broad analogy with North h care policies alone do a ump- tion expenditure in So per 20 per cent of spending ds, perhaps by a third; ne structural improvement

In the Third World cont ection of the elite for curati care for poorer groups. "Th cer) surplus from the rich ed range from the cross-s discrimination to the nage" and run on commercial sues of practical feasibili regime seriously bent transfers within the m

Cape Times 13/4/80

Police question Six man

Staff Reporter

A SECURITY policeman called on Mr Cassiem Allie, the chairman of the Western Cape Traders Association, on Monday night and took a statement from him.

The statement had been taken in connection with a security police investigation into press reports of statements made by Mr Allie, a police spokesman said.

Mr Allie was listed in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act and consequently could not be quoted, he added.

Mr Cassiem Allie

● Statements by Mr Allie in his capacity as chairman of the Western Cape Traders Association have been extensively reported in the press recently.

327

Another cluster of ide ice to the X - H connection in the flow chart. $A_1 \ldots A_n$ non- medical inputs which influence health. In rich countries and communities, they comprise life styles, social and cultural patterns, environmental variables and work conditions which probably do bear a functional relationship to income, but a complex one. Two populations at the same socio-economic level may have quite divergent morbidity and mortality characteristics, and the set of X-factors holds the explanatory key. One could with justification also consider them a residual category that measures our ignorance of specific causes.

Rotberg denies aiding intelligence agencies

CAPE TIMES 14/2/80

327

Chief Reporter

PROFESSOR Robert Rotberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said emphatically in a telephone call to his home in the United States last night he had never worked with, associated with or contributed to any intelligence agency of any government.

He was reacting to Mr P W Botha's warning in Parliament to Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party that someone in the service of a foreign agency had been using her letterheads and signing her name on the back of his envelopes.

Mrs Suzman has since said she has established beyond doubt that this mysterious "Mr X" is Professor Robert Rotberg. Yesterday she said Professor Rotberg was a personal friend who had used her letterheads while he was a house-guest, "with my knowledge and permission". She added that she would "reveal all in the next instalment of this thrilling drama" in a private member's motion in the Assembly tomorrow.

Mrs Suzman had said earlier that Professor Rotberg was as much a foreign agent as Mr Jaap Marais was a member of the Progressive Federal Party.

In the telephone interview last night Professor Rotberg said: "I will be pleased to comment only after I have seen a full account of what has been said about me in Parliament. I can say now however that I have never worked with, associated with or contributed to any intelligence agency of any government."

Professor Rotberg, 45, who is a professor of political science and history at the MIT, has been a frequent visitor to Southern Africa for the past 21 years, and is an academic of international repute.

He was in Cape Town earlier this month in connection with the report of the Quail Commission appointed to inquire into the desirability of independence for the Ciskei. He is a member of the commission.

Professor Rotberg has taught at the Centre for International Affairs at Harvard, and in 1959 he spent a year in Zambia as a research fellow at the Rhodes-/Livingstone Institute.

He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and is co-editor of the Journal of Interdisciplinary History.

Professor Rotberg is the author of 16 books on Southern Africa and one on the Caribbean. His publications include "The Black Homelands of South Africa", "The Rise of Nationalism in Central Africa", "A Political History of Tropical Africa", "Africa and its Explorers" and "The Future of Namibia".

A new book, "Conflict and Compromise in South Africa", edited by Mr John Barratt of the SA Institute of International Affairs, is due to be published soon.

Professor Rotberg writes regularly for the Christian Science Monitor, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and is listed in the American Who's Who.

Fattis & Monis Strike

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were **'Coloured'**, more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with
kept production going by employing scab workers in th
workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the f
following products: The following Record flours; Se
Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie T
Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie mea
Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cc
macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ri
and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis
products under the following brand names; Princess,
name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis al
bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the G
River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ul

Rotberg denies PW's 'foreign agent' claim

Star, 17/7/82

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — An American political scientist has rejected a claim by the South Africa Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that he is a foreign "agent."

Professor Robert Rotberg, Professor of Political Science and History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and a member of the commission which counselled against the Ciskei accepting independence, also delayed commenting on the row concerning his use of Mrs Helen Suzman's personal stationery.

Contacted yesterday at his office at MIT in Cambridge, Professor Rotberg said: "I have never worked for, associated with, or contributed to any intelligence agency of any government."

Hansard 2 cols 827 →

APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTERCEPTION OF POSTAL ARTICLES, TELEGRAMS OR COMMUNICATIONS BY TELEPHONE TO OR FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

(Motion)

327

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances which have led to authority being granted for the interception of postal articles, telegrams or communications by telephone to or from members of Parliament and, in particular, Mrs. H. Suzman, M.P. for Houghton, the grounds upon which such authority was granted and related matters, the Committee to have power to take evidence and call for papers.

Mr. Speaker, in moving this motion, I wish to remind the House of two things. Firstly, that in introducing the measure that legalized the tapping of telephones and the interception of mail in 1972 in the RSA, the then hon. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs assured the House that, in framing the Bill, close attention had been given to the safeguards laid down by the Potgieter Commission to ensure that interception should be restricted to matters which have an actual connection with the security of the State and that there should be no interference with the private conduct of persons, their business activities or political views, except in so far as those are of a subversive nature. I want to stress that. It is very important that we remember that it is only under those conditions that the Bill was framed which enabled legalized telephone tapping and the interception of mail to take place in the Republic.

Secondly, I wish to remind the House that I, as a member of Parliament, like other hon. members of this House, have sworn an oath of allegiance to the RSA. It is my contention that the Government has blatantly ignored the undertaking it gave in 1972, has been abusing the powers it took under section 118A of the Post Office Act and has been interfering with the private conduct of persons and with political views.

As one who has been singled out for special attention, I believe that I, and other hon. members of the House who have been singled out, are entitled to redress. This redress can only be obtained by the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into this matter.

I do not believe that it is necessary for me once again to produce to the House the proof that my mail, both incoming and outgoing, has for years been intercepted by Boss and Dons. I have shown the House, during the no-confidence debate, copies of files bearing my name any my number (W/V [Wit vrou] 24596). [Interjections.] That is the number of my file. Those files are clearly security files and contain, not just the sort of information which the Prime Minister informed us during the no-confidence debate, was kept on all sorts of people, including himself, but also copies of letters, of my personal correspondence, material that could only have been obtained if my mail was being monitored and intercepted. In any case, both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of National Security have admitted that my mail is intercepted. Both of them admitted it in the speeches which they made on 6 and 7 February of this year. I have the speeches with me if they want me to quote it chapter and verse.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: I challenge you to quote it.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: The hon. the Prime Minister produced a letter which had been intercepted and which came from my house. Surely, that in itself . . . [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: I challenge you to quote the admission.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: I will come back to that in a minute. [Interjections.] There are first some questions to be answered and I will give the hon. the Deputy Minister chapter and verse in a moment. The questions that must have to be answered are, why is my mail being intercepted, what sort of letters are intercepted and who is doing the interception. With regard to why my mail is being intercepted, that is a question that only the person who, in terms of section 118(A) of the Post Office Act, asked for the interception, and the functionary who in terms of the same

For full text see Hansard

granted authority for the interception of my mail, can answer. A Select Committee of Parliament would, of course, elicit that answer, and it would, presumably, elicit that answer under oath. I believe that the grounds on which interception was requested would also, in terms of section 118(A), have to be produced to a Select Committee. With regard to the question of what sort of letters were intercepted, in other words whether they were of a subversive nature or not, which is the only sort of mail that can lawfully be intercepted in this country, is a question that I can answer, because I have a few such letters with me. The hon. the Prime Minister said in the no-confidence debate, as contained in his unrevised Hansard, W.1 and W.2 of 6 February, and in the hon. the Deputy Minister's speech of the following day, that telephone calls and post are only intercepted when it is necessary in the interests of maintaining the security of the State, which is, of course, laid down in section 118(A) of the Post Office Act. The hon. the Prime Minister went on to say that it was the biggest nonsense in the world to accuse the security services of being snoopers, the word I had used. He said that they had too much work than to run around like a lot of fish-wives collecting rubbish. Have they indeed!

Let us take a look at what they do spend their time on. I have in front of me some more specimens of my intercepted mail. I have exhibits of letters which show the itinerary of a visit which I paid to the USA in 1978. There are portions of this letter which show the arrangements which I had made and the contacts which I was going to make at universities such as Columbia, Princeton, Denison College, at the Centre for International Affairs at Atlanta and so on. All this information, it is stated, was obtained via operation "Knoopsgat", which, as we know, is the operation for the interception of mail. It is not to be confused with operation "Hansdam", which is the operation whereby telephones are tapped, in case hon. members are not aware of that. All of these letters enjoyed the attention of the regional representative of the Department of National Security. His stamp is on these letters. I also have a letter from the secretary of a gentleman at the University of Indiana informing me that this gentleman would be coming to South Africa in May 1979. That letter enjoyed the attention of only the deputy regional representative of the Department of National Security. That letter was considered second-grade stuff. But worthy of the regional representative's personal attention was a letter from the Dean of the School of International Studies at Columbia University which enclosed a statement on the university's position re its investments in South Africa, which I may say is a published document that anybody can obtain at any time. It is not a secret document at all. A copy of that was actually sent to the Security Police in Johannesburg. Also worthy of the attention of the regional representative was a letter I received from the head of the Department of Government at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, discussing the lectures that I was to give there a few months later. This, however, did not rate a copy to the Security Police in Johannesburg. Finally, I have the *pièce de résistance*—yet another Churchill letter! This time it was a letter from me to him which was written way back in 1976, and this letter really received VIP treatment. Copies were sent flying around to everybody. It is stamped by no less than two other security men, as well as by the regional representative. This is big stuff, Sir, because out of this letter to Mr. Churchill is extracted the information that I think Matanzima is going to turn into a mini-Amin and that there is a lot of trouble brewing in Southern Africa and in Rhodesia—all of course very original thoughts. They are, however, worthy of the attention of the regional representative and various others.

I think those are all very significant as far as the security of South Africa is concerned. I hope that the taxpayers of the Republic appreciate how well their money is spent in guarding South Africa's security. If this is the sort of stuff the security services are spending their time on, all I can say is that in South Africa one half of the population must spend its time spying on the other half of the population, and at vast cost.

Sir, I want to know who is intercepting my mail. The hon. the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications told the House on 8 February that the report he had called for from the Postmaster-General had established that neither my mail nor my telephone calls, nor those of any other MP, were being intercepted through his department.

HNP man ordered to court

CAPE TIMES 15/3/80 (327)

WINDHOEK. — The Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, yesterday summonsed the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party to appear before him in the Williams murder trial.

Mr Justice Badenhorst said he had summonsed the leader of the party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, in connection with an alleged statement made by Mr Becker here.

The judge said the State and not the court had been the subject of attack in a statement issued by Mr Becker.

Mr Justice Badenhorst told Mr Becker to ask the help of the court when he felt his party was being attacked, rather than issue statements to the press.

Mr Becker said that when somebody attacked his party, he "fought back like a tiger".

Mr Becker went on to speak of the "leftist press" but he was interrupted by Mr Justice Badenhorst.

The judge said he had asked the press to be careful how they wrote their reports and advised Mr Becker to ask the court's help when he had problems.

He added that Mr Becker should take note of his advice.

"It was not a nice (mooi) statement, Mr Becker," Mr Justice Badenhorst said.

Mr Becker replied that one had to fight for one's rights in an ugly manner sometimes, especially when one was attacked in this manner.

Mr Justice Badenhorst, raising his voice slightly for the first time, said no-one in the court had attacked Mr Becker in a bad manner. — Sapa

Suzman shows letter from 'foreign agent'

(327) (327) RDM 16.2.80

The letter Mrs Suzman showed Parliament

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By Helen Zille

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Prime Minister used a personal letter written by visiting academic Professor Robert Rotberg to his family in the United States in an attempt to explain intercepting the mail of Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mrs Suzman said this in the Assembly yesterday when she held up the letter during a fiery debate in which she repeated her call for a select committee to investigate the interception of mail.

She said the letter, which began with the words "Darlings all", had been written by Prof Rotberg on one of her personal airmail lettercards, with her permission. He was a guest in her home.

Her name and address were printed on her lettercards — not written there by Prof Rotberg, as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had claimed.

During last week's no-confidence debate, Mr Botha and the Deputy Minister of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetzee, justified the interception of mail by saying a member of a foreign intelligence service had used one of her letterheads and written her name on it to avoid intelligence interception.

The "secret agent" was referred to as Mr X — and later identified as Prof Rotberg, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr Botha read an extract from Prof Rotberg's letter to his family in 1978, which told of his his trip to Southern Africa and wished his daughter a happy birthday.

Mr Botha referred to films which Prof Rotberg had watched. (Yesterday Mrs Suzman disclosed that they were a series filmed by Mr Anthony Thomas, and had been seen by hundreds of people in South Africa).

The Prime Minister was not at yesterday's debate — he was at a meeting with homeland leaders — but Mr Coetzee repeated his allegations that Prof Rotberg was a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent working towards "sabotaging" South Africa's interests abroad.

Mr Coetzee said a defector from the CIA

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Mrs Suzman rejected the claims. She said they were based on "allegations in muckraking far-Left rags" and a statement by Mr Robert Molteno, "a self-acknowledged supporter of the far-Left".

"I prefer to accept Prof Rotberg's word that he never was, and is not, a foreign agent for any government," she said. "The most reckless, baseless and malicious accusations have been made against him, and the Government owes him an apology."

It was this sort of flimsy evidence produced by the security services on which hundreds of people had been banned over the years, restricted and house arrested — with no recourse and no opportunity to know the accusations against them, she said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP MP for Yeoville, said the Rotberg letter was irrelevant to the issue of the interception of the MPs' mail, and was being used as a red herring.

Opposition spokesmen pointed out that in terms of the law a minister who sat on the State Security Council, or the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, had to grant permission for the interception of mail if they were satisfied that it could endanger the security of the State.

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August.

Suzman to Mozambique (1977), *Information Bulletin 14*,

Professor Rotberg denies spy charges

Cape Times 16/2/80 (327)

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

IT WAS alarming that distinguished cabinet ministers in South Africa should "repeat discredited and bizarre Marxist fantasies" and make public statements that were palpably false, Professor Robert Rotberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said last night.

Speaking from his home in Lexington, United States, he vehemently denied Nationalist charges made against him in Parliament yesterday that he was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), that he was trying to sabotage South Africa through disinvestment and that he was "a bitter enemy of South Africa".

Apology

Professor Rotberg said he would welcome an official apology for statements made against him in Parliament.

The professor, who has been a frequent visitor to Southern Africa and has written a number of books about the subcontinent in the past 21 years, said his views on disinvestment in South Africa were "exactly contrary" to those attributed to him in Parliament yesterday by the Deputy Minister of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

His views, which opposed disinvestment, had appeared as early as June 1978 in the Christian Science Monitor and had been published elsewhere since.

In an article due to appear next month in the American journal "Foreign Policy", he says that disinvestment is not a useful strategy.

Writings

Professor Rotberg added that it was "highly inaccurate" to suggest that his academic writings in any way supported the allegations of sabotage against South Africa made against him.

He also denied that he was a member of the "American Committee on Africa", as claimed. He said he had never before heard about that body.

● Following is the text of a statement made telephonically to the Cape Times by Professor Rotberg last night:

"Mrs Helen Suzman has answered the government's charge accurately and with indisputable facts. A fair reading of the intercepted letter will make that clear.

"As Mrs Suzman has so courteously suggested, my family and I would welcome and be grateful for the public support of my friends and acquaintances in the National Party, especially those who sit in Parliament.

"They will know that Mr Le Roux's and Mr Coetsee's allegations are palpably false. Character assassination is always difficult to combat, especially from a distance. Americans learnt that lesson painfully in the 1950s period.

"In my case, the accusations are so wild and so false that one can only wonder why they were made. Indeed, it is alarming that distinguished ministers should repeat discredited and bizarre Marxist fantasies.

"It is alarming that they should give credence to systematic anti-South African attempts to discredit Americans who try to write objectively about South Africa.

"What, may I ask, is to be gained by besmirching American academics with slurs of Marxist origin? Surely, those anti-South Africans who first propagated these slurs must now be laughing about their use in Parliament to justify the opening and copying of an innocent letter from a man to his wife and children?

"Scholars who are determined to be fair to South Africa are duty-bound to learn all they can about all aspects of the country and its different problems. They do so in the service of understanding and knowledge — the proof of which will be available soon in my forthcoming book on Southern Africa.

"Finally, as I have said, and as the government of South Africa surely knows and has long known, there is abolutely no truth in the accusation that I have ever worked for, consulted with or contributed to any activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"If he had asked, I would have been delighted to give the deputy minister those assurances in person last month."

(Professor Rotberg visited South Africa recently in connection with the report of the Quail Commission of Inquiry into the desirability of independence for the Ciskei, of which he is a member.)

● The day in Parliament, page 4

S. Times 17/2/80

I was bugged

327

BY NEIL HOOPER

THE Foreign Editor of a Nationalist newspaper says his London office was bugged by South African agents.

Mr Andre du Toit, 40, of the Johannesburg newspaper Die Vaderland, said yesterday his suspicions were aroused in 1973 when an Afrikaans colleague used his office telephone and afterwards said it sounded as if it were bugged.

He called in British Post Office technicians, who confirmed that a tap had been placed on the telephone line in his office, on the second floor of the UPI building in Bouverie Street, off Fleet Street.

When he asked who had installed the tap, a Post Office technician said it had been done "by your embassy, mate". No confirmation of this could be obtained yesterday.

Mr Du Toit says he had become "very angry" and immediately laid a charge at Scotland Yard against the South African embassy, then headed by the former Minister of Mines and of Health, Dr Carel de Wet.

Seven weeks later, Mr Du Toit says, he was recalled to South Africa.

He was told he had mixed with the "wrong people" in London and had been on too friendly terms with members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

After his return, he was given strict instructions not to write about domestic politics in the Republic, and was made Foreign Editor of Die Vaderland.

He had made no secret of his anger about the tapping.

Two Afrikaans journalists who worked with him in London confirmed the tapping incident.

One of them, the man who told Mr Du Toit he thought the telephone was tapped — now the editor of a Nationalist-controlled publication — said he had not been surpised to learn that the South African embassy was suspected.

He said many South African journalists then working in Britain had believed it was "very possible" their phones were being tapped by South African intelligence agents.

The head of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste, could not be contacted personally this week about the incident. But he said through his secretary he had no recollection of it.

Dr De Wet, the former ambassador in London, and now a Johannesburg-based businessman, said:

"There is no way we could have bugged Mr Du Toit's telephone. Anyway, I have never heard of him."

Asked whether there had been any complaint to the embassy during his tenure by a South African journalist about his telephone being bugged by the embassy, Dr De Wet replied:

"I'm out of politics now . . . I'm a businessman. I have nothing to say whatsoever."

Mr Du Toit, who was appointed London correspondent for the Perskor publishing group in 1969, says his mistake was his relationship with the South African embassy.

"If you are sent over there they treat you like Pravda (the Russian news agency) — you have to be on good terms with your embassy. I broke the rules. I didn't keep in contact with the embassy.

"Added to that, I wrote a lot of stories they didn't like. I wrote about the Anti-Apartheid Movement, because I thought the people in the Republic should be kept informed.

"I also spoke to senior Frelimo officials, for the same reason."

Journalists in London during that period said they were constantly approached by South African agents to inform on left-wingers, such as anti-apartheid activist Mr Peter Hain.

One South African journalist told the Sunday Times he had been offered an unending free supply of 10-year-old KWV brandy and subsequent payments for any information he could provide on Mr Hain and his activities.

Following an official protest to the embassy by a South African newspaper group, there were promises that South African journalists would be left alone.

But only a few months later another South African journalist complained he was also being put under pressure to inform on contacts.

● The Sunday Times London bureau reports that Scotland Yard could find no trace this week of the complaint laid by Mr Du Toit in 1973.

'SA agents tapped London phone'

MR ANDRE DU TOIT Told he 'mixed with the wrong people' in London

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secretary, Mr Altman;

O National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers, whose secretary, Mr E F Tyacke, is said to "associate" with left-wing sympathisers;

Those unions that warranted a "B" rating included:

O The S A Confederation of Labour, Tucsa's all-white equivalent;

O The Federation of Mining Unions and the Federation of Mine Production Workers;

O The Artisan Staff Association of the S A Railways, particularly its president, Mr J H Liebenberg, who is noted to have been "propagating the idea that his union should affiliate with the multiracial Tucsa";

O The S A Engine Drivers, Firemens and Operators Association;

O The S A Iron and Steel and Allied Industries Union, also a conservative union;

O The S A Society of Journalists, whose members were suspected of promoting "change in labour relations, the abolition of job reservation and equal pay for equal work, after which the recognition of black trade unions would be a more formality."

thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye ziya kwenza uqushululu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze uthethathethwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri leyo ilalile oluthethathethwano neUnion. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiweyo ingabantu beBala uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku lokugala logwayimbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abeBala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahtulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silaphà sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Kolegi abangaphezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College. Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde baqeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders Association uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

Umbutho oyi South African Council of Sports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo zonke izikolo ezinonxibelelwane kunye nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiwyo de baphinde bageshwe. Yaye akufuneki bayithenge imveliso yale fektri.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo intlanganiso bebona kalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis & Monis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement ucele ukuba efektri yenzi uphando nothethwathethwano kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho walapha eKapa oyi National African Federated Chamber of Commerce ubhalile wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenzi abagxothiweyo.

UFattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akukho ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke lowo ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayingathengwa ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu ivelo kwabo bamNyama. Abaphathi bale Fem baqashe abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo ukuze kubekho imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani uFattis & Monis? UFattis & Monis yiFektri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
Record Self Raising Flour, Record Cake Flour, Record Bread Flour, Record Sifted Flour, Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheatie Treat Flour; Philadelphia Flour; Koeberg Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups;
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines;
Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines;
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery, Somerset West.

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Deurbraak in SA se grootste raaisel

SMIT-MOORDE: DIE WAPEN IS GEVIND

RAPPORT 17/2/80

327

DR. ROBERT SMIT en sy vrou, Jeanne-Corra — die wapen waarmee hulle vermoor is, is nou gevind.

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DIE moordwapen waarmee dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou, Jeanne-Corra, wreed om die lewe mee gebring is, is deur die polisie gevind. RAPPORT het betroubaar vasgestel dat die moortuig — 'n gesteelde vuurwapen — ná maande lange ondersoek deur die ondersoekbeampte, luit. Gerrit Viljoen, in die Paarl gevind is.

Kort ná die wapen gevind was, het luit. Viljoen en die speurhoof, lt-genl. Kobus Visser, na Londen vertrek om die ondersoek verder voort te sit. Daar is, met behulp van Scotland Yard, gevind dat die wapen gesteel is. Die eienaar van die wapen is blykbaar onskuldig.

Dis volgens RAPPORT se inligting die jongste verwikkeling in die Smit-moord-sage wat steeds die hele land aan die gis het.

Toe RAPPORT mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie, gisteroggend vroeg op Potchefstroom nader en sê ons het inligting dat die moordwapen gevind is, het hy gesê: „Nee, dié kan ek nou nie sê nie. Ek kan nie sommer so uit die vuis uit nou vir jou daarop antwoord gee nie. Ek weet nie tot watter stadium die ondersoek dié week gevorder het nie.

„Ek weet nie van watter belang dit vir ons is om hieroor te praat nie. Tensy ek die geleentheid het om met die span speurders te gesels voor ek dié soort stelling maak, kan ek dit nie doen nie."

Volgens RAPPORT se inligting het luit. Gerrit Viljoen die moordwapen vroeg in Januarie vanjaar in die Paarl opgespoor, waar hy met bepaalde mense gepraat het. Op 20 Januarie het luit. Viljoen en Suid-Afrika se speurhoof, lt.-genl. Kobus Visser, na Brittanje vertrek, waar hulle verdere leidrade met die hulp van Scotland Yard ondersoek het.

Toe RAPPORT lt.-genl. Visser gister om kommentaar nader, het hy gesê hy het ná hul terugkoms uit Londen die kommentaar gelewer wat daar te lewer is. „Ons kan niks verder sê tot tyd en wyl daar nie weer verwikkelinge is nie."

Gevra of RAPPORT se inligting verkeerd is, het lt.-genl. Visser gesê: „Ek het geen kommentaar te lewer nie."

Luit. Gerrit Viljoen het by navraag gesê hy dink dis 'n ou storie en RAPPORT moet by lt.-genl. Visser navraag doen.

Die Smits is die aand van 22 November 1977, kort voor die verkiesing, in dr. Smit se huis in Springs vermoor. Dr. Smit was die LV-kandidaat vir Springs en die gunsteling om te wen.

Sedertdien het 'n span van Suid-Afrika se voorste speurders voortdurend aan die saak gewerk en leidrade tot in die uithoeke van die Republiek is opgevolg.

Teen die muur van die moordhuis het die moordenaar(s) die geheimsinnige woorde Rau Tem geverf. Die betekenis daarvan is nog nie duidelik nie.

Luit. Gerrit Viljoen het op 4 Januarie vanjaar skielik na Kaapstad gevlieg nadat hy sekere inligting ontvang het. Ná sy aankoms het hy na die Paarl vertrek en daar ondersoekwerk gedoen.

Eksklusiewe reeks begin

AGTER DIE SKERMS BY INLIGTING

LES DE VILLIERS, die man aan wie dr. Connie Mulder 'n top-pos belowe het wanneer die groot droom waar sou word, begin vertel vandag op bl. 2 en 3 sy verhaal van wat agter die skerms van Inligting gebeur het.

De Villiers was Adjunk-sekretaris van Beplanning, die hoogs geheime afdeling met sy „spooks", frontorganisasies en ander geheime projekte.

Hy is die eerste van die hoofkarakters van die Inligting-debakel wat 'n boek daaroor skryf. RAPPORT het die eksklusiewe reg verkry om die boek as 'n vervolgreeks te publiseer, nog voordat dit verskyn.

Here's the evidence...

Trib 17/2/80

(327)

BOTHA, PROVE YOUR SMEAR! Helen Suzman demands inquiry

Helen Suzman

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

MRS Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, has challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to prove his "dastardly accusations and innuendos" against her.

And Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said the Prime Minister should either appoint a select committee to investigate the interception of Mrs Suzman's mail by the security services or he should resign.

But the Government, during a two-and-a-half hour debate, steadfastly refused to give in to calls for a select committee which they claimed would give away vital information.

Mrs Suzman introduced a private Member's motion in the House of Assembly this week which proposed that a select committee b

PFP's NEW DATA SHOWS DONS DID SPY ON POLITICAL GROUPS

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party has released new evidence to show that the Department of National Security (Dons) spied on political groups and individuals.

MP for Yeoville, Harry Schwartz, disclosed this during debate on a motion proposed by Helen Suzman that the Government appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the interception of mail and the tapping of telephones of members of Parliament with particular reference to herself.

During the debate Government spokesmen, including Prime Minister P. W. Botha and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Kobie Coetsee, alleged that a foreign agent "Mr X" had used Mrs Suzman's letterheads to send information out of the country.

Identified

This week Mr X was identified as Professor Robert Rotberg, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a frequent visitor to South Africa — most recently as a member of the Quail Commission which advised the Ciskei homeland not to accept independence.

Mrs Suzman handed a copy of the letter Professor Rotberg wrote on her stationery to the **Sunday Tribune**.

We were also given four documents by Mr Harry Schwarz which showed that Boss/Dons/NIS spied on Mr Theuns Eloff, president of the Afrikaner Studentebond (ASB), and on the Herstigte Nasional Party (HNP).

Professor Rotberg's letter was written to his wife on one of Mrs Suzman's airmail letter forms.

Mrs Suzman explained to the House that it only bore her name and address because it was pre-printed on all her stationery. It starts:

"Darling all, I've been trying to get a machine like this (a typewriter) and to find an airletter for days . . ."

Professor Rotberg tells his family that his life has been very hectic, that he is going to meet Harry Oppenheimer and the head of the Broederbond and is to visit the then detained editor of the World newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, in jail.

To do this he had to obtain a permit from the "hated and feared" Security Police.

He tells his family that he has had a long talk with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Swapo

The letter mentions that he has been to Zambia which was "a let down" although he did see "Swapo people" and Mr Joshua Nkomo, whom he calls "immense and intransigent," and other "Zanu types."

But says Professor Rotberg the "fly in the ointment was KK (Kenneth Kaunda) whom he was unable to see.

Among the documents released by Mr Schwarz was a page of a Boss/Dons/NIS transcript of a tapped telephone conversation between Mr Theuns Eloff and a student leader at Pretoria University.

A second document issued by Mr Schwarz deals with HNP plans to create branches in Potchefstroom and Losberg.

Another document deals with a possible reconciliation between the HNP and Dr Albert Hertzog. It refers to a conversation between Mr Louis Stofberg and Prof Adriaan Pont and misgivings expressed by Mr Stofberg about a possible HNP reconciliation with Dr Albert Hertzog.

A fourth document obtained from Mr Schwarz is the same as one disclosed in London by Mr McGiven which has already been widely published and deals with "unrelated facts about the HNP."

The letter Professor Rotberg wrote to his wife.

QUOTE 'I had to obtain a permit from the hated and feared Security Police . . .' — Professor Rotberg

Range:

1110 17/2/80 (327)

appointed to inquire into the circumstances which had led to the authority being granted for the interception of postal articles, telegrams or communications by telephone to or from Member of Parliament and herself in particular, and the grounds for that authority.

She pointed out that when the measure which legalised telephone tapping and the interception of mail was introduced in 1972 Parliament was assured that safeguards had been laid down to prevent abuse and ensure that interception was "restricted to maters which have an actual connection with the security of the State.

"I as a Member of Parliament, like other MPs, have sworn an oath of allegiance to the Republic of South Africa.

"The Government has blatantly ignored the undertaking it gave in 1972 and has been using the powers it took to interfere with the private conduct of persons and with political views.

Mrs Suzman said she was entitled to redress which could only be obtained by appointing the select committee.

Mrs Suzman then showed the House copies of two of her letters written by American universities. One had been stamped by the regional representative of the Department of National Security and the other by the deputy regional representative.

"Here's the piece de resistance — another Churchill letter — intercepted by Dons."

The letter which Mrs Suzman said she had written in 1976 to British MP Mr Winston Churchill, grandson of the wartime leader, contained the "very original thoughts" that she feared that Kaiser Matanzima would become a mini Idi Amin and that trouble was brewing in Southern African and Rhodesia.

"I hope the taxpayers appreciate how well their money is being spent guarding the security of the country. One half of the people must spend their time spying on the other half at vast cost," she said.

Mrs Suzman pointed out that procedures laid down in the Post Office Act gave powers to any Minister who was a member of the Cabinet Security Council to authorise service giving good grounds.

She accepted an assurance from the Minister of Posts that his department had not authorised the interception of her mail ut said she wanted to know who had given the authority and why it had been given.

Mrs Suzman identified the man the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had said was an agent for a foreign intelligence service who was using Mrs Suzman's stationery, as Professor Robert Rotberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He was an old friend who was "as much CIA as the Minister for Tourism and Statistics. (Dr Andries Treurnicht)."

Professor Rotberg had used one of her air letter cards to write a letter to his wife and family.

He had not signed her name on the back, as the Government had alleged her name was printed on all the air letter forms.

Mrs Suzman also attacked the Government for basing their opinion that Professor Rotberg was a CIA agent on the opinion of one Robert Molteno, who was a supporter of the far left and had been expelled from Zambia for leading demonstrations against President Kenneth Kaunda for his support of Unita in Angola.

She accepted Professor Rotberg's word that he never had been nor was the agent of any government.

"What really happened of course is that when the defector McGiven exposed all the dirty tricks the Government has been up to and my name was mentioned and it was clear I would not allow such a slur on my integrity to go unchallenged, a frantic scrabbling around in my file took place and all that anybody could come up with was Professor Rotberg's letter to his family.

Mrs Suzman was supported in her call by the New Republic Party. Their MP for Berea, Mr Nigel Wood, said he knew of two other cases where opposition MPS had been subject to surveillance. Mr Wood listed four instances involving one of the MPs during which his attache case had been forced and a book stolen.

The main Government speaker on the debate was the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetzee. He refused to answer specific questions about who had requested authority for surveillance and which Minister had approved it.

Mr Coetzee concentrated instead on alleging that Professor Rotberg was a CIA agent and the target of the surveillance and not Mrs Suzman.

But he did not answer a barrage of questions from MPS who then wanted to know why Mrs Suzman's other mail — such as plans for an American lecture tour — had been intercepted, copied and circulated among the security services.

Tapped phone calls: Broeder boss named

(327)

17/2/80. S. Times

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

CONCLUSIVE proof that Boss/Dons tapped the telephones of leading Afrikaners is now in the possession of the Sunday Times.

The proof is contained in Dons transcripts of telephone conversations, including those of student leaders at Afrikaans universities.

Names mentioned in the transcripts include Professor Gerrit Viljoen, chairman of the Broederbond and Mr Daan van der Merwe, the verkrampte Nationalist MP for Rissik.

The transcripts were produced in Parliament on Friday during the debate on a motion introduced by Mrs Helen Suzman seeking the appointment of a select committee to investigate the interception of her mail.

And in another development in the mounting row over Dons snooping, MP Mr Nigel Wood, yesterday alleged that his father, former MP Mr Lawrence Wood, had been under intelligence surveillance for 12 years.

He also demanded the assurance from Government that detailed information on the financial position of MPs was not part of the general information kept on them in the files of any intelligence service in South Africa.

The transcripts of Dons taps on leading Afrikaners include:

- A conversation between the former Afrikaanse Studentebond leader, Mr Theuns Eloff, and Mr Albert Hoffman, a student at RAU. The subject was the Press disclosure of an attempt by elements in the Ruiterwag to counter verligte tendencies within the ASB.
- A conversation between the chairman of the Stellenbosch SRC, Mr Hilgard Bell and his father-in-law, Mr Fourie.

GERRIT VILJOEN
"Bad white"

- A conversation between Mr Louis Stoffberg, former Nationalist MP and now chief secretary of the HNP and another man. The subject of the conversation was described by Dons as "Professor Gerrit Viljoen: political attitude to the HNP".

The taps were undertaken by Dons agents in Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Cape Town.

The trancripts are accompanied in each case by a form labelled Bronverslag (Source report) which gives the name of the agent, the title of the operation, the date, the subject of the discussion and an index of names mentioned in the conversations.

Two of the transcripts, those of Bell and Eloff, are labelled "Top Secret" and the other "Secret".

The Bell tap is labelled Operasie Hanslam. The other two carry the title Operasie "H". All the taps took place in 1979.

In the the conversation between Mr Eloff, the verligte former head of the ASB and Mr Hoffman, the chief concern is an article that had appeared in an Afrikaans morning daily.

This had disclosed a "rightwing assault on the Ruiterwag" and the connection between the secret organisation — the junior Broederbond — and the ASB.

The newspaper had claimed that rightwing politicians were attempting to influence the Ruiterwag.

An unnamed Pretoria MP was believed to have co-operated in drawing up a memorandum at a Ruiterwag Pretoria branch meeting strongly critical of an ASB congress resolution, which had left the way open for the creation of an ASB branch at the University of the Western Cape.

The conversation reflects concern over the fact that Mr Eloff has been identified as a member of the Ruiterwag, and dismay in ASB ranks over the rightwing attempt to bring the ASB to heel.

Told that the memorandum had apparently been compiled with the help of a Pretoria MP, Mr Eloff replies:

"Certainly old Daan van der Merwe. So this is one time when I am not in trouble, except that I will have to defend myself very carefully here on the campus."

The tap on Mr Louis Stoffberg's telephone yielded the following conversation with an unidentified man called Eddie:

Mr Stoffberg: "The fact is that Gerrit Viljoen today aligns himself with Treurnicht."

Eddie: "Is that so?"

Stoffbergh: "Yes, in a strange way. You must know that he chased Treurnicht out of the chairmanship of the Broederbond.

"Now you must know what the state of affairs is in those ranks. That Gerrit Viljoen is the biggest rogue of a weathercock, man. He is my own cousin, but he is so bad. He is a bad white person."

Commenting on the Dons tapping of his telephone, Mr Hilgard Bell yesterday told Ivor Wilkins:

"If they want to listen, then let them do so. I certainly have nothing to hide. There is nothing that I need to be afraid of."

But it deeply disturbed him to know that it had become public knowledge that his telephone was tapped and his reputation had been damaged.

Revealing his suspicions about Dons surveillance of his father, Mr Wood, who succeeded his father as NRP MP for Durban, Berea, alleged that:

- Returning by train to Durban from an Institute of Race Relations meeting, his father's compartment had been entered, an attache case forced and a book removed;
- A letter to Mr Wood in Durban from a banned priest in KwaZulu had finally arrived at its destination via the Department of the Interior in Pretoria;
- During an election campaign, Mr Wood had been quizzed on political matters by two people who subsequently gave him a telephone number.

When he tried the number the next day, he was told abruptly that it was not listed, that it should never have been given to him and that he should break the connection immediately.

Mrs Suzman, who on Friday failed to extract from Government speakers any explanation of why her mail had been intercepted, said yesterday she would "pursue the question through the various budget votes".

She was also examining the possiblity of legal action, she said.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the ... workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Ch has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the fact by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks kept production going by employing scab workers in the place workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory w following products: The following Record flours; Self-rais Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat fl Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, ca macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

SILENCED

...the man who was

17/2/80 S. Times

AT LAST—

banned 30 years ago

THIRTY YEARS after being listed as a communist, Mr Cassim Allie, a vociferous and much-quoted human rights campaigner, has been effectively silenced by a Security Branch investigation.

This week the Security Branch in Cape Town began taking statements in an investigation against publications that have quoted him.

A Security Branch spokesman confirmed an investigation was under way, adding:

"But there is no investigation against Mr Allie." The investigation is only into publications that have quoted him.

Asked why the investigation was only being carried out now, so long after Mr Allie had become a regularly quoted figure, the spokesman declined to comment.

For 30 years, Mr Allie has been rising steadily to prominence as a public figure involved in trade union activity.

More recently, he was active in the campaign to prevent large companies from developing in District Six because of the dislocation of the coloured community there.

In that time, he has been extensively quoted in the media, despite being a listed person who legally may not be quoted.

He has addressed gatherings and conferences, one of them last year at the University of Stellenbosch, where he spoke on the Economic Potential of the Western Cape.

Mr Cassim Allie . . . 'strives for harmony'

SB probes papers that quoted him

By Mort Wilson

Mr Allie, who is secretary of the Western Cape Traders' Association, an organisation representing about 2 000 coloured, Indian and Chinese members, is a highly active personality in public affairs.

He has played a role in several human rights campaigns in the Cape, some of which have been remarkably successful.

He was involved in last year's seven-month boycott of Fattis and Monis products, and was in on the negotiations that finally settled the dispute.

He has also been prominent in the Save District Six campaign, working with other organisations to help persuade two major companies to stay out of the area.

In 1976, Shell Oil Company became the first commercial firm to take an option to buy in the area, but last year announced it would not exercise the option.

Shortly afterwards Anker Data Systems, an international electronics firm, decided to

17/2/80

S. Times

527

withdraw from buying a plot in District Six following a meeting with Mr Allie and Father Basil van Rensburg, the local Catholic Priest in District Six.

A less conclusive result was achieved when the French-owned oil company, Total SA (Pty) Ltd bought the site Shell decided not to buy. After meetings with Mr Allie, the company announced it would delay development of the site for a year.

Wants harmony

Father Van Rensburg describes Mr Allie as a sincere, articulate man striving to achieve racial harmony.

"He has more feeling for South Africa than the average white voter," he said.

Mr Allie's public activities stretch back nearly 40 years. In 1942 he joined the then-legal South African Communist Party. In 1944 the Indian Congress was under way and he joined that.

Shortly afterwards, he was expelled from the Communist Party. He moved from Natal, where he grew up, to the Cape in 1947 and in 1950 he was notified that he had been listed as a communist.

He spent two periods in prison, although he was never convicted.

From 1951 to 1954 he was a member of the Goodwood Town Council and often held the limelight in civic affairs.

By MARTIN WELZ

A SECRET Government plan to spy on leading South African trade unionists — including Miss Anna Scheepers, now a NRP Senator in Parliament — has come to light in a 100-page BOSS report on trade unions.

The report called for the closest scrutiny of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), the SA Confederation of Labour, and others to detect any subversive activity or actions calculated to "embarrass" the Government.

Drawn up in 1971, it throws astonishing new light on how the Bureau under General Hendrik van den Bergh used the enormous powers conferred on it by law. It confirms the powerful element of political interest — as opposed to national security — in the surveillance of South Africans.

It divided union leaders into two groups — "A" and "B" — and urged the "urgent and thorough" surveillance of those given an A-rating.

Among those who received an A-rating were Miss Scheepers and Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, one of the country's best-known trade union figures.

"The power and influence of a trade union rests with its leaders. Information about their character, habits, way of life, financial position, weaknesses and irregularities must therefore be regarded as part of the information-gathering plan."

Security

Agents and informers were urged to take special note of union leaders who took part in politics or made statements that criticised — or supported — Government policy.

They were asked to watch "any activity that could have a bearing on State security", for example incitement or planning to strike, attempts to affiliate with unions already suspect, or the propagation of ideas that had a security context, and any visits or speeches by visitors from overseas.

Information was also to be gathered on union personalities whose activities were aimed at "embarrassing" another trade union or the Government, those who planned or made overseas visits and the contacts they made on such visits, and those who showed any "exceptional" interest in politics.

The report also urged that other organisations taking an interest in unions — the S A Institute of Race Relations, the Wilgespruit Ecumenical Centre, the University Christian Movement, Mission 70 (a project of the World Council of Churches) and the Christian Institute should be "thoroughly watched".

The interest of foreign diplomats, particularly those from Britain and the United States, in trade unions was noted as "suspect".

"The real purpose of this interest is not yet known, but the possibility that there are unhealthy motives behind their interest cannot altogether be ruled out."

The report accused unions and their leaders of holding potentially dangerous views.

Ironically, some of these views — such as opposition to job reservation and recognition of black unions — have since been taken up in Government policy.

At the time, however,

17/2/80

327.

THE BIG SNOOP ON TRADE UNIONS

327 Star Sunday 17/2/80

Probe into trade unions

From Page 1

they were seen as part of a "communist strategy" originating largely in Moscow" for the "onslaught" on South African unions.

In a detailed analysis of the membership, leadership and attitudes of all South African trade unions, the report noted that "The potential power and political influence which even the smallest trade union may have must not be underestimated."

It also said that the miners' dispute of the time "does not actually concern their agreement with employers, but is aimed against Government policy".

Tucsa, it said, had earlier come into disfavour with the Government and some employers when it campaigned for official recognition for black trade unions and equal pay for black and white workers.

[illegible] nearly disappeared as a result,' but when Tucsa stopped its 'pro-[illegible] parade' it started to [illegible] again.

However, it is again [illegible] with attempts to provide [illegible] case of the Bantu worker," the report noted.

These observations are [illegible] with the role that Chris [illegible] Tucsa leaders such as Mr Strebel-Dear and [illegible] office bearers [illegible] extremely progressive", they should "not always be regarded as dangerous".

The report also dealt at length with "ultra rightwing" politicians in the union movement, particularly Mr Arrie Paulus, secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, and Mr Gert [illegible] Bergh, secretary of the white Railway Workers' Union.

While there is [illegible] no evidence that these two [illegible] are [illegible] statements that their [illegible] efforts through the trade union, [illegible] trying to exert an extreme influence on the movement.

A third group to receive special attention were coloured people's unions [illegible] by the Coloured Labour Party.

"There are suggestions that coloured political [illegible] especially the Labour Party, are trying to establish a [illegible] in the coloured unions."

It should be noted that in labour [illegible] be seen [illegible] political [illegible] the report [illegible]

[illegible] the report [illegible] said that [illegible] several [illegible] of [illegible] contended [illegible]

However it emphasised its point [illegible] the Trade Union Council [illegible] organisations [illegible] the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Labour Organisation, the World Council of Churches and the UN.

"The main theme is 'change', in being change of policy and, if necessary, change of government in South Africa," it concluded.

The SA Institute of Race Relations described as one of the most important local [illegible] of change.

The report noted the sinister implications of a statement in the last annual report of the Natal region of the Institute that the region had for some time been taking an interest in vocational training for Africans.

This statement, said the report, should be interpreted in the light of statements by the institute's director, Mr Fred van Wyk, that "more blacks were being absorbed into the economic machinery against increasing, petty apartheid. Job reservation would have to go and there would [illegible] show a marked difference in public opinion."

[illegible] was part of a cut-back of

[illegible] n half of the men who were on [illegible] he threat of being endorsed [illegible] nding firm with their 'Coloured' [illegible] ke, men from the Department [illegible] workers who had gathered [illegible] rated. One said, "We were all

[illegible] ncreasing. At a solidarity [illegible] lents from U.W.C., Hewat, [illegible] College called for workers to [illegible] products.

[illegible] ill instruct its members not to [illegible] ation.

[illegible] led on all sports bodies and [illegible] re-employment of the workers and [illegible] of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Hansard 3 Col 962 → 18/2/80

For full text of debate see Hansard 3. 327

SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

A person can cease to be a South African citizen in terms of section 16 of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, should he relinquish his South African citizenship or if the Minister deprives him of his South African citizenship in terms of section 19, 19*bis*, 20 or 20*bis* of that Act.

A large percentage of the persons who in terms of section 16 of the Act relinquish their South African citizenship are apparently youths and good reasons exist to believe that some of them take this step to avoid military service. Other persons again, who were deprived of their citizenship because, for example, they have made use of dual citizenship, are indifferent to the loss of their citizenship. For these persons the loss of their South African citizenship does not lead to the loss of their right of permanent residence in the country.

In short, a person who ceases to be a South African citizen retains his right of permanent residence in South Africa if he—

(a) is in possession of a permit entitling him to reside permanently in the Republic; or

(b) is exempt from the requirements of being in possession of such a permit; or

(c) is a British subject who at the time of the establishment of the Republic indicated in writing that he had settled permanently in the Republic.

Persons who relinquish or are deprived of their South African citizenship are able to continue to lead a normal life as foreigners without any significant obstacles. Those persons who are indifferent to South African citizenship would, however, consider matters more thoroughly should they be deprived of their right of permanent residence in the Republic when they cease to be South African citizens.

†Mr. Speaker, it is consequently proposed in clause 1 of the Bill that a person who ceases to be a South African citizen, also forfeits his right of permanent residence in the Republic. It is further proposed in this clause that should a person voluntarily relinquish his South African citizenship, he be disqualified from obtaining permanent resi-

CAPE TIMES 18/2/80

Smit deaths: Report on gun refuted

(327)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Detectives investigating the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Corra, have described a weekend newspaper report that police had recovered the murder weapon as "absolute nonsense".

Speaking from his Pretoria home yesterday, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, South Africa's CID chief, said the story in an Afrikaans newspaper was not only nonsense but was also "misleading the public and could hamper investigations".

The newspaper claimed that it had reliably established that police had found a stolen firearm which had been used in the murder of the Smits.

This firearm had been recovered early in January in Paarl by Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, the Springs investigating officer.

After the firearm had been recovered, the newspaper claimed, Lieutenant Viljoen and General Visser travelled to Britain to continue their investigations and follow up certain leads.

Misleading

With the help of Scotland Yard it had then been established that the firearm was stolen. The owner of the weapon, it added, was apparently innocent.

General Visser said yesterday he had not yet read the Sunday newspaper report. "They telephonded me and read me the first few paragraphs. All I can say is that it is absolute nonsense and could mislead the public and hamper the police."

General Visser said that detectives were still continuously following up new leads in their attempt to solve the murders.

When he returned from overseas he had said in a statement that while there had been no breakthrough in the investigations, the trip had enabled them to eliminate some of the leads which had needed to be checked.

This elimination was necessary to the investigations and enabled detectives to look in other directions for further clues.

Smit murder report 'untrue'

By MERVYN REES

DETECTIVES investigating the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Corra in 1977, have described a weekend newspaper report that police had recovered the murder weapon as "absolute nonsense".

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Ingenga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri ebilili South benogwaymbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwaymbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi abahlanu ebebesebenza nabo. Bathi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, kukuba bebengamalungu eTrade Unions Le union ibe izama ukwenza uphando nothetwa thetwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngevek! yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri lelo uthe ezinto bazifunayo zingaphezu kwamandla yaye ziya kwenza ugushulu efemini.

Abasemagunyeni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothiwelo bebesayinile amaphepha anika iUnion igunya lokuba benze uthethathetwano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokuthi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri lelo ilalile olutheth atheth wano neUnion. Ifektri ibalula into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo lento kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

Nangona aba bagxothiwelo ingabantu bebala uninzi lwabo bagwaymbilelo ngamagadka abantu abamnyama. Nangona bathe bagrogriswa ngokugxothwa badyele emphandleni aba basebenzi bamnyama bame bemi kwicala lebebala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku lokugala logwaymbo indoda imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlula abebala kubantu abamnyama xa bebemengaphandle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahtulwa, omnye wabo uthe "Silapha sonke yaye iinjongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibandakanyileyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephilileyo kubekho abafundi base University nakwano Koleji abangaphezu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi zikolo U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College.

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Abafundi bathe abasebenzi mabaphinde bagesbwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa Fattis & Monis ingathengwa.

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalefekt

Umbutho oyi South African Council of izikolo ezinonxibelwane kunye nabo bagesbwe. Yaye akufunekl bayithenge.

Abafundi base U.C.T. bayenzile eyabo Bacele ukuba imveliso zakwa Fattis &

Umbutho oyi Women for Peace Movement kunye nabasebenzi.

Umbutho wayapha ekapa oyi National A wakhupha istatement uxhasa abasebenz

Ufattis & Monis uphikele ukuthi akuk ungumphati wefem le uthi, ukhathazek ngabamNyama njengoko inkxaso enkulu abasebenzi abangabanye ukuba basebem imveliso, kodwa imveliso yehlile

Ngubani Ufattis & Monis? Ufattis & Record Self Raising Flour, Record Ca Record Unsifted Flour, Record Wheati Mille pack Meal; Fattis & Mon Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay m Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; G Somerset West.

Published by Comm.Comm.
Printed by S.R.C. Press, U.C.T.

Banned books case

19/2/80 (327)

Staff Reporter

DOROTHY CLEMINSHAW, found guilty of possessing banned publications, was yesterday warned by a regional magistrate to appear in the Regional Court, Wynberg, on March 6 when she will be sentenced.

Cleminshaw, 57, of Newlands, had pleaded not guilty to possessing "I write what I like" by Steve Biko, and "Rioters Digest", published by Deersur Press, Michaelis Students Society, UCT.

Mr A J Burger was on the bench. Mr Frank Silbert appeared for the State. Cleminshaw was not represented.

Hansard 3 (123) 19/2/80

327
~~344~~

Firearms

279. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Police:

How many (a) firearm licences were issued, (b) applications for firearm licences were refused, (c) reports of stolen firearms were received and (d) stolen firearms were recovered, during 1979?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 128 227

(b) 3 300

(c) 4 725

(d) 1 907

RAU students turn down spy motion

Even as a police spy or BOSS agent, you may not get a warm welcome, but Rand Afrikaans University students will certainly not kick you out.

That's the effect of a decision by the student parliament there last night.

It rejected a motion proposed by fourth year BEd student Mr Bruno Marassas which was intended to prevent spies within student ranks.

He referred to the recently publicised activities of self-confessed spies Captain Craig Williamson and Mr Arthur McGiven who had served on the SRC at Wits and on NUSAS while serving with the South African Security Police and BOSS respectively.

Third year BSc student Mr Chris Lessing supported the motion and said there was an inherent paradox if the philosophies and thoughts of a student should be spied upon.

"Students are academics who are supposed to think. If their probing and philosophies do not align with State and Government, it does not necessarily make them dangerous to the State," Mr Lessing said.

The motion was rejected almost unanimously by the student body.

1960 COLOURED

	MALE							FEMALE				
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64
1	0.91	0.74	0.25	1.28	2.84	4.72	0.99	0.96	0.64	0.31	1.04	1.08
2	8.55	2.29	0.17	0.24	0.87	1.26	0.92	8.44	2.41	0.25	0.18	0.47
3	62.61	8.12	0.07	0.07	0.28	1.48	3.68	54.85	7.75	0.08	0.07	0.14
4	30.54	4.78	0.19	0.40	2.01	10.16	2.55	30.18	4.42	0.17	0.29	0.82
5	0.00	0.01	0.15	2.08	7.56	36.01	2.20	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.93	7.83
6	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.58	3.60	9.98	0.87	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.53	2.22
7	0.45	0.26	0.06	0.17	0.88	2.25	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.05	0.17	1.02
8	0.07	0.17	0.27	0.79	0.78	0.90	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.26
9	1.01	0.53	0.67	1.39	1.27	1.44	0.92	1				
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0				
11	46.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	33				
12	16.96	2.98	0.34	0.84	2.71	19.15	2.28	15				
ALL	167.39	19.97	2.28	6.87	22.79	87.35	16.92	145				

1970 COLOURED

	MALE							FEMALE				
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL
1	0.80	0.39	0.10	0.91	2.81	4.72	0.74	0.68	0.43	0.11	0.59	0.81	0.96	0.37
2	7.35	1.27	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.49	0.52	5.78	1.53	0.20	0.09	0.24	0.29	0.55
3	64.65	6.23	0.06	0.07	0.18	1.14	3.00	58.32	5.86	0.05	0.05	0.21	1.28	2.86
4	28.29	3.24	0.15	0.79	4.47	18.87	2.65	24.21	3.15	0.14	0.54	1.88	9.95	1.94
5	0.11	0.04	0.16	1.51	10.22	44.37	2.69	0.06	0.04	0.16	1.28	8.92	43.82	2.67
6	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.59	4.57	12.66	1.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.71	2.94	7.44	0.71
7	0.17	0.05	0.05	0.35	0.94	2.81	0.29	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.18	0.88	2.48	0.24
8	0.09	0.22	0.54	1.35	1.23	1.18	0.74	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.35	0.19
9	0.63	0.47	0.81	2.20	2.09	1.35	1.20	1.01	0.66	0.21	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.42
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.25	0.02	0.00	0.09
11	32.42	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.12	24.78	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
12	17.07	2.49	0.29	0.92	3.66	2.60	1.71	14.26	2.47	0.13	0.76	1.73	7.39	1.46
ALL	151.62	14.52	2.32	8.77	30.41	90.26	15.85	129.24	14.39	1.30	5.25	18.51	74.56	12.35

RDM 20/2/80.

Kotze aiming at draft-dodgers

327

THE ASSEMBLY. — Children born in South African whose parents had lost their South African citizenship would not automatically lose theirs, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Pen Kotze, said in the Assembly yesterday.

The Minister said in reply to the second reading debate on the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill that the purpose of the legislation was twofold:

The aim was to close existing loopholes for draft-dodgers who hid behind foreign citizenship, and to withdraw the citizenship of that category of person who travelled abroad on foreign passports.

The measure would not only deprive them of their citizenship, but also their right to permanent residence in South Africa.

People who had no respect for their South African citizenship, subordinated their citizenship to that of other countries, Mr Kotze said.

And they continued to live in South Africa.

"But if one also removes their permanent residence rights, one gives them something to think about."

Minor children born in South Africa would not lose their right to South African citizenship if their parents lost theirs, he added.

The measure would not apply to the wives of husbands who had lost their citizenship in terms of the legislation. — Sapa.

Advocate-General finds clean house

(259) (327)

RDM 20/2/80.

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, has found no evidence of corruption or misappropriation of Government money in the first four complaints he has investigated since his appointment last year.

This emerged in the first Advocate-General's report tabled in Parliament yesterday. The Advocate-General is a newly created Government post for the purpose of investigating complaints of Government corruption or misappropriation of taxpayers' money.

The issue was extremely controversial as the Government initially attempted to muzzle Press reporting on matters under investigation by the Advocate General.

Apart from the completed investigations, four complaints are presently being investigated — including alleged unlawful hunting in South West Africa. Altogether 18 complaints have been lodged, some of which fell outside the scope of the Advocate-General's power.

Mr Harry Schwarz ... Info scandal was an isolated, alien incident.

The largest amount involved in the completed investigations was an anonymous complaint about alledged "bad and injudicious investments" by the Wool Board involving R31 621 629.

Mr Justice van der Walt found that the investments had been properly audited and were not listed in the board's balance sheet "for practical reasons and for lack of space".

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday he would supply full details of the Wool Board's investments in Parliament soon, in reply to an opposition question.

He believed a large amount of money had been invested in Rand Bank, "which almost collapsed, but the full amount was refunded. No interest was paid, but the farmers were compensated in the form of a surplus on the wool price," he said.

Commenting on the report, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said it would be a disappointment to scandalmongers "as it tends to show that corruption is not a part of the South African way of life and that the Public Service as a whole has a proud record".

He hoped that the completion of the other investigations would support this conclusion. "South Africa now has the Inormation scandal behind it. We have always believed this to be an isolated, foreign event in South Africa and we hope that there will never be a recurrence."

The Advocate-General dismissed the complaints in all other investigations too. One involved an allegation that Escom had charged an excessive connection fee; the second challenged a boundary determination between two smallholdings, the third concerned allegations of bribery against a public prosecutor and a police officer in a bribery case.

par [illegible] et [illegible] la chaine qui moit ere forz et
bien atornee, et descendirent a terre, si que li porz
fu entre cus et la vile. Lor veïssiez maint chevalier
et maint serjant issir des nés et maint bon destrier
traire des huissiers, et maint riche tref et maint bel
30 paveillon.

Ainsi se loja l'oz et fu Gadres assegiée le jor de
la saint Martin... L'endemain de la saint Martin
issirent de ceus de Gadres et vindrent parler le duc
de Venise qui ere en son paveillon, et li distrent que
35 il li rendroient la cité [illegible]
lor cors en sa merci. Et [illegible]
prendroit mie cestui plait [illegible]
non as contes et as barons [illegible]

VI Le Châtelain de Couci: Cha[illegible]

A vos, amant, plus qu'a mi [illegible]
Est bien raison que ma do[illegible]
Car il m'estuet partir ou[illegible]
Com je vos ai esté amis verais.

Lecturer warns SA of Russian threat

THE period 1980 to 1985 would prove the most dangerous and most critical of this century, Mr Douglas McClure, author and political scientist, told the Steyn commission.

He outlined the increased Soviet intervention in Europe and Africa and emphasized the preparedness of the Russians for total war and the relative state of unpreparedness of the United States and Nato countries.

Control of South Africa and her mineral resources was one of the objectives of the Soviet Union, he said.

The South African public needed to be informed to a much greater extent than it was at present. There was a need for greater journalistic freedom, especially in the field of defence, and a desperate need for the public to be more informed so that it would not panic or be distrustful of the authorities when the onslaught came.

"If one bears in mind that the USSR has now built up the largest war machine in the history of mankind, most of it located in Eastern Europe poised on the Iron Curtain dividing Europe in half, and one also recalls Henry Kissinger's warning that never in history has a military force even approximating the size of this one been constructed, not been used, then it would seem that the period 1980 to 1985 will be the most dangerous and critical of this century."

Mr Douglas McClure, left front, author and political scientist, gave evidence yesterday at the Steyn Commission on defence reporting. The commission members from the left are: Mr L C Masterson, Major General N N Webster, Mr K P C O von Lieres, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr D A S Herbst and Colonel K H Fisher. The stenographer is Ms R Pedersen.

Education plays a major role in influencing the structure of health services, although I would not presume to stress the importance of equal educational opportunities to an audience at UCT, three specific types of education are of importance:

1. Health Education.

Here, I quote the Secretary for Health, Dr Johan de Beer, who stated: "The extent to which we will be able to reach the potential blessings of even the most forward looking health legislations will largely depend on the success we achieve when we attempt to establish or extend appropriate health education services".[16]

2. I believe that we must educate those in the private sector, in order to convince them that Health is indeed a production investment, rather than a consumption expenditure.

3. I would ... medical schools have to face severa ... ealth services of our coun ...

(i) There ... indeed, in the United ... the medical schoo ... ome specialists.[17] Our ... ecialists and 13 9 ... Medical and Dent ... exist in South Afri ... , we may, in the futu ... has stated "We do an excellent job of teaching physicians to take care of a few people and a poor job of educating physicians to take care of most people".[18]

Spying on oath: Wits SRC

JOHANNESBURG. — Twenty-one members of the Witwatersrand University Students Representative Council last night swore on oath they were not — nor would become — members of any state security agency.

Today, students will be called to a mass meeting on the "spy issue", where they will be addressed by Professor Philip Tobias, of the law faculty, and Mr Glen Moss, a former SRC president.

Last night the SRC president, Mr Norman Manoim, said that the principal and vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor D J Du Plessis had declined to make spying on the campus a disciplinary offence.

(ii) Another major problem which requires urgent attention, is the geographical maldistribution of graduates to which I have already referred.

(iii) There is an over-emphasis on curative medicine, due largely to the exclusive use of large hospitals in the training of medical students. This has resulted in an under-emphasis on preventative medicine.

(iv) There is a lack of interest in research in community health which may in part be due to the academic reward system which in developed countries such as the USA does not recognise this type of research as being equal to so-called basic research.

(v) There is a major problem inherent in the centralisation of health care and teaching. The Council for International Organisation of Medical Sciences has suggested the following possible solutions to these problems.[19]

Initially, we may need to reform the selection process for medical students. At present, most medical students throughout the world are chosen on the basis of their intellectual ability. Scant attention is paid to value characteristics, or personality characteristics. The School of Medicine of Ben Gurion University of the Negev, which aims at producing doctors who will serve a rural community, has developed the following selection method.[20] Firstly, it demands that a student obtain a University Pass at high school with B grades in at least two subjects. All such candidates then take a written psychometric examination at the end of which 300 candidates are interviewed for the approximately 50 posts. At the interviews, the following characteristics are assessed:

INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The capacity to master extensive and complex material, the capacity for self-learning, intellectual flexibility, problem-solving capacity, and intellectual curiosity.

VALUE CHARACTERISTICS:

The desire to assume responsibility for providing help to people in distress and interest in community health services, the desire to work in the Negev or elsewhere in the goals of the centre for health science.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS:

Personal integrity and honesty, empathy, interest in people, sensitivity to their suffering, emotional flexibility, tolerance of ambiguity, capacity for co-operation with others, humility, a clear stable self-identify and a capacity for enthusiasm.

It is still too early to know whether this involved and time-consuming system will succeed. It is comforting to know, however, that the University of Cape Town has a standing sub-committee to examine the selection of students. Another possible change in the medical curriculum would involve the teaching of social sciences. I hope that from what I have said, it will be obvious that this change could only be for the better.

I have taken the liberty of including a third possible change, that is, the teaching of African languages. It is inexcusable that because of the language barrier, many of us are forced to practise medicine at the level of a veterinary scientist. The need for the inclusion of a course in African languages is highlighted by the fact that this year some 200 medical students have enrolled in a voluntary course in Xhosa, given during the lunch hour or early evening.

Journalist's appeal is dismissed

(327) (242) RDM 22/2/80 (271)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — An appeal against a 14-day jail sentence by the Sunday Express political correspondent, John Matisonn, was yesterday dismissed in the Supreme Court.

An order committing him to jail was suspended pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division which will be heard on a date yet to be arranged

Matisonn was sentenced to 14 days jail in March last year for failing to answer questions in connection with a story he wrote about an alleged foreign bank account of the head of the Christian League of South Africa, the Rev Frederick Shaw.

The story, which had the headline 'Rightwing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US' appeared in the Sunday Express on December 3, 1978.

Matisonn was subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to give evidence in connection with an alleged offence of libel and/or defamation.

The section provides that a magistrate may, on the request of a public prosecutor, require the attendance before him or any other magistrate, for examination by the public prosecutor, of any person who is likely to give material or relevant information as to any alleged offence, whether or not it is known by whom the offence was committed.

Matisonn was required to reveal the identity of his informant or source of information, full details of where and how information was obtained, how details of the bank account were obtained, to produce original documents from which information was obtained and to reveal who had received the information.

Matisonn appeared before a Cape Town magistrate on March 8 last year.

Mr Dennis Kuny, for Matisonn, challenged the validity of the subpoena.

Among the objections raised was that the inquiry was merely part of an information gathering process by the police with regard to suggested connections between the Christian League, Mr Shaw and the former Department of Information.

The magistrate refused to concern himself with the validity of the subpoena.

Matisonn refused to answer some of the questions on the grounds that his code of ethics as a journalist prevented him from identifying his source of information in any way.

The magistrate sentenced him to 14 days.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes, with Mr Justice van Heerden concurring, said, in his judgment handed down yesterday, that a magistrate deputed to preside at an inquiry had no jurisdiction to hear evidence for the purpose of reviewing, correcting or setting aside the actions of the magistrate who authorised the holding of the inquiry.