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TOTALITARIANISM —

General

1-8-80 — 31-8-80

Council cracks down on the strikers

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Mr Sparks will appear before the magistrate at 9.30am. He is described in the subpoena as "a person who is likely to give material evidence as to the supposed offence" of sabotage or a contravention of the Riotous Assembles Act, "alleged to have been committed" by Mr Mavi.

The "Mail" article told how Mr Mavi had become involved in trade unionism, and gave a broad outline of how he had spent Monday.

Mr Sparks is "required to testify and declare all he knows concerning the supposed offence ... alleged to have been committed by Joseph Mavi".

It is understood that the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, has also been subpoenaed. Last night he refused to comment.

Last night, police said their armed men were at the Selby compound to maintain law and order "among a large crowd in an explosive situation".

Late yesterday, the council announced that the Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers — the rival of the strikers' BMWU — had been registered and could now negotiate with the council.

And the management committee slapped a ban on the City Engineers' Department releasing any information relating to hiring and firing of staff.

The department employs nearly two-thirds of the council's 15 000 black workers.

The management committee ruled that such information may now only be divulged by the Town Clerk.

Earlier this week the City Engineer, Mr Eric Hall, said he had no intention of firing anyone who did not return to work, adding that he wanted to keep on talking to dissatisfied staff.

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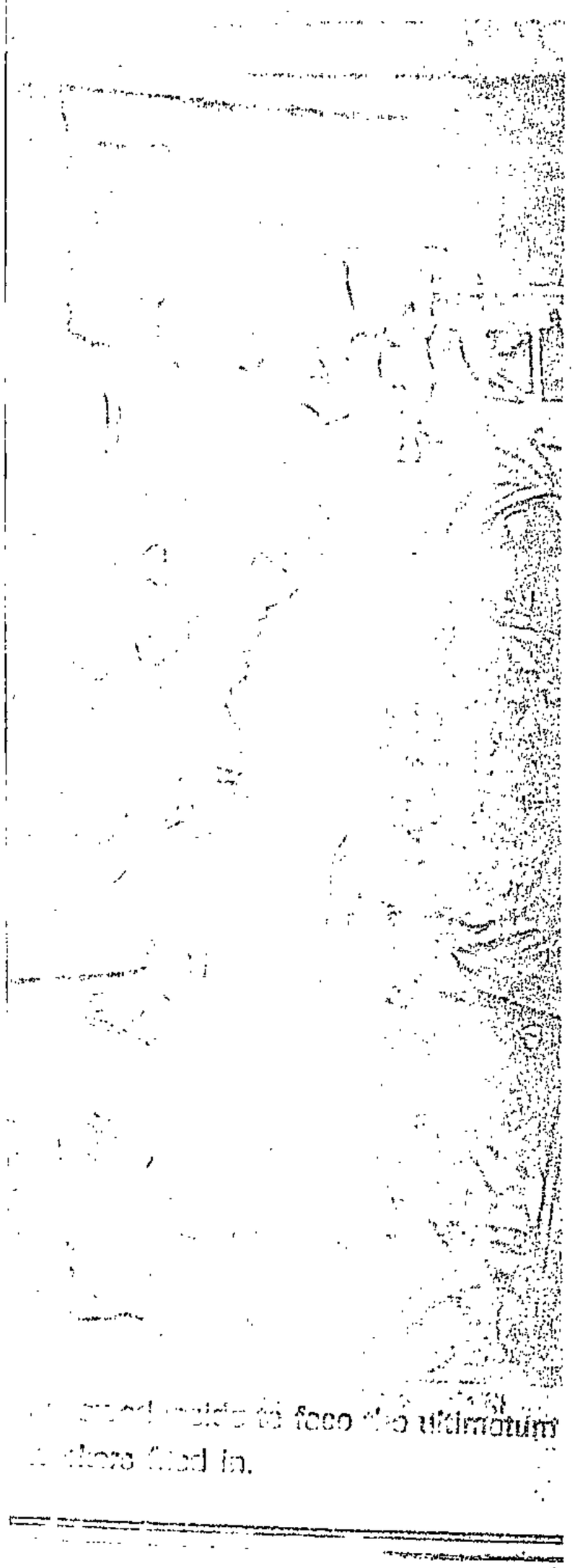

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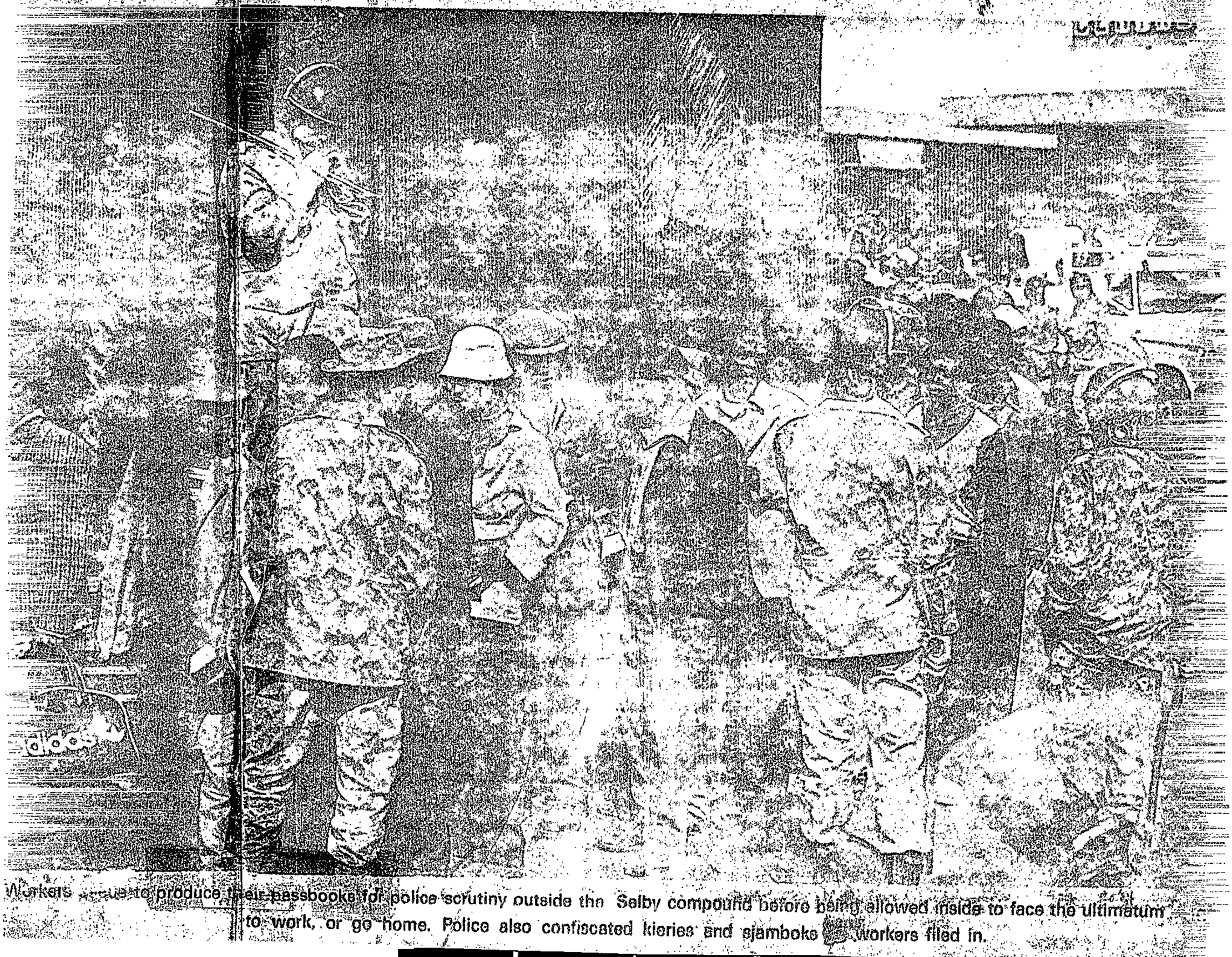

Workers queue to produce their passbooks for police scrutiny outside the Selby compound before being allowed inside to face the ultimatum — to work, or go home. Police also confiscated kieries and sjamboks [illegible] workers filed in.

1/8/80 RDM

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● Other reports, picture — Page 2
● Editorial comment — Page 10
● Where it broke down — Page 11
● A spanner in the works — Page 11

armed with shotguns, R1 rifles or semi-automatic pistols — separated the men into two groups: those who agreed to work, and those who wanted to go home.

The homebound, estimated at about 1 200, were paid off, and will be driven to their homelands by Putco buses today. Police led the others away to their quarters.

One worker in the compound said: "We have been forced to go back to work. The council will not even consider our claims."

Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the council's management committee, said the workers themselves had asked either to work or go home.

None of them wanted to continue the strike, he said. Those who wanted to return home were being taken there, and the rest had elected to go back to work.

But one striker, who spoke to the Rand Daily Mail with the approval of the BMWU, said each man was asked by a council clerk — with an armed policeman standing by — if he was prepared to go back to work.

The clerk would not discuss strikers' demands.

"We were intimidated by the armed police and did not want to say no, we would not work. So we told them that we did want to work but we wanted more money. Many of the workers said this."

He said workers who gave this answer were led by police to the trucks. "We had no choice but to get on to the trucks".

Some workers jumped off the trucks and went back to the compound. Others who went with the police said they still supported the BMWU and did not want to return to work "until the union says we should".

"We are determined not to go to work, and many of those who were forced into it will do their best not to go again until this is settled," he said.

Security Police investigating charges against Mr Mavi yesterday ordered the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, to appear today before a magistrate and hand over "any book, paper, document or tape recording" relating to Mr Mavi and his union, including information which

To Page 2

'Mail' editor in court

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, today appeared in a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for an in-camera hearing under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

The hearing was in connection with reports which appeared in the Rand Daily Mail concerning the Johannesburg City Council black employees strike.

The Star has told the police it is satisfied that its reports on the strike are correct.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1625 1 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 29 Julie 1980 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 24 Julie 1980 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1625 1 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 29 July 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 24 July 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) (d) and (e) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voorthringer Author or producer
P80/7/31.....	*Staffrider*—Vol 3, No 1, June 1980.....	Ravan Press, Braamfontein.

1 Augustus 1980 | No. 1626 1 August 1980

No. 1626 1 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 29 Julie 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Julie 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 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1626 1 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 29 July 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 July 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 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/100.....	*Calendar, The*—July 1980–July 1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Bill Hart, c/o Thomson Publications (Pty) Ltd.

No. 1624 1 Augustus 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. 1624 1 August 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 P80/11

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P80/6/53	*Prick Up your Ears*	John Lahr	(a)
P80/7/102	*Sex Cruise Orgy* (Whitehouse Photo Reader No 3)	John Frampton	(a)
P80/7/108	*Late Night Business* (Secretary Series Sec-704)	Carole Wilson	(a)
P80/7/110	*Cuba's Position*	Political Publishers, Havana	(c)
P80/7/112	*Documents and Information*—No 22/1980	Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation, 108, Berlin	(c)
P80/7/114	*ELTSA*—Newsletter No 20, July 1980 (met bestelvorm/with order from "Campaigning Materials Available from ELTSA" en donasievorm/and donation form "A Special Appeal for Funds")	ELTSA, London	(c)
P80/7/115	*Nelson Mandela Says* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress	(c)
P80/7/117	*Anita*—No 101654 (Plakaat/Poster)	Printed in Scotland	(a)
P80/7/123	*Mark Moet Bliven!* (met bysoekel/with supplement "Meer Informatie")	COSAWR-NL, Amsterdam	(c)
P80/7/98	*Continental Film Review*—April 1968; May 1968; June 1968; January 1969; February 1969; April 1969; April 1970; May 1970; June 1970; July 1970; August 1970; September 1970; October 1970; January 1971; February 1971; March 1971; April 1971; 18 May 1971; June 1971	Europa Publishing Co. Ltd, London	(a)
P80/7/124	*Mark Must Stay!* (Vertaling/Translation) (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	COSAWR-NL, Amsterdam	(c)
P80/7/107	*Gramsci & Marxist Theory*	Edited by Chantal Mouffe	(c)
P80/7/113	*Korean Stamps*—No 2 (116) 1980	Korean Stamp Corporation, Pyongyang, DPR of Korea	(c)
P80/7/132	*Freedom Charter, The* (insluitende vertaling/including translation "Lokwalo Lwa Tokolog")	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(c)
P80/7/135	*Freedom Charter of South Africa, The* (Vlugskrif/Leaflet)	United Nations Centre Against Apartheid	(c)
P80/7/139	*ASSO Journal, The*—4th Quarter, Vol 1, December 1978	The Secretariat, ASSO/NUL, Roma, Lesotho	(d) + (e)
P80/7/111	*Under One Banner* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(c)
P80/7/120	*Dawn*—Vol 4, No 2, February 1980	Umkhonto we Sizwe	(c)
P80/7/121	*Resist Apartheid Militarism* (Kleefseël/Sticker)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(c)
P80/7/141	*Vanguard, The*—No 6, March 1980	CASSAS, NUL, Lesotho	(c)

No. 1627 1 Augustus 1980

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 24 Julie 1980 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent Brubaker. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appel kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1627 1 August 1980

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 24 July 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film Brubaker. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Rolprent / Film	Voorlegger / Submitter
R80/7/28	*Brubaker*	Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 1628 1 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerante* 6263 en 6331, Goewermentskennisgewings 12 en 440 van 5 Januarie 1979 en 9 Maart 1979 respektiewelik vervang die inskrywing P78/12/69 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voorthringer Author of producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P78/12/69.....	*Freedom Charter, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Opgestel en aangeneem deur/te/Drawn up and adopted by/at the Congress of the People, Kliptown, South Africa, on 26/6/55. Uitgewer: Onbekend/Publisher: Unknown	(e)

No. 1628 1 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazettes* 6263 and 6331, Government Notices 12 and 440 of 5 January 1979 and 9 March 1979 respectively substitute the following entry for entry P78/12/69:

No. 1629 1 Augustus 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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voorthringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/6/117.....	*New Times: A Soviet Weekly of World Affairs*—No 40–52, 1978	Trud, Moscow.....	(e)

No. 1629 1 August 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 publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

AGROANIMALIA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang I tot 11, 1958 1968 en bevat artikels oor Diereproduksie ' en -tegnologie, Diereversorging en -ekologie, Fisiologie, Genetika en Teelt, Suiwelkunde en Voeding. Vier dele van die tydskrif word per jaar gepubliseer.

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

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

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

AGROANIMALIA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. I to 11, 1958 1968 and deals with Animal Production and Technology, Livestock Management and Ecology, Physiology, Genetics and Breeding, Dairy Science and Nutrition. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

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

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

Sales tax must accompany all inland orders.

Sunday C.T. 21/8/83

Pamphlets were dropped on Flats

THE CAPE TIMES knows of copies of at least two pamphlets — one condemning the "Release Mandela" campaign and the schools boycott, and the other calling for an end to the bus boycott — which were distributed at educational institutions and the Cape Flats.

At this stage it is not known whether either was produced or distributed by the inter-departmental government committee which Mr Pik Botha disclosed was responsible for compiling anonymous pamphlets in the recent unrest. (See page 1.)

The first batch was found by students at the University of Cape Town and at Cape Flats schools on April 17.

The pamphlet said the call to free Mandela was a political risk, and issued a warning to all students "who are meddling in political areas that will endanger the security of the state."

The second batch was dropped from a light aircraft over Mitchell's Plain and Athlone on June 8.

These called for an end to the boycott of buses and were signed by a group calling itself "Concerned Citizens of Cape Town."

Entitled "Stop hurting your community and yourself," the pamphlet said the bus company (City Tramways) employed 1 200 drivers.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation in Pretoria said at the time that he could "not recall off-hand" a request to distribute the pamphlets. Such a request would first have to be approved by the City Council if the pamphlets were to be dropped over the municipal area.

Armed men were 'only there to stop cars'

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

THE MEN armed with semi-automatic carbines at the Mowbray railway station on Thursday night were inspectors from the Department of Transport.

Disclosing this yesterday, Colonel A J van Dyk, Police District Commandant for Wynberg, said that police force members under his jurisdiction were "only there to stop the cars for the inspectors".

The mystery about which department the men belonged to arose on Thursday night after three men, armed with with carbines, were spotted at the station while a crowd of nearly 100 people queued for taxis as the boycott of buses continued.

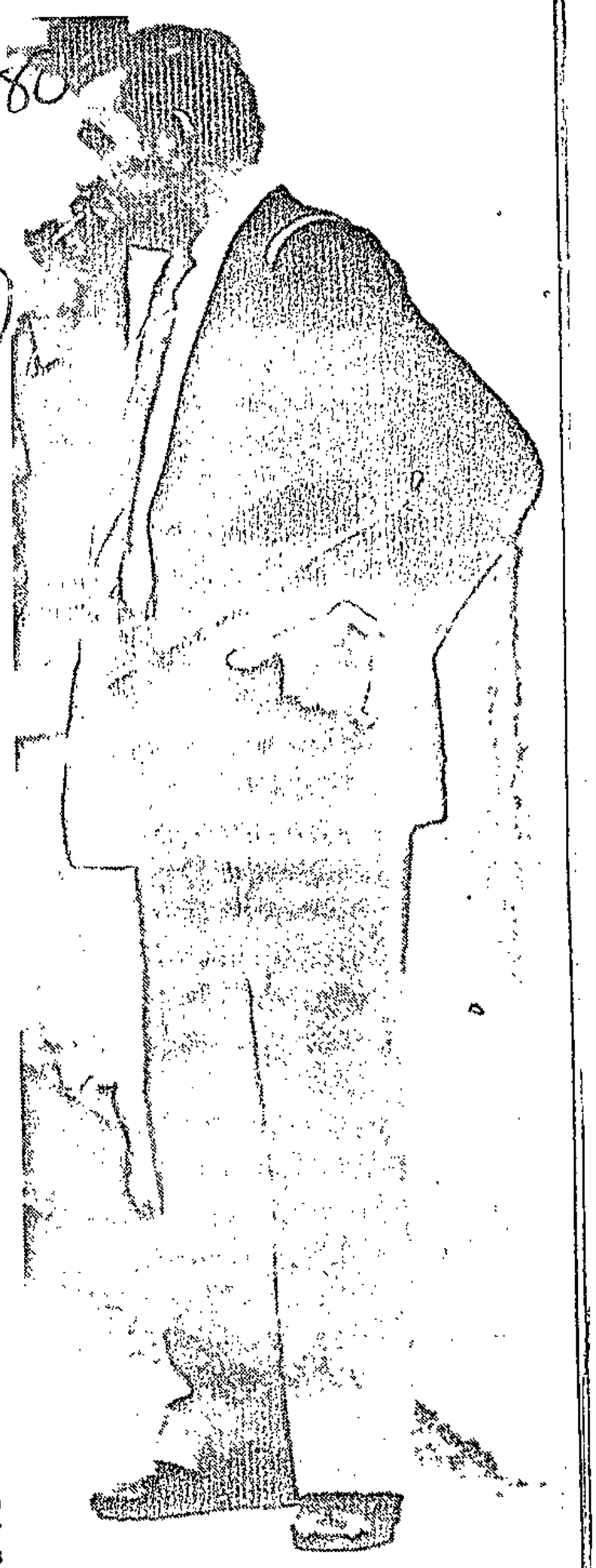
There were three uniformed policemen, members of the traffic department and members of the Road Transportation Board at the station during the crackdown on pirate taxis.

On Thursday Colonel Dawid Viljoen, District CID Chief for Wynberg, said that the men were not members of his force. And yesterday Brigadier D P Nel, head of the Railway Police for the Western Cape, denied that the armed men were railway police members.

Colonel Van Dyk, District Commandant for Wynberg, held the answer to the mystery; but Department of Transport officials could not be contacted yesterday.

Cape Times Defence Reporter Willem Steenkamp reports that the weapon carried by the officials at Mowbray station is not a machine-pistol or submachine-gun, although it looks like one. It is the Kommando, manufactured by Maxim Parabellum of Parys, Free State.

Weapons firing relatively low-intensity, large-calibre cartridges like the 9mm Parabellum are not considered suitable for crowd or riot control because their bullets tend to ricochet and endanger uninvolved people — particularly in built-up areas, where there are many hard, flat surfaces which a random bullet can strike.



One of the unidentified, plainclothes men seen at Mowbray station this week armed with a semi-automatic carbine.

Order by A-G on pirate taxis

Staff Reporter

THE Attorney-General of the Cape has instructed prosecutors to oppose the "early return" of vehicles allegedly being used as pirate taxis.

In a statement yesterday the Attorney-General, Mr D J Rossouw said prosecutors had also been instructed to oppose bail "in suitable cases where persons already released on bail have been apprehended and charged with similar offences shortly afterwards".

The statement said there was a law prohibiting people from operating vehicles which were not registered.

"At the moment pirate taxis are operating on a wide scale in the Peninsula," said the statement.

The relevant authorities were "combating this offence by apprehending person operating taxis unlawfully and seizing the vehicles, as these are exhibits in the court cases which must follow."

"At an early stage, vehicles were returned to the owners before the conclusion of their trials, but it was found in a large proportion of cases that the same vehicles were being used in circumstances which justify further charges that they were being used as pirate taxis."

"The efficiency of the police action is therefore jeopardized, and the vehicles must be held until their disposal is ordered by the court at the end of every case."

Mr Rossouw said he had accordingly ordered prosecutors to oppose applications for the early return of vehicles.

"I have also, in the interests of justice in maintaining the law of the land, felt obliged to instruct prosecutors to oppose bail in suitable cases where persons already released on bail have been apprehended and charged with similar offences shortly afterwards."

3/8/80 SUN TIM

How the strike was broken

A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE TURMOIL IN JOHANNESBURG . . . BY KEVIN STOCKS

On Thursday night, with the strike rapidly crumbling, Mr Mavi was detained by the security police.

What effect Mr Mavi's arrest will have remains to be seen, but by Friday the chairman of the city council's management committee, Mr J F Oberholzer, was able to tell the Sunday Times that about 1 000 workers had been returned to their homelands and all the others were back at work.

With the strike seemingly over the nagging questions remain: Why did it happen? Was it justified? Could it happen again?

The answers to these questions depend on whether one sees the strike from the viewpoint of the authorities or from that of the strikers.

Mr Oberholzer claimed there had been as many as 10 000 workers on strike.

"Ten thousand were off work on Wednesday," he said, "only because they had been told to stay home so that municipal officials could address them.

"At the most there were 5 000 strikers," Mr Oberholzer said, "and then only because there was an enormous amount of intimidation. Police have told us this and they have arrested some of the agitators."

Mr Oberholzer's view was backed by a spokesman for the town clerk, who said agitators had been travelling round in vehicles intimidating people at work. This indicated organisation, he said.

Strikers and black political leaders agree violence did take place, but saw this as inevitable in the circumstances. One black leader told the Sunday Times he had heard of "scabs" being attacked in Soweto.



Riot police stand by outside the Selby compound during the municipal workers' strike this week

The strike took the city council by surprise. Mr Oberholzer said pay increases of 20,3 per cent (amounting to R16-million a year, with some workers receiving more than 20,3 per cent and some less) had just been granted and this was all Johannesburg could afford.

And a spokesman for the city engineer's department said that at no stage had workers said they were dissatisfied with their increases.

As no negotiations took place, due to the council's refusal to meet the BMWU and the workers' refusal to appoint compound representatives, no formal demand for particular increases was put to the council.

Mr Mavi has been quoted as saying he wanted "equal pay", but did not elaborate.

However, it is understood that had negotiations taken place the BMWU would have tabled the demands first made by the 600 workers at the Orlando power station whose strike last week triggered the unrest.

This was for a minimum pay rise of R25 a week for unskilled workers — that is from R33 a week to R58 — and equal pay for all skilled workers. (The council says skilled workers already receive the same pay as whites but the vast majority of the strikers were unskilled.)

The truth seems to be that the strike was not solely about pay or living conditions although there were genuine grievances about both — and the strike has served to focus attention on these grievances.

Black leaders regard the municipal authorities as naive in their complaints that political organisation was behind the strikes as they do not think politics can be divorced from any form or black organisation in South Africa.

Also involved was rivalry between Mr Mavi's unregistered Black Municipal Workers' Union and the council-supported Johannesburg Municipal Employees' Union, which applied for registration and which was received this week.

Mr Oberholzer told the Sunday Times the council would negotiate with the registered union but would have nothing to do with Mr Mavi's union unless it applied for and obtained registration.

It would also agree to the registered union having a seat on the Industrial Council.

To negotiate with the BMWU would be to undermine the registered union, he said, and the council was not prepared to do this.

He agreed there was no law to prevent the council negotiating with the BMWU but said its refusal was in the cause of "good government".

Asked whether the strike did not demonstrate that Mr Mavi's union had the support of many council employees, Mr Oberholzer denied this, saying intimidation had been used to promote the strike.

Demonstrate strength

One reason for the strike was the desire of the BMWU to demonstrate its strength in an effort to get council recognition.

Blacks connected to the BMWU tend to see the Johannesburg Municipal Employees' Union as being in the council's pocket and they point to Mr Oberholzer's support of it as evidence of this.

They also attack the idea of a municipal union being restricted to employees of a single municipality which, they say, is simply the old idea of a tame "company union" that can be manipulated by an employer.

Nonetheless, they point out that the strike was precipitated by a genuine stoppage in support of higher pay by 600 workers at the Orlando power station and by the council's harsh reaction in firing the men involved.

"If it had not been for resentment at the council's action, the overall strike might never have got off the ground," the Sunday Times was told.

On Tuesday the council

However, the drift back to work was already under way and was heavily reinforced on Thursday when council officials, with police standing by, questioned workers on whether they wanted to return home or go back to work.

Police then separated those who refused to return to work from the rest and these people were sent home by bus.

The strike was effectively over although the BMWU made an effort to obtain a court interdict preventing the council from evicting its members from the compounds.

The application was postponed to September 16, but an agreement was apparently reached between the attorneys for the two sides.

Mr Oberholzer refused to comment on the agreement as he said the matter was sub judice, although BMWU sources said it included an undertaking that nobody would be removed from the hostels.

It is not known whether the agreement was intended to cover about 1 000 people sent home by the council.

It was at the Supreme Court that Mr Mavi was arrested.

Mr Oberholzer said he could not comment on this either because it involved the actions of "a higher tier of government".

THE Johannesburg City Council and the Government worked in concert to crush this week's municipal strike with saturation use of police power and the toughest of negotiating attitudes – amounting to the ultimatum "Return to work or be sent back to your homelands".

Yet this remains the week in which 10 000 of the poorest and most vulnerable workers shook the country's largest city to its foundations and demonstrated the growing power of the emerging black unions.

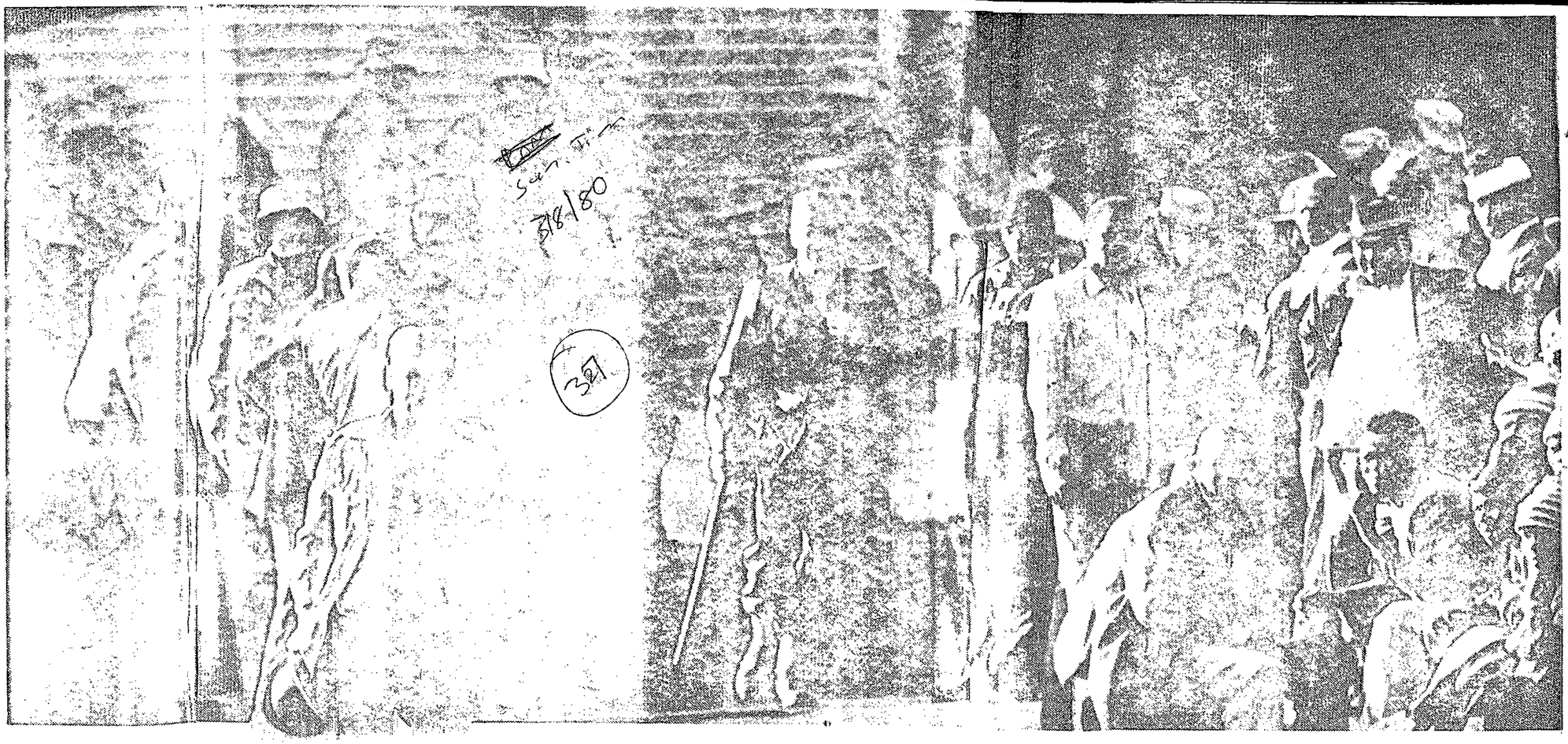
In the end, however, as a prominent black leader told the Sunday Times this week:

"The Black Municipal Workers' Union, which organised the strike, was unable to control either the drift back to work or the drift towards violence.

"But," he added, "it was a triumph to get migrants, the most vulnerable of all workers because they can be sent home, to strike at all. That a thousand of them preferred going home to breaking the strike was significant. Next time could be a different story."

Rapidly crumbling

By Wednesday night Mr Joseph Mavi, leader of the unregistered Black Municipal Workers' Union, knew his strike was in trouble — and he told associates so.



discussed the strike crisis with the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha — he subsequently attacked what he said was the "irresponsible conduct" of the strikers — before deciding its final attitude not to conclude a joint strategy was decided upon.

Riot police sealed the municipal compounds and also entered them in great strength.

Only residents were allowed to enter and, in many cases, were prevented from leaving unless they could produce bus tickets to show they were leaving the vicinity of the compounds.

This effectively prevented any outside union organisers from making contact with the mass of the workers and also prevented strike meetings being held in the compounds.

Police also tried to prevent workers from other areas entering the Selby compound but backed down after a crowd started throwing stones.

Senior council officials addressed a mass meeting of workers at the Selby compound and, in an effort to undermine the BMWU, asked them to elect four representatives from each compound to negotiate with the council.

Stood by the union

The proposal was shouted down and the strikers seemed to stand by the

them alone, but to the organization as a whole too. Many heads of organizations often disregard these attitudes, either consciously or subconsciously. When the situation conspicuously deteriorates, only then will they start to become alert as to "what the people say", "how do the workers react", etc. When this happens with certain heads of organizations, the situation has already reached such a critical point that it is sometimes impossible to act according to considerations influenced by the attitudes of organizational members. This is because by that time other considerations, like economic survival, dictate what is to be done—even when many people are directly or indirectly hit by it.

This is why it is so important to study the attitudes of members of the organization as a complement to the studies of their actions and relationships in the organizational structure. If two people maintain between them, for example, a close informal contact which happens to be functionally necessary in the formal structure and they contribute considerably to the operation of the organization in output and productivity, this is not a decisive proof that everything is all right among these two. It might well be that the two hate each other's guts and that their feelings of hatred might burst out fiercely any moment, causing a severe damage to the organization, a damage exceeding in its scope the whole utility evolving out of the rela
Who can foretell fortho
collapse of the labour rela
drop in labour productivit
of organizational membe
and foresee only if the pe
they feel. People are no
publicly their attitudes as
and they are certainly n
publicly their opinions
the organization.

The best way to study
zational members is thro
performed by a person
organization. The intervi
in this "open interview"
feelings; namely, to talk

and attitudes towards problems and people. The fact that the interviewer is from out of the organization helps the interviewee to express his feelings freely, primarily because he is not afraid of the reactions of the interviewer and of the possible results of this catharsis.

It is not always possible, however, to interview all the members of the organization, and we therefore make use of questionnaires. Personal interviews with several organizational members serve as a basis for the preparation of an "attitudes questionnaire". This attitudes questionnaire is subsequently distributed to all members of the organization. The questionnaire does not serve for probing in depth the feelings of people, but is a more quantitative technique, striving at a much more systematic and wide coverage of the organization. The people, who are requested to respond to the questionnaire, are promised that their personal responses will be kept secret, i.e. that individual answers will not be disclosed to any other member of the organization, or that the identity of the respondents will not be made public. The questions are generally prepared in such a way that a respondent can choose one out of several pre-established answers to a question. Following are two examples of questions which might appear in an attitude questionnaire:

ASE CHECK THE CATEGORY WHICH MOST NEARLY
LIES TO YOUR FEELINGS WITH REGARD TO EACH
THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

things considered, how satisfied are you working the organization?
–Very satisfied
–Satisfied
–Dissatisfied
–Very dissatisfied

you feel that your job responsibilities and what pected of you are clear?
Very clear
Clear enough
Not clear enough
Definitely not clear

Exile to fight SA

...Brig Coetzee was appar-
...ently referring to wide-
...spread allegations that Mr
...Schuitema was an informer.

However, Mr Schuitema de-
...nies such allegations, but ad-
...mits he may unwittingly have
...given information to the police.

He applied for an exit permit
...in Johannesburg this week.

He intended contacting his
...Okhela colleague, Miss Louise
...Stack, who was in Zimbabwe as
...a representative for the so-
...called "white wing" of the Af-
...rican National Congress in ex-
...ile — Okhela.

"I left also because my stay-
...ing longer in South Africa com-
...promised those close to me.

"My commitment is to con-
...tinue the struggle. I need an
...action base and that place is
...Dublin."

Mr Schuitema, ousted from
...his position in the Anti-Apart-
...heid Movement in the Nether-
...lands after Breytenbach's ar-
...rest, said he felt safe in Dublin
...and intended trying to "take
...over" the Anti-Apartheid Move-
...ment there from the South Af-
...rican Communist Party.

MP seeing general over army solitary confinement

By John Murray

Solitary confinement was a "sadistic punishment" imposed on conscientious objectors, and Defence Force officials are to be asked to have it abolished, a leading MP supporting the mother of an objector said yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrove, and Mrs Beryl Moll, mother of Mr Peter Moll who has been in solitary for 118 days this year for refusing to wear military detention uniform, have taken up the matter with the authorities.

Mr Moll and others have written to General Malan and Mr Swart is to see the general a week today at the Voortrekkerhoogte military headquarters in Pretoria.

Mr Swart said from his Durban home last night: "It is preposterous that solitary confinement be imposed for this reason in modern day South Africa."

He will be "making representations" to General Malan to have solitary confinement abolished.

Mr Moll (23) was sentenced to 18 months, later reduced to 12, last December 4, for refusing on the basis of what he called strong Christian principles to heed a 19-day army call-up. This was his third conviction.

During this detention he has spent 118 days, nine periods each of 10 to 14 days, in solitary confinement for refusing to wear the military detention brown uniform symbolic of the army.

Mrs Moll said: "Peter will presumably serve well in excess of another 100 days."

She pointed out that in 1977 the Department of Justice laid down that in criminal cases solitary confinement could be imposed only on two days in a week and over a maximum period of six months (Government notice 1352 of 1959.)

"However, the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977 omitted all reference to solitary confinement, in other words it has been abolished."

Asked by The Star if any change regarding the treatment of Mr Moll was considered, a Defence Force spokesman said, "No."

Govt's code of silence for courts

By MARIKA SBOROS

A CODE of conduct for magistrates asks them not to criticise Government departments in judgments, the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr J A van Dam, said yesterday.

Mr Van Dam said the code of conduct, issued by the Department of Justice, suggested that unless such criticism was absolutely essential to a judgment, the magistrate should write an official memorandum taking up the matter up with the department concerned.

"The suggestions are contained in codified instructions for magistrates which have been in existence for many years now," he said.

Prominent legal experts yesterday reacted strongly to the code, calling for magistrates to be freed from civil service status in the interests of an indpendent jucidiciary.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, denounced the guideline on criticism because she felt it would have an inhibiting effect on some magistrates.

"It may well be that if there had been more strenuous criticism of the police by magistrates, there might have been fewer cases of assault and other infringments of authority by the police over the years," she said.

Mr Van Dam explained: "There is a suggestion that if there is any criticism of an individual in a Government department, it is more effectual to take the matter up with the department concerned by official memo.

"A whole department should not be denigrated because of an individual."

Mr Van Dam stressed that these were only guidelines, not binding on magistrates.

But a former judge of the Supreme Court, Mr Kowie Marais, called the code "evil", and said he took great exception to it being kept secret for so long.

"I fail to see why public servants acting in a judicial capacity should be guided secretly by a Government department."

Mr Marais said even a suggestion to magistrates not to criticise Government departments, for whatever reason, was an obvious inroad into their discretionary powers.

"It is something completely foreign to the South African or Roman-Dutch concept of the impartiality of courts of law."

He said the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, owed the public an explanation.

"I strongly favour magisterial benches being freed from the civil service," he said.

Mrs Suzman said the code highlighted the situation of magistrates as civil servants.

Prof S C Jacobs, head of the Department of Public Law at the University of Potchefstroom, also called for the removal of magistrates from the civil service.

He said he "did not approve" of the guidelines.

The senior deputy Secretary for Justice, Mr S S van der Merwe, said that the paragraph concerned was "merely advice to judicial officers not to comment on something if the facts are not before the court.

"I think it does refer to Government departments, but it is a general instruction," he said.

"Prior to 1968, there was a paragraph that could have been construed to mean that magistrates should not criticise the police in their judgements. This was replaced in that year," he said.

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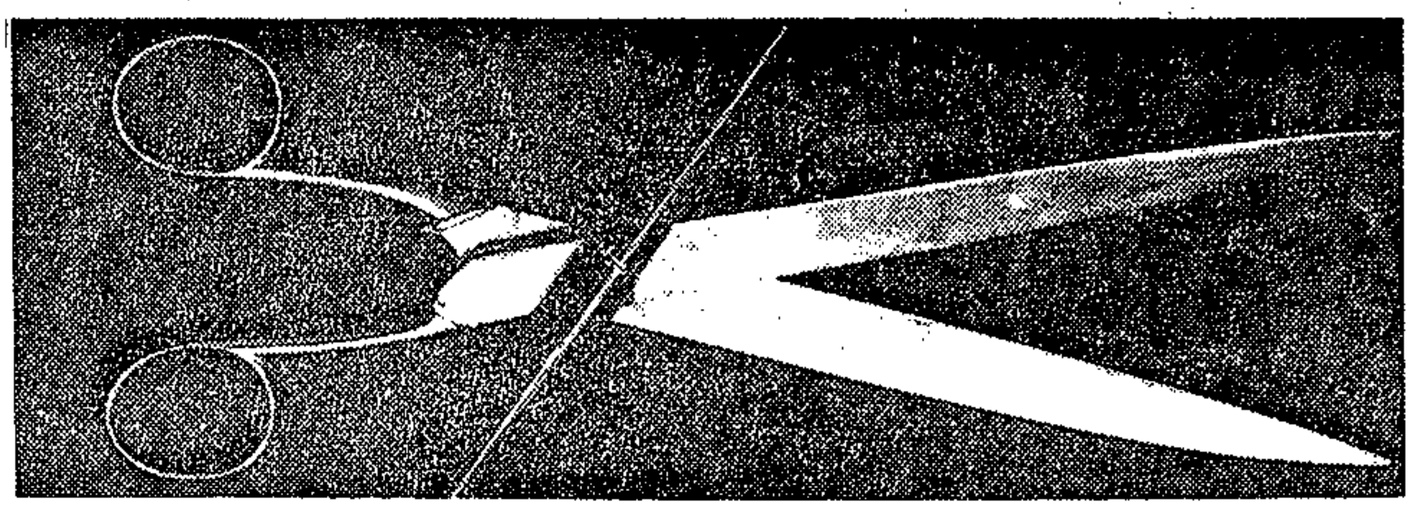

TO BEAT BAN

SA WRITERS GO UNDERGROUND

By Keith Kiewiet

AN increasing number of South African writers are having their books published 'underground' as censor-scared commercial publishers shy away from everything but 'dead safe' manuscripts for fear of enormous financial losses on banning.

Some of the writers who are going 'underground' are internationally known but many of the books would only have South African interest.

Among these writers are: Nadine Gordimer, Andre Brink, Ampie Coetzee, Wilma Stockenstroom, James Matthews and Essop Patel.

At least three small publishing firms are involved in the system, which is legal, yet effective at evading the censors' scissors.

Afrikaans writer John Miles, a director of one of these firms, explained:



Nadine Gordimer

'We send out sheets from time to time to people we think would be interested in a particular book. Once the orders have come in and the book is printed it can be distributed long before the censors even hear of it.

LESS RISKY

'The beauty of the system is that it is legal — it operates just like a book club, and makes publishing a less financially risky business.

'Even the Readers Digest operates in a similar way, although probably for different reasons,' he said.

A spokesman for another publisher said although his firm published largely in the 'legit' way, it relied 'to a great extent' on word of mouth advance publicity for books due to be published. If orders came in these books could be immediately distributed.

According to John Miles the print orders on books distributed this way vary from 1 000 to 2 000 which, although not large print orders, are reasonable in South Africa, especially for Afrikaans writers and beginner writers.

WORK BANNED

Poet James Matthews, who has established a similar set-up in Cape Town, said: 'It is sad, but 80 percent of beginner black writers have their work banned. This sort of action destroys them.

'This way, a budding writer can get some books published and read before his work is banned.

'We are never quite sure why they ban books so we work on the assumption that they will be and we distribute by order. If no attempt is made to ban the book then we print more. If it is banned then, of course, our hands are tied,' he said.

Among the books that have been distributed 'underground' are Andre Brink's 'n Oomblik in die Wind, John Miles's Donderdag of Woensdag, Wilma Stockenstroom's Laaste Middagmaal, Brink's 'n Droë Wit Seisoen (banned then unbanned), and Nadine Gordimer's What Happened to Burgher's Daughter — about the writing and banning of her book Burgher's Daughter.



Andre Brink

A book being distributed 'underground' is They Came At Dawn, a poetry collection by Essop Patel.

And soon, I understand, a volume of Breyten Breytenbach's poetry will be distributed in this way.

A spokesman for the Director of Publications has confirmed that books are only banned if there are complaints about them.

If there are no complaints about books distributed in this fashion, they will not be banned.

Pamphlets 'another knock for info'

4/8/80 ARGUS

Political Correspondent

THE credibility of the Information Service had taken another knock through its clandestine activities, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, disclosed at the weekend that the Information Service, which now falls under his department, had compiled and distributed anonymous pamphlets last month to counter boycotts.

Dr Slabbert said today that he could not see why the Information Service could not operate openly by making available to the public information to counter what it called lies and propaganda.

THE TRUTH

'Let the taxpayer see that his money is being used openly in an attempt to bring out the truth.

'The credibility of the department only suffers when it has to distribute information anonymously, only to be identified later on.

Dr Slabbert said the issuing of the pamphlets was in any case a clumsy and ineffective way of countering boycotts and unrest.

PRIORITY

The Government's first priority should be to identify and eliminate the root causes of disaffection and frustration.

At the weekend Mr Botha warned that newspapers could face prosecution of they published official documents without authorisation.

He then also disclosed that there was an interdepartmental Government committee which, among other things, distributed what he called 'factual information.'

The Information Service has landed in several embarrassing situations since June.

ANONYMOUS

Govt's code of silence for courts

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RDM 4/8/80.

By MARIKA SBOROS

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Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, denounced the guideline on criticism because she felt it would have an inhibiting effect on some magistrates.

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"I think it does refer to Government departments, but it is a general instruction," he said.

"Prior to 1968, there was a paragraph that could have been construed to mean that magistrates should not criticise the police in their judgements. This was replaced in that year," he said.

Shooting incidents possibly linked

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Two opposition campaigners here have reported being shot at on the same night that a the Buffalo Flats home of a civic leader, Mr Peter Mopp, was attacked by gunmen.

The incidents, which police believe involve the same gun, took place less than an hour before the shooting at Mr Mopp's home.

At 8.20 pm on Thursday a shot was fired at the home of the Progressive Federal Party's youth branch chairman, Mr Alistair Bentley.

Nobody was injured but large pieces of plaster were blown away from the wall above a lounge window.

Twenty-five minutes later a shot was fired at the home of Mr Bunny Stevens, part-time organiser of the PFP. The shot hit the back of his wife's car, punching a hole into the bodywork.

Call

Within half an hour, the family received a telephone call from a man who threatened: "We'll get you next time."

Police believe the weapon was the same as the one used at Mr Mopp's home, where two shots were fired through the lounge window of their home just after 9 pm. All three people involved believe the attacks were politically motivated.

Mr Stevens, who is also chairman of the local branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations, heard a bang outside his home in Woodleigh around 8.45 pm. He reported the shooting to the police on Saturday afternoon.

'Weak shotgun'

"The investigating officer seemed to think the shot was fired by a weak shotgun," he said.

Mr Alistair Bentley said he had been told the same thing when police visited his home.

"In our point of view the attack was obviously politically motivated," he said

A spokesman for the police public relations department confirmed the two incidents had been reported and were being investigated.

C. T. 4/8/80

Howa condemns govt pamphlets

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By DAVID COHEN

THE president of South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr Hassan Howa, last night condemned the government's recent propoganda campaign to try and end the boycotts and strikes by spreading anonymous pamphlets in the Cape Flats.

Expressing no surprise that the pamphlets were issued by an inter-departmental government committee to counter the unrest, Mr Howa said the distribution of the pamphlets was illegal and "would not solve the problem".

Last Friday night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed the existence of such a committee, of which three members were from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, after a copy of the committee's minutes came into the possession of the Cape Times.

"The way this was done served only to prove that the people who are most to blame for the unrest is the government," Mr Howa said. "They are always looking for agitators, but they should look in the mirror and they will see the agitators."

Mr Howa said the only way to remedy the problem was to go to the people themselves and not through anonymous pamphlets which everyone knew was put out by the government anyway.

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross and Mr Franklin Sonn, the president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association declined to comment on the issue last night saying they did not know enough about it.

(Report by D Cohen, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

Slabbert denounces pamphlets

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Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday denounced government tactics of issuing anonymous pamphlets as a clumsy and ineffective way to counter boycotts and unrest.

He said the government's first priority should be to indentify and eliminate the root causes of disaffection and frustration. But, when information was to be issued, this should be through accurate statements from identified government departments.

Dr Slabbert was reacting to Cape Times information, confirmed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, that the government had set up a secret interdepartmental committee to monitor and counter the situation in the Western Cape last month.

Mr Botha has defended the committee's decision to issue anonymous pamphlets and said the government would do so again "to combat the false propaganda of nameless agitators" and to promote peace and calm.

Dr Slabbert said yesterday the government was quite entitled to combat unrest and violence and to seek to counter propaganda consisting of lies and distortions.

But then it should do so by statements from the department involved, giving the facts as the government saw them if necessary challenging one to dispute the information.

"Surely it is the utmost form of clumsiness to do so by means of anonymous propaganda or by creating the impression that the government itself is not involved in counteracting what it sees as distorted propaganda."

He found it most disturbing that the goverment seemed to see boycotts, strikes and riots purely on the level of agitation, propaganda and counter-propaganda.

"So far government reaction has been largely one of suppressing unrest and discontent and providing counter-propaganda.

"What is needed urgently is in each case to set up practical projects involving effective leadership to get to the root causes of disaffection and frustration."

He said the government had at its disposal very powerful means of mass communication, which could be involved to state the truth of any situation.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

● **Howa condemns pamphlets, page 2**

● **See leading article, page 10**

Vicious sentence on objector

Is the South African public aware of the fact that Peter Graham Moll, a conscientious objector, has now been incarcerated in solitary confinement at Voortrekkerhoogte Military Barracks for 118 days? I believe not, because if they were, there would surely have arisen in the Press a crescendo of protest against such inhumane treatment on the part of the South African Defence Force.

Peter accepted Christ into his life in 1971, and has lived a consistent and deeply committed Christian life ever since. He won most of the academic honours at Selborne College, East London, in his final school year, after which he served the usual 12 months' military training in 1974. He proceeded to the University of Cape Town on a bursary and obtained a B Bus Sc degree in 1978. For most of his four years at university, he was on the executive of the Students' Christian Association, and served that body as chairman for two years.

On December 4, 1979, he was convicted for the third time by a military tribunal in Cape Town, and sentenced to 12 months' DB for refusing to heed an army call-up of 19 days, after which he was transferred to Voortrekkerhoogte to serve his sentence. He has been dismissed from his employment as a learner actuary and is now required to refund to that firm an amount of R5 145, with interest, which accrues even while he is in DB, for being unable to fulfil his contract.

On arrival at Voortrekkerhoogte, Peter was given the blue uniform which is worn by Government - recognised conscientious objectors in the barracks. However, the Director of Military Law, Brigadier Pretorius, observed this, and gave instructions that he put on a brown uniform which is worn by all other inmates of the barracks. Peter refused to do so.

As a result, he has repeatedly been brought before a military court for disobeying orders, and sentenced on each occasion to solitary confinement for periods of 10 to 14 days. To date he has served nine such periods, totalling 118 days, and will presumably serve well in excess of another 100 days before he is released in December, 1980.

Peter's parents, and others, have taken up this matter in writing with the Army Authorities, including General Magnus Malan, and also the Prime Minister himself. In addition, they have interviewed the Head of the Army, General Boshoff, the Director of Military Law, and other high-ranking Army officials. The stage has now been reached where it is obvious that the army authorities have no intention whatsoever of alleviating Peter's situation.

No one (except the Director of Military Law to me personally in Pretoria on March 4, 1980) has ever questioned Peter's bona fides as a Christian and as a genuine conscientious objector. Yet for refusing to attend a 19-day army call-up, he is being required to serve the extremely heavy sentence of 12 months' DB, and well in excess of 200 of those 365 days will presumably be spent in solitary confinement.

I call such treatment vicious and inhumane for this reason: Prior to 1977, the Department of Justice and the Supreme Courts laid down certain guidelines with regard to the imposition of a sentence of solitary confinement.

It was regarded as a drastic punishment which could only be imposed with great circumspection (State vs Diedericks 1967(3) CPD 157), because it resulted in mental stagnation and more humane treatment was meted out to caged animals (Rex vs Botha 1938 OPD 157). However, the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977 has omitted all reference to solitary confinement. In other words solitary confinement has now been entirely abolished. This means that the worst of criminals can no longer receive such a sentence in criminal courts.

While Parliament sees it necessary to change an out-dated, sadistic punishment, the military insists on standing rigidly by its present written regulations in dealing with an exemplary young man whose only offence is that he is following his conscience, and has the courage of his convictions in not fleeing the country like many of his fellows.

T A Moll (Mrs)
Delville Road,
Umtata.

No favourites here

It is rather surprising that "Tax-paying Pensioner" (The Star, July 28) has his letter published with the use of a non de plume and extremely hasty of him to suggest that there are some who are unjustly paid pensions.

We all receive the same forms to be completed and every welfare officer demands all financial business, down to the minutest detail — yes, even to whom one has given a gift, and its value.

What really amazed me is the discovery that we have many aliens in this country who are jobless, and instead of being deported, they are all supported.

They are allowed to enter the country as tradesmen, yet unable to speak Afrikaans at all, and very little English.

They (whom I have met) were from Germany, Rumania and Hungary and the little they received from the welfare authorities was usually spent on liquor, which necessitated their begging from fellow countrymen and others.

Some of them were unable to write letters in English to apply for work, and this was how I met them.

My assistance to them proved futile as these men could not understand the language of the blacks in the mines, nor for that matter, that of their employers.

I assure "Tax-paying Pensioner" that I have been through the agony of applying for a grant and the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions has no favourites.

Fair's Fair
Vanderbijlpark.

kami- ers' itials		

notes, pieces of paper or other mate-
e brought into the examination room
didates are so instructed.
s are not to communicate with other
s or with any person except the invi-

an answer book is to be torn out.

which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Rhodes seeks court order after ban

GRAHAMSTOWN — Rhodes University has postponed its annual academic freedom lecture because of the ban on political meetings — but has instructed counsel to seek a court order clarifying whether academic occasions are in fact political meetings.

The annual D. C. S. Oosthuizen memorial lecture, due to have been delivered last night by the former vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof G. R. Bozzoli, has been postponed "until further notice," according to a statement from Mr Ian Phillips, chairman of the academic freedom committee.

Prof Bozzoli was to have spoken on the subject Change is not made without Inconvenience.

A summary of his talk was submitted two weeks ago to the Chief Magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr F. H. C. Garbers, accompanied by an application for a permit to hold the memorial lecture.

The application was turned down a week later but the vice-chancellor of Rhodes, Dr Derek Henderson, announced that the meeting was on because the university's legal advisers had decided that it was of an academic and not political nature.

The last-minute postponement follows information received by the university authorities on Friday last week that prosecution would be "a distinct probability" if the lecture was delivered.

"We now want to determine whether academic occasions can, in principle, be considered political meetings," Mr Phillips said.

The academic freedom committee had decided to investigate the possibilities of seeking a court order to determine this issue and the university's registrar has already instructed counsel.

The ban on political meetings, in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, has been extended until August 31. Meetings covered by the proclamation can only be held with the permission of the Minister of Justice or a magistrate. — DDC.

Shivering nudes

LONDON — A faulty central heating system has upset nude models at Gloucester's College of Arts and Design.

And now, after walkouts by the shivering nudes, the city council has bought a new boiler.

Legal men attack the secret code

327 2452
IDM 5/8/80

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE code of conduct issued by the Department of Justice, asking magistrates not to criticise Government departments, was symptomatic of serious inroads made by the legislature on the rule of law, a Durban attorney said yesterday.

Mr Hassim Seedat, chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, was commenting on the code which has evoked strong reaction from legal experts and politicians, who have called for magistrates to be removed from the civil service in the interests of an independent judiciary.

"If there is one attribute in the administration of justice that should be inviolate, it must be the impartiality of the bench," Mr Seedat said.

Blacks, he said, saw the courts as "symbols of oppression" because of the multiplicity of racial laws controlling their movement, residence and employment, and the "clogging of courts with so-called pass offences".

"This will seem even more so to blacks when magistrates are silent on the conduct of the police who made the arrests in the first place," Mr Seedat said.

Mr Douglas Shaw QC, who first broke the news of the apparently secret code of conduct for magistrates when he spoke at a conference in Cape Town, said he found it "alarming" that the Department of Justice saw nothing wrong in issuing guidelines to "allegedly independent judicial officers."

Commenting on a statement by a Department of Justice spokesman that the code contained guidelines to which magistrates were not bound, Mr Shaw said:

"I would have thought if you even issue guidelines, they are expected to be adhered to, whatever you may call them."

Prof John Dugard, head of the Department of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that magistrates occupied an ambiguous position — as civil servants on the one hand and apparently independent judicial officers on the other.

"The code emphasises that magistrates are civil servants and this will inevitably undermine their claim to independence in matters involving the individual and the State," Prof Dugard said.

As most matters heard by magistrates were criminal law matters in which the police and other Government departments were involved, the public would "justifiably lose much of its confidence in magistrates as impartial administrators of justice," Prof Dugard said.

Prof S A Strauss, head of the Department of Law at Unisa, said yesterday the code was not as "horrifying" at it first appeared.

"The suggestions contained in the code do not restrict the functions of a magistrate in carrying out his sacred oath of office," Prof Strauss said, adding that he saw nothing wrong in the department issuing the guidelines to magistrates.

● The code first appeared in 1953, with a suggestion to magistrates not to criticise the police in their judgements. Magistrates were advised to instruct the District Commandant by official memo. This paragraph was taken out in 1968, and replaced with a paragraph which refers generally to criticism of Government departments.

Rhodes puts off freedom lecture

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Rhodes University has postponed its annual academic freedom lecture because of the ban on political meetings — but has instructed counsel to seek a court order clarifying whether academic occasions are political meetings.

The D C S Oosthuizen memorial lecture, due to have been delivered last night by Professor G R Bozzoli, has been postponed "until further notice", according to Mr Ian Phillips, chairman of the academic freedom committee.

Professor Bozzoli was to have spoken on "Change is not made without inconvenience".

A summary of his talk was submitted to the chief magistrate of Grahamstown, accompanied by an application for a permit to hold the lecture.

The application was turned down but the vice-chancellor of Rhodes, Dr Derek Henderson, announced that the meeting was on because legal advisers had decided that it was academic.

The postponement followed information that prosecution would be "a distinct probability" if the lecture was delivered.

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Berkeley case: appeal to Tories

LONDON — Mr Sam Silkin, Labour MP and Attorney-General in the last Labour government, asked the government last night to take "stringent measures" to ensure that the South African authorities take action in the case of Mr Humphry Berkeley.

In February 1979, Mr Berkeley, a former British MP, was allegedly kidnapped by six members of the security police in Transkei. He claimed his wrists were tied with wire and he was driven in the boot of a police car into South Africa where an attempt was made to kill him.

Mr Berkeley has given the South African Government the names of five of the six police officers allegedly involved.

The leader of the House, Mr Norman St John Stevas, said the government had made representations to the South African Government about the case. Mr Berkeley had not contacted the British Government since his return from South Africa. If he wished the government to intervene further, "I am sure he will contact us." — DDR.

Police seize documents in raid on union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday raided the offices of the Black Municipality Workers' Union in Sauer Street and seized several documents — including letters addressed to the city council.

Many of the union's members were involved in last week's strike by Johannesburg City Council workers. The BMWU's president, Mr Joseph Mavi, is now in detention.

Police have said that they are investigating a charge of sabotage against Mr Mavi arising out of last week's strike.

A union official said yesterday that police had arrived in the afternoon and had produced a warrant entitling them to search the premises.

Police comment, from the SAP Directorate of Public Relations, was not obtainable yesterday.

Two policeman took part in the raid, the union official said. One has been identified as a Lieutenant J C J Smit.

They searched drawers and confiscated several documents. He did not have the warrant and could not recall which Act the police had invoked.

The official said they had also asked him whether any union officials were planning to go overseas in the near future.

"This was a strange question. None of us are going overseas. We are a new union and we are just beginning. Where would we get the money to send somebody overseas," he said.

Police furnished the union with a receipt detailing the documents seized in the raid.

They were:

- Two letters from the union's vice-president, Mr Martin Sere, to the chairman of the city council's staff board, Mr J C de Villiers;
- The union's operational budget;
- Minutes of union meetings and the agenda of a meeting held at the Orlando power station, where the municipal strike began.

The city council has refused to recognise the BMWU and has preferred to deal with its "company union", the Union of Johannesburg Municipal Workers.

The government last week granted this union provisional registration.

Meanwhile, police said yesterday that they could not say whether sabotage charges would be brought against Mr Mavi or whether he would appear in court.

"You will only know about that when he actually appears," a spokesman said.

Censorship changes — a victory for whom?

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Censorship in South Africa will not die until apartheid dies. That is the conviction of NADINE GORDIMER, the country's best-known modern novelist and a long-standing victim of our censorship system. In these excerpts from a recent speech, Miss Gordimer also raises the anamoly by which black writers are subjected to a more stringent form of censorship than whites.

...e preoccupations ... writers, I was the ...xpress the conviction, ...me a general stand, ... release from ban of a ...ooks by well-known white ...ters is not a major victory ... the freedom to write.

Furthermore the action carries two sinister implications: first, those among us who are uncompromising opponents of censorship with wide access to the media can be bought off by special treatment accorded to our books; second, the measure of hard-won solidarity that exists between black and white writers can be divided by "favouring" white writers with such special treatment, since no ban on any black writer's work has been challenged by the Directorate's own application to the Appeal Board.

I am one who has always believed and still believes we shall never be rid of censorship until we are rid of apartheid. Personally, I find it necessary to preface with this blunt statement any comment I have about the effects of censorship, the possible changes in its scope, degree and methodology.

Any consideration of how to conduct the struggle against it, how to act for the attainment of immediate ends, its partial, pragmatic, existential response seen against a constant and over-riding factor.

Today as always, the invisible banner is behind me, the decisive chalked text on the blackboard, against whose background I say what I have to say.

We shall not be rid of censorship until we are rid of apartheid. Censorship is the arm of mind control and as necessary to maintain a rascist regime as the other arm of internal repression, the secret police. Over every apparent victory we may gain against the censorship powers hangs the question of whether that victory is in fact contained by apartheid, or can be claimed to erode it from within.

What exactly has changed since the 1st April 1980?

What exactly does the "born again" cultural evangelism staged with the positively last appearance of Judge Lammie Snyman and the previews of rippling intellectual musculature displayed by 37-year-old Dr Kobus van Rooyen, mean?

The Censorship Act remains the same. It is still on the statute book. The practice of embargo will continue. The same anonymous committees whether the institution is a bank accumulating capital or a Directorate of Publications controlling people's minds.

Therefore it can only be the philosophy of censorship that has changed. Why and how is something we shall have to delve into in the months to come, beyond a first snap understanding of what was plain behind the unbanning of a small group of books in quick succession — the hope to placate certain white writers, the suggestion of an attempt to divide the interests of black and white writers.

These actions were surely already the product of Dr Van Rooyen's thought, since he was running the Appeal Board for some time before he was appointed chairman in April 1980.

They were the first show of the quality of mind, the concept of culture, the concept of the relations of literature to society, to politics, to economics, to class as well as colour, the new chairman has, and on which — as we see — the nature of what we are up against now will be dependent.

Since he took office he has made policy statements — signification from which it will be possible to trace the grid of his purpose. Taking as given the ordinary motives of personal ambition and good pay in his acceptance of the job as chief censor, we need to know how he sees his particular mission. We need to know what is his sense of self and other is.

For that is the vital factor in the praxis of censorship, the phenonemon of censorship as a form of social and cultural control. Philosophically speaking, on this sense of self and other is the authority of censorship conceived. A *we* controlling a *them*. Dr van Rooyen won't tell us what this private sense deciding his widely effective thoughts and actions is: but we have the right to find out. I'll ask you to look at the evidence of his actions — or actions behind which his hand can be detected — the unbanning of certian highly controversial books.

Andre Brink has pointed out that the week that his novel, dealing with the death by police brutality and neglect of a black man in prison, was released from ban, Mtutuzeli Matshoba's story collection, "Call Me Not A Man" (1979) was banned. The reason for banning supplied to Matshoba's publisher was the objection to one of the stories only. A Glimpse of Slavstory was flatly written and the accumulation of its event improbable. But what was hatched beneath feathers was the ostrich with his familiar kick.

They banned the book on one seventh of its contents, to be precise. They returned, when dealing with a black writer, to the precept followed in the past, when a work was to be judged "undesirable" not in relation to the quality of the whole, but could be damned because of a single chapter, page, or even paragraph.

The sole basis for the ban on Matshoba's book rested ultimately on a declared calculation made in the imperatives of political repression, not literary quality, although literary quality is invoked.

The committee stated that the appeal to the reader of the story "lies not in the *literary creation* but rather in the *objectionable nature* of the events which are presented ... even if all these situations ... had occurred in this context in which they are set in the story, *the presentation of these scenes in a popular medium would be undesirable*".

The italics are mine. The standard used by the censors here is that of political control over reading matter likely to reach the black masses. If this is not so, let us challenge the Directorate to act in accordance with Dr Van Rooyen's statement that the banning of a book by the "isolation method" would now be rejected, and therefore ask for the ban on Matshoba's book to be reviewed by the Appeal Board.

My novel, "Burger's Daughter", was released by the Appeal Board in 1979, although, among all the other sections under which it had been deemed offensive, there were numerous examples cited under D Section 47 (2) of the Censorship Act.

One was the remark by English-speaking schoolgirls mouthing prejudices picked up from their parents: "Bloody Boers, dumb Dutchmen, thick Afrikaaners".

Miriam Tlati's novel "Muriel at Metropolitan" in the version found inoffensive and left on sale for several years, was banned in 1979 on the sole objection of three offences under the same section of the Act, the principal being the reference by the narrator-character to an Afrikaans-speaking woman as a "lousy Boer".

Well, these ugly epithets are not my personal ones, nor, I think, are they Miriam Tlati's: but they are heard around us every day, and there are certain characters whose habitual inability to express themselves without them is another fact about our society no honest writer can falsify. Yet Tlkati's book, otherwise quite inoffensive from the censors' point of view, ultimately is banned while mine is ultimately released.

Is it more insulting for a white South African to be abused by a black character in a book than by a white one?

What is clear is that a Censorship Committee regards it as necessary to prevent black readers from reading their own prejudices, their own frustrations, given expression in the work of a black writer.

Outside the considerations assiduously to be taken into account by a new and enlightened censorship there is an additional one, operative for black writers only that nullifies most of the concessions so far as black writers are concerned.

Black writers may not say what white writers say because they are calculated to have a wider black readership, and to speak to blacks from the centre of the experience of being black, to articulate and therefore comfirm, encourage what the black masses themselves feel and understand about their lives but most cannot express.

Dr Kobus van Rooyen would be unlikely to present the image that emerged from the public appearances and statements of his predecessor. Nevertheless, Dr Van Rooyen does not intend taking any risks.

What interests us more is that he does not want openly to proselytise his philosophy of censorship any more than he intends to be open to the influence of counter views.

This is an autocratic approach — let us not call it an arrogant one. From it we can understand that here is a man whose view of culture is elitist, someone in whose mind, whether consciously or not, is posited the idea of an official cultural norm. The fact that his version of that norm is likely to differ, here and there, in emphasis, does not mean that it is any less fundamentalist than that defined implicitly, along with the law, in the Censorship Act.

The shift in emphasis is a real-politik adjustment to catch up with the chance in the relation of literature to life that

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will read and ban; a censorship committee having been defined in 1978 by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as:

"An extra-judicial body, operating in an administrative capacity, whose members need have no legal training, before whom the appelant has no right of audience, who in their deliberations are not required to have regard to rules of justice designed to achieve a fair trial, whose proceedings are not conducted in public and who are not required to afford any reasons for their decision."

The enlarged panel of experts has some of the old names, among whom is at least one known Broederbonder, and the new ones are recruited from the same old white cadres. The powers of the Board are what they always were.

There is no change in the law or procedure, then. Nor is any promised, or even hinted at.

What we have is a new chairman of the Appeal Board, in a position whose power we already know, although he does not make decisions alone, the Chairman of the Appeal Board is the ultimate authority and decision-maker in the whole process of censorship.

We also know that the head of any institution — and censorship is an institution in our national life — interprets the doctrinal absolutes and directs the tactical course towards that institution's avowed objectives according to his own personal ideas of how these should be achieved.

His flair — for which quality he will have been chosen, all other qualifications being equal — will influence procedure, make innovations in the way the same things are done, dealing with the experience of a black man hired out as prision labour to a white farmer.

Death in prison or detention; the abuse of farm labour. Both are subjects whose factual basis has been exposed and confirmed in the proceedings of court cases and, in one instance at least, a commission of inquiry.

Two works, each of whom can make with Dostoevsky a statement of the writer's ethic: "Having taken an event, I tried only to clarify its possibility in our society." The work of one is released, the other banned.

Now, in preparation for the new regime, from which we are being persuaded we may expect a new respect for literature, and are asked to accept this as a new justification for censorship, there has been much emphasis on literary quality in recent decisions by the Appeal Board.

It seems that Dr Kobus van Rooyen wants to substitute the silver-handled paper-knife of good taste for the kerrie of narrow-mindedness and prudery, as the arbitrary weapon.

But although it was decided by a censorship committee that there was "not inconsiderable merit in mush of the writing in this collection of short stories by Matshoba . . . with regards both to the quality of the writing and to the author's insight in the human situations which he interprets", although the committee members found the stories "generally of a high quality", they banned the book because of a single story.

They did this — again I let them speak for their anonymous selves — ostentatiously from the new "literary" angle, claiming that this particular

has taken place in South Africa, and that a clever man cannot ignore.

The concept — that there is a right for a single power group to decide what is culture, remains the grid on which, although like the most functional of contemporary business business premises, all manner of interior open-space arrangements may be made to suit the tenant, the total structure must be accepted.

The myth of the South African culture sustains a man who is so convinced of his approach to his job that he is not prepared to discuss it let alone admit any necessity to defend it.

Roland Barthers (1973) points out that traditional myth explains a culture's origins out of nature's forces; modern myths justify and enforce a secular power by presenting it as a natural force.

Sophisticated officials of this Government may be openly sceptical of some of the more ritualistic aspects of our societal myth — the Immorality Act, the awful malediction of four-letter words.

But sophistication must never be taken for enlightenment acceptance of the concept of a culture based on an elite dispensation to the masses who cannot create anything valid for themselves, acceptance of the role of literature in life according to that culture, are still firmly based on a particular myth of power.

Only from within that myth could Judge Lammie Snyman have taken the cultural standpoint revealed when he said earlier this month that blacks are "inarticulate people, who, I am sure, are not interested" in censorship (The Star 8/4/1980).

And what a lightning-flash lit up a whole official mentality for us when, summing up his entire five years in which it was his responsibility to decide "what was likely to corrupt or deprave an immature mind, or whether it was likely to horrify or disgust" the people of South Africa, he added: "Of blacks, I have no knowledge at all."

His "average ordinary South African" — whose standards of morality and literary judgment he consistently invoked during his term of office — was not to be found among the majority of the South African population.

For this reason, Dr Kobus van Rensburg has abandoned the creature. But not the idea that he has the right to create another of his own, whose imaginary or rather conditioned sensibilities and susceptabilities will be the deciding factor in what shall and shall not be read by all of us.

What is regarded as Dr Van Rooyen's most important statement is his announcement that his creature will be the "probable reader". Important it is, but not, I am afraid, for reasons assumed some.

The assumption is that sexual explicitness as an integral part of sophisticated literature written in the idiom of educated people will now be passed.

That complex works dealing with contentious or radical political characters and events above the level of simple rhetoric will also be passed.

And there the effect of the change apparently ends, and so can only be regarded as beneficial; after all if you have not the educational background and trained intellect to follow these works, that is hardly the responsibility of the censors.

Is it not? By putting on the top shelf, out of reach of those masses Lammie Snyman confessed he knew nothing about imaginative, analytical presentation of the crucial questions that deal with their lives, is one not hampering the healthy cultural development censorship purports to be guarding?

We should like to be able to put that question to the new chairman of the Appeal Board, who evidently does know a great deal about those masses. Does he see the justification of that hampering, in a mission to adjust the strategy of the myth of hostile forces he well understands?

Why may intellectual readers handle inflammables?

Is it because this readership is predominantly white, and radical initiative by whites has been cantained by imprisonment, exile, bannings and the threat of right-wing terrorism while the moderate, let alone the revolutionary initiative for social change has passed overwhelmingly to blacks, and is not contained?

Why may white writers deal with inflammables?

Is it because the new censorship dispensation has understood something important to censorship as an arm of repression — while white writings are predominantly critical and protestant in mood, black writings are inspirational, and that is why the Government fears them?

Police seize documents in raid on union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday raided the offices of the Black Municipality Workers' Union in Sauer Street and seized several documents — including letters addressed to the city council.

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Police have said that they are investigating a charge of sabotage against Mr Mavi arising out of last week's strike.

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"You will only know about that when he actually appears," a spokesman said.

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Suzman finds conditions in prison have 'improved'

Political Reporter

Mrs Helen Suzman, official Opposition spokesman on prisons, has been allowed to visit white "political" prisoners at Pretoria Central Prison and has found them to be in good health and spirits.

Mrs Suzman was allowed a long visit to the seven prisoners yesterday. There was free discussion although two senior prison officials were present.

It has been a number of years since Mrs Suzman was allowed to visit the prisoners and she found yesterday that their relationship with the authorities seemed to have improved.

She found they were being held in very reasonable conditions although there were some complaints which she will take up with the Minister of Prisons, Mr le Grange.

"The main concern of these prisoners, many of whom are serving long sentences, is remission. This is a matter I will continue to put to the Minister," she said.

Rand editor, reporter ordered to appear

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, and Rand Daily Mail reporter, Mr Harry Mashabela, yesterday forced the State to subpoena them to give evidence concerning the detained strike leader, Mr Joseph Mavi, because of objections in principle against reporters becoming State witnesses or police informants.

The security police are investigating possible charges of sabotage or alternatively contraventions of the Riotous Assemblies Act against Mr Mavi.

Mr Mashabela — who was subpoenaed under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to give evidence before a magistrate, Mr A G A du Toit, relating to a report he wrote concerning the detained strike leader, Mr Joseph Mavi — said after his appearance yesterday that he found it "disgraceful that the police should try to make newspapermen informants".

Mr Mashabela said he had refused to make a voluntary statement giving the information required "because I was appalled that the security police should be trying to bring a charge of sabotage against the leader of the Black Municipality Workers' Union.

'Disgraceful'

"I also find it disgraceful that the police should try to make newspapermen become informants," he said.

Mr Mashabela said in a statement he believed his replies to questions from the public prosecutor, Mr A Hattingh, were likely to be of greater benefit to the defence than to the State.

"This is because my replies make it clear that Mr Mavi, far from being a saboteur, was in fact a deeply concerned man, anxious to negotiate with the City Council's management committee and reach some settlement of the workers' dispute with their employers," he said.

Mr Mashabela said, however, that his lawyer, Mr K W Stuart, had been prevented from asking him questions to clarify some aspects of his evidence after an objection by Mr Hattingh.

The State sought the identity of Mr Mashabela's informants relating to a report headed "A Day in the Life of Mr Joseph Mavi," which was published on July 29.

It also sought "full details" of information given to Mr Mashabela by his informants on the black municipal workers' strike and asked him to produce any original documents from which the information was received.

Mr Tyson appeared before Mr Du Toit under a similar subpoena.

He requested a postponement after certain questions had been put to him to enable his legal adviser to attend. His legal adviser was unable to be present yesterday.

'Insisted'

"I have insisted on being subpoenaed to court today, not because I wish to obstruct the course of justice — indeed the very opposite — but for two reasons: It is vital for all South Africans that we keep a means of communications open, and therefore it is vital to protect reporters from becoming State witnesses in political cases," said Mr Tyson.

Mr Tyson said he hoped his appearance would make it unnecessary for the State to call upon the Star's reporters to testify.

"This places every journalist and every newspaper in an extremly difficult position, and one which I believe should — in the interests of public information, in the interests of the State, as well as in the interests of freedom of expression — be avoided wherever possible," he said.

Mr Tyson said the Star's reporters had made public everything they knew on the Johannesburg municipal strike and Mr Mavi's statements.

"Now my staff face the possibility of being called by the State against the public spokesmen whom they openly interviewed and quoted," said Mr Tyson in a statement.

Suzman visits 'political' convicts

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Helen Suzman has called on the government to consider remission of sentence for "political" prisoners.



Mrs Helen Suzman

She made her call after an official visit to seven "political" prisoners in Pretoria this week.

Mrs Suzman, the official opposition spokesman on prisons, said she spoke "frankly and freely" to the prisoners for about an hour in the presence of two senior prison officials.

The prisoners, who still have to serve sentences ranging from three years to life, were generally in good spirits but were constantly aware of the fact that they had no hope of remission.

"I have called on the government before to consider remission of sentence for political prisoners, and I do so again now," Mrs Suzman said.

She said the conditions overall were satisfactory, and there were no complaints about food or medical treatment.

Mrs Suzman said that she would have to "prod" the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to expedite the provision of newspapers to prisoners and the reintroduction of post matric study privileges.

During the last parliamentary session Mr Le Grange announced that "politcal" prisoners would be granted these privileges.

Mrs Suzman said this had not yet been done, although she understood the new privileges would be instituted soon.

Rhodes hit by ban on gatherings

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Rhodes University is concerned about the snowballing effect which the ban on political gatherings is having on what it considers academic meetings.

It is to apply for a Supreme Court order to clarify whether scheduled academic events qualify as political gatherings, following the postponement of Monday night's academic freedom lecture.

The lecture was to have been delivered by the former vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor G R Bozzoli.

It was learned yesterday that the lecture was postponed after the chief of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, told the Rhodes vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, that prosecution under the proclamation banning political gatherings was "probable".

Colonel Erasmus asked Dr Henderson last Friday for the text of Professor Bozzoli's speech. So far, no text has been submitted to him.

Permission refused

A precis of the lecture was submitted to the chief magistrate, Mr F H C Garbers, with an application for permission to hold the meeting, but he refused to authorize it. Rhodes then withdrew the application.

A meeting of the academic freedom committee this week unanimously decided that no text of the speech would in future be submitted to any outside authority as part of an application or a permit to hold the lecture. This would be "tantamount to negotiating away academic freedom," they said.

Committee members, who asked not to be quoted by name, said that if it was considered political, then ordinary lectures in subjects such as political science and sociology would also have to be considered "political gatherings."

The proclamation by the Minister of Justice, Mr A Schlebusch, prohibits meetings of a political nature until August 31, in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Meetings cancelled

In recent weeks, a number of Rhodes' meetings have had to be cancelled as a result of the proclamation.

Talks by a former cabinet minister, Dr C P Mulder, and the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, were banned by Mr Garbers, after the speakers had already accepted invitations from the Students' Representative Council.

A symposium, "The Afrikaans writer and South African politics", which formed part of the arts and science week, had its title changed to "The situation of the Afrikaans writer" after the original title was declared to be a contravention of the proclamation.

Scandals, so Dutch pull out of IUEF

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — The Dutch Government has withdrawn its support for the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), which has suffered scandals concerning financial administration and South African infiltration.

The Dutch news agency, ANP, reported on Tuesday that the Dutch Minister for Development Co-operation, Mr J de Koning, had told the fund in a letter last month that there would be no further financial support from The Netherlands.

The IUEF has been sponsored until now by the governments of Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Canada. According to the ANP report, Denmark and Norway have also stopped their contributions to the fund.

The news agency reported that Mr De Koning had said in his letter that his government no longer had any confidence in the IUEF. He accused the fund's administrators of irresponsible financial manipulation and said no apparent effort was being made to correct this.

According to the ANP, the Dutch action is tied to recent disclosures by Dr A C Zoeller, who was head of the fund's South American section since early last year.

Nightclub bills

In a meeting with Pax Christie in The Netherlands, Dr Zoeller is reported to have said about R2,5 million (5 million guilders) was squandered on hotel and nightclub bills and on flight tickets for the IUEF executive.

Dr Zoeller accused the executive of squandering money intended for refugess on their personal entertainment and of widespread internal corruption.

A three-man inquiry was conducted under the leadership of Dutch expert Dr T Verheul, who recommended the dismissal of four senior executives, the ANP reported.

Instead, the agency went on, the executive dismissed Dr Zoeller and two others who were unhappy about the management of the fund.

The ANP quotes Dr Zoeller as saying: "The Eriksson-Ladouceur-Campbell trio (the three senior executives) has won the internal power struggle. This means that any attempt to clean out the fund from the inside will be doomed to failure."

Blackmail

The report also suggests that the exposure of deputy director Craig Williamson as a South African plant was an additional incentive for a Dutch pull-out.

According to the ANP, Williamson used his knowledge of the financial manipulations to blackmail other members of the executive.

As a result, the ANP said, the fund was "at least co-responsible for the arrest and death of South African student leader Steve Biko, of Abraham Tiro in 1974 and of John Dube in the same year".

Though he has been dismissed from the IUEF executive, Dr Zoeller is currently touring the sponsoring countries to collect evidence concerning the financial manipulation within the fund, the ANP said.

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For immediate release

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE A L SCHLEBUSCH, MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert requested me by telephone to withdraw the prohibition on political meetings. Particulars of his request appeared in the press.

I informed Dr Slabbert today that I am not prepared to comply with his request. The circumstances under which the prohibition was imposed, were dealt with in a press statement issued by me on 2 July 1980 and those circumstances have not in the meantime changed to such an extent that the withdrawal of the prohibition is justified.

Regarding the conduct of election campaigns, it should be mentioned that the prohibition affects all parties in a similar manner and that it is endeavoured to make it as convenient as possible for parties to obtain permission to hold meetings. Special enquiries that I caused to be made from the Magistrate of Simonstown satisfied me that permission is granted without delay.

Issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information at the request of the Ministry of Justice.

Pretoria

7 August 1980

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Row over bans

MINISTER of Justice Alwyn Schlebusch yesterday said he was not prepared to comply with Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition PFP party's request to lift the ban on political meetings.

Mr Schlebusch said he had been requested by Dr Slabbert to withdraw the prohibition on political gatherings which was extended on July 2.

"The circumstances under which the prohibition was imposed have not in the meantime changed to such an extent that the withdrawal of the prohibition is justified," Mr Schlebusch said.

The ban, which was first imposed on June 14 to 30 and involved 45 districts was extended to remain in force until August 31.

Mr Schlebusch said on extending the ban that he was doing so "in order that, inter-alia, the schools can have opportunity of returning to their normal activities."

The ban outlaws "any gatherings of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle or policy or action of the Government, of a State or of a political party or group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed or at which protest or boycott or strike is encouraged or discussed or which is held in protest against or in commemoration of anything".

Mr Schlebusch said yesterday that although all parties were affected in a similar manner, it was endeavoured to make it convenient for parties to obtain permission to hold meetings.

The decision, according to the spokesman, made either by the Minister or a magistrate was reached after certain information and recommendations were forwarded by police and other authorities.

Meanwhile Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday rejected as "completely unsatisfactory" a statement by the minister of justice, about the ban on political meetings.



Mr A Schlebusch.

Dr Slabbert said in a statement in Cape Town that the Minister had failed to motivate his decision to prohibit political meetings, "other than to refer to the general situation in the country."

"More than that is required to justify one of the most incisive actions against political freedom and participation," Dr Slabbert said.

Reporter subpoenaed

The Star's Labour Correspondent, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, was subpoenaed before a magistrate in Johannesburg today to give evidence concerning allegations made against the Black Municipality Workers' Union president, Mr Joseph Mavi. Mr Mavi is being detained under the General Laws Amendment Act and has not yet appeared in court.

Mrs Wilson said today: "All I know has been published in The Star, much of it under my own by-line. But I feel unhappy about having to give evidence in this way. Actions such as this could make the most routine, every-day reporting task almost impossible. It will undermine the confidence which all genuine sources have in us."

The editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, appeared earlier this week on subpoena to submit cuttings from The Star, and in an effort to prevent reporters having to appear in court.

IUEF aid cut off

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — Holland, Norway and Denmark have decided to stop giving financial aid to the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) because of the organisation's "total financial chaos."

The IUEF, came into the news in January when it was discovered that its former deputy director, Mr Craig Williamson, worked for the South African Security Police.

Slabbert rejects govt's reasons

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday rejected as totally unsatisfactory the government's reasons for maintaining the ban on unauthorized political gatherings.

Dr Slabbert had made a personal approach to the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to have the ban rescinded. It has applied since the middle of June and requires magisterial permission for all gatherings of more than 10 people at which political matters will be discussed.

Mr Schlebusch replied yesterday that the circumstances which led to the ban had not changed sufficiently to warrant a change. He said it affected all political parties equally, and there had been no delays in granting permission for meetings during the Simon's Town by-election.

Expressing his dissatisfaction, Dr Slabbert said his request had not concerned a particular gathering or the campaign in Simon's Town.

"It concerns a much more important principle — the normal, legitimate political action which is the right of any person or organization in South Africa."

(News by M P Acott, 77 Burg St Cape Town and C le Roux, 513 Barclays Bank Building, Pretoria).

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1675 8 Augustus 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 publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1675 8 August 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 publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/7/120.....	*Dawn*—Vol 4, No 2, February 1980.....	African National Congress.....	(e)

No. 1674 8 Augustus 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. 1674 8 August 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 P80/42

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/5/98	*Flames of Desire*	Vanessa Royall	(a)
P80/7/17	*Dark Moon*	J. H. Brennan	(a)–(b)
P80/7/128	*South African Outlook*—Vol 110, No 1307, May 1980	Outlook Publications (Pty) Ltd, Mowbray	(e)
P80/7/149	*Conviction*	Mark Daniel	(a)
P80/7/155	*Couple in Red*—No 423 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Verkerke Reprodukties BV, Ede, Holland	(a)
P80/7/156	*Short-Timers, The*	Gustav Hasford	(a)
P80/7/167	*Militant*—Issue 511, 11 July 1980	Militant, London	(e)
P80/7/177	*December 16th Marks the 17th Year of Armed Struggle* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not Stated	(e)
P80/7/173	*Bad Blood*	Richard Neville and Julie Clarke	(a)

No. 1677 8 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7166, in Goewermentskennisgewing 1624 van 1 Augustus 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/7/98 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1677 8 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 7166, in Government Notice 1624 of 1 August 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/7/98:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/7/98	*Continental Film Review*—April 1968; May 1968; June 1968; January 1969; February 1969; April 1969; April 1970; May 1970; June 1970; July 1970; August 1970; September 1970; October 1970; January 1971; February 1971; March 1971; April 1971; May 1971; June 1971	Furap Publishing Co. Ltd, London	(a)

No. 1676 8 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7166, in Goewermentskennisgewing 1624 van 1 Augustus 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/7/120 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1676 8 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 7166, in Government Notice 1624 of 1 August 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/7/120:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/7/120	*Dawn*—Vol 4, No 2, February 1980	African National Congress	(e)

No. 1679 8 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6956, in Goewermentskennisgewing 861 van 18 April 1980, vervang die inskrywing P79/9/168 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1679 8 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6956, in Government Notice 861 of 18 April 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P79/9/168:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/9/168	*Sophie's Choice*	William Styron	GK./G.N. 6714, SK./G.G. 2449 van/of 26/10/79.

No. 1678 8 Augustus 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 ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) van genoemde Wet 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, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1678 8 August 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 undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) of the said Act 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
P80/3/70.....	*Two Thousand Seasons*.....	Ayi Kwei Armah	In SK./G.G. 6894, GK./G.N. 584 van/of 21/3/80.

No. 1681 8 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies, het op 5 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 30 Julie 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. 1681 8 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 5 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications, appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 30 July 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
P80/7/136.....	*Football in South Africa—Apartheid Continues* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, London

No. 1680 8 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6839, in Goewermentskennisgewing 238 van 1 Februarie 1980 skrap inskrywing P78/11/69.

No. 1680 8 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6839, in Government Notice 238 of 1 February 1980 delete entry P78/11/69.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1682 8 Augustus 1980

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

Aangesien ek, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister van Justisie, dit dienstig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), vir die tydperk wat op 12 Augustus 1980 begin en op 11 Augustus 1982 eindig, in die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf—

(1) enige byeenkoms soos bedoel in artikel 2 (3) (a) van genoemde Wet, uitgesonderd enige byeenkoms vir die doel van bona fide-godsdiensoefeninge of bona fide-handeldryf; en

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1682 8 August 1980

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

Whereas I, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister of Justice, deem it expedient for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), prohibit for the period commencing on 12 August 1980 and ending on 11 August 1982, in the area described in the Schedule hereto—

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

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

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

Geteken te Pretoria, op hede die 6de dag van Augustus 1980.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE

Die gebied begrens deur Buitenkant-, Darling-, Plein- en Kasteelstraat in die stad Kaapstad: Met dien verstande dat die binnekant van enige gebou uitgesluit is.

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

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

Signed at Pretoria, this 6th day of August 1980.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

The area bounded by Buitenkant, Darling, Plein and Castle Streets in the City of Cape Town: Provided that the inside of any building shall be excluded.

INHOUD

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7175—1

Boraine challenges Pik on pamphlets

8/8/80 Argus 3 29 29c

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has been challenged to denounce without qualification his department's role in the distribution of anonymous pamphlets in the Western Cape.

The challenge was issued last night by Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, at a report-back meeting in the Pinelands Civic Centre.

Dr Boraine said Mr Botha had condemned the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, and his department for their deceitful methods.

SAME CONCEPT

Now Mr Botha's department, which controlled the Information Service, was doing exactly the same and its approach was based on the same concept of 'the end justifies the means'.

Dr Boraine said he challenged Mr Botha to denounce this at the National Party's by-election meeting in the Simonstown constituency where he would speak in support of Mr John Wiley's MP candidature tonight.

The work of Mr Botha's department, as outlined in a top-secret Government document, could undermine South Africa's system of government.

UGLY HEAD

'This whole pattern of deceit has reared its ugly head once again,' Dr Boraine said.

Mr Pik Botha had to denounce this kind of action publicly 'so that we can really believe the Prime Minister when he says he is committed to a clean administration.'

Dr Boraine said he had received a copy of the secret document in his post box.

It contained the minutes of a meeting of a special committee appointed to control boycotts, strikes and disruptions in the Western Cape.



Dr Alex Boraine

SENIOR PEOPLE

Copies were to be sent to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and of Information, and 'some very senior people' were involved.

The minutes showed that anonymous pamphlets were to be distributed to control boycotts.

One of the pamphlets was addressed to taxi-owners and attempted to persuade them not to transport bus boycotters.

'I don't believe any Government can build its actions and policies on deceit,' Dr Boraine said.

He also called on Mr John Wiley to denounce one-sided propaganda disseminated by the Defence Force for the 'edification' of national servicemen.

Dr Boraine referred specifically to a recent document distributed among naval personnel which told them of the Government's constitutional plans without any reference to Opposition proposals.

During his address Dr Boraine said the Prime Minister's 'so-called total strategy' had been shown to be 'nothing more than a movement towards a totalitarian strategy embracing all the indignities and injustices of apartheid.'

The strategy was to ensure the temporary entrenchment of white superiority.

THREEFOLD

It was based on a threefold programme of control, coercion and co-option.

An 'alarming' feature was the expansion of the Prime Minister's Office, which was a move in the direction of a dictatorship.

The Prime Minister's office was now like 'a giant octopus with his tentacles spread everywhere seeking to control at all levels and at all costs.'

'It is equally clear that when he cannot control, he is determined to coerce,' Dr Boraine said.

(Report by F S Esterhuyse, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

8/18/80 ARGUS

Outlook journal is 'undesirable'

(327)

SOUTH African Outlook, volume 110, No 1307 of May 1980, published by Outlook Publications in Mowbray, was among the items declared undesirable today.

Outlook is the oldest magazine in South Africa and is of a socio-political nature. It has been banned before.

Also banned, according to a Press statement issued by the Directorate of Publications, was Dawn Vol 4 No 2 of February 1980 by the African National Congress.

Among the other publications declared undesirable were: Flames of Desire by Vanessa Royall; Dark Moon by J H Brennan; Conviction by Mark Daniel; Couple in Red, a poster, from Holland; The Short-Timers by Gustav Hasford; and Bad Blood by Richard Neville and Julie Clarke.

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KENNISGEWING 550 VAN 1980

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

MILITÊRE OPLEIDING EN OEFENINGE. — STRANDFONTEIN, LANDDROSDISTRIK WYNBERG, KAAP

1. Kennis geskied hiermee dat skietoefeninge uitgevoer sal word deur die lugafweerartillerie te Strandfontein, seewaarts oor die gebied beskryf in die Bylae hierby, op die datums en tye hieronder vermeld:

1 Julie 1980 tot 31 Desember 1980 vanaf 09h00 tot 16h00 daagliks. (Saterdae, Sondae en openbare vakansiedae uitgesluit).

2. Terwyl die oefeninge aan die gang is, sal dit gevaarlik wees om die gebied in die Bylae omskryf, en die lugruim tot 9 150 meter onmiddellik daarbo, binne te gaan.

3. Kragtens artikel 79 (2) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), kan alle land-, lug- en waterverkeer in of in die nabyheid van die gebied op die tye hierbo genoem, tydelik stopgesit word.

4. Enigiemand wat 'n bevel of teken uit kragte van genoemde subartikel verleende bevoegdheid gegee, verontagsaam of nie daaraan gehoor gee nie, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of gevangenisstraf van hoogstens ses maande.

5. Die Bevelvoerder, Kommandement Westelike Provinsie, word as Kompensasie-offisier aangestel en enige eise om skadevergoeding as gevolg van 'n skietoefening, moet binne 30 dae na die ontstaan daarvan by sy kantoor by die Kasteel, Posbus 1, Kaapstad, ingedien word.

BYLAE

Die seegebied begrens deur die denkbeeldige lyne wat die volgende punte met mekaar verbind:

Breedtegraad	*Lengtegraad*
34°05,50′ suid	18°32,00′ oos
34°04,52′ suid	18°41,46′ oos
34°05,50′ suid	18°47,47′ oos
34°24,40′ suid	18°43,76′ oos
34°22,30′ suid	18°36,60′ oos
34°16,50′ suid	18°31,50′ oos

(8 Augustus 1980)

GG 7167 NOTICE 550 OF 1980 8/8/80

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

MILITARY TRAINING AND EXERCISES. — STRANDFONTEIN, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT WYNBERG, CAPE

1. Notice is hereby given that firing practices will be carried out by the anti-aircraft artillery at Strandfontein, seawards over the area described in the Schedule hereto, on the dates and times mentioned hereunder:

1 July 1980 to 31 December 1980 from 09h00 to 16h00 daily. (Excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays).

2. While exercises are in progress, it will be dangerous to enter the area.

3. In terms of section 79 (2) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), all land, air, and water traffic in or in the vicinity of the area can be temporarily stopped on the days and times mentioned above.

4. Any person who disobeys or disregards an order or signal given by virtue of the aforementioned subsection is guilty of an offence and, if found guilty, is punishable with a fine not exceeding R200 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

5. The Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, is appointed Compensation Officer, and any claims for damages as a result of a firing practice are to be lodged at this office at the Castle, P.O. Box 1, Cape Town, within 30 days from date of practice.

SCHEDULE

The sea area enclosed by the imaginary lines joining the following points:

Latitude	*Longitude*
34°05,50′ south	18°32,00′ east
34°04,52′ south	18°41,46′ east
34°05,50′ south	18°47,47′ east
34°24,40′ south	18°43,76′ east
34°22,30′ south	18°36,60′ east
34°16,50′ south	18°31,50′ east

(8 August 1980)

KENNISGEWING 549 VAN 1980

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

MILITÊRE OPLEIDING EN OEFENINGE: HANGKLIP, LANDDROSDISTRIK CALEDON, KAAP

1. Kennis geskied hiermee dat skietoefeninge uitgevoer sal word oor die gebied beskryf in die Bylae hierby, op die datums en tye hieronder vermeld:

1 Julie 1980 tot 31 Desember 1980 vanaf 09h00 tot 16h00 daagliks. (Saterdae, Sondae en openbare vakansiedae uitgeskuit.)

2. Terwyl die oefeninge aan die gang is, sal dit gevaarlik wees om die gebied in die Bylae omskryf, en die lugruim tot 9 150 meter onmiddellik daarbo, binne te gaan.

3. Kragtens artikel 79 (2) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), kan alle land-, lug- en waterverkeer in of in die nabyheid van die gebied op die dae en tye hierbo genoem, tydelik stopgesit word.

4. Enigiemand wat 'n bevel of teken uit kragte van genoemde subartikel verleende bevoegdheid gegee, veronagsaam of nie daaraan gehoor gee nie, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of gevangenisstraf van hoogstens ses maande.

5. Die Bevelvoerder, Kommando-lement Westelike Provinsie, word as Kompensasie-offisier aangestel en enige eise om skadevergoeding as gevolg van 'n skietoefening, moet binne 30 dae na die ontstaan daarvan by sy kantoor by die Kasteel, Posbus 1, Kaapstad, ingedien word.

BYLAE

Die seegebied begrens deur die denkbeeldige lyne wat die volgende punte met mekaar verbind:

Breedtegraad	*Lengtegraad*
34°20'32" suid	18°51'17" oos
34°16'45" suid	18°50'03" oos
34°15'00" suid	18°54'11" oos
34°18'45" suid	18°55'32" oos

(8 Augustus 1980)

GG 7167 8/8/80

NOTICE 549 OF 1980

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

MILITARY TRAINING AND EXERCISES.—HANGKLIP, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF CALEDON CAPE

1. Notice is hereby given that firing practices will be carried out over the area described in the Schedule hereto, on the dates and times mentioned hereunder:

1 July 1980 to 31 December 1980 from 09h00 to 16h00 daily. (Excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.)

2. While exercises are in progress, it will be dangerous to enter the area described in the Schedule, and the air space to 9 150 metres immediately above the area.

3. In terms of section 79 (2) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), all land, air, and water traffic in or in the vicinity of the area can be temporarily stopped on the days and times mentioned above.

4. Any person who disobeys or disregards an order or signal given by virtue of the aforementioned subsection is guilty of an offence and, if found guilty, is punishable with a fine not exceeding R200 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

5. The Officer Commanding, Western Province Command, is appointed Compensation Officer, and any claims for damages as a result of a firing practice are to be lodged at his office at the Castle, P.O. Box 1, Cape Town, within 30 days from date of practice.

SCHEDULE

The area enclosed by the lines joining the following points:

Latitude	*Longitude*
34°20'32" south	18°51'17" east
34°16'45" south	18°50'03" east
34°15'00" south	18°54'11" east
34°18'45" south	18°55'32" east

(8 August 1980)

(327)

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 136, 1980

TOEPASSING VAN ARTIKEL 10 (1) (a)*BIS*, (a)*TER* EN (a)*QUIN* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (1) (bA) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikel 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* en (a)*quin* van daardie Wet gedurende die tydperk van 12 maande wat begin op 11 Augustus 1980 in die hele Republiek van krag is.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Durban, op hede die Sewende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 136, 1980

APPLICATION OF SECTION 10 (1) (a)*BIS*, (a)*TER* AND (a)*QUIN* OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (Act 44 OF 1950)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) (bA) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, I hereby declare that the provisions of section 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* and (a)*quin* of that Act shall be in force during the period of 12 months commencing on 11 August 1980 in the whole of the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Durban this Seventh day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH.

Army relents on objector

Army trainee Peter Moll (23), who has been in solitary confinement for more than 120 days for refusing to wear military detention uniform, has been declared a conscientious objector and will be given the relevant privileges, his mother said today.

Mrs Moll told The Star that her son would now be released from detention barracks, issued with the objector's blue uniform and would do gardening work while serving his term in the Defence Force.

Poser for Press probe team

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media is to give urgent consideration to a proposal by a prominent former newspaper editor, Mr Joel Mervis, that it refuse to carry out its mandate and that its members resign.

In a surprise development yesterday, the five-member commission's chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, announced that Mr Mervis' *in limine* application would be heard in public next Tuesday, a week before the commission was to hold its first hearing.

Mr Mervis, in his capacity as South African representative of the International Press Institute, argued in his submissions that the matter was essentially one for politicians and the Press to resolve, and that questions put by the Government in the terms of the commission were "loaded".

The appointment of the commission, following the previous Steyn Commission on reporting on Defence and police security matters, has raised fears of further restrictions on the media.



Commissioners at yesterday's conference: from left Mr K von Lieres und Wilkau, Mr Justice M T Steyn and Dr D A S Herbst, with the assistant secretary of the commission, Mr J H Cloete. The empty seat next to Dr Herbst was for the third commissioner, Mr Basil Landau, who was appearing in a Randburg court.

In his memorandum, Mr Mervis said the commission was "unfairly being dragged into a squalid, political dispute in a manner that is calculated — by the Government — to degrade the high status enjoyed by a commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge".

If the application succeeds, members of the commission will resign, and it will then be up to the Government to decide on the next step, Judge Steyn told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

In another development, Judge Steyn declined to comment on the position of a controversial commissioner, Mr Basil Landau, both because of Mr Mervis' application, and because Mr Landau was appearing in court yesterday.

Mr Landau's appointment to the commission has been sharply criticised on the grounds that he might have prejudged the Press in statements he made during a meeting last year between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and businessmen.

Judge Steyn, who pointed to Mr Landau's empty seat at the Press conference, said that should Mr Mervis' application be acceded to, the question of any member continuing to serve on the commission would become academic.

He said because of Mr Landau's court appearance "one must be extremely careful to say nothing whatsoever which may in any way affect, or as important, seem to affect — even if it is only to the unlightened eye and uninstructed ear — the course of justice".

Later yesterday Mr Landau, appearing in the Randburg Magistrate's Court, was acquitted of reckless and negligent driving.

Referring to Mr Mervis as a "most esteemed member of the

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Steyn commission to consider resigning

media community" and an MPC, Judge Steyn said the *in limine* — preliminary — application was so important and far-reaching that it had to be dealt with separately. The commission was to have held its first public hearing on August 19.

Mr Mervis is due to go overseas shortly , and he would have an opportunity next Tuesday to present and argue his case "before us, before we enter into the merits of our mandate".

The same procedure as pertaining to a court of law applied, Judge Steyn said. For

From Page 1

example, there might be an application that the court lacked jurisdiction, or that a court, if it consisted of more than a judge, might be asked to recuse itself.

Mr Mervis, who was present at the Press conference, submitted in his memorandum that the commission would be entitled to take judicial notice of "the prolonged controversy or dispute between the ruling National Party regime and the Press" in matters concerning the operation of the Press, Press freedom, and news that the Press should or should not publish.

He also said the Government was shifting on to the commission a responsibility "it shirks to accept for itself", and that the contentious, controversial matter before the commission placed an unfair burden on it.

Judge Steyn, emphasising he was not prejudging the Mervis application, also issued a long list of questions, relating to the terms of reference, as a guideline to those wishing to make representations to the commission.

The first question was: "What is the nature and composition of the South African community."

On other points, Judge Steyn said:

- People could be subpoenaed by the commission where necessary, but this should not be seen as a mechanism to exercise pressure;
- Requests to make representations in camera would not readily be granted, but would be granted only for "cogent reasons", and
- Depending on the outcome of the Mervis application, the commission would hear representations in different parts of the country. Its headquarters would be Johannesburg.

Apart from Judge Steyn and Mr Landau, the other members of the Commission are Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal; Dr D A S Herbst, a former journalist and director of the SA Forum; and Mr J H Hopkins, deputy chairman of the SABC and a past principal of Kearsney College in Botha's Hill, Natal.

See Page 4

Sabata claimed to have fled Kei

Sunday Post 19/8/80

CHIEF Sabata Dalindyebo, deposed king of the Tembus, is reported to have fled Transkei after vanishing from his royal home near Umtata.

He is reported to be seeking political asylum in Lesotho. According to informed sources there are a two reasons for the move:

- He is living in fear of his life — his dethronement has left him feeling defenceless.
- He is afraid the Umtata Government may follow up the dethronement order with a banishment order removing him from his home

Soon after the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his cabinet announced their recommendation to have the 52-year-old monarch deposed by State President K D Matanzima, a contingent of security policemen estimated at more than 50 swooped on the Tembu palace.

Five licensed firearms belonging to Chief Sabata were confiscated and a Mr Mazibuko, a Swazi guest of Chief Sabata, was arrested.

The policemen also confiscated Mr Mazibuko's car, one of two Swaziland Government vehicles which had escorted Chief Sabata to Umtata after his month-long stay in Swaziland as guest of King Sobhuza II.

The driver of the other car had already left for a courtesy call at the Eastern Pondoland Great Place in Lusikisiki where one of King Sobhuza's daughters, Lombekiso, is married to Paramount Chief Mpondombini Sigcau.

After the police raid one of Chief Sabata's tribal subjects, Mr Frans Sithole, was arrested at Qunu Village.

According to his wife, Thembeka, Mr Sithole's business home was also searched and two licensed firearms were confiscated.

On the following day the Umtata home of Chief Sabata's former parliamentary representative and publicity secretary of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Miss Florence Mangcotywa, was also raided.

He has also lost a substantial allowance—about R1 000 monthly — which he had been drawing in his capacity as Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

His main source of income now depends on his private family farm at Tyalara where a large portion of the land has been leased out to tribal villagers paying yearly dues directly to the chief.

There is widespread speculation on who will succeed as head of the Tembus.

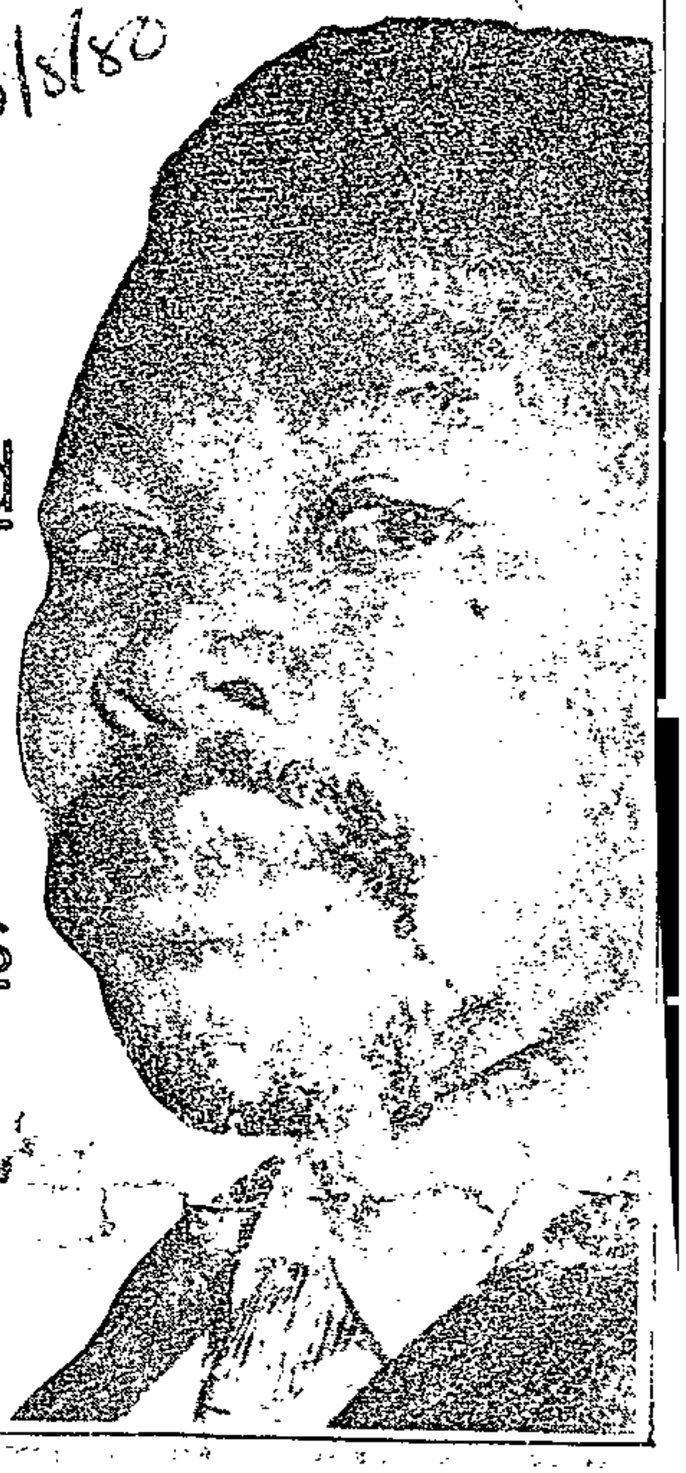
The predominantly pro-Government Dalindyebo Regional Authority has appointed Chief Sabata's half-brother, Chief Bambilanga Mtirara, as acting Paramount Chief.

By MARCUS NGANI

After Chief Sabata's disappearance from home one of his wives — Nocanada — said she had no knowledge of her husband's whereabouts.

She said he had left home saying he had business to do in Umtata.

Chief Sabata's dethronement — a penalty resulting from his Supreme Court conviction in April this year for violating and injuring the dignity of President Matanzima — means he has lost his parliamentary seat and ex-officio status in the Transkei National Assem-



Deposed Tembu chief vanishes from royal home

Army rebel wins biggest battle

10/5/82

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CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR STATUS FOR PETER MOLL

By BARRY LEVY

MILITARY rebel Peter Moll has won the biggest battle of his life: the Army has officially recognised him as a conscientious objector — and he's out of solitary confinement.

His father Mr Arthur Moll, crying with joy, confirmed that a senior Defence Force officer had told him the good news this week.

Peter Moll, a Baptist, had spent a total of 118 days in solitary confinement for refusing to wear a brown military overall.

Last week the Sunday Express reported that, for ideological reasons, he had turned down an offer made by senior military personnel to make his life easier and end his solitary confinement.

The army had offered him jobs as an orderly in a military hospital or as an assistant to a military padre.

He refused both because he believed this work "would be equivalent to a non-combatant position" which had previously been offered to him.

This week's decision by the military authorities means Mr Moll can now wear a blue overall and will receive the same treatment as other recognised conscientious objectors — which in effect exempts him from any military-type programmes such as marching with a gun or shooting one.

His daily work programme will now consist mainly of gardening and generally clean-up work.

His parents were told about the good news by Deputy Chief of Staff Personel, Rear-Admiral H P Botha who phoned them personally in Umtata.

Mr Moll, sentenced to a year in detention barracks for refusing to do a three-week military call-up last year, spent at least 118 days in solitary confinement.

According to Mrs Moll this also means that no more "heavy persuasion" will be used to get Peter to participate in military-type programmes. His refusals always landed him in solitary confinement.

Mrs Moll said that Rear-Admiral Botha had told her husband that one of the reasons in waiting to give Peter official conscientious objector recognition was because "so many people used religion as a way of avoiding military call-up".

Peter Moll is a past chairman of the Students' Christian Association at the University of Cape Town.

Before this call-up he had served a year in the army and had done one three-week camp. Before being sentenced to his present year in DB. Peter had twice been convicted for earlier refusals. His DB sentence was due to end in December.

Mrs Moll told me that after her husband, a regional magistrate in the Transkei, had received the call from Rear-Admiral Botha, he had told her:

"I have the best news you could ever receive right now."

Mrs Moll guessed immediately and her husband burst into tears.

In principle neither of them had disagreed with Peter's DB sentence, but they had been growing increasingly angry and worried about the time he had to spend in solitary confinement.

Because of their refusal to accept these conditions, Mrs Moll travelled the country speaking to officials and even pleaded Peter's case in a letter to the Prime Minister.

PFP MP, Mr Ray Swart, on hearing of the news about Peter for the first time yesterday through the Sunday Express, said he regarded this step by the military officials as "very significant".

He said that "it opens the way for changing the existing definition pertaining to conscientious objectors".

"Under that definition," he said, "people who have been tied to practicing sects, or the tenents of religious groups like the Jehovah's Witnesses, get automatic recognition as conscientious objectors.

"The Moll case was different because he was an individual who had problems and objections to the military call-up. The existing definition does not cover individuals who object."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Civil Liberties, told the Sunday Express yesterday: "The whole thing has just been too appalling."

A spokesman for the SADF declined to comment.

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No further 'solitary' for jailed objectors

STAR 11/8/80 B27

By John Murray

Two men serving 12-month sentences for refusing to do military service have been recognised by the Defence Force as conscientious objectors, leading Members of Parliament, churchmen and relatives of the men were told yesterday.

The conscientious objectors, Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele were serving their sentences in Pretoria and Bloemfontein respectively and will now be treated as recognised objectors.

This means they will be issued with the blue overalls, denoting them as non-combatants and will no longer be subjected to 10 to 14-day periods of solitary confinement for refusing to wear the brown army detention uniform.

The Deputy Chief of Staff (Personnel), Rear-Admiral H P Botha, telephoned the men's parents personally with the news. Both men are objecting to military service on the basis of "Christian principle."

During his sentence Mr Moll has been in solitary confinement for a total of 125 days. Mr Steele served about half this time in solitary confinement.

General Magnus Malan, head of the Defence Force, is to be asked today by Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament for Musgrove, to review the whole question of solitary confinement and conscientious objection.

Mrs Jenny Beck, Mr Moll's sister, visited him in detention barracks yesterday. She said, "He told me this was the biggest personal victory of his life. He was looking thin and pale but very happy."

Mr Moll first refused military duty when called up for border duty in December, 1977. He requested non-military national service instead and this was turned down.

He would not attend the three-month camp and was sentenced to three months' detention suspended for five years. The trial took place in a civilian court.

He was called up again in June, 1979, and refused to attend training. On September a military tribunal fined him R50.

In December, 1979, he received a further call-up and when he refused to comply was sentenced to 18 months' detention, reduced to 12 months when the sentence was reviewed.

Mr Steele was called up for the first time at the beginning of this year and on February 25 was sentenced to 18 months' detention by a military tribunal, six months suspended for three years.

Dethroned Tembu leader is missing

POST 11/8/80 108 327

WITH no confirmation of his arrival in Lesotho, the whereabouts of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, the deposed Tembu king, remained a mystery after he was reported to have fled Transkei.

Chief Sabata was dethroned as Paramount Chief of the Tembus a week ago after he was found guilty in April this year of violating and injuring the dignity of President Kaiser Matanzima.

Sources close to the Lesotho Government said yesterday they had no knowledge of Chief Sabata's arrival in Maseru. "If he had arrived in a small place like Maseru it would have been common knowledge by now," he said.



Chief Sabata Dalindyebo reported to have fled Transkei.

Chief Sabata is alleged to have left the Transkei because:

- He is living in fear of his life — his dethronement has left him feeling defenceless.
- He is afraid the Umtata Government may follow up the dethronement order with a banishment order removing him from his home.

MATANZIMA

Chief George Matanzima whose Cabinet recommended to President Matanzima that Chief Sabata should be dethroned, said Chief Sabata was a fellow traveller of the banned African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Chief Sabata's dethronement means he will forfeit his monthly allowance of R1 000. He drew this amount as Paramount Chief of the Tembus.

'Pirate' taxi drivers fined

Staff Reporter

FOUR "pirate" taxi drivers were fined a total of R600 (or 300 days) in separate cases in the Retreat Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Michael Philips, 51, of Elsie's River, was fined R150 (or 75 days) for transporting 15 passengers without a public-transport permit in Mowbray on August 2. A further 100 days were suspended for five years.

He pleaded guilty. He said his passengers were to pay him 30c each. He did not know he needed a permit, and it was the first time he had conveyed paying passengers, he said.

He was not represented.

Motfbang Carlisle Khotke, 60, of Bangani Road, Nyanga, was fined R100 (or 50 days) for conveying five people for payment in Claremont on August 1. A further 100 days were suspended for five years.

Khotke, pleading not guilty, said he did not know it was an offence to accept money from his passengers. Moreover, they were his neighbours. They each paid him R1,50 a week to be transported to work. Seeing that the cost of running his car was R12 a week, he was not making a profit. He earned R35 a week.

Dana Sidia, 56, of Crossroads, pleaded guilty to transporting 15 passengers in Claremont on August 1. He said he knew he needed a permit.

He was fined R150 (or 75 days), plus a further 100 days suspended for five years. He was not represented.

Gukwana Alec Mfatanie, of Nyanga East, was convicted and fined R200 (or 100 days), with a further 200 days suspended for five years.

The magistrate was Mr P Sieberhagen. Mr J C Willemse prosecuted. Mr David Mias represented Khotke.

'SABC biased' MPs meet heads

JOHANNESURG. — Ten opposition MP's, led by Mr Dave Dalling, chairman of the opposition parliamentary group on media, met the chairman of the SABC board of governors, Professor Wynand Mouton, yesterday to state the opposition's view on television and radio programmes.

The group included Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton), Mr Colin Eglin, former PFP leader (Sea Point), Dr Alex Boraine (Pinelands), Mr Harry Schwartz (Yeoville), Mr Horace van Rensburg (Bryanston), Mr Rupert Lorimer (Orange Grove), Mr Alf Widman (Hillbrow), Mr Brian Goodall (Edenvale) and Dr Marius Barnard (Parktown).

Also present was the director-general (administration) of the SABC, Mr Jan Swanepoel, and the director-general (programmes), Dr Jan Schutte, and all department heads of the SABC.

The PFP spokesman put the opposition's viewpoint regarding bias of news broadcasts, the use of government views on national issues, often to the exclusion or limitation of opposition viewpoints, selectivity of news, particularly geared "to make South Africa think it is all rosy in the garden", and South Africans being "prevented from knowing the consequences of political decisions because of their getting only one point of view from the SABC".

"It was a tough meeting but I think the points we made were taken," Mr Dalling said. — Sapa

Steyn 'needs time' to decide on call to quit

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

THE Steyn Commission investigating the mass media was yesterday urged to accept that the Government was in fact asking it to suggest how the Press could be curbed, controlled or bent to its own use.

The submission was made by the veteran journalist, Mr Joel Mervis, who urged the commission's five members to resign before they were "dragged into a squalid, political dispute".

He warned them, in an unusual *in limine* application, that he could see no reason why they should succeed in laying down rules for reporting when the Government and previous commissions had failed to do so in numerous other attempts.

If decisions were to be made on Press restrictions, they should be made by the Government and "not seen to be the responsibility of a government resting on the back of, or hiding behind the skirts of, a commission of inquiry," Mr Mervis said, calling on the commissioners to "resign forthwith".

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, reserved judgment on Mr Mervis' application which was made on behalf of the International Press Institute, representing about 3 000 editors.

"This application needs careful consideration and the commission will take time to consider its position," the judge said after the four-hour hearing in Johannesburg.

He also declined to allow the veteran rightwing journalist, Mr Ivor Benson, to give evidence rebutting Mr Mervis' arguments. The judge said he did not want the issue "to snowball, possibly even out of control".

He added he would delay a decision on the continued membership of one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, until the commission had replied to Mr Mervis' application.

The appointment of Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation, has been sharply criticised on the grounds he might have prejudged the Press in statements he made during a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and businessmen in November last year.

The Steyn Commission was appointed earlier this year to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by, the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved".

Mr Mervis argued that the terms "needs and interests of the community" were difficult to define and posed the question: "Are the needs of the community to be determined by the needs of 16-million blacks because they are in a large majority? Or are the needs to be decided by the needs and interests of a white minority because they are the country's rulers?

"The answer, Mr Chairman, is that there is no agreed answer to this loaded question that dominates your terms of reference."

Mr Mervis said the Government suffered from "a 13-year itch" to control the Press. In 1950 it appointed the Van Zyl

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objective reply to those "stalemate" between the Press and the Government.

questions?"

Mr Mervis said even if the commission's terms of reference did not necessarily include such a role.

conflicting views of such people as the Prime Minister and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of the moderator of the NGK and the Archbishop of Cape Town, were expressed, "how can that evidence be assessed so one can

"The mandate is loaded because it assumes that the Press is not meeting the demands of the times," he said.

Commission has 'loaded mandate' — former editor

From Page 1

Commission which sat for 13 years, produced 19 volumes, and merely recommended that another commission should be appointed.

Thirteen years later, the Government introduced its Press Bill empowering it to close down newspapers for contraventions of a highly contentious "code of conduct". It had dropped the Bill "ignominiously, because the code was in some respects so absurd that it was incapable of observance".

Detailing what he called the "prolonged and often acrimonious disputes between the Government and newspapers," Mr Mervis said the issue had become "contentious, partisan and politically tainted".

"The commission would be freely justified, morally and in law, in refusing to arbitrate on a matter that is essentially one for politicians and the Press to solve, and outside the scope of a judicial commissioner.

"Taking these circumstances into account, it is submitted that the commission is unfairly being dragged into a squalid, sordid political dispute in a manner calculated by the Government to degrade the high status enjoyed by a commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge."

Mr Mervis said the commission's terms of reference "reflect the Government's restless and continuing onslaught on the Press".

"It is alarming, to say the least, that after five years of threats, warnings and conflicts, plus the steady imposition of more and more restraints upon the Press, the Government should at this stage think it fitting and appropriate to find out, in effect, whether newspapers 'meet the needs and interests' of the times," he said.

"What are the needs of the community? And what are the demands of the times? How is it thought possible that this commission (or any other one) can even minimally sure one is reaching a sound decision?"

Emphasising that he did not commend any "disrespect" for the commission, he argued that its terms of reference "loaded" terms were a "stunt in which the Government presumably hopes the commission will do its work for it".

Mr Mervis said only one group could "answer" the questions posed by the terms of reference — the people in power. "Depending on their 'answer', they can either impose such further restraints on the media as they deem necessary, or they can decide to do nothing at all. Or, if they choose, they can even remove some restraints.

"The important consideration is that the decision must remain the sole responsibility of the Government, and should not be seen to be the responsibility of a government resting on the back of, or hiding behind the skirts of, a commission of inquiry.

"The commission, I submit, is being told, in effect by the Government: 'We are moving into a period of crisis in fact we may already be in it. The mass media have an important role. How can we curb, control or bend the media to our use in this time of crisis?'"

During extensive cross-examination, Mr Justice Steyn suggested to Mr Mervis that the commission could, for example, find that the Government should exercise greater tolerance towards the Press and supply more information.

Mr Mervis: If you make such a recommendation, I give you three guesses what will happen. You could have two findings — one that suited the Government, or one that didn't.

Mr Justice Steyn also suggested that the commission could see itself as a "catalyst" in a

Mervis urges commission to resign

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Steyn Commission investigating the mass media was yesterday urged to accept that the government was in fact asking it to suggest how the press could be curbed, controlled or bent to its own use.

The submission was made before the commission by veteran journalist Mr Joel Mervis, who urged its five members to resign before they were "dragged into a squalid, political dispute".

He warned them in an unusual *in limine* application that he could see no reason why they should succeed in laying down rules for reporting, when the government and previous commissions had failed numerous times to do so.

If decisions were to be made on press restrictions, they should be made by the government and "not seen to be the responsibility of a government resting on the back of, or hiding behind the skirts of, a commission of inquiry," Mr Mervis said in his call on the commissioners to "resign forthwith".

Judgment reserved

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, reserved judgment on the application made by Mr Mervis on behalf of the International Press Institute, representing about 3 000 editors.

"This application needs careful consideration, and the commission will take time to consider its position", the judge said after a four-hour hearing here.

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He would delay a decision on the continued membership of one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, till the commission had replied to Mr Mervis's application.

The appointment of Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation, has been sharply criticized on the grounds that he might have prejudged the press in statements he made during a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and

by the needs of 16 million blacks because they are in a large majority? Or are the needs to be decided by the needs and interests of a white minority because they are the country's rulers?

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'Free to refuse'

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businessmen last November.

The Steyn Commission was appointed earlier this year "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by, the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved".

Mr Mervis argued that the terms "needs and interests of the community" were difficult to define and posed the question: "Are the needs of the community to be determined

No change in law on objectors, says Army

Conscientious objectors are tested to the limit for genuineness before being given the benefit of the doubt by the South African Defence Force, a Defence spokesman said today.

He was speaking after Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele, both serving 12-month sentences for refusing military duty, were recognised at the weekend as conscientious objectors.

While in detention the men had already spent 125 and about 50 days respectively in solitary confinement for refusing to wear even the brown army detention uniform.

Asked by The Star what had brought about the army's change of mind regarding the status of Mr Moll and Mr Steele, the spokesman said: "Moll specifically has been under observation and it was decided to give him the benefit of the doubt.

INDIVIDUAL

"But this was no change of mind or new departure from present policy. Moll's case was treated on a strictly individual basis."

Asked if there would be any change to the written law which states that only members of so-called "peace churches" which forbid their members to fight in a war would be recognised as objectors, the spokesman said: "This is a case for the Minister of Defence alone."

He also said that the institution of a non-military form of national service "was not for the SADF to decide but is left to the Minister and the Government".

13/8/80 ARGUS

Ban on Schreiner book

(327)

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A biography of Olive Schreiner, author of The Story of An African Farm and one of the country's best known writers, has been banned from distribution in South Africa in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The book has apparently been prohibited because one of the authors, Miss Ruth First, wife of exiled ANC leader, Mr Joe Slovo, is a listed communist and may not be quoted in South Africa.

The other author is British writer and feminist Ann Scott.

Miss Nadine Gordimer, herself a frequent victim of the censors, said she had recently reviewed the biography and found it a 'remarkable piece of scholarship'.

'I am extremely upset at this decision because the book has nothing whatever to do with politics, and the contributions of the two authors are indistinguishable', Miss Gordimer said.

'Olive Schreiner is essential reading for anyone interested in the development of South African literature.'

A spokesman for the publishers said the book had been banned in terms of Section 11 (G) bis of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the news had been passed on by the Secretary of Justice.

Miss First left South Africa on an exit permit in the early 1960s after being detained and then listed under the Suppression of Communism Act.

She is presently living in London and has had earlier books, including 117 Days — an account of her detention — banned in this country.

Bosmont meeting — eight found guilty

Staff Reporter

FOUR coloured priests, three students and a mother of 10 were sentenced yesterday to four months' jail, suspended for five years, for taking part in an illegal gathering at Bosmont, Johannesburg.

They were sentenced by a Krugersdorp regional magistrate after being convicted of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act by attending and addressing a meeting of about 5 000 coloured students at Bosmont Park on April 22.

All had pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the alternative of attending the meeting.

The convicted are Hanif Vally, final-year law student at the University of the Witwatersrand; Thomas Marsh, head student at Rand Teachers Training College; David Johnson, social work student at the University of the Witwatersrand; the Rev John Thorne, rector of the Congregational Church, Bosmont; the Rev Cecil Begbie, rector of the Methodist Church, Coronationville; the Rev Louis Ilett, rector of the Anglican Church, Riverlea; the Rev Martin October, rector of the Moravian Church, Bosmont; and Vesta Smith, a secretary at the Legal Resources Centre, Johannesburg.

The magistrate, Mr W Aucamp, found they must have known the meeting was illegal, but had still attended and addressed the students and parents.

He said that in the circumstances, and because they were first offenders, he would not impose the prescribed sentence of one year's jail without the option of a fine.

Earlier in the trial the court watched a video film of the meeting which had been taken by Warrant-Officer John Knight, head of the photographic section at John Vorster Square. The showing was in camera, but Mr Kuny referred to extracts from it in his argument that the eight had not acted irresponsibly, but had, in fact, contributed largely to keeping the gathering peaceful.

Riot police in camouflage and uniformed policemen were on duty outside the court yesterday when the large crowd, which had attended the two-day hearing, left.

o Three of the sentenced priests paid admission-of-guilt fines in June for taking part in a march with several other white and coloured priests through the streets of Johannesburg. They were Ilett, October and Eegbie.

Group banned from meeting

Staff Reporter

THE Institute of Citizenship, dedicated to the promotion of active citizenship and encouragement of participation in public affairs, has been banned from holding its regular weekly meetings for the rest of the month in terms of the government's recent prohibtion of political gatherings.

"New Zealand — Some Paradoxes of Past and Present", a talk sheduled for today, is the first on the institute's programme to fall foul of the regulations. It was to have been given by Mr Robert Tobias, former head of the department of extra-mural studies at the University of Cape Town.

Talks by Mrs Catherine Taylor on "Whither Zimbabwe" next Thursday, and by Mr Robin Hallett on "South Africa and her neighbours" the following week, have also been cancelled.

Emphasizing that the meetings were intended to be purely educational and cultural, the chairman of the institute, Mr W Gordon, yesterday said the organization was not political and a meeting of its council would be called on the issue.

Contrary

The Western Cape chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said the action against the institute was completely contrary to the government's undertaking that the ban would be carefully exercised.

Among those who have had to cancel meetings because of the ban, was the Minister of Mines, Mr F W de Klerk.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, recently made a direct plea to Mr Schlebusch to consider lifting the restrictions.

The ban is in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act in a notice gazetted on June 30 by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch. Magisterial approval is required for "any gathering of a political nature at which any form of state or any principle of policy or action of a government of a state or of a political party or political group is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, ..." It pertains to the main magisterial districts, but does not apply to meeting of 10 persons or less.

Priests sentenced for attending mass meeting

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Four coloured priests, three students and a mother of 10 children, were yesterday sentenced to four months suspended for five years for taking part in an illegal gathering in Bosmont, Johannesburg, in April this year.

They were sentenced by a Krugersdorp regional magistrate yesterday afternoon after being convicted of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act when they attended and addressed a mass meeting of about 5 000 coloured students at the Bosmont Park on April 22.

All eight had pleaded not guilty to the charge, and not guilty to an alternative charge of attending the meeting.

They were; Hanif Vally, a final-year law student at the University of the Witwatersrand; Thomas Marsh, the head student of the Rand Teachers' Training College, David Johnson, a social work student at the University of the Witwatersrand, the Rev John Thorne, rector of the Bosmont Congregational Church, the Rev Cecil Begbie, rector of the Coronationville Methodist Church, the Rev Louis Ilett, rector of the Riverlea Anglican Church, the Rev Martin October, rector of the Bosmont Moravian Church, and Mrs Vesta Smith, a secretary at the Legal Resources Centre, Johannesburg.

The magistrate, Mr W Aucamp, found that all eight must have reasonably known the meeting was illegal.

Mr Aucamp said that in the light of the circumstances of the offence and the fact that all were first offenders, he had decided not to impose the prescribed sentence of one year's imprisonment without the option of a fine.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr Dennis Kuny, defence counsel for the group, said they may have acted illegally, "but, as the evidence has shown, certainly not irresponsibly".

Earlier during the trial the court watched a video film of the meeting which had been shot by the head of the photographic section of John Vorster Square, Warrant Officer John Knight.

The showing of the film was held in camera, but Mr Kuny referred to extracts from it to prove the point that the group had not acted irresponsibly, and had in fact largely contributed to keeping the gathering peaceful.

Riot police in camouflage uniforms and a large contingent of uniformed policemen were on duty outside the court room yesterday afternoon when the big crowd, which had sat through the two-day hearing, left.

Racist hint in sentences, says professor

'Discrepancy in number of executions'

Mercury Reporter

THE imposition of death sentences in South Africa suggested discrimination against blacks, Prof Barend van Niekerk of the law faculty at Natal University in Durban said yesterday.

'No death sentence has ever been imposed, let alone carried out, since 1910 on a white man for raping a black woman, whereas a vast number of the almost 200 executions of blacks seems to have been for raping whites.'

Prof van Niekerk told the Law Reform Conference in Bophuthatswana: 'There is evidence — at least a few years ago — that more black women were raped by whites than vice-versa. The same holds true, it seems, for murder and assault.'

He said statistics did not tell the full story but 'at the very least, they do tell a story which must lend strong support to the suspicion that in certain circumstances different standards obtain'.

It could not be gainsayed that there was a heavy pall of silence, both formally imposed by the law and informally bolstered by social taboos, about the possible obtrusion of race and ethnic origin as a factor which influenced sentencing in South Africa and, possibly, other societies.

There was an obvious but complex link between sentencing policy and societal norms.

'Circumstances often arise where beliefs prevalent in a community — witchcraft being the obvious example in our black communities — would have to be considered as mitigating, exonerating or simply explaining factors.

'Lack of wisdom and of spiritual independence may lead a judicial officer to apply a person's race either to penalise him or exonerate him purely on racial grounds.

'In South Africa there is little doubt that the obtrusion of racial considerations in this fashion is widely suspected... and this suspicion is a major reason why administration of justice is viewed with deep suspicion by many blacks.'

Prof van Niekerk reffered to the discrepancy in sentences imposed on blacks and whites, the 'incredible' leniency of sentences in cases of 'farm assaults' and the leniency of sentences imposed in crimes by blacks on blacks.

Sentences for cross-racial crimes, especially violence, showed a consistent pattern of discrimination against blacks.

1/4/18/80 ARGUS

Unions condemn arrests at Nyanga

TRADE unions and civic associations have condemned the arrests of the chairman and secretary of the Nyanga Residents' Association.

Mr Oscar Mpetha and Mr Leon Mqhakayi, who are both trade union organisers, were detained early yesterday.

Police said the two men were being held in connection with a murder investigation, but would not elaborate.

Mr Mpetha's union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union, deplored the arrests and expressed concern for his health. Mr Mpetha, 71, is a diabetic.

CALL TO NEGOTIATE

'It is significant the police should take this action less than 24 hours after Mr Mpetha made a statement alleging police provocation in recent events at Nyanga,' the union said.

'He is a person the authorities should be negotiating with rather than arresting.'

The arrests were condemned by the Western Province General Workers' Union and the Durban-based SA Allied Workers' Union.

They called for the immediate release of Mr Mpetha and Mr Mqhakayi.

'Detention of community leaders has been shown to have the effect of escalating conflict rather than resolving it,' theWPGWU said.

HEAVY-HANDED

The executive of the Lotus River Ratepayers and Tenants Association said it seemed more and more that black people who spoke the truth were singled out for heavy-handed action.

Miss Dulcie Hartwell, general secretary of the National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said Mr Mpetha and Mr Mqhakayi should be charged if they had done anything wrong.

327 (1005) POST 14/8/80

Sabata in Swaziland

TEMBU Chief Sabata Dalindyebo is now in Swaziland and seeking political asylum, according to sources there.

He is believed to have arrived in Swaziland on Monday and resides at Entonjeni, the residence of King Sobhuza II.

It is still not known whether he crossed into Swaziland via South Africa or another country.

Chief Sabata, who returned to the Transkei recently after spending some time in Swaziland as guest of King Sobhuza, was dethroned as Paramount Chief of the Tembus two weeks ago after he had been found guilty of violating and injuring the dignity of President Kaiser Matanzima.

Shortly after Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and his cabinet had announced their recommendation to have the 52-year-old monarch deposed, security police swooped on the Tembu palace and confiscated five licensed firearms belonging to Chief Sabata.



Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

A Swazi guest of Chief Sabata, a Mr Mazibuko, and one of the chief's tribal subjects, Mr Frans Sithole, were arrested. Both are still in custody.

Chief Sabata fled the Transkei and sources in Swaziland later reported that he had arrived in the country.



Ivan Louis Himmelhoch

Magazine alleges SA spy network in UK

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A leading left-wing British magazine today claims to have lifted the lid off South Africa's spy network in Britain.

The New Statesman today carries allegations by Ivan Himmelhoch naming first secretary, Mr B M van der Klashorst as the current London chief of the South African National Intelligence Service.

Today Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and officials of the National Intelligence Service were investigating the allegations made in the magazine.

Other official sources in Pretoria said they had no time to comment on the claim at this stage and might not do so.

Himmelhoch told the New Statesman that his contact while he worked for Boss between 1976 and 1978 was Mr Ron Shardelow who is listed as a first secretary at South Africa House.

Initially, Himmelhock said, he had instructions not to contact the embassy because Boss was convinced that "all phone conversations were bugged by the British authorities."

Instead he was told to meet two women — Marlene Fourie, the daughter of Mr Johann Fourie who is named as Mr van der Klashorst's predecessor, and Charlotte Hamilton, an embassy secretary living in the St John's Wood area.

Himmelhoch, who said he worked as an unpaid

Magazine alleges SA spy network

from page 1

delow told him.

Himmelhoch left Boss after reporting to them about a West German Anti-Apartheid Movement conference in November 1978.

Mr van der Klashorst told a reporter from the magazine this week that he worked for the Department of Foreign Affairs and not for Boss.

But the department's head office in Pretoria reportedly told the magazine that they had never heard of him.

The New Statesman says that Himmelhoch joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria in October last year. There he was given a "sensitive" post on the Zimbabwe desk.

He "fled" into exile on June 19 this year on a British Airways flight.

Mr Himmelhoch told the New Statesman that, by joining the Department of Foreign Affairs, he hoped to have an opportunity of stressing to the authorities the necessity of pursuing internal change to improve South Africa's external relations.

"But, within a few months of my arrival, I realised that reform from within was virtually impossible."

Finally he made up his mind to go into exile when he was given notice of military call-up.

"My personal role in London was small. I was merely an unpaid Boss agent who contributed little important information," Mr Himmelhoch said in the interview.

"I was only a junior official at the Department of Foreign Affairs — although I was cleared to see secret papers and I did serve on a sensitive desk."

He described himself as a "small cog within the system."

Head of information at South Africa House, Mr Johan Adler, said the embassy had no official comment on the allegations.

British Foreign Office officials are examining the report and there was no comment from them this morning.

Diplomatic observers point out that information gathering of the kind alleged in the article is relatively commonplace — even among diplomats.

in reporting on public meetings of organisations hostile to the South African Government.

He found that Boss was "obsessed" with factions within these groups and was seeking to take advantage of any internal differences.

He was also instructed to gather "subversive" literature — most of which was available from street corner news agents.

Later he was told to contact South African exiles in Britain. Among them was a friend of his parents, South African Communist Party member Sam Kahn.

According to the New Statesman, Kahn found Himmelhoch's questions a little too probing. Himmelhoch was apparently unsuccessful in gaining information from this source on an alleged secret radio plot against South Africa.

In mid-1977 Boss received information that a mobile radio transmitter was to be used in Sea Point to block SABC broadcasts at peak times and give a short political message.

The New Statesman does not give any more details of this alleged plot.

Himmelhoch told the New Statesman that this sort of work made him nervous. Mr Shardelow had reassured him by citing the close links Boss had with British intelligence.

"Boss has the closest co-operation from British intelligence. They are aware of what is going on — and they are certainly happy with it," Mr Shar-

To Page 3, Col 7

Ndumo flees

INDABA 15/8/80 327

Harassed he says in letter to Indaba

By Gordon Qumza

MDANTSANE — The chairman of Grahamstown Citizens Committee, Mr Sigidla Ndumo, has vanished from the city.

Sources close to Mr Ndumo said Special Branch were looking for him before his disappearance.

Mr Ndumo has been active on the local civic scene for some time. He has been the main speaker at the funerals of victims of the recent troubles.

He founded the local Citizens Committee, of which he became chairman.

A spokesman for the security branch in Port Elizabeth said he had no knowledge that Mr Ndumo was being sought by the security police or that a docket for his arrest had been opened.

"Why should he consult newspapers if he is sought by the police?" the officer asked.

"I have no idea about him at all," the officer said.

A letter written by Mr Ndumo to Indaba and posted at Pirie, near King William's Town, indicated that he was heading for the Reef, where his mother is a nursing sister.

In the letter Mr Ndumo said he was sorry to leave Grahamstown because he was being harassed by security police.

He apologised for not having a postage stamp because there was no post office open on the day he wrote the letter.

FUKU URGES TOP INQUIRY

INDABA 15/8/80 340

GRAHAMSTOWN — Mr Major Fuku, former chairman of the Funda School Fund Committee in Grahamstown and chairman of the Fundisa sub-committee, has called for a committee of experts under the chairmanship of a supreme court judge to be appointed to determine the needs of local blacks.

He said he agreed with the points raised at a meeting called by the Mayor of Grahamstown, Mrs Pamela Paton, when a cross section of the population came together to discuss recent violence in the city.

Mr Fuku said: "But we must now take the matter a step further. A select committee of experts should place submissions before the government."

He said the Albany Member of Parliament, Mr R De V (Jaap) Olckers, could be a great help. He said already done a tremendous amount to effect the change of heart on Fingo village. Mr Fuku said: "I would like to see Mr Olckers involved in our fight against the hunger, poverty and want which pertains in Grahamstown."

He compared the situation with that in Zwelitsha. He said if people in Zwelitsha were hungry the people in King William's Town could not be happy.

Now working on the new 99-year lease scheme for a Port Elizabeth building society, Mr Fuku, who played an important role in local black politics before he left for Port Elizabeth two years ago, has kept in close contact with Grahamstown, where he hopes to return.

Pleas by the councils to the authorities for urgently needed improvements to the water and light reticulation systems in the black suburbs and for improved housing and sports facilities appear to have fallen on deaf ears, Mr Fuku said.

"The recent disturbances were not surprising in view of the deteriorating conditions under which people live in the townships, he said.

"Grahamstown's black suburbs are the worst in the Eastern Cape. Apart from the appalling lack of basic facilities and amenities — for which, incidentally, the residents pay taxes — sport and social amenities are practically non-existent."

Although the urban Foundation had come forward with money to top dress Dhlepu Stadium rugby field, the 10 black soccer clubs in the black suburbs, each with several teams, had only one field.

"And that field is in very bad condition," he said.

"Recreation is essential if the youth are to develop and have the normal physical outlets that all other communities enjoy."

Conscientious objector seeks asylum

Melanie Gosling

A DURBAN university student and former national co-ordinator for a disbanded conscientious objector organisation, Mr Andrew Smail, has fled South Africa to avoid doing military service and is seeking political asylum in Amsterdam.

Speaking to the Mercury from Amsterdam yesterday Mr Smail said: 'I did not leave because I was chicken.'

Mr Smail said he left soon after getting his call-up papers at the end of May. It is believed he has been granted the status normally given to refugees in Holland.

When he spoke to the Mercury he had not heard whether his asylum plea had been successful.

'In the meantime I can't work or study.'

Mr Smail left without telling anyone — not even his mother — because he felt it was in the 'interests of all concerned.'

In a letter to Mr Paul Graham, general secretary of the Durban-based Christian Education and Youth Department, he said he had become a victim of the problem he had devoted himself to tackling.

'I am a conscientious objector and an exile. I seriously entertained the possibility of prison but after seeing how Richard Steele and Peter Moll were treated that is no longer an option. Like them I am prepared to do some altenative non-military form of national service.'

Steele and Moll were held in solitary confinement by the authorities which did not recognise them as religious conscientious objectors. However, Moll was granted recognition last week.

Mr Smail's mother, Mrs E C Smail, did not want to comment on her son's actions or beliefs.

Mr Smail said he hoped to return to Africa some day.

'But with the present regime I stand a good chance of being thrown into prison the moment I set foot back in South Africa.'

Under the Section 126A of the Defence Act if an exile returns to South Africa he is liable to prosecution in a civilian court, prosecution in a military court if he returns within three years of call-up, or prosecution for desertion.

News ban on Ciskei unrest

DD 15/8/80 Report 327

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Central Intelligence Services has decided on a news ban on school unrest in the Ciskei, the secretary of the services, Col Charles Sebe said yesterday.

"I want to appeal to the press to understand our position and when we say 'no comment' in future it should be realised that this is brought to us by circumstances beyond our control," Col Sebe said.

Tracing factors leading to the decision, he said: "I have given 100 percent coperation in giving information to the press up to now.

"I have done this because I believe it is proper for any security organisation to give information about events of public interest.

"But with the schools' unrest we have given the press information on daily events which are real and which I believe to be in the interests of the public to know.

"On the other hand the newspapers are fed information by the enemy as to what action the police have taken.

"This information is distorted by the enemy giving untrue facts of police operations and trying to



COL SEBE

accuse the police of improper action," Col Sebe said.

In the light of these developments he felt such action was creating animosity between parents and the Ciskei government.

"We are now faced with the problem in which this exercise has been taken by the enemy to the detriment of an effective action by the police in quelling the upheavals in schools.

"Whenever percentage attendances in schools are in the 90's as reported in newspapers at a certain school, we hear pupils have been forced out of classes by six or seven boys and all schools with good attendances have become the prime targets of agitators," he said.

He appealed to the press in general and the Daily Dispatch in particular to be more patient in this matter.

"From now on it will be 'no comment' until we are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that we have crushed the enemy and this we are actually doing and gaining momentum."

He believed all would be back to normal in all schools in the Ciskei within two or three weeks.

Col Sebe also called on parents of pupils from Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage detained in the Ciskei to contact his department about their children.

He would not comment on what the position was about pupils from the Ciskei. Asked about pupils from Mhlotshane High School, Whittlesea, believed detained last month, he would not comment but it is believed the pupils are being released.

Col Sebe would also not comment on an incident in which pupils at Khulani High School, Mdantsane, were dispersed by police when they burnt books on school premises yesterday. — DDR.

Work of ex-spy was 'not sensitive'

15/8/80 STAR 327

Political Reporter

Mr Ivan Himmelhoch, who has made allegations about a South African spy network in Britain, was never involved in sensitive work during his brief career in the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, said today.

Mr Fourie was reacting to some of the claims made by Mr Himmelhoch to the New Statesman magazine.

Mr Fourie said Mr Himmelhoch joined the department as a cadet on probation in October 1979 after he had received full security clearance.

Soon after he started work the department asked when he would have to do his military service.

When he did not give the necessary information, it was found that the Defence authorities still had him on record as a student overseas. He was then told that he would have to start his military service on July 1 1980.

Mr Fourie said Mr Himmelhoch tried several times to get exemption but failed.

He then asked the department to support his application and was told that the department agreed with the policy and the decision of the Defence authorities.

Mr Himmelhoch was away from work twice without leave and, as the department thought that he would not be appointed at the end of his training period, he was dismissed at the end of June.

● Page 15 — Revelations in the public interest.

Revelations are in the public interest, says ex-spy

STAR 15/8/84 (327)

LONDON — The 26-year-old Cape Town lawyer has already given the New Statesman the details of his training in the Department of Foreign Affairs — after he left BOSS — and of the workings of the Zimbabwe desk.

The magazine, which this week published his account of his BOSS operations in London — naming the men he claims head South Africa's spy network here — will carry his foreign affairs revelations next week.

Himmelhoch said:

- The details would not be harmful to Wesern interests.
- There were facts that he believed should be revealed in the public interest.
- He was withholding certain information that might be helpful to Eastern European interests.

He explained he was taking this course because he wanted to make a new life for himself. "The only way I can do this ethically is by making a clean breast of my former activities," he said.

On why he blew the whistle on BOSS activities in London, he said: "South Africa's apartheid policies are causing instability in the subcostinent and I believe that BOSS has abused the hospitality given by Britain.

"Britain should be the arbiter of who is causing instability for the West, and not South African agents."

Himmelhoch, who now works in Frankfurt writing on the history of Judeo-German relations, insists that he is not being paid for telling his story — just as he worked unpaid for Boss.

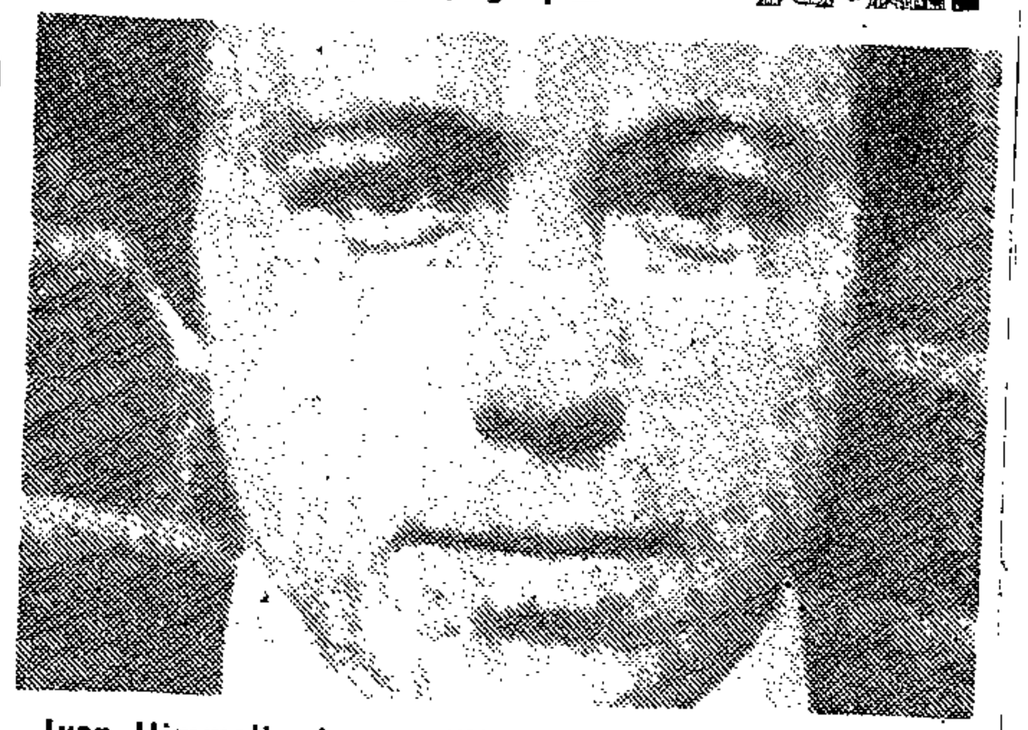
He is modest to a fault. "I am not a small fish, I am a tadpole," he said.

"I am not important at all, it is my story that is of interest."

He said he had no illusions that his actions represented any bravery. "I feel like a coward," he said.

He found British Press preoccupation with South African intelligence operations a little excessive.

"I wish the newspapers here would concentrate on the KGB and the Libyans," he said.



Ivan Himmelhoch . . . "I'm not a small fish, I am a tadpole."

'Himmelhoch bungled first job abroad'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ex-Boss man Ivan Himmelhoch, who broke cover yesterday, bungled one of his first big spying jobs in London.

"He gave himself away before he even started," Swapo's Western Europe spokesman, Mr Peter Manning disclosed.

Himmelhoch had been ordered to make contact with Manning . . . and he tried with a vengeance.

"He must have made hundreds of telephone calls. I was away when he first tried," said Manning. "He changed his interest from war resistance to nuclear collaboration to fit the occasion. We were suspicious from the start.

"He came to our office a couple of times at the most. But we always took him away to talk."

Manning also refutes Himmelhoch's claim that he quit spying because he became disillusioned while reporting on an anti-apartheid conference in Bonn.

In fact, Manning insists, Himmelhoch fled that conference in 1978 after Manning and other Swapo officials confronted him about his "strange behaviour."

SECTION H.

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BSS man stole records - claim

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The International University Exchange Fund's records of money sent to South African liberation movements through a secret company in Liechtenstein have been stolen by Bureau of State Security agent Craig Williamson, it was claimed this week.

This accusation was made by IUEF executive chairman Dr Karl Nissen in an interview with the conservative Dutch newspaper, De Telegraaf.

Dr Nissen, an Education Ministry inspector in Copenhagen, said he could not deny that IUEF capital had been embezzled by the fund's directors, but told De Telegraaf he did not intend to launch an inquiry into the nature or extent of the fraud.

"It is better to look forwards than to look back," he said. "The help to refugee students and liberation movements in South Africa must be returned to the optimum as soon as possible."

Dr Nissen said he had no personal knowledge of embezzlement, but he added that he had not examined the books of the name-plate company set up by the IUEF in Liechtenstein since 1977.

The company, Southern Futures Anstalt, was used, according to IUEF sources, to channel money to South African liberation movements, but also to provide funds for personal use by IUEF directors.

Dr Nissen told the Dutch newspaper that between four and five million Swiss francs had been pumped into the Liechtenstein account each year.

"It is difficult to reconstruct the financial affairs of our Liechtenstein office over the past few years because Williamson took all the relevant documents with him on his hasty flight from Geneva," he said.

The documents, which are presumed to be in the hands of the South African security police, contained little information that could be politically damaging to the donor governments — Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Canada — Dr Nissen said.

"Few governments were aware of the fact that some of their money went via Liechtenstein. It is illegal, according to South African law, to support liberation movements and the governments that wanted to do so through us did not ask how we did it," he told De Telegraaf.

Other methods were also used, he added. In some instances, representatives of liberation movements were invited to Geneva, where they were given large amounts of cash in a suitcase.

Dr Nissen said a handful of men were entrusted with the management of the Liechtenstein account. Former IUEF boss Lars Gunnar Eriksson, who seems to have disappeared, had power of attorney and an American, Mr Leslie Rubin of Santa Monica in Los Angeles, was free to draw on the account.

Dr Nissen said Mr Rubin was not directly involved in the work of the IUEF. He assisted in an advisory capacity, however, because he had extensive experience in South Africa.

De Telegraaf quotes another IUEF source, who reported that Mr Rubin sometimes presented as many as 30 blank cheques for counter signature by Mr Eriksson or Dr Nissen before drawing large amounts from the account.

Dr Nissen said he had been astounded by the exposure of Craig Williamson as a South African agent.

"For ten years we worked with a spy, but who could have guessed. Our whole network in South Africa is now useless: We are going to have to start again from scratch," Dr Nissen said. "Perhaps we were naive."

He said he felt a certain responsibility for the death of Steve Biko, who had been in contact with Mr Williamson and Mr Eriksson in Geneva shortly before his arrest and death.

He added, however, that this responsibility was shared by the governments who wanted to support the liberation movements, but did not have the courage to do so openly.

He felt a similar responsibility, he went on, for the arrest of Dr Renfrew Christie, who had been sponsored by the IUEF to carry out a study of South African energy problems.

AY AUGUST 15 1980

15/8/80

Novel on SA youth is banned

Arms

327

THE Sound of the Gora, a novel about South African schoolchildren by self-exiled Cape Town author Ann Harries, has been banned on the grounds that it is "prejudicial to the safety of the State."

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the novel which is included in the latest list of works declared undesirable under the Publications Act.

Ann Harries is married to an English playwright and teaches in a school for severely handicapped children near her home in Wandsworth.

UNDESIRABLE

Among other works declared undesirable on the same grounds are the July edition of Work In Progress, published by the Editorial Collective, Braamfontein; and the August-September issue of New Africa News, published in Australia.

All future editions of The Combatant, published by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, have been banned.

From today it will be an offence to possess the work Wheels Turn; the South African Political Trials, 1976-1979, by Glen Moss.

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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1738 15 Augustus 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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1738 15 August 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 P80/43

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P80/3/125	*Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk/The Cadiere Case*	Canova Press Ltd, London	(b)
P80/6/52	*Scruples*	Judith Krantz	(a)
P80/6/125	*Alexa*	Maggie Osborne	(a) + (b)
P80/7/49	*Education of Don Juan, The*	Robin Hardy	(a)
P80/7/75	*Your Cheatin' Heart*	Elizabeth Gilchrist	(a)
P80/7/103	*Sound of the Gora, The*	Ann Harries	(e)
P80/7/118	*Modern Political Ideologies*	Alan P. Grimes and Robert H. Horwitz	(e)
P80/7/151	*Sleutelring met vliegende-perd-embleem en inskripsie op keersy "Make Love" en uitbeelding van posisies van geslagtelike verkeer/ Key ring with flying horse emblem inscribed "Make Love" depicting coital positions* (Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P80/7/152	*Sleutelring met vliegende-perd-embleem en uitbeelding op keersy van posisies van geslagtelike verkeer/Key ring with flying horse emblem depicting coital positions* (Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P80/7/162	*Lenin Anthology, The*	Edited by Robert C. Tucker	(e)
P80/7/172	*Medu Newsletter*—Vol 2, No 1, First Quarter, March 1980 met plakkaat/with poster *"Free Mandela! Free our Leaders!"* ingevoeg/inserted	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P80/8/2	*Namibia: SWAPO Fights for Freedom*	LSM Information Center, Oakland, USA	(e)
P80/8/5	*Lenin*—Vol 2: All Power to the Soviets	Tony Cliff	(e)
P80/8/6	*Lenin*—Vol 3: Revolution Besieged	Tony Cliff	(e)
P80/8/7	*Lenin*—Vol 4: The Bolsheviks and World Revolution	Tony Cliff	(e)
P80/8/15	*New Africa News*—No 31, August-September 1980	New Africa News Collective, Australia	(e)
P80/8/16	*Work in Progress*—No 13, July 1980	Editorial Collective, Braamfontein	(e)
P80/8/17	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—No 4/80, March 1980	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P80/8/18	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—No 18/80, May 1980	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P80/8/20	*Combatant, The*—Vol 1, No 10, May 1980	People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN)	(e)
P80/8/22	*Revolt!* (A Bee-Line Special 313-N)	Don Pendleton	(a)
P80/8/28	*Black Power and the American Myth*	C. T. Vivian	(d) + (e)
P80/8/33	*Whole Drug Manufacturers Catalog, The*	Chewbacca Darth	(a)

No. 1739 15 Augustus 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 publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie of voorwerp aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 1739 15 August 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 publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act declared every subsequent edition of the said publication or object to be so undesirable:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/8/20.....	*Combatant, The*—Vol 1, No 10, May 1980.....	People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN)	(e)

No. 1740 15 Augustus 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 publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 1740 15 August 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 are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/1/29.....	*Wheels Turn, The*—South African Political Trials: 1976–1979	Glenn Moss.....	(e)

No. 1741 15 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 8 Augustus 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:

No. 1741 15 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 8 August 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:

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/118.....	*Modern Political Ideologies*.....	Alan P. Grimes and Robert H. Horwitz.

No. 1742 15 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL.

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 Augustus 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 1742 15 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 6 August 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) (a) of the said Act:

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/149.....	*Conviction*.....	Mark Daniel.

No. 1743 15 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 6 Augustus 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 1743 15 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 6 August 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) (a) of the said Act:

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/173.....	*Bad Blood*.....	Richard Neville and Julie Clarke.

FLORA VAN SUIDELIKE AFRIKA

'n Taksonomiese behandeling van die flora van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Lesotho, Swaziland en Suidwes-Afrika. Sal bestaan uit 33 volumes, nie in numeriese volgorde nie.

Reeds beskikbaar:

Vol. 26 (1963): Prys R4,60. Buitelands R5,75, posvry.

Vol. 1 (1966): Prys R1,75. Buitelands R2,20, posvry.

Vol. 13 (1970): Prys R10. Buitelands R12, posvry.

Vol. 16 Deel 1 (1975): Prys R13,50. Buitelands R16,75, posvry.
Deel 2 (1977): Prys R16. Buitelands R20, posvry.

Vol. 22 (1976): Prys R8,60. Buitelands R10,75, posvry.

Vol. 9 (1978): Prys R4,25. Buitelands R5,30, posvry.

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

FLORA OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

A taxonomic treatment of the flora of the Republic of South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and South West Africa. To be completed in 33 volumes, not in numerical sequence.

Now available:

Vol. 26 (1963): Price R4,60. Other countries R5,75, post free.

Vol. 1 (1966): Price R1,75. Other countries R2,20, post free.

Vol. 13 (1970): Price R10. Other countries R12, post free.

Vol. 16 Part 1 (1975): Price R13,50. Other countries R16,75, post free.
Part 2 (1977): Price R16. Other countries R20, post free.

Vol. 22 (1976): Price R8,60. Other countries R10,75, post free.

Vol. 9 (1978): Price R4,25. Other countries R5,30, post free.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of an ecological nature, but sometimes taxonomic or concerned with economic botany. Thirty-nine numbers have been published, some of which are out of print.

Obtainable from the Director, Division of Agricultural Information, Private Bag X144, Pretoria.

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

'Harass' action

16/8/80 327

Mercury Reporter

AN application to the Supreme Court for an interdict restraining the Security Police from harassing Mr Ramakrishna (also known as Peter) Govender, was withdrawn yesterday.

Mr Govender made an application on May 22 this year for an interdict restraining the Security Police from assaulting, threatening, interfering and questioning him in any way other than prescribed by law.

After the application was withdrawn the case was struck from the Supreme Court roll.

Crackdown on 'pirates' results in 9 convictions

Staff Reporter

SEVEN "pirate" taxi-drivers were convicted in Peninsula courts this week in a sequel to the recent crack-down by police and officials of the Road Transportation Board.

So far nine drivers have been convicted on charges related to the transporting of passengers without permits.

With the exception of one who is from Elsie's River, the "pirate" taxi-drivers are either from Guguletu, Nyanga or Crossroads.

All of the drivers were sentenced to fines ranging from R100 with an alternative of 50 days in jail to R200 with an alternative of six months' jail.

Suspended jail sentences imposed on some of the drivers, along with the fines, ranged from four months suspended for three years to six months suspended for five years.

The appearances were sequels to the clampdown on taxis during the continuing bus boycott by black commuters in the Peninsula.

The boycott started on July 2 in protest against the increase in bus fares of between 30 percent and 100 percent.

The trials of more than 50 alleged pirate taxi-drivers were postponed to later dates.

Moll decision a strict exception, warns the SADF

Sunday Express Reporter

THE battle won by Peter Moll to be recognised as a conscientious objector after he had spent 118 days in solitary confinement is strictly an exception to the rule.

This was spelt out clearly to the Sunday Express this week by a senior SADF spokesman.

Mr Moll was given official military recognition as a conscientious objector last week.

He was sentenced to a year in Detention Barracks in December for refusing to adhere to a three week call-up. His mother had travelled throughout South Africa to plead his case to the authorities, but Peter would not bend on his stand until he was legitimately recognised as a conscientious objector.

The spokesman emphasised: "Based on what Moll said and the evidence we had on him, the Defence Force decided to give him the benefit of the doubt.

"We still have our doubts concerning him and it was never a question of proving if he was sincere or not — we merely gave him that benefit."

The spokesman said the SADF did not want to give anyone the impression that they could pose as conscientious objectors "and then — after simply spending some days in solitary confinement — receive official recognition".

"That is definitely not the case."

Asked whether there would be a reappraisal of the Defence Act in regard to conscientious objection, he said any changes would be made by Parliament.

"Moll had to fulfill all the obligations and actions expected from a conscientious objector on religious grounds."

The Defence spokesman would not detail these but did say "everybody has to do national service".

"There is no such thing as political objection — not in a democratic country such as ours is."

According to the Defence spokesman, the only two religious sects which have recognised status as conscientious objectors are the Jehovah's Witnesses' and a group known as the Christian Delfins.

The SADF spokesman's comments were in sharp contrast to that of PFP Opposition member Mr Ray Swart, who met Defence Force boss General Magnus Malan this week.

Mr Swart emerged from the meeting with some optimism and hope that there would be a reappraisal by the Defence authorities on the question of conscientious objection.

Mr Swart was allowed to visit Mr Moll after meeting General Malan.

He said Mr Moll was greatly relieved that he no longer had to do any more time in solitary confinement.

"Peter Moll is a young man with a very tough spirit."

In a letter to the military authorities shortly before he was sentenced to DB last year, Peter Moll made his stand clear.

Among the reasons for his refusal to do military training were:

- In terms of Christian moral standards, South African society is fundamentally unjust.
- The insurgents are generally not foreigners, but South African citizens — that the situation is one of civil war.
- This makes him question very seriously what he is required to fight and die for.

Stress led agent to quit undercover work in UK

STAR 18/8/80 327

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ex-spy Ivan Himmelhoch (right) sought professional help when he felt the pressure of working for BOSS in London two years ago . . . but his revelations in the consulting room met only with the doctor's incredulous stare.

"After ten minutes I realised he thought he had a Napoleon Bonaparte on his hands," Himmelhoch said in an interview.

"I told him to forget what I had told him, then I got up and walked out. It was a very bizarre experience," he said.

It was stress, combined with disillusionment with the South African system, that led 26-year-old Himmelhoch to quit the spying game and return to the Republic to join the Department of Foreign Affairs.

First Secretary Mr Ron Shardelow who, Himmelhoch claims, was his BOSS contact at the South African Embassy, felt the Foreign Affairs job was "below me," Himmelhoch said.

"He constantly tried to reassure me by telling me that BOSS was operating with the very closest co-operation of British intelligence."

Mr Shardelow is named along with another First Secretary, Mr Ben van der Klashorst, in the New Statesman magazine article here this week based on Himmelhoch's confession.

Mr van der Klashorst has denied he is the head of South Africa's National Intelligence Service here. Both he and Mr Shardelow have been unavailable since the magazine hit the streets.



Himmelhoch, who says he was never paid by BOSS, admits that he was a very junior operative.

His training had been minimal — confined mainly to methods of reporting meetings.

"Johnnie Fourie, Van de Klashorst's predecessor, gave me a bugging device worth about R75. But I never used it," he said.

He admits he did his work for BOSS willingly and keenly.

"I would not have given them any information that would have got someone hanned," he said. "But if someone was going to take a life I would have, and still would, alert the authorities."

He was recruited by the then Western Cape head of BOSS, Mr Johannes Kemp, while he was reporting on neo-nazi activities in the Cape for local Jewish community leaders.

"Kemp knew a lot about my background. He capitalised on my abhorrence of the use of violence to achieve political ends."

Mr Kemp, who had a sharp intellect and good sense of humour, gave him the impression BOSS was an intellectual think tank overseas.

Himmelhoch said he realised now this was a naive belief.

Mr Kemp had also personally reassured Himmelhoch's parents who were concerned about their son's work for BOSS.

Himmelhoch insists, however, that his parents had no detailed knowledge about his activities.

In London between 1976 and 1978, Himmelhoch graduated from reporting meetings and collecting "subversive" literature to making contact with anti-apartheid individuals.

His efforts were not exactly crowned with success, according to his "victims."

Communist Sam Kahn and Swapo official Mr Peter Manning both insist they knew about Himmelhoch before he even started.

Informed sources said British intelligence was also aware of his activities.

Himmelhoch, however, denies that he bungled and feels that he was being groomed for bigger things.

He claims information passed on by him wrecked Swapo plans to impound a ship full of SWA/Namibian uranium bound for Britain.

He said Mr Shardelow had boasted once that BOSS had the antiapartheid movement in Britain "taped from the executive committee down."

Swapo had also been infiltrated at a high level and so had the ANC — but the second was left to black agents.

Had BOSS managed to put someone in South African newspaper offices in London?

"We honestly never spoke about that," he replied. "But I am sure they must have.

"They had a hell of a lot of people working for them here — in the three figures at least. There were lots of people like me. Shardelow and Fourie were both incredibly well informed," he said.

When he was back in South Africa, he told both British officials and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs that he had worked for BOSS.

The South African Government department had investigated his activities for months and submitted a report to the Minister, Mr P K Botha, he said.

To his surprise, the British officials had said they already knew about his BOSS work.

Journal backs Biko finding

Much harm could be done to the medical profession and medical care in South Africa if doctors did not temper their concern with "unemotional savvy," says an editorial on the Steve Biko controversy in the SA Medical Journal.

It is in reply to two Durban doctors who called all doctors in the country to associate themselves with a protest against the SA Medical and Dental Council's handling of the Biko case.

In the latest issue of the journal Dr L I Robertson and Dr E M Barker associate themselves with the resignation from the SAMDC of Dr B T Naidoo in protest against its decision not to investigate the doctors who attended Mr Biko while in detention.

The editorial said: "We are convinced the council's decision was not taken on a racial, political or language basis (as has been suggested by some of the news media), but entirely on the evidence placed before it."

Swapo has 83 pc support, and SA is aware of it — spy

Star 21/8/80 327

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa's national intelligence service this year gives Swapo 83 percent of the voter support in SWA/Namibia.

The New Statesman magazine, which publishes this figure today says it will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

But its source, former Boss spy and foreign affairs official Ivan Himmelhoch, says it could force South Africa to make big concessions to the five power Western contact group in the next few months.

Alternatively, it could lead Pretoria to dig in its heels during the negotiation exercise which, the New Statesman says, is being used by the South Africans to buy more time.

Himmelhoch, who left Boss because he was disillusioned and then quit South Africa last June to avoid military call-up, says he found he could not beat the apartheid system in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

He describes one bizarre attempt to gain favourable publicity in New Zealand. The Department of Information sent the South African Consul General in Wellington a batch of letters singing the praises of life in the Republic.

These were passed on to a letter writing circle whose individual members wrote to their local newspapers.

Last year the Consul General, Mr P R Lindhorst, returned a collection of newspaper clippings to illustrate the effectiveness of the campaign.

The New Statesman lists three incidents that caused the 26-year-old Himmelhoch to leave foreign affairs:

● He was unable to get a copy of a book by Zimbabwe Information Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira because it was banned. He needed the book for his official work.

● The canteen at the department's headquarters had to be declared an "international restaurant" to allow a coloured colleague to eat there. Even now that official was not allowed to drink with his colleagues.

● During a lecture on the Mixed Marriages Act, foreign affairs staff were carefully taught how to spot white looking coloureds. It was suggested, for example, that the fingernails might provide a tell-tale clue.

The New Statesman also carried Himmelhoch's allegation that the Psychological Action Committee — a body set up by the State Security Council — had decided to prepare the South African public for the possibility of invading Rhodesia to preserve law and order.

The idea was aborted after Mr Robert Mugabe's landslide victory and his emphasis on conciliation.

The election result surprised the Information Department but not the Foreign Affairs Department, says Himmelhoch who worked on the Zimbabwe desk. The South African public had been ill prepared for the outcome and foreign affairs was wrongly blamed for this.

Today the main concern in Pretoria, he said, was that the PF coalition would dissolve. There is a preference for Mr Mugabe because Mr Nkomo still carried the "Moscow-backed" label.

Himmelhoch described secret arrangements to set up emergency reception centres in the Northern Transvaal to cope (with a white exodus from Rhodesia.

The South African authorities feared that if these plans, which involved the use of several large farms, leaked out, it might cause a stampede.

Himmelhoch also referred to two of the thorniest problems exercising the South African Department of Foreign Affairs when he left it last June.

They were how racially to classify South Africa's increasingly important Arab visitors, and whether Foreign Minister Pik Botha would be able to surmount strong NG Kerk opposition to an improvement in relations with the Vatican.

The "wrong" classification would have offended the Arabs, vital to South Africa's oil-buying operations.

But there was strong feeling in Government circles against letting wealthy Arabs buy up property in South Africa

While he admits that he was only a junior official, Himmerhoch said he kept abreast of these questions through the daily department briefing notes called "trips."

He had also read about sensitive issues, not intended for his eyes, when officials left files and documents lying about.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1788 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1788 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 (4) 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 P80/45

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P80/7/100.....	*Calendar, The*—July 1980–July 1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Bill Hart, c/o Thomson Publications (Pty) Ltd	(a)

No. 1793 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staaatskoerant* 4883, Goewermentskennisgewing 2077 van 31 Oktober 1975, vervang die inskrywing deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1793 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4883, Government Notice 2077 of 31 October 1975, substitute the following entry for the following entry:

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P75/10/34.....	*Peking Review*—No 32, 8 August 1975.....	Peking Review, Peking, China.....	(e)

No. 1798 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskocrant* 5170, Goewermentskennisgewing 1093 van 25 Junie 1976, vervang die inskrywing deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1798 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 5170, Government Notice 1093 of 25 June 1976, substitute the following entry for the following entry:

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P76/6/53.....	*Playboy* (*Edition Française*)—Vol 3, No 8, Août 1975	Printed in France.....	(a)

No. 1790 22 Augustus 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 publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

No. 1790 22 August 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 publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/5/120	*Act of Love, The*	Harvey T. Leathem, M.D. with Hugh A. Jones	(a)
P80/5/132	*Touch the Fire*	Grania Beckford	(a)
P80/5/133	*Business Love*	Rémy Garroux	(a)
P80/5/167	*Antonio Gramsci*	Harold Entwistle	(e)
P80/6/35	*Silent Boycott, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	United Parents Front	(e)
P80/6/36	*Boycott Buses and Red Meat* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Muslim Students Association, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/6/38	*Mayibuye*—No 10, November	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P80/6/49	*Rideau Levé, Le*	Mirabeau	(a)
P80/6/58	*Students and Workers Unite*—May 30, 1980 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/6/66	*Bus Strike* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/6/67	*Focus on Strike*—June 16 & 17 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/6/69	*Communist Manifesto: Socialist Landmark*	Harold J. Laski	(e)
P80/6/73	*PCR Information Reports and Background Papers*—No 5, 1980	World Council of Churches, Geneva	(e)
P80/6/76	*Battle for South Africa, The*	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P80/6/78	*Jana Shakti*—May Issue 1980	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/6/84	*Südafrika—am Vorabend der Revolution*	Franz J. T. Lee	(e)
P80/6/85	*United Nations: Unit on Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—No 8/75, March 1975	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P80/6/87	*United Nations: Centre Against Apartheid: Notes and Documents*—No 22/76, September 1976	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P80/6/91	*Up & Coming*	Molly Parkin	(a)+(b)
P80/6/93	*Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*	Victor E. Marsden	(d)
P80/6/105	*Black Students' Society Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 2, June 1980	Black Students' Society, University of Natal, Durban	(d)+(e)
P80/6/116	*Sechaba*—June 1980	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P80/6/129	*Private International Color Playing Cards* (Speelkaarte/Playing cards—Voorwerp/Object)	Private Press AB, Stockholm, Sweden	(a)
P80/6/130	*Famous Sex Comics*	John J. Reynolds, M. A	(a)
P80/6/131	*Carnal Comics*—No 2	Edited by Dwain Bryan	(a)
P80/6/133	*Penthouse*—December 1979	Penthouse International Ltd, New York	(a)
P80/7/5	*TCLSAC Reports*—June 1980	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)
P80/7/6	*Soweto*—June 16	Printed by Leader Press, Overport	(e)
P80/7/12	*Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort*—16th June 1980	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P80/7/13	*Azania News*—Vol 14, No 9-12, September-December 1979	P A C of Azania (SA), Tanzania	(e)
P80/7/22	*Freedom Charter, The*—met 'People Demand . . ." op keersy (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Transvaal Free Mandela Committee	(e)
P80/7/23	*Wits Student*—Vol 32, No 14	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P80/7/54	*Taaldoos*—No 1, Junie 1980	Uitgewery Pannevis, Pinegowrie	(a)
P80/6/42	*Anti-Apartheid News*—June 1980	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)

No. 1792 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4867, Goewermentskennisgewing 1940 van 9 Oktober 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1792 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4867, Government Notice 1940 of 9 October 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/8/101	*Tempo*—No 221, 22 de Dezembro de 1974	Albino Magaia	(e)
P75/9/178	*Late Night Extra*—No 11	Plant News Ltd, London	(a)
P75/9/179	*Sexuality*—Vol 1, No 11	Gadoline Ltd, Gadoline House, Surrey	(a)

No. 1787 22 Augustus 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. 1787 22 August 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 No. P80/44

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/7/106	*Lily*	Sandrine Forge	(a)
P80/7/171	*Whirlwind before the Storm*	Alan Brooks and Jeremy Brickhill	(e)
P80/8/3	*Pan Africanism .. Struggle Against Neo-Colonialism and Imperialism*	Afro-Carib Publications, Toronto, Canada	(e)
P80/8/4	*Resolutions and Selected Speeches from the Six Pan African Congress*	Tanzania Publishing House, Dar es Salaam	(e)
P80/8/25	*Fanon*	Peter Geismar	(e)
P80/8/29	*Black and White Power Subreption*	Joseph R Washington, Jr	(e)
P80/8/38	*Jou Gewete in verband met die Boikot* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not Stated	(e)
P80/8/39	*Boycott Continues, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	The Students' Regional Committee	(e)
P80/8/40	*What has gone wrong with the Boycott ????* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not Stated	(e)
P80/8/41	*Struggle for Zimbabwe, The*	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
80/8/42	*Match Newsletter/Bulletin Match*—Vol 4, No/Numéro 3, June/Juin 1980	Match International Centre, Canada	(e)
P80/8/45	*Meat Strike Continues, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Wages Commission, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/8/46	*Justice ?* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Wits Projects Comm, Johannesburg	(e)
P80/8/54	*I, A Man*	Sverre Holm	(a)

No. 1791 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4846, Goewermentskennisgewing 1792 van 19 September 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1791 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4846, Government Notice 1792 of 19 September 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/8/121	*Program for Social Change Newsletter*—No 2, 1/2/1974	Program for Social Change	(d)+(e)
P75/8/93	*Titbits*—No 4665, August 7–13, 1975	IPC Magazines Ltd, London	(a)
P75/9/14	*Open*—Vol 4, No 3	Roydock Books Ltd, Holborn, London	(a)
P75/9/61	*ERC: Eight Semi Nude Prints*—No 1 (Foto's/Photographs)	ERC Publications, Braamfontein	(a)
P75/9/80	*Sex Fantasy*—Vol 2, No 2	Gadoline Ltd, Surrey	(a)
P75/9/79	*Sex in Marriage*—Issue No 3	Richard Warren	(a)
P75/9/81	*Outdoor Leisure*—No 41	Plant News (H and E) Ltd, London	(a)

No. 1813 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 6697, Goewermentskennisgewing 2274 van 5 Oktober 1979, vervang die inskrywing P79/7/138 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1813 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 6697, Government Notice 2274 of 5 October 1979, substitute the following entry for entry P79/7/138:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/7/138	*Sleutelringe met metaalskyfies aangeheg wat elk 'n ander voorstelling bevat van 'n naakte man en vrou wat geslagsgemeenskap het. 'n Vlieënde perd is afgedruk op die rand van die sleutelring/Key chains with metal discs attached, each one containing a different representation of a nude male and female having intercourse. A flying horse is stamped on the rim of the ring* (Voorwerpe/Objects)	Flying Horse	(a)

No. 1794 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4767, Goewermentskennisgewing 1272 van 27 Junie 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1794 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4767, Government Notice 1272 of 27 June 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/6/48.....	*Gals and Gags*—New Series No 24.....	Kenmure Press (Pty) Ltd, North Lidcombe, NSW	(a)
P75/5/163.....	*Operation Namibia* (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Operation Namibia, Philadelphia, USA.....	(d) [-(e)
P75/6/46.....	*Tosca*—Nr 3.....	Uitgeverij: De Toren.....	(a)

No. 1795 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4782, Goewermentskennisgewing 1347 van 11 Julie 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1795 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4782, Government Notice 1347 of 11 July 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/6/145.....	*Chick* 35—Vijfde Jaargang 1973.....	Bookpress, Amsterdam.....	(a)
P75/7/5.....	*Him Exclusive*—Issue No 2, 1975.....	The Incognito Publishing Co, London.....	(a)

No. 1796 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4860, Goewermentskennisgewing 1894 van 3 Oktober 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1796 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4860, Government Notice 1894 of 3 October 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/9/49.....	*Hsinhua Weekly*—No 31, August 4, 1974.....	Printed by Hsinhua News Agency, Hongkong Branch	(e)
P75/9/53.....	*Flashes from the Trade Unions*—No 29, 30 July 1975	World Federation of Trade Unions.....	(e)
P75/9/167.....	*New Cunts*—No 3.....	Jens & Peter Theander, Denmark.....	(a)

No. 1807 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 5208, Goewermentskennisgewing 1207 van 9 Julie 1976, vervang die inskrywing deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1807 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 5208, Government Notice 1207 of 9 July 1976, substitute the following entry for the following entry:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/6/150.....	*Relate*—Vol 5, No 2.....	Search, Relate, Accord Publications, Surrey....	(a)

No. 1799 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4889, Goewermentskennisgewing 2123 van 7 November 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1799 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4889, Government Notice 2123 of 7 November 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47(2)
P75/10/122	*Pocket-Porno*—No 5	Carl Stephenson Verlag, Flensburg	(a)
P75/10/123	*Casch*—No 2	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P75/10/145	*Sexy Girl: Lesbian*	PR-Production, Malmö, Schweden	(a)
P75/10/146	*Bouncy Babes*—No. 7, Spring 1970	Health Knowledge Inc, New York	(a)

No. 1800 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 5140, Goewermentskennisgewing 929 van 28 Mei 1976 vervang inskrywings P76/3/37 en P76/5/86 deur die volgende inskrywings respektiewelik, en skrap inskrywing P76/4/70:

No. 1800 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 5140, Government Notice 929 of 28 May 1976 substitute entries P76/3/37 and P76/5/86 for the following entries respectively and delete entry P76/4/70:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/3/37	*Mayibuye*—Vol 1, No 10, November 1975	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka	(d)+(e)
P76/5/86	*Creepy*—Issue No 77, February 1976	Warren Publishing Co, New York	(a)+(b)

No. 1801 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4921, Goewermentskennisgewing 2358 van 12 Desember 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1801 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4921, Government Notice 2358 of 12 December 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/11/128	*Best from Playboy, The*—No 8	Playboy Press, Chicago	(a)
P75/11/129	*Gay News*—No 79	Gay News Ltd, London	(a)

No. 1810 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerante* 5485 en 5574, Goewermentskennisgewings 527 en 988 van 1 April 1977 en 3 Junie 1977 respektiewelik, vervang die inskrywing P77/3/60 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1810 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazettes* 5485 and 5574, Government Notices 527 and 988 of 1 April 1977 and 3 June 1977 respectively, substitute the following entry for entry P77/3/60:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/3/60	*VOW (Voice of Women)*—Fourth Quarter 1976	ANC –Women's Section, Lusaka	(d)+(e)

No. 1802 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 5080, Goewermentskennisgewing 644 van 9 April 1976, vervang die inskrywing deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/3/146.....	*Abasebenzi*—No 2, February 1976.....	Ngokukhutshwa yi Khomishini Yemivuzo, SRC/ University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)

No. 1802 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 5080, Government Notice 644 of 9 April 1976, substitute the following entry for the following entry:

No. 1803 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 5192, Goewermentskennisgewing 1171 van 2 Julie 1976, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/6/6.....	*Eerie*—Issue No 73, March 1976.....	Warren Publishing Co, New York.....	(a)+(b)
P76/6/28.....	*Official Detective Stories*—Vol 46, No 7, July 1976	RGH Publishing Corp, New York.....	(a)+(e)

No. 1803 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 5192, Government Notice 1171 of 2 July 1976, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

No. 1804 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4904, Goewermentskennisgewing 2240 van 21 November 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/11/27.....	*Popular Jokes*—Vol 12, No 58, December 1975..	Visual Varieties Inc, New York.....	(a)
P75/11/28.....	*Cartoon Fun and Comedy*—Vol 9, No 79, October 1975	Humorama Inc, New York	(a)
P75/11/36.....	*Kent*—No 7.....	Magazin-Publishing Ltd, Zürich (Switzerland)..	(a)

No. 1804 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4904, Government Notice 2240 of 21 November 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

No. 1806 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 5230, Goewermentskennisgewing 1288 van 23 Julie 1976, vervang die inskrywing deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P76/7/38.....	*Astra*—Issue 9.....	Verve Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)

No. 1806 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 5230, Government Notice 1288 of 23 July 1976, substitute the following entry for the following entry:

No. 1812 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4855, Goewermentskennisgewing 1828 van 26 September 1975, vervang die inskrywing deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/9/100.....	*VI Menn*—Nr 22, 27 Mai 1975.....	Ernst G. Mortensens Forlag Sϕkedalsveien—Oslo	(a)

No. 1812 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4855, Government Notice 1828 of 26 September 1975, substitute the following entry for the following entry:

No. 1808 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4801, Goewermentskennisgewing 1438 van 25 Julie 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1808 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4801, Government Notice 1438 of 25 July 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/6/61.....	*High Times*—No 3, Winter '75.....	Trans-High Corporation, New York.....	(a)
P75/6/147.....	*Kalahariglobe*—Vol 8, No's 5 & 6, May/June 1975	South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO), London	(d)+(e)
P75/5/127.....	*Kalahari Dawn*—Vol 8, No's 3 & 4, March/April 1975	South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO), London	(d)+(e)

No. 1809 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerante* 7075 en 7138, Goewermentskennisgewings 1272 en 1537 van 13 Junie 1980 en 18 Julie 1980, respektiewelik, vervang die inskrywing P80/6/12 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1809 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazettes* 7075 and 7138, Government Notices 1272 and 1537 of 13 June 1980 and 18 July 1980 respectively, substitute the following entry for entry P80/6/12:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/6/12.....	*Christians and Churches in the GDR*—1980 Edition	Panorama DDR, 1054 Berlin.....	(e)

No. 1811 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4775, Goewermentskennisgewing 1306 van 4 Julie 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 1811 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4775, Government Notice 1306 of 4 July 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/6/22.....	*Focus on Southern Africa*—Vol 1, No 4, Dec 1974—Jan 1975	Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, Kitwe, Zambia	(e)
P75/6/50.....	*Girl of the Month*—Vol 1, No 1.....	The Pretty Girl Publishing Co, Hollywood, California	(a)
P75/6/52.....	*M: Die Zeitschrift für den Mann*—8 August 1970	Printed in Germany.....	(a)

No. 1789 22 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 Julie 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die besit van die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied moet word:

No. 1789 22 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 23 July 1980, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the possession of the undermentioned publications shall be prohibited within the meaning of section 9 (3) of the said Act:

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/68.....	*J. V. Stalin Works*—Vol 1, 1901–1907; Vol 2, 1907–1913; Vol 3, March–October 1917; Vol 4, November 1917–1920; Vol 13, July 1930–January 1934	J. V. Stalin.

No. 1797 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4828, Goewermentskennisgewing 1678 van 29 Augustus 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/8/6	*Soho International*—No 12	Top Sellers Ltd, London	(a)
P75/8/18	*Pathway*—No 28	Pathway Publications, London	(a)
P75/8/19	*EST (Contact Magazine)*—Vol 1, No 8, 1973	EST Publications Ltd, Newport	(a)
P75/8/20	*Linuep: Special Xmas and New Year Edition: Adult Personal Advertiser*	Norcol Enterprises, Essex, England	(a)

No. 1797 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4828, Government Notice 1678 of 29 August 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

No. 1805 22 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 4897, Goewermentskennisgewing 2179 van 14 November 1975, vervang die inskrywings deur die volgende inskrywings:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P75/10/52	*Forum*—Vol 2, No 9	Penthouse Publications (Pty) Ltd, Woollahra, N S W	(a)
P75/10/35	*Pekin Information*—No 36, 8 Septembre '75	Pekin Information, Pékin, Chine	(e)
P75/10/164	*Keyhole*—No 9	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)

No. 1805 22 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 4897, Government Notice 2179 of 14 November 1975, substitute the following entries for the following entries:

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No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
1787	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/44	3	7195
1788	do.: do.: Lys P80/45	1	7195
1789	do.: do.: Vertoë	7	7195
1790	do.: do.: Verbod	2	7195
1791	do.: do.: Regstelling	3	7195
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7195—1

C. 1. 23/8/80 (327)

Banned bodies' assets for HSRC

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schlebusch, said yesterday that the assets of 18 organizations which were declared unlawful on October 17, 1977, would be given to the Human Sciences Research Council.

The R363 977,55c available for distribution so far would be used for research in the field of community development among blacks.

The organizations were declared unlawful in terms of the Internal Security Act. In terms of the act, all property held by these organizations were vested in the liquidator who had to liquidate their assets and pay their debts.

Any balance was to be distributed to one or more charitable or scientific organizations designated by the minister.

"The liquidation has now been finalized, except for a few matters concerning the Christian Institute of Southern Africa and the Soweto Students' Representative Council, which on account of litigation cannot be finalized immediately.

"Several applications for consideration for allocations were received from charitable organizations. I have, however, decided that the money, as well as any surplus money which may become available in the future should be paid over to the Human Sciences Research Council," he said.

(327) OD 23/5/85

Lawyer: order ignored

ENGCOBO — A Transkei attorney said it was shocking and disturbing to him both in his professional capacity and as a citizen of the country to realise that the security police had the power to disregard a court order.

Mr Prince Madikizela said he had been instructed to defend a student at the Nyanga High School here, Mr Peter Luzuko Matolengwe, 22, son of Suffragan Bishop Matolengwe, of Cape Town, who has been charged with three others under the age of 18 for conspiring to boycott classes and incitement.

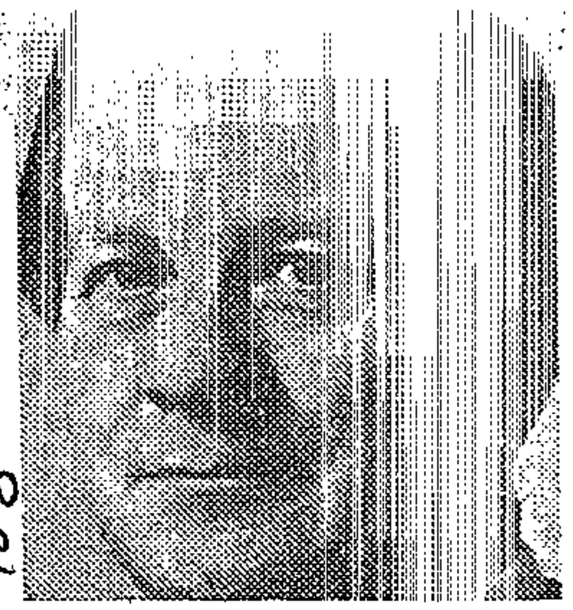
A magistrate, Mr L. Kalimashe, yesterday granted an order that Mr Madikizela be allowed to interview Mr Matolengwe who is being held at the prison here.

Mr Madikizela said Warrant Officer Ncancashe, head of the security police here, disregarded the order. Mr Madikezela reported this to Mr Kalimashe who said: "I have no remedy." — DDR.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE
PATRIOT
15c INCLUDING G.S.T.
SPEARHEAD OF WHITE RESISTANCE

S. Tribune 327 24/8/80

The paper for all fast-thinking South Africans of common sense



TREURNICHT
Can he be trusted?



BOTHA
Controlled by high finance?

Above: Caption-writing, PATRIOT style

Tribune Reporter

A NEWS-SHEET which equates blacks with apes is being published in Durban by a group of whites who describe themselves as "a spearhead of white resistance" against integration.

Editor of SA Patriot is a young English immigrant, John Hiddleston, who says his publication enjoys wide support among whites who fear that liberal elements, even within the National Party, are raising too high the expectations of "primitive, slow-thinking blacks who should be kept in their place."

The Patriot warns that every concession white South Africa makes to blacks leads this country a step closer to bloody revolution and eventual majority rule.

An editorial in the first of the two editions that have so far appeared states: "White men everywhere in South Africa are gradually realising that our land is being taken from us — not by jack-booted communist troops, but by those who pretend to represent our interests — and handed over, lock, stock and barrel, to a race which is not capable of maintaining, let alone developing, a modern technological society which has produced peace and prospertiy in South Africa for all races. The white race must remain firmly in control of South Africa for all time."

It quotes King William of Orange: "If ruin shall come upon us, it is more honourable to lose what is ours with arms in our hands, than through submission...and in the end an honourable death is better than a cowardly life."

The second edition reprints from an American publication a list of so-called race differences between blacks and whites in America, alleging for instance that the IQ of the average American black is 15 percent lower than that of a white American, and that "a feature of the negro lower jaw is its retention of a vestige of the 'simian shelf' . . . a distinguishing characteristic of apes . . . absent in whites."

Both editions carry advertisements urging whites to join the White Rhino Club, an organisation dedicated to protecting the interests of "white, traditionalist Christian South Africans".

Mr Hiddleston, a confessed rightwinger who has a degree in economics, chose to settle in South Africa a year ago because he saw this country as "an oasis of common sense, with a sensible racial policy." Now he fears the trend is away from common sense and warns that unless there is no compromise on the issue of separate development, South Africa is doomed to "the sort of societies you have in the UK and the USA."

He also claims that any move towards a more egalitarian, integrated way of life in South Africa gives blacks expectations that can't be fulfilled.

"They see each new concession as a base from which to make further demands. To their more primitive way of thinking, they can take over all the white man's wealth and power and privileges."

Apart from believing that different races are naturally suited to different work—with blacks best suited to menial tasks — Mr Hiddleston agrees with the widely-publicised opinion of Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Hennie Smit, that blacks are slow thinkers. "It is a fact of life. I don't see why there should be such an outcry in the Press."

He describes the integration of Durban's public libraries as "a disgraceful idea", and predicts that it will lead to integrated schools and eventually the forced bussing of schoolchildren.

Behind any move towards power sharing he sees a conspiracy between liberal elements and international finance. "People with money and power, including Prime Minister Botha, newly rich Afrikaners who are infiltrating the NP ranks, Harry Oppenheimer and his English Press, and powerful outside interests."

Sabotage man free

A Soweto man who was released from Robben Island at the weekend after serving 17 years for sabotage was today called to John Vorster Square by the police for an interview.

He is Mr Napoleon Mazambane Letsoko who was convicted at the age of 25. He is now 41 years old.

He told The Star today that his primary interest now was to look for work and a wife.

In Robben Island, he said he used to see Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other leading members of the banned African National Congress.

UN group's 'nonsense' on children in SA prison

327

27/8/80

Star

By John Murray

Allegations that children as young as eight years are being held on Robben Island have been rejected by Mrs Helen Suzman and the South African Prisons Department.

A United Nations Human Rights Commission working group claims that rights are "not respected" and sentencing of minors violated basic principles of penal responsibility.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton and spokesman for urban black affairs, described the UN allegations as "nonsense."

She said that during a recent visit to the island she saw "only seven or eight under the age of 18 convicted of various charges such as arson and sabotage."

A Prisons Department spokesman in Pretoria said: "At present there are only six prisoners under the age of 18 incarcerated at Robben Island, sentenced to terms of imprisonment for offences against the security of the State."

He said there were two prisoners of 16 years and four of 17 years. "They are kept apart from the adult prisoners and basic facilities but have access to all sport and library facilities."

The UN working group also reported after hearings in London and Luanda that up to 120 SWA/Namibia prisoners captured by the South African army at Cassinga, Angola, in May 1978, were held in inhumane conditions at Hardap Dam, south of Windhoek.

In a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission, Mr Waleed Sadi said:

"Prisoners captured in Angola have been ill-treated and tortured and some have been mutilated. Many are in a critical physical and moral state."

The allegations have been denied.

(327) 21680 ARGUS

Schlebusch to lift ban on political gatherings

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The ban on political gatherings will be lifted at the end of the month.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said today that the prohibition on gatherings of a political nature in certain magisterial districts promulgated on June 30 would not be extended when it expires on Sunday.

However, Mr Schlebusch said if the maintenance of public peace again necessitated such a prohibition, he would not hesitate to act.

Post 27/5/80 (32F)

Police call in freed Robben Island man

A SOWETO man who was released from Robben Island at the weekend after serving 17 years for sabotage was called to John Vorster Square yesterday for an interview.

He is Mr Napoleon Mazambane Letsoko who was convicted at the age of 25. He is now 41 years old.

He told POST yesterday that his primary interest now was to look for work and a wife.

Mr Letsoko said he was convicted for activities concerning the banned Pan Africanist Congress together with two other men, Mr Victor Nkabinde and Mr Michael Maimane who were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each.

Political meetings ban to be lifted

STAR 27/8/80

327

The ban on political meetings of more than 10 people will be lifted after the end of this month, the Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch announced today.

The prohibition was due to expire at the end of this month and the Government had decided not to extend it, he said.

"Should the maintenance of the public peace however again necessitate such a prohibition, I will not hesitate to act," he added.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the lifting of the prohibition was "long overdue."

The ban was first imposed before the anniversary of the June 16 Soweto unrest.

Dr Slabbert added: "I find it interesting that it will be lifted shortly before the by-election in Simonstown (on September 3).

"This kind of heavy handed action on the part of the Government simply underlines their own sense of insecurity and lack of direction," he added.

The Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr Kowie Marais, suggested that the reason for the lifting of the ban could be the "mini election" looming as a result of MPs being appointed to the President's Council.

He said that the prohibition made the running of an election very difficult as permission had to be obtained for all meetings.

Mr Marais suggested that if the ban was ever restored the Government should consider exempting political parties from the prohibition.

The ban on gatherings which will be lifted applies to all the main metropolitan areas of the country and includes the Transvaal areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Roodepoort, Springs, Benoni, Brakpan, Germiston, Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Randfontein.

Among other centres included in the prohibition are Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Zinto, the Cape, Stellenbosch, Simonstown, Port Elizabeth, East London, King William's Town, Bloemfontein and Kroonstad.

Cameramen barred

Staff Reporter

WHEN the Rand Daily Mail first approached Escom yesterday afternoon it was warned that photographers would not be allowed to take pictures at the accident site because the power station was a key point under the National Key Points Act.

Mr Boet Uys, Escom's public relations officer, said photographers "were going to have problems because the power station at Matla is a key point".

The Act prohibits the publication of information and photographs about security measures at certain "key points" throughout South Africa or information relating to sabotage, subversion or terroristic activities.

Later Pressmen were allowed to visit the site after the "Mail" had pointed out to an Escom spokesman that accidents such as yesterday's incident did not fall under the Act.

Lifting of meetings ban greeted by shrugs

(327)

28/8/76

C-Times

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The announcement yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, that the ban on political meetings of more than ten people will not be renewed when it expires on Sunday, has been met with marked lack of enthusiasm from government opponents.

Reacting to the announcement on the lifting of the ban, the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said it was "long overdue", while Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, said he regarded the freedom of assembly and speech as "a right, not a privilege".

The black community was hit particularly hard by the ban which was timed to coincide with plans to hold countrywide memorial services to commemorate the 1976 unrest.

However, a ban on all outdoor gatherings except sports meetings, reimposed in March for an additional year, will remain in force.

Dr Motlana said: "I don't intend to wax lyrical about the announcement that the ban on indoor meetings will be lifted on August 31. In fact, the ban on outdoor meetings should be lifted as well. If the government claims to be protecting democratic values, then the right of assembly and speech are fundamental and cannot be regarded as privileges to be suspended when convenient."

Dr Slabbert remarked that it was "interesting" that the ban was to be lifted shortly before the Edenvale by-election, scheduled to take place on September 3.

"This kind of heavy-handed action on the part of the government simply underlines their own sense of insecurity and lack of direction."

The ban on gatherings which will be lifted applies to all the main metropolitan areas of the country and includes the Cape areas of Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Strand, Worcester, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Simon's Town, Kuilsriver, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Cradock, Kirkwood, Graaff-Reinet, Fort Beaufort, East London, King William's Town, Victoria East, Queenstown and Aliwal North.

(News by H Zille, 171 Main St, Johannesburg).

Lifting of meetings ban barely causes stir

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT opponents greeted with little enthusiasm the Minister of Justice's announcement yesterday that the ban on political meetings of more than ten people will not be renewed after August 31.

But the ban on outdoor gatherings — except sports meetings — reimposed for a year in March, remains.

Reacting to the announcement by the Minister, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said it was "long overdue".

The black community was hit hard by the ban. It coincided with plans for countrywide memorial services to commemorate the 1976 unrest.

Dr Motlana, the Soweto Committe of Ten chairman, said: "The ban on outdoor meetings should be lifted as well. If the Government claims to be protecting democratic values, then the right of assembly and speech ... cannot be regarded as privileges to be suspended when convenient."

Dr Slabbert said it was "interesting" that the ban lifting was shortly before the Simonstown by-election on September 3. "This kind of heavy-handed action by the Government simply underlines their own sense of insecurity and lack of direction."

The ban affects these areas: Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Roodepoort, Springs, Benoni, Brakpan, Germiston, Krugersdorp, Westonaria, Randfontein, Durban, Maritzburg, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tugela, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Zinto, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Strand, Worcester, Wynberg (Cape), Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, Kuilsrivier, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Cradock, Kirkwood, Graaff-Reinet, Fort Beaufort, East London, King William's Town, Victoria East, Queenstown, Aliwal North, Bloemfontein and Kroonstad.

Political clamp will be eased

Post 28/8/50 (327)

THE ban on political meetings of more than 10 people will be lifted when it expires at the end of the month, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of Justice, announced yesterday.

He said that if such a ban was needed again to keep the public peace, he would not hesitate to act.

But black leaders whose organisations were affected by this ban which has been in force since just before June 16 were not excited.

Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said the bannings would not remove the grievances that had brought about turmoil.

Suppress

"It would be better if Mr Schlebusch would listen to the grievances rather than suppress them as he is doing. Very soon, the volcano will erupt and he will not be able to cope. He must not blame anybody because it will be of his making," he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said this was what his organisation had called for.

"The ban does not provide the peace that they thought would come. The point is that the unrest is endemic, and it will remain that way until they deal with the heart of the problem," he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said the Government had to stop reacting too much. He said demonstrations and protests were a feature of any democratic society and they should be allowed.

"However, we must be grateful for such small mercies," he said.

The ban on gatherings which will be lifted applies to all the main metropolitan areas of South Africa, and includes the Transvaal areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Roodepoort, Springs, Benoni, Brakpan, Germiston, Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Randfontein.

Other centres included in the prohibition are Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tugela, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Umzinto, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Strand, Worcester, Wineberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Simonstown, Kuilsriver, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Cradock, Kirkwood, Graaff-Reinet, Fort Beaufort, East London, King William's Town, Victoria East, Queenstown, Aliwal North, Bloemfontein and Kroonstad.

he did not disclose.

Mr Muller was appointed to handle the bill and after meeting with the then minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and a group he refers to as a

29/8/80

327

Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, and a group he refers to as a

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OM 7pm TONIGHT

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apparently also told the former editor of the Burger and doyen of Afrikaans journalism, Professor Piet Cillie, that newspapers could publish corruption reports until the advocate-general investigated the allegations.

"In both cases I attempted to protect the Prime Minister. I did not want to create the impression that the Prime Minister, through lack of understanding his own legislation, could simply not understand," he says.

"The Prime Minister finds it difficult to investigate such matters in depth and finds it particularly difficult to understand complex legal aspects."

Mr Muller relates that on the following morning he met the Internal Affairs and Justice group of the National Party.

"The meeting had reservations about the legislation. I said the people with cold feet had better stand aside. The Prime Minister was extremely determined that the legislation must be passed."

Mr Muller says he told the meeting he wanted to gain Cabinet approval for a revision of the measure to allow newspapers to publish corruption reports until the advocate-general announced he was investigating the allegations. This was rejected.

"The Prime Minister was very determined. He said we must not get cold feet. It was a good law and we must grab (vasvat) the press with it," Mr Muller says.

He says Mr Tom Langley, Nationalist MP for Waterkloof and chairman of the Justice group, approached the Prime Minister to suggest amendments on the lines he had suggested, but this was also rejected.

Mr Muller says that about this time, he was expecting the Prime Minister to reshuffle his cabinet and "said that I would no longer be there to continue with the legislation."

He approached Mr Botha before a cabinet meeting and asked whether he wanted him to continue with the legislation. During the discussion "a clash developed".

"He chased me out of his office and I did not attend the cabinet meeting at midday."

From page 1

affidavit to editors of the Afrikaans newspapers concerned, as well as a number of other leading Nationalists who featured in the drama.

In the affidavit, Mr Muller says: "To say the least I was not enthusiastic about the bill from the start, hence my attempts to get it changed.

"I handled the bill because my Prime Minister asked me to do so. The bill was the creation of the Prime Minister and my attempts to soften it were refused by him."

The affidavit also shows up the false front Mr Muller presented in public when he introduced the bill in the House of Assembly on May 22 last year.

"I am handling this measure with the greatest of pleasure," he proclaimed at the time, adding that the "sacrosanct" duty of the press to inform the public left him "absolutely cold".

He insists in his affidavit, however, that he introduced the measure in its original form because the Prime Minister had asked him to and because he did not want to let him down.

"I acted strongly and determinedly because as a result of my attempts to soften the bill, I didn't want to create the impression that I was executing my Prime Minister's wishes in a half hearted fashion," Mr Muller explains.

He says he first became aware of the bill when it was presented in draft form at a Cabinet meeting.

Mr Botha explained that the draft had been drawn up in accordance with proposals put to him by a person whose name he did not disclose.

[illegible] was defeated by 25 votes [illegible]ee.

[illegible]ountain [illegible]oject [illegible]es ahead

[illegible]unicipal Reporter

[illegible] of cutbacks in sub- the provincial administration, the City Council resolved yesterday to go ahead with its full programme of development of the Table Mountain and Silvermine nature reserves.

This, in fact, was the

[illegible]ovided only at Camps

few amendments were made.

The amended version was approved by the Cabinet in the form it was eventually introduced, including the "press gag" clauses.

Mr Muller says that when he explained the bill to the caucus, an MP unnamed in the affidavit expressed reservations "because it was so crude".

"The Prime Minister himself dealt with the MP and silenced him with a measure of contempt because he had expressed strong reservations regarding tough action against the press," the affidavit says.

After the caucus meeting, newspapers began speculating on the measure, leading to the public outcry against the bill.

Shortly before the bill's second reading, Mr Botha called him to his office and asked if it was correct that newspapers would be allowed to publish reports on corruption until the advocate-general had started an investigation into the allegations.

Mr Muller says he "then tried as best I could to explain" that newspapers could not publish any information on corruption and related matters until the advocate-general's investigation into allegations was completed and his report had been published in Parliament.

Mr Muller says the political correspondent of the Burger, Mr Alf Ries, also came to his office and said he had had an "unpleasant discussion with the Prime Minister", presumably about the bill.

"The Prime Minister had insisted that newspapers could publish until the advocate-general began his investigation and that he (Ries) could not convince the Prime Minister," Mr Muller says.

He explains that Mr Botha

LARG

ALL

The day Louwrens did the dirty work

By JOHN SCOTT

MR LOUWRENS MULLER, the mild-mannered, sartorially dapper cabinet minister who married Hanlie van Niekerk, the opera singer, never was a good actor.

He tried his best to pretend he fully supported the devastating anti-press clause in the Advocate-General Bill which, as Leader of the House of Assembly and on Mr P W Botha's instructions, he introduced in Parliament.

But he fooled almost no one.

On the day that he did it, May 22, 1979, I began my Notes in the House column: "No one could blame Mr Louwrens Muller for seeking sympathy yesterday."

Mr Muller himself asked plaintively at one stage during his second-reading speech on the Bill: "Do you think the press will love me for it?"

Opposition members had no doubt at the time that Mr Muller was merely being used. He was, after all Minister of Transport, perhaps the portfolio furthest removed from the judicial investigation of maladministration which was the bill's stated aim.

That was why Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove interjected: "You are doing the Prime Minister's dirty work."

The Speaker repeatedly ordered Mr Lorimer to withdraw the words because they were unparliamentary. Mr Lorimer repeatedly withdrew them, but conditionally.

"Very reluctantly, and only because I have respect for the chair," he said the first time. And the second time. And the third.

"I give the member one more chance to withdraw those words unconditionally," insisted the Speaker, Mr Jan Loots.

"I withdraw," conceded Mr Lorimer, but added: "It is nevertheless true."

The Speaker could not accept this, and gave Mr Lorimer yet another chance to withdraw his words unconditionally.

Again Mr Lorimer equivocated.

The Speaker said he then had no choice but to expel I Lorimer from the House for the rest of the day.

Before marching out, Mr Lorimer declared: "On the basis th the minister is doing the Prime Minister's dirty work, I cann abide by your ruling and shall therefore leave the chamber."

"Well done, Rupert," cried Mr Brian Bamford, chief oppositi whip.

"At least we are a bit cleaner, now," remarked Mr P W Both

"Rupert Lorimer was ordered to leave the Assembly," says M Louwrens Muller in his affidavit, "for telling the truth."

(News by J V Scott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

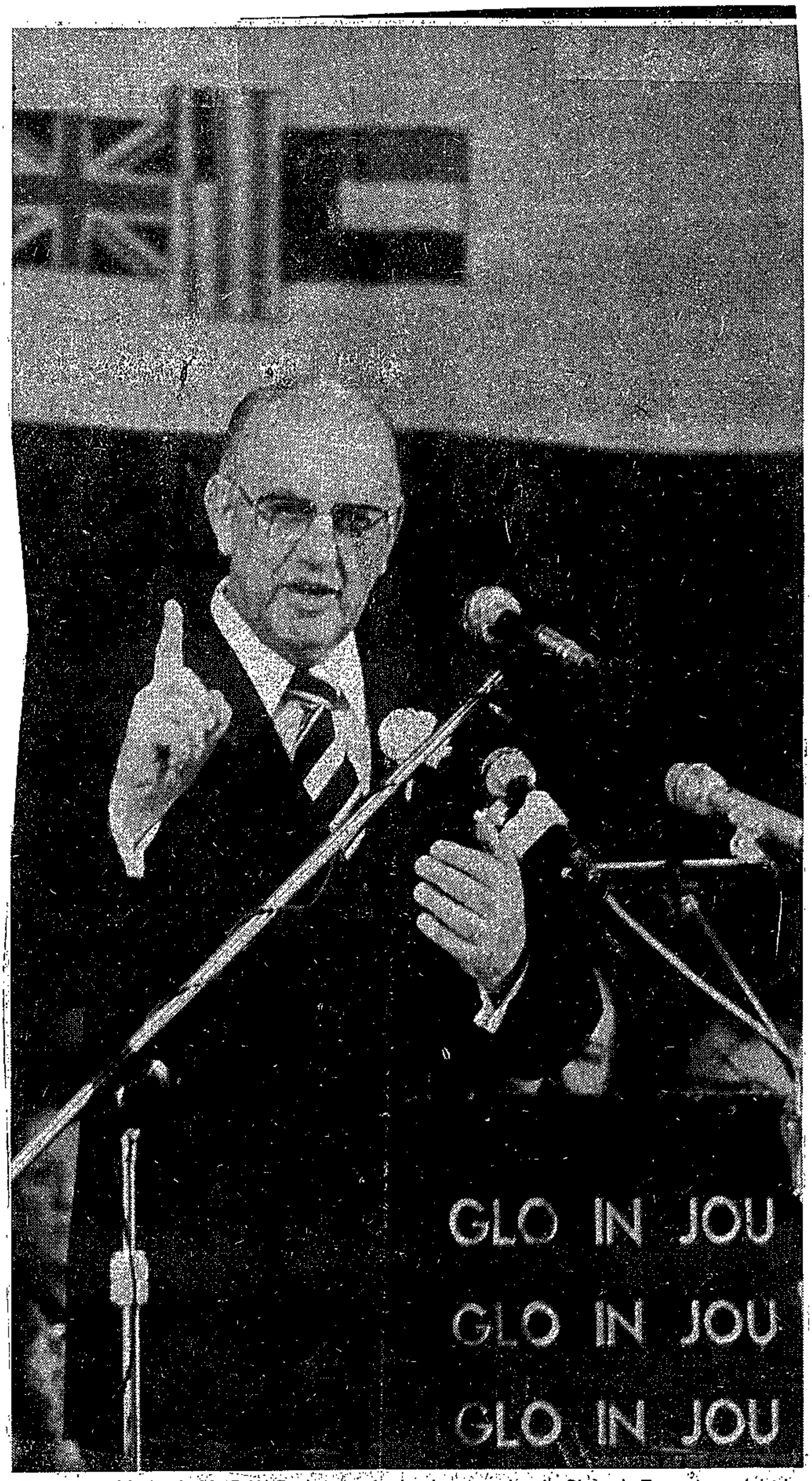
Amazing attack on P W Botha

C Times 29/8/1 327

C. Times

29/6/80

(327)



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at an election meeting in Simon's Town last night in support of the National Party candidate, Mr John Wiley.

C. Times
29/8/80
(32)

S L Muller tells of clash over A-G Bill

Political Staff

IN one of the most amazing rows in South African political history, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, chased the leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Louwrens Muller, out of his office and ended a close 30-year association.

The clash so embittered Mr Muller, then also Minister of Transport, and a leading candidate for the State Presidency that he set out a blow-by-blow account of the confrontation in a remarkable affidavit which came into the possession of the Cape Times Correspondent yesterday.

Mr Muller recently left the country on an extended overseas visit.

The row was started by the controversial Advocate-General Bill which passed through Parliament last year and Mr Muller's disclosures are likely to embarrass Mr Botha seriously.

In his affidavit Mr Muller makes these astonishing claims:

Mr Botha apparently "could simply not understand" the full implications of the measure which, in its original form, prohibited publication, without the advocate-general's permission, of any information relating to alleged misapplication, maladministration or corruption of state money.

"The Prime Minister finds it difficult to investigate such matters in depth and finds it particularly difficult to understand complex legal aspects," Mr Muller says.



Mr S L Muller

Mr Muller's affidavit page 7

the dirty work," says Mr Muller in his sworn affidavit.

Mr Botha apparently wanted the measure passed in order to "grab (vasvat) the press" and prevent publication of further corruption reports after the Erasmus Commission presented its final report on the Information scandal.

An embittered Mr Muller announced his resignation from the Cabinet on June 13 last year at the height of his row with Mr Botha — and on the day he narrowly lost the state presidency to Mr Marais Viljoen.

According to widespread speculation at the time, Mr Botha was said to have originally backed Mr Muller for the state presidency, but later withdrew his support, paving the way for Mr Viljoen's victory.

Mr Botha insisted he should pilot the legislation through Parliament in spite of his objections and the reservations of the National Party's Justice and Internal Affairs groups.

After a final row over their differences, Mr Botha chased Mr Muller out of his office ("hy het my uit sy kantoor gejaag"). Mr Muller then absented himself from a Cabinet meeting that afternoon and the subsequent parliamentary debate on the measure he had been responsible for piloting through the House.

However, on the same day Mr Botha himself stood up in the House and withdrew the contentious clauses.

"I was no longer there to do

Mr Muller, however, is also bitter about statements made by Mr Botha at the Natal National Party congress last year. According to Afrikaans press reports of the speech, Mr Botha implied that Mr Muller should take the blame for the introduction of the controversial measure which was later withdrawn by the Prime Minister.

Mr Muller was so incensed by this that he drew up a sworn affidavit setting out his side of the story on the whole Advocate-General Bill controversy.

He sent copies of this sworn

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 (A)

Muller's affidavit: The full text

C. Turns 327
29/8/80
BRAM

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Louwrens Muller, the man who led the government's attempt to prevent the press reporting on government corruption or maladministration through the introduction of an Advocate General Bill last year, has now disclosed that he did so against his will on the order of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

In a sworn affidavit Mr Muller has disclosed the details of a row that developed behind the scenes as the Prime Minister pressed ahead in his attempt to muzzle the press against the advice of some of his closest advisers.

This is the full text of Mr Muller's affidavit:

The Prime Minister made utterances recently which were apparently understood by some people to be an indication that I should carry the blame for the controversial clauses in the Advocate General Act which were later withdrawn. At the Natal (National Party) congress the Prime Minister made allegations which some newspapers interpreted as meaning that he had repudiated me regarding the act. In the interests of the truth, I now wish to set out the course of events:

The draft bill was lying on the cabinet table at the start of a (cabinet) meeting on a Tuesday during the recent (1979 parliamentary) session. A copy lay at each minister's place. The Prime Minister explained that it was a bill drawn up in accordance with proposals put to him by a certain person. This person is still unknown to me. The Prime Minister later gave me notes which supposedly came from this person. I viewed the bill as one which had come from the Prime Minister and had been drawn up at his request.

Later that morning we worked through the bill together and with a view to the amount of comment and objection, the Prime Minister requested that it should be reviewed by a committee comprising lawyers. He said further that the bill should be passed through Parliament by the end of May (1979) when the Erasmus report would be laid on the table. Obviously, he wanted to prevent further speculation following the Erasmus report. He said further that the Leader of the House should handle the bill.

The cabinet committee of lawyers met under the chairmanship of Minister Kruger. We decided on certain amendments which did not significantly affect the bill and which had Mr Ries centred on a relaxation of the ban on publication contained in the legislation.

There is no purpose to deal further with the particulars of the discussion.

The next morning, that is the Monday, I had a meeting with the Internal Affairs group and the Justice group of the National Party. The meeting had reservations about the legislation. I said the people with cold feet had better stand aside. The Prime Minister was extremely determined that the legislation must be passed. I told them that I intended to ask the cabinet's approval the following day to water down the contentious clause 4 (3). I wanted to introduce an amendment so that the newspapers would be free to publish until the advocate general announced that he was busy investigating the matter.

This would mean that the advocate general's office would be able to keep an eye on reports to decide where they wanted to investigate. If that was not acceptable, a newspaper publishing something covered by section 4 (1) could be compelled to lodge the matter with the advocate general on the same day. I was fully confident that this would be accepted with the full support of the (cabinet) meeting.

At the cabinet meeting the following morning it was actually rejected. The Prime Minister was very determined. He said we must not get cold feet. It was a good law and we must take a firm grip on the press with it.

The same afternoon I took the second reading, I acted strongly and determinedly because as a result of my attempts to soften the bill, I didn't want to create the impression that I was executing my Prime Minister's instruction in a half-hearted fashion. After my second reading speech the Prime Minister congratulated me and said he was happy that I had told the press the truth.

The Prime Minister and I agreed that a select committee would be appointed after the second reading. I announced it in my reply to the second reading. After my reply to the second reading, the Prime Minister complimented me again and said I had treated Nasionale Pers — and particularly the Burger — well.

The select committee was appointed and, as far as the National Party's members are concerned, I can only say that I have the greatest regard and appreciation for their work. They literally worked from nine in the morning to 10.30 at night. I worked together with them for hours which were the most pleasant and stimulating that I had experienced. A pleasant rapport developed between us.

to be formulated by the Department of Justice. A few days later, we met again. Minister Kruger requested that I should be chairman because I was going to handle the bill. This was done and we examined the amendments and decided on them. The bill, in the form it was later introduced, was laid before the Cabinet and approved.

I explained the bill to the caucus, as is customary. The day afterwards, it became known that the bill had come before the caucus and the newspapers began to write. At the caucus meeting an MP had expressed his reservations regarding the bill because it was so crude (kras). The Prime Minister himself dealt with the MP and silenced him with a measure of contempt because he (the MP) had expressed reservations regarding tough action against the press.

The following week the bill was tabled and during the next week the second reading came up.

The Sunday before the second reading, that is May 20, Mr Alf Ries (political correspondent of the Burger), phoned me in the morning and asked whether he and Professor Piet Cillie (Professor of Journalism at the University of Stellenbosch) could come and see me that evening. They arrived at exactly 7pm and left at 11.30pm. Hanlie was in Pretoria and about 10pm, I served them cold meat and salad.

The whole evening we talked only about the Advocate General Bill.

The Friday before, about 4pm, the Prime Minister called me to his office. He asked me if it was correct that the newspapers would be allowed to publish until the Advocate General had begun his investigation.

I said no. He read the clause 4(1) to me, which says that a person may lay a matter before the advocate general but that he is not obliged to do so. He had apparently concluded from this that if a newspaper did not submit a matter to the advocate general it could go ahead with publication.

I then tried as best I could to explain that they could at no time publish anything as defined in clause 4 (1) until such time as it was released for publication as determined under the bill.

Shortly after this discussion Mr Alf Ries came to my office and said he had had an unpleasant discussion with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister had insisted that newspapers could publish until the advocate general began his investigation and that he (Ries) could not convince the Prime Minister. I then explained to him (Ries) that I had been with the Prime Minister subsequent to their discussion and had set the matter right. Mr Ries was very upset and I advised him to allow the water to run under the bridge. It would pass. Subsequently matters were rectified between him and the Prime Minister.

From the discussion that Sunday night with Professor Cillie and Mr Ries, it became clear, according to Professor Cillie's notes, that the Prime Minister also gave him to understand that publication could take place until the advocate general had begun to investigate the matter. In both cases I attempted to protect the Prime Minister. I did not want to create the impression that the Prime Minister, through lack of understanding of his own legislation, could simply not understand.

The Prime Minister finds it difficult to investigate such matters in depth and finds it particularly difficult to understand complex legal aspects.

My talk with Professor Cillie and

During the course of the week, while they were busy, Advocate Langley (MP for Waterkloof) who was chairman, said to me that they wanted to make a recommendation more or less the same as the one I had attempted. I said they must not expect me to go along to the Prime Minister. It would have looked as if I had insisted on it (the recommendation) to get my way. He (Mr Langley) or they (the select committee) went to the Prime Minister with the suggestion that would soften the prohibition on publication. He came and reported to me that this had been refused.

Late on the afternoon of June 13 I asked the NP members of the select committee to come to my office — everyone attended except for Dr H van Rensburg (MP for Mossel Bay.) I explained that I had great respect and appreciation for their work and that I wanted to tell them that I would probably not continue to handle the legislation. I had had enough of the thing, but what I could not tell them was that the Prime Minister was about to shuffle his cabinet and that I would then no longer be there to continue with the legislation.

On Thursday June 14, I went to the Prime Minister's office and asked him if he wished me to continue with the legislation. He said "yes". I told him I was asking because there was doubt whether I would be able to complete it depending on when he would swear in his new cabinet.

He said it would be the next Wednesday, and I answered that the legislation would not yet have gone through the Senate by that time.

He said then that we would discuss the matter further at midday in the Cabinet meeting. Thereupon a clash developed between me and the Prime Minister — he chased me out of his office and I did not attend the Cabinet meeting at midday.

Without informing me, as the person who handled the bill, or the select committee, the Prime Minister stood up at 2.15pm in the Assembly and announced that the controversial clauses concerning publication had been withdrawn.

I was no longer there to do the dirty work.

To say the least, I was not enthusiastic about the bill from the start; hence my attempts to get it changed. I handled the bill because my Prime Minister asked me to do so. The bill was the creation of the Prime Minister and my attempts to soften it were refused by him. Any claim now that I was actually responsible and that he does not want to accept responsibility for conceiving it, does not accord with the true facts. Rupert Lorimer was ordered to leave the Assembly for telling the truth.

I, Stephanus Louwrens Muller, declare herewith under oath that the above is a correct account of the events and actions described. (Date illegible as it is obscured by the stamp and signature of the commissioner of oaths.)

WCC grants Swapo funds

GENEVA. — The World Council of Churches yesterday announced the distribution of $775 000 (R604 000) from its "special fund to combat racism", including record-high grants to Swapo. Swapo, recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the SWA/Namibian people, will receive $200 000 (R160 000).

S. Times
29/8/80
327

Booksellers must be own censors

STAR 29/8/1980 327

By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

The Government has ordered firms importing books to do their own censoring. The instruction, likely to take effect from October 1, has triggered controversy in the trade because it spreads censorship powers into commerce.

The procedure was drawn up by an official committee of inquiry into combating the importation of undesirable publications.

"I don't like it," Mr Jonathan Ball, a leading publisher said today. "It is a step towards making us censor ourselves."

Other publishers said that they had been practising self censorship for some time and want to give the new system a try.

Due to be reviewed after a year, the system is expected by some booksellers to streamline the whole process of importing books.

The Government has ordered importers to study publications to check whether they:

- Appear to be undesirable.
- Are doubtful and should be investigated by a publications committee.
- Are apparently not undesirable, in which case they can be immediately distributed and sold.

Officials will make spot-checks of imported books. Importers who co-operate and take steps to prevent undesirable literature being imported will have their shipments examined less often for examination by Post Office and Customs officials.

Yardstick

The instruction gives importers no yardstick by which to judge whether or not publications are undesirable. The only measure importers have is precedent and experience of the existing censorship system — the Directorate of Publications, the various appointed Committees and Publications Appeal Board.

Mr Ball said that the Government had created the censorship system and should handle it itself.

"It is not so much the new procedure but what it could lead to," he said.

He feared that it could lead to further curbs as happened in recent years. He had to be named Press in recent years. He opposed the onus of censorship being placed on importers.

An importer who did not want to be named said: "It means in fact that we will be censors."

Several publishing companies, despite dislike for censorship laws, are cautiously optimistic.

One reason is that it enables them to take their own measures to avoid financial loss by having books they have imported later banned.

"We have always had to exercise self-censorship," said the head of one managing director of one company, "Let's give it a chance."

Officials will make spot checks of imported books and embargo those they think might be undesirable.

Traders who import such books will therefore suffer losses in time and sales.

SAPE Times 31/3/80

Thirteen Broeder cells in Namibia

BROEDERBOND cells are located in nearly all the major concentrations of white population in Namibia, according to a social sciences journal published by the University of Cape Town.

Discussing the spread of the Broederbond in the area, a paper in a recent issue of Social Dynamics, says that the first cell was established in Windhoek in 1949. Since then, this had "multiplied five-fold" with 13 other cells being established throughout the territory. The estimated total of Broeders was about 325.

Broeder cells were located in nearly all major concentrations of white population, with the notable exceptions of Oranjemund, Swakopmund and Luderitiz. The reason for this, was that Oranjemund was an Anglo American company town, while the other towns were tourist/retirement centres, in which German speakers made up a large proportion of the population.

The most Broeders were to be found in Windhoek followed by Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Walvis Bay.

As in the Republic, farming and education were the sectors in which most Broeders were found.

The paper predicted that the greatest opposition to structural change in the Namibian political dispensation, would occur not in urban areas, where the Broederbond was weakest, but in the rural farming areas where it had most influence.

"In these circumstances, without an unlikely about-face in white rural attitudes, or an exodus of the white farming community, the current prospects for 'acceptable' non-revolutionary rural change and land reform in Namibia, can only be rated as exceedingly low," the paper said.

~~314~~ 327 S. Times 31/8/80

Director used refugee funds for himself

THE director of the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), Mr Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, used funds for the education of refugees to advance himself loans of more than R43 000 during a period of six months in 1978

The funds were donated to the IUEF — which was infiltrated by the South African Police Security Branch three years ago — by the governments of Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Canada.

According to Security Branch sources and audit documents now in the possession of the Sunday Times, the IUEF funds were also paid to unidentifed "collaborators" of the IUEF and are "irrecoverable".

The audit report says: "This is a complex account, and payments and receipts are entered in it without any seeming authoritative relationship with the statutory affairs of the IUEF."

This disclosure follows a report in Time magazine last week that the IUEF "lived largely above its means with chaotic administration. Money for scholarships was used to finance the directors' travel, cocktails and nightclub adventures".

Unauthorised

The audit of the IUEF's books was carried out on the instructions of "Mr" Craig Williamson, the then deputy director of the IUEF, who later "blew his cover" and announced publicly that he was a captain in the Security Branch of the South African Police.

The audit was completed in October, 1978, by a British firm, Moate, Thorpe and Company, which reported that during a six-month period ending in September that year, the IUEF had used education funds totalling more than R540 000 on loans and other "unauthorised projects", and that it considered the money "irrecoverable".

During the same six-month period Mr Eriksson also used the Geneva-based organisation's education funds to advance loans totalling R32 000 to other members of his staff.

The documents now in the possession of the Sunday Times show that Mr Eriksson also advanced IUEF funds totalling R17 000 to Mr Kazimir Kielan, the No 2 KGB man in Geneva, so that he could pay off gambling debts

By IVOR°WILKINS

Lavish

The Sunday Times obtained the IUEF documents after the Time magazine report last week that Mr Eriksson had resigned as director of the IUEF after Swedish and Danish government auditors had discovered the IUEF had a deficit of R2,3-million, and that his duties had been taken over by Mr Hassim Soumare, the organisation's African representative.

The report added that the IUEF's former programme director in Latin America, Mr Adrien Claud Zoller, had made a public statement that the organisation had lived lavishly and that "Eriksson and his wife pocketed a salary of $100 000 (about R76 000) per year plus a liberal expense account. To cover such administrative overheads projects were simply invented".

The audit report of Moate, Thorpe and Co shows that for the 1977 78 financial year the IUEF spent R600 000 on salaries, of which R180 000 went to "executive staff", and R285 000 to "administrative and technical staff"

Advance

During the same financial year the IUEF administrative staff spent over R50 000 on travel, and R15 000 on "hotels and hospitality"

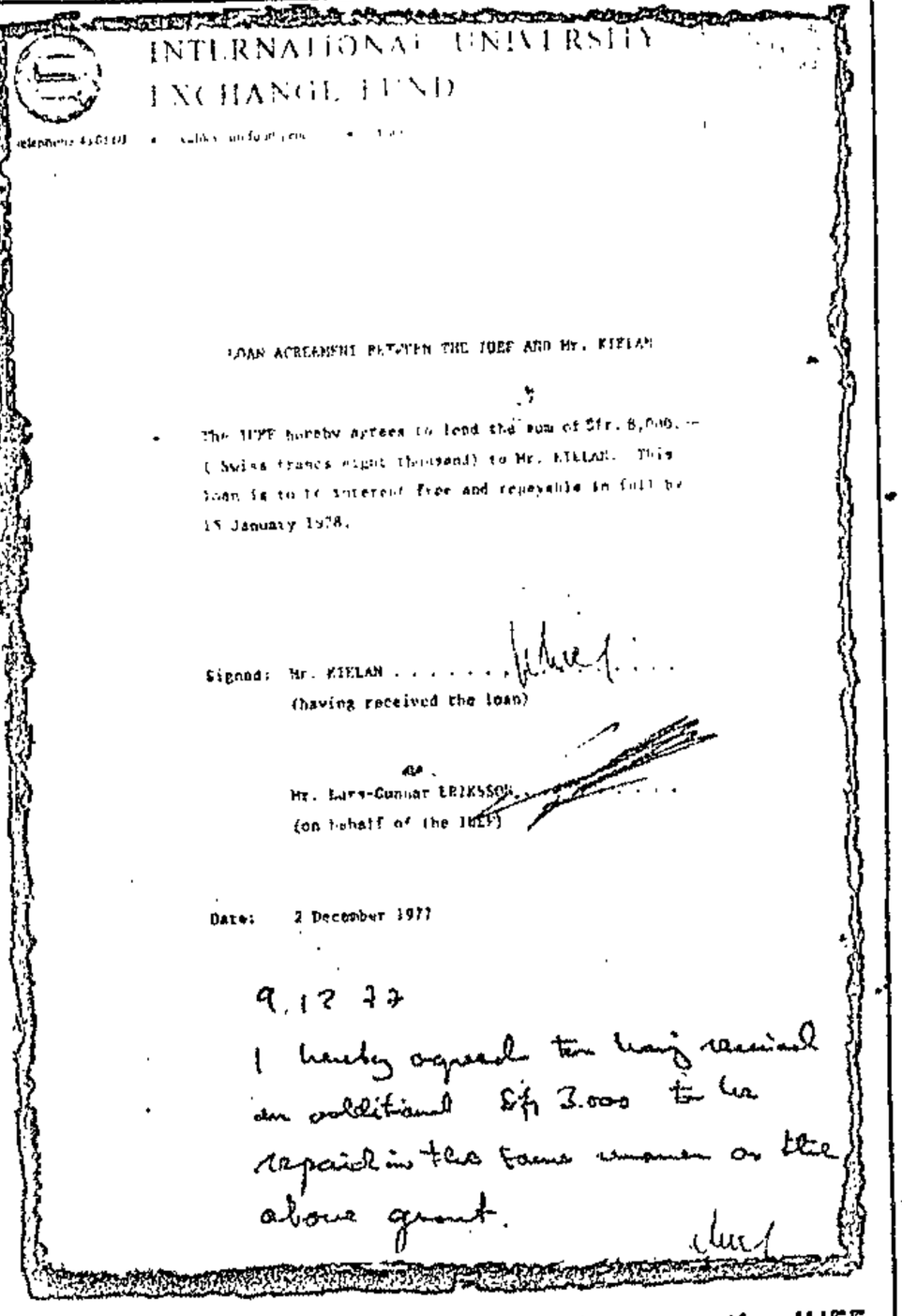
The auditors also reported that it was likely that R1,6-million would have to be written off as there appeared to be little chance of recovering the money

The Time magazine story said Mr Hassim Soumare had been appointed to take over Mr Eriksson's duties "until the financial mess could be cleared up".

According to the audit report for 1978, Mr Soumare was advanced a R7 000 loan by the IUEF. The loan is one of those listed as probably being irrecoverable".

The Time report about the poor financial position of the IUEF comes as no surprise: In May the Sunday Times reported that the five countries which were the major source of donations to the organisation had demanded a full report on mismanagement and misappropriation

This had been confirmed in Copenhagen by Mr Carl Nissen, chairman of the international board of the IUEF, who said that the report had been demanded by the governments of Holland, Canada Denmark, Norway and Sweden.



INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE FUND

LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE IUEF AND Mr. KIELAN

The IUEF hereby agrees to lend the sum of Sfr. 8,000.— (Swiss francs eight thousand) to Mr. KIELAN. This loan is to be interest free and repayable in full by 15 January 1978.

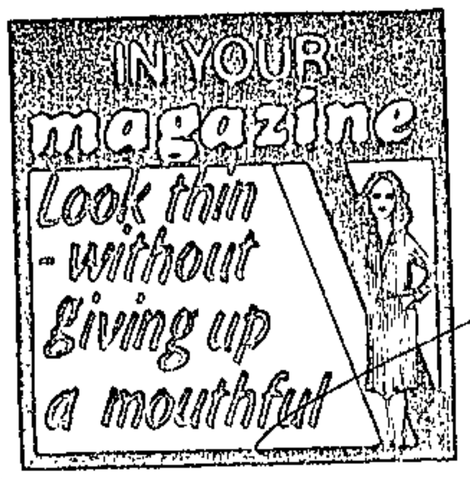
Signed: Mr. KIELAN ..... (having received the loan)

Mr. Lars-Gunnar ERIKSSON (on behalf of the IUEF)

Date: 2 December 1977

9.12.77
I hereby request the immediate additional Sfr 3.000 to be repaid in the same manner as the above grant.

Photostat of the loan agreement between the IUEF and Mr Kielan of the KGB, Russia's secret police



U.S. sits on the Horn

By JOHN WORRALL: Nairobi

THE United States, with its agreement this week with Somalia to take over the former Russian naval base at Berbera, has plunged willy-nilly into the continuing crises in the Horn of Africa.

Already men and materials are pouring into Berbera to get it into shape as a thorough-going US naval base. It overlooks, across the Gulf, the Soviet base at Aden.

Next door in Ethiopia, Russian troops and tanks are strongly evident, as also are a large force of Cubans.

The US has inherited a front-seat position overlooking the continuing conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ethiopian Ogaden, long claimed by Somalia because of its large Somali population.

This week there was some trauma in Washington when the Somalis alleged that Ethiopia had invaded their territory in the north-east.

This was categorically denied by the Ethiopians, but it did turn out that there had been a fairly minor border fracas.

Diplomats suggested that the invasion story was a ploy by Somalia to persuade the Americans to hurry up their $40-million (R37-million) of arms promised to Somalia under the Berbera agreement.

Breyten friend flees SA

S. Times
327
31/8/80

By MARION SPARG
and NEIL HOOPER

FORMER leader of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid movement and colleague of jailed Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach, Berend Schuitema, has fled to Zimbabwe — and intends heading for Ireland to set up an anti-apartheid base.

Mr Schuitema, 40, who previously fled the country in 1975 when Breytenbach was arrested and later convicted on terrorism charges, last night telephoned the Sunday Times from Beit Bridge.

He said he had left South Africa because "I came back for a trial which was my right. I gave the South African Government sufficient chance to put me on" trial. Now I have to continue my part in the struggle."

However, the head of the Security Branch, Brigadier Johann Coetzee, said last night: "It is immaterial to us whether Mr Schuitema remains in South Africa or whether he continues with his so-called struggle. Mr Schuitema is aware of the reasons why he was not prosecuted. Further comment is unnecessary."

● To Page 3

No office job for ex-Robben Island man



Mr Napoleon Letsoko . . . "no point in sitting around." Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

BY SAM MABE

MR NAPOLEON LETSOKO was 25 when he was sent to Robben Island in 1963 after being convicted for sabotage by a Rand Supreme Court judge. He is now 42, but looks 32.

He is tall, slim and upright. His face and general physical appearance bear no testimony to the 17 years he spent away from his family, his friends and Soweto, his birthplace and the township he loves.

When I met him at his Orlando East home this week, the former Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) member boasted about his physical fitness and his love of sport.

"I love tennis and am good at it. I can jump over anything as high as the roof of this house," he said, pointing to the bare corrugated-iron roof above the verandah of his two-roomed home which has been converted into a third room.

He has been out of prison for only a week and is already gearing himself to finding a job and living like every other man in his neighbourhood.

"I have already analysed the situation and have found that one cannot afford to waste time sitting around and doing nothing. I realise that unemployment is rife and the cost of living high.

'It would be too much like a cell's

"My priority right now is to get a job. Somebody promised me a clerical job somewhere but I don't think I would like to work in an office. It would again be too much like being locked up in a cell. I would rather work outdoors.

Having not tasted a drop of alcohol for 17 years, Mr Letsoko said nothing could stop him from spending the rest of his life without drinks. Except to say he occasionally saw Mr Nelson Mandela, president of the ANC, on the island, Mr Letsoko refused to comment on "anything political."

behartig word nie, word, onderworpe aan bewilliging by wet van sodanige uitgawes, uit genoemde Sentrale Inkomstefonds bestry asof die betrokke administrasie deur die Administrateur-generaal behartig word of onder sy gesag geskied.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

5. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Proklamasie op die Oordrag van Uitvoerende Gesag (Polisie), 1980, en tree op 1 September 1980 in werking.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1852 29 Augustus 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:

shall, subject to appropriation by law of such expenditure, be defrayed from the said Central Revenue Fund as if the relevant administration is carried on by the Administrator-General or takes place under his authority.

Short title and commencement

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Executive Powers (Police) Transfer Proclamation, 1980, and shall come into operation on 1 September 1980.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1852 29 August 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 P80/46

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Pulikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/7/65	*Fight it out, Work it out, Love it out*	Claire Pomeroy	(a)
P80/7/69	*J. V. Stalin Works*—Vol 13, July 1930–January 1934	J. V. Stalin	(e)
P80/7/150	*Tribal Chieftains*	Barrie Hughes	(a)+(d)
P80/7/158	*Jesus Incident, The* (d.i. slegs die 1980 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0 7088 8061 4/i.e. only the 1980 edition with the No ISBN 0 7088 8061 4)	Frank Herbert and Bill Ransom	(a)+(b)
P80/8/43	*Seperate Development, A*	Christopher Hope	(d)+(e)
P80/8/55	*Spiegel, Der*—Nr 32, 4 August 1980	Der Spiegel, Hamburg	(a)
P80/8/58	*Up, Up and Away*—SPQ/309 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Artist: Stephen Pearson	(a)
P80/8/59	*Bike S.A.*—Issue No 62, August 1980	Bike Promotions (Pty) Ltd	(a)
P80/8/61	*Towards Revolution*—Vol 1	Edited by John Gerassi	(e)
P80/8/80	*Mercenary Calling, A*	Martin Walker	(a)
P80/8/109	*Broken English*—MC 4376 (Musiekkasset/Music Cassette)	Marianne Faithfull	(a)

No. 1853 29 Augustus 1980

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE(S) ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1853 29 August 1980

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

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/7/119	*Shining, The*	Stephen King	GK./G.N. 766, SK./G.G. 5981 van/of 14/4/1978
P80/8/21	Jaws	Peter Benchley	GK./G.N. 720, SK./G.G. 4652 van/of 11/4/75.

No. 1855 29 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 19 Augustus 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 1855 29 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 21 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 19 August 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) (a) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/65.....	*Fight it out, Work it out, Love it out*.....	Claire Pomeroy

No. 1856 29 Augustus 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 Augustus 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 25 Junie 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:

No. 1856 29 August 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 21 August 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 25 June 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/6/75.....	*Sixteenth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa*—International Labour Conference 66th Session 1980	International Labour Office, Geneva

No. 1857 29 Augustus 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7185, in Goewermentskennisgewing 1738 van 15 Augustus 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/8/7 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1857 29 August 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7185, in Government Notice 1738 of 15 August 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P80/8/7:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/8/7.....	*Lenin*—Vol 4: *The Bolsheviks and World Communism* (On cover: *The Bolsheviks and World Revolution*)	Tony Cliff.....	(e)

No. 1854 29 Augustus 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 publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies *bekragtig*.

No. 1854 29 August 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 publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was *confirmed by the Publications* Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/6/59.....	*Mandela*—The People's Leader (T-Hemp: Voorwerp)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/7/1.....	*African Frontline*—No 3, June 1980.....	Afrosoc, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/7/3.....	*Apartheid War Machine, The*—Fact Paper on Southern Africa No 8, April 1980	International Defence and Aid Fund, London..	(e)
P80/7/4.....	*PAC World* - March 1980.....	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P80/7/8.....	*Forge, The*—Vol 5, No 22, June 6, 1980.....	The Forge, Montreal, Quebec.....	(e)
P80/7/26.....	*People's History, A*—Resistance in South Africa	National Union of South African Students, University of Cape Town	(e)
P80/7/55.....	*Intercontinental Press*—Vol 18, No 24, June 23, 1980	Intercontinental Press/Inprecor, New York....	(e)
P80/7/56.....	*Resister*—Bulletin No 8, May/June 1980.....	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P80/7/57.....	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 20, June 1980.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P80/7/58.....	*People Demand . . . The Freedom Charter*—25th Anniversary—26th June (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/7/72.....	*My Mother Taught Me* (*The Traveller's Companion Series*—TC 455)	Tor Kung.....	(a)
P80/7/102.....	*Sex Cruise Orgy* (Whitehouse Photo Reader No 3)	John Frampton.....	(a)
P80/7/108.....	*Late Night Business* (Secretary Series Sec 704)...	Carole Wilson.....	(a)
P80/7/111.....	*Under One Banner* (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/7/115.....	*Nelson Mandela Says*—(Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P80/7/116.....	*Mayibuye*—No 3, 1980.....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P80/7/121.....	*Resist Apartheid Militarism* (Kleefseël/Sticker—Illustrasie/Illustration)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/7/123.....	*Mark moet Blijven!* (met byvoegsel/with supplement "*Meer Informatie*")	COSAWR-NL, Amsterdam.....	(e)
P80/7/124.....	*Mark must Stay!* (Vertaling/Translation—Pamflet/Pamphlet)	COSAWR-NL, Amsterdam.....	(e)
P80/7/125.....	*Intercontinental Press*—Vol 18, No 26, July 7, 1980	408 Printing and Publishing Corporation, New York	(e)
P80/7/126.....	*International Cover Models*—No 17, December 1979	Cover Models, London.....	(a)
P80/7/127.....	*International Cover Models*—No 18, February 1980	Cover Models, London.....	(a)
P80/7/132.....	*Freedom Charter, The* (insluitende vertaling/including translation "Lokwalo Lwa Tokologo")	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/7/135.....	*Freedom Charter of South Africa, The* (Vlugskrif/Leaflet)	United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, New York	(e)
P80/7/139.....	*ASSO Journal, The*—4th Quarter, Vol 1, December 1978	The Secretariat, ASSO/NUL, Roma, Lesotho..	(d)+(e)
P80/7/141.....	*Vanguard, The*—No 6, March 1980.....	CASSAS, NUL, Lesotho.....	(e)

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates

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TOTALITARIANISM - General

1-9-80 — 31-10-80

I did not spy for UK informer

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Ivan Himmelhoch, the former cadet diplomat who became a BOSS informer while studying law in Britain, has strongly denied a report in The Observer of London claiming he had turned double agent, spying for Britain.

"It is laughable and the British are the ones who will laugh hardest," said Mr Himmelhoch, who fled South Africa earlier this year and is living in West Germany. He fled because of his refusal to be called up for army service.

The Observer said he had turned double agent while working for the Department of Foreign Affairs as a cadet to "smooth" his way to leave South Africa and settle in Britain.

"There is a credibility problem for anyone who has dirtied his fingers with BOSS, as I did;" he said. "I certainly got to know certain British officials as part of my job but I never gave them information that would reveal security regulations in South Africa.

"This whole impression being given of me as an influential diplomat agent and now double agent has grown out of all proportion. I was a cadet, a very minor individual."

Mr Himmelhoch says he had hoped to have an influence on apartheid by working against it from the inside, but that he soon realised it would never work.

He made his association public to remove the "blight" on his legal career and motives.

Spy claim is absurd, says lawyer

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ivan Himmelhoch, the Cape Town lawyer who made a clean breast of his work for BOSS in London, denies a report that he changed sides and spied for Britain.

The allegation — which was published in The Observer yesterday — was "absurd," he said in a telephone interview from Frankfurt.

It was "laughable" to suggest that he had become an informer for the British, because this implied that he was receiving instructions from some British source.

He explained that on no more than two occasions in February this year, he had given documents to a British diplomat.

He could not remember exactly how many.

Only one of these had been classified as secret. This was about Michael Mawema as a third force in Zimbabwe politics.

He insisted that the documents he had passed on would "not harm South Africa in any way."

STAR

(327)

After Robben, Jo'burg baffling

1/9/80

After 17 years on Robben Island as a political prisoner, Mr Napoleon Mazbane Letsoko of Soweto, is trying to find his way around Johannesburg.

"I got lost on my first visit," Mr Letsoko said "I thought I'd be able to find certain landmarks but the place has changed a hell of a lot."

He was 25 when he was imprisoned in August 1963 for activities connected with the banned Pan Africanist Congress.

On the island he used to see Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other leading members of the banned African National Congress.

Of Mandela he says: "He may look old but is young at heart." He is a good tennis player with a good backhand.

Mr Letsoko said that when he was called to John Vorster Square last week police told him they had no quarrel with him over his past activities.

Ban on Pink Floyd hit will not be lifted

1/9/80

By J S MOJAPELO

THE Publications Appeal Board has refused to lift the ban on the distribution of the Pink Floyd hit record, "Another Brick in the Wall".

In its findings, the board says it would be closing its eyes to reality if it were to lift the ban.

The decision comes after more than 38 600 copies of the album "The Wall", which includes the single, and 30 000 copies of the single have been sold in South Africa.

The distributors of the record, Gramophone Record Company (Pty) Ltd, went to the Publications Appeal Board when a committee of the Directorate of Publications first banned the record.

But the board maintains the record is undesirable because "it is prejudicial to the peace and good order in South Africa at this stage of unrest or potential unrest amongst schoolchildren and school boycotts".

The album was found undesirable according to Section 47(2)(e) of the Publication Act of May 2.

The committee based its decision on some of the lyrics of "Another Brick in the Wall" which refer to the rejection of education by schoolchildren..

The Rand Daily Mail is in possession of the findings of the appeal board in which the record company's appeal was dismissed.

The board was under the chairmanship of Professor J C W van Rooyen.

One of the members, Mr D F Abernethy, noted a minority vote in the decision.

Other members of the board were Professor A S Pohl, Mr C D Fuchs, General G Joubert and Dr C J H Venter.

The single was first released on January 21 and the album on February 1. The song first appeared on the Springbok Radio hit parade on February 2 and at one stage reached the No 1 spot.

Mr B M Jammy, for the record company, argued before the appeal board that the finding at this time would achieve no practical purpose.

He said 'even if the song was interpreted as some form of formal protest, it was not relevant to the prevailing "school boycott" unrest in the country.

The local demonstrations have been stated to relate to the quality, and not the education available to black and coloured schoolchildren in South Africa, Mr Jammy argued.

He went on to say the lyrics of the song would appear to relate to methods of teaching which have no political connotation.

Arguing for the committee of the Directorate of Publications, Mr J H du Toit said the song was inflammatory in the present situation of unrest. He said this protest did not come from the students themselves but could be regarded as an extraneous instrument inflaming schoolchildren and youths to further disorder.

The appeal board found that the record's buyers and listeners would be mainly young people and said the minds of young people were more susceptible to influences than mature minds.

It said a new interest in the song at a later stage was not improbable.

"At this stage of unrest or potential unrest among schoolchildren and school boycotts, which, in some cases have led to public disorder or have at least contributed to such public unrest in certain areas, the board would be closing its eyes to realities if it were to allow the further distribution of the record," the board found.

The record company may only submit the record for reconsideration in two years time..

Mr Jammy, of Edward Nathan and Friedland Incorporated, represented the record company and Mr Du Toit of the office of the State Attorney in Pretoria represented the Directorate of Publications.

Council rejects R300 000

The Human Sciences Research Council has turned down a gift of more than R300 000 from the Government.

The money, representing the balance of assets from 18 organisations banned by the Government in October 1977, was recently awarded to the HSRC by the Minister of Justice, Mr Schlebusch.

It was to have been used for research into black community development.

But, today Mr Schlebusch said in Pretoria the HSCR had reconsidered the matter and had asked the Government to redistribute the money in some other manner.

Importers divided on censorship issue

By Jaap Boekkooi

Booksellers are split on the Government proposal that book importers turn themselves into censors and so curb the flood of undesirable books still entering the country.

Some members of their national organisation, the Associated Booksellers of South Africa, are quite happy to fall in with the Government's self-censorship plans because they expect to be rewarded by more State work and fewer book embargoes if they co-operate visibly.

"None of us like to act as censors but only few of us will openly oppose our rulers on this," said one Johannesburg bookseller.

Most book importers still have not been officially informed of the new censoring policy, first disclosed by The Star last week, which will be put to them in circulars from Associated Booksellers.

Importers of books will have to decide, on subject, title and author, whether a book is "undesirable" according to Publications Directorate precedents.

"This is going to be quite difficult," one importer said.

"A title like Loving Couple could deal with an innocent romance in an old age home while another title, like The Appointment, as we know, can hide banned literature.

"It will simply mean that some good books won't come to South Africa for fear and ignorance."

The importer said that the self-censorship move was an admission that the entire censor system did not work.

"A flood of books, that otherwise would be banned, is still entering the country," he said.

DO 3/9/60 327

Drop the titles says Ngceba

UMTATA — Transkei's Commissioner of Police has told the press it is wrong to use the appellation Brigadier and that of Paramount Chief for people removed from these positions dishonourably.

Brigadier Martin Ngceba yesterday phoned the Daily Dispatch office here and told a reporter: "You know that Mr Sabata Dalindyebo has been deposed as paramount chief but you people insist on referring to him as paramount chief. He is now Mr Sabata Dalindyebo."

Brigadier Ngceba also said: That Mr Elliot Cwele had left the police force dishonourab.y and it was an insult to him (Brigadier Ngceba) to still refer to Mr Cwele as "Brigadier".

Brigadier Ngceba said: "If Mr Cwele wants to retain this rank, he must apply to the government." — DDR.

HSRC refuses Govt grant

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE Human Sciences Research Council turned down R300 000 from the Government because it did not wish to alienate certain members of the research community, the director, Dr J G Garbers, said last night.

The money was the balance of assets of 18 banned organisations seized by the Government in October 1977.

"As an autonomous research body, we feel we should not accept the money," Dr Garbers said.

"We are working with the whole research community in this country on national problems on a comprehensive basis within the South African plan for research in the human sciences.

"Certain sections of the community have objections to the council accepting this money," he said.

Because of these objections, Dr Garbers said the council had requested the Government to reallocate the funds.

"We do not wish to alienate these community members, as we are sensitive to all sections of the research community," he said.

Dr Garbers declined to say which members of the community objected to the council accepting the money.

Pik slams 'children from prisoners' report

3/9/80

ALLEGATIONS that children were imprisoned on Robben Island were absurd, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Botha issued a statement commenting on a telegram from the chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Mr Waleed Sadi.

Mr Sadi said an ad hoc working group of experts on Southern Africa had reported to him that South Africa was committing serious acts of repression in the Republic and in South West Africa, "sparing neither the aged, women nor children".

Mr Sadi's telegram also charged that children "often of a very young age, eight to 10 years old" were being imprisoned on Robben Island.

It said a number of South West Africans, possibly up to 120 people, were being held "in inhumane conditions" at a detention camp at Hardap Dam, south of Windhoek.

Mr Sadi demanded that the South African Government release all children and put an immediate stop to "police brutality and all acts of repression against the people of South Africa and Namibia".

He also demanded the release of the Hardap Dam prisoners and the application, pending their release, of the Geneva Convention "relative to the treatment of prisoners of war of August 12, 1949".

The telegram concluded: "Because of the urgency of these matters, I am also bringing them to the attention of the Secretary-General and other appropriate organs of the United Nations."

Mr Botha denied all allegations in the telegram which, he said in a reply message, reached him on August 26 — "after you had already released the contents to the media and they had formed the subject of radio broadcasts".

Mr Botha said that "quite apart from the propriety of such action, it leaves the impression with me that you are more interested in deriving propaganda advantage from your communication than in resolving matters in which you purport to be interested".

He rejected the accusations "of the ad hoc working group of experts and yourself on behalf of the Commission on Human Rights".

The working group, "following its usual practice", had "fabricated a series of untruths" and, Mr Botha told Mr Sadi, "you have accepted them without any attempt to verify their accuracy". — Sapa.

Council rejected handout

(327)
Cape Times 4/9/80

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Human Sciences Research Council turned down R300 000 from the government because it did not wish to alienate certain members of the research community, the director, Dr J G Garbers, said this week.

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Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

GENE

Tucsa loses appeal

An appeal against the banning of the International Labour Organisation's latest special report on apartheid has been rejected by the South African Publications Appeal Board.

The appeal came from the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

Tucsa said it was unwise and incorrect to ban the publication which was disseminated throughout the world and made a considerable impact on opinion-formers in virtually every country.

The Publications Appeal Board replied that Tucsa had no financial interests in the matter and therefore had no legal grounds to appeal, reports Tucsa's Labour Mirror.

Black workers' new burden

4/9/60 Post 2406 323

POST Reporter

BLACK workers face a new burden of having to carry a "notification of employment" card in addition to their reference book, in terms of the new black labour regulations.

"On request by a member of the SA police or any other authorised person the employee should produce this card together with his reference book," says a Press release from the West Rand Administration Board announcing that the regulations are now being implemented.

But Mrs Sheena Duncan director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, holds out hope that the carrying of this card may be challenged successfully in court.

Mrs Duncan was "very disappointed" in the regulations.

From the Riekert Report she had expected that qualified urban blacks would be relieved of some of the burdens of the pass laws.

RELIEF

But the only relief the new regulations provided was that the unemployed did not have to register at regular intervals as work-seekers.

Employers also benefited only very slightly. It was no longer compulsory for them to notify labour bureau for existing black staff vacancies. And they were able to employ qualified blacks immediately, sorting out the registration of employment afterwards.

But employers would have to become much more skilled in reading reference books because the need to ascertain whether the workers they took on were qualified to take the jobs.

One of the advantages applies to school pupils and students who now may accept spare time and holiday work without the prior consent of the labour bureau, provided they have the necessary consent to be in a prescribed area and provided their parents or principals have no objection.

Publishers welcome new SA book law

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Government's new legislation ordering firms importing books into South Africa to do their own censoring has been cautiously welcomed by major British publishers.

Most of the firms with South African offices pointed out that they have for years been carefully selecting which books to release in South Africa and which to hold back.

"I would think that a few adventurous booksellers in South Africa would now be prepared to take a chance on books which before would have been regarded as doubtful," said Mr John Blake, export sales manager of Penguin Books.

But the publishers agreed that the main difficulty would be defining exactly what was meant by "undesirable."

"It's always a vague term, whether it be in Britain, the United States or South Africa," said Mr Blake.

Mr Warrick Bailey, export director of Hodder and Stoughton, said most reputable publishers did not handle books likely to be banned.

"So the new law will affect us very little. We've done our own censorship for years."

Mr Bailey said he did not believe in statutory censorship.

Michener's novel banned

JAMES MICHENER'S latest novel, The Covenant, set in South Africa, has been declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications.

It has been found 'harmful to the relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic' and 'prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order.'

Mr Andy Stewart, who represents Mr Michener's publishers in South Africa, said today: 'I don't know what it's about yet, but I want to find out. I will then consider with my principals in England as to whether we will appeal against the ban.

'ANNOYING'

'It is annoying because Mr Michener spent a long time researching this book and spoke to many very prominent South Africans. I didn't have a chance to read the book myself before submitting the publisher's proof copy to them so I have no idea why they should feel the way they do about it.'

Another famous personality, English photographer David Bailey, also fell foul of the censors. His book, Masterpieces of Erotic Photography, was found to be obscene.

Others found obscene were Touch the Wind, by Janet Dailey; Adora, by Bertrice Small; Pipe Dreams, by John Thornton; Possessions, by John Hedgecoe; and a Galaxy Keyring with Contraceptive Device (object).

Other publications which the censors found prejudicial to the safety of the State, but not harmful to the relations between races were: Freedom Charter of South Africa, by the World Federation of Democratic Youth; Girls' Voice Vol 1 No 2, by the Girls' Voice Editorial Group; National — Vol 1, No 2 1980, by SASPU, Johannesburg; Since The White Man First Came Into Contact With The Blacks In South Africa, a pamphlet by the Students' Association for Community Action; and the Muslim News, Vol 20, No 15, August 22 1980.

Only The Covenant, due for release in South Africa in January, was banned under both sections.



JAMES MICHENER . . . spoke to many prominent South Africans.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 183] PRETORIA, 5 SEPTEMBER 1980 [No. 7213

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1887 5 September 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:

LYS/LIST P80/47

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/7/175	*Touch the Wind*	Janet Dailey	(a)
P80/7/176	*Adora*	Bertrice Small	(a)
P80/8/78	*China: Tradition and Revolution*	Peter M. Mitchell	(e)
P80/8/89	*Masterpieces of Erotic Photography*	David Bailey and others	(a)
P80/8/90	*Pipe Dreams*	John Thornton	(a)
P80/8/91	*Possessions*	John Hedgecoe	(a)
P80/8/103	*Freedom Charter of South Africa, The*	World Federation of Democratic Youth	(e)
P80/8/114	*Girls' Voice*—Vol 1, No 2	Girls' Voice Editorial Group	(e)
P80/8/116	*National*—Vol 1, No 2, 1980	SASPU, Johannesburg	(e)
P80/8/117	*Since the white man first came into contact with the Blacks in South Africa, . . .* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Students Association for Community Action	(e)
P80/8/118	*Muslim News*—Vol 20, No 15, August 22, 1980	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)
P80/7/178	*Covenant, The*—Publisher's Proof Copy	James A. Michener	(d) (e)
P80/8/95	*Galaxy Sleutelring met Voorbehoedmiddel/Keyring with Contraceptive Device* (Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

No. 1888 5 September 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7195, in Goewermentskennisgewing 1787 van 22 Augustus 1980, vervaag die inskrywing P80/8/39 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/8/39	*Boycott Continues, The/Ukwayo Lwezifundo Lusaqhubeka* (Pamflet/Pamphlet).	The Students' Regional Committee	(e)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1887 5 September 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:

No. 1888 5 September 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7195, in Government Notice 1787 of 22 August 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/8/39:

No. 1889 5 September 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7185, in Goewermentskennisgewing 1738 van 15 Augustus 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/8/22 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/8/22.....	*Revolt!*.....	Don Pendleton.....	(a)

No. 1889 5 September 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7185, in Government Notice 1738 of 15 August 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/8/22:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/8/22.....	*Revolt!*.....	Don Pendleton.....	(a)

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Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
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1889	do.: do.....	2	7213

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7213—1

kan word as dit op posorders geplak is. Posseëls wat met voorletters of merke geperforeer is, en reliëf- of afdrukseëls wat uit koeverte, poskaarte, omslae, briefkaarte of ander artikels gesny is, mag nie op posorders geplak word nie.".

3. Regulasie 15 van die regulasies en sy opskrif word hierby deur die volgende regulasie en opskrif vervang:

"VERLORE OF VERMINKTE ORDERS

15. (a) Terugbetaling van 'n order kan na goeddunke van die Posmeester-generaal gemaak word, onderworpe daaraan dat—

(i) die voorgeskrewe geld betaal word;
(ii) die aansoek om terugbetaling binne 12 maande na die datum van uitreiking van die oorspronklike order gedoen word; en
(iii) die teenblad van die oorspronklike order voorgelê word asook bewys—tot bevrediging van die Posmeester-generaal—van die verlies, vernietiging of verminking van die oorspronklike order.

(b) In buitengewone omstandighede kan die Posmeester-generaal na goeddunke afsien van die vereiste dat die teenblad van die oorspronklike order voorgelê word.

(c) In alle gevalle waar 'n terugbetaling gemaak word, moet die aanvraer hom skriftelik verbind om die bedrag van die order aan die Posmeester-generaal terug te betaal indien die oorspronklike order later uitbetaal word, of indien dit later blyk dat dit reeds uitbetaal is.".

4. Hierdie regulasies tree in werking op 1 Oktober 1980.

Ek vaardig hierby die regulasies uit wat in hierdie dokument uiteengesit is.

Minister van Pos- en Telekommunikasiewese.

when affixed to postal orders. Postage stamps perforated with initials or marks, and embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, wrappers, letter cards or other articles may not be affixed to postal orders.".

3. The following regulation and heading are hereby substituted for regulation 15 and its heading:

"LOST OR MUTILATED ORDERS

15. (a) Refund of an order may be made at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, subject to—

(i) the prescribed fee being paid;
(ii) application for a refund being made within 12 months of the date of issue of the original orders; and
(iii) the counterfoil of the original order being submitted, as well as proof—to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General—of the loss, destruction or mutilation of the original order.

(b) In exceptional circumstances the Postmaster-General may, at his discretion, waive the requirement that the counterfoil of the original order should be submitted.

(c) In all cases where a refund of an order is made the applicant shall give an undertaking, in writing, to refund to the Postmaster-General the amount of the order should the original order subsequently be paid or subsequently prove to have been paid.".

4. These regulations shall come into operation on 1 October 1980.

I hereby make the regulations set out in this document.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1866 12 September 1980

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN EN TOESIG OOR 'N STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED EN AANVERWANTE AANGELEENTHEDE. — WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R. 1036 VAN 14 JUNIE 1968

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (8) (a) en (b) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met artikel 22 (1) (b) en (3) (f) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1036 van 14 Junie 1968, wat van toepassing gemaaak is op alle stadsgebiede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1267 van 26 Julie 1968, deur—

(a) die omskrywing van "administrasieraad" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang: "Administrasieraad" 'n Administrasieraad in artikel 2 (1) (c) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), bedoel;";

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1866 12 September 1980

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS.—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R. 1036, DATED 14 JUNE 1968

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 38 (8) (a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with section 22 (1) (b) and (3) (f) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), hereby amend Government Notice R. 1036, dated 14 June 1968, and made applicable to all urban areas in the Republic of South Africa by Government Notice R. 1267, dated 26 July 1968, by—

(a) the subsitution for the definition of "administration board" of the following definition:

"administration Board" means an Administration Board referred to in section 2 (1) (c) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);";

No. 1846 5 September 1980

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-KAAPGEBIED

(1) BESKRYWING VAN SWART WOONGEBIED GELEË TE JAMESTOWN

(2) BESKRYWING VAN SWART TEHUIS GELEË TE JAMESTOWN

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling—

(a) maak hierby bekend dat die grond beskryf in die Bylae hiervan, kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), kragtens artikel 2 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet as 'n Swart woongebied bepaal en afgesonder is; en

(b) maak hierby bekend dat die grond beskryf in die Bylae hiervan, geleë in die Swart woongebied bedoel in paragraaf (a) hierbo, kragtens die bevoegdheid genoemde Minister verleen by artikel 2 (1)*bis* van bogenoemde Wet, kragtens artikel 2 (1) (c) van bogenoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Swart mans bepaal en afgesonder is.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.

(Lêer A6/5/2/J3)

BYLAE

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 99,3119 hektaar, synde Erf 414 geleë in die munisipale gebied van Jamestown, binne die administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Oos-Kaapgebied, soos aangetoon op Kaart LG 7928/71 wat deur die Landmeter-generaal goedgekeur is.

No. 1846 5 September 19

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EASTERN CAPE

(1) DEFINITION OF BLACK RESIDENTIA AREA SITUATE AT JAMESTOWN

(2) DEFINITION OF BLACK HOSTEL SITUAT AT JAMESTOWN

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister o Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction o the Minister of Co-operation and Development—

(a) hereby announce that the land described in th Schedule hereto, has under the powers vested in th said Minister by section 2 (1)*bis* of the Blacks (Urba Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945 been defined and set apart as a Black residentia area under section 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Ac and

(b) hereby announce that the land described in th Schedule hereto, situate in the Black residentia area referred to in paragraph (a) above, has unde the powers vested in the said Minister by section 2 (1)*bis* of the above-mentioned Act, been define and set apart as a hostel for Black men under section 2 (1) (c) of the said Act.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File A6/5/2/J3

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, 99,3119 hectares in extent being Erf 414, situate in the municipal area of Jamestown, within the administration area of the Administration Board for the Eastern Cape Area, as indicated on Diagram SG 7928/71, which was approved by the Surveyor-General.

Michener's banned book 'was funded by "Info"'

321

By Marion Duncan

"Keepers of the Covenant," the 920-page book about South Africa by James Michener banned yesterday by the Directorate of Publications, could provide yet another embarrassing footnote to the continuing saga of the Department of Information.

Private and Government sources have been saying since Michener's visit in July — during which he opened the Five Roses Festival in Grahamstown, spoke at the English for Everyman conference at the 1820 Settlers' National Monument and spoke out against the international anti-South Africa sports boycott — that his expenses were paid by the Department.

There have even been suggestions that Information partially financed the writing of the book.

Michener has denied this, saying: "I have never received a penny from any branch of the South African Government, neither transportation by air nor travel expenses while in the country, nor any research expenses."

Mr Andries Engelbrecht, new Director of the Department, said last night when challenged about a link between Information and "The Covenant: "That is news to me. But I do not deal directly with all these things.

"I cannot comment because I have no idea. It has not been mentioned to me.

"We select our people on recommendations from people abroad. They go through screening. It is quite possible that people who do come to South Africa write books. You never can tell with people.

"But I cannot remember this man's name being mentioned to me. I have not seen it anywhere."

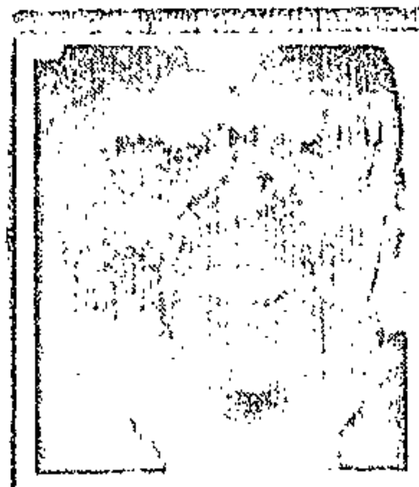
Two lengthy excerpts from the book carried in the August and September issues of the Readers' Digest have been exempted from the publication ban.

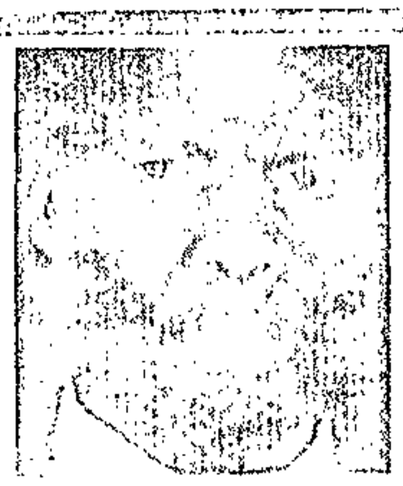
Said a spokesman for the Readers' Digest Association SA (Pty) Ltd in Cape Town: "Our serialisation has not been banned. Only the book has been banned. We only planned to carry two excerpts and we have carried these."

"The Covenant" was declared undesirable under those sections of the Publications Act which cite the book as "harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic" and "prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order."

The Star's New York Bureau reports that James Michener is surprised and saddened at the banning.

The respected author says there may be a different view of his book in South Africa 10 years from now.







Tutu, Botha and Mandela — invited

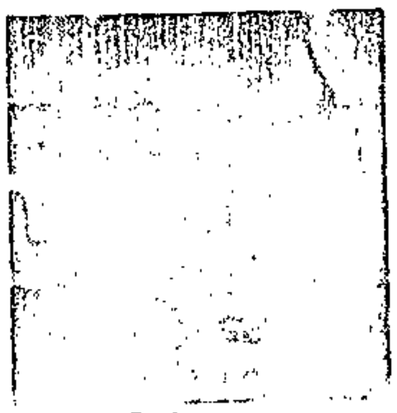
UN solidarity with SA political prisoners

MRS WINNIE Mandela, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and exiled Pebco leader Thozamile Botha are among special guests invited to a United Nations meeting to show "solidarity" with South African political prisoners.

The UN Special Committee Against Apheid has scheduled the meeting for Friday, October 10. Representatives of the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress will also attend.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of POST and SUNDAY POST, who this week joined the Washington Star, apparently in a visiting capacity, is being invited.

The UN General Assembly formally proclaimed a day of solidarity with South African political prisoners in November 1976. It is usually observed on October 11, the anniversary of the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution in 1963 which called on the South African Government to abandon the trial of Nelson Mande-



Qoboza

la and to release all prisoners jailed for their opposition to apartheid.

The special committee against apartheid proposes this year to focus on the campaign launched in South Africa to have Mandela freed.

The special committee proposes to invite Kurt Waldheim, chairman of several UN committees concerned and a representative of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

And former political prisoner Alex Moumbaris — who escaped from a Pretoria prison last year — is also expected to attend the meeting.

The UN Security Council unanimously passed a resolution in June to condemn South Africa's "massive repression" of opponents of apartheid, and included a call to the Government "to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country."

○ Britain's opposition Labour Party is to be urged at its annual conference later this month to give "practical support" to the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

This is one of several resolutions on the agenda for the five-day conference which opens in Blackpool on September 29.

The resolution on the ANC expresses concern at the low level of support for the guerilla movement and calls on the conference to instruct Labour's national executive committee to consult the ANC "with a view to formulating and implementing proposals for practical support." — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Banned BCP's clinics lie idle

A R200 000 medical clinic, built by the banned Black Community Programmes (BCP), is lying idle in Durban while vast areas of KwaZulu are gripped with one of the worst droughts in living memory and medical services are at a premium.

This was disclosed yesterday Mr Bill Bengu, the former chairman of the BCP, when reacting to the Government's move to give about R364 000 confiscated from organisations banned in 1979 to a Government-sponsored agency.

The Human Sciences Council has, however, rejected the offer from the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, saying that it was not prepared to alienate the community by accepting the money.

Two clinics, a cottage industry in the Cape, a mobile clinic in Soweto and more than R200 000 in cash were seized from the BCP by the Government.

A bitter Mr Bengu said the clinic near King William's Town has been reduced to an unrecognisable state and those at Soweto and Durban were closed down.

The cottage industry in the Cape had been demolished.

Mr Bengu said he was very bitter about the closure of the clinic at Adams Mission near Durban because it was serving thousands of people who were unable to get medical services any other way.

"It is a well-known fact that medical services in most areas of KwaZulu are inadequate.

SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

children ben Island

There are none, says Pik . . . but records disagree

SP 031 7/7/80

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

SOME of the children imprisoned on Robben Island under security legislation began serving their sentences at the age of 14 or 15, it was revealed this week.

At least one of the children was 13 years old when he started serving his sentence.

Figures released by the Prisons Department are a contradiction of a statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha.

Reacting to a telegram from the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Mr Botha denied there were any children imprisoned on Robben Island.

The telegram alleged that children, some of them younger than 10, were serving terms on the island.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said: "At present there are five prisoners under the age

(327) 7/9/80

of 18 years incarcerated on Robben Island. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for offences against the security of the State."

According to figures released in Parliament, there were six prisoners under 18 years old on the island in 1978. One was 14 years old and three are 17.

In 1979 there were nine under the age of 18, while of the five serving this year two are 16 years old and there are 17.

Eight others are also serving sentences but these were imprisoned for crimes other than against the security of the State, according to the Department spokesman.

"The prisoners under the age of 18 are kept apart from adult prisoners and they have access to all sporting facilities like tennis, volleyball, soccer and indoor recreation."

Mr Botha had described claims that children were imprisoned on Robben Island as "absurd".

Professor John Dugard, a world-renowned legal authority, said the Terrorism Act excluded the normal rules governing the imprisonment of juveniles. This was a serious departure from normal principles of criminal justice. "So long as the Terrorism Act remains in its present form, there will be allegations that juveniles are being imprisoned in circumstances not appropriate for children."



Pik Botha

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

Dispatch man questioned

EAST LONDON — A senior Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Matthew Moonieya, was questioned by the security police here at the weekend.

Three security policemen called at Mr Moonieya's home at about 6.30 am on Saturday and asked him to hand over certain student publications in his possession.

Mr Moonieya was taken to the Cambridge Police Station where he signed a statement acknowledging he had [illegible] over the publications on request.

Mr Moonieya said he was taken back to his home at about 8 am. — DDR.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 183] PRETORIA, 8 SEPTEMBER 1980 [No. 7221

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 1908 8 September 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—LYS P80/48

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

Inskrywings No.—P80/9/17.
Publikasie of voorwerp.—*Stanley Bekker en die Boikot*—April-Mei 1980.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Taurus, Emmarentia.
Artikel.—47 (2) (e).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 1908 8 September 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—LIST P80/48

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

Entry No.—P80/9/17.
Publication or object.—*Stanley Bekker en die Boikot*—April-Mei 1980.
Author or producer.—Taurus, Emmarentia.
Section.—47 (2) (e).

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
1908	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/48.....	1	7221

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

314—A

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7221—1

Sabata's wife evicted

UMTATA — The wife of Sabata Dalindyebo, recently deposed Tembu paramount chief, Mrs Nomiscow Dalindyebo, has been evicted from the Great Place at Bumbane, the secretary for the Dalindyebo Regional Authority, Mr W. D. Makohliso, said here yesterday.

Mr Makohliso said a letter instructing Mrs Dalindyebo to "clean the place and then vacate" for the new paramount chief, who is still to be elected, has been sent to her. — SAPA.

Prison inspection 'ineffective'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Government inspectorate set up to handle complaints from those held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act was totally ineffective, say detainees recently released.

The ex-detainees interviewed included Dr Joe Veriawa, head of the medical staff at the Coronation Hospital, who was released last month. He was the only one willing to give his name.

Other released detainees included social workers, teacher, pupils and university students.

One who was held for a month said he complained to Mr A J Mouton, the inspector dealing with detainees in the Transvaal and Free State. 'When he returned two weeks later I expected some results, but he said he had nothing for me and merely asked again if I had any complaints,' the former detainee said.

Another, who was held in solitary confinement for almost three months said Mr Mouton had not come for 'about two weeks' after his arrest by Security Police. 'His visit brought no change or improvement in the conditions of the incarceration,' the former detainee said.

Dr Veriava said: 'During my three weeks of detention nobody came to see me at all and we had no redress to anyone apart from prison warders and security people.

'No representative the medical or leg authorities come to wh we could put points t definitely did arise.'

Mr Mouton said he terviews those detai under Section Six wit a week of their arrest a then reports to the Mi ter of Justice, Mr A Schlebusch — 'and t report is confidential.'

Appeal board lifts ban

RDM 327 9/9/80

By ALISON GILLWALD

THE appeal against the banning of the April issue of Race Relations News, which carried a petition calling for the release of Nelson Mandela, was upheld by the Publications Appeal Board yesterday.

In a majority decision the board upheld the appeal on grounds that the Free Mandela Campaign was a legal campaign and also that the form in which the petition was couched could not be construed as incitement.

In a letter to the institute in June, giving reasons for the banning of the April issue of the journal, the Directorate of Publications said that to plead for the release of Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, was to propagate the aims of the banned African National Congress.

The editor of the magazine, Mr David Thomas, said yesterday he was very pleased with the decision.

"There was an important point of principle in the matter — pleading on behalf of a political prisoner — and this was accepted," he said.

The full reasons for acceptance have still to be obtained in writing, he added.

Mr Raymond Tucker appeared for the institute and Mr J Wagner appeared for the Directorate of Publications.



Chief Bambilanga

Tembu chief: I'm here to stay

By SIDNEY MOSES

UMTATA — Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, recommended by members of the Dlomo royal family and heads of Tembu authorities, says his appointment as Paramount Chief of the Tembus will be irrevocable.

Chief Bambilanga's appointment as Paramount Chief must be approved by the regional authority and then by the Cabinet.

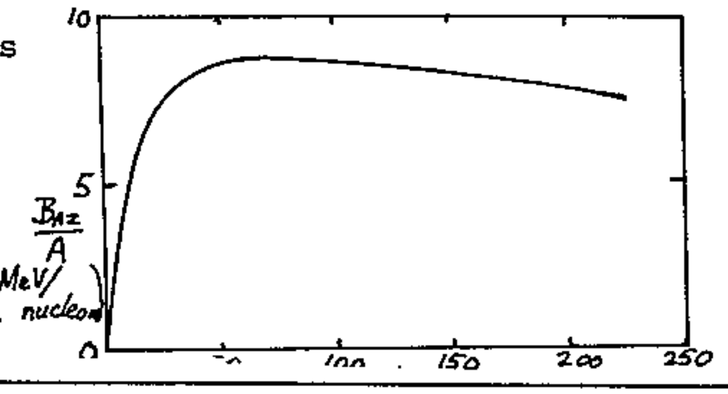
At a meeting of members of the royal family and heads of authorities of the Tembu tribe held at the weekend at Sithebe Great Place, Chief Bambilanga was chosen unanimously to be the next Paramount Chief, succeeding former Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo who was deposed in April by the Transkei Cabinet.

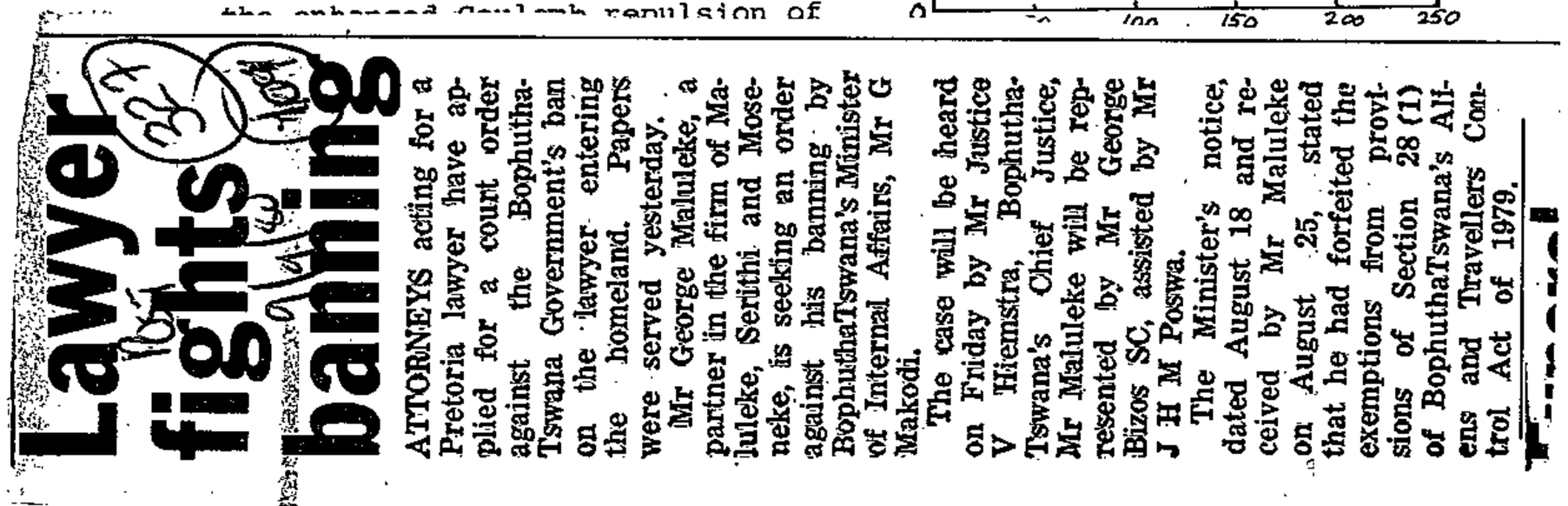
"My position as Paramount Chief will be entrenched and be permanent," Chief Bambilanga said.

"Buyelekhaya, son of Sabata, who is the heir, is in a refugee camp in Botswana and when he comes back it will be too late for him to take over as paramount chief." — DDR.

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon^{-1} for "medium" nuclei (A ≈ 40-120). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of





are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

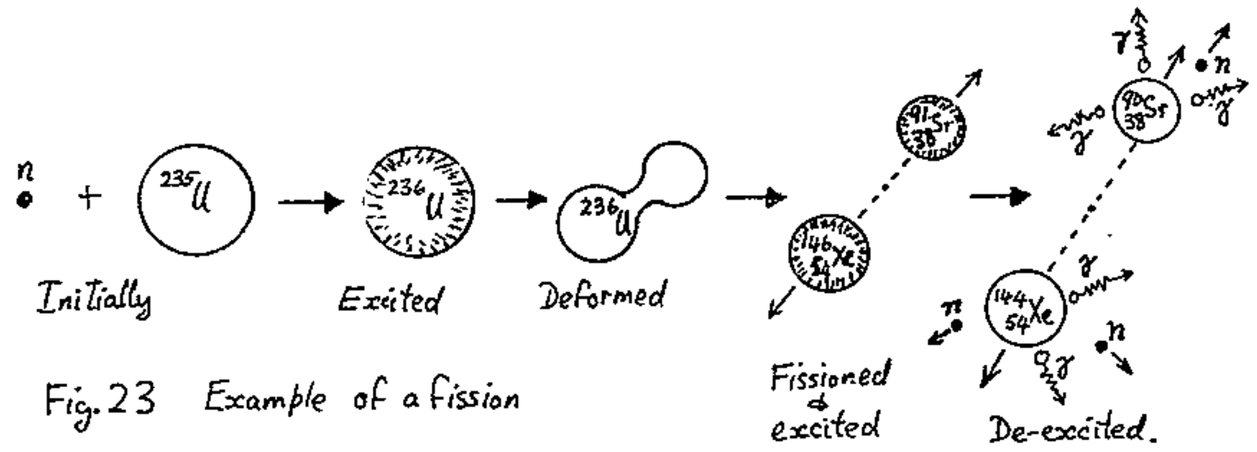


Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) *Charged particles* (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms in matter in a process which can be viewed as a series of collisions between the incident particle (e, p or α) and the electrons of the absorber atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these processes and it will carry on losing energy until it is brought to rest (assuming that the absorbing medium is thick enough to completely stop the particle). The distance (thickness) required to bring the particle to rest is called the range of that particle (in that particular medium) at that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance $(-dE/dx)$ along this path. The energy loss $(-dE/dx)$ depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig.24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

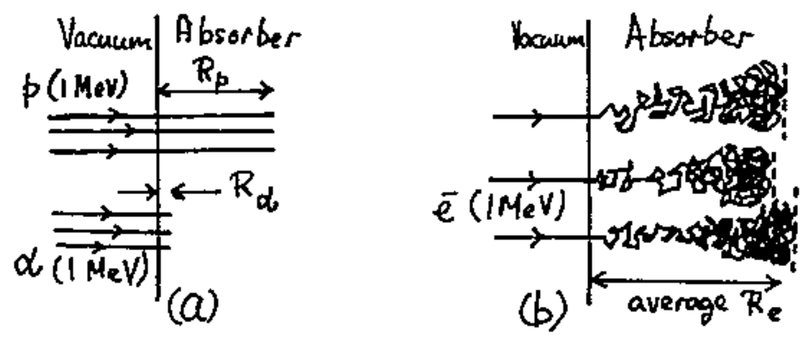


Fig. 24

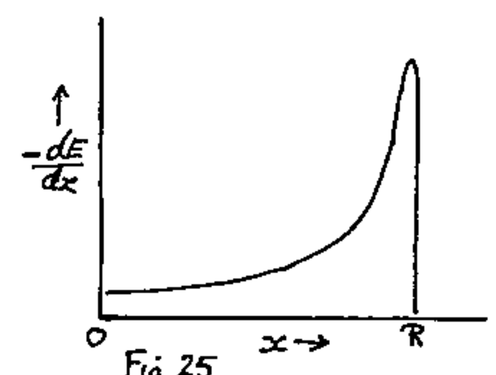


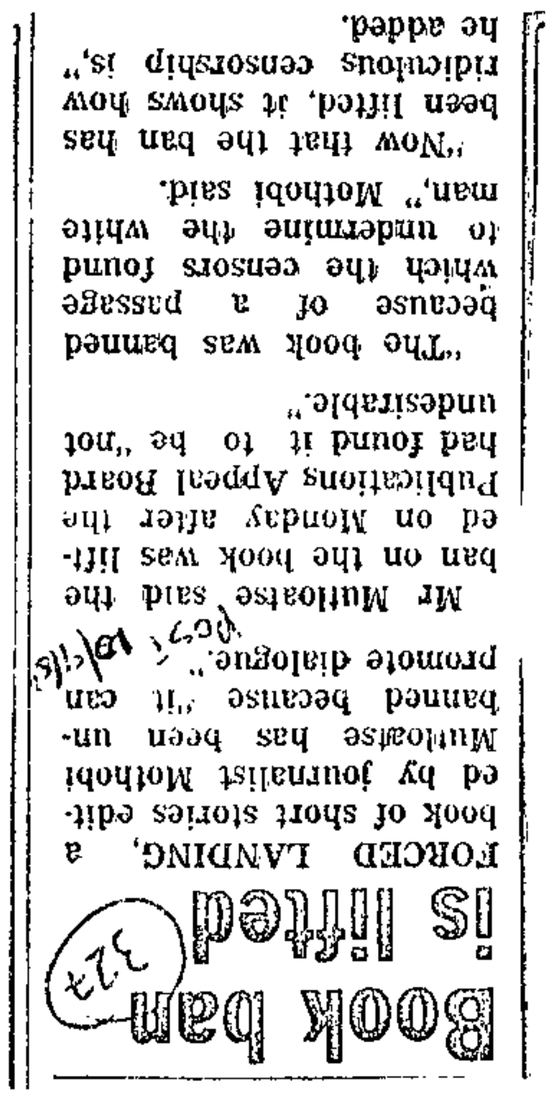
Fig 25

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.



Book ban is lifted

FORCED LANDING, a book of short stories edited by journalist Mothobi Mutloatse has been unbanned because it can promote dialogue."

Mr Mutloatse said the ban on the book was lifted on Monday after the Publications Appeal Board had found it to be "not undesirable."

"The book was banned because of a passage which the censors found to undermine the white man," Mothobi said.

"Now that the ban has been lifted, it shows how ridiculous censorship is," he added.

10/9/80

'Forced Landing' now unbanned

Star

327

By Jaap Boekkooi

A book that was banned by a Publications Directorate committee of censors as "discrediting the State in the eyes of the black man" has now been unbanned by the Publications Appeal Board which found the same book would "promote mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence."

"It is a remarkable reversal," commented Johannesburg publisher Ernest Stanton today on the lifting of the ban on "Forced Landing," a collection of black writings.

"It may be the beginning of a new era."

NEW ERA

"Forced Landing" was originally banned by an anonymous committee which commented: "It may seem a pity to ban this book, for, as the editor rightly remarks, the white reader will be denied the opportunity to read what the black man thinks about the situation in the RSA."

The committee found that the inclusion of a statement by Hermann Toivo ja Toivo, founder of Swapo, was "unfortunate in that it is simply his statement in court. It has no literary value of note and can only discredit the State in the eyes of the black man."

This made the book undesirable.

The Appeal Board in unbanning the book said it would not create or contribute to hostile feelings between blacks and whites.

The book, published by Ravan Press and compiled by its co-director Mothobi Mutloatsi, had been "a best seller in its area and was the first Ravan Press book unbanned," said Mike Kirkwood, the other co-director today.

Since no interested party lodged an appeal against the banning, the Appeal Board itself lodged an appeal against the decision of its committee.

At the same time the Publications Directorate banned the latest book by Afrikaans author John Miles, "Stanley Bekker en die Skoolboikot," a story of recent school stayaways as seen through the eyes of a coloured child.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment allowances.

Re: Term 5: This flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 4 thus the same discount factor is suggested. The risk in this stream is the tax shield arising from the deductibility of the interest on an (equivalent displaced) loan.

The general problem in MAN. 530 which fo



Mercury Reporter

UNLESS laws which are passed have the approval of, and are accepted by, the majority of the people to whom they apply, the normal process of the law will not be enough to maintain law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said yesterday.

She was addressing students at the University of Natal in Durban.

Mrs Suzman listed laws enacted by the Nationalist Government — 'all in the sacred name of apartheid and all fundamentally infringing civil or human rights.'

She said: 'There is rule by law but there is no rule of law.'

As a result of the many restrictive laws, South Africans had become injured to the loss of their civil rights and the protection of habeas corpus which required that people be charged and produced in court after 48 hours.

She warned that the worst feature of laws such as the Terrorism Act was that they tended to be used in ways never intended by the legislature.

'I well remember the assurances in Parliament by the minister when the Terrorism Act was introduced. He said the fearsome powers contained in the Bill would only be used in exceptional circumstances against terrorists in the bush.'

The Act was used against the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg — 'covering under a rosebush, I suppose,' Mrs Suzman said.

Looking to the future, Mrs Suzman said the rigid inflexibility of the 60s and early 70s had been relaxed but she emphasised that changes had come about via the 'permit system.

'There has been no repeal of the various laws which would have made association across the colour line a right, so do not make the mistake of confusing a permit with a right. There is a world of difference.'

Rule 'by law, not of law,' says Suzman

372
WM
6/11/82

Court action over Tswana Govt move

By J S MOJAPELO

A PRETORIA attorney who runs the Ga-Rankuwa office of a law partnership has been declared an alien in BophuthaTswana after allegedly making "derogatory utterances" against the homeland's President, Chief Lucas Mangope, during a business conference.

According to a letter accompanying the notification by the Minister of Internal Affairs, this means he has to apply for a visa to enter the homeland and obtain an alien's temporary permit.

The attorney, Mr George Sammy Shane Maluleke, 40, is to contest the Ministerial order in the BophuthaTswana Supreme Court at Montshiwa on Friday.

Mr Maluleke was declared an alien in BophuthaTswana under Section 49 (1) (c) of the homeland's Aliens and Travellers Control Act of 1979.

The order was issued by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J G Makodi.

In his letter, Mr Makodi says: "The withdrawal of these exemptions means that before you can enter BophuthaTswana you must be in possession of a visa as well as an alien's temporary permit."

The letter advises Mr Maluleke that he must apply for a visa to enter BophuthaTswana.

"Should you arrive at a BophuthaTswana port of entry without a visa, you will not be permitted to enter," the letter says.

Mr Maluleke is warned that should he be found in BophuthaTswana without a permit he will be liable to prosecution.

In papers served on the Minister's lawyers, Mr Maluleke said he was an attorney of both the South African and BophuthaTswana Supreme Courts. He was at present in a partnership with offices in Pretoria and Ga-Rankuwa, BophuthaTswana.

He has been a practising attorney since February 1974.

According to the papers, when he started practising in Ga-Rankuwa as an attorney during February 1977, BophuthaTswana was part of South Africa.

He submits that his South Africa-issued reference book and travel document are recognised by BophuthaTswana for the purpose of entry and departure from the homeland. He adds that Soshanguve, where he lives, falls in the Pretoria district.

Mr Maluleke argues in the papers that because he does not remain within BophuthaTswana for a period exceeding 14 days at any one time, he is exempted from the requirements of securing permission to enter and stay there.

He contends that Mr Makodi's order is invalid and of no force or effect.

He claims he was given no opportunity to wind up his affairs in Ga-Rankuwa.

He submits that Mr Makodi was not legally entitled to act summarily against him without giving him an opportunity to make alternative arrangements for his law practice in BophuthaTswana.

The order would adversely affect his legal practice in South Africa, he contends.

BophuthaTswana consisted of several unconsolidated portions of land and it was impossible to travel from Botswana, Rustenburg, Brits, Vryburg, Lichtenburg and several other towns in the Transvaal and parts of the Free State without going through some parts of BophuthaTswana.

"Thus the order by the Minister will limit my movements outside BophuthaTswana," Mr Maluleke says in the papers.

Should the Minister's order be upheld by the Supreme Court he asks for a year to wind up his affairs in Ga-Rankuwa.

Mr Maluleke says that during his address at a reception of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) at Sun City early in August, he referred to a speech to the conference delivered earlier by the Chief Minister.

The president of Nafcoc, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, later received a telegram from the BophuthaTswana Government asking what action was taken against Mr Maluleke for his utterances, which it charged were derogatory to Chief Mangope.

Mr Maluleke submitted that whatever utterances he made fell within the ambit of the right to freedom of expression and speech guaranteed by the BophuthaTswana constitution and Bill of Rights.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a (uld be used for this term. Th r than the stream in Term 2 be quires to have a taxable income to

Re: Term 4: Th flow is likely to be equal to th he same discount factor is su tate a fair comparison with le id method of depreciation allowed by evenue should be used. Further- mo this context includes the invest- m owances.

Re: Term 5: T is flow is likely to be equal t hus the same discount factor is s ream is the tax shield arising f ibility of the interest on an e placed) loan.

The general a be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which fo

Police check
towns
(327)

QUEENSTOWN. — Members of the Transkei police and the Transkei army surrounded Ilinge township near here in the early hours of yesterday morning and ordered every male in the township not to go to work, but to report instead to the police charge office.

At the charge office their reference books and travel documents were checked and those without the voters' stamps showing them to be Transkei citizens were taken to the Bolotwa police station for further questioning.

This group numbered about 300 people and included former Robben Island prisoners and teachers in the township. It is believed a number of these men had been released by last night.

The Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed last night that adult men in Ilinge were being screened by Transkei police after a marked increase in all crimes in the area.

"My men are working on the growing crime rate in a bid to halt it," he said. He did not know whether there had been any arrests and was waiting for a report from his men.

Meanwhile, an Ilinge resident, Mr Mongatsi Shamatla, said police went from house to house instructing all adult males to go to the charge office.

A police van travelled around the township and a policeman with a megaphone repeated the instruction.

Buses and taxis were stopped and all males ordered to the charge office. Among those taken to Bolotwa after the screening at the Ilinge charge office were former Robben Island prisoners, Mr Sunshine Philipson, Mr Pmumelelo Ndudula, Mr John Hashe, Mr Dixon Fuyani and Mr Harry Pembaze.

Teachers among those taken were Mr G Philip, Mr S Kakaza and Mr A Nyaza.

The principal of the Philget Mzazi junior secondary school at Ilinge, Mr E S Mnyengeza, said he felt the dawn raid was the result of recent student unrest and boycotting of classes as well as the burning of classrooms last month.

He said on August 20, students at the Illingelihle High School marched out of the school singing freedom songs after morning prayers and moved to the neighbouring Philget Mzazi school where they ordered students out of classrooms and held a meeting. Police were called and a battle charge followed when students had refused to disperse.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

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The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

2 The Cape Times, Friday, September 12, 1980 (327)

Police seize ANC pamphlets

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Security Police have confiscated a number of suitcases with false bottoms containing pamphlets and tapes about the banned ANC in a house in the New Brighton township here.

The pamphlets set out the aims of banned organizations. The Security Police are investigating rumours that similar pamphlets were distributed at a meeting in the township on Sunday night.

The head of Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, declined to comment on reports that an application had been made to the chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth to ban all meetings in the township.

Colonel Erasmus said a large number of pamphlets, which were hidden in false bottoms in the suitcases, were confiscated. Tape recordings relating to banned organizations were found with the pamphlets.

He said similar pamphlets were found in a building in the city centre yesterday.

Twelve people are being held and Colonel Erasmus said the possibility of further arrests could not be discounted.

It is understood that intimidation of pupils at schools in Grahamstown, Adelaide, Fort Beaufort and other places in the Eastern Cape is continuing. — Sapa

Police swoop on Transkei township

DAILY DAY 12/9/80 327

QUEENSTOWN — Members of the Transkei police and army surrounded the Ilinge township near here in the early hours of yesterday morning and ordered every adult male to report to the police charge office.

At the charge office their reference books and travel documents were checked and those without the voter's stamp showing them to be Transkei citizens were taken to the Bolotwa police station for further questioning.

This group numbered about 300 people and included former Robben Island prisoners and teachers in the township.

It is believed a number of these men had been released by last night.

The Commissioner of Police in Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngceba confirmed that adult men in Ilinge were being screened by the Transkei police following a marked increase in all crimes in the area.

"My men are working on the growing crime rate in a bid to halt it," he said. He did not know whether there had been any arrests and was waiting for a report.

Meanwhile at Ilinge a resident, Mr Monyatsi Shamatla, said police went from house to house instructing all adult males to go to the charge office. A police van travelled around the township and a policeman with a megaphone repeated the instruction.

Buses and taxis were stopped and all males ordered to the charge office.

The principal of the Philget Mzazi junior secondary school at Ilinge, Mr E. S. N. Mnyengeza, said he felt the dawn raid was the result of recent student unrest and boycotting of classes as well as the burning of classrooms last month.

He said on August 20 students at the Ilingelihle High School marched out of the school singing freedom songs after morning prayers and moved to the neighbouring Philget Mzazi school where they ordered students out of classrooms and held a meeting.

Police were called and a baton charge followed when students refused to disperse.

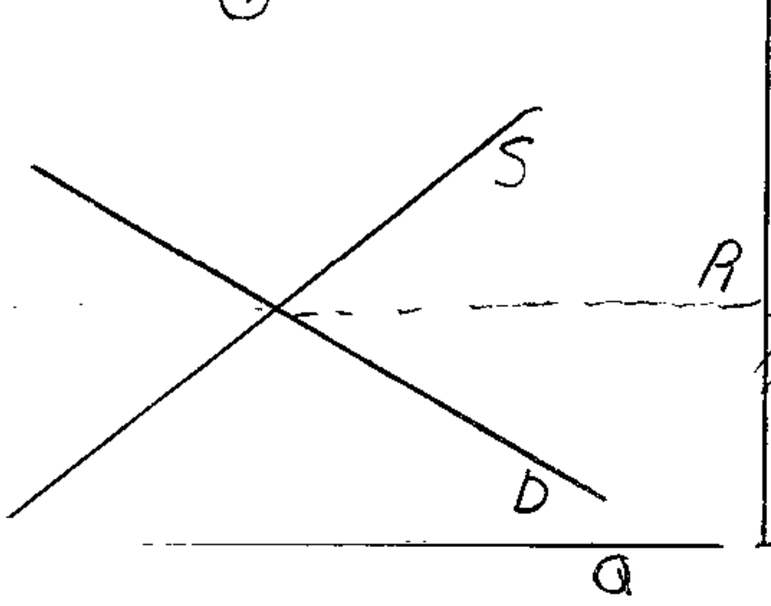
The following week on August 27 two clasrooms, an office, a staffroom, a storeroom and books were destroyed by fire in an arson attack at the Philget Mzazi school.

Mr Mnyengaza said from August 20 attendance had been poor and police had visited all schools in the township to check attendance rolls. Damage caused to the school was R18 000 he estimated. — DDR-DDC.

X)

The statement is wrong

(1)



Industry as a whole.

Ban on, ban off in same Gazette

12/9/80

Arcus

327

TWO editions of Readers Digest — Vol 117, No 700, August 1980 and No 701, September 1980 — have been banned in today's Government Gazette and have had the banning lifted in the same Gazette.

The two editions included the condensed version of the James Michener novel The Covenant, which was declared undesirable last week.

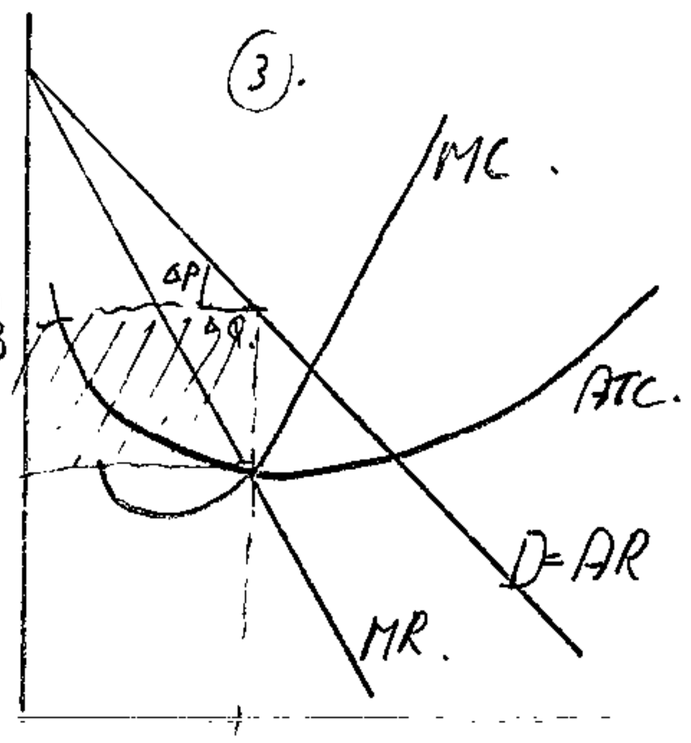
In terms of today's Gazette, it is an offence to distribute national Women's Day: 9th August 1980 produced by NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch; Consent put out by the Women's Movement, UCT; and Lenin for Beginners (Second Revised Edition) by Richard Appignanesi and Oscar Zarate.

Also banned for distribution are SWAPO: Political Program and SWAPO: Constitution, produced by the SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia.

An Underwear Catalogue 1980/1 produced by Score, Durban, The Dieter's Guide to Weight Loss After Sex by Richard Smith and Casino by Robert Kirsch have been declared undesirable in the same Gazette.

Monopoly = π's

(3).



Monopoly.

The price - quality relationship reflects the demand curve which determines the price buyers may select and [illegible] enter the industry. That is anyone [illegible] competition is a "price taker" i.e. he cannot [illegible] in his own firm for his goods which does not [illegible] with the price in the whole industry. S&D interaction determine the price in the industry ∴ P_1 is the price of the perfect-competitor as well. The Demand curve is ∴ perfectly elastic i.e. no change in P.

Monopoly on the other hand has only seller and there are strict barriers to entry. Because he is the only producer, the monopolist can charge whatever price he wants to since the corresponding demand will be there. The D curve is relatively elastic and assuming that all firms maximize π's at MC=MR, the price charged by the monopolist would be P_3. Monopoly can yield the same level of output where MC=MR but the profits will be much greater

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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Vol. 183] PRETORIA, 12 SEPTEMBER 1980 [No. 7223

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

12 September 1980

No. 1937

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/8/136	*Model Directory*—Vol 1, No 3, May 1980	Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P80/8/134	*Swish!*—No 2	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

12 September 1980

No. 1938

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE—VERTOE TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 September 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissings op 10 September 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/8/10	*Reader's Digest*—Vol 117, No 700, August 1980	Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, C Town.
P80/9/1	*Reader's Digest*—Vol 117, No 701, September 1980	Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, C Town.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 September 1980

No. 1937

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)
P80/8/136	*Model Directory*—Vol 1, No 3, May 1980	Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P80/8/134	*Swish!*—No 2	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

12 September 198

No. 1938

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 11 September 1980, the Directorate of Publications, appealed under section 13 of the Publication Act, 1974, against the decisions on 10 September 19 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said A that the undermentioned publications are undesira within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) and (e) of said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/8/10	*Reader's Digest*—Vol 117, No 700, August 1980	Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, C Town.
P80/9/1	*Reader's Digest*—Vol 117, No 701, September 1980	Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, C Town.

No. 1939 12 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 September 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 September 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.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/8/106.....	*Remember August 9th South African Women's Day!* 9 *August— Imint Yabafazi Bomzantsi Afrika* (Pamphlet)	Africa Women's Committee

No. 1939 12 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 9 September 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 September 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.

No. 1940 12 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 5 September 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 2 September 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.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/6/56.....	*Dazzle*.....	Elinor Klein & Dora Landey.

No. 1940 12 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 5 September 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 2 September 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.

No. 1942 12 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/2/5.....	*Structure of Marx's World-View, The*.....	John McMurtry.....
P80/3/113.....	*Forced Landing*.....	Edited by Mothobi Mutloatse.....
P80/6/75.....	*Sixteenth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa*—International Labour Conference 66th Session 1980	International Labour Office, Geneva....

No. 1942 12 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
GK./G.N. 6838	
GK./G.N. 6956	
GK./G.N. 7107	

No. 1941 12 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERBOD TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPEL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 September 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 September 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/7/178.....	*Covenant, The*—Publisher's Proof Copy.....	James A. Michener.

No. 1941 12 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 9 September 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 September 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) (d) and (e) of the said Act:

No. 1935 12 September 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. 1935 12 September 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 P80/49

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/8/132.....	*Vo Nguyen Giap Gate and Symphony*.....	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi...	(e)
P80/8/155.....	*Mao [illegible] Constitutions* [illegible]	Foreign Languages Press, Peking.....	(e)
P80/8/156.....	[illegible]	[illegible] Foreign Languages Press, Peking...	(e)
P80/8/157.....	[illegible]	[illegible] Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/158.....	[illegible]	[illegible] Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/159.....	*Mao Tse-tung [illegible] Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front*	[illegible] Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/23.....	*Sharky's Machine*.....	William Diehl.....	(a)+(d)
P80/8/26.....	*Duffy*.....	Dan Kavanagh.....	(a)
P80/8/69.....	*You have Struck a Rock*.....	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P80/8/72.....	*National Women's Day*: 9th August 1980.....	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebesch	(e)
P80/8/73.....	*Consent*.....	Women's Movement, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/8/83.....	*Casino*.....	Robert Kirsch.....	(a)
P80/8/97.....	*Lenin for Beginners* (Second Revised Edition)...	Richard Appignanesi and Oscar Zarate.....	(c)
P80/8/135.....	*Model Directory*—Vol 1, No 2 March 1980.....	Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80/8/136.....	*Model Directory*—Vol 1, No 3 May 1980.....	Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80/8/134.....	*Swish!*—No 2.....	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(a)
P80/8/145.....	*Underwear Catalogue* 1980/1.....	Score, Durban.....	(a)
P80/8/146.....	*X-Rated Hooker*.....	Paul Benson.....	(a)
P80/8/150.....	*Profiteering from Cheap Labour*—August 1980..	South African Labour Education Project, London	(e)
P80/8/153.....	*Freedom in the West*.....	V. Alexandrov.....	(c)
P80/8/162.....	*SWAPO*: Political Program.....	SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P80/8/163.....	*SWAPO*: Constitution.....	SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P80/9/18.....	*Isando Steam and Plant Equipment (Pty) Ltd.*—July December 1978 January June 1979 (Kalender/Calendar)	Isando Steam and Plant Equipment (Pty) Ltd, Isando	(a)
P80/7/129.....	*Class Boycott is Suspended, but the Struggle Continues . . ., The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(c)
P80/7/130.....	*Speak Out*.....	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/7/131.....	*Verklaring . . . Uitgawe van Komitee van* 81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Komitee van 81.....	(e)
P80/7/153.....	*Dieter's Guide to Weight Loss After Sex, The*..	Richard Smith.....	(a)
P80/8/10.....	*Reader's Digest*—Vol 117, No 700, August 1980	Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town	(d)+(e)
P80/9/1.....	*Reader's Digest*—Vol 117, No 701, September 1980	Reader's Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town	(d)+(e)

No. 1943 12 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1943 12 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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) and (b) 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
P80/6/82.....	*Pa Lomino*.....	Elizabeth Jolley.....	GK./G.N. 1588, SK./G.G. 7157 van/of 25/7/80.

No. 1936 12 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No.—P80/8/10.
Publikasie.—Reader's Digest—Vol. 117, No. 700, August 1980.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Reader's Digest Association, South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town.
Inskrywing geskrap.—In *Staatskoerant* 7223 van 12 September 1980.

Inskrywing No.—P80/9/1.
Publikasie.—Reader's Digest—Vol 117, No. 701, September 1980.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Reader's Digest Association, South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town.
Inskrywing geskrap.—In *Staatskoerant* 7223 van 12 September 1980.

No. 1936 12 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

Entry No.—P80/8/10.
Publication.—Reader's Digest—Vol. 117, No. 700, August 1980.
Author or producer.—Reader's Digest Association, South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town.
Entry deleted.—In *Government Gazette* 7223 of 12 September 1980.

Entry No.—P80/9/1.
Publication.—Reader's Digest—Vol. 117, No. 701, September 1980.
Author or producer.—Reader's Digest Association, South Africa (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town.
Entry deleted.—In *Government Gazette* 7223 of 12 September 1980.

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7223—1

2 more Ministers implicated

Special Correspondent

UMTATA — Another two Cabinet Ministers have been implicated in the alleged abortive coup against the Matanzima Government according to a statement made to the Security Police by the late sacked Cabinet Minister, Mr Saul Ndzumo.

The two Ministers, Mr G Vika, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Cromwell Diko, were quizzed by Transkei Security Police here yesterday.

Mr Ndzumo, who died in police cells on Wednesday after being detained eleven days ago, is alleged to have told the police that he had informed both Mr Vika and Mr Diko about the planned coup by police and army to overthrow the Government.

In a statement here last night, Mr Vika said both he and Mr Diko had been questioned by Security Police and have been asked to make statements regarding the alleged abortive coup against the Matanzima regime.

Apartheid opponents applaud Mange reprieve

London Staff Reporter

PARIS — Question: When would 300 militant opponents of the South African system applaud a decision taken by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein?

Answer: When an ANC activist has his death sentence lifted.

The ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo talked about this development to jubilant delegates to the SWA/Namibia solidarity conference here yesterday.

Sapa reports that the Appeal Court yesterday set imposed on James Mange for high treason and substituted a 20-year jail sentence.

In the Natal Supreme Court on November 15 1979, Mr Justice J J F Hefer found that Mange had done the groundwork for an attack to exterminate the magistrate and police sergeant at Whittlesea, near Queenstown.

Yesterday's decision was handed down by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with Mr Justice Kotze and Mr Justice Trengove concurring.

Mr Justice Rumpff said a submission had been made for Mange that treason was not a crime for which the death sentence had ordinarily been imposed in South Africa.

South Africa was now being subjected to blatant terrorism, described by Mr Justice Rumpff as "violent attacks on, inter alia, completely innocent persons."

The Chief Justice said he was of the opinion that the trial court should not have imposed the death sentence in this case.

Firstly, Mange did not plan the murderous attack. He was a willing terrorist in the hands of the ANC.

Secondly, he was a leader only in the sense that he was the man placed in charge of the gang of four.

Thirdly, when Mange was arrested he was fairly remote from where the attack was planned to have taken place.

And fourthly, South African courts had in the past sent people to jail for acts of terrorism similar, in a sense, to those Mange had committed.

Report restricted

What was said at the Paris conference may not be reported in terms of the Internal Security Act.

13/9/80 (32) RDM

New Woods book features discussions with Vorster

London Bureau

LONDON. — A new book by former banned South African editor Donald Woods contains the substance of 10 years of private discussions he had with former Prime Minister Mr B. J. Vorster.

From 1965, when Mr Woods was appointed editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, he made a point of meeting Mr Vorster for a lengthy discussion at least once a year.

A spokesman for publishers Victor Gollancz said Mr Vorster's attitude to Woods during these talks was sometimes one of stern disapproval, but there were also shared jokes.

When Woods once asked the Prime Minister why he continued to see him, Mr Vorster had replied: "Because I like to know what the enemy thinks."

The autobiography, called Looking for Trouble, will be published later this month. It has also been bought by an American publisher.

Talks Woods had with Mr Jimmy Kruger, then Minister of Justice, are also featured. Mr Kruger was later to issue the banning order on Woods, effectively silencing him and preventing him from continuing his work as an editor.

It is because Woods is still banned that the book will not be available in South Africa. However, heavy orders are expected from Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Transkei, where South Africans would be able to buy it. Woods' previous book, about the black leader Mr Steve Biko, was in considerable demand in these centres.

Looking for Trouble is to be serialised in the conservative London newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph, starting this Sunday. Next month the BBC will feature a dramatised version of Woods' secret departure from South Africa.

Woods and his wife live in London, where Woods works as a writer and broadcaster.

Fred Shaw lets his Express complaint fall away

Sunday Express 14/9/80

Sunday Express Reporter

THE Christian League of South Africa has allowed a complaint against the Sunday Express to the Press Council to lapse without an adjudication.

The complaint arose from an exposé published on July 13 under the headlines "Christian League's long trail of debt" and "The private truth about Fred Shaw".

The report revealed that the Government-financed league was in dire financial straits and gave detailed evidence about the business dealings of league chairman Mr Shaw in land development.

It also identified Witbank businessman George Bagnall Lynn as the mystery man who paid large sums into league coffers.

The Christian League complaint, made through a legal firm, said in part: "The article has been designed to name (sic) two overwelming (sic) implications namely that:

"The Rev Shaw was or is a property tycoon enriching himself through the Christian League and

"That the Christian League's finances suffered from mal administration (sic) resulting in a trail of debts."

The complaint said that publication was designed to harm Mr Shaw and "create suspicion with regard to his bona fides". It had also been calculated to harm Mr Shaw and the league "beyond any right which the public may have in being aware of the alleged full facts".

Under Press Council rules, the Sunday Express was given 14 days to respond to the action — either by retracting its allegations or making a public apology for having allegedly "transgressed the Press Council's Code of Conduct".

The Sunday Express did neither.

In a letter to the Press Council the paper's legal adviser stated that the newspaper had no intention of publishing any form of correction or retraction.

The complaint, said the letter, was "so vague as to be incapable of reasonable reply". Nothing in the report gave rise to a complaint in terms of the Code of Conduct.

Furthermore, the paper stood by the published facts.

The Christian League then failed to take up its option of asking the Press Council to ad-



● The Rev Fred Shaw . . . land deals

Christian League spokesman threatened legal action for defamation against the Sunday Express. The threat has proved to be empty.

Although the Sunday Express was the first newspaper to reveal the Christian League's links with the old Information Department, and was frequently threatened with legal action by Mr Shaw as a result of its several reports, no action has ever been taken.

In fact, in the last newsletter issued by the League, a spokesman said it had been decided to ask members of the league to pray for the Editor and staff of the Sunday Express.

In December, 1978 the former Political Correspondent of the Sunday Express, Mr John Matisonn, suggested for the first time that Mr Shaw operated an unauthorised bank account in the United States, and indicated links between Mr Shaw's organisation and the former Department of Information.

Mr Shaw complained about the Matisonn article to the then Minster of Police, Mr Kruger, and a subpoena was issued against him.

The subpoena was under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act in a bid by police to

chairman, Mr Justice Oscar Galgut, has notified the Sunday Express through his registrar that the complaint has lapsed.

At the time of the exposé a

tion, and when he refused to divulge it was sentenced by a court to 14 days' imprisonment.

An appeal was lodged to the Appelate Division, and is pending.

An appeal was rejected by the Cape Supreme Court, but the matter has still to be decided by the Appellate Division.

Mange campaign effective — AAM

BRITISH anti-apartheid organisations have reacted with relief and delight over the Appeal Court decision to commute ANC's James Mange's death sentence to one of 20 years' imprisonment.

Cate Clarke, who organised the Anti-Apartheid Movement's campaign in Britain to save Mr Mange, said: "We are very pleased to hear the news, and we believe that the campaign conducted by us and similar organisations in Europe and North America had an effect.

"We distributed posters, sent letters and postcards to the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the South African embassy, and picketed the embassy several times.

"We also lobbied for support among British trade unions, some of which became quite active in the campaign."

A spokesman for the International Defence and Aid Fund said: " We are delighted that humanitarian values have been observed."

The Rev Brian Duckworth, head of the British Council of Churches' division of international affairs, said the council was "always pleased when someone's life is saved."

He went on: "The council is against the death sentence particularly in political cases where we believe it is in appropriate."

Meanwhile, Inkatha president Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday warned the movement's Youth Brigade against people who glorified every death of a young person regardless of whether anything was achieved for the liberation of blacks in South Africa.

Island children the truth

14/7/69

A LAWYER who fled South Africa in 1978, Mr John Jackson, said in Salisbury that an allegation by the chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights that children aged eight to 10 were being held on Robben Island stemmed from a misunderstanding.

The lawyer was commenting on a report that the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Dr Brand Fourie, had described the allegation as a "scandalous untruth".

"On April 6 1978 I represented children of 13 and 14 years who were appearing on charges of sabotage," said Mr Jackson.

"These children are now aged 16 and 17. Where the misunderstanding arose was when I told the commission that these children had an educational age of between eight and 10," said Mr Jackson. — **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.

'No children on Island'

16/9/80 (2KB) (327) Post

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

SIR – The editorial in your issue of 8 September criticises the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights on the alleged imprisonment of children in South Africa. Your leader condemns the Minister's objection to "claims that there were children held on Robben Island".

Obviously the Minister's reply must be seen against the actual accusation in the letter of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights. This letter alleged as a fact: "That children, often of a very young age — 8 to 10 years old — are being imprisoned at Robben Island . . ."

In spite of what you say in your editorial, this allegation is a scandalous untruth. You attempt to bolster your criticism by saying that "the Department of Prisons has confirmed that children were, in fact, being held on Robben Island". What did the Prisons authorities say?

They stated that there were six persons under the age of 18 years — two of 16 years and four of 17 years — on Robben Island, who had been sentenced for offences against the security of the State. Contrary to the claim made in your editorial, these facts had been ascertained prior to the despatch of the Minister's reply on 30 August. Apart from the enquiries made by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, the statement by the Prisons' authorities was fully reported in the Press on 28 August.

By no stretch of the imagination can these persons be considered children within the framework of the letter to which the Minister was replying. In short, your editorial is trying to make a point by adopting a misleading interpretation.

While you evade the real issue in your leader by saying that you do not want to go into the arguments over the definition of children, you nevertheless maintain that "legally anybody under 18 is a child", and therefore presumably not criminally responsible. This is not so. The legal systems of a number of societies hold subjects under the age of 18 accountable for their criminal acts and liable on conviction to terms of imprisonment, and South Africa is by no means alone in this regard. For instance, New York State introduced a new State Law in 1978 which specifies that persons thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years old are criminally responsible for certain serious crimes.

There is therefore no inconsistency between the Minister's letter and the statement of the Prisons' authorities, since none of the six persons mentioned can be regarded as falling within the scope of the allegations of the Commission on Human Rights.

B G FOURIE

Director-General:

Foreign Affairs and Information

Pretoria.

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an

ced) loan.

lem in MAN.

PM2 (Dec 32?) post 17/9/80

Anti-apartheid lawman raided

By NORMAN NGALE

THE FLAT, car and offices of Mr Adam Rudolph Klein, a Pretoria ex-prosecutor, were searched by police yesterday.

Two files which contained court records and his personal copies of poems and essays were taken away.

Mr Klein resigned from his job as public prosecutor last month after he had walked out of court case claiming that he was not prepared to serve apartheid.

Mr Klein said this was his first contact with the police since his claim that Commissioners' Courts were practising apartheid under the veil of justice.

The search warrant left in Mr Klein's possession said that the police were looking for court records "concerned in the commission of an offence."

NO TIME

"But they took my personal belongings as well and, when I asked why they were taking the poems and essays, they said they would return them. They said they were in a hurry and had no time to read the contents," Mr Klein said.

"They also scorched through my books and asked why I was reading Breyten Breytenbach's works," he said.

The police did not tell him whether a charge was to be preferred against him but said they would be in touch with him, Mr Klein said.

Prior to the police visit, this reporter was called to Pretoria Central police station for questioning by Lt W L Lambrecht and was asked whether a paragraph quoted in a story on Mr Klein, published in **POST** on September 5, contained Mr Klein's own words.

The paragraph read: "I do not want to sound like Dr Rhoodie, who threatened that he had some tapes which could damage the image of the Government but I have records — court records — which will prove such irregularities."

No bed of roses for Steyn Commission

(245) (327) RDM 18/9/80

THE STEYN Commission on the media is the focus of anxious attention from all whose activities it has been set up to evaluate. The commission will announce this week whether or not it will accede to the submission by Mr Joel Mervis, South African representative of the International Press Institute, MPC for Orange Grove and former editor of the Sunday Times, that it should reject its mandate.

Clearly, as Mr Justice Steyn promised, the commission is giving careful thought to Mr Mervis' memorandum, a lengthy document which he enlarged on when questioned by the commission last Tuesday.

Mr Mervis, no novice in controversy and not one to pursue a milk-and-water line, made some forceful points. In essence his arguments were that it was beyond the powers of any commission to decide whether the media were meeting the "needs and interests of the community", that its appointment was politically motivated and that, whatever its findings, the Government would use them to justify its intention to place fresh restrictions on the media.

No one will envy the commission the decision it has to make. If it accepts Mr Mervis' submission the repercussions will, to put it mildly, be profound. If it rejects it and goes ahead with its assignment, it will do so under a cloud of discontent and alienation. This began to form when its appointment was first announced and came as much from the Nationalist Press as from elsewhere.

Supposing Mr Mervis' submission is rejected, the commission will then turn to another delicate task. It has to decide whether one of its members, Mr Basil Landau, should recuse himself because of anti-Press statements he is reported to have made last November.

Meanwhile the commission has formulated a series of questions for the guidance of those who may wish to make representations to it. Though short, the list makes the census forms of recent memory look like a piece of the cake served at vicarage tea-parties.

I find it hard, for instance, to see how anyone other than a genius or a moron could feel himself competent to answer this question: "What is the South African community's perception as to the existence of (such) a conflict situation?"

A man who claims to speak for "the South African community", or even to understand what that amorphous entity thinks, must possess a self-confidence bordering on the supernatural.

One can only hope, should the commission decide to continue its work, that this list of questions will not deter knowledgeable people from approaching it.

□ □ □

THE MINISTER of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has criticised the Press for giving publicity to "faceless, unorganised bodies" such as the Committee of 10 in Soweto and the Committee of 81 that organised the school boycott in the Cape.

Obviously the fact that newspapers quote these committees as sources of information gives them a certain status, legitimacy even, that they would not otherwise enjoy. But Mr Le Grange would find it hard to sustain his charge that they were "put forward" by the Press for political reasons.

The Committee of 10 is the channel for a significant section of opinion in Soweto. To ignore it would be to neglect the newspapers' elementary duty to keep their readers informed of what is going on in South Africa.

The Committee of 81 — faceless, unorganised, call it what you will — was powerful enough to mount and sustain a large-scale boycott, just as a trade union the Johannesburg City Council refused to recognise was powerful enough to bring two-thirds of its workers out on strike. The Committee of 81 was the major source of information about the boycott, and the Press was bound to turn to it for that information.

When Soweto and the coloured community have representative bodies that can speak authoritatively for them, the Press will naturally turn to them. Meanwhile the formal power vacuum cannot be allowed also to become an information vacuum.

□ □ □

PEOPLE who think the Press is not sufficiently concerned about the country's security could find it an eye-opener to work in a newspaper office for a while.

Last Monday night the Rand Daily Mail learnt that there had been an explosion in the yard of a house in Sandton. When inquiries were made from the Police Directorate of Public Relations the "Mail" was earnestly asked not to publish anything because it would hamper police investigations. (At that time it was apparently thought that terrorists might be involved).

The "Mail" was naturally reluctant to leave its readers uninformed about an incident that had attracted much attention in the area and of which many people were already aware. The risk of alarmist rumours was obvious.

But, after several discussions with the police, the "Mail" felt eventually that it could not turn down a request ostensibly based on urgent security considerations. With misgivings, it therefore agreed to withhold publication.

Next morning two Johannesburg newspapers published reports on the incident, one as its front-page "lead". Competitively the "Mail" was put at a severe disadvantage. Far worse, it had let its readers down.

What is more, as it now appears, there is no evidence that terrorism was involved.

Accepting that there was no bad faith on the part of the police, this was a piece of amateurish bungling for which both the "Mail" and its readers suffered. If the request to the "Mail" was serious why was the South African Press Association (Sapa) not asked to put out a message to all the newspapers? Apparently the Directorate lacked the expertise to take this obvious step.

I hope this incident is brought to the attention of the Steyn Commission. A better example of how *not* to "meet the needs of the community" would be hard to find.

□ □ □

ACCORDING to the SABC's Cape regional news, new sources of water for the Oudtshoorn district may have to be found by means of "a boring programme".

Well, why don't they ask the SABC? That's what it specialises in.

□ □ □

STOP PRESS:
THE sudden fierce gust of wind took all who were at the ceremony completely by surprise. Hats were blown off and copies of the vicar's speech and other rubbish were scattered over the site. — Ninfield and Hooe Parish News.

Rand Daily Mail ombudsman

JAMES McCLURG

takes a critical look at the media



If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.

Reporter, SRC man held for questions

(327)

Argus 18/9/80

A CAPE TOWN journalist, Mr Richard Wicksteed, and the external vice-president of the University of Cape Town SRC, Mr Frans Kruger, were held for questioning by the security police on Tuesday in connection with an investigation of a possible contravention of the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Wicksteed, 21, said today he understood the investigation was in connection with a report he wrote for the Cape Times last month. He refused to elaborate.

Mr Kruger, 23, was held for about 14 hours. He was released about 2 am yesterday.

CALEDON SQUARE

Mr Wicksteed was picked up at his Observatory home at about 10.30 am and released from Caledon Square after about 2½ hours.

Mr Wicksteed formerly worked for the Daily Dispatch. He was detained by Transkei security police in April at the time the paper was banned in Transkei.

Mr Kruger was detained in Cape Town for two weeks in June.

He was held under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Lifting of book ban 'start of new era?'

18/9/80

ARGUS.

327

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A book that was banned by a publications directorate committee of censors as 'discrediting the state in the eyes of the black man' has now been unbanned by the Publications Appeal Board which found the same book would 'promote mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence.'

'It is a remarkable reversal,' commented Johannesburg publisher Ernest Stanton on the lifting of the ban on Forced Landing, a collection of black writings.

'It may be the beginning of a new era.'

Forced Landing was originally banned by an anonymous committee which commented: 'It may seem a pity to ban this book,' for, as the editor rightly remarks, "the white reader will be denied the opportunity to read what the black man thinks about the situation in South Africa".

The committee found that the inclusion of a statement by Hermann Toivo ja Toivo, the Swapo founder was 'unfortunate in that it is simply his statement in court. It has no literary value of note and can only discredit the state in the eyes of the black man.' This made the book undesirable.

The Appeal Board in unbanning the book said it would not create or contribute to hostile feelings between blacks and whites.

The book, published by Ravan Press and compiled by its co-director Mothobi Mutloatsi, had been 'a best seller in its area and was the first Ravan Press book unbanned,' another co-director said.

Since no interested party lodged an appeal against the banning, the Appeal Board itself lodged an appeal against the decision of its committee.

At the same time the publications directorate banned the latest book by Afrikaans author John Miles, Stanley Bekker en die Skoolboikot, a story of recent school stayaways as seen through the eyes of a coloured child.

Lifting of book ban 'start of new era?'

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A book that was banned by a publications directorate committee of censors as 'discrediting the state in the eyes of the black man' has now been unbanned by the Publications Appeal Board which found the same book would 'promote mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence.'

'It is a remarkable reversal,' commented Johannesburg publisher Ernest Stanton on the lifting of the ban on Forced Landing, a collection of black writings.

'It may be the beginning of a new era.'

Forced Landing was originally banned by an anonymous committee which commented: 'it may seem a pity to ban this book,' for, as the editor rightly remarks, "the white reader will be denied the opportunity to read what the black man thinks about the situation in South Africa".'

The committee found that the inclusion of a statement by Hermann Toivo ja Toivo, the Swapo founder was 'unfortunate in that it is simply his statement in court. It has no literary value of note and can only discredit the state in the eyes of the black man.' This made the book undesirable.

The Appeal Board in unbanning the book said it would not create or contribute to hostile feelings between blacks and whites.

The book, published by Ravan Press and compiled by its co-director Motlhobi Mutloatsi, had been 'a best seller in its area and was the first Ravan Press book unbanned,' another co-director said.

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Detained for other ideas

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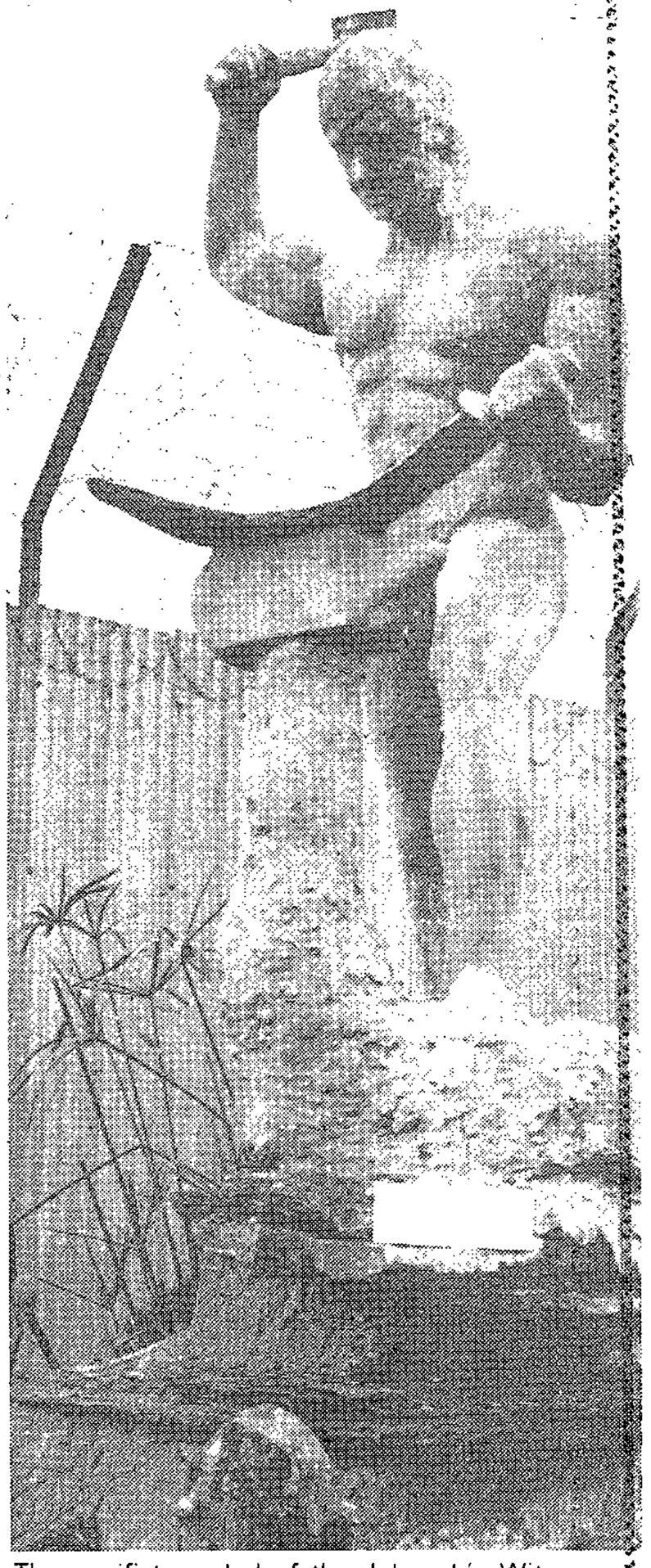
The long walk — the Jehovah's Witness cell block at Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks.

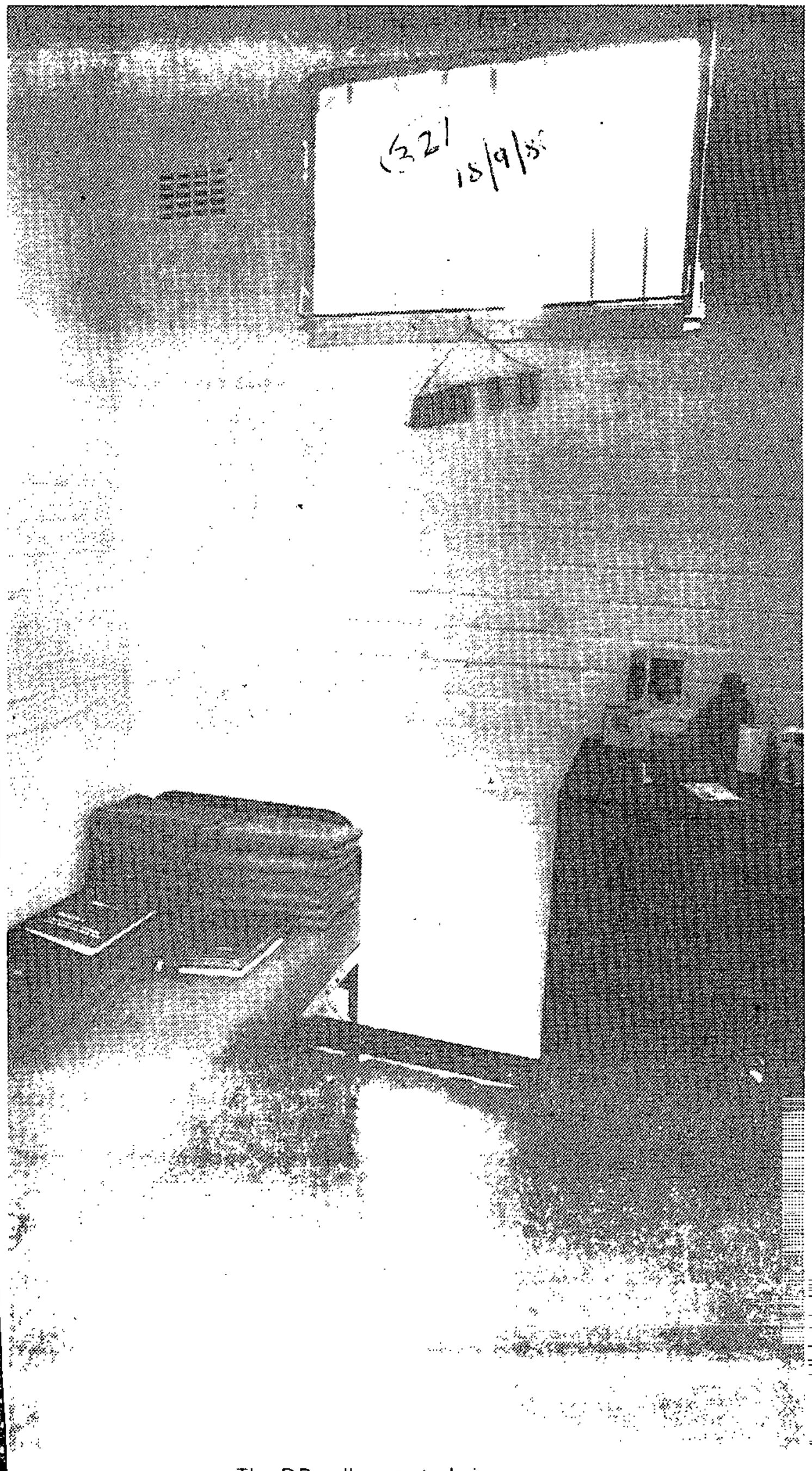
"AND THEY WILL HAVE TO BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES AND THEIR SPEARS INTO PRUNING SHEARS"

— (ISAIAH 2:4)

This inscription, on a statue of pacifism in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte near Pretoria, is the Jehovah's Witness dictum. The Rand Daily Mail was granted an interview with Witnesses in detention, and taken on a rare visit through the cell blocks of South Africa's main DB. **CHRIS MARAIS** reports.



The pacifist symbol of the Jehovah's Witnesses in detention at Voortrekkerhoogte — barbed wire and a beaten ploughshare.



The DB cell — a study in sparseness.

Pictures: NOEL WATSON

A FORTNIGHT ago, there was at least one soccer score that didn't make the sports pages of the daily papers.

The match was played on a dirt field behind barbed wire and the Jehovah's Witnesses crushed the national servicemen 4-0.

Then they all went back to their cells to clean up for supper . . . .

It was just another Wednesday sports parade at the military detention barracks in Voortrekkerhoogte, near Pretoria, where 93 Witnesses who want nothing to do with war are being kept.

It seems a rather calm arrangement. Jehovah's Witnesses who are opposed to involvement in any part of South Africa's military operations give up three years of their lives and go to detention at the various DB centres around the country.

At Voortrekkerhoogte, they are kept in a special cell-block. Nearby on the lawn is a large sculpture of a man beating a sword into a ploughshare.

The inscription reads:

"And they will have to beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning shears."

The figure was sculpted by a Jehovah's Witness, and the military have let it stand, perhaps as a symbol of the understanding reached between the Government and the Witnesses.

Pictured behind the sculpture is one of the DB walls, topped with barbed wire.

And although the DB is not exactly Alcatraz Prison, it's no rest and recuperation centre either.

I remember Herman Charles Bosman writing about "die bloubaadjies" in his "Cold Stone Jug". They were the habitual criminals who wore blue prison garb to separate them from the others in jail.

The Jehovah's Witnesses also wear blue, but not to identify them as criminals. The SADF makes the point clear that Jehovah's Witnesses are in no way to be branded as such.

Admiral H P Botha, Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel in the SADF, told the Mail in an interview:

"A few years ago, the Jehovah's Witness community approached the Government and said their religious doctrine was totally opposed to warfare.

"An agreement was reached whereby anyone wanting to claim this sort of right would have to be identified by his community leader and then do three years of detention."

After that, the men would be

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free. No more camps or call-ups.

The "Mail" was allowed to visit the DB near Pretoria.

We were asked not to identify the men by name or by published picture.

So let's call one of them John . . .

John is 30 years old, and has been in DB since mid-December last year.

On our way to the Jehovah's Witnesses cell block, I noticed how the other DB inmates sprang to ramrod attention at the sight of military rank. But when we approached John, he maintained his casual stance and stood at ease.

My first thought was that trouble, in the form of swift officer recrimination, was on the way. But no one seemed to think it strange that John spoke with easy affability to the officers around.

"It is part of our belief and conviction not to be identified with the military in any way. I wish to be neutral concerning Government affairs," he said.

"Here, we also prefer to maintain a bare minimum of contact with the regular offenders."

And the officer commanding the DB, Major Marthinus Krige, accepts this fact as part of the peculiar "arrangement" between the South African Government and the Jehovah's Witnesses.

"I can't order him to show respect for my rank," said the major.

Ironically enough, John was an army lieutenant when he first did his national service. He became a Jehovah's Witness only in later years.

John's wife has settled in Pretoria so she can see her husband once a month.

"She has found herself a job in Pretoria and supports our child of three," he said, adding wryly:

"I have five months and eight days left here."

John falls under the old 18-month sentence system. Only Jehovah's Witnesses who have not done military service now have to do three years in DB.

John's daily routine begins at 5am.

Roll-call at 5.45am is followed by breakfast. Then the inmates form work groups and spend the day in sports fields, bowling greens and other outdoor centres around Voortrekkerhoogte.

They knock off at 4pm and after the evening's shower parade they have supper.

By 7pm, the inmates of Voortrekkerhoogte are locked up in their cells. John spends the two hours before the 9pm "lights out" working on an established routine centred around the reading of the Scriptures.

His cell is Spartan. A bed, mattress, five blankets, steel cabinet and latrine pot total the furnishings. The only belongings to personalise it are little display photographs of John's wife and child.

Apart from the fact that he is not allowed copies of Watchtower, the group's official magazine, and would like to be allowed more visits from his wife, there seems to be no bitterness in John.

"We're well treated here. The food is good and there is very little interference. Most Jehovah's Witnesses coming here realise why they are here and accept the sentence with as little fuss as possible.

"Most of us have come to terms with ourselves."

Once a week, the Jehovah's Witnesses are allowed a one-hour religious meeting. On Sundays, a visiting speaker comes to see them.

Another category of conscientious objector is the man who is prepared to serve in a non-combatant role.

According to this arrangement, the Seventh Day Adventists are dispatched to camps throughout South Africa, where they are employed in clerical roles or basically any job where they won't have to carry weapons.

Admiral Botha said the objectors, after being called up, have to report to their units. They then put their cases to the officer commanding, who will "treat every case on its individual merits".

"Of course, the officer commanding will argue the case for serving in a combatant role, but there are a number of posts open to genuine conscientious objectors in the SADF.

"If there are no non-combatant vacancies open at the objector's specific unit, the man will be accommodated at another unit.

"It is interesting to note that the conscientious objectors have varying political views, ranging from ultra-conservative to liberal."

Jehovah's Witnesses are initially court martialled in Pretoria. At the court martial, the man's local community leader will give evidence that he is a bona fide religious objector. He is then sent to a detention barracks.

At the DB, the Jehovah's Witnesses form an insular little group. They have a liaison committee which acts as a go-between for the inmates and the military Provost authorities.

In recent years, a number of anti-apartheid organisations have formed groups internationally to aid young South Africans who want to leave the country to avoid doing military service. Many of these men have strong convictions about the moral justification of defending the political system in South Africa.

Recently, Baptist Peter Moll was reported to have been granted conscientious objector status by the SADF and taken out of solitary confinement.

The SADF spent months investigating his case, to determine whether he was a genuine objector or a politically motivated draft dodger.

Last month, they decided to "give him the benefit of the doubt".

4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon^{-1} for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40$-120). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

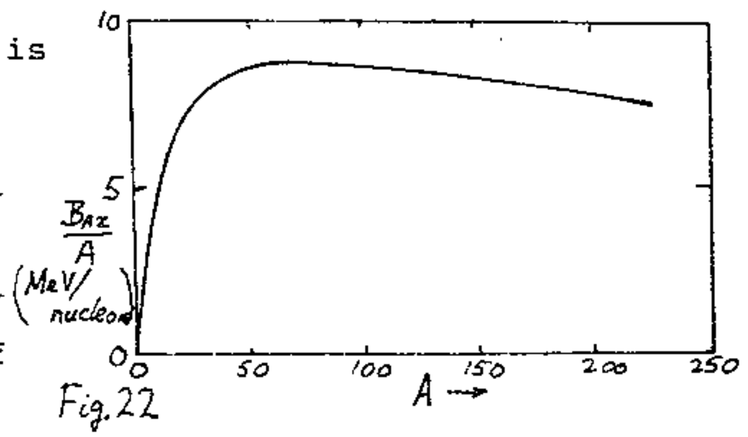

Fig. 22

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into *medium* nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into *medium* nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig.22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be *liberated* as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

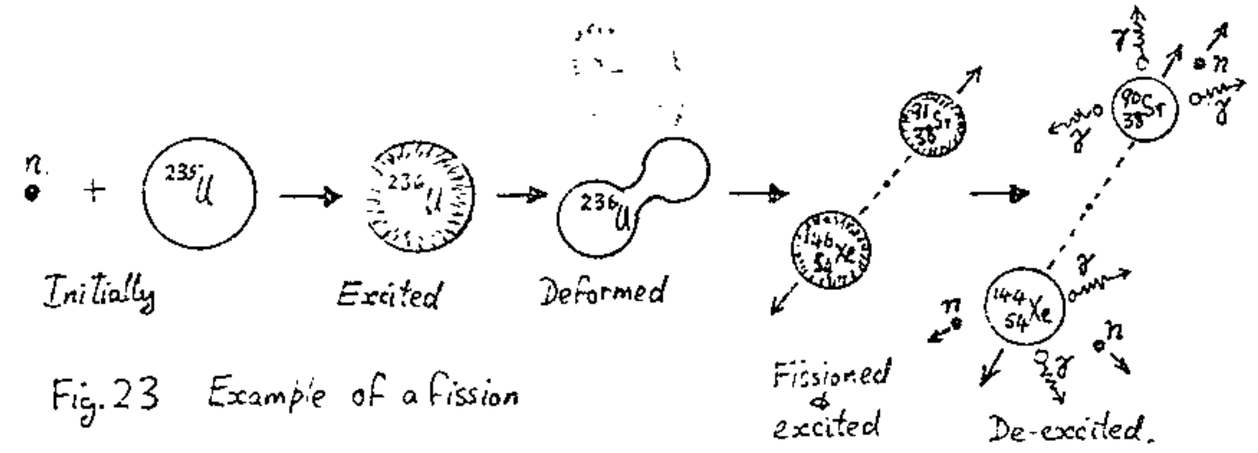

Fig. 23 Example of a fission

5. *Interactions and Measurem*

We consider only radiatic in the energy range (bet typical of nuclear physic radiations with matter ar many aspects of nuclear t detection of nuclear radi shielding and the assessi

5.1 *Interaction of radiation*

As a representative group consider the electron, pr gamma photon (e, p, α, n, particles form a natural to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e with the atomic electrons nuclei are extremely rare we are considering. The and electronic excitation which can be viewed as a incident particle (e, p o absorber atoms. The par processes and it will car brought to rest (assuming thick enough to completel (thickness) required to b the range of that particl that particular incident

The range of the par at which it loses energy on the energy loss per un path. The energy loss (medium and the charge and higher for a higher charg compare alphas and proton the alphas have a higher a lower velocity. There larger for alphas than fo

Shun Chetty is struck off

MR SHUN CHETTY, the Johannesburg attorney who fled the country in August last year was yesterday struck off the roll of attorneys.

In an application, which was granted by the Pretoria Supreme Court, the Transvaal Law Society said Mr Chetty owed R34 339 to Johannesburg advocates.

The president of the society Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said in a statement that Mr Chetty owed R200 to a firm of actuaries in a civil suit against the State on behalf of members of the Biko family.

Mr Chetty also owed R6 700 to a senior counsel in Maritzburg.

The society said the object of the application was to show that there was such a deviation from standards of professional conduct by Mr Chetty as to justify his name being struck from the roll.

Mr Chetty, now thought to be working for the United Nations High Commission for refugees in Geneva, was one of the few attorneys who walked where angels feared to tread, by handling political cases.

As a lawyer who briefed advocates in many major Terrorism Act and security cases he suffered constant Security Branch harassment. His passport was withdrawn in 1976 and it is not known what travel documents he had used when he left the country.

At the time of his leaving the country, it was thought that he was fleeing for political reasons, although he had numerous fights with the law society.

He left the country a day before he was due to appear before the society on allegation of misconduct.

Before taking up his position with the United Nations, Mr Chetty addressed organisations and heads of African States on the situation in South Africa.

He and his wife, Fazila, are now travelling on United Nations passports.

STAR 19/9/80 (2nd)

SP not involved in search

Pretoria Bureau

Police in Pretoria today denied that the Security Police were involved in a search of the premises of a former public prosecutor, Mr Addie Klein, who walked out of his job after condemning apartheid.

Brigadier H A du Plessis of Northern Transvaal Headquarters said the search was conducted by the CID branch attached to the central police station as a result of certain information received. Certain documents were taken.

Brigadier du Plessis said he did not want to comment further but added that police are continuing their investigation.

Mr Klein said yesterday that Security Police had raided his car, office and flat.



THOUSANDS of mourners gathered today at the Guguletu home of Mrs Caroline Memani, mother of Temba Lennox Memani, the 16-year-old schoolboy who died of gunshot wounds when about 20 riot police opened fire on stone-throwing youths in Guguletu a week and a half ago. Lennox and a friend were walking past a bus, stationary at the side of the road, when a group of youths started stoning it. According to his friend riot police who had been lying flat in the bus, suddenly jumped up and opened fire.

Mrs Memani, third from right, is surrounded by relatives in front of her son's coffin.

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Huge crowd at burial

MORE than 2 000 people paraded through the streets of Guguletu, Cape Town, this afternoon at the funeral of Themba Memani, the 16-year-old schoolboy who died after police opened fire last week on youths who were throwing stones at a bus in the township.

People also gathered in groups at street corners.

The coffin was carried on a small, horse-drawn hearse.

The crowd marching behind it sang, chanted and gave clenched-fist salutes.

The funeral ceremony was conducted by the Rev Walter Gill in the Guguletu Roman Catholic Church.

IN UNIFORM

Four men in camouflage uniform sat in a car outside the Memani home. They did not interfere.

Miss Sarah Cullinan, president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town was seen at the church.

Reports that she had been detained by police when she left could not be confirmed.

A small group of students from the University of the Western Cape were also reported to have been arrested on their way to the funeral, but this could not be confirmed.

Themba Memani's death is the first involving police action in Guguletu since the 1976 unrest.

In his funeral address Mr Gill said: 'Themba died because we are living in a society which is torn to pieces, where people are divided on racial lines.'

● Picture Page 4.

MATTER OF FACT

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A REPORT headed "Security Police raid on flat of lawman" in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail stated that the Security Police had raided the flat of Mr A Klein, the former public prosecutor who walked out of the Pretoria Commissioner's Court three weeks ago. ROM

The Commissioner of Police has complained that it was not the Security Police who were involved in the searching of Mr Klein's flat. The "Mail" regrets that its report was incorrect. The search was in fact conducted by the CID.

Island kids — the truth

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A LAWYER who fled South Africa in 1978, Mr John Jackson, said in Salisbury that an allegation by the chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights that children aged eight to 10 were being held on Robben Island stemmed from a misunderstanding.

The lawyer was commenting on a report that the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, Dr Brand Fourie, had described the allegation as a 'scandalous untruth.'

'On April 6 1978 I represented children of 13 and 14 years who were appearing on charges of sabotage,' said Mr Jackson.

'These children are now aged 16 and 17. Where the misunderstanding arose was when I told the commission that these children had an educational age of between eight and 10,' said Mr Jackson.

Steyn: Why we'll go on

The Steyn Commission yesterday turned down the application by Mr Joel Mervis that it refuse to carry out its mandate and that its members resign. AMEEN AKHALWAYA outlines some of the reasons given by the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

ON MR Joel Mervis' argument on the "notorious and long-standing" dispute between the Government and the media, Judge Steyn said Supreme Court judges were often called on to deal with most vexing and contentious matters.

It was therefore their duty to face such tasks with fortitude and to perform them to the best of their abilities.

It was a task from which neither he nor his colleagues would flinch "merely because of its allegedly notorious and explosive political content".

"We agree, and are of the opinion that, on Mr Mervis's own assessment, the matter is no longer one which should or could be dealt with by politicians and members of the media only, they having reached the end of the road, as it were.

"We also agree that the introduction of a new element, bringing a new and different approach to bear upon the stalled controversy, could very well break the virtual stalemate and contribute materially to a lasting and beneficial resolution of the dispute," Judge Steyn said.

The commission felt it could act as such a catalyst and could therefore assist materially in resolving the matter to general advantage.

Judge Steyn also dealt at length with Mr Mervis' argument on the commission's terms of reference, which are: *'To inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by, the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved."*

The judge said Mr Mervis was constrained to concede that there was another tenable construction of the terms of reference — that they could also be taken as "loaded" against the Government, in the sense that on their wording the commission could investigate the Government's handling of matters in general and of the media in particular, and conclude that the Government should be blamed for any shortcomings found to exist in the conduct and handling of matters by the media.

Judge Steyn also said: "We, as a commission, are not concerned with the subjective views of anybody as to the import of its terms of reference, or with what the real intent of Government, or of anybody else for that matter, was or is, concerning this Commission and the task it has been set."

The commission's sole duty in considering this application was to construe its terms of reference objectively according to the words used and then to base its findings, as to its import, thereon.

Referring to the mandate, he said: "We are satisfied that it is neutral and not susceptible of any taint of bad faith or improper motives, either as suggested by Mr Mervis or otherwise."

Judge Steyn said the terms of reference most certainly did not preclude a finding that nothing was wanting in the conduct of, or in the handling of matters by, the mass media.

"And in our estimation that wording indubitably also admits of a finding that the Government (or its bureaucracy) is to be blamed for anything in fact found to be wanting, and that the situation can and ought to be improved by government (or its bureaucracy) mending its ways and setting its own house in order."

Far from the terms of reference being an improper attempt or stunt by the Government to find an excuse for tightening the screws on the mass media or on any portion thereof, they were "in fact clearly indicative of an earnest and honest effort by government to frame the commission's mandate in the most neutral terms possible in order to allow it to perform its task in such manner as to ensure as fair, objective and just an inquiry and as generally and universally useful a set of findings by it as possible".

By the same reasoning "we are unanimous, firstly, in our rejection of the contention that its terms of reference taint with impropriety the performance by the commission of its set tasks, and secondly, in finding that those terms will in fact be of great assistance to the commission in the proper and expeditious performance of its mandate..."

The commission was also unanimous in rejecting the averment that the questionnaire it prepared and issued was tainted in any way by any improper motive or procedure.

Judge Steyn then dealt with Mr Mervis' arguments on the impossibility of performing the commission's mandate.

On the "needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times", Mr Mervis' initial and prime contention was that these were incapable of objective ascertainment.

After dealing with Mr Mervis' argument, the commission said he had obviously misread its terms of reference and failed to take the realities of the "human circumstance and condition" into account.

"The commission is not tasked only with the ascertainment of such needs and interests as there happen to be consensus about, but also with that of the whole and true situation taking into account the political and socio-economic conspectus in its broad sense, identifying conflicting as well as common needs and interests and also establishing the means, if any, of accommodating them in such manner as to preserve and benefit an ordered and acceptable body politic."

The same went for the ascertainment of the demands of the times.

"The existence of differing and even conflicting views as to the needs and interests of the SA community in general and/or of its various components, or as to the demands of the times, are facts which can be objectively ascertained no matter how subjectively they are entertained or seen to be by groups and individuals," the judge said.

The related conduct of, and handling of matters by, the mass media were likewise facts which could be similarly ascertained.

"The assessment of the factual conspectus thus ascertained is equally a matter of objective and impartial reasoning and analysis, and the findings and suggestions based thereon and flowing therefrom are similarly matters of objective and impartial contemplation and formulation.

"If the commission is to take up its allotted task it will have to approach and perform them in this manner."

An averment that this was in fact impossible was a "counsel of despair", for then it would be equally impossible for any politician, political party, government or other group of leaders, to identify these matters and to formulate thereon their policies and/or suggestions for improvement.

"Then indeed would not only the attempt by this commission to perform its tasks be an exercise in futility but similarly that also of all political parties, churches and other groups," Judge Steyn said.

"But to state such a parlous position as being an already so clearly established fact is to beg the question, because the factual position is something which can only be ascertained by pertinent inquiry. And there is no suggestion that such an investigation has already been conducted and such finding arrived at conclusively."

For the commission to agree with Mr Mervis' contention would therefore be to prejudge the issue and "to despair of our society's prospects, something which would be as unfortunate as it would be improper".

Fortunately, however, Mr Mervis subsequently admitted it was possible "for a person to make a reasonable assessment of what the needs and interests of the community are".

Judge Steyn said that in such an investigation, the net had to be cast wide to ensure a proper coverage of the whole field of relevant matters, and that was the reason for the wide framing of the terms of reference."

It was certainly the reason for the comprehensive questionnaire prepared and issued by the commission, he added.

On another submission by Mr Mervis, Judge Steyn said the true nature and ambit of mass media operations and the feasibility and desirability of regulating the activities of a free Press or media community were matters of fact requiring pertinent investigation.

Mr Mervis had argued that no law could be designed or devised to organise and control news in the way it could be done in other professions, and had referred to the Van Zyl Commission of Inquiry into the Press and the Government's Newspaper Bill in 1977.

Judge Steyn said: "The facts that previous attempts to do so were unavailing and that a previous commission conducted a very detailed inquiry and took substantial time to consider its decisions and to formulate its findings, are also by no means conclusive of the matter.

"Their effect is largely the same as that of the facts and factual findings in one court case, which are of little or no relevance or consequence in a subsequent action where a similar set of facts are in issue.

"To accept as a fact and without any preceding inquiry, that the whole mass media operation is in fact boundless and the true media freedom is incapable of any effective regulation, would not only be a prejuding of the matter ... but would likewise be a counsel of despair, accepting without any factual verification, that the operations of the mass media do indeed constitute a field of activities so vast and amorphous that no bounds can be set thereto and also that media freedom is of necessity and unregulated freedom to which the law would seek in vain to apply its ameliorating arts and disciplines."

This would be almost tantamount to equating "freedom" with "licence", a thought which was "repugnant to any well-ordered and civilised community".

"We do not, however, agree with Mr Mervis, that the matter is as clear-cut as he would have it be. The reasons for the Government's abandonment of the 1977 Press Bill may well be of substantial importance during the stage of factual investigation, but can certainly be neither ascertained nor decisive at this stage of the proceedings."

The same went for the *modus operandi* and the fate of the Van Zyl Commission which, in addition, operated under markedly different circumstances.

He said the mass media operations field was unquestionably one of human endeavour and consequently a fit subject for factual and legal inquiry.

Such inquiry might very well reveal that the mass media field of operations constituted an ascertainable, coherent and sufficiently interrelated body of activity to be generically capable of definition as a business or profession, and as such capable of wholesome regulation.

"It may also reveal that the freedom of the mass media is likewise in fact capable of such regulation without it being crippled or impaired thereby," Judge Steyn added.

Schlebusch: Publications Act will stay

STELLENBOSCH. — Because of the desire of the majority of South Africans that pornographic and blasphemous material should not be made freely available, and in view of the reasonable image that the Appeal Board has at present, there is no reason why the Publications Act should be repealed.

Speaking at the opening of the Writers' Congress and Leipoldt Festival, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior, said that although there was no reason to repeal the Act, attention could be paid to a more scientific approach and the improvement of administration.

"The most important amendment in the Publications Act was the institution of a committee of experts to advise the Appeal Board about the literary or artistic merits of a work," he said.

In most cases, where a book was referred to this committee, the Appeal Board followed not only their advice on artistic merits but also their advice on the question of desirability.

It could not be expected that their advice would always be followed, but it was important that this body remained part of the decision-making process.

The fact that the amended Act had introduced for the first time the concept of "literature, art and language" indicated that the authorities were aware of developments in literature, he said.

In March this year the board decided that the Act did provide certain guarantees to protect the writer.

"These guarantees are based on the opinions given by the Supreme Court concerning this and similar provisions in other laws."

Mr Schlebusch said the Appeal Board not only protected the moral or religious interests of the populace, but also the interests of writers, publishers and others.

The board was therefore not only the guardian of morals but also the guardian of the interests of the writers. — Sapa.

Steyn Commission decides to press on

RDM 21/9/80.

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission is to go ahead with its inquiry into the mass media.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, announced in Johannesburg yesterday that the commission had unanimously turned down an unprecedented preliminary application by Mr Joel Mervis that it refuse to carry out its mandate and that its members resign.

The commission unanimously rejected the view that its terms of reference were an improper attempt to find an excuse for tightening the screws on the mass media.

They were clearly indicative of an earnest and honest effort by the Government to frame the commission's mandate in the most neutral terms possible, Judge Steyn said. This was to allow it to perform its task in such manner as to ensure as fair, objective and just an inquiry, and as generally and useful a set of findings, as possible.

In an 18-page decision on Mr Mervis' representations Judge Steyn said the introduction of a new element could well break the virtual stalemate between the Government and the media, and act as a catalyst.

Judge Steyn also announced he would deal separately with the membership of Mr Basil Landau, whose appointment to the five-member commission has aroused controversy because of the views he expressed on the Press at a meeting between the Prime Minister and businessmen last year.

Mr Mervis, MPC for Orange Grove, and former Sunday Times editor, brought the application in his capacity as South African representative of the International Press Institute.

Because of the urgency of the application, the commission brought forward its first hearing by a week last Tuesday to hear further argument by Mr Mervis.

The commission's unanimous conclusion was that:

- The lines along which it was called upon to conduct its investigations were neither inconsistent nor irreconcilable with the accepted principles of Press or media freedom, nor incompatible with normal newspaper and journalistic practice judged by ethical, technical and professional standards;
- Such freedom and practice might, on the contrary, be well served ultimately by an investigation along the lines it had been called upon to conduct;
- Its terms of reference were capable of at least substantial performance.

Dealing with Mr Mervis' argument concerning the "notorious and long-standing controversy" between the Government and the media, Judge Steyn said judges were often called to deal with most vexing and contentious matters.

He referred to examples both in South Africa and Britain, including Lord Denning's inquiry into the Profumo affair with its political overtones.

Judge Steyn said neither he nor his colleagues would flinch from a task merely because of its allegedly notorious and explosive political content.

In a detailed argument on Mr Mervis' contention about the impossibility of performing the commission's mandate, Judge Steyn said: "An averment that this is impossible is a counsel of despair, for then it would be equally impossible for any politician, political party, government or other group of leaders, to identify these matters and to formulate thereon their policies and suggestions for improvement.

"Then indeed, would not only the attempt by this commission to perform its tasks be an exercise in futility, but similarly that also of all political parties, churches and other groups."

The commission felt an inquiry might well reveal the mass media field of operations constituted an ascertainable, coherent and sufficiently interrelated body of activity to be capable of wholesome regulation.

"It may also reveal that the freedom of the mass media is likewise capable of such regulation without it being crippled or impaired thereby."

Speaking last night from London, where he is on holiday, Mr Mervis said it had to be accepted that the inquiry was going ahead.

"I am pleased to hear that Judge Steyn does not consider the terms of reference to be inconsistent or irreconcilable with the accepted principles of Press or media freedom.

"The judge's statement of at least substantial performance of the terms of reference indicates his awareness of the difficulties that lie ahead in an inquiry of this nature," Mr Mervis said.

He was also pleased to learn the judge felt confident that in spite of the failure of the Van Zyl Commission of Inquiry into the Press, and the Government's Press Bill in 1977, his commission would be able to handle this matter successfully.

Mr Mervis, who was praised by the commission for the way in which he conducted his application, added: "He clearly has a difficult task before him, because it is very difficult to balance, on the one hand, Press freedom and the public's right to know with, on the other, what constitutes the needs and interests of the country, and what the demands of the times are."

● See Page 15

Tembus informed about new leader

Daily Dispatch 22/9/80

UMTATA — Tembu tribesmen were officially informed on Saturday that Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo was to be their next paramount chief, to succeed his deposed half-brother, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who is believed to be self-exiled in Swaziland.

The Tembus were told at a gathering at Sithebe Great Place, near here, that the Dlomo royal house and all chiefs and heads of Tembu tribal authorities in the Dalindyebo region had decided unanimously to appoint Chief Bambilanga to the throne previously occupied by his half-brother.

Chief Sabata was deposed by the Transkei Cabinet after being found guilty in April this year of violating and injuring the dignity and reputation of the Transkei State President.

The acting Paramount Chief of Western Tembuland, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, was the main speaker at the Sithebe meeting. — SAPA-DDR.

Berkeley to prosecute

London Bureau

LONDON. — Mr Humphry Berkeley, former Conservative MP for Lancaster, is going ahead with a private prosecution in South Africa against three officers of the Transkei security police.

They would be charged with his "abduction and attempted murder".

Mr Berkeley alleged that while he was working as an adviser and diplomatic representative of the Transkei Government early last year he was beaten up by a group of police.

He said he was then taken in the boot of a car across the border to South Africa.

Mr Johan Kriegler, chairman of the South African Bar Council, will act for him, he announced at the weekend.

Landau to stay with inquiry team

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MR BASIL Landau, the businessman whose reported views on the Press have aroused considerable controversy, is to continue serving as a member of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media.

Announcing this yesterday, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said neither Mr Landau's actual statements nor his lack of expertise provided sufficient reason for his recusal, or for referring to him as a "controversial or inadequate commissioner".

"To my mind, Mr Landau became a 'controversial commissioner' by reason of a misreading or incorrect understanding of his statements, and probably also because of a faulty understanding of the nature of the commission's work and the grounds requiring recusal of a member," Judge Steyn added.

In a 23-page statement issued in Johannesburg, Judge Steyn also said that "members of the media community" had been invited to serve on the commission, but had declined.

The row over Mr Landau's membership of the commission flared over remarks he made at a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leading businessmen at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, last November.

Objections to his serving as a commissioner were that he had shown such a bias against the media that he was incapable of approaching matters to be investigated with an open mind, and that he had in effect prejudged the issues.

Judge Steyn cited cases in South Africa and abroad on the nature of commissions, and about bias, which, he said, must be clearly distinguished from "inclination", favouring one approach or point of view from another.

"Bias may be a ground for recusal in a court of law, inclination hardly ever."

He also quoted from a judgment in the 1951 Rex v Milne and Erleigh case: "The mere fact that a judge holds strong views on what he conceives to be an evil system of society does not, in my view, disqualify him from sitting in a case in which

brought to light."

Judge Steyn said: "Since his return from America, I consulted Mr Landau on the matter and he assured me that he had not prejudged any of the aspects requiring investigation, that he in fact would approach his task with an open mind, and that he would assess all relevant

"I am satisfied with his assurances and am convinced that he will approach his task and perform his duties as stated by him to me."

Replying to a contention that Mr Landau appeared to have no professional qualifications for such an inquiry, the judge said special technical or other expert knowledge was not necessarily required of investigators of fact.

Govt planning moves for gag on political funerals

RDM 22/9/80.

32D
~~84A~~
~~44~~

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Government is investigating ways to limit publicity on the funerals of insurgents killed by police in attacks, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday.

He was replying to calls from the Natal National Party Congress for such action because of the widespread coverage of the funerals of the Sowetans who died in the Silverton Siege earlier this year.

Mr Le Grange said: "We are looking at this matter seriously and trying to prevent these situations, because this unnecessary publicity is in no one's interest and cannot be permitted."

In an interview afterwards, Mr Le Grange said he was also considering steps to "wipe out the political agitators and 17nerals for their own purposes.

"I am not questioning the right of families to bury relatives — even those who died as terrorists. Nor am I questioning the right of people with a bona fide interest to attend, but we will not tolerate people misusing funerals."

Mr Le Grange said he accepted that people could "share political ideas" at a funeral.

"But there are also political agitators who misuse funerals... to incite people in the streets."

A speaker had called on the Minister to ensure that "terrorists killed in operation inside South Africa be buried in the same way as those killed in South West Africa — without publicity".

"There will be many more terrorist attacks, whether we realise this or not. This publicity must be brought to an end," the speaker said.

The Minister said the Government had given a lot of attention to the matter, which had been referred to the Rabie Commission investigating security laws.

Until the Government received the commission's recommendations, he could not say if it would pass legislation on the matter.

Mr Le Grange said that by law there had to be a post mortem and inquest for people killed outside operational areas, after which the body had to be handed back to the relations.

"Furthermore, there are no laws that enable us to determine who may attend the funeral and who may not."

He also said the police had made efforts to ensure that the funerals of insurgents remained "limited family affairs".

"We have succeeded in having one of the funerals held by a family so that the matter was not hung out for all to see."

Earlier this year, Mr Le Grange was responsible for a controversial ruling empowering police officers in charge at a trouble spot to bar the Press from the area. Yesterday he repeated the assurance that police officers would continue to exercise this discretion in future.

In Johannesburg last night there was reaction to the Minister's statement.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said that if people died in detention or under mysterious circumstances . . . their funerals became matters of great public interest.

"Instead of wasting time at congresses by talking of limiting further publicity, they should get to the crux — to avoid death," he said.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said he was tiring of reacting to "some of the extraordinary and often ridiculous things they seem to get up to".

The Government kept looking for scapegoats, he said. "Our people know who they must give heroes' funerals. Nothing the authorities say may stop that. They can't legislate on whom we will or will not honour."

New book on Nelson Mandela

RDM 23/9/80 (327)

London Bureau

LONDON. — The most up-to-date and comprehensive book on the jailed black leader, Nelson Mandela, is due for release in London soon.

It is a political history of the man, and of the African National Congress, the banned political organisation of which he was leader.

The book is by journalist and writer Miss Mary Benson, a former South African now prohibited from entering South Africa.

It is of particular interest because it is based, to some extent, on interviews the writer had with Mandela before he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Miss Benson first met Mandela when she was in South Africa in 1951. The association continued during the treason trial in the fifties when he was one of the accused and she was secretary of the Defence Fund for the accused.

In 1961 Miss Benson interviewed the ANC leader in a series of clandestine meetings when he was underground, in hiding in Johannesburg.

They last met in London in 1962, shortly before he returned to South Africa and was arrested, tried and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Of considerable interest is the appendix to the book which contains the message from Mandela smuggled out of Robben Island and released by the ANC in June this year.

Miss Benson said in London yesterday that she had not been able to include some of the more personal aspects of the black leader's life because of "insurmountable difficulties".

The book, titled "Nelson Mandela", is published by Panaf books. It is part of their "Great Lives" series which also features Kwame Nkrumah, Sekou Toure, Patrice Lumumba, Eduardo Mondlane, and Frantz Fanon.

It will be released in London on October 1.

This report has been censored. Details relating to Mrs Mandela may not be reported in terms of the Internal Security Act.

SA spy Williamson accused of new bid to tackle IUEF

By MARGARET SMITH

GENEVA. — Security Police spy Captain Craig Williamson is being accused of "pestering" a former colleague on the staff of the Swiss-based International University Exchange Fund with phone calls and letters in an attempt to "win him over".

The fund's associate director, Mr Piers Campbell, told the Rand Daily Mail in Geneva that he had received his latest letter from Capt Williamson this week.

"I regard this as harassment," Mr Campbell said. "I want nothing further to do with Captain Williamson — or his attempts to entice me over to his side or to impart information".

Other IUEF staff members backed Mr Campbell, confirming the calls and letters.

The most recent letter is very friendly in tone, seeks information, requests that messages be conveyed to anti-South African political activists and invites Mr Campbell to travel to meet him — at the expense of the South African Government.

Capt Williamson also tries to justify his spying activities. It was while Mr Campbell was in charge of the IUEF's African projects that Capt Williamson rose to be assistant director of the organisation, a position he held until he broke cover this year.

Now Mr Campbell hopes that his disclosure to the South African Press of evidence of the letters and phone calls will stop the "unwelcome attentions" of Capt Williamson.

Meanwhile the IUEF, tarnished not only by the Williamson affair but also by accusations of gross mismanagement of funds, is waiting for a final report in September to decide whether it will continue to function or fold.

Mr Campbell told the "Mail" that one apparent motive for Capt Williamson continuing to contact the fund he helped cripple was to sow suspicion that he still had an informant inside the IUEF.

The first phone call Mr Campbell received from Capt Williamson was early last month at an hotel in Stockholm. Only a handful of Mr Campbell's closest colleagues knew he was there.

The second call was on July 29, the day the IUEF moved to smaller premises in Geneva — at a new telephone number which only went into operation that day.

Mr Campbell also sees the contacts as an attempt by Capt Williamson to smear him and to sow the suspicion that he is working with him.

Mr Campbell has reported each contact to Mr Hassim Soumare, the new director of the IUEF.

In attempting to justify his infiltration, Capt Williamson says in the latest letter: "I am a white South African determined that I and my children and their children" would be able to live in South Africa in peace.

He also says that white, black and brown South Africans should be allowed to work out their own future without outside interference, and refers to "a common enemy" — communism.

Capt Williamson also suggests that he and Mr Campbell meet to talk things over, either in South Africa or in a neighbouring state such as Malawi or Transkei.

Another former friend who has been receiving unwelcome letters from Capt Williamson is a former South African political prisoner, Mr Hugh Lewin.

He has received five letters from the former spy. Most of them attempt to justify and explain the espionage.

Mr Lewin, who once worked as a journalist in Johannesburg and served a sentence in Pretoria Central Prison in the 1960s, is now working in London. He says he is "very annoyed" at the unsolicited letters from Capt Williamson.

Capt Williamson urges Mr Lewin to return to South Africa and writes of the "new South Africa" that is emerging under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Lewin says he has not replied to any of the letters.

Sabata's son fined for insult

UMTATA — Two men, one of them a son of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, were each fined R300 or 12 months' imprisonment after they were found guilty in the regional court here yesterday of injuring the dignity of the Transkei State President.

One hundred and fifty rands or six months of each sentence was conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Patrick Dalindyebo, 21, and Mr Theophilus Va, 24, a former government clerk, had pleaded not guilty before Mr D. Muir to two counts under the Transkei Public Security Act and one under the Transkei Constitution Act in connection with the distribution of subversive pamphlets in Umtata and Engcobo last year.

The pamphlets, which were found scattered in public places, called for the school boycotts and contained inflammatory language referring to the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The charge of inciting public violence was withdrawn and the two men were acquitted on the charge of creating racial hostility among different population groups in Transkei. — SAPA.

Nelson Mandela — a mean backhand

STAR 25/11/[illegible]

327

Prisoners on Robben Island have a weekly film show and one of the films shown to them recently was — "Midnight Express."

The film tells the horrific story of a young American's ordeal in and escape from a Turkish prison after he was jailed for a drugs offence.

The information about facilities for prisoners on the island came in reply to questions submitted to the Department of Prisons by The Star.

Another of the films seen by prisoners recently was "The China Syndrome."

The film shows are just part of the recreational facilities available to prisoners on Robben Island.

Prisoners also play tennis, organising their own annual championships.

Winner of this year's event was Sandi Sigache. Also known to be a keen tennis player is ANC leader Nelson Mandela. According to a recently-released prisoner, he has "a mean backhand." The Prisons Department could not confirm whether Mandela took part in the championship.

However, they did say that "a person such as Nelson Mandela and some of his fellow prisoners have achieved a fair standard of tennis."

They said that this standard has been achieved "by mutual training amongst the prisoners."

The most popular sport among the Robben Island prisoners is soccer, says the Prisons Department. They add that there are also facilities for athletics, volleyball, table tennis and softball.

The Prisons Department says that it encourages sport and competition "because it has therapeutic value and because it helps prisoners to get rid of frustrations which arise as a result of being incarcerated."

"The element of healthy competition is also of great value in another way," a spokesman said. "The prisoners learn to strive in the normal way to achieve certain goals, goals that bring them recognition. Team participation also teaches them to work together to achieve such goals."

Other recreational facilities available are games such as draughts, monopoly and cards.

There is also a fully-equipped provincial library on the island for prisoners use.

e Points Which You Liked Most About the Tutorial

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530 which follows.

SA still needs 'secret action'

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa still needs secret propaganda to counter the widespread deceit on its enemies' part, says the former deputy-secretary of the now defunct Department of Information, Mr Les de Villiers.

Mr De Villiers was a guest speaker at an American Businessmen's Club luncheon in Johannesburg yesterday and spoke about the Information Scandal.

He said the country should use the strength of its strategic minerals to make its voice heard.

Mr De Villiers discussed the role of the Press in pursuing the Information scandal and although it seemed that "we in Government lost and the Press won . . . in reality we all lost and so did South Africa".

He said secret propaganda had been used to break the walls of isolation only after everything else had failed.

The propaganda efforts were made to promote South Africa's image abroad and gain friends and useful allies — and "in some instances we succeeded beyond all expectations".

Mr De Villiers said he was a patriot who only turned to secret operations "once I realised that our orthodox publicity hardly made an impact. I was quite willing to try secret methods in the hope that they would prevent South Africa from slipping further in the popularity charts."

He felt South Africa still needed secret operations to counter the deceit on the part of the enemy because "don't ever be lulled into believing that the other side is bent on anything less than a total onslaught and complete victory, regardless of the means.

"It is about time that it says to the Western world: count us in or we will count you out in our scheme of things."

Mr De Villiers said his advice to South Africa was to speak up and act, if neccesary, on the basis of its strengths because "this is the only real road to survival".

Mandela: 'A mean backhand'

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There is also a fully-equipped provincial library on the island at the disposal of the prisoners.

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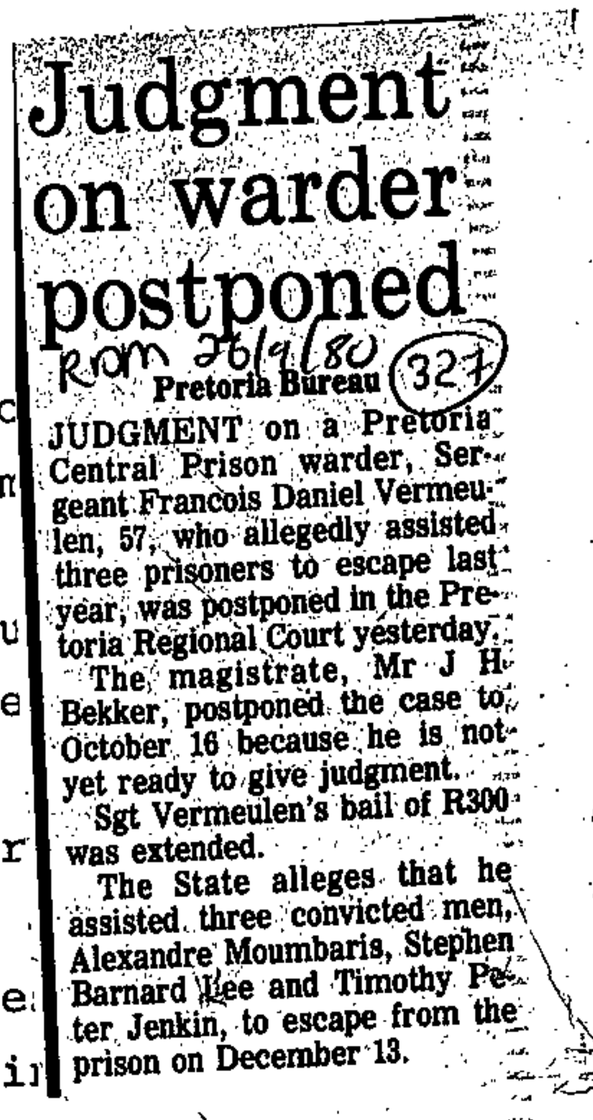

Judgment on warder postponed

Rom 26/9/80 (327)

Pretoria Bureau

JUDGMENT on a Pretoria Central Prison warder, Sergeant Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 57, who allegedly assisted three prisoners to escape last year, was postponed in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr J H Bekker, postponed the case to October 16 because he is not yet ready to give judgment.

Sgt Vermeulen's bail of R300 was extended.

The State alleges that he assisted three convicted men, Alexandre Moumbaris, Stephen Barnard Lee and Timothy Peter Jenkin, to escape from the prison on December 13.

Re: Term 4: The r… is likely to be equal to that … me discount factor is sugge… a fair comparison with leasi… hod of depreciation allowed by the … should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

The general approach will now be applied to the problem in MAN. 530 which follows.

25/9/80 ARGUS

Pamphlets on rents and strikes are banned

(321)

PAMPHLETS entitled Down with Rent Increases and Support the Students' Strikes and Boycotts are among the publications and articles that have been declared undesirable in today's Government Gazette.

Also banned in terms of the Publications Act is Volume 32 of Wits Student, produced by the SRC of the University of the Witwatersrand and the objects 'Sexy Keychains' made in Hong Kong. From today it will be a legal offence to import or distribute them.

In the same notice it is recorded that the Publications Appeal Board has decided Struisbaai-blues by Andre le Roux is not undesirable and thus removes it from the list of banned publications.

Erasmus report: Printer in court

Cape Times 20/9/96

PRETORIA. — Mr Edgar Karl John Sievers, 63, of Rietondale, gave evidence at his trial in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a set of proofs of the third Erasmus Commission report from the Government Printing Works. He pleaded not guilty.

He admitted taking the proofs home with him on May 22 last year, but said he took them because his work had piled up and he knew the only way he would be able to cope was to work at home. He returned all the proofs to his office. He had never had all the proofs in his possession at the same time.

Mr Sievers worked as assistant works manager at the Government Printing Works until September last year. He said he was responsible for the preparation of the report.

He ordered a third set of proofs for him to control the advancement of the printing and to have a set at hand in case of questions.

He denied knowing Mr Beaumont Schoeman, or showing him or giving him any proofs. He also denied knowing Mr Kit Katzin.

Mr Sievers said a transcript handed into court of a discussion between him and General Visser was not entirely correct.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday. — Sapa

SADF uses ambulance

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Vol. 183] PRETORIA, 26 SEPTEMBER 1980 [No. 7241

327

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2023 26 September 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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2023 26 September 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 P80/51

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/11/151.....	*Economic Crisis in South Africa*—The Workers' Burden	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P77/11/156.....	*Workers' Struggle for Freedom*.....	South African Congress of Trade Unions.....	(e)
P78/6/246.....	*Carnal Knowledge*.....	James Kerstetter.....	(a)+(b)
P79/1/185.....	*Conspiracy to Arm Apartheid Continues*.....	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia....	(e)
P79/2/71.....	*International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa*—1978–1979.....	International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF), London	(e)
P80/9/100.....	"*Sexy Keychains*" Sleutelring/Keyring—Voorwerp/Object)	Made in Hong Kong.....	(a)
P80/9/106.....	*Europe Safety Matches:* CQN Special Products (Voorwerp/Object)	Made in Western Germany.....	(a)
P80/9/107.....	*Antifreeze Hotpoint/Antigel Chaud Lapon/Frostschutz Spits+Masche* (Voorwerp/Object)	Création MB/Made in France.....	(a)
P80/9/109.....	*Party-Schürze für ihn, Die*—No 7937 (Voorwerp/Object)	Made in Western Germany.....	(a)
P80/9/110.....	*Mini Form/Mini-Grandezza/Mini Taille*—Art Nr 7025 (Voorwerp/Object)	Made in France.....	(a)
P80/8/35.....	*Dream Makers, The*.....	John Sherlock.....	(a)
P80/8/84.....	*Fairly Tale, A*.....	S. Steinberg.....	(a)
P80/8/85.....	*For Better and for Worse*.....	Myrna Blyth.....	(a)
P80/8/101.....	*Black Trail* (Crow No 4).....	James W Marvin.....	(a)
P80/8/119.....	*Beach Club, The*.....	Claire Howard.....	(a)
P80/9/23.....	*Down with Rent Increases* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)...	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/9/35.....	*Economische Vraagstukken van het Socialisme in de Sowjet-Unie, De*	J. Stalin.....	(e)
P80/9/67.....	*Spiele der Liebe, Die*.....	Alex Comfort.....	(a)
P80/9/108.....	20 *Positionen*—No 7106 (Kaart/Card—Illustrasie/Illustration)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(a)
P80/9/25.....	*ANC: Nelson Mandela: An appeal to the people of South Africa smuggled out of Robben Island—Unite! Mobilise! Fight On!* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress of South Africa.....	(e)
P80/9/26.....	*Support the Students' Strikes and Boycotts!* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/9/27.....	*Release all Political Prisoners Campaign* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P80/9/61.....	*Statement* 8 (Pamflet/Pamphlet).....	Students for Social Democracy, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/9/74.....	*UNB-News*.....	UNB-News, University of Natal, Durban.....	(d) + (e)
P80/9/71.....	*Oppidan*—Vol 5, No 6, August 1980.....	SRC, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	(e)
P80/9/75.....	*Wits Student*—Vol 32, No 17, August 1980.....	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)

2024 26 September 1980

SYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

Die Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die onderstaande publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die onderstaande inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
[illegible]	*California Killing* [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 2024 26 September 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2025 26 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 (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 die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
[illegible]	Struisbaai-blues	André le Roux	GK./G.N. 2428, SK./G.G. 5810 van/of 25/11/77.

No. 2025 26 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 15 (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) and (b) 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
[illegible]	Struisbaai-blues	André le Roux	GK./G.N. 2428, SK./G.G. 5810 van/of 25/11/77.

2026 26 September 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6057, Goewermentskennisgewing [illegible] van 16 Junie 1978, vervang die inskrywing [illegible]/5/183 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
[illegible]/5/183	*First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party—September* 5, 1977: Organization of Indian Marxist-Leninists Abroad	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)

No. 2026 26 September 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6057, Government Notice 1248 of 16 June 1978, substitute the following entry for entry P78/5/183:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
[illegible]/5/183	*First Congress of the Hindustani Ghadar Party—September* 5, 1977: Organization of Indian Marxist-Leninists Abroad	Norman Bethune Institute, Toronto	(e)

2027 26 September 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974 ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur te bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep twee tot 18 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat 'n sekere weglating aangebring moet word.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoënmaker Representer
[illegible]	*Brubaker*	Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2027 26 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974 FILM

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

(a) that the film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group two to 18 years; and

(b) that a certain excision be made.

No. 2028 26 September 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
ROLPRENT

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

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan kinders in die ouderdomsgroep van twee tot 16 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word.

No. 2028 26 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
FILM

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

(a) that the said film shall not be exhibited to children in the age group of two to 16 years; and

(b) that certain excisions be made.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R80/7/35.....	*The Island*.....	CIC-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2029 26 September 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 September 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 16 September 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 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2029 26 September 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 September 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 16 September 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 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
R80/9/58.....	*Little Darlings*—800032 (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Litho in USA.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2023	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/51.....	1	7241
2024	do.: Opheffing.....	2	7241
2025	do.: do.....	2	7241
2026	do.: Verbeteringskennisgewing.....	2	7241
2027	do.: Rolprent.....	2	7241
2028	do.: do.....	3	7241
2029	do.: Vertoë.....	3	7241

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4.8 *Fission and Fusion*

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon^{-1} for "medium" nuclei ($A \simeq 40$-120). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of [illegible] protons in these nuclei.

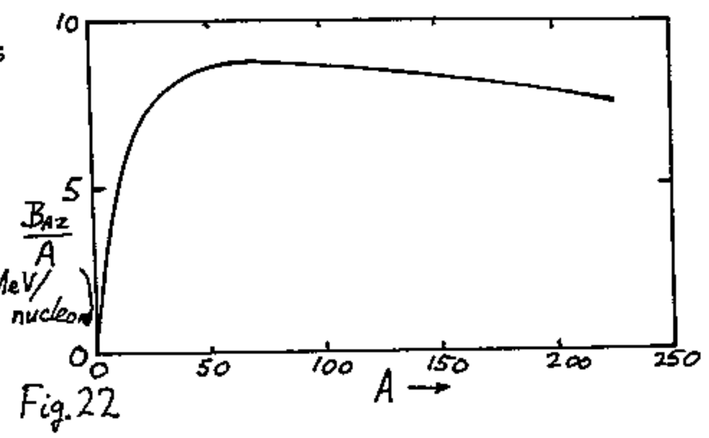


Fig. 22

[illegible] are initially highly excited and [illegible] ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released (~200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of

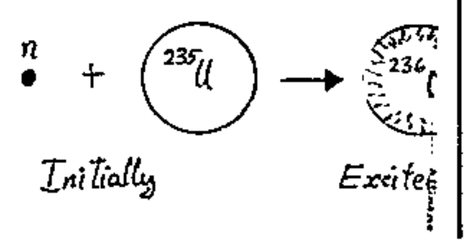
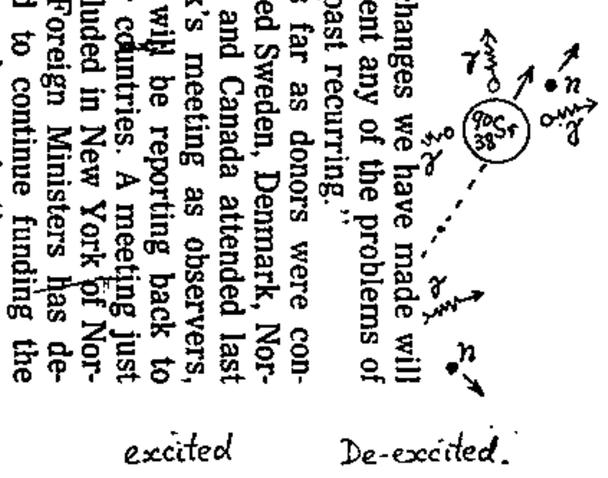


Fig. 23 Example of a [illegible]



[illegible] Following the spy scandal the swedish director, Lars-Gunnar Erickson, resigned, leaving the IEUF's African representative, Hassim Soumare, to pick up the pieces.

He has now reported from the Geneva headquarters that the organisation had been renamed the International Education and Refugees Service. The old board had been abolished and replaced by a council and executive committee, with overall control by an assembly.

The council, which will advise on assistance programmes, includes Zimbabwe's Education Minister, a black archbishop in Botswana, Walter Makhulu, the acting secretary-general of the All-African Conference of Churches, Kodwo Ankrah, the secretary of the Socialist International, London, Bent Carlsson of Sweden, and a member of the African National Congress.

A finance officer will have much greater responsibility over funds. Mr Soumare has been promoted the new director.

He said he believed there could be no repetition of the spy scandal.

"Before any South African will be allowed into the organisation we will have talks with liberation movements and other groups to check thoroughly that he is genuine.

"I am optimistic that [illegible]

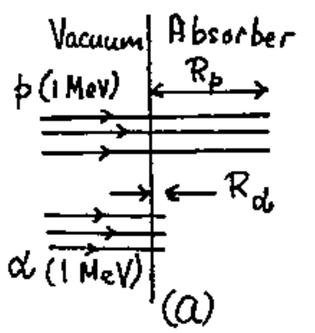
5. *Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations*

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few × 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 *Interaction of radiation with matter*

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) *Charged particles* (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly [illegible] their interactions with [illegible] at which it loses [illegible] on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) along the path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, ($-dE/dx$) is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence ($-dE/dx$)



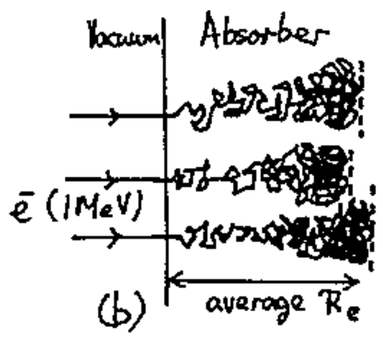


Fig. 24

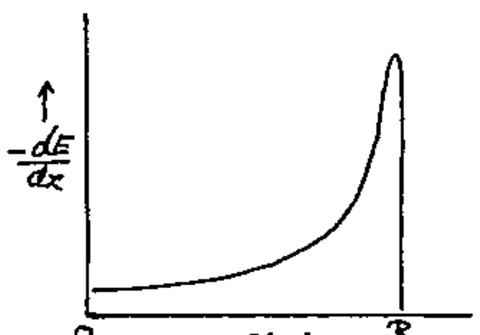


Fig 25

[illegible]

Refugee body gets new lease of life

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — An international organisation helping refugees from Southern Africa, which was discredited by a South African spy scandal and revelations of mismanagement and fraud, has been given a new lease of life.

The International University Exchange Fund, which aims to provide scholarships for refugees in Africa and Latin America, was left in ruins earlier this year after its deputy director, Craig Williamson, revealed he was a captain in the South African Security Police, and not the political refugee he had pretended to be.

He handed over in Pretoria details on all the IUEF's activities inside South Africa, including all assistance given to black consciousness movements in the field of education, information, and legal aid.

It was also revealed that IEUF funds had been misused, and the organisation had a deficit of over R1 464 000. Mr Williamson had been able to black-mail the organisation to obtain his information.

Following the spy scandal the swedish director, Lars-Gunnar Erickson, resigned, leaving the IEUF's African representative, Hassim Soumare, to pick up the pieces.

He has now reported from the Geneva headquarters that the organisation had been renamed the International Education and Refugees Service. The old board had been abolished and replaced by a council and executive committee, with overall control by an assembly.

The council, which will advise on assistance programmes, includes Zimbabwe's Education Minister, a black archbishop in Botswana, Walter Makhulu, the acting secretary-general of the All-African Conference of Churches, Kodwo Ankrah, the secretary of the Socialist International, London, Bent Carlsson of Sweden, and a member of the African National Congress.

A finance officer will have much greater responsibility over funds. Mr Soumare has been promoted the new director.

He said he believed there could be no repetition of the spy scandal.

"Before any South African will be allowed into the organisation we will have talks with liberation movements and other groups to check thoroughly that he is genuine.

"I am optimistic that [illegible]

As far as donors were concerned Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Canada attended last week's meeting as observers, and will be reporting back to their countries. A meeting just concluded in New York of Nordic Foreign Ministers has decided to continue funding the re-named organisation.

It is hoped to have a budget for next year of R7 800 000 to help up to 2 500 student with scholarships.

Trade union leader vanishes

POST 29/9/80 (327)

MYSTERY surrounds the disappearance of Mr Martin Sere, vice-president of the Black Municipal Workers Union (BMWU), and it is feared that he might have left the country.

Mr Sere (28) of 78 Mohapi Street, Mohlakeng, Randfontein, was last seen by his family a few days after the first court appearance of three BMWU executives who are charged under The Sabotage Act.

A former employee of the Johannesburg City Council, and sole breadwinner at home, Mr Sere left for work at the Orlando Power Station but never returned.

"Nobody seems to know where he is," his grief-stricken mother, Mrs Pauline Sere, said yesterday.

Mrs Sere, a widow and mother of nine children, said her son had kept the home fires burning, "since the death of her husband 13 years ago. Shortly after his disappearance, she said, the family received a letter from the City Council stating that he must report to the offices to collect his pension benefits.

Early last month a team of security police, claiming to be from John Vorster Square, arrived at her house in search of him. The police allegedly ransacked the house and later left, after questioning her at length.

Police could not be contacted for comment last night.

As Mr Sere was the only source of income, his family predict problems in running the house. These might include eviction as no one would be able to pay the rent.

"He had accounts with business establishments in the city and some of his property might be repossessed if these are not paid for," Mrs Sere added.

● The "sabotage" case against the three BMWU executives comes up in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

Appearing before the court are Mr Joseph Mavi, president, Mr Phillip Dlamini, general-secretary and Mr Gadsby Mazwi, treasurer.

Their appearance is a sequel to the strike by more than 1 000 black municipal workers who demanded more pay. Hundreds, including the three, lost their jobs as a result.

Not all prisoners get papers

RDM 29/9/80 327

Pretoria Bureau

ONLY certain political prisoners were now entitled to subscribe to a daily newspaper of their own choice, a spokesman for the Department of Prisons said in Pretoria last week.

The prisoners had to "qualify" before they were granted this concession, the spokesman said.

He stressed that prisoners serving terms of imprisonment for crimes which endangered the security of the State were classified as "security prisoners".

The spokesman would not say when the concession was introduced but said that it applied to all "security prisoners" in the country, irrespective of race. This included prisoners on Robben Island, he said.

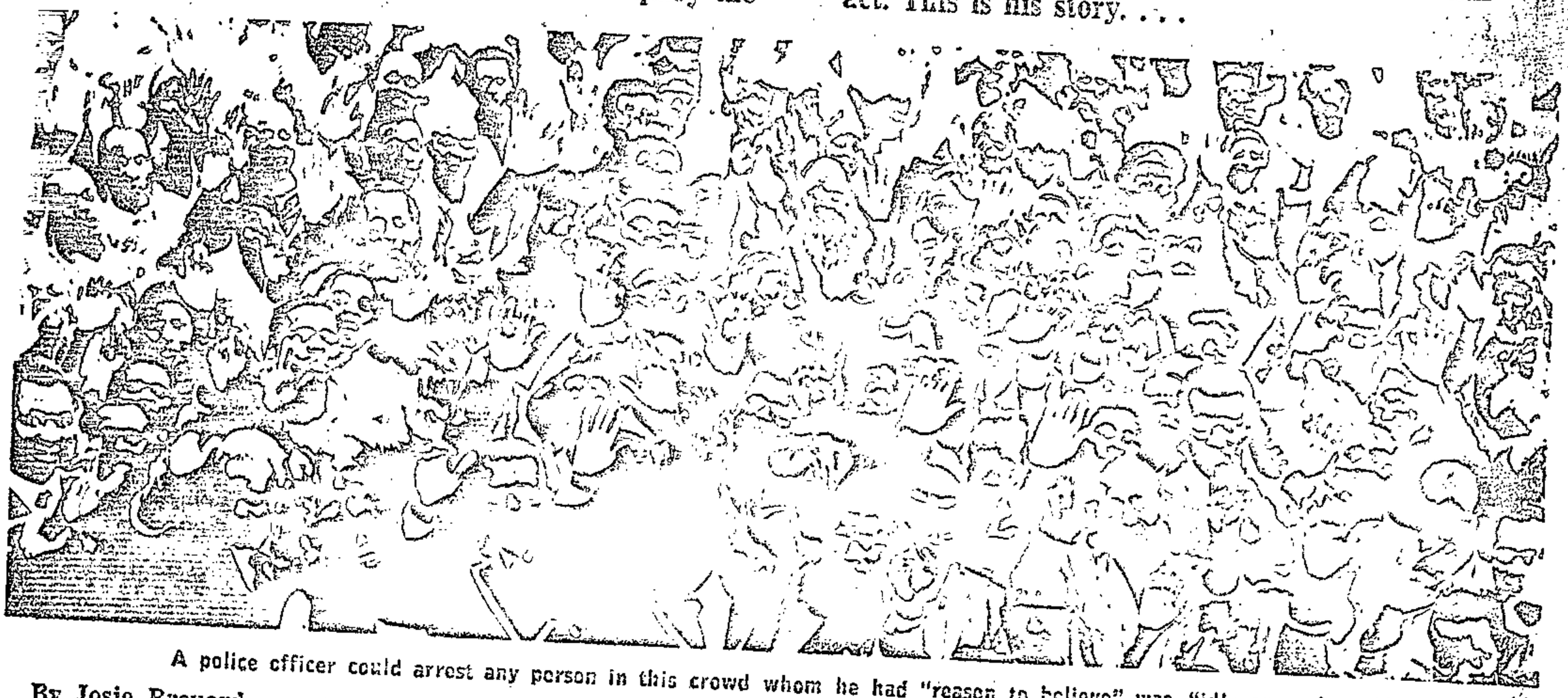
"All prisoners were classified into groups ranging from lower to higher categories. This is done to motivate prisoners to co-operate with the authorities. Security prisoners in the higher groups qualify for the newspaper concession," he said.

Another spokesman said all prisoners were allowed to listen to the news bulletins on the radio.

Prisoners also had access to a provincial library with between 4 000 and 5 000 books that were exchanged on a regular basis. Prescribed books for prisoners with permission to study were also allowed, he said.

During the parliamentary debate on prisons in May this year, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said that postmatric study courses would be granted to some political prisoners and "serious consideration" would be given to allow political prisoners access to one English and one Afrikaans daily newspaper.

Section 29 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act permits a police officer to arrest without warrant in an urban area any African whom he "has reason to believe" is "an idle or undesirable person" and to bring him before a Black Affairs Commissioner, who "shall require such Bantu to give a good and satisfactory account of himself." After an administrative inquiry the commissioner may declare the African "idle" if he is habitually unemployed, or "undesireable" if he has been convicted previously of certain offences — and order him to be sent to his homeland, a rehabilitation centre or to a farm colony for a period not exceeding two years. Jack Leputu was arrested for alleged contravention of this act. This is his story. . . .



A police officer could arrest any person in this crowd whom he had "reason to believe" was "idle or undesirable."

The plight of Jack the 'vagrant'

By Josie Brouard

On September 9, Charlie Leputu (59) saw his son Jack (19) for the first time in 18 days — in a court dock, an alleged criminal under Section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

On August 21, his son disappeared into the blue — and Charlie worried. Then, a few days later, at a local burial society meeting, Charlie heard his son had been arrested.

Nobody was sure what for. Jack had a reference book, but was not a registered employee or work-seeker. It was probably a "passbook" offence, Charlie suspected.

Two weeks and one day later, on Friday September 5, Charlie traced his son to Modder B prison, Benoni, and his misgivings were confirmed. His son was under arrest, accused of vagrancy under Section 29.

Charlie was not sure what to do. He went to hospitals and prisons to find his son, and eventually traced Jack to the prison.

The commissioner remanded Jack in Charlie's custody. Unexpectedly, no bail was set.

"But be sure you are here on September 16," the commissioner told Jack. "We would not like to have to come and arrest your father because he is accepting responsibility for you.

"Do not be afraid to return," the commissioner continued. "Ninety-nine percent of these cases result in suspended sentences, regardless of criminal records.

"We simply wish to ascertain if you were a vagrant when we arrested you — whether you were supposed to be in the area, whether you were registered as a work-seeker, what was your means of income."

Bail

Twenty-five minutes later, Jack was in the dock.

The attorney asked that bail be granted. "I have not been allowed to speak

The three then moved on to the "Section 29" office where an officer said Mr Leputu, Jun, was indeed to appear in court that day.

Family

The inquiry officer said Jack's case might well be withdrawn.

So Jack walked out free, temporarily, after languishing in jail for 18 days. Not once was he given the chance to contact his family, nor was he told of his right to apply for bail, he said.

That day, the same commissioner was scheduled to hear more than 160 more such cases . . . .

O The following week, 26 days after Jack was originally arrested, the Central Commissioner Court's investigating officer withdrew any charges held against Jack.

STAR
30/9/80

321

what being a vagrant implied, but went to Modder B to try and see Jack, to find out if his son would get out, whether he was guilty of a crime.

Anxious

Charlie did not find out that day, nor see his son. Because he had not brought a food parcel for his son, prison officials said, he could not have a visitor's permit.

At least Charlie knew his son was alive and that he was appearing in court on September 9. It was an anxious wait of four days.

Charlie, however, was relatively lucky. The day of his son's court appearance, the father was accompanied by an attorney and a reporter, two white faces in the sea of blacks at the Central Commissioner's Court next door to John Vorster Square.

The party arrived at 9 am and was directed to a court which was empty.

to the prisoner yet, Your Worship. I would like to find out from him his side of the story," she said.

The commissioner asked the inquiry officer if he objected to R50 bail being granted. He did not. But Charlie had only R20. The officer would not accept this.

"We have no records of this man. We do not know where he comes from, where he was going. If he is a foreign black or perhaps even a terrorist. I am still waiting for his records from Pretoria," the officer said.

Remand

But the prisoner's father was in court and the commissioner allowed Charlie to speak. Charlie said he lived in Alexandra Township and had worked as a gardener for his Highlands North employer for 21 years. The commissioner was impressed.

Charlie told how he had searched the mortuaries.

Robben Island room was bugged, claims Mandela

STAR 30/9/80 (327)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Warders could eavesdrop on prisoners and their attorneys in the Robben Island prison consulting room although this was contrary to a prisoner's rights, the former leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, claimed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, today.

Mandela has applied to the Supreme Court to reverse a decision of the Commissioner of Prisons that two documents which he wrote for his Cape Town attorney, Mr Stanley Kawalsky, be handed to the prison authorities for safe-keeping and that he be allowed to hand the documents to his attorney.

He has also asked the court that he be allowed to give his attorney written instructions and that Regulation 123 of the Prison Service Regulations of 1959 be declared ultra vires and invalid or alternatively that it be not applied to inhibit a prisoner giving written instructions to his attorney.

In an affadavit Mandela said he was charged in 1977 with the alleged contravention of several prison regulations and he prepared two statements for his lawyers.

One document, about 40 pages long, dealt with his defence and another, eight pages long, dealt with the bugging of the prison consultation room.

He was visited by his attorney Mr Kawalsky but was not allowed by the prison authorities to hand over the documents.

Mandela added that he conducted a test with his attorney and found that everything said in the consulting room in a normal voice could be heard clearly by anyone outside the room.

On August 3 1977 he was told that all the charges against him had been dropped and a prison official ordered him to hand over the documents. He refused.

But, Mandela said, eventually he had no alternative but to hand the documents to the prison authorities.

After the prison authorities had refused to return the documents he applied to the Supreme Court to have them returned and they were handed to him.

But, on February 18 this year, the prison regulations were amended and

To Page 3, Col 1

Mandela says room was bugged

(327)

Extract

the prison authorities interpreted the new regulation as giving them the power to take his documents from him.

The authorities also refused to allow him to hand the documents to his family or to his attorney.

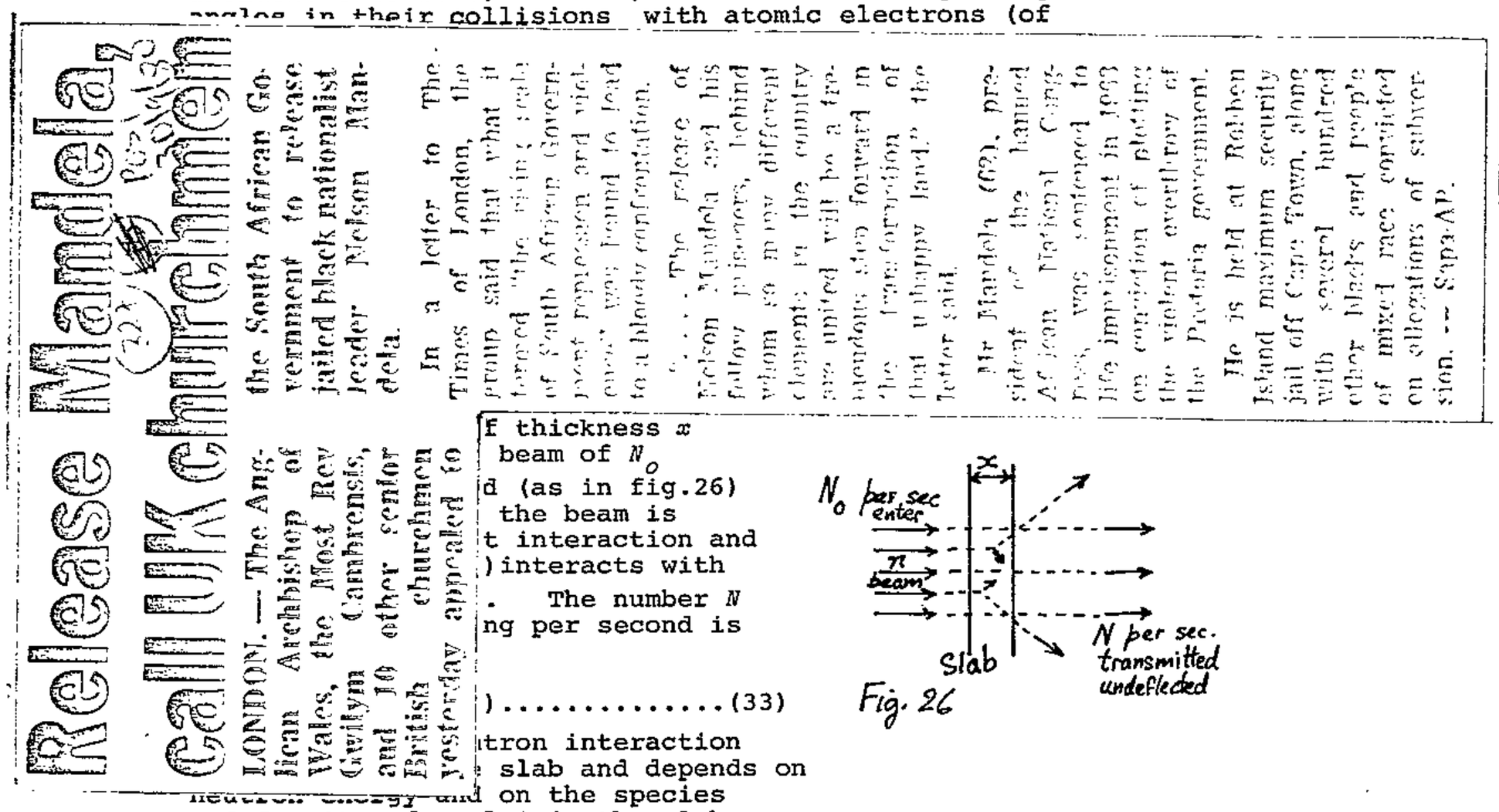
Mandela said he would not be able to write or give any written instructions to his attorney without the approval of the Commissioner of Prisons.

"Because of this and because of the fact that any oral instructions which I give my attorney may be overheard I have been, and will continue to be, inhibited from giving my attorney instructions of a privileged and confidential nature," he said.

The hearing continues.

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium . The density of energy deposited $(-dE/dx)$ is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or α energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of



Mandela Release Call UK Churchmen

LONDON. — The Anglican Archbishop of Wales, the Most Rev Gwilym Cambrensis, and 10 other senior British churchmen yesterday appealed to the South African Government to release jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

In a letter to The Times of London, the group said that what it termed "the rising scale of South African repression and violence was found to lead to a bloody confrontation.

... The release of Nelson Mandela and his fellow prisoners, behind whom so many different elements in the country are united will be a tremendous step forward in the regeneration of that unhappy land," the letter said.

Mr Mandela (69), president of the banned African National Congress, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 on conviction of plotting the violent overthrow of the Pretoria government.

He is held at Robben Island maximum security jail off Cape Town, alone with several hundred other blacks and people of mixed race convicted on allegations of subversion. — SapaAP.

f thickness x
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ng per second is

Fig. 26

)..... (33)

tron interaction
slab and depends on
on the species
and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E/(m_n+m_N)^2 \quad \ldots\ldots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(c) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and pair production (section 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq.(33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{PE}, α_C and α_{PP}, corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP} \quad \ldots\ldots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for energies above ∿ 10 MeV and α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0(eq.(33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}})$ $\quad \ldots\ldots (36)$

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

Church calls for Mandela's release

3/9/80
RDM
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By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — A massive church appeal has been launched in London for the release of imprisoned black South African leader Nelson Mandela.

Nearly every religious denomination in Britain is uniting in this campaign, including the Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic and Jewish religions.

Religious leaders have voiced their appeal in a lengthy letter to the Times, in which they urge all people of good will to support this campaign "through all means open to them".

The 11 signatories to the appeal include the Rev Philip Morgan, general secretary of the British Council of Churches.

The letter quotes the statement delivered by Mandela from the dock during his trial in 1964. Following this, the church leaders state:

"These are sentiments with which we in Britain would wish to identify ourselves."

They also express solidarity with the campaign for Mandela's release, which they point out was initiated inside South Africa.

They continue: "This campaign has received the support of many different organisations within South Africa.

"Outside the country a number of governments, organisations and individuals (have joined the appeal) — and notably the United Nations Security Council, in June this year, voted unanimously for the release of Nelson Mandela."

In July, all Commonwealth countries, in a statement issued by the secretariat in London, had also called for Mandela's immediate and unconditional release.

This united plea by leading churchmen here adds further strength to the campaign which is receiving widespread support.

The National Union of Mineworkers added their voice at their recent conference. The Scottish area of the union have issued an invitation, through the South African Embassy in London, for Mandela and his wife, Winnie, to attend their gala in 1981.

Priest lays theft charge against cop

A BRANDFORD priest who was accused of helping Mrs Winnie Mandela, this week laid a charge of theft against a security police sergeant who had taken his car keys away.

The Rev Moses Thabalaka of the Methodist Church alleged that the police sergeant had also insulted him before taking his keys. This incident took place after Mr Thabalaka had given Mrs Mandela a lift to town.

He said the policeman had been following him for some time but he had never taken any notice of him. On Monday the policeman stopped him in town and asked why he allowed Mrs Mandela to use his telephone. The policeman allegedly insulted the priest as he spoke and threatened to beat him up.

The priest said he was surprised when this stranger came to him aggressively and insulted him. He turned to get in to his car, but the cop grabbed his keys. Mr Thabalaka later got the keys when he went to lay a charge of theft. There was no explanation as to how the keys were given to the black policeman at the charge office.

Mr Thabalaka said he occasionally assisted Mrs Mandela when she needed help and could not understand why he was to refuse her making use of his phone.

Judgment reserved in Mandela 'test case'

C Times 18/10/80 327

Staff Reporter

JUDGMENT on an application by jailed African nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, that he be allowed to hand certain documents to his attorneys was reserved in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

In papers before the court, the application was described as a test case to establish whether a convicted prisoner could give written instructions to his attorney and whether the attorney could take them away.

It was brought by Mandela against the Minister of Prisons and was heard yesterday by the Judge President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, and Mr Justice Grosskopf.

In an affidavit, Mandela said he had been sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. On January 20, 1977, he was served a charge sheet regarding alleged contraventions of prison regulations.

He prepared two statements for his attorneys concerning his defence. One was a 40-page document with annexures comprising correspondence between himself, prison authorities and his attorneys.

The other was about eight pages long and dealt with allegations that the room where consultations were held was "bugged".

On February 2, 1977, he was interviewed by his attorney, Mr Stanley Kawalsky.

"I showed him my documents and informed him that I was not prepared to communicate the contents to him verbally as I believed that our conversation was being recorded and overheard".

Mandela said he checked whether he was entitled to hand them to Mr Kawalsky to read. The Commissioner of Prisons directed that only verbal communication could be conducted.

A quick test

"I thereupon decided to conduct a quick test to establish whether the warder outside the consulting room was able to overhear our conversation." Mr Kawalsky remained in the room while he went outside.

He said he was told on August 3 that Mr Kawalsky would see him at 9 am. He did not see Mr Kawalsky, who told him subsequently he had not been notified the hearing would taken place that day.

At the trail, all charges were withdrawn. The presiding officer, a Warrant Officer Olchers, demanded the documents. Mandela said he refused, claiming they were privileged before and after the hearing.

He suggested burning them, and also asked to discuss the matter with a more senior official. This was refused, and he had no alternative but to hand the documents to WO Olchers who promised to return them, but did not.

On November 17 he was told the prison's commanding officer had authorised the burning of the documents in the presence of a warder. "I refused to allow this as I had decided that I wanted to keep my documents for my records".

A formal demand to return them was sent to the Commissioner of Prisons in August, 1979. This was refused. On January 9, 1980, proceedings were launched.

In a letter dated February 20, the Deputy State Attorney told his attorneys his documents were handed back to him on February 19. Mr Kawalsky showed the letter to Mandela on February 29.

Mandela refused

Mandela said it was inaccurate. Prison authorities had tried to hand back the documents on three occasions, but he had refused to accept them as he wanted them handed directly to his attorneys.

The documents were then handed back to Mandela by a Captain Husselman in Mr Kawalsky's presence.

Mr Kawalsky showed him a copy of an amendmended prison regulation, 90, dated February 18 to the effect that prison authorities could take into safe-keeping any article belonging to a prisoner.

Mandela said the amended regulation appeared to have been enacted as a result of the proceedings he had launched.

He submitted it would be unreasonable, unsuitable and improper for the documents to be taken from him and placed in the safe-keeping of the prison authorities who had brought charges against him.

He submitted the commissioner of prisons had shown a "consistent, determined intention" to remove his documents. The only "reasonable and proper place" for their safekeeping would be in his attorneys' custody.

C. Times

1/10/80

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"Mr Kawalsky then spoke normally inside the room and although the door was closed and I was standing outside I was able to overhear and repeat to him correctly virtually everything he had said".

"My understanding of the legal position is that consultations with my attorney must be conducted in the sight but not in the hearing of a prison official".

He was unable to give further instructions and as a result instructed Mr Kawalsky to take appropriate legal action to enforce his rights to brief Mr Kawalsky properly by handing him his documents.

After various steps were taken, Mandela said he was told his case had been set down for August 3, 1977, and that he had been given permission to hand his documents to his attorney.

He submitted the amended regulation 90 was ultra vires in so far as it might authorise compulsory taking possession of privileged documents.

In an affidavit, Chief-Assistant Commissioner of Prisons Marthinus Brink said that the Minister contested that the documents were privileged.

He said the consulation room's door had a normal glass window. A person outside could therefore hear conversation if those inside spoke loudly or were near the door. If they spoke softly they could not be heard outside the door.

He denied Mandela was not in a position to give proper, full instructions to Mr Kawalsky or was prejudiced in preparing his defence.

At the time, the Commissioner of Prisons was prepared to have the documents handed to Mr Kawalsky as the case was still pending.

The Minister acknowledged Mr Kawalsky was not informed of the date of the prison trial. He understood Mandela was told after charges were withdrawn that Mr Kawalsky would see him. Mandela had been ordered to hand over the documents.

He said a letter that the documents were handed to Mandela on February 19 was based on a misunderstanding. The minister denied that the amended regulation 90 was instituted because of a case Mandela was bringing.

On submissions regarding prison authorities safe-keeping the documents, the Commissioner of Prisons had offered to have them sealed and keep them in that condition.

That they be kept by officials who had brought charges against Mandela was irrelevant. The Commissioner was empowered to take the documents into custody and denied claims about "consistent, deliberate" intentions.

A claim that the amended regulation 90 was ultra vires was denied.

Mr L R Dison, SC, and Mr L Weinkove, instructed by Frank, Bernardt and Joffe, appeared for Mandela. Mr H C Nel, SC, and Mr H M Carstens, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Prisons.

Cape Times 4/11/80

Schoeman: Search was in line of duty

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday SA Railways policemen had been only performing their duties when they searched a Canadian passenger on a SA Airways flight, Mrs Rosalyn Tetley, on her arrival at Jan Smuts.

Commenting on recent press reports concerning the incident with Mrs Tetley, a member of a Canadian study group, he said the Railways Police had been only performing their duty, "in that they investigated a complaint that a law had been violated".

Mr Schoeman said in a press statement yesterday that a passenger on the flight had reported to an airport security guard that a female passenger on the same flight was in possession of communist reading matter and the guard had reported the matter to the Railways Police.

"An officer of the Railways Police cordially requested the lady, a member of a group of Canadian tourists, to accompany him to an adjacent office where he informed her of the complaint.

"She voluntarily handed the reading matter concerned to the police officer who, after establishing that it was harmless and of South African origin, returned it to her.

"When asked whether she had any other reading matter in her possession, Mrs Tetley opened her travelling case of her own free will and invited him to have a look.

"The police officer then apologized to Mrs Tetley for the inconvenience he had caused her.", but she assured him that she had not been inconvenienced and accepted his apology. — Sapa

'SA's censors not lax'

PORT ELIZABETH — The outgoing Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday he did not think stricter censorship was necessary.

Speaking at the Cape National Party congress, he said that since he had taken over the Department of the Interior two years ago, the department had tried to follow a "middle course".

He was satisfied that the issue of censorship was today less controversial that it had been when he had taken over.

The Minister was replying to a discussion on a resolution expressing concern about the increasing extent to which bad literature and soft pornography was being permitted, and in particular about the extent to which it was causing a breakdown in the moral values of the youth.

The resolution requested stricter control of literature.

The Minister said it had to be acknowledged that the situation in South Africa was much better than in other Western countries. — Sapa.

'One of the worst'

LONDON. — South Africa is among the 15 worst countries in the world in which to be a writer or a journalist, according to the world association of writers, PEN.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam and Argentina are the three worst.

PEN said in a statement yesterday that there were more than 40 writers and journalists in Soviet prisons, labour camps, mental hospitals or in internal exile.

Vietnam had refused to give information about a large number of writers and journalists jailed or killed since the 1975 take-over.

PEN said it had received reports that 70 Argentinian writers and journalists had disappeared and about 30 were believed to be in jail.

South Africa was one of 12 other countries PEN singled out in which writers and journalists suffered "abuse, incarceration and persecution" for their opinions on social and political events.

PEN said the others were Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Malaysia, Uruguay, South Korea, Taiwan, China, Libya, and Morocco. — Sapa-Reuter.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 184] PRETORIA, 3 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1980 [No. 7247

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2066 3 October 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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2066 3 Oktober 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:

LIST/LYS P80/52

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/6/244	*Twelfe Inches Plus*	Karl Flinders	(a)
P80/8/123	*Private Practices*	Linda Wolfe	(a)
P80/9/13	*Title Role*	Elizabeth Bennett	(a)
P80/9/36	*Company*—August 1980	National Magazine Co. Ltd, London	(a)
P80/9/48	*Forge, La*—Vol 5, No 26, le 15 Aout 1980	La Forge, Canada	(c)
P80/9/50	*Delphine*	Mel Arrighi	(a)+(b)
P80/9/147	*Horizon MO* 17 *& MO* 20 (Buckle/Gespe—Object/Voorwerp)	Berman Leathercraft, Boston, USA	(a)
P80/9/147	*Roo-Bok Castings Z7* (Buckle/Gespe—Object/Voorwerp)	Roo-Bok Castings, Johannesburg	(a)
P80/9/149	*Your customers want something exciting* ... Advertisement Pamphlet/Advertensiepamflet)	Dassie Laboratories, Durban	(a)
P80/8/86	*Somebody's Darling*	Larry McMurtry	(a)+(b)
P80/9/54	*Full-time Restless*	Dave Goldman	(a)
P80/9/150	*Licked*—No 1	Printed in Australia	(a)
P78/6/247	*Nymphs, Horses / Athletes*	Melissa Franklin	(a)+(b)
P78/6/17	*Looking Forward*	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)

No. 2070 3 October 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 6127, Government Notice 1636 of 11 August 1978, substitute the following entry for entry P78/5/248:

No. 2070 3 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 6127, Goewermentskennisgewing 1636 van 11 Augustus 1978, vervang die inskrywing P78/5/248 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P78/5/248	*Leninist Theory of Organisation, The* (Marxist Education Bulletin Number 2)	Ernest Mandel	(e)

No. 2067 3 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 26 September 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 25 September 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 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2067 3 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 September 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 25 September 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 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/9/123.....	*Anyone for a Whipping by Beryl Cook* (Kaart/Card)	Printed in England.

No. 2068 3 October 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION(S) ARE UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

No. 2068 3 Oktober 1980

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE(S) ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/9/3.....	*Dharma Bums, The*.....	Jack Kerouac.....	G.N./GK. 457, G.G./SK. 3814 of/van 23/3/73.
P80/9/8.....	*Empty Trap, The*.....	John D. MacDonald.....	G.N./GK. 1929 of/van 9/12/58.
P80/9/10.....	*Love Machine, The*.....	Jacqueline Susann.....	G.N./GK. 3766 and/en G.N./GK. 3767, G.G./SK. 2563 of/van 21/11/69.

No. 2069 3 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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) (d) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 2069 3 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/7/31.....	*Staffrider*—Vol 3, No 1, June 1980.....	Ravan Press, Braamfontein.....	G.N./GK. 1588, G.G./SK. 7157 of/van 25/7/80.

UK clerics call for release of Mandela

Sun Post 5/10/80 327

THE continued imprisonment of Nelson Mandela has deprived South Africa of a vital leadership which is of crucial importance at this time, says a letter in The Times calling for his release.

The letter, which is signed by the Archbishop of Wales, the Most Rev Gwilyn Cambrensis, and other prominent members of the British clergy, says the release of Mandela and "his fellow prisoners, behind whom so many different elements in the country are united, will be a tremendous step forward in the transformation of that unhappy land".

The writers identify themselves with the statement made by Mandela from the dock during the Rivonia trials in which he called for equal political rights for all South Africans.

"The rising scale of South African Government repression and violence cannot but lead to a confrontation which will, in turn, lead to further and more widespread bloodshed. We therefore urge all people of goodwill to support this campaign through all means available to them." — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

Free Mandela campaign winds up

Sunpost 5/10/80 (pink) 327

AT LEAST 75 080 people have signed petitions calling for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela — six months after the campaign was launched by SUNDAY POST.

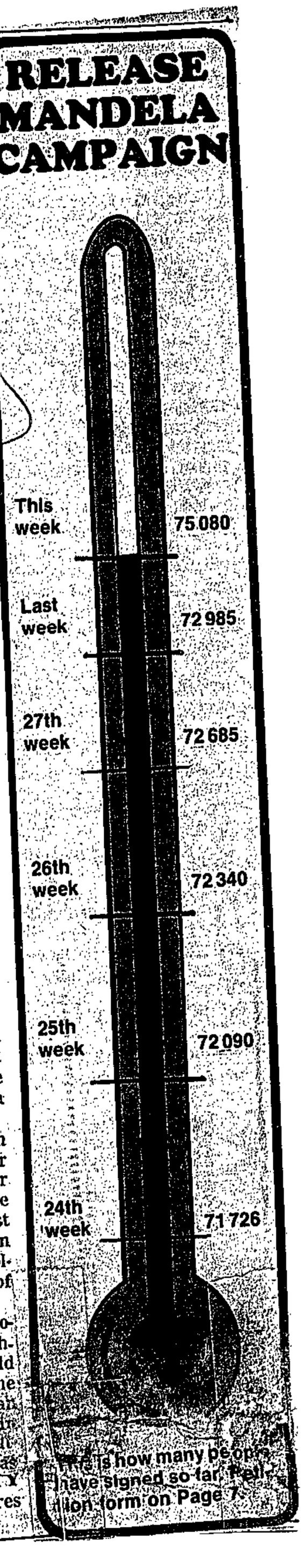
The campaign, which received international support, including that of President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, is now being wound up.

This week **SUNDAY POST** asked the Minister of Justice Mr Alwyn Schlebusch for comment on the continued incarceration of Mandela in view of the number of people who had signed the petitions. The Minister did not respond.

However, in the past Mr Schlebusch has said that Mandela would not be released because he was found guilty by a court of law.

When the campaign was launched, the editor of **SUNDAY POST**, Mr Percy Qoboza, said: "One of the realistics we must face up to is that Nelson Mandela commands a following that is unheard of in this land.

"To embark on any solution or discussion without his wise input would only be following the [illegible] and [illegible] and it out come would be just as disastrous." **SUNDAY POST** still firmly adheres to this view.



Lebowa police quiz Azapo men

A NUMBER of branch officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were questioned by Lebowa police in Mahwelereng township over the weekend.

Among them was the branch chairman, Mr Joe Maila, who spent a night in the cells on Wednesday and was released the following day. He was again questioned during the weekend.

It was learnt late yesterday that the branch treasurer, Mr Mark Kekana had been told to report to the Mokopane police station, but it could not be established whether he had done so, at the time of going to press.

Most of the executive members were quizzed on Friday and Saturday and released. The police action follows unrest in the township, which coincided with the start of a solidarity bus boycott by Mahwelereng bus commuters

Various government linked institutions have become regular targets of arson and stoning. A bank, beerhall, bakery and a van, all owned by government linked institutions, were stoned in two nights of violence in the township.

Meanwhile, the owner of the bus company that has come to the assistance of Seshego commuters, Mr B Harris, said yesterday that he had received a written request from Seshego commuters to formally apply for a licence to operate in the township.

Mr Harris said that he was still studying the request and will take the "appropriate action" in the near future. His buses operate from the outskirts of the Seshego township.

[redacted]

RDM 7/10/30

(327)

'Radicals in SA risk arrest'

By MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — The infiltration of the International University Exchange Fund by South African police spy Craig Williamson means several activists within the country are now known to the Security Police and could be arrested at any time.

This emerges from a report following an independent inquiry into the fund. The terms of the inquiry were to investigate "the espionage activities of the South African Government in the IUEF."

This Geneva-based fund has now been totally reorganised and even its name has been changed.

Donor countries include Scandinavia and the Netherlands. Its aims were to provide money for refugees from "oppressive regimes", mainly South Africa but also Zimbabwe and Latin America. Williamson was deeply involved in highly secret work concerning South Africa and, after he had been exposed, it was found that many of the confidential southern African documents and lists of names were missing.

The commission of inquiry reports: "Had the southern furtures files not disappeared, it might have been easier for others to identify who might be at risk in South Africa today, although even these files would not have given a complete picture, because such large amounts were handled in cash by, among others, Williamson himself.

"We feel the danger must still be taken seriously that people are still at risk inside South Africa. Williamson and Karl Edwards persistently offered their services, particularly in providing and channelling money to a wide variety of individuals and organisations with the aim of gaining information about who was doing what, where, rather than compromising people receiving funds brought into South Africa illegally, or engaging in any other activities such as supplying certain information or receiving banned publications that are illegal under South Africa's draconian laws."

The report adds that Williamson in many instances acted as an agent provocateur in that he initiated programmes or instigated activities which might incriminate certain people in countries still under minority rule.

Regarding black activists inside South Africa, Williamson could probably identify certain major black consciousness contacts inside the country, the report states.

It continues: "On the level of individual scholarship holders inside South Africa, or in any Frontline State, being possibly at risk, we were assured that most students with links to a liberation movement or other organisations were handling it well within their organisations. We are satisfied that these organisations are aware that Williamson was, for example, instrumental in helping his sister secure financial assistance for some ANC students in Lesotho. At worst, we expect Williamson has details on, and so is possibly in a position to compromise, ordinary students who received funds through IUEF-funded organisations."

The report adds that the ANC had not given the IUEF the names of its activists inside South Africa.

"The ANC was always careful not to respond to offers, made by both the fund's director Lars Gunnar Eriksson and Williamson, to make use of the mechanisms the IUEF had devised for getting money into South Africa. Similarly, the ANC rejected the IUEF offer made at the July 1979 meeting to assist the ANC in bringing ANC people out of South Africa and then returning them. The ANC refused to introduce its underground activists to anyone or to, in any way else, breach its security principles. Neither Eriksson nor Williamson pressed these points.

The damage done to, or even which may be done as a result of, Williamson's contacts with anti-apartheid groups in Europe was likely to be small, the commission reported.

"Nevertheless, now that 'operation daisy' is, presumably, over, there is no reason for the South Africans not to start picking off those who have been so compromised by Williamson's, and Edward's, activities. A 'round-up' may follow of people who have had contact with the IUEF.

It was suggested that Williamson's intimate knowledge of the white activist networks could allow the South African State to mount a conspirac trial like the South African St dents Organisation (SASO) tria and NUSAS trial of the mid 1970s, the report says.

One particular breach of se curity in the IUEF may hav serious repercussions at thi level. On at least one occasio Williamson may have had unre corded access to letter pape prosigned by Eriksson and th possibility of forged letters be ing produced in South Africa t implicate people in much mor serious activities than they o the IUEF were involved in ca The report adds that William son's only victims in the role h was trying to play as an inter mediary between white activ ists and the ANC appear so fa to be Renfew Christie, and pos sibly Duncan Innes.

The commission of inquiry was set up in Geneva in Febru ary this year.

Ban lifted on Michener novel

8/6/80 ARGUS

321

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Publications Appeal Board has lifted the ban on James Michener's novel The Covenant.

Set in South Africa, the book was banned last month by a publications committee which deemed the novel could cause racial friction and be prejudicial to the safety of the State.

The Directorate of Publications appealed against this finding, and the Publications Appeal Board set aside the ban yesterday.

Full reasons for the board's decision will be available next week.

A spokesman for the publishers of Lady Chatterley's Lover, unbanned on Friday, said sales of the book were steady.

"The novel had been in the bookshops for several weeks while the appeal was pending, and although there was no rush to buy it quite a number of copies were sold," he said.

Williamson tried to 'infiltrate ANC'

CAPE TIMES 9/10/80 (327)

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The two main aims of police spy Captain Craig Williamson appear to have been to infiltrate the African National Congress (ANC) and to weaken or destroy the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM).

These are the conclusions of the independent commission of inquiry set up to investigate Williamson's infiltration into the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

In a document titled "report of the commission of inquiry into the espionage activities of the South African government in the IUEF", the commissioners have published their findings.

The members of the commission were drawn from the governments of donor nations such as Zambia, Sweden, and Canada.

The report states: "The precise goals of Williamson's mission are not entirely clear, and probably changed through the period he was operating from Geneva.

"But a scrutiny of the activities to which he devoted time while working for the IUEF can give certain clues. Certainly the time he spent maintaining contacts with representatives of the ANC in particular appears to confirm what McGiven told us, that the plan of using the IUEF as a cover to penetrate the ANC was conceived before Williamson even left South Africa."

The reference here is to Arthur McGiven, former member of Dons, who "broke cover" and went to Britain. He gave evidence to the commission of inquiry regarding Williamson's work for South Africa's security system.

The report continues: "Williamson's first objective may have been to weaken and even get rid of BCM which seemed to pose a more immediate threat when Williamson left South Africa than it did later.

"Once this threat appeared to have diminished, his attention may have turned more strongly towards penetrating the ANC. If the goal of Williamson and his superiors in the years 1976-77 was to destroy and discredit the BCM, then the IUEF, as a major external supporter of the BCM, was an obvious organization to penetrate.

"Some effort does seem to have been made to cool the IUEF off the BCM through Karl Edwards feeding strongly anti-BCM reports from inside South Africa.

"This may also have been behind Williamson's working within the IUEF to promote a shift to a pro-ANC stand, for such a step would deprive the BCM of one of its most important sources of support.

"This is not inconsistent with Williamson's primary goal later being to penetrate the ANC, for once the 'threat' the South Africans perceived in the BCM had faded,the ANC was clearly the source of the major remaining threats to the South African government."

Williamson appeared to have continued to play a double game. While portraying himself in some circles as ardently pro-ANC he continued, in others, again with the apparent aim of establishing a relationship of confidence and trust, to talk badly of the ANC.

"To BCM representatives he claimed to be trying to win young whites in exile round to a position of support for the BCM.

"We concur, however, with the ANC's assessment that by the end of 1979, if not much earlier, Williamson's main aim was to use his completely successful infiltration of the IUEF to infiltrate the ANC," the commission reports.

"Williamson's first effort to get a formal association with the ANC appears to have been a proposal that he join the ANC to raise funds, making use of the international contacts he had made through his IUEF post. This was declined by the ANC.

"In 1979 Williamson proposed to the ANC that he move to the Lusaka office of the IUEF so that he could become more involved in the internal work of the ANC.

"The ANC replied that from its point of view, it would be better if he remained in Geneva and sent occasional reports as he had been doing.

"Rebuffed, Williamson appears to have switched his strategy to seeking an active role in the ANC office in Geneva, which the IUEF had helped the ANC to establish."

Williamson's position as deputy director of the IUEF had enabled him to meet large numbers of people representing a wide variety of exile black South African groups.

He was also well-placed in Geneva to meet some "leaders of the struggle" inside South Africa when they visited Europe. His reports of meetings and conversations with these people in the IUEF files, read, now, as exactly what they were — intelligence reports.

"We think it most unlikely that Williamson's main aim was to smash the IUEF. Crucial as the IUEF's work may have been in certain areas in sustaining certain sorts of opposition to the South African regime, and eager as the South African regime may have been to see its assistance curtailed, the organization was far more useful to Williamson as a cover than it was dangerous to South Africa."

It was possible that when Williamson was first planning his "mission", the IUEF was, itself, a primary target to be infiltrated and then perhaps destroyed for its own sake, because it had played a major external role in promoting the BCM and was itself a source of information which BCM leaders and groups were receiving money.

Once he had been established in the IUEF, however, and as circumstances in South Africa changed and the immediate threat from the BCM to the South African regime receded, Williamson's aim shifted more clearly to using the IUEF to gain information about and even infiltrate other groups, notably the ANC.

"Williamson's attention was also directed towards groups other than those of mainly black South Africans in exile. The IUEF also provided an ideal cover for him to gather information about the activities of other organizations, especially on the international level, but also western European anti-apartheid groups.

"Williamson regularly represented the IUEF at important international anti-apartheid meetings, conferences and seminars. He played a prominent and active role in the sub-committee on racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and decolonization of the special non-governmental organizations committee on human rights in Genervа.

He was also an important link between the IUEF and the United Nations special committee and centre against apartheid and was seconded to the UN for the Lagos anti-apartheid conference early in his career at the IUEF.

His major aim appears to have been to keep tabs on international anti-apartheid activities, of which the UN centre is a major "clearing house", but possibly also to frustrate these activities by playing, when he could without harming his cover, a covertly destructive role at international conferences."

His attendance at some meetings, such as the seminar on material aid to the liberation movements of Southern Africa held in Holland in June, 1979, by the international committee against racism and colonialism in Southern Africa, had been of use to the South Africans in providing information they probably could not have gained from other sources.

"In the case of the International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF), Williamson appears to have manoeuvred the IUEF into a competitive position with IDAF in the area of legal aid, although it was not an area in which the IUEF properly had a role to play.

Putting the IUEF in on the legal aid "act" enabled Williamson to monitor what IDAF was doing, notably through joint meetings between IUEF and IDAF in a co-ordinating committee, which met most recently with Williamson present, late in 1979.

"Another of Williamson's targets in London was almost certainly the Committee of South African War Resisters (COSAWR) a London-based group which works to support those who refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force.

"From COSAWR, and from Southern African News Agency (Sana), in Botswana, Williamson, for example, sought details about war resisters who had left or were planning to leave South Africa, about what reception arrangements were made for resisters who fled to Botswana and who they were to contact."

"The commission's report says this survey of Williamson's possible aims and methods of operation as an agent were to assess the damage caused by his activities.

"It was the infiltration by Williamson that led to the disbanding of the IUEF and its complete reorganization under a new name.

The members of the commission of inquiry, which suggested such steps, were: Mr Sundie Kazunga, special assistant to the president (administration), Zambia; Mr Bertil Zachrisson, former minister of education and at present MP, Sweden; and Mr David Macdonald, former secretary of state and minister of communications and MP, Canada.

Cape Times

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9/10/80



Craig Williamson

Buthelezi asks SA for probe

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, has asked the South African Government to look into allegations by Mr Gibson Thula, Inkatha's principal urban representative, that he had been "harassed" at police roadblocks.

Mr Thula told The Star he had been "humiliated, insulted and harassed" at a roadblock on the road to Ntonjeni, near Vryheid on June 20 this year.

On October 4, he alleges, he was stopped at five roadblocks while driving back from Ulundi to his Tembisa home.

"At the first roadblock policemen stopped my party, ordered us out of the car and our credentials were rudely dismissed.

"We stood in the cold while every document in the car was scrutinised. The car was searched from top to bottom."

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations said: "We are aware of the allegations which have been referred to the Minister."

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 184] PRETORIA, 9 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1980 [No. 7258

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2124 9 October 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:

No. 2124 9 Oktober 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/4/97	*Whitehouse* No 18	David Reed & Graham Barker, Keleifern Ltd, London	(a)
P80/9/150	*Licked*—No 1	Printed in Australia	(a)

No. 2125 9 October 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION ARE UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

No. 2125 9 Oktober 1980

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/9/55	*Graduate, The*	Charles Webb	G.N./G.K. 54, G.G./S.K. 1080 of/van 15/1/1965 and/en G.N./G.K. 1994, G.G./S.K. 4477 of/van 1/11/1974.

9 October 1980

ABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

...ittee referred to in section 4 of the Publica... 1974, decided under section 11 (2) of the ... that the undermentioned publications or ... undesirable within the meaning of section ... said Act:

No. 2123 9 Oktober 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:

LIST/LYS 80/53

Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
Work in Progress--No 14, September 1980.....	Editorial Collective, Braamfontein.....	(e)
Stand by our Students in the Struggle for Liberation and Education/Yimani Nabantwana Bethu Emzabalazweni Wemfundo Nenkululeko (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
Contact with Sweden—Vol 1, Nr 1, August 1980	Contact with Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden.....	(e)
Fight to Free our Leaders: Free Nelson Mandela Now (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
Jewish Peril, The: Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion	"The Britons", London.....	(d)
Biko—CB 370 A; *Shosholoza & Jetzt kommt die Flut*—CB 370 B (Gramophone record/Gramofoonplaat)	Peter Gabriel.....	(e)
Organize . . . or Starve!.....	Ken Luckhardt & Brenda Wall.....	(d) & (e)
Black Magic: Ritual Kit—No 713 (Object/Voorwerp)	The Avalon Hill Company, Maryland, USA....	(b)
Militant—Issue 517, 29 August 1980.....	Militant, London.....	(e)
J R News—No 1.80, July '80.....	J.R. News, Pretoria.....	(e)
Ian Smith's Hostages: Political Prisoners in Rhodesia	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
Year of the Charter/Vision of Tomorrow! (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
Inter-School Manual.....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa: For A Free Southern Africa—Michaelmass 1979	Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa, New York	(e)
Alpharite A R Engineering 1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(a)
Hydrasales (Pty) Ltd 1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Calendar International (Pty).....	(a)
African Revenge.....	Andrew McCoy.....	(a)

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9 October 1980

IRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

Government Gazette 5431, Government Notice ... 11 March 1977, substitute the following entry for ... P77/1/123:

No. 2126 9 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 5431, Goewermentskennisgewing 362 van 11 Maart 1977, vervang die inskrywing P77/1/123 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
...1/123.....	*Revolução Russa de* 1917, *A*.....	Lenine.....	(e)

2127

9 October 1980

...LICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 1 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications ...ealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, ...inst the decision on 29 September 1980 of a com...ittee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the ...dermentioned publication is undesirable within the ...eaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

No. 2127 9 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 1 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 29 September 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/S/126	*Time of Desecration*.....	Alberto Moravia

STAR 10/10/80 (03)

Chief Sabata in Maseru (327)

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo of the Tembus, who went missing from his Transkei home last month, is in Maseru.

He was seen today at a function to mark the founding of the Republic of China and said he would be travelling to West Germany soon to receive specialist medical

Chief Sabata, a fierce critic of the Transkei Government, had been sought by the Transkei police.

Journal banned

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DD 10/10/80

EAST LONDON — A radical journal which published a highly critical article on Transkei's independence, Work in Progress, has been banned.

The September issue of the journal was declared undesirable in a notice published in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The same issue of the journal also contained an article which analysed the Quail Commission report.

Also banned in the same Gazette was a book on the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), Organise ... or Starve, by Ken Luckhurdt and Brenda Wall, and two pamphlets, one entitled "Fight to free our leaders: free Mandela now" and the other entitled "Stand by our students in the struggle for liberation and education." — PC.

STAR 10/10/80

Dugard has hope for Steyn-style leniency

By Mike Cohen

Newspapers and law professors should be treated in the same way as Mr Marais Steyn over comments on legal proceedings, Professor John Dugard said today.

Professor Dugard, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, was commenting on the decision by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, not to prosecute the former Minister of Community Development on contempt of court charges.

Mr Steyn is South Africa's new Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

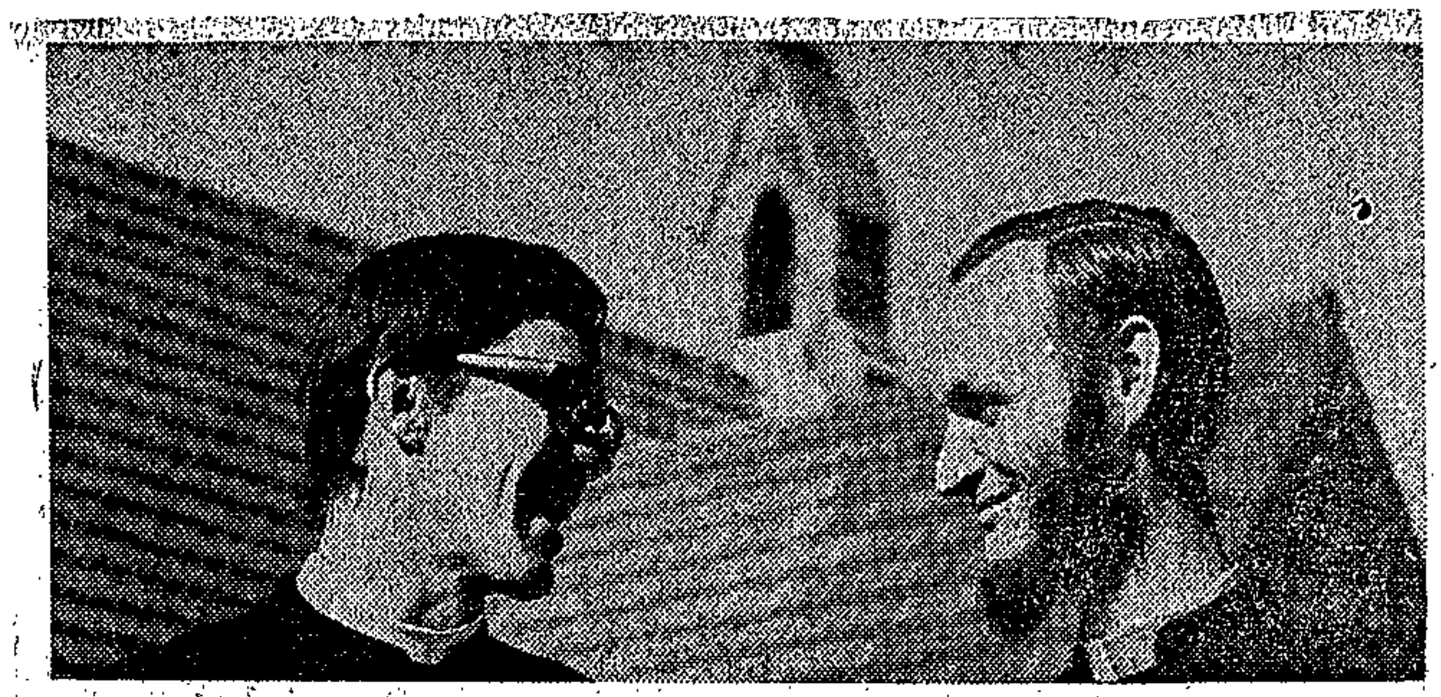
The charges arose from a speech by Mr Steyn in July this year when he warned that the State would act against coloured and Indian people living illegally in "white" Johannesburg.

MORE WEIGHT

Professor Dugard and Mr Jules Browde SC were involved in two Appeal Court cases under the Group Areas Act at the time of the speech. They immediately laid charges.

Professor Dugard said today: "A statement by a Cabinet Minister inevitably carries more weight than that of an ordinary citizen and the public will justifiably fear that statements of this kind will tend consciously or subconsciously to influence judges.

"If a generous attitude is now to be shown towards comments on legal proceedings, one hopes that newspapers and law professors will be treated in the same way as Mr Marais Steyn," Professor Dugard said.



THE Rev David Russell outside St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch today with the Rev Christopher Gregorowski, rector of St Thomas's. Mr Russell is attending the Dioceson Synod after an exemption from banning.

Banned priest at Synod

Religion Reporter

THE Rev David Russell, a banned Anglican priest, has been formally granted exemption from sections of his banning order to attend the synod of the Anglican Diocese of Cape Town amid reports of further negotiations with Pretoria aimed at lifting the ban altogether.

Mr Russell faced 11 charges after he defied his banning order last November to attend the Anglican Provincial Synod — the church's national policy-making body — which was held in Grahamstown. A Parow magistrate sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. An appeal has been lodged.

He was warmly welcomed when he arrived at St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch yesterday to attend the opening Eucharist of the Cape Town Diocesan Synod. Fellow-priests and laymen congratulated him.

Later, delivering his presidential charge to the Synod, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, announced Mr Russell's presence.

'We rejoice to welcome the Rev David Russell at this synod, and are glad that the barriers were removed to make it possible for him to share in our deliberations,' the Archbishop said.

'We can see no reason why all barriers to his full participation in the life of the Church should not also be speedily removed.'

NEGOTIATION

Questioned on the meaning of 'barriers were removed,' a spokesman for Bishopscourt said: 'The Archbishop took an initiative, and the Government responded.' He added that Archbishop Burnett would make no further comment.

● See Page 9

'Williamson's aims went beyond IUEF'

(327)

RDM 11/16/80

By MARGARET SMITH
London Bureau

LONDON. — The two main aims of South African police spy Craig Williamson appear to have been to infiltrate the African National Congress (ANC) and to weaken or destroy the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM).

These are the conclusions of the independent commission of inquiry set up to investigate Mr Williamson's infilatration of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

A document titled "Report of the commission of inquiry into the espionage activities of the South African Government in the IUEF", has been released by commissioners drawn from the governments of donor nations such as Zambia, Sweden and Canada.

The report states:

"The precise goals of Williamson's mission are not entirely clear, and probably changed through the period he was operating from Geneva. But a scrutiny of the activities to which he devoted time while working for the IUEF can give certain clues.

"Certainly the time he spent maintaining contacts with representatives of the ANC in particular appears to confirm what McGiven told us, that the plan of using the IUEF as a cover to penetrate the ANC was conceived before Williamson even left South Africa."

The reference here is to Arthur McGiven, former member of DONS, who "broke cover" and went to England. He gave evidence to the commission of inquiry regarding Mr Williamson's work for South Africa's security system.

The report continues:

"Williamson's first objective may have been to weaken and even get rid of the BCM, which seemed to pose a more immediate threat when Williamson left South Africa than it did later. Once this threat appeared to have diminished, his attention may have turned more strongly towards penetrating the ANC.

"If the goal of Williamson and his superiors in the years 1976-77 was to destroy and discredit the BCM, then the IUEF, as a major external supporter of the BCM, was an obvious organisation to penetrate.

"Some effort does seem to have been made to cut the IUEF off the BCM through Karl Edwards feeding strongly anti-BCM reports from inside South Africa. This may also have been behind Williamson's working within the IUEF to promote a shift to a pro-ANC stand, for such a step would deprive the BCM of one of its most important sources of support.

"This is not inconsistent with Williamson's primary goal later being to penetrate the ANC. For once the 'threat' the South Africans perceived in the BCM had faded, the ANC was clearly the source of the major remaining threats to the South African Government."

Mr Williamson appeared to have continued to play a double game. While portraying himself in some circles as ardently pro-ANC, he continued, in others, again with the apparent aim of establishing a relationship of confidence and trust, to talk badly of the ANC. To BCM representatives he claimed to be trying to win young whites in exile round to a position of support for the BCM.

"We concur, however, with the ANC's assessment that by the end of 1979, if not much earlier, Williamson's main aim was to use his completely successful infiltration of the IUEF to infiltrate the ANC," the commission reported.

"Williamson's first effort to get a formal association with the ANC appears to have been a proposal that he join the ANC to raise funds, making use of the international contacts he had made through his IUEF post. This was declined by the ANC.

"In 1979 Williamson proposed to the ANC that he move to the Lusaka office of the IUEF so that he could become more involved in the internal work of the ANC. The ANC replied that from its point of view, it would be better if he remained in Geneva and sent occasional reports as he had been doing.

"Rebuffed, Williamson appears to have switched his strategy to seeking an active role in the ANC office in Geneva, which the IUEF had been instrumental in helping the ANC to establish."

Mr Williamson's position as deputy-director of the IUEF had enabled him to meet large numbers of people representing a wide variety of exiled black South African groups. He was also well-placed in Geneva to meet some "leaders of the struggle" inside South Africa when they visited Europe. His reports of meetings and conversations with these people in the IUEF files, read, now, as exactly what they are — intelligence reports.

"We think it most unlikely that Williamson's main aim was to smash the IUEF. Crucial as the IUEF's work may have been in certain areas in sustaining certain sorts of opposition to the South African regime, and eager as the South African regime may have been to see its assistance curtailed, the organisation was far more useful to Williamson as a cover than it was dangerous to South Africa," the report said.

PROSECUTOR'S LIFE 'IN TATTERS' AFTER APARTHEID PROTEST AGAINST MORE THAN 300 OF SOUTH AFRICA'S CRUELLEST LAWS

Adam Klein pays price of rebellion

Sun Express 12/10/80 327

ADAM KLEIN is paying the price of rebellion.

The 24-year-old former prosecutor's life has virtually fallen apart after his protest against more than 300 of South Africa's "cruellest" apartheid laws.

Since he stunned a Pretoria court two months ago by refusing to proceed with the prosecution of five Black men charged under curfew regulations, he has:

- Been shunned by most members of his family.
- Gone into hiding for fear of the Right-wing "Wit Kommando".
- Been raided by the police and had his flat, office and car searched.
- Had files, personal notes and letters seized.
- Was arrested on charges of theft of court records.
- Had his passport removed as part of his conditions of bail.
- Appeared in court and had the case against him struck



from the roll without any reason being given.
- Become involved in a dispute with the man who employed him after he resigned as a prosecutor and who, Mr Klein says, fired him after the police action.

"I'm a child of Afrikanerdom who has disgraced and frightened his family," Mr Klein told the Sunday Express bitterly this week.

"The family doesn't understand my feelings or the belief that caused me to take a stand against the legal system.

"It frightens them that a product of a culture, a system, a way of thinking, can suddenly offload it all and revert to a completely opposite way of thinking."

However his advocate brother, Mr Freddie Klein, says Adam's fears are unfounded.

"I don't know of any bad

By CHRISTINA PRETORIOUS

feeling directed against him by the family — you should ask Adam just exactly how much his family has done for him in his time of trouble," said Mr Klein.

"If anyone has broken from the family, he has. I know he's a bit more verlig than the rest of us — but I wouldn't even call him a Prog."

But Adam's youngest brother Mettie, 23, who he says is the only one of his five brothers and two sisters to understand the way he feels, told me he found his family's attitude towards Adam "surprising".

"Adam is right when he says the family is no longer interested in him — they are frightened and they think he is some



kind of enemy, maybe even a communist.

"I feel very proud of him — it took a great deal for him to fight against the wind and against a lifetime of belief.

"I only hope he can pull off what he has set out to do."

Adam says he moved out of his flat after it had been searched by Security Police.

"I've been staying with some friends and visited the flat for the first time since the raid on Thursday.

"It was exactly as they'd left it — all the drawers were open, the books on the shelf were lying flat like a row of cards.

"It doesn't even look like my home anymore," he said.

"I'm well aware of the Security Police watching me.

"They don't like the way I was let off on the theft charge and they don't like people rocking the boat.

"I'm quite sure that they'll make no bones about showing their interest in me. They'll probably continue to do so until they find someone else to occupy their attention".

Adam is writing a report on his time at the Pretoria Commissioner's Court for the Attorney-General.

"I plan to circulate the report to the media. It's going to blow the legal system apart. It's time for change and if I, as one unafraid person, can do it, I will.

"I have seen enough violence, both mental and physical, in the past year to make me angry enough to try to do something about it.

"Every day thousands of people pass through Commissioner's Courts on silly charges and have their lives disrupted for the sake of apartheid.

"I don't consider myself a hero or a martyr — I'm just a concerned person who's willing to do anything, anything at all, to see justice.

"The entire affair has already had an incredible effect on my career.

"I can forsee this — I don't really expect to be welcome at court in the way I used to be.

"There's going to be no more sitting down over a cup of tea and discussing cases with mag-



istrates, clerks of the court and prosecutors — I'm in this thing alone now and I'm going to have to fight a lonely battle."

But far from his one-man protest having a negative effect on his career, it seems to have had a very positive one.

"Already this week I've received some incredible offers of jobs by various law firms — and one from a very large industrial corporation to join their legal team.

"I've already decided which firm I plan to join."



● Adam Klein — "I don't consider myself either a hero o a martyr — I'm just a concerned person".

2/10/80 S. Times (327)

the shadows



"Lars-Gunnar (Eriksson) introduced me to the ANC in London in 1975," he says. "I met Reg September and Tom Nkobi and was asked to gather information internally (inside South Africa) — especially on white student politics. I was Nusas vice-president."

Banned

(September was banned in the early Sixties when he secretary-general of the Coloured People's Congress. By 1976 he ran the ANC in Europe. Thomas Nkobi was the powerful secretary-treasurer of the ANC, based in Lusaka).

From then onwards, Wil-

Also ask Katie why she told fairy tales to Maria . . ."

Williamson, reeling off the names behind the code, snorts: "If Lars-Gunnar had been a trained agent I would never have survived."

But he was dealing with trained agents in the ANC.

"In 1977 I was inducted into an ANC unit (in London) and Ronnie Kasrils and Stephanie Kemp worked with me and others.

"Later Mac Maharaj took over handling me as part of the ANC Internal Construction Committee network. The ANC escorted me to Moscow and Prague — with Simon Mogale — and many times to sensitive parts of Africa.

been that through the IUEF a contribution — sometimes indirect — could be made to the liberation movements," its report said.

Humanitarian

The unanswered question, however, was whether the aid should be for armed struggle or for non-violent actions. Most Western governments — especially the Danes, the Dutch and the Norwegians — were extremely sensitive to the charge that they were aiding violence.

Hence they earmarked their aid for such seemingly humanitarian purposes as scholarship, medical supplies and books.

This obstacle to support for revolution was easily overcome by establishing under the accommodating laws of Liechtenstein a company called Southern Futures Anstalt.

The international commission of inquiry noted that this company was hardly likely to deceive professional South African agents — its letterhead used as the company address the private address of Lars-Gunnar Eriksson.

It was established by Eriksson in 1976 after discussions with Neville Rubin and its purpose was to deceive the donors of funds, the Dutch and Canadian and other governments and the student movements who were moved to support the victims of apartheid in peaceful ways — scholarship, funds for defence in political trials, and so forth.

Outrage

There was no doubt that many of these donors would withdraw in outrage — as the Dutch did in August this year — if they even suspected their money was being used instead for violence or terrorism like the Carlton bombing, or even the Silverton siege.

The books of Southern Futures, of which Williamson made copies, are blatantly fraudulent. One profit and loss account for 1978 shows "income from clients" of Sfr829 217,37 (R377 270); the true profit and loss account shows the same amount as having been received from the IUEF.

The true accounts are marked "internal use only" and they reflect payments running into hundreds of thousands of francs to various elements of the Black Consciousness Movement, to university organisations and for prison education in South Africa.

The recipients of funds were the PAC, the Black Consciousness Movement, student and youth groups in South Africa, prison education and many other political organisations — but since the payments were being laundered it soon became a convenient means to channel very large sums into the pockets of Lars-Gunnar Eriksson to support what the "Tribune de Geneve" called his high living and his delusions of grandeur.

Safe

Craig Williamson's big break came on the day Eriksson asked him to deliver the key of the safe containing his secret records to his wife, Alison.

Williamson dashed to a locksmith, had a duplicate key cut, and raced back to hand the original to Mrs Eriksson. It took no more than 20 minutes, but nobody noticed.

From that moment, Eriksson's fate was sealed for Williamson — and soon his handler in Pretoria, Brigadier Johann Coetzee — had in his hands the key to control of the IUEF. And control is the name of the game.

The war in

THIS is a story of a war in the shadows, a war of spies.

It is not the whole story, it is not even a part of the whole. It is, maybe, a part of a part of the whole.

But which part? — Nobody knows. In this business, says Craig Williamson, you never know.

Craig Williamson is a spy, a very successful spy. He is the source of this story, at least in the sense that he filched the immense file of documents on which it is based.

He is a policeman, a South African special branch policeman who infiltrated Nusas, eventually running an "escape route" to Botswana. Then, he says, he infiltrated the African National Congress and worked under the eye of the South African Communist Party which lurks behind it. His code name was Newman.

It was on ANC instructions, he says, that he accepted the offer to work for the International Universities Exchange Fund in Geneva, to keep an eye on its activities for the ANC and the SACP.

His handler was Aziz Pahad, a Johannesburg Indian whose university career at the University of the Witwatersrand was cut short in the early sixties by a banning order.

So he was a spy pretending to be a spy, and perhaps that is why he has an air of tense watchfulness, an air of never quite relaxing.

He operated for nine years "in the cold", three of those years in Geneva, and the immense files of documents he funnelled back to South Africa laid bare a part of the war in the shadows.

A part of this file — or a part of a part — was handed to the Sunday Times by Williamson's boss, his handler, the man on whom he developed the utter dependence of a spy out in the cold, alone and vulnerable.

That man is Brigadier Johann Coetzee, chief of the special branch, the man who infiltrated Gerard Ludi into the SACP and into Moscow, an infinitely subtle man.

"We have a story to tell," says Brigadier Coetzee, "and we think it deserves telling." But his motive surely lies deeply hidden in the world of shadows where he works; it can only be guessed, it can't be known.

Yet the file is real. The documents, to a layman's eye, seem genuine enough and there are so many of them, subject to so many cross-checks, that it is unthinkable they have been forged.

Naturally, the file is incomplete. When I suggested to Williamson that he had laid a trail for me to follow through the documents, he looked a bit embarrassed and did not deny it.

He merely said the same documents formed the supporting material for his official report to his superiors.

In any event, no story is ever fully known, and these documents fit the accounts recently published by an overseas community of aid-givers and intriguers who have been shattered by the discovery that Craig Williamson was a South African police spy masquerading as a South African Communist Party spy.

Only the interpretations of events differ from player to player as each seeks to stamp his own version of reality on the common facts.

This, then, is the story of the Williamson file which was handed to the Sunday Times with no strings attached and no conditions attached to its publication other than the injunction "to tell the truth".

Revealed in greater detail than ever before:

The secret struggle to manipulate those who fight apartheid



EXCLUSIVE

By KEN OWEN

The Name of the Game

LARS-GUNNAR Eriksson is a large dark-haired man, slightly dissolute in appearance, whose fierce ambition is backed by powerful connections in the Swedish socialist movement and especially the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

Craig Williamson believes he is a marxist of the Eurocommunist brand. He nurses an all-too-Scandanavian hatred of the Russians and the Germans, and a condescending contempt for the Americans.

For 15 years, from 1965 until last June, he was director of the International Universities Exchange Fund, known as IUEF, which was established in the early sixties to funnel aid to African student refugees.

Initially it was funded by the Swedish Government, later by the Dutch, Canadian, Norwegian, Danish and even British governments, and by voluntary organisations.

From the start it was the target of clandestine services of various governments.

Identity

For one thing, it provided the means to identify and support those Africans who might one day rule their own countries; for another, it provided a seemingly inocuous means of deciding which factions of Africa's many "liberation movements" and rebel armies should be supported.

Who controlled the IUEF might control the liberation movements, and who controlled the liberation movements might control the

and Coetzee had hopes of striking a new deal, and they might have pulled it off but for the for the unbending moral convictions of Eriksson's English wife, Alison, a soft-spoken blonde of English-rose complexion who was reduced to tears by the very thought of apartheid.

When he consulted her, the double-dealing game was over.

Farther back in the shadows was Piers Campbell, the projects officer descended reputedly from a 400-year line of British officers, who ran a suspicious language school in Luxembourg and worked for three years as teacher in

director and legal adviser of a front company registered in Liechtenstein to conceal IUEF payments to liberation movements.

It eventually became, too, a vehicle for the corruption and diversion of funds that was to show a deficit of almost Sfr5-million (R2 100 000) in IUEF books.

Radicals

Professor Rubin, says Williamson, was made a director because he has not been very well off since American "Black Power" radicals hounded him from the campus of Howard University in Washington (iron-

A Mr Opalsky turned up to pay his debts to Eriksson in crisp 1 000-franc notes whereupon Eriksson telephoned Williamson — who indulgently calls it a "James Bond affair" — to hand over the original IOUs.

Williamson handed these to the Mr Opalsky at the Strassbourg Hotel in Geneva, a favourite haunt of communist delegations, perhaps because it is run by Algerians, and asked boldly after poor Kazimir Kielan.

He was in jail, said Opalsky, undergoing interrogation. Some other creditor had betrayed him, it seemed.

But always there was

threw his weight behind the anti-Frelimo rebels (incurring the undying hatred of American-born Janet Mondlane), and later behind Frelimo.

Complicated

In South Africa the game was more complicated. Eriksson developed close ties with several Nusas leaders, while he tried to steer a neutral course between the warring ANC and the (black nationalist, hence broadly speaking anti-communist) Pan-Africanist Congress.

On to this stage the Black Consciousness Movement burst with the force of a bomb: a "third force", ready made, with a proven record of revolutionary action, its leaders unknown even to the ANC and other professional revolution-watchers abroad.

Eriksson raced to embrace Tsietsie Mashinini before he could even spell the young Soweto student leader's name. He called him Mashini.

To the SACP and the ANC, the emergence of any "third force" is understandably a mortal threat. Perhaps there lies the explanation why Craig Williamson's ANC "handlers" — his spy masters — told him [illegible] that time to accept an invitation to work for IUEF. The invitation came a year later, in 1977.

The way the blame fell

THE ANC has been at pains to deny that Williamson ever penetrated its suspicious ranks.

Its opportunity for denial came when the IUEF set up a commission this year to

Africa of tomorrow.

Control was the name of the game.

The American Central Intelligence Agency was an early competitor, and an early victim. In the late Sixties IUEF was rocked by scandal when its original parent body, the International Student Conference, was found to be a recipient of CIA funds.

The IUEF tried to escape its past by moving its headquarters a couple of times, eventually settling in Geneva.

The British SIS, too, was involved, and its role was exposed. But Meta Ramsay, a British student union official, remained on the staff and she now works, according to the leftwing magazine "New African", at the British foreign intelligence headquarters in south London.

Target

For South Africa's clandestine services, obviously, the IUEF — with links to almost every politically active and clandestine organisation in South Africa — was a prime target.

Craig Williamson, a teetotaller who justified his abstinence to the disbelieving Russians by vowing that not a drop would cross his lips until "liberation", rose to the rank of deputy director.

The ANC seems to have thought he was its man, though it now denies it was ever so duped, while Eriksson thought he was a typical South African liberal, hostile to the ANC, but in the end blamed him for making IUEF an instrument of the ANC. Certainly he influenced the organisation, and in the end he blew it apart.

He trapped Eriksson in a net of corruption and betrayals, confronted him with the evidence, and struck a bargain to co-operate with him that lasted for more than a year.

Then the South African defector from BOSS, Arthur McGiven, began to talk and he shook Eriksson's nerve.

Even then Williamson watched each other warily.

Campbell suspected — as he later told an international commission of inquiry — that Williamson might be a South African agent; Williamson wondered if Campbell belonged to MI6, the British clandestine service, or whether he belonged to the Communist Party.

Background

Williamson's ambivalence about Campbell persists to this day. At one point he observes that Campbell had a trained agent's background and an agent's ability to read phony book-keeping; then again he thinks Campbell was an amateur.

At the very end, Campbell was to be blamed bitterly for his failure to have Williamson arrested in Geneva by the Swiss police and at their last meeting Williamson, still puzzled, asked Campbell point-blank who he was: "A libertarian marxist," Campbell replied.

But who knows? He has in any event survived the purge of IUEF staff.

Some odd creatures wandered in and out. Professor Leslie Rubin and his son Neville, both of them old-style South African liberals with a fanatic hostility towards the SACP, turn up as Zimbabwe.

Eccentric and shabby, he wore his shoes until they had holes in the soles.

He and Williamson



Craig Williamson was given the key to the IUEF's safe containing secret records

ically because he was a white South African), and his son wanted to give him a free trip to Zurich once a year to collect his director's fee of Sfr3000 (R1 260).

The international commission of inquiry found, too, that Neville Rubin's legal fees from the front company were diverted in this way to his father, a suggestion of filial kindness somehow wrapped up in the financial fiddles.

The younger Rubin, of course, was named by informer Adrian Leftwich in the sixties as a founder of the Armed Resistance Movement which was responsible for the Johannesburg station bombing that killed an old woman and maimed a young girl.

Gambling

Possibly the strangest creature to appear on stage was a Polish agent, Kazimir Kielan. The spelling of his first name is uncertain but his surname appears very clearly on a series of IOUs which he gave to the IUEF for loans to cover his enormous gambling debts.

Kielan was the representative in Geneva of the World Peace Council, the biggest Moscow front in the world, and Williamson says Eriksson regarded him as the No 2 man of the Soviet KGB in Geneva.

He was responsible for surveillance of international organisations, of which there are many in that city, but he fell victim to the lure of the Divonne Casino across the border in France and the Casino Royale on the lakefront.

He soon lost Sfr150 000, (R63 000) and copies of the IOUs ended up in Pretoria. Williamson and Brigadier Coetzee contemplated trying to "turn" Kielan by paying his debts for him, but refrained for fear of exposing Williamson.

In the end, Moscow — or Prague, or somebody — tumbled.

Lars-Gunnar Eriksson. Elected director — the chief administrative officer — in 1965, he still held the post by 1980, and all this



Geoff Budlender was called "one lending young flowers" in Eriksson's amateurish code

time he was in the cockpit of a vast and complicated operation that sought simultaneously to aid African students, to deceive the more innocent governments like the Dutch and the Danes, to manipulate the liberation movements, to hold the Soviet communists at bay, and to serve the internal political ambitions of Eriksson and his powerful friends in Sweden.

Questions

One of the more hilarious ironies of the story is that the Swedish socialist MP, Mats Hellstrom, relied on Eriksson to feed him questions to ask in Parliament — and Eriksson delegated the task of drafting those questions to the South African policeman, Craig Williamson.

For many years Eriksson pursued the idea of a "third force", aligned neither to the Soviet communists nor to the Western capitalists, and to this end he supported a variety of organisations.

In Latin America it was the Tupamaros and the Sandinistas, in Angola at one time or another it was Unita, MPLA and FNLA — all three the liberation movements operating there.

According to Williamson, in Mozambique Eriksson investigate Williamson's role.

The commission's members were Sundie Kazunga, a special assistant to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, former Canadian Secretary of State David MacDonald, and former Swedish Minister of Education Bertil Zachrisson.

The commission was told that the ANC was always suspicious of Williamson, that it rebuffed his efforts to penetrate ANC ranks, and that it merely kept him on a line to discover who he was really working for.

The commission accepted this evidence and blamed Eriksson for failing to heed warnings that Williamson was a security risk.

This irks Williamson whose earnest demeanour is instantly ruffled by any suggestion that he was not a good agent — that he was duped, or that he used crude methods like threats, or indulged in the same crimes as those terrorists whom he believes he is fighting.

Contact

He recalls that his contact with the ANC dates back to 1975 when he, along with other Nusas leaders, was on a trip to Europe under the auspices of the IUEF.

The purpose of these trips is suggested by this sentence in a memorandum written by Eriksson on his visit to Botswana in July, 1976: "Fink Haysom and Julien Sturgeon, who are still the happy possessors of passports, will be sent out on a student flight sometime in November for the usual indoctrination rounds."

Haysom was a former Nusas president and Sturgeon a student journalist. Williamson observes scathingly that Eriksson, the man they regarded as their friend and ally, was utterly cynical about using them.

liamson says, he was an ANC spy although he was not inducted into an ANC unit until he reached London. He was given the code



Lars-Gunnar Eriksson hates Russians and Germans and has contempt for Americans

name Newman. "My handler was Aziz Pahad."

"In 1976 they (the ANC) instructed me to take up the IUEF offer (of a job with Eriksson)." That offer came during his meeting with Eriksson in Gaberone in 1976 when he was recruited into the IUEF to become, in effect, a triple agent — for the security branch, the pro-Moscow ANC, and the anti-Moscow IUEF.

On November 17 that year, Eriksson wrote to Williamson in a crude code, addressing the letter to Mr J B Smithers at a post box number in Marshalltown.

The letter deals in quaint terms with the arrangements to transfer funds to Nusas from Geneva: Nusas itself is called "auntie", and former Nusas President Geoff Budlender is referred to as "the one lending young flowers".

Spies

The language, reminiscent of that used by small boys playing at spies, is calculated to alert any sleepy policeman: "Regarding the investment business, we have decided to release half but to guard the interest on the rest here . . . I hope by the way that you have noted the changed situation as far as the nature of auntie's holding is concerned . . . tell G and S to shape up..

Success

"The secret of my success was my acceptability to the SACP and my faithful carrying out of my tasks — in short I was an apparatchik."

(Stephanie Kemp served a jail sentence for her connection with the ARM conspiracy, and later married Albie Sachs, widely regarded as a marxist. Kasrils narrowly escaped arrest when the police raided a hideout of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's armed wing, and fled with Julius First, a veteran member of the Communist Party.

Williamson says Kasrils gave him instructions in bomb-making.)

Partial confirmation for Williamson's version comes from an unlikely source: the far-left "New African", in its September issue, accuses IUEF of suppressing the truth in order to conceal the damage Williamson did and to preserve political reputations in Sweden.

It, too, says Williamson infiltrated the IUEF through his South African activities, not vice versa.

However it came about, when Williamson reached Geneva he soon found he had struck a goldmine.

The double veil

THE IUEF commission of inquiry admits openly that the IUEF has used student aid, especially scholarships, to political ends. It observes that the funds came mainly from the Swedish Government and that by the late Seventies IUEF was supporting more than 2 000 African refugees and 600 Latin Americans.

"Donor governments have channelled funds through the IUEF for good practical reasons, but also with political intent — to particiapate, even when this could not be done directly for one reason or another, in struggles for liberation . . . the aim has always

Next week: How the ANC won the battle for the Black Consciousness Movement

(327

Day of solidarity

SPEAKERS at the United Nations' Day of Solidarity with South African political prisoners this week slammed apartheid as an "insult to human dignity" and called for a "fight to the finish" by African nations to end white rule.

At the same time it has been announced that members of the European parliament are to hold a special meeting soon to discuss a possible oil embargo of this country.

At the Day of Solidarity UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim called on UN members to work for the transformation of South African society so that all its citizens could enjoy full political rights and racial equality.

Noting it was 17 years since the General Assembly first called on South Africa to release political prisoners and those held for opposing apartheid, Dr Waldheim said there were few issues on which there had been greater unanimity in the world organisation.

"On this day of solidarity, let us reaffirm our determination to do our utmost to bring about the transformation of South African society so that all its citizens may enjoy full political rights and racial equality," the Secretary-General said.

The US ambassador to the UN, Mr Donald McHenry said in a statement issued to mark the occasion: "The system of apartheid and the political oppression on which it depends are an affront to the dignity of mankind and a contravention of the principles on which the UN is founded."

Ghana's deputy head of state, Dr J W S de Graft Johnson, told the UN that African nations were prepared to take on the South African Government in a "fight to the finish" to end white rule.

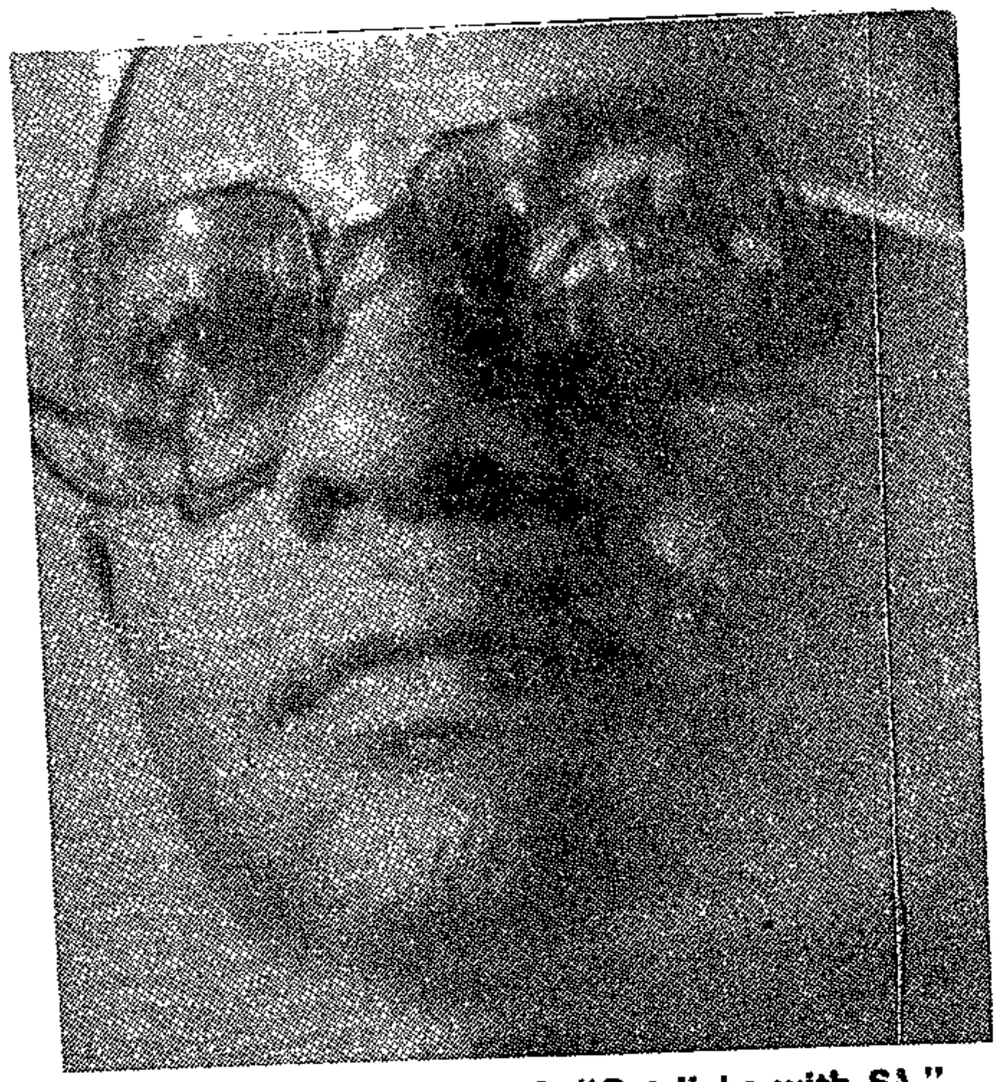
He called on states aiding South Africa to end all co-operation with Mr Botha's government and to "rather support the liberation struggle for a better world order".

Dr de Graft Johnson said "united Africa" did not see Zimbabwe's independence as an end to the liberation struggle on the continent. "We are all the more resolute in our determination to launch the final onslaught against apartheid, bigotry and oppression.

"That apartheid is evil cannot be questioned," he said.

"That it is a threat to international peace and security cannot be denied, that it is an affront and disgrace to the human race cannot be contradicted."

In a statement issued in Addis Ababa, the Organisation of African Unity coupled a demand for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa with a call on Western collaborators with the



Nigeria's president Shagari: "Cut links with SA."

'Fight to the finish to end apartheid'

Nationalist government to ensure that Pretoria respected fundamental human rights as enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

It described as "commendable and timely" the UN decision on this support, saying it had come in the wake of mounting pressures both from within and outside South Africa for the release of black nationalists Nelson Mandela, James Mange and all other political prisoners.

An Ethiopian national daily newspaper, the Ethiopian Herald, condemned the cruel fate of political prisoners in South Africa, saying even the number of judicial executions there were growing in defiance of world public opinion.

Meanwhile it is reported from Amsterdam that a conference of members of the European Parliament is to be organised to discuss a possible oil embargo of South Africa.

This comes after a call by Nigerian president Shebu Shagari for the west to break off trade links with South Africa in order to force it to abandon its "nefarious policy of apartheid".

Mr Shagari, whose country is the USA's second biggest foreign source of oil after Saudi Arabia, said Nigeria expected the American government to bring pressure to bear on Pretoria to end its racist policies.

The European conference, to be held in Belgium in the next few weeks, is one result of behind-the-scenes talks between three of Holland's major political parties (labour, Christian Democrats and D 66 — left wing liberals).

In July the Dutch parliament passed a motion calling for a unilateral oil embargo, but prime minister Dries van Agt made a counterproposal of seeking less drastic joint action with the Nordic lands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Dutch foreign minister Chris van der Klaauw claims that talks are still in progress "in a friendly atmosphere', but many observers think that the Dutch government already has its answer — a flat no.

SA draft dodgers scooped up by agents of the SACP

RED NET TRAPS DESERTERS

Sun Times 12/10/80 327



MR BRIAN BUNTING
Lectures deserters

By KEN OWEN

THE South African Communist Party (SACP) and its allies have set up a front organisation in London to receive and indoctrinate South African draft dodgers and deserters.

Among those who have conducted seminars for these men is Mr Brian Bunting, the SACP's leading theorist.

His link with the front organisation, called the Committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), is disclosed in a document obtained by the South African Police spy Mr Craig Williamson while he worked for the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF).

A copy of the document is in a bulky file of IUEF papers handed to the Sunday Times by Mr Williamson and the head of the Security Branch, Brigadier Johann Coetzee.

It is a report on COSAWR's first 10 months of work, from December 1978 to October 1979, apparently intended to justify its clandestine financing by IUEF funds donated to assist refugee students from Africa and Latin America.

The report explains how deserters and draft dodgers who arrive in Britain are helped, lectured, drawn into other anti-apartheid organisations, and made part of an international network that tries to undermine [illegible]

Judith Hart got handout

Sun Times 13/10/80 327

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Reds aid dodgers

From Page 1

Anti-Apartheid Movement, also conducted a seminar, as did M D Naidoo of the ANC and Mr Alan Brooks who fled after the collapse of the Armed Resistance Movement, which was responsible for the Johannesburg station bombing in 1964. Another lecturer was Mr Bill Anderson, a prominent South African deserter.

According to the COSAWR report, about 40 people attended one meeting and between 20 and 25 went to the seminars. It estimates that there are about 100 known draft dodgers and deserters in Britain.

"The majority of these resisters have been helped in some way by COSAWR," the report says. "A war resister will usually make contact with the committee (often through the Anti-Apartheid Movement or other orgnaisations) soon after he arrives in the UK.

"The reception sub-committee of COSAWR talks to him, advises him on work, residence, accommodation and so on, and if he is *bona fide*, passes him on to the United Kingdon Immigrants Advisory Service."

After helping him settle, says the report, COSAWR tries to deal with the man's psychological problems: "Resisters are often branded as cowards by their friends (and sometimes family) in South Africa, and the existence of other war resisters, organised with clear and positive ideas about the role of war resistance in the liberation of Southern Africa, can often reassure them.

"COSAWR encourages them to apply their skills to the anti-apartheid struggle.

"COSAWR encouraged resisters to join the Anti-Apartheid Movement and to help in its activities. Resisters are also involved in other groups such as Namibia Support Committee, ELTSA (End Loans to South Africa), SATIS (South Africa the Imprisoned Society) and the AAM Medical Committee."

COSAWR publishes a variety of magazines, pamphlets and tracts. It tries to plant articles in other publications, and it keeps contact with church groups and organisations like Amnesty International.

It has links with the National Union of Students, which it uses to disseminate propaganda to British students, and it works closely with similar groups and individual deserters in the United States, Europe and some African countries.

from black student fund

By EUGENE HUGO and KEN OWEN

DAME JUDITH HART, former British Cabinet Minister and leading anti-apartheid activist, has admitted to the Sunday Times that she received thousands of rands secretly diverted from a fund to help African and Latin American students.

Dame Judith, who is holidaying at the famous jet-set spa of Montego Bay in Jamaica, made the admission by telephone after the Sunday Times confronted her with evidence that she accepted the money.

She refused to confirm the exact amount, thought to be £3 000 (R5 400).

The grant came from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), a Geneva-based organisation which was rocked by scandal early this year after the disclosure by South African police spy, Captain Craig Williamson, that it had diverted vast amounts of money intended for students to other purposes.

Some of the money was diverted to violent political causes and some, in the words of the newspaper "Tribune de Geneve" was to sustain high living among IUEF officials.

A subsequent inquiry found a deficit of Sfr5-million (R2,2-million) of which almost Sfr2-million (R880 000) was thought to be irrecoverable.

The Dutch Government cut its ties with IUEF when it learnt of the state of its finances but the Swedish Government has since rescued it from bankruptcy. Other donors were Denmark, Finland, Canada and Norway.

Dame Judith, a voluble leftwinger in the Labour Party, acknowledged that she had promised to keep the grant a secret but blamed the IUEF for this.

She applied to the IUEF for the money in mid-1979, saying she needed it for research "if I am to make the kind of original contribution to the international discussion expected of me".

She asked for an "initial £12 000 (R21 600)" to be reviewed annually, but the IUEF blew up before she could make her second request.

A copy of her notes compiled to support her request was taken from the files of the IUEF in Geneva by Captain Williamson who infiltrated the organisation so successfully that he rose to be its deputy director.

These notes, together with other documents dealing with her request, were included in a file of IUEF

● To Page 2



DAME JUDITH HART
Used money for research

...the South African Defence Force.

The circumstances under which the student fund in Geneva came to finance the anti-war front are not disclosed, but the report does reveal that IUEF gave COSAWR £4 997 (R9 000) to launch itself. COSAWR's only other income was £128,56 (R230) from "donations".

The report claims after 10 months that "the stage has now been reached where COSAWR is firmly established and recognised by solidarity groups and the liberation movements as having a valuable role to play in the developing struggle against apartheid".

Mr Bunting, an overt member of the SACP until it was banned in 1950, was expelled from Parliament after only a brief tenure when a select committee — its members included Mr Leo Lovell of the Labour Party and Mrs Margaret Ballinger, the famous Natives Representative — found him still to be an office-holder of the party.

Praising Russia

He subsequently went to Moscow and Prague, returning full of praise for Russia, and was honoured by a Prague-based organisation for his services to journalism as the editor of a Marxist newspaper in Cape Town that changed its name as each version was banned — New Age, New Era, Spark and so forth.

He and his wife left South Africa in the early sixties after ferocious banning orders made it impossible for them to earn a living.

Mr Bunting conducted a seminar for COSAWR on the Springbok Legion, an ex-serviceman's organisation which emerged from the Second World War and led bitter opposition to the National Party after 1948.

It denied frequent accusations that it was communist-dominated, although it equated capitalism with fascism and challenged anti-communist demonstrations. Its national secretary, Mr Jack Hodgson, was certainly a life-long communist who fled South Africa in the sixties.

The aim of the seminars, according to the COSAWR report, was to encourage further resistance to military service among young South Africans.

Mr Bunting was not the only communist to lecture them. Margaret Ling, reputedly a British communist on the executive of the

● To Page 2

A-G may act on Swiss cash mystery

STAR 13/10/80 327

Own Correspondent

The Advocate-General is expected to announce this week what action he will take over a mystery R28-million reported to be in a Swiss Bank.

The Government asked the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, to investigate reports that the money came from South Africa and was kept in an account bearing the name of Dr Nico Diederichs, former State President, in a Swiss bank.

Mr Justice van der Walt said in Pretoria today that he had already received some comment on the matter from the public. He had also asked certain people several questions.

He said, however, he was still waiting for some comment, especially from certain newspapers.

"I hope to make a statement later this week about what sort of action should be taken over this matter," said Mr Justice van der Walt.

Mandela's leadership is vital

STAR 14/10/80 (44) 327

Nelson Mandela's leadership in South Africa was vital at this time of increasing government repression and violence, British church leaders have said.

The leaders, including long-term critic of apartheid Canon John Collins of the British Defence and Aid Fund, wrote to the London newspaper, The Times.

Supporting the campaign for his release they say: "His continued incarceration and that of his fellow prisoners has deprived South Africa of a vital leadership which is of crucial importance at this time."

The letter quotes Mandela's commitment, in his speech from the dock during the Rivonia trial in 1963, to "the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."

Signatories include the (Anglican) Archbishop of Wales, Dr Gwilym Williams, Dr Kenneth Greet, President of the Methodist Conference and the Rev Philip Morgan, general secretary of the British Council of Churches.

Dunn's daughter hopes SA has learnt lesson



Margot Sullivan and her husband Thomas answering questions in Los Angeles concerning the death of her father, ambassadar Archibald Dunn.

STAR 14/10/80 (359) (327)

'Not bitter but sad'

By John D'Oliviera of The Star's Washington Bureau

LOS ANGELES — Mrs Margot Sullivan said yesterday she hoped the South African Government had learnt from her father's death and South African diplomats would never be as endangered and exposed as her father had been.

Mrs Sullivan is the daughter of Mr Archibald Gardner Dunn, the South African ambassador to El Salvador, who was kidnapped on November 28 last year and subsequently "executed" by members of the militant El Salvadorean Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) recently.

The attractive 36-year-old mother of four children, with her husband holding her hand occasionally, faced South African newspapermen and women at the South African consulate yesterday to discuss with them "once and for all" her father's kidnapping and his death.

Restrained and dignified, she was obviously deeply critical of the South African Government's attitude

A brave woman fields searching questions

By John D'Oliveira

LOS ANGELES — Mrs Margot Sullivan is an impressive lady. Thirty-six years old, the mother of four children, she has played a central role in the tragedy which began with her father's kidnapping in San Salvador on November 28 1979.

TRAGEDY

She has looked after a seriously ill mother and, in a sense, has probably felt the

He was fairly certain of dying—for nothing

STAR 14/10/80 327

By John D'Oliveira

LOS ANGELES — Mr Archibald Gardner Dunn, the elderly diplomat, knew in October last year he was going to his death.

His family urged him not to go back to his post but he told them he had been ordered to go back and there was no question about it.

His daughter, Mrs Margot Sullivan, told representatives of the South African Press that while her father was visiting her in her home near Los Angeles in October, a little more than a month before he was kidnapped, he spoke quietly to her.

For the previous two years the situation in El Salvador had deteriorated continuously, and at the same time the stress and tension on this exposed South African diplomat had increased greatly.

"He told me while he was visiting that this was the first time in two years that he had felt safe, that he had not realised how bad the tensions in El Salvador were until he was free of them in my home.

"He went back to what he believed was fairly certain death and he was worried that his death would be for nothing.

"He fought for South Africa throughout the war. He was not bitter about it, just saddened because he believed he and his colleagues had been undervalued."

Mrs Sullivan said the situation was vividly illustrated by her mother who told her she had a black dress she loathed because "she said she always seemed to be wearing it to the funerals of her friends in El Salvador."

Mrs Sullivan said her father had been told on two occasions that he was on two separate "death lists" and daily he saw evidence of the deteriorating situation in El Salvador.

Her husband intervened and said that it was clear that the extremist groups in El Salvador did not threaten well-protected targets as they did vulnerable ones like Mr Dunn.

Mrs Sullivan added: "His friend warned him of his dangers. I asked him straight out, 'Dad, do you have to go back?'

"He answered, 'I have to go back. I have been ordered go back?"

She said she did not believe her father had put in an official request not to go back to El Salvador but believed he was referring to the department's refusal to allow him to go to Guatemala.

Mr Dunn was deeply hurt by the "curt response" he received from the Department of Foreign Affairs for the claims for payment of very small amounts of money to the guards at a nearby bank.

Mr Dunn had arranged that these men would inform the police "if ever he was taken."

His daughter commented: "I know he was very hurt because they told him that payment of the money was out of the question and they asked what kind of courage he had. . . . He received this letter about three months before he was kidnapped.

"I remember telling him to invite the man who wrote the letter to spend some time with him in the embassy but my father made light of this."

Mr Dunn made a number of requests to move to Guatemala, a country to which he had also been accredited, because he felt the situation there was slightly more secure than in San Salvador. This request was refused on the grounds that the budget allowed no more money for moving diplomats. However he was told he could go to Guatemala, but for no longer than a few weeks.

Mr Dunn requested permission to build a wall that would screen an exposed window in his office from possible sniper fire. After months he finally got permission to build the wall — a few days before he was kidnapped.

Mrs Sullivan said her father believed the department, or the Government, or both, refused to understand the situation and to take the necessary steps to protect their diplomats. "I have the impression the Government was caught totally unprepared by this . . . I was surprised to see they did not appear to have any contingency plan . . . I hope they now have such plans."

Throughout, Mrs Sullivan said she was not "bitter" about these things. She was "just sad — very, very sad."

She said her father was a passionate believer in South Africa. He gave his life to trying to ensure that South Africa had a future.

"My family has gone through a terrible period. We now want to make sure that my father's whole life was not given in vain. We want to make sure his friends and colleagues do not suffer a similar fate, that the lessons learned during his captivity will not be ignored and that none of his colleagues families' will have to undergo the suffering that we did in the past ten months."

Mrs Sullivan said the family understood the South African Government's stand (not to negotiate with terrorists), but they fervently hoped that in the future the Government would act more effectively in protecting lives of its diplomats.

Asked what the Government should do, she responded: "I understand the Government does not negotiate with terrorists. I understand this could endanger the lives of diplomats.

"But I think governments are formed for the protection of individuals and they have a sacred duty to protect their citizens — including diplomats stationed abroad.

"I want to make certain his colleagues are protected in the future. I want to make certain that, while they will, possibly gladly, give up their lives for their country, they will be adequately protected by security devices, perhaps by an elite corps of guards."

Mrs Sullivan referred to the Israelis and said that while the Israeli Government did not negotiate with terrorists, everybody knew that their diplomats were "very well protected."

Mrs Sullivan said her father may have felt bitter about the lack of protection on occasions — but his basic feeling was of sadness because he felt the South African Government believed the diplomatic corps was expendable.

"I and my family don't feel bitterness towards the Government. I don't think this is an occasion for bitterness ... but it is one to apply the lessons learned from his death to provide effective security for his colleagues in the future."

tragedy more deeply than any of Mr Archibald Gardner Dunn's three children.

Last week the family believed they were about to secure Mr Dunn's release, but on Thursday the kidnappers announced his execution. Yesterday Mrs Sullivan chose to speak to South African newspaper men and women to discuss the whole affair "once and for all."

Despite the fact that she was obviously under great strain, she was dignified, moderate, careful and articulate. It was very clear how deeply the family felt that the South African Government had contributed to their father's kidnapping and eventual death.

SADDENED

But whatever may have been implicit in her statement, the nearest she got to criticising the Government was her statement that she would be "deeply saddened" if the Government did not apply the lessons it should have learned from her father's kidnapping and death.

She never broke down during what must have been a harrowing experience. Sometimes she spoke slowly, but always clearly. On several occasions she even managed to smile.

'Deliberate plan to control court'

STAR 14/10/80 327

By Sieg Hannig

The foundations of the South Africa Supreme Court are "crumbling" after years of a deliberate and determined strategy to harness and control it, a Supreme Court judge alleges.

The allegation comes fr.n Mr Justice Didcott in a memorandum presented to the Hoexter Commission on "intermediate courts" and published in part by Frontline magazine in Johannesburg.

The judge alleges that:

- The State's domination ove. everybody and everything is what truly matters to some bureaucrats and politicians who pay ritual tribute to the independence of the Supreme Court but see it as an obstacle.
- In some cases the Supreme Court has been robbed altogether of its inherent jurisdiction while in others its judicial authority has been carved into deeply.
- The Department of Justice, initially designed to be the servant of the Supreme Court, has in many ways become its master.
- The absence of any cogent reason for the proposed intermediate courts raises the conviction that the proposal serves as a "Trojan horse" for an ulterior purpose.

CONSTITUTION

The suspicion was rife among the judiciary and the legal profession that the real aim was to "cut the Supreme Court down to the size the planners want it to have."

The judge said his memorandum had a wider object, just as the proposal for intermediate courts did.

This was to warn that while the Commission was considerating changing the structure's facade, the foundations were crumbling.

"The time has come, I believe, for the Government to be told that what has been done to the Supreme Court for a generation now has harmed it greatly."

DOCUMENT

The Constitution proclaimed the Supreme Court's independence, but this was the letter of the law. "Its spirit struggles to survive the long siege the Supreme Court has undergone."

Mr Justice Didcott said the reasons for the proposed intermediate courts related mainly to costs, speed and convenience.

In fact intermediate courts would involve an extra layer of appeals and therefore more delay and more cost.

The scheme would also blur the distinction between an independent Supreme Court and the inferior courts in the civil service.

A recent document had proved that magistrates were not truly independent but had to heed department policy.

There was a lack of public confidence in a magistrate who had the task of deciding, for example, the Biko inquest, and who was bound by an instruction not to criticise policemen in public.

The Department of Justice was "suspected of having a weighty vote on appointments to and promotions within the judiciary."

Part of the plan, and a further example of the department's influence, was the appointment of civil servants to the Bench.

There was no doubt that "such appointments remain a primary object of the bureaucrats."

Two of the former civil servants who had been appointed, and had distinguished records, might have been exceptions which proved the rule.

There was nothing wrong in itself with a civil servant's devotion to the State's cause — but it was a grave flaw in a judge.

If the law brought a judge into collision with State policies, he should not even notice it.

"No civil servant has that detachment," Mr Justice Didcott said.

PROSECUTION

"It is wrong that the prosecution of criminal cases should fall under the same department as the courts which must try them.

"It is wrong that the State's civil litigation should be handled by the department which administers the courts called upon to decide it.

"It is wrong that banning orders and prohibitions should emanate from the department that has the responsibility for the courts which are required to interpret them, and sometimes to determine their validity."

The judge said there had been a succession of statutes which, in some cases, robbed the Supreme Court altogether of its inherent jurisdiction and, in others, limited it, carving deeply into its judicial authority.

The effects of these ranged from mandatory sentences to the capture of the Supreme Court's work by special tribunals.

Administrative officers were given immunity from judicial review.

There were indemnities protecting officials who had behaved unlawfully and embargoes on interdicts against officials who were about to do so.

Unquestionably the worst was the Supreme Court's loss, in large areas, of that ancient and trusted weapon for the defence of personal liberty — the habeas corpus writ.

"SEETHING"

At the root of the current "seething" judicial discontent lay the fact that the Department of Justice had in many ways become the master of the Supreme Court.

This might have contributed to recent resignations and was likely to cost the country other judges.

"Never before, as far as one can discover from history, has judicial morale been lower," Mr Justice Didcott said.

Publication of judge's views vexes Minister

The Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, today reacted angrily to the publication of strong criticisms by a Natal judge, Mr Justice Didcott, that the Government was undermining the status of the Supreme Court.

Also today Mr Justice Didcott reacted angrily to the leaking of a memorandum he submitted to the Hoexter Commission this year.

MRS SUZMAN

"The memorandum was meant to be confidential. I have no idea how the Press managed to get hold of it. I have nothing more to add," he said.

The judge also refused to confirm the accuracy of the report.

Mr Coetsee said the Government's attitude was that the status of the Supreme Court, including its independence and its standing in the eyes of the public, should be unquestionable.

He added: "It should be deplored that this material found its way into the hands of a newspaper and it is even more deplorable that the newspaper should publish it."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil rights, said the judge's views had raised doubts on the functioning of the democratic system in South Africa.

INFLUENCE

"It is most disturbing that the comments of Mr Justice Didcott, who is in a position to know, should raise doubts as to the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court, for which the public of South Africa have the highest regard," she said.

Mrs Suzman said any suggestion that the executive influenced the judiciary struck at the roots of democracy.

In a speech earlier this year, another Natal judge, Mr Justice Milne, warned that the introduction of intermediate courts now being considered by the Hoexter Commission could affect South Africa's independent judiciary.

He warned the Natal Law Society about the infiltration of the "bureaucratic type of thinking" into the judiciary.

Mr Justice Hoexter said it would not be proper for him to comment on any of these issues. A spokesman for the Department of Justice also refused to comment.

grondstowwe, arbeid, kapitaal en onderne

Daar kan geen twyfel bestaan nie da
hulpbronne betref, Suid-Afrika baie rykl
geval van arbeid het ons ruime bronne to
dit waar is dat ons peile van opleiding
hele werkerskorps nog nie na wense is ni
het die Regering egter belangrike beleid
veral voortspruitende uit die aanbevelin
Riekertkommissies, wat 'n wesenlike bydra
van hierdie kardinale produksiefaktor sa

Danksy 'n gesonde monetêre beleid be
'n gesofistikeerde finansiële sektor wat
ingsfondse, vir sover as wat ons eie bro

Hoewel Suid-Afrika nog veel verder
tegnologie en kundigheid kan vorder, bes
gesonde kern van ondernemerstalente wat
bydrae tot ons ekonomiese uitbreiding gelewer het en wat ter=
selfdertyd 'n stewige basis vir verdere vooruitgang op hierdie
terrein bied.

But there is another factor which has an important bearing on a country's rate of economic development, namely the market for its goods and services. In this connection one can dis= tinguish between the domestic and the foreign markets for goods and services produced by a country.

Although/...

Police round up 25 newsmen

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Twenty-five black newsmen were detained for nearly five hours by Bloemfontein Security Police yesterday afternoon.

They included the national president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (formerly the Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the newly elected secretary, Mrs Maud Motanyane, and the treasurer, Mr Willie Bokala.

The group was on its way from an annual congress in Cape Town at the weekend. A police Landrover towed the journalists' minibus through Bloemfontein after it ran out of petrol.

Detained were Joe Thloloe, Jeff Masekwameng, Kingdom Lolwane, Shadrack Nkomo, Leonard Khumalo, Willie Bokala, Charles Mogale, Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mathatha Tsedu, all of Post; Khulu Sibiya, Maud Motanyane and Ruth Bhengu of The Star; Malose Langa and Solly Liefman of Sapa; Khangale Makhado, Mabu Nkadimeng, Frederick Williams and Nanna Mkhonza of the Voice; John Simelane, Montshiwa Moroke of the Rand Daily Mail; Kenneth Lebethe (Pretoria News); Thomas Lekgothwane, (Northern Mirror); George Wouchope of Azapo; Joyce Mokhesi of Vereeniging and Steve Simelane (Lynville Voice).

The detention followed an incident 28 km outside Bloemfontein when a traffic policeman stopped one minibus and told the journalists to offload their possessions for inspection.

An argument followed and the journalists were held for an hour, after which they were allowed to continue.

Security police pounced on the journalists in Bloemfontein while they were looking for petrol and food.

Legal men split over Didcott memorandum

STAR 15/10/80

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By Marion Duncan

Publication of Mr Justice Didcott's memorandum on the erosion of the Supreme Court's independence and authority, is polarising the legal profession into political camps.

Judges, magistrates and lawyers who have been approached for comment are reluctant to talk, except off-the-record, because most of them see the issue as a straight pro-government or anti-government matter.

Said one advocate: "Individual opinions on the Didcott matter depend on which side of the political fence each individual member of the legal profession stands.

"Those who support the Government in its policy of apartheid — which implies support of detention without trial, denial of bail, and such pieces of legislation as the Terrorism Act — will obviously support the muzzling and controlling of the judiciary by the Department of Justice and by the Government as a whole.

"I think the greatest tragedy in the whole legal mess in South Africa is that more judges and lawyers have not spoken out sooner. Everything that Mr Justice Didcott says is correct. He could even have gone further."

Said another lawyer: "The rule of law in South Africa has been emasculated. Anyone who says the courts in this country stand for the rule of law does not know what he is talking about.

"I applaud the publication of this memorandum I agree with everything it says. I hope it will precipitate a stand.

Said another advocate: "I personally am delighted with this memorandum, and the fact that it has become public. But I know others among my colleagues are not so happy: they agree with what they call government 'participation' in the judiciary, as long as the Government is the National Party."

Black lawyers are united in their "jubilation" — as one phrased it — at the Didcott memorandum.

"It is political expediency to diminish the independence of the Supreme Court and to create intenmediate courts. It is political expediency to talk about appointing people to courts who are not legally qualified, but who are loyal to the party system.

"This whole public row about the courts can only improve the confidence of the black people — both lawyers and ordinary people — in the judicial system. You know, at the moment a black man does not feel he receives justice: the black man has lost faith in the judicial system because there are no black judges, because the judiciary is not representative."

Student call to free political prisoners

Star 15/10/80
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Education Reporter

More than 500 students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday called for the release of political prisoners and dedicated themselves to fight for freedom, justice and peace.

Students of all races rallied to mark the international day of solidarity with political prisoners of apartheid. Their meeting coincided with a special edition of the student newspaper, Wits Student, which registered protest against the formation of the President's Council and reminded students of five prominent "prisoners of apartheid."

Addressing the students, Mr Paul David, who heads the Free Mandela Committee in Natal, traced the events of violent and non-violent protest against apartheid and the history of the African National Congress.

"The ANC is seen as a salvation for black people and it is attracting people who are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice."

The number of people identifying with ANC objectives and ideals without becoming members of the organisation was on the increase, he added.

Naming political prisoners like Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, both serving life sentences on Robben Island, Mr David drew attention to the increased number of trials involving acts of resistance.

The most notable aspect of recent acts of resistance was their apparent spontaneity and lack of direct linkage with political organisations like the Pan Africanist Congress and the ANC.

Bench is vulnerable 'as never before'

STAR 16/10/80

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Mr Justice Didcott's allegations that the Supreme Court is being undermined are on strong ground, writes Mr Brian Bamford SC MP.

Mr Justice Didcott's slashing attack upon the Department of Justice (and therefore by implication also upon the Government) for a deliberate and determined strategy to subvert, harness and control the Supreme Court invites comment on two aspects.

The first is whether a judge ought to be outspoken on public issues.

On the one hand it is obvious that the Bench should, as indeed it does, criticise legislation, which is badly drafted or which causes hardship to the individual.

Thus, many judges are on record in their judgments and in extra-curial statements, as criticising harsh mandatory sentences (for minor dagga offences, for example), and over-zealous implementation of pass laws.

On the other hand, there is a firm tradition that judges keep out of politics, although there have been exceptions.

It is in the middle area, between the administration of justice and politics in the strict sense, that judges have to be wary. Mr Justice Didcott's allegations however, are of course on a special footing.

While too strongly worded for some (and too mildly for others) they are contained in a memorandum to a judicial commission of enquiry which is examining the structure and functioning of South African courts; and he clearly intended it to be confidential.

The second aspect is whether there is any substance in his allegations that the Supreme Court is being undermined. Here he is on strong ground.

The present Government's record should be tested against four norms which would find general acceptance in this country.

● The first is that only the best men should be appointed to the Supreme Court — and that means the most senior and successful practising advocates.

But there have been dozens of able advocates passed over by juniors for reasons that could only be political. And the government has even gone outside the bar, to appoint a civil servant, a retired ambassador and a serving attorney-general.

● The second norm is that a judge once appointed should be immune from Government pressure and even criticism.

The present Prime Minister's treatment of the then Mr Justice Anton Mostert over the Department of Information scandal is of recent memory.

● The third norm is that the Government does nothing which may bring the independence of the Supreme Court into doubt.

The classic breach occured during the coloured franchise crisis. The first two attempts by the government to abolish the coloured male franchise (on a common roll with whites) were summarily struck down by the Appeal Court, then consisting of six judges.

Before the next attempt, however, the Government in one fell swoop appointed five extra Appeal Court judges — and the public were left with the impression, rightly or wrongly, that the new appointees' judicial sympathies lay with the Government.

● The final norm is that the powers of the Supreme Court, as the final protector of the individual, should not be tampered with.

Three gross breaches of this norm spring to mind: the right of appeal to a court by a person aggrieved by a race classification was abolished; so also was right of appeal concerning censorship; and worst of all the Terrorism Act expressly renders our courts totally powerless in all matters relating to persons detained without trial.

Mr Justice Didcott's words must be weighed with great care. Certainly the South African Bench—and Bar—are today vulnerable as never before.

Courts: verdict is concern

STAR 16/10/80

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The ability of South Africa's highest courts to defend basic human rights in the face of discriminatory legislation stands in greater doubt than ever before. Lynda Loxton this week spoke to legal experts about the Appellate Division, and reports that disappointment in it is running high. Here she explains why.

South Africa heard this week that Mr Justice Didcott, a Supreme Court judge, told the Hoexter Commission that there is a "deliberate and determined strategy" on the part of the Government to harness and control the Supreme Court.

For many in the legal profession this development is particularly relevant in the light of the misgivings that are being felt about the recent inability of the Appellate Division to move away from discrimination.

This follows the result of two recent test cases in which the Appellate Division did not find in favour of homeless coloured people and Indians who have been compelled to find accommodation in central "white" Johannesburg because of the total lack of accommodation in their own group areas.

Instead, the Appellate Division upheld two convictions under the Group Areas Act on the debatable and morally questionable grounds that the Act implicitly authorises substantial racial discrimination and injustice, and that necessity was no excuse for breaking the law.

This approach is not new. Armed with sometimes inappropriate analogies and a logic that takes no account of human rights or dignity, the Appellate Division has a history of fluctuating attitudes to racial discrimination.

But it had been hoped that, with the different approach (by even the Government) to race relations in the 1980s, it would, in these two test cases, have broken with its record of the past 25 years and re-established the reputation it had earned in the early 1950s for defending racial equality.

During the early part of this century, the court was openly guided by white public opinion in its interpretation of the law. For example, in 1911 it gave its approval to school segregation despite the ambiguity of the law.

Segregation was given "respectability" in 1934 when it ruled that separate but equal treatment of the different races was not unreasonable and therefore not illegal.

In this respect it adopted the same philosophy as the United States Supreme Court, which first gave its approval to the "separate but equal" doctrine in 1896.

But then the National Panty came to power with its more drastic racial policies, and the Appeal Division found itself out of step with the legislation of the new regime.

Under Chief Justice Centlivres and judges such as Mr Justice O D Schreiner, it took a courageous stand in its commitment to equal racial treatment. Judge Schreiner was the only dissenting judge in the decision which removed Cape coloured people from the voters roll.

Segregation was still recognised, but the treatment of the different races and the facilities provided had to be substantially equal. For example, the court insisted on the provision of equal facilities on trains and railway stations.



Schreiner

The new Government found this commitment to the principle of equality before the law unacceptable, and in 1953 it "rebuked" the Appellate Division by passing the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

This Act legalised separate facilities for different races and expressly prevented the courts from passing judgment on the validity of this "petty apartheid" where it resulted in substantial inequality of treatment for the different races or where similar separate amenities were not provided for one or other racial group.

In effect, the Government had replaced "separate but equal" with "separate but unequal." Ironically, this was done a year before the US Supreme Court rejected the separate but equal doctrine on the ground that it failed to provide equality before the law.

In addition, the Appellate Division was enlarged by Parliament from six to 11 judges in 1955—whereafter the Government was able to remove coloured people from the voters roll after an appeal to the Appellate Division.

Since then, the court has repeatedly given its blessing to discriminatory racial policies and has failed to interpret discriminatory legislation in a way which would protect human rights and give recognition to the principle of equality before the law.

This could be done if it chose to interpret existing legislation in accordance with the Roman-Dutch Law principles of equality before the law and, more importantly, adopted a firm commitment to the protection of individual rights. Judicial manoeuvres in the past to overrule contradictory precedents indicate that "where there is a will, there is a way."

The most striking example of judicial abstentionism occurred in 1961 when the Appellate Division ruled in the Lockhat case that race discrimination was clearly implied in the Group Areas Act, even though the Act nowhere expressly authorises unequal treatment of the races.



Centlivres

The court found that discrimination must have been "envisaged" by Parliament. By choosing an interpretation of the law in line with Government policy, it gave its blessing to the large scale removal of people from one group area to another, with all its attendant human suffering.

Similarly, it has now refused to recognise the plight of hundreds of people with no homes in their own group areas by turning down the two recent Group Areas Act cases.

In many ways, they were a test for the Appellate Division itself. The court was given an opportunity to distinguish or overrule the Lockhat decision of 1961.

Lengthy arguments, backed by South African and foreign authorities, were presented to the court in the hope that it would once more invoke the "separate but equal" philosophy of the Centlivres court and find that the unequal treatment of the races under the Group Areas Act was invalid as it was not authorised by the Act.

But it chose not to return to its earlier philosophy. Instead it endorsed the Lockhat judgment.

The Lockhat ruling has caused some concern for Supreme Court judges. for example, Mr Justice Mervyn King last year dismissed an appeal against a conviction under the Group Areas Act because, as a judge, he was obliged to "give effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament."

He added that, had he been "sitting as a court of equity, I would have come to the assistance of the appellant."

Earlier this year, leading jurists and legal experts gathered in Johannesburg to form the Lawyers for Human Rights Organisation.

Mr Justice John Didcott of Natal said at the time that much that had been done in the name of law and order in South Africa was oppression.

I've got no job, no money – IUEF man

STAR 16/10/80

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The Star Bureau

LONDON. — This time last year, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson was the R45 000-a-year boss of one of the left's most fashionable charities. Now he's without a job and without money.

Sitting forlornly in a bar at Stockholm's central railway station, the former director of the International University Exchange Fund, said:

"After resigning from the IUEF I was in such fear of the South Africans that I sent my wife and four-year-old son to a hideaway in France."

The chain-smoking Mr Eriksson — whose resignation was prompted by the disclosure that his number two, Craig Williamson, was a captain in the South African Security Police — added:

"Now I have no job — and no money apart from my savings."

Mr Eriksson added: "They (the South Africans) started a smear campaign as soon as I exposed them."

From his plush offices in Geneva, the former director of the IUEF handed out hundreds of thousands of rands to beneficiaries such as the banned African National Congress, underground political groups in southern Africa and Latin America, and even to Dame Judith Hart, who received a R2 700 research grant.

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2154 17 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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) (e) of the said Act and that the possession thereof is prohibited under section 9 (3) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2154 17 Oktober 1980

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Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is en dat die besit daarvan kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

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No. 2155 17 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board, in terms of section 13 (5) 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) (d) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 2155 17 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/7/178.....	*Covenant, The*—Publisher's Proof Copy....	James A. Michener.....	In G.N./GK. 1887, G.G./SK. 7213 of/van 5/9/80.

No. 2153 17 October 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:

No. 2153 17 Oktober 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:

LIST/LYS P80/54

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/9/92	*Blind Side*	Dave Klein	(a)
P80/9/130	*Wanted: Jesus Christ: Reward* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(b)
P80/10/19	*Grootekliput Trading Company*—C2, 1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Universal Printing Works, Durban	(a)
P80/10/20	*Grootekliput Trading Company*—C5, 1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Universal Printing Works, Durban	(a)
P80/10/21	*Auto Wholesalers*—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/9/133	*Kerk en Volk in Namibië*	David de Beer	(e)
P80/9/141	*Guerrilla Warfare*	"Yank" Bert Levy	(e)
P80/9/143	*Political Kidnapping*	William L. Cassidy	(e)
P80/9/158	*Care Newsletter*—No 22, July 1980	National Office of the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Australia	(e)
P80/9/129	*Lenin Reader, The*	Edited by Stefan T. Possony	(e)
P80/8/126	*Time of Desecration*	Alberto Moravia	(a)
P80/9/51	*Sneaky People*	Thomas Berger	(a)+(b)
P80/9/91	*Cocaine Blues*	Walter Satterthwait	(a)
P80/9/127	*Return to the Source: Selected Speeches by Amilcar Cabral*	Edited by Africa Information Service	(e)
P80/9/137	*Leon Trotsky* 1905	Penguin Books Ltd, Middlesex, England	(e)
P80/10/15	*Black Consciousness Movement of Azania: Our Urgent Tasks*	The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, London	(e)
P80/10/17	*Spoeg*—1980: "*Let us go Forward Together.*"	Fine Arts Students' Council, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/10/22	*Africa Perspective*—No 15, Autumn 1980	Editorial Collective Africa Perspective, Braamfontein	(e)
P80/10/23	*Varsity*—No 11, 23 September 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/10/27	*BCM-Forum*—No 1, April 1980	BCM-Forum, Gaborone	(e)
P80/10/29	*Political Affairs*—Vol LXVIII, No 5, May 1979	Political Affairs Publishers, Inc., New York	(e)
P80/10/36	*Union is Strength, The*	National Union of South African Students, Observatory, Cape Town	(e)
P80/10/37	*Strikes* 1979/*Strikes* 1980 (Poster/Plakkaat)	Printed by Esquire Press	(e)
P80/10/38	*Black Consciousness Movement of Azania pays Tribute to Steve Bantu Biko*	Black Consciousness Movement of Azania	(e)
P80/10/39	*Workers Unite!! Rise and Destroy Capatalist Exploitation* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/56	*Yi ILO Ilwisa i Aphatayithi*	International Labour Organisation, Geneva	(e)
P80/10/40	*Inkululeko—Freedom: Lessons of the Recent Strikes* (Newsletter/Nuusbrief)	The South African Communist Party	(e)
P80/10/40	*Inkululeko—Freedom: Our people are....* (Newsletter/Nuusbrief)	The South African Communist Party	(e)
P80/10/35	*South African Student Handbook, The*	National Union of South African Students and the South African Students' Travel Service	(a)

No. 2156 17 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable and set aside the decisions of committees referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

No. 2156 17 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissings van komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/5/40	*Varsity—Special Report No* 2, 30 *April* 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	In G.N./GK. 1092, G.G./SK. 7040 of/van 23/5/80.
P80/5/42	*Varsity—Special Report No* 4, 2 *May* 1980	SRC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	In G.N./GK. 1092, G.G./SK. 7040 of/van 23/5/80.

No. 2157 17 October 1980

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (1) (a)

On 9 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film THE APPLE. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2157 17 Oktober 1980

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent THE APPLE. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van die genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/10/28.....	*The Apple*.....	Romay Films (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No. 2158 17 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 15 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 October 1980, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the possession of the undermentioned publications shall be prohibited within the meaning of section 9 (3) of the said Act:

No. 2158 17 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die besit van die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied moet word:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/10/62.....	*J. Stalin Werke—Band* 5, 1921–1923; *Band* 6, 1924; *Band* 7, 1925; *Band* 8, *Januar–November* 1926; *Band* 9, *Dezember* 1926–*Juli* 1927; *Band* 10, *August–Dezember* 1927; *Band* 11, 1928–*März* 1929; *Band* 12, *April* 1929–*Juni* 1930	Dietz Verlag, Berlin.

No. 2162 17 October 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 7241, in Government Notice 2023 of 26 September 1980, delete the following entry:

Entry No.—P80/9/74.

Publication.—*UNB-News.*

Author or producer.—UNB-News, University of Natal, Durban.

Section.—47 (2) (d) and (e).

No. 2162 17 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7241, in Goewermentskennisgewing 2023 van 26 September 1980, skrap die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No.—P80/9/74.

Publikasie.—*UNB-News.*

Skrywer of voortbringer.—UNB-News, University of Natal, Durban.

Artikel.—47 (2) (d) en (e).

Buy National Savings Certificates

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Services to mark Govt crackdown

Staff Reporter

COMMEMORATIVE services to mark the third anniversary of the crackdown on black consciousness organisations will be held throughout the country tomorrow.

On October 19, 1977, 17 black consciousness organisations were banned and most of their leaders detained, many of whom were banned on their release.

Sunday's services have been called by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Solidarity Front, Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Teachers' Action Committee, Soweto Committee of Ten and the General and Allied Workers' Union.

Cosas issued a statement yesterday appealing to all people of Soweto to attend the commemoration services.

It appealed to the Soweto Traders Association to call on shops and other businesses to close between 11am and 4pm and also asked this of the Soweto Tavern Association which represents shebeens.

Services that have been organised are: 227

● Lenasia: A seminar organised by the Solidarity Front will be held at the Slovo Centre at 1pm. Speakers will include Dr Joe Vanara, chairman of the Solidarity Front, Mr Sam Tlhapane, national general of Azapo, Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipal Workers' Union, Dr Errol Holland, an executive member of the Transvaal Medical Society, and a speaker from the Parents' Action Committee of Lenasia.

● Soweto: A service organised by Azapo will be held at the COSC Orlando East and Cosas will hold a service at the Seventh Day Adventist Church, White City Jabavu at 11am.

● Alexandra Township: A service will be held at the Methodist Church in Second Avenue at 2pm.

● Tembisa: A service will be held at the Lutheran Church in Morting Section at 1pm.

● Vosloorus: A service will be held at the Dutch Methodist Church, Theseneng Location, at 2pm.

● Potchefstroom: At 9am today, there will be an examination of black consciousness at the Mahlabatini Lutheran Seminary, at Tlhabane. After lunch Azapo will be introduced to delegates and to the community.

● Mahube Glens, Potchefstroom: A service will be held at the Lutheran Church at 2pm.

● Klerksdorp: A service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church, Kagiso, at 2pm.

● Wolmaransstad: A service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church.

● Pietersburg: A symposium on black consciousness will be held at the University of the North today. Tomorrow two services will be held in Seshego, one at the Apostolic Faith Mission, Zone 2, and another at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 1.

Other services in the area will be held at the Lutheran Church, New Look Location, and at the Roman Catholic Church, Lebowakgomo, at 2pm.

EXPRESSCOPE

SUNDAY EXPRESS 19/10/80 32

Jail in cell gave 26 days

FRANCOIS VERMEULEN says he doesn't know how the prisoners he guarded for 11 years were able to stand life in jail.

He was locked up for 26 days in the prison he had guarded for many years after the escape last year from the old Pretoria Central prison of three political prisoners, Alexandre Moumbaris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

This week he was acquitted of having helped their escape.

"I thought I was going to be in jail for life," he said. "I don't know how those men stand it. They are disciplined, strong men. The cells were so small. I thought I was going mad."

Although until he was released on bail Sgt Vermeulen never wondered how the men he guarded coped with their lives, he said he had now come to admire the way they conducted themselves.

"They were still so strong and disciplined after all those years. They must lead a hell's life."

Throughout our interview, he referred to the 10 political prisoners he guarded as "the communists".

"The communists are very clever people," said Mr Vermuelen, who has a Standard 7 education. "I was absolutely surprised when they told me the three had escaped. I felt as though a bucket of water had been thrown on me.

"I couldn't work out how they could have done it."

His experiences of the past 10 months, starting with the drama of December 12 when he was awakened after night duty to be told of the escape, have convinced him he never wants to see a prison again.

He has retired early at the age of 57.

At midday, following the escape, he was arrested and taken to Pretoria Central prison, where he spent three days. Then he was moved to the familiar jail where he had worked for so many years guarding some of the country's most important prisoners.

But by the time he got there, the six remaining "communists" had been moved out. That night he made a false confession.

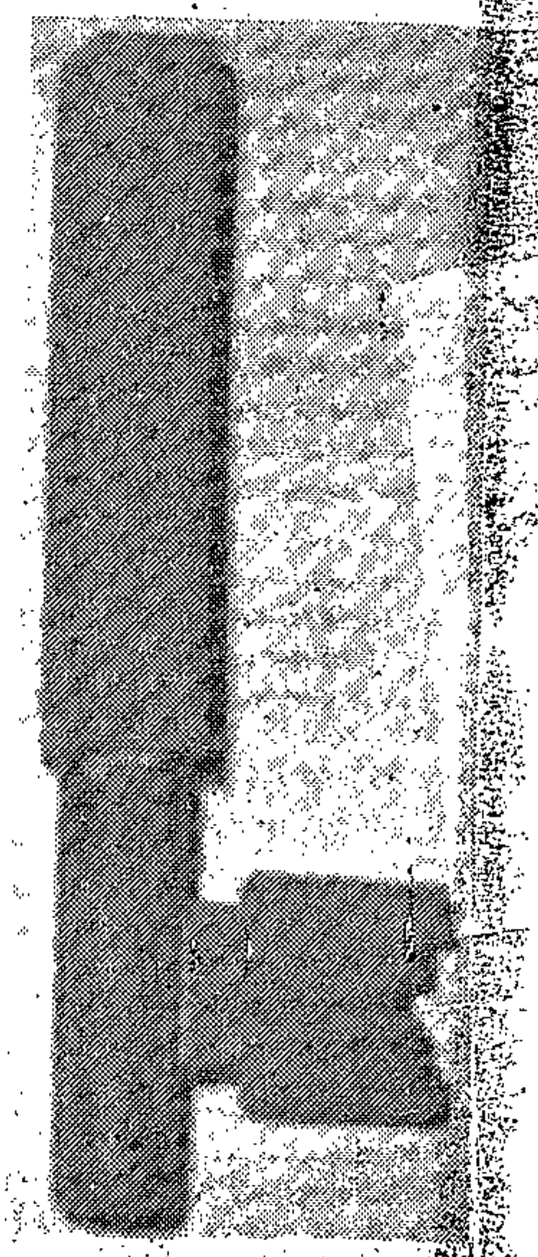
During the hearing of Mr Vermeulen's case, Brigadier G J van Wyk, deputy commissioner of auxiliary management of Prisons Department, said he had put it to the investigating officer, Captain W F Cooper, that Mr Vermuelen said he was threatened by two policemen and that one had said: "We don't care if you are 58 or 85, we will beat you up till you talk."

Capt Cooper had laughed and said he had not threatened Mr Vermeulen, but his colleague had.

the evenings I decided to go on night duty."

Mr Vermeulen's former wife has been married six times. He was husband No 3. He had four children, one of whom died some years ago. He now plans to live with his daughter in Witbank.

The joy of his life are his two grandchildren, Fritzie and baby Annette. "All these 10 months since I was released from jail, I have been with them. I played



● One of the two keys, finely carved out of wood, found after the three men escaped.

By PETA THORNYCROFT and DOUG LEE

This week the Directorate of Public Relations for the South African Police told the Sunday Express that "no departmental or any other action is at present being envisaged by the SAP in regard to the threats".

Mr Vermeulen volunteered for permanent night duty because he was a lonely man. Divorced 18 years ago, he had no girlfriend.

"I cried for nights and nights when my wife went off with another man," he said. "After

'I DON'T KNOW HOW THEY STAND IT—THEY'RE SO STRONG'

his own warder of hell. . .

SUN EXPRESS
19/10/80
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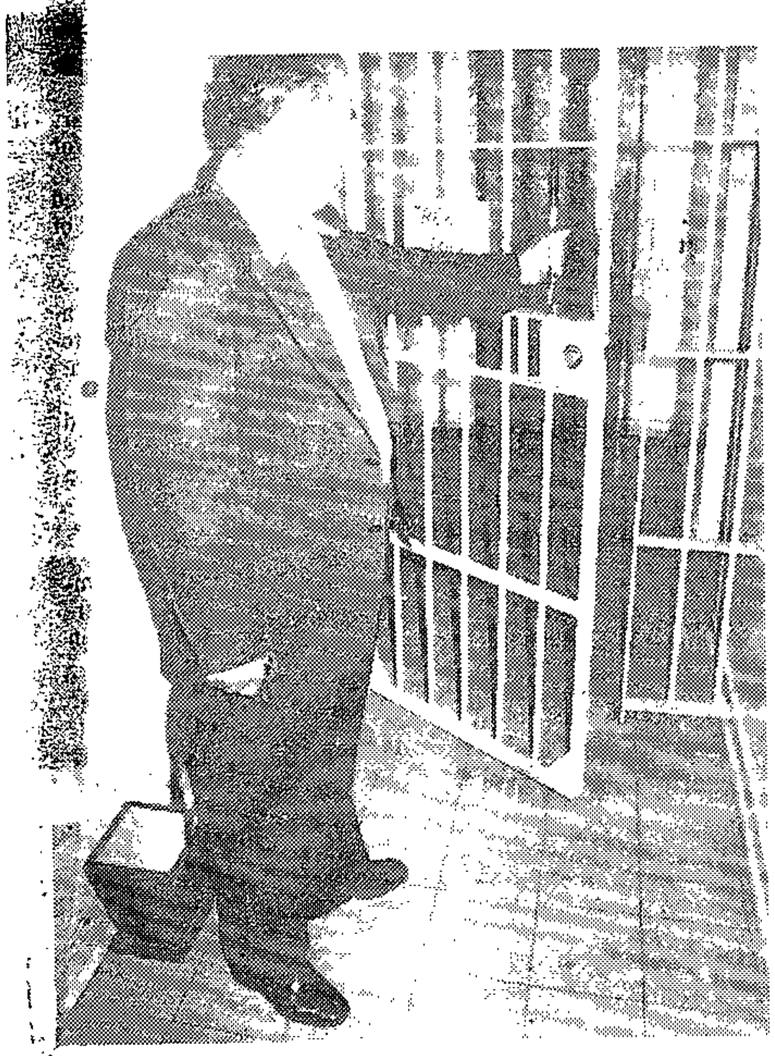


● The electronically controlled door at Pretoria's Maximum Security Prison. In theory the gate could not have been opened by anything except a button in warder Verme len's office, but the court heard it could be pushed open with a sharp jerk.

with them every day to take my mind off things," he said.

"I thought I was going to go to prison for the rest of my life. I never thought anyone would believe me."

He said he was grateful for the letter written in London by one of the escapees, Timothy Lee. Lee wrote to Mr Vermeulen's attorney, Mr Ike Swartzberg, to say the warder had not helped in the dramatic escape in any way.

"Ja, I am glad he wrote that. I think it helped," said Mr Vermeulen with obvious relief.

While awaiting his trial and then the verdict, Mr Vermeulen's salary was slashed from R515 per month to R118. This week, after his acquittal, he received a cheque from the Department of Prisons for back pay.

Then Mr Vermeulen gave the Sunday Express a fascinating insight into the prison lives of the three escapees.

"Moumbaris never used to say good morning or talk to us warders. He never greeted us. He was always a tense man. Jenkins and Lee were much nicer.

"I remember now how fit those three were. They used to train every morning for half an hour, running round the courtyard. The others were also fit, but those three were the fittest for sure. Maybe they were training for their escape."

He said the nicest prisoner he had guarded in the past 11 years was the now dead advocate Braam Fischer, leader of the South African Communist Party, who was one of only two White men in the country to be jailed until death.

"Fischer was very keen on rugby. We used to talk about it a lot. I felt sorry when he died. He was a gentleman," Mr Vermeulen said.

"He was the leader of the prisoners. When he died, Dennis Goldberg took over as leader."

Goldberg, with Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Raymond Malaba, Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Matsoaledi, was jailed for life 16 years ago after the sensational Rivonia trial.

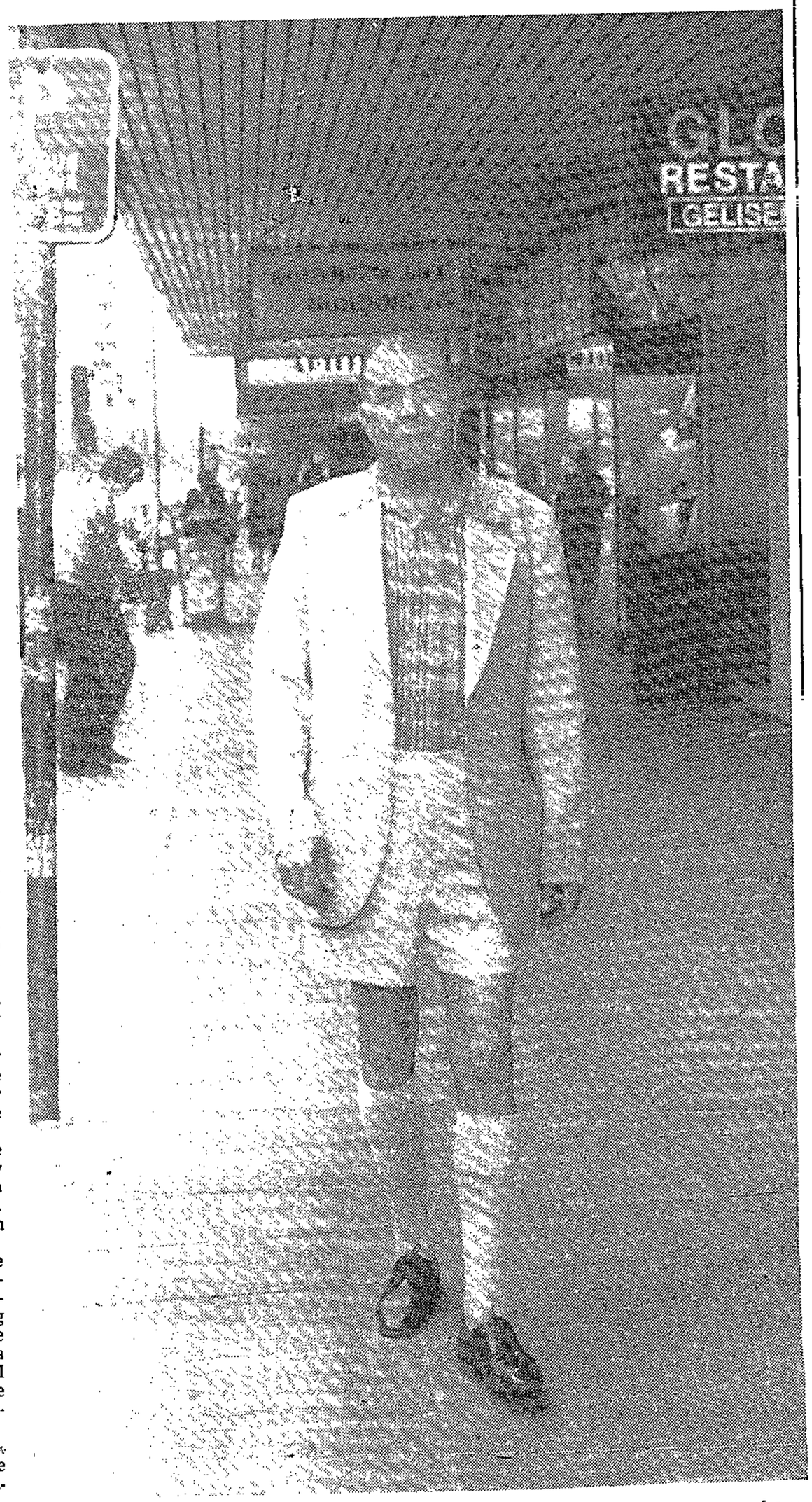
After the death of Fischer five years ago, Goldberg, the longest-serving White prisoner in South Africa, became the country's only White "lifer".

"He took over everything, he even spoke to me about rugby like Fischer did. He was a much quieter man, though. Very polite," Mr Vermeulen remembered.

But Mr Vermeulen despite having formed a distant relationship with Fischer and Goldberg and despite admiring them for their self-discipline and ability to withstand "a hell's life", added: "No I couldn't be like them. They are communists who want to destroy South Africa."

Relief has wiped out any bitterness he felt for the police whom he claimed had threatened to beat him up.

"I forgive everyone for everything, because I am a free man now."



● Francois Vermeulen . . . free after being accused of helping three men to escape from Pretoria's Maximum Security Prison.

Sun Times 19/10/80

By KEN OWEN

THE counsellor at the Swedish Legation in Pretoria, Mr Per Lindstrom, has been named in a secret IUEF document as a courier for clandestine operations in South Africa that included an espionage network.

Mr Lindstrom this week vehemently denied this charge, which is contained in a confidential memorandum signed by Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, the Swedish former director of the Geneva-based International Universities Exchange Fund.

Mr Lindstrom also denied all knowledge of the IUEF espionage known as the "Intelligence Service Project", which operated under cover of its normal "research" projects.

An assertion that the former Swedish charge d'affaires in Botswana, Mr Bo Kallfors, similarly acted Zs a courier for clandestine messages sent via the Swedish Foreign Office was also denied.

The espionage operation was publicly exposed during the trial of Renfrew Christie, convicted in June of passing information on South African nuclear installations to Miss Frene Ginwala of the African National Congress, but full details have emerged only now in documents handed to the Sunday Times by the Security Branch.

These documents, obtained in Geneva by the Security Branch spy, Captain Craig Williamson, show that the espionage operation was first devised in September 1976.

Dossiers

Its object was "to make available on a continuous basis reliable, detailed information, assembled in dossiers, to those actively engaged in the liberation of South Africa who can best make use of them".

Some of the targets of the

THE WAR IN THE SHADOWS



How the ANC took control

PAGES 28/29

was to enter the country to make contact with no more than two people "within a month — ie, at a fairly leisurely pace".

"He then leaves and does not return. The two individuals he has contacted then become the two key elements in the organisation inside the country."

The first of these was to find several agents to gather information, and he was to establish a suitable means of maintaining contact with them — a box number, for example.

This person should also establish contact with an "assimilator" in Botswana. "He will thus know all the information gatherers and they will know him, but they will not know each other."

The second person chosen by the foreign agent would be responsible for picking up information from "drops" and for finding couriers to pass the information out of the country. The couriers, too, would not know of each other's existence.

Deputy

In early 1977, Eriksson discussed this scheme with Craig Williamson, who was then his deputy at the IUEF, and told him that the pilot project had been agreed to "without pre-selection of target areas".

His handwritten note to Williamson also said: "Question raised whether Horst (Kleinschmidt) should be involved."

Five months later, in July 1978 — shortly after the ANC takeover — Eriksson wrote a clumsily worded memorandum to Williamson in which he said: "I

● To Page 2



MR PER LINDSTROM
Vehement denial

Espionage network concealed in scholarship fund

(327) Sun Time 19/10/80

SWEDES NAMED IN SA SPY RING

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sun Times

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the Christie trial: the nuclear power plant at Koeberg, Escom, power stations and power-supply facilities.

However, the "recipients" of this information could make specific requests through the IUEF for information which they might want. In December 1978 the treasurer-general of the ANC, Mr Thomas Nkobi, told the IUEF: "We need to know where arms deals are being initiated, where the UN mandatory arms embargo is being violated.

"We need to know," he added, "the role of multinationals in the exploitation of our people for vast profits."

But an early memorandum on the Intelligence Service Project set out espionage targets more specially suited to sabotage: transport, power and communications networks.

Pilot project

It noted that "a certain amount of high-risk activity inside the country" was involved and recommended a pilot project of nine months to a year to gather information on the industrial infrastructure of the country.

Initially this information appeared destined for the non-communist faction of the South African exile community, including Horst Kleinschmidt and others in Holland and Paris.

However, in 1978 the IUEF fell under effective control of the ANC (see full reports on pages 28 and 29), which subsequently obtained the fruits of the espionage. In the case of Christie the information was intended for Mrs Frene Ginwala, the South African Indian member of the ANC whom Capt Williamson describes as a dedicated communist and probable member of the South African Communist Party.

The Intelligence Service Project was, according to another memorandum, to be started with "the maximum of secrecy".

In each city one agent, based outside South Africa,

SAN TIMES 19/10/80 (327)

War in the shadows:

FOR quite a few years in the mid-Seventies, Harry was the man. Harry handled the money from abroad, and Harry ran the escape route through Botswana.

If you wanted to make contact with the Black Consciousness Movement from London or New York or wherever, Harry was your man. If you needed money in Soweto, again it was Harry.



Harry's real name is Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu. A graduate of the University of the North at Turfloop, he was elected a vice-president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), but later joined Steve Biko and Abram Tiro in launching the independent black student movement Saso (the South African Students' Organisation).

White South Africa — or at least its official arm — did little to endear itself to Ranwedzi. He was harassed by the police, arrested under the pass laws, charged with the trivial offence of being "an idle Bantu", and finally banished to Sibasa.

So Ranwedzi moved to Botswana. He had by then, possibly through his Nusas connections, made contact with the Swedish director of the Geneva-based International Universities Exchange Fund, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, who dispensed funds collected from various nations to indigent refugee students from Africa.

Ranwedzi was the sort of man Eriksson and his Swedish political backers had been looking for. Like most of the young exponents of black consciousness he had lost patience with the endless feuds between the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress.

The movement for the liberation of blacks in South Africa has been torn since the Second World War between those who saw the black proletariat as the vehicle for a classical Marxist revolution and those who were simply black nationalists.

The first faction included many Indians from the South African Indian Congress which was almost totally Marxist, some coloured leaders and the small, but powerful, group of whites who formed the Congress of Democrats which is fairly described as a front for the SA Communist Party.

Edward Feit, author of a brief, but excellent, analysis of the ANC, observed that a system of joint committees enabled the Congress of Democrats, with a few hundred members, and the SA Indian Congress, with a few thousand,



to dominate the ANC which claimed as many as 100 000 members.

Against this state of affairs the black nationalist faction rebelled repeatedly, the most serious split in 1958 leading to the formation of the PAC which has pursued a bitter contest with the ANC ever since.

The generation of blacks who stepped onto the stage under the banner of the Black Consciousness Movement knew little of this history and cared less. They tried to maintain a neutral respect for both the ANC and PAC but insisted firmly on developing their own, indigenous "black" ideology which, of necessity, bore a greater resemblence to that of the PAC than the Marxist-based views of the ANC.

To Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, searching the world for a "third force" that would be aligned neither with the capitalist Americans or the Stalinist Soviets, the Black Consciousness Movement was a gift from heaven.

And Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu, a founder of Saso, a victim of apartheid, banished to a remote village in Venda, possessed impeccable credentials to become the man in control of South Africa's "third force".

In a note to the powerful Swedish trade unionist, Thorbjorn Carlsson, in 1975, he explained his fears as a new power struggle between Marxists and "nationalists" developed within the ANC: "Within a few months matters will come to a head and it will then be a question of whether the ANC will survive as a true national organisation or whether it will turn into an 'official' communist front."

The nationalist group within the ANC, he said, urgently needed some financial support. He was too clever to get into an open fight with the ANC but discreetly he threw his weight behind the Black Consciousness Movement, funelling large sums of money into South Africa through Ranwedzi.

Eriksson knew what he was doing. He had spent years cultivating South African opponents of apartheid who did not belong to what he saw as the Soviet-line ANC-SACP groups.

In November 1974 he sent Thorbjorn Carlsson a list of people to see during a visit to South Africa: Charles Nupen, president of Nusas, and Karel Tip, vice-president, Horst Kleinschmidt and Clive Nettleton of the Programme for Social Change, Drake Koka of the Black Allied Workers' Union who "is involved with the Black Peoples' Convention and is in contact with Saso".

In Durban, he said, Carlsson should see Saso secretary Thami Zani, adding: "Of the banned Saso people, I think you would benefit from meeting with Steve Biko who is not only one of the founders of Saso but of the whole Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa. As Steve is banned, special arrangements will have to be made but this can be arranged by Thami."

Two years later the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, was to confess that he didn't have the faintest idea who Steve Biko was; but Lars-Gunnar Eriksson was plugged firmly into the new wave of radical politics.

Eriksson was working on other fronts for his "third force". In Holland, he wrote in November 1975, the SA Communist Party was triumphant except for Berend Schuitema, Breyten Breytenbach's ally in Okhela, whom Eriksson called "the pillar of the (anti-communist black) nationalists" in that country.

He lobbied support for the moderate Peter Katjivivi and others in Swapo against the dominant Marxists around Sam Nujoma (whom he described as "fairly sick"), and he worried about the communist domination of the International Defence and Aid Fund in London.

He was sending money to a variety of groups and organisations inside South Africa. On one occasion he sent a cheque for R5 945 to the Black Peoples' Convention, addressing it



to a Swedish couple living at Ephesus House, a religious institution in Mbabane, who passed on the money.

Funds for the Ginsberg Education Fund in King William's Town, run by Steve Biko's wife, were mailed openly. They included some quite large amounts — R25 518 on one occasion — to support pupils and students.

He was also still in touch with the expatriate liberals, especially Neville Rubin, to whom he sent a copy of a sad note after meeting Craig Williamson, then vice-president of Nusas, in Botswana: "In general the white Left is disarranged, fairly split as to what to do and many people are scared of doing things.

"In this situation it is felt important to keep on supporting the few groups that exist such as the Human Rights Committee."

Rubin himself was not inactive. He wrote in 1975 to Charles Simpkins at the Department of Minerals and Water in Gaberone, mentioning Eriksson's name and asking for "a safe channel to send money into South Africa". He needed, he said, "a fairly regular courier to handle messages".

"I need information on working conditions, salaries and sales, etc in GM, Chrysler and Ford plants in South Africa," he wrote. "Particularly photographs, statements and case histories of workers there as well as fairly exact descriptions of what is received in the way of parts from Australia. We can possibly stop this happening.

"Enclosed is a list of Australian companies and I need similar information about them as well, though less urgent, as we have action groups who take up the matter with individual companies."

The IUEF used a variety of channels to send money into South Africa, often exchanging foreign currency abroad for South African currency trapped inside the country by exchange control regulations.

One such transaction, in early 1978, afforded Eriksson some amusement. Barney Desai, exiled former city councillor, offered to make R20 000 available in Cape Town in instalments and Eriksson agreed to reimburse him in London, but he did not hide his scorn for Desai's judgment, noting on his memo: "Fools, who wants pounds!"

Most transactions recorded in the IUEF papers, however, went through Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu, especially after the assassination in 1974 of Abram Tiro by a letter bomb which came ostensibly from IUEF

EXCLUSIVE

THIS is the second instalment in a series of articles on the revelations of the South African Security Branch spy, Captain Craig Williamson, who infiltrated Nusas, the African National Congress and the International Universities Exchange Fund in Geneva in what was called "Operation Daisy".

The Sunday Times has obtained access to a voluminous file of the documents sent to Pretoria from Geneva where Capt Williamson became deputy director of the IUEF.

Many of these documents come from the ultra-secret files of Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, the Swedish director of the IUEF who first tried to use the fund to establish a political "third force" in the world but was later forced to make it an instrument of the South African Communist Party and its allies.

The reports on these pages tell how the IUEF was swung from the Black Consciousness Movement to the African National Congress.

PAY THE PIPER, CALL THE TUNE

ie African National asserted its au- ver the Internation- ersities Exchange 1978 it was trying destroy the Black sness Movement, ntrol it.

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man Rights Congress thaTswana, it said, up the old BPC func- opposing homeland nce.

the South African Action Committee ie Black Priests' Soli- roup, Wasa (now the Soweto Youth he Soweto Students' and many smaller igs.

What they lacked, said the memo, was a "strategy for revolution".

"The battle for freedom in South Africa will not be won merely through pride and self-confidence."

The ANC, armed with the IUEF resolution of June 1978 recognising it as "the leader of the national liberation movements" and as "the spearhead of the southern African liberation struggle", set about filling that lack.

It arranged, through its political backing, to be given "permanent observer status" at the IUEF, which would enable it to watch closely the use made of IUEF funds.

Thomas Nkobi, the Lusaka-based treasurer of the ANC,



explained what this meant. He said smoothly at one meeting with the IUEF secretariat that the ANC sought "to maintian relations with the IUEF and other solidarity organisations on the basis of mutual understanding and trust".

The minutes of that meeting continue: "He states that whatever support is made available is ultimately meant for the liberation of all South Africa's people and that the ANC will therefore be as open as possible on the question of how this assistance is used, but that this openness should not be a one-way process and that the IUEF should equally be open and inform the ANC of all its involvement and support given to South African groups, especially those operating inside South Africa and/or on underground work."

In other words, the ANC wanted to know who was doing what, and Nkobi left no doubt what he meant: "He said that the IUEF's openness towards the ANC on these questions is made even more important due to the fact that the ANC will be telling people inside South Africa to apply for assistance to the IUEF and thus the ANC should be alerted on all approaches made to the IUEF for such assistance."

Mac Maharaj, the ANC member whom Craig Williamson describes as a well-known member of the SA Communist Party (and who, incidentally, had taken over the task of being Williamson's ANC "spymaster") also sought to reassure the IUEF: "He said the groups working against the regime need to be assisted and should be assisted even if they are not ANC.

"Mac said that while the ANC will encourage people inside South Africa to approach the IUEF for support for relevant programmes many of these will not be official ANC activities. Some of these applications will come to the IUEF directly on an open and legal basis, but others will be given to us via the ANC."

Lars-Gunnar Eriksson observed mildly that the IUEF needed to become familiar with the procedures of the ANC, for example why all funds for ANC projects had to be transferred to London rather than to Lusaka.

(He was hardly so innocent. In a memorandum to IUEF staff he observed, "My feeling is that they wish to exclude a BCM person such as Ranwedzi from actually controlling funds and therefore being able to have political force.")

He promised that the IUEF would annually give a full report to the ANC on "all South African projects supported or turned down", but Nkobi insisted that they would have to meet more than once a year. Mac Maharaj insisted on the need to monitor closely all South African projects which IUEF was supporting, saying that "many groups make claims which do not reflect reality".

The minutes continue: "He said that the ANC is in constant receipt of reports about activities inside South Africa and is therefore in a good position to give advice to the IUEF."

Their meaning was unmistakable: the ANC was determined to know whom the IUEF was supporting, to pass judgment on each and every group or project and to channel its own money through the London office where the SACP was in firm control.

Eriksson capitulated: "He said that for security reasons the IUEF has created other mechanisms to get money into South Africa, and he offered the use of these facilities to the ANC at any time they would find it convenient."

Mac Maharaj then came directly to the point. What, he asked, had the IUEF heard of the following organisations, and what aid was it giving to them: Azapo, Cosas, the Indian Election Campaign, the Struggle Against Bantu Education,



Wasa, the Soweto Action Committee and the Ginsberg Fund.

This led directly to a discussion of Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu, Harry, who was handling some of the cash, and Eriksson was forced to defend him against charges that he was gambling with money intended for liberation, that he had bought a new car from BCM funds, and that he was hostile to the ANC and therefore avoided a meeting with them.

When Eriksson disclosed that Siva Pillay, whom the ANC regarded as a South African agent, had asked for help from the IUEF, the ANC delegation bluntly vetoed it. Other requests for aid — one from Joseph Ngubane in Holland, another from the local ANC man in Swaziland, Comrade Mazibela — were shown to the ANC delegation for their clearance.

When the IUEF turned down a request from Dulcie September, the coloured woman banned in 1971, for money to pay for a typing course, the ANC asked Eriksson to reverse the decision.

When Moeletsi Mbeki, asked for help to write a book, the ANC said it was unhappy about the topics chosen by Mbeki and the IUEF should hold fire on the request. Aid for the South African Prisoners' Education Trust (Sapet), which provides education for political prisoners, was cleared on the grounds that most of the beneficiaries were leaders and active members of the ANC.

On October 15 1979 the London representative of the IUEF wrote to Geneva to say that the ANC fully supported Wasa's

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acter who is fundraising on their behalf in the UK" — apparently a reference to Wiseman Kuzwayo.

The ANC was allowing no rivals to its position abroad, not Ranwedzi in Botswana, not a Wasa man in London, not the PAC, nobody.

Young students, members of the Black Consciousness movement who had fled after the Soweto riots and had been sent to Nigeria, were withdrawn from that country after 1978 to be sent to Cuba under the auspices of the ANC: Mlungisi Joseph Daweti, Kisley Malebo, Jackson Manyama, Godfrey Pholoholo and many others.

Soon, Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the ANC, was cabling the IUEF: "We would like Andrew Mkhize who is in our London office to come to the joint meeting this weekend in Lusaka. Is it possible for air fare assistance? Urgent reply please."

Not only air tickets, but cash in large quantities — sometimes in South African currency, sometimes in sterling, deposited in the ANC's "external" account at the Midlands Bank in Oxford Street, London. Two trucks had been bought, apparently in Francistown or even in South Africa, and were waiting at the Kazangula ferry to go into Zambia for use by the Lusaka office.

Harry, Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu, was still reporting back on the progress of the Black Consciousness Movement — Azapo, the Soweto Action Committee, the youth centre in Umtata, Dr Ramphele's clinic in the north, the Winterveldt clinic near Pretoria and much else — although he observed that most of the Saso projects "have become underground and cannot be openly discussed".

A Swede talks of the Red menace

BY THE mid-70s, many Swedish socialists were convinced that the African National Congress had been utterly subverted by the Moscow-line South African Communist Party.

Similarly, they were sure that the International Defence and Aid Fund (the London-based organisation that seeks to provide legal aid for victims of apartheid) was also in the hands of the SACP — except, of course, for the aging Canon John Collins, who heads the organisation and has given it an international respectability.

Among the Swedes who worried about Moscow's hidden influence on the ANC — and hence the likelihood that Moscow would emerge the winner from a revolution in South Africa — was Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, director of the International Universities' Exchange Fund, which co-operated with IDAF in getting money to South Africa to pay for the defence of political activists.

Vivid terms

Eriksson's close contact with the refugees, students and revolutionaries whom the fund sought to support gave him an unusually clear view of the threat.

He described it in vivid terms in a memo written in late 1975 to Bernt Carlsson, the skilful Swedish trade unionist who was to become secretary-general of the London-based Socialist International:

"ANC has for a long time been split between those belonging to the SACP and the others, referred to generally as the (black) nationalists.

"The split tends to follow racial lines although, of course, not completely.

"Generally speaking, the SACP group is dominated by Asians, coloureds and whites, whilst the nationalists largely are Africans and also want an ANC for Africans only.

"The SACP is in complete control of the most important external office, London; and London, which apart from everything else is handling the organisation's money, is fundamentally in control of the organisation.

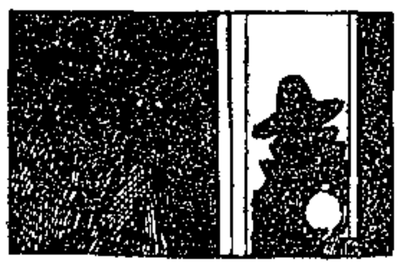
"A useful tactic for them if anybody steps out of line to freeze the funds to him — a tactic effectively used against Thami Mhlambiso, their rep in the UN who is not living on ANC funds."

Referring to the African president of the ANC, Eriksson wrote:

"The role of Oliver Tambo is ambiguous. Oliver is very weak as a person, and whilst not a member of SACP, certainly not in control of the organisation.

"He is basically being manoeuvred by the CP hardliners and stated himself about ten days ago to a friend that he and the ANC have become completely trapped by the CP.

"The leading personality in the nationalist group was really Robert Resha, who,



however, wanted to avoid splitting the organisation.

"RR died early this year, largely, it is believed, as a result of having been frozen out of the organisation and seeing it coming under the full and complete control of the CP.

"In July, in connection with the unveiling of his tombstone, the nationalist group decided to move (by distributing a pamphlet and making a speech in which they set out their deviant views).

"It can be argued that they moved prematurely, not having prepared the next steps; on the other hand, they had had to work for more than a year to bring together people from Africa and Europe respectively.

"As a result of this move, the CP faction drew together an emergency meeting of the executive, which they, of course, dominate, and expelled the following persons (this meeting was in the UK in late September/early October):

"Ambrose Makiwane, Tennyson Makiwane, Jonas Matlou, Alfred Tomba Mqota, George Mbelo, Onitsitso Setlhapelo, Tami Bonga."

(Tennyson Makiwane later settled in Transkei, where he was assassinated by gunmen earlier this year).

"The CP side is now having a very high level of activity on all levels.

"At the same time as cleaning up and tightening control in the organisation, they are also busy trying to establish control over all support organisations as well as gaining diplomatic recognition (viz Abdul Minty in Sweden).

"The nationalists are attempting to organise the membership in Africa as well as to ascertain as much control over what exists (which is not all that much) inside (South Africa) as possible.

"Generally speaking, the sentiments among the black people in SA are presently decidedly anti-CP, so they have a good climate.

"They need, however, some financial support for political organisation, work, travel, etc. This ought, in my mind, be given to them; but it must, of course, be done very quietly."

Turning to Holland, Eriksson wrote: "The nationalist side there, and also the pillar of the organisation is a white South African democratic socialist by the name of Berend Schuitema.

"In his absence on an underground mission, the office was taken over by the Dutch CP ... Berend has just called me and almost fears for his life in Holland."

In another long letter to Carlsson, Eriksson points to a similar situation of Communist Party domination of the International Defence



and Aid Fund (IDAF):

"As I have been trying to point out for now close to ten years, the International Defence and Aid Fund is, apart from Canon Collins and his personal assistant, Freda Champion, fundamentally controlled by the South African Communist Party, in co-operation with the British Communist Party, both of which as you know belong to the group of traditional, completely Moscow-controlled Communist parties.

"Canon Collins has, during the past couple of years, become increasingly worried with the situation and realises that when he leaves the Fund it is likely to completely fall into the hands of the CP unless he can find a successor who would be able to control the organisation.

"As I have already stated, the Canon and Freda are basically OK, bearing in mind, however, that the Canon is slightly politically naive and, of course, as you know, both an old and a sick man.

"In addition, the Canon has been lured into employing — against the advice given to him by myself and others — as his liaison officer with foreign governments, Abdul Minty of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the UK.

"Abdul, whom you might have met, is a South African Indian, a long-standing member of the South African CP and is, together with Joe Slovo and Ruth First, the 'brains trust' within the SACP.

'Hand-over'

"It is clear that the long-term intention is that Abdul would take over from the Canon and, once the appointment has been made known, and unless decisive action has been taken, we can take it for granted that the hand-over of the D and A to the CP has been completed."

To his letter, Eriksson appended a list of names of IDAF personnel and his own comments on their Communist affiliation:

"Phyllis Altman (secretary-general) — also in charge of Clause I (legal) work. Whilst Phyllis is not an open member of the SACP, she is a well-known 'fellow traveller' and might well be a secret member. She is, in fact, completely controlled by the CP.

"Rica Hodgson — in charge of Clause 2 (assistance to dependents, etc). Long-time and well-known member of the SACP, even since before it was banned in 1950. The same also applies to her husband, Jack.

"Alan Brooks — in charge of Clause 3 (information). The one who took over Lewin's job. Member of SACP since about 1964/65.

"Barry Feinberg — member of the SACP. Recruited and working under Brooks.

"Mike Terry — member of the British CP and recruited by and working for Brooks.

"I think further comments would be superfluous."

Beware the assassins

BEREND Schuitema at one time lived in fear of assassination by the Communist Party in Holland, the IUEF papers show.

Whether his fears were justified is difficult to say, but assassination was in fact a real threat to those who lived in the atmosphere of conspiracy and revolutionary plotting where the IUEF operated.

Three assassinations in recent years stand out:

● Abram Tiro, the Saso leader, was killed in an explosion at his house in Gaberone shortly after he collected a parcel bearing Swiss stamps and purporting to come from the IUEF in Geneva.

● David Sibeko, the PAC leader, a huge and jolly man who was liked by most people who met him, was assassinated in Dar es Salaam.

● Tennyson Makiwane, whose activities as an anti-communist member of the "black nationalist" faction caused his expulsion from the ANC, was assassinated by gunmen at his home in Transkei.

There have a number of attempts to blame such assassinations on Craig Williamson, the Security Branch spy who infiltrated the IUEF, on the grounds that he had had access to files showing who was active in the liberation movement. On the same grounds, he is blamed for the death of Steve Biko.

Williamson denies all this vehemently, saying that South Africa's security forces do not resort to assassination and in any event would choose far more dangerous targets than a student leader, a leader of the small PAC and an expelled member of the ANC.

The arguments are persuasive — as is the observation that all three victims represented a threat to the hegemony of the ANC over the liberation movement.

It seems far more likely that the ANC or the SACP decided to eliminate these threats and that Schuitema therefore had some reason for his fears.

How the ANC took contro

headquarters in Geneva. (The Swiss police said after an investigation that the bomb had not come from Switzerland, but the crime remains unsolved.)

Ranwedzi at first acted informally on behalf of the Black Consciousness Movement but in 1977 — after the Soweto riots had immensely boosted BCM's prestige among the overseas Left — he was formally appointed its external representative.

The following year he reported grants to Saso, the Black Peoples' Convention, black community programmes (including a clinic run by the legendary woman physician, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, who is now banished to the Northern Transvaal), the Zimele Trust Fund, the South African Students' Movement, the Union of Black Journalists (later banned and replaced by Wasa, the Writers' Association of South Africa which shows its "Africanist" cast by excluding whites).



Together these organisations received R357 000 in the year ending March 1978.

A typical report on the use of IUEF funds came from Northern Community Development which claimed that its student action forced the declaration of a state of emergency in Vendaland. It received R3 185 between October 1977 and March 1978, of which R1 500 was spent on the defence of 17 students who were convicted and fined, and R800 for the defence of 70 students arrested at Sibasa Stadium.

The money was used, in general, to sustain a programme of civil disturbance and was spent, according to the report, on lawyers, the payment of fines, food for prisoners and rents.

Reporting these expenses, NCD asked boldly for another R7 000 for bursaries to provide books and tutors for students who were refused re-admission to schools after the disturbances.

This was Ranwedzi's heyday. His courier for several years was the Very Reverend Michael Molale, Dean of the Anglican Church in Gaborone, and it was not until 1979 that Eriksson noted sadly Mr Molale's "cover was blown" when his passport disappeared temporarily in South Africa while he was on the way to a meeting of the World Council of Churches.

While Ranwedzi was flying to and from London and Geneva, arranging schemes to receive wounded fugitives from the war in Rhodesia and from South Africa, he was funnelling money to organisations with names like Posh (for Peoples' Organisation for Self-Help), and he tried to launch a training scheme, presumably military, in Algeria.

He even had a scheme to send a few Black Consciousness Movement artists to Nigeria "to make observations" at an arts festival and to "present the image of BCM rather than have some of the old organisations monopolise the stage" — a recklessly scornful reference to the ANC and PAC.

In fact, Ranwedzi was riding high and he felt it. Referring to Saso almost a year later, he said complacently: "It is a well-known fact that Saso was the prime mover and catalyst of the Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa. It was, indeed, the father of this movement which has changed the face of South Africa and has advanced the days of the new Azania."

This, of course, was the effect of the Soweto riots of 1976. Ranwedzi had been outside the country and played no direct part, but he basked in the glory of it. Even Eriksson, who had worked so long to foster a revolutionary "third force", was unprepared for its explosive appearance in the public eye in mid-1976. He hurriedly prepared to embrace the first refugees who crossed the border into Botswana with Tsietsi Mashinini, the then-famous Soweto youngster.

"As far as Mashini/Samelo-/Mokhatle are concerned," he wrote to Ranwedzi in a letter that repeatedly misspelled Mashinini's name, "we are making the necessary arrangements in London."

He added a warning that in retrospect seems far too mild: "You will be interested to know that ANC London is trying hard to hijack them for purposes that I think we can guess."

Soon afterwards, in 1977, he was sufficiently emboldened by the apparent success of the Black Consciousness Movement to support anti-communist dissidents within the ANC itself.

In January of that year he secured a scholarship for Tami Bonga, observing that it was rather a special one. "I would like this matter to be handled fairly quietly in view of the fact that Mr Bonga is the leader of the dissident faction within the ANC so we do not necessarily want people to realise that he is on a scholarship."

The ANC already had what it thought was one spy in the IUEF — Craig Williamson was posing as an ANC spy while actually working as a Security Branch spy — and it may have had more. In any event, it was hardly oblivious to what was happening in Eriksson's long campaign for a "third force".

Yet the truth of the matter is that the ANC and the SACP were shattered by the sudden emergence in South Africa of a "liberation movement" of which they knew almost nothing, and which they did not control. While their attention was mainly focused on their old enemy, the PAC, a new threat — and from all the indications of widespread violence in South Africa, a serious one — had arisen behind their backs, so to speak.

Every nightmare of the ANC was made real in the prospect that the long-awaited revolution might just possibly be occurring in South Africa — without the ANC. The "third force" was in danger of taking control, and obviously the ANC needed to recover its primacy as the leader of the revolution. The first step was to deal with the young Mr Mashinini.

This was done in a 13-page memorandum drawn up in Stockholm by Madi Gray which posed the rhetorical question: "Why is it necessary to write a paper about just one of the leaders of this demonstration?"

The answer was plain: "The thesis of this paper is that in Mashinini counter-revolutionary forces have recognised an individual they can exploit for their own ends, to confuse supporters of the just struggle for liberation of the people of South Africa, and to weaken the African National Congress both internationally and among the recent escapees."

Accusing Mashinini of lacking a coherent ideology and of being a tool of the bourgeois and Trotskyist (in other words, anti-Moscow) Press in several countries, the paper said: "The statements he has made have been both conflicting and confused, and at times he has expressed racist sentiments which can be exploited by our enemies, who would dearly love to see the South African struggle reduced to a racial conflict."

In other words, Mashinini, expressing the serious — if sometimes confusing — sentiments of the Black Consciousness Movement was a threat akin to the old Africanists of the Fifties and the new black nationalists under Robert Resha who had challenged for power in the Seventies.

It was the old threat to the hegemony of the Congress of Democrats, the SACP and the SA Indian Congress, now in the guise of a new black nationalism.

The attack on Mashinini was circulated within the ANC to lay down the new "line" for the party faithful. In public, the ANC was more circumspect but no less ruthless.

By February 1978 it had marshalled sufficient political support in the capitals of Europe — despite the suspicions of the ANC's communist ties in the Danish development organisation, Danida — to compel the countries that funded the IUEF to overturn Lars-Gunnar Erikkson's policy of fostering a "third force".

It has since been suggested that Craig Williamson swung the IUEF behind the ANC, but that is hardly possible. Neither he nor even Lars-Gunnar Eriksson was present at the meeting where the key decision was taken, and in any event, it all happened far above the heads of the officials who worked for the IUEF.

It was done in back rooms by the many allies cultivated throughout the world by the ANC during its long spell in exile — allies in Holland and London, in Stockholm and Copenhagen, at the United Nations in New York and on scores of university campuses, or wherever leftwingers meet.

Precisely how it was done is a backroom secret but clearly it required an extraordinary application of muscle — for the ANC emerged from that meeting with a victory it had long sought but never achieved: formal recognition of its primacy in the revolutionary struggle in South Africa.

For a while, nothing seemed to change (although Reg September, the Cape Town coloured Marxist who is chief representative of the ANC in London, banged in a quick demand for R7 200 from the IUEF towards the purchase of a new headquarters building in Rathbone Street in London).

David Sibeko, the PAC leader, wrote bitterly to Eriksson that the IUEF has been armtwisted into "adopting the position of Moscow and its (ANC) surrogates" by arbitrarily choosing the ANC to be



"leader of the national liberation movement".

But all that remained was for the recognition of the ANC to be cast in a formal resolution that was adopted by the IUEF's controlling board the following June. Though none of the Black Consciousness Movement's many supporters in South Africa knew it, control of their external funds — and hence control of their activities — had passed from their friends to their enemies.

As for Harry, Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu, at first he survived. But it couldn't last. Harry was purged from his job as external representative of the Black Consciousness Movement two months ago.



Man in the Shadows, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, circled, keeps in the background at an international aid conference. Sitting in front of him is a Danish official, Carl Nissen, also representing the International Universities Exchange Fund whose aid programmes were controlled by the African National Congress

Police hold 22 at memorial meetings

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Ms Juby Mayet detained.

Commemorative meetings were disrupted in Soweto and Lenasia yesterday when police moved in and arrested 22 people on charges ranging from trespassing to the breaking of banning orders.

Police held at least 19 people when they baton-charged a meeting at the Seventh Day Adventist Tabernacle in Soweto.

Others were held at a meeting at the Jiswa Centre, Lenasia.

Police broke up the Tabernacle meeting after a dispute over whether permission to use the hall had been arranged.

Those arrested for trespassing and who paid admission of guilt fines are: Mr Johannes Mokgosi, Mr Mxolisi Stambu, Ms Silvia Gumede, Mr Khulekani Chisikovi, Mr Nuysele Tjali, Mr Makgarcane Scourt, Mr Irannarie Mtaung, Miss Amanda Kwadi, Mr Leonard Mosala, Mr Cosmas Magugulele, Mr Isaac Ngwenya, Mr Solly Liefman, Mr Thomas Malikwe, Ms Nana Mkhonza, Mr Mandla Ndlazi, Ms Adelaide Mofokeng, Ms Constance Ngodeni, Mr Daniel Magagane, Ms Celdiah Icina.

It is also believed that Mr Tom Manthatha of the Committee of 10 was held by the police. His arrest has not been confirmed.

Police also confirmed the arrest of Mrs Zubeida Juby Mayet who is alleged too have broken her banning order. She was later released on her own recognisances.

Mr and Mrs Parsoo Chetty were arrested in Lenasia after police attempted to break up a meeting.

Police said Mr Chetty was arrested for obstructing police in the course of their duty and resisting arrest. His wife was arrested on charges of criminal injuria.

A reporter of The Star Mr Craig Charney, was taken to the Protea police headquarters in Soweto yesterday when police stopped him taking pictures of the arrest of Ms Mayet.

Mr Charney was questioned, asked to show his identitey, Press document and passport and then released.

Banned Nusas works disappear 'mysteriously'

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By MARIKA SBOROS

TWO publications and strike posters of the National Union of South African Students, which were banned on Friday, have "mysteriously disappeared" after being sent to university campuses from Cape Town by South African Airways two weeks ago.

Thirty-four parcels of books and posters, bound for the universities of Durban, Maritzburg, Grahamstown and the Witwatersrand, went missing after they were despatched by SAA on October 8, Mr Norman Manoim, vice-president of Nusas, said yesterday.

The parcels were addressed to the presidents of the universities' students' representative councils. When they did not arrive at their destinations, students made inquiries at SAA cargo offices, without success.

Mr Manoim said when he asked at the Jan Smuts Airport cargo office for the parcels meant for Wits University, he was told at first that the books were there.

"Later, another official told us he didn't have them," he said.

Mr Manoim confirmed that he had the waybill numbers for the parcels to prove they were despatched from Cape Town.

The two publications are: "The Union is Strength", a resume on trade unions, and "The South African Students Handbook", a document of student rights and benefits which deals with travel concessions, cheap restaurants and shops which give student discounts, Mr Manoim said.

Nusas intends appealing against the banning of the students' handbook, Mr Manoim said.

He described the banning as "most surprising", because the handbook was a service booklet for students and did not focus on political issues.

"This recent action shows the lengths that the State will go to victimise organisations that propagate progressive viewpoints, and consistently seek to expose the undemocratic and unjust fabric of South African society," he said.

An SAA spokesman said yesterday that he knew nothing about the books disappearing, and could not make inquiries on a Sunday as the cargo offices were closed.

He said the matter would be looked into during the week.

Judges have confidential meetings with Minister

Staff Reporter

THE Judge-Presidents of South Africa have confidential meetings with the Minister of Justice "from time to time", the Judge-President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Justice James was responding to inquiries about a report in the Sunday Express yesterday. According to the report, the Judge-Presidents met the Minister, Mr Alwyn Schlebush, last year to protest against the composition of the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the courts.

Judge-Presidents contacted yesterday declined to confirm whether they had met the Minister over the Hoexter Commission, ... Mr Justice Neville James ... "We have meetings from time to time with the Minister, but these meetings are confidential. They are personal matters between the Judge-Presidents and the Minister.

"I would not like to be involved in a newspaper polemic about this. I think it would be a breach of confidence to confirm anything or divulge what is discussed with the Minister."

The Judge-President of the Northern Cape Provincial division, Mr Justice H R Jacobs said: "I attended all the meetings with the Minister and as far as I know there were no protest meetings. As far as I am concerned here was no such thing.

"We do have discussions with the Minister — which we have ... a year at least — but I am not prepared to say what was discussed. It is something purely confidential," he said.

The Acting Judge-President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice W G Boshoff, said: "Probably someone did speak out of turn to the Sunday Express, and I would not like to be linked to that."

Both the Judge-Presidents of the Cape, Mr Justice H E P Watermeyer, and of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice J D Cloete, declined to comment or confirm whether the protest had taken place. The Judge-President of the Free State, Mr Justice H W O Klopper, was not available for comment.

Top jurist opposes intermediate courts plan

STAR 20/10/80



Mr Oscar Galgut

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The opposition of yet another prominent member of the legal profession to the creation of an "intermediate court" — which has so far met with criticism from judges and other members of the legal profession — has now become known.

Mr Oscar Galgut, a former judge of appeal and chairman of the Press Council, was appointed chairman and sole member of a commission of inquiry into civil proceedings in the Supreme Court in November 1976.

In his report, which was recently released to the legal profession, Mr Galgut says there is no need for the creation of an intermediate court.

Mr Galgut produced a 154-page report which contains major suggestions to streamline Supreme Court procedure.

This report, with recommendations to the Chief Justice who is responsible for changes in the rules of court, was submitted to the State President, but has not yet been published or tabled in Parliament.

Mr Galgut says that when the Minister of Justice announced in 1978 that intermediate courts were being considered, there was great concern among lawyers.

"The general view held was that the Department was determined to see that these courts were brought into being, that the officers presiding would be called regional judges, that the plan was ... to have these courts in the same buildings as the supreme courts," Mr Galgut reported.

He was able to assure his colleagues at a public sitting of the commission that he had seen the Minister, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who had said a commission of inquiry would be appointed. This led to the appointment last year of the Hoexter Commission.

At the public meeting, he said, "I personally expressed the view, which I hold very strongly, that fragmentation and proliferation of courts, or for that matter state departments, was not desirable nor was it in the interests of the general administration of justice."

Some of Mr Galgut's reasons for opposing intermediate courts are:

- Such a court would detract from the standing and dignity of magistrates.
- Such a court would inevitably require new staff posts, additional training and experience and would also require new offices of record and places where such records would have to be kept.
- The creation of non-travelling intermediate courts would bring about additional expense with regard to library facilities.
- Imposing an intermediate court structure on the present magistrates' court structure and the possible use of their facilities, was clearly undesirable and impracticable.
- It was unlikely that advocates who had proved themselves at the bar, or senior attorneys with a successful practice, would accept appointments to such a court. Academics did not have the practical experience.

"The judiciary of South Africa was held in high esteem due to judges being appointed to the Bench from senior practising advocates, who had at no time been subordinate to any masters, nor had their advancement been dependent on the views of an employer — whether the state or other employer. This had resulted in a completely independent judiciary."

Mr Galgut said that if the civil jurisdiction of magistrates courts was to be increased, as he recommended earlier in his report, there would be no need for an intermediate court.

Star 21/10/86

'Info' minister quits church after ultimatum



REV FRED SHAW

By John Allen

WELKOM — Controversial Methodist minister the Reverend Fred Shaw has resigned from his church after an ultimatum to pull out of the right-wing organisation he founded.

The breaking of ties between Mr Shaw, whose Christian League of Southern Africa received secret Info funds, and the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has been confirmed by church leaders.

Former church president, the Rev Andrew Losaba, said he had written to Mr Shaw "giving him an ultimatum to resign from the Christian League."

Mr Losaba's letter came after a church decision last year to call on church members to withdraw from the League.

Last year's Methodist conference said the League — which vigorously attacked some churchmen and Methodist membership of the SA Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches was "disruptive of the unity and reconciling purpose of the church."

Churchmen said that Mr Shaw's eventual response to Mr Losaba's letter was to resign from the church.

Mr Shaw has come under heavy fire in church synods and conferences for his attacks on individual clergymen.

Recently a prominent church layman, Mr John Rees, was awarded R5 000 damages in a defamation action against Mr Shaw.

Mr Shaw has in the past denied receiving funds from the defunct Department of Information.

But the funding was disclosed last year by Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

● Mr Shaw today refused to confirm whether or not he had resigned.

'Marxist' medicine is not healthy for South Africa

RDM 21/10/80 327

AS A member of the paramedical profession since 1978 and now as a medical student at Pretoria University, I was disappointed to read Prof Michael Savage's articles "The development and underdevelopment of South African health" and "Diagnosis of failure and a new prescription" (Inside Mail Oct 13 and 15). I found them very negative and stereotyped.

I worked at the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva for two years as a research assistant for a study of the health and psycho-social implications of apartheid. My work entailed the collecting of all available information on South Africa's health and disease patterns and health services and I researched scores of papers written by all sorts of experts and quasi-experts who attempted to examine these factors.

I found there were basically two broad categories of papers. Firstly, those written by laymen, usually academic, Marxist/Socialist influenced social scientists whose motives are all too clearly purely political and aimed largely as an attack on the "evils of the apartheid-capitalist system". The papers in this category are basically a re-hash of each other and barely distinguishable one from another.

The other broad category consists of articles written by professional medical personnel who have worked or are working in South Africa. These articles are reports of results of scientific research which has highlighted certain undeniable differences in health patterns, growth patterns and health services for the various race groups in South Africa. It should however be born in mind that some disease pattern differences between blacks, Asians, coloureds and whites can be attributed to genetic differences and not only to differences in health services.

Prof Savage's article falls very clearly into my first category of attacks on South African health services. His criticism of the biological model of medicine can only be described as simplistic, narrow and inaccurate. His arguments are not original, not well-founded and are straight parrotry of views of people like Ivan Illich (author of "Medical Nemesis").

All his criticisms of the health care system seem to be based on the belief that the answer to the so-called "crisis" he describes would be the implementation of some sort of socialist health care system in which the State would plan and determine the allocation of health care resources on the basis of absolute equality for all — this would inevitably result in great regressions in areas like research and training of skilled medical personnel.

No knowledgeable health official in South Africa can deny that more emphasis should be placed on preventative health care — and this is being done. In the same way the State together with the South African medical profession is making every effort to improve the health care system through better and more relevant training, development of ancillary health and welfare services creating awareness of the different health and psycho-social problems facing different race groups, increasing the number of health personnel and the elimination of all discrimination based solely on race.

Even some of the most dogmatic anti-SA researchers at WHO admitted that in comparison with the rest of Africa, the health services for blacks in South Africa could only be criticised by a hypocrite. The contribution by South Africa to fighting disease and to WHO projects in the rest of Africa, for example immunisation, should not be overlooked.

Obviously economic, social and political factors contribute to mortality and morbidity rates in many societies, however the Marxist-influenced argument that a clinical and biological attack on sources of disease is therefore inadequate is a non-sequitur. The Marxist solution would be to implement a centralised system which would dispatch doctors to where the bureaucrats found them to be needed according to statistics. They would also re-allocate research and hospital construction funds to rural development schemes, based on the belief that the majority of diseases in South Africa would not occur under different political and economic circumstances.

Michael Savage must bear in mind that South Africa is in a unique stage of development hovering between Third and industrial worlds. This places particular demands on the health system and requires a delicate balance of emphasis placed on the varied services provided. We must be able to satisfy the demand for sophisticated technological medicine and we must be able to supply primary health care where needed.

For example, our health care system must be able to cope with malnutrition of the Third World — marasmus and kwashiorkor — and malnutrition of the industrial world — obesity — and their accompanying aggravating factors and complications. These are medical problems and can be treated as such. Social, economic and political problems such as poverty, overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, must likewise be treated as social, economic and political problems. Where these overlap with or cause medical problems the solution must be a joint one.

The Marxist viewpoint, that medical problems of a society such as this can only be solved by a total restructuring of the political and economic system along socialist lines, is a fallacy. As one who has knowledge of health care systems in various African and socialist states, I am convinced of the inherent superiority of the free enterprise system to provide for its people's health care needs.

Finally I must reject Prof Savage's assertion that "health is far too serious a matter to be left solely in the hands of the health professionals". There must of course be democratic control of the activities of medical professionals but we must at all costs avoid the health care system becoming a socialist political football.

What is needed in SA's health care system is more constructive contribution to its improvement and less Marxist influenced negativism. — Mrs I E WILLIAMSON, Sunnyside, Pretoria.

Five Robben Island prisoners win appeal

CAPE TIMES 21/10/80 327

Staff Reporter

FIVE Robben Island prisoners yesterday successfully appealed in the Supreme Court against conviction and sentence on a charge of public violence.

The prisoners were found guilty of the charge by a Regional Court magistrate, Mr G J van Eeden, at a hearing on the island on July 26 last year.

They were Vusumzi Mcongo, 20, Mncedisi Siswana, 23, Tamsanqa Jeffrey Klaas, 23, Khumbelele Mnikina, 30, and Fezile Lawrence Mvula, 21, who were sentenced to three, 2½, three, 4½, and four years respectively.

In the trial last year, the prisoners faced five counts of attempted murder, and were found not guilty on these charges. However, the magistrate found them guilty of public violence. The charges arose from an incident allegedly involving about 20 prisoners out of 90 in the "E" section of the Robben Island Prison on February 9 last year.

Some of these prisoners allegedly attacked six prison officials, including a prison captain. Six prisoners were charged. Five were convicted.

Mr Justice Schock said that in convicting four of the prisoners, the magistrate had made a misdirected inference from a refusal on their part to make statements to the police denying involvement when confronted with allegations.

This had been a "misdirection". The conviction could stand only if it could be proved beyond reasonable doubt on other evidence that the prisoners were guilty.

Mr Justice Schock listed "difficulties" which included that in each case, the prisoner led evidence which suggested that the opposite of the State case might be reasonably true.

There had not been an identity parade. Three of the prisoners had been identified by single witnesses in circumstances in which a mistake could have been made.

A fourth had been identified by a single witness who had proved unreliable. A fifth had been identified by witnesses who could have made a mistake. One had proved unreliable.

With Mr Justice Baker concurring, Mr Justice Schock set aside conviction and sentence on all five prisoners.

Dr W E Cooper, SC, instructed by A Omar and Company, appeared for the five prisoners. Mr T Louw appeared for the State.

RDM 23/10/80

Nusas appeals against banning of publications

(327)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The National Union of South African Students yesterday lodged an appeal against the banning last Friday of two new publications — and South African Airways is conducting an intensive search for 2 500 of the publications which mysteriously disappeared after being airfreighted earlier this month.

Thirty-four parcels of the publications, The Union is Strength and The Student Handbook, were on their way from Cape Town to university campuses at Durban, Maritzburg, Grahamstown and the Witwatersrand more than two weeks ago when they disappeared.

Nusas secretary-general, Ms Sue Myrdal, said yesterday that they regarded the disappearance in a very serious light.

"It does not seem possible that three separate consignments, sent on two different days to different destinations could all have gone missing without trace," she said.

An SAA official confirmed yesterday that the publications were still missing and that a claim for R3 000 had been lodged by Nusas.

According to the Directorate of Publications, The Student Handbook was banned because an article on contraception allegedly "promotes sexual promiscuity".

The Union is Strength, an outline of trade union development in the 70s, was banned because mention was made of the politicisation of the union movement.

Mr Clive Helfet, an official of South African Student Travel Service (Sasts), joint publishers of The Student Handbook, said yesterday that he was dumbfounded at the reasons given for the banning.

"The section which fell foul of the Publications Control Board is nothing more than a description of different methods of contraception, compiled by a docter," he said.

Ms Myrdal said a leading legal authority in Johannesburg had been contacted to lodge an appeal against the bannings.

She said more than 90 student publications had been banned this year.

Mandela loses prisoners' rights test case

S 1192
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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — In a test case on the rights of convicted prisoners to communicate with their legal advisers, the former leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, failed in an application to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, for an order permitting him to hand over written instructions to his attorneys.

The Judge-President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, with Mr Justice Grosskopf concurring, dismissed the application with costs in a written judgment handed down today.

Mr Justice Watermeyer said the dispute between Mandela and the Minister of Prisons concerned the question of whether Regulation 123 (2) (F) of the Prisons Services Regulations precluded the handing over of written instructions and other documents for the legal adviser to take out of the prison without the approval of the Commissioner of Prisons.

Mr Justice Watermeyer rejected an argument by Mr L R Dison, SC, for Mandela, that the prison regulation was ultra vires.

Judge has no objection to intermediate courts

STAT 22/10/80

327

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — The Judge President of the Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice H R Jacobs, said in Kimberley yesterday he had no objection to proposals put before the Hoexter Commission which would result in the creation of intermediate appeal courts.

Opening the two-day 97th annual meeting of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope in the city, he said he and his colleagues in the Northern Cape Division felt there was a lot to say for these proposals.

Mr Justice Jacobs said it was justifiably hoped that the proposed intermediate appeal courts would relieve the present Appeal Court of a large section of its work-load and enable it to concentrate mainly on cases in which important legal questions were at stake.

"But it is probably unavoidable that conflicting viewpoints on legal questions would also be expressed by different intermediate appeal courts which would inevitably affect the provincial divisions of the Supreme Court which fell in the areas of the intermediate appeal courts concerned," he said.

Earlier in his speech the Judge President had raised the question of the effect on legal costs of conflicting judgments on legal questions in the different divisions of the Supreme Court.

It went almost without saying that this caused headaches for legal practitioners who had to advise clients, he said. They were almost forced to advise clients in cases where other divisions had subscribed to conflicting viewpoints on a specific legal point to go to court.

Referring to recent disclosures on evidence to the Hoexter Commission, Mr Eric Liefeld, president of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, said he did not think suggestions for changes in the structure of the courts could be said to be part of a political scheme to interfere with the cherished and all-important independence of the judiciary.

He added: "I doubt whether the administration of justice has been well served by the publication of the Press reports at this stage."

He said he accepted the Government remained committed to the vital principle of a free and independent judiciary separated from and not subject to the executive and legislative arms of the State.

"The Supreme Court is the finest institution we have in this country," he said, "But this does not mean the existing system cannot be improved."

He said objective consideration should be given to improving the application of the independence principle.

One of the biggest steps in implementing that policy, he said, would be to remove the appointment of judges from the Minister of Justice and place it in the hands of a separate and independent body which could be represented by the Government, the department, judges, bar and attorneys and academics.

A separate department of the Supreme Court, he said, would not only ensure the independence of the Supreme Court, but would ensure it to be manifestly seen to be independent.

Mr Louis van Zyl, vice-president of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, said that as the discussions were still sub judice, the society did not want to rush into print at this stage.

I could not have flown Smit killers, says pilot

STM
24/10/80
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A Johannesburg pilot, who is suing the Argus Company over allegations that he flew the murderers of Dr and Mrs Robert Smit to South Africa, told the Rand Supreme Court today that it would have been physically impossible for him to have made the flights as newspaper reports had suggested.

Mr Denis Patrick Hewartson, of Glenferness, near Kyalami was giving evidence in his case against the Argus Company, Allied Publishing, and the Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, for R75 000 for defamation and loss of earnings.

Cross-examined by Mr J V Lazarus SC, for the defendants, Mr Hewartson said he read out information from his log book to newspaper reporters who telephoned him on March 23, last year concerning the alleged flights.

His log books showed he was doing charter flying in the Transvaal on November 17, 1977.

It was impossible for him to have made the alleged flight from Luton Airport, England, to Lanseria Airport near Roodepoort in time for the murders in Springs in November 1977.

He would have had to fly to Britain at least on November 18 and after a tiring flight immediately flown back to South Africa single-handed. This would have been illegal and unsafe.

Mr Hewartson claimed that three newspaper articles on March 24 and April 20 last year which contained allegations that he flew the murderers of the Springs Nationalist Parliamentary candidate and his wife to South Africa were defamatory and prevented him from getting work in South Africa.

He said that on March 23, last year, he was telephoned by several newspapers about the allegations.

Concerning allegations that Mr Hewartson had asked newspaper reporters not to print his denial of the alleged flights, he said that with his then employers, Hortors, being affected by the Information scandal, he did not want any publicity.

(Proceeding)

BOST 24/10/80 327

SA refugee priest dies



The Rev Mandla Abednigo Msibi seen during his wedding day with his wife, Betty.

THE Rev Mandla Abednigo Msibi, a South African refugee who left the country in 1977 has died in Swaziland.

The 36-year-old priest who was living with his wife Betty and three children in Swaziland, will be buried in Manzini tomorrow.

Mr Msibi left the country in 1977 at the height of the uprising which swept the country — after starting in Soweto in June, 1976 — and was later joined in Swaziland by his wife and children in 1979.

Mr Msibi was a member of the Interdenominational African Ministers Association of South Africa (Idamasa) and was once based in Durban as a minister and later moved to Soweto, where he was before he skipped the country.

His father, Mr Andrias Msibi, said from their KwaThema, Springs home yesterday that they could not bring his son's body to the Republic for the burial because "people in Swaziland" had pleaded with the family to let the body be buried in Manzini.

"But the police here had told us there was nothing wrong in us bringing the body to the Republic," he said.

Mandela case turned down

IN A TESTCASE on the rights of convicted prisoners to communicate with their legal advisors, the former leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, failed in an application to the Supreme Court, Cape Town for an order permitting him to hand over written instructions to his attorneys.

The Judge-President, Mr Justice Watermeyer, with Mr Justice Grosskopf concurring, dismissed the application with costs in a written judgment handed down yesterday.



Mandela's wife Winnie.

Mr Justice Watermeyer said the dispute between Mandela and the Minister of Prisons concerned the question of whether Regulations 123 (2) (F) of the Prisoners Service Regulations precluded the handing over of written instructions and other documents for the legal advisor to take out of the prison.

The regulation states that 'no prisoner may during a visit, hand any writing, documents or any other article to his legal representative, interpreter of short hand writer without the approval of the commissioner.'

"These were wide words," Mr Justice Watermeyer said, "and in my view they must be given their ordinary meaning and be construed as including documents containing written instructions to a legal advisor.

"It seems unlikely that the legislature would have intended to permit the untrammelled and uncensored removal from prisons of all documents alleged by convicted prisoners to contain confidential instructions to their legal advisor," he added.

Mr Justice Watermeyer rejected an argument by Mr L R Dison, SC, for Mandela, that the prison regulation was ultra vires.

LIMITATION

Mr Dison argued that to require a prisoner to obtain the commissioner's approval before handing over documents for the advisor to take away would constitute such a limitation on the fullness of legal consultation that parliament could never have intend-

Mr Justice Watermeyer said whilst it is true that the inability to hand over such a document might be an inconvenience to both prisoner and advisor, requiring the advisor to spend more time in the presence of his client taking verbal instructions, I do not think it would constitute such a serious inconvenience or hardship to warrant the inference that parliament could not have authorised the making of such a regulation.

The judge found in addition that the Commissioner of Prisons had the power to take Mandela's documents from him and to retain them for safe-keeping. There were no valid grounds for setting aside the commissioner's decision to do so.'

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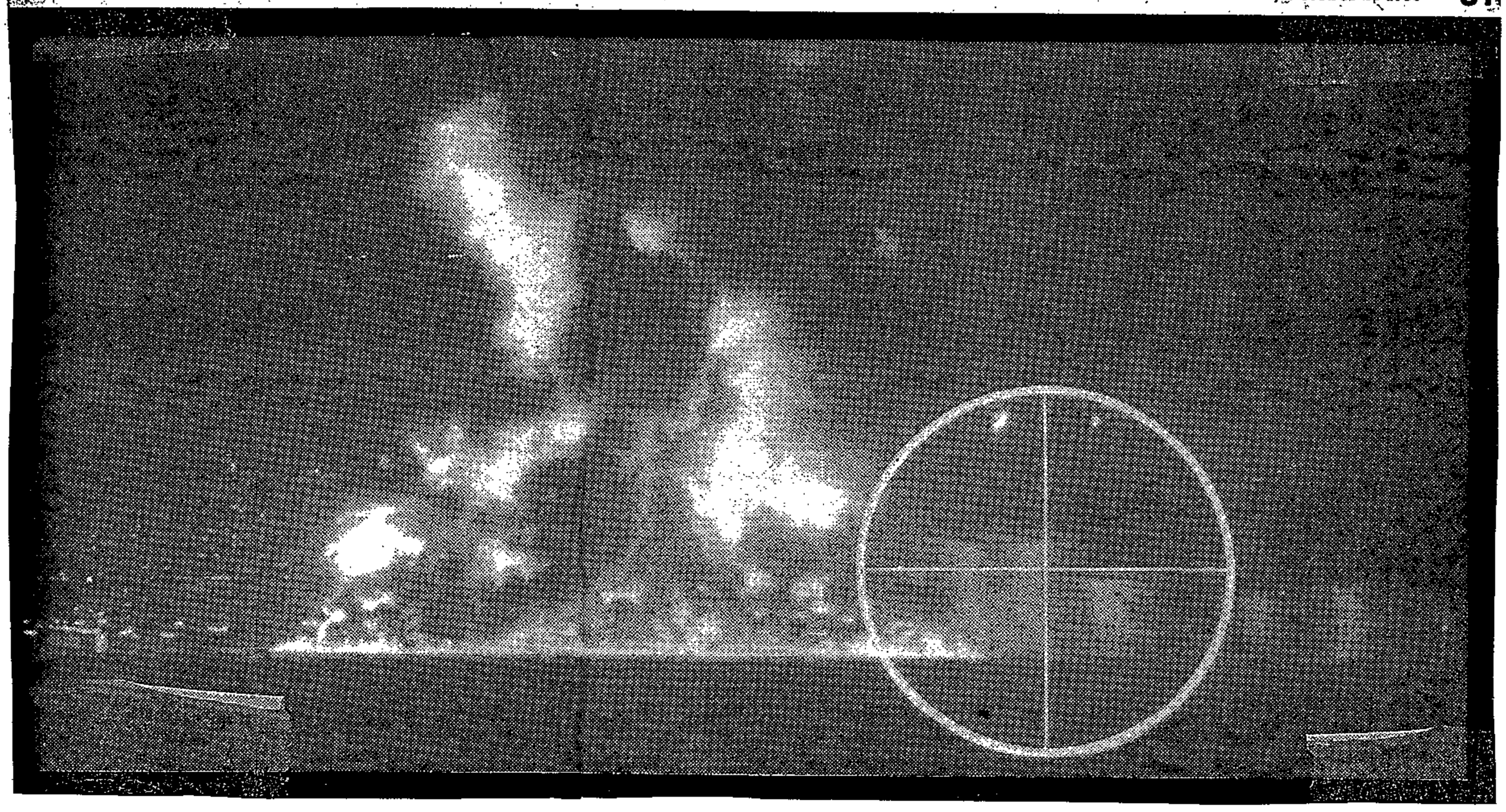
Espionage flourishes in a climate of treason

26/10/80 (327)



Sunday Times 26/10/80 (327)

These are the final articles in the series drawn from the file of documents obtained in Geneva by the security police spy, Captain Craig Williamson, and handed to the Sunday Times

A "climate of treason" is the phrase coined recently to describe the atmosphere in pre-war Britain, where the failures of political and social policy led some of the country's finest young people to turn abroad for hope.

They ended up as spies for the Soviet Union.

Something similar has happened in South Africa: the laws are perceived as offering less protection than oppression, public servants are resented as public masters, Parliament and the political parties seem to offer no hope of redress for legitimate grievances and the Government has sought persistently to usurp the status of the State.

The eyes of young people, black and white, have turned abroad in search of hope . . . and the result has been a pernicious blurring of the lines that, in normal times, separate opposition to the Government from disloyalty to the State.



By KEN OWEN

The perception that the laws are ginning with the anti-communist liberals in Nusas, but including the anti-communist Pan-Africanist Congress of Potlako Leballo and the anti-communist, or black nationalist, factions of the African National Congress.

Inevitably, he ended up supporting the Black Consciousness Movement, which arose independently of the exiled ANC.

However, he could never quite escape the political need to support the ANC, which, with its allies in the SA Communist Party, ended up in effective control of IUEF.

To support these groups necessitated breaking the law, especially after the passage in 1974 of the ernment of Botswana in the position of seeming to advocate economic co-operation with South Africa when, in fact, the Government was trying to disengage as much as it could from South Africa without bringing total disaster upon its people.

A little later, Van Rensburg appears in quite another context . . . urging Eriksson to invite Ruth First, the South African Communist Party member, to a conference in Maputo and to consult her about the names of contributors to a special publication. She is, he says, "a must".

Indeed, the members of South Africa's small but effective Communist Party (the CIA estimated a few years ago that it had only about 100 members, but this is propably an under-estimate) turn up everywhere.

The guest list for a conference in Oslo includes not only Solodovnikov and his Ukrainian counterpart, Vladimir Shubin, but also Abdul Minty of the SACP, Kazimir Kielan (the Polish spy, whose gambling in Geneva led to his downfall), Mrs Phyllis Altman, of International Defence and Aid in London, and E S Reddy, of the UN anti-apartheid office.

One interesting guest was the tireless English redhead. Miss Bartion of IUEF support for an organisation to assist South African draft dodgers and war resisters, a suggestion which is followed by the emergence in London of the Communist Party front called COSAWR which, in turn, arranges for defectors to be indoctrinated by the old SACP member, Brian Bunting.

A meeting in London in February 1978 brings together representatives of anti-apartheid organisations in Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, America, New Zealand, Ireland — and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, headed by the ubiquitous Mr Shubin.

The minutes of the meeting (taken by Mr Reddy!) note that the French Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, represented by a Mr Barada, "works closely with the CP".

The aims of the organisations are familiar: to close gaps in the arms embargo, to press for an end to nuclear collaboration with South those "best able to use it": the liberation movements.

But beneath this was another, deeper layer of deceit: outright espionage, both to support the international sanctions campaigns and to brief the ANC's growing army of trained guerrillas on military-industrial targets.

Eriksson confessed, in a letter to a Swedish trade unionist in 1978: "Over the years IUEF has been supporting a number of organisations and activites aimed at the overthrow of the South African regime."

As examples he mentioned the Black Consciousness Movement's underground wings and "white groups operating in a more clandestine way".

He also cited a "research report" by Dr Renfrew Christie on the Tsumeb Corporation in South West Africa.

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Dr Christie had previously sent a report on labour conditions at Tsumeb to Congressman Charles Diggs; and when the congressman landed in the American courts on corruption charges, to Senator Dick Clark, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Africa.

In both cases, he sought political pressure on the American owners of the Tsumeb Corporation.

At what point does political pressure on South Africa from abroad become part of a strategic campaign to weaken South Africa's industrial base in preparation for war?

In the "climate of treason" where these pressures operate, that line becomes blurred — and, indeed, Dr Christie has since been convicted and sentenced to prison for feeding information on South African nuclear installations to Miss Frene Ginwala, the South African-born Indian communist.

Among Miss Ginwala's close friends, incidentally, is Ambassador Solodovnikov, whom she met when she worked as a journalist in East Africa.

It is, however, an over-simplification to suggest that the Soviet Union is the sole puppet master.

One sinister person in Eriksson's network was a man — part Italian, part Swede — called Caetano Pagano, who was on Mao Tsetung's "Long March" through China and later spent three years in the bush with MPLA.

Pagano, through close ties with the Cuban Ambassador in Stockholm (whom Williamson identifies as a member of Cuba's DGI intelligence service), arranged for Eriksson to visit Cuba.



The Swede returned from Havana ecstatic about Cuba, reporting that there were already (in late 1979) about 6 000 African students being trained or educated on a small island off the Cuban coast known as the Island of Youth.

He made arrangements with the Cuban Government to send young blacks "politically non-aligned ex-Soweto" — that is, students who refused to join either the ANC or the PAC — to be trained on the island by Cubans and indoctrinated by ANC members.

Eriksson quickly set about raising funds for the project — presented to the international community as an Institute for Tropical Medicine on the island — from organisations in Holland, Canada and other countries.

And so, when the ANC gained control of IUEF's African projects, it found it had a Cuban guerrilla training centre behind the facade of a medical institute, a political indoctrination programme behind the facade of general education and an espionage service behind the facade of academic research . . . all of it paid for by Western countries which thought they were supporting philanthropy.

To step into that shadow world of half-truths and untruths, of code names and dummy companies, of front organisations and hidden masters, is to step into a "climate of treason"— a world where the line between dissent and treason is so hopelessly blurred that no amateur can hope to keep his feet.

The result, all to often, is personal and national tragedy.

unjust — as, indeed, they are — leads easily to the conclusion that the Government is the enemy of the nation; hence it seems justifiable, like De Gaulle after the fall of France, to pursue the struggle for liberty from abroad with the aid of foreign allies.

It is a "climate of treason".

That, in any event, is the only explanation I can find for the pattern of behaviour and the network of alliances that emerge from the collection of documents obtained by Captain Craig Williamson during his years as a South African Security Branch spy in Geneva.

It is important to keep in mind the framework:

The Swedish socialists sought to use the International Universities Exchange Fund (IUEF) to create a socialist "third force" — neither Soviet-aligned nor American — in the Third World.

(The idea was not unique. The Americans' Special African Student Programme had the same purpose of "capturing the revolution" in Southern Africa).

The director of IUEF, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, was the principal agent for the Swedes.



But he was drinking heavily, lapsed into large-scale corruption and conducted intrigues of such complexity that it was difficult to know which master, in the end, he served.

During his student days, he met Vasily Solodovnikov, formerly director of the Africa Institute in Moscow and today, as Ambassador to Zambia, reputedly the mastermind of the Iron Curtain assault on South Africa, and he kept up the contact.

Eriksson used the fund to support potential "third force" groups and individuals inside South Africa, be-

Affected Organisations Act, which forbade Nusas and other organisations to receive funds from abroad.

Among other things, this necessitated the establishment of clandestine channels by which money and information could be passed to and fro.

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Time



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Thus many student leaders, especially those most asctive in Nusas, found themselves almost automatically outside the law, living in a world of secret "drops", codes, false addresses, escape routes and the clandestine gathering of information.

Eriksson supported their purposes so long as it suited his purpose — but what is his purpose? Who was puppet master, who was puppet?

Clues are scattered throughout the Williamson file, but to interpret them is not simple.

Patrick van Rensburg, the former South African whom I have long regarded as the most effective educator in half of Africa, organises a seminar in Botswana on "Disengagement and Development", which grows into a permanent organisation based in Serowe.

The purpose is to disengage from South Africa; Eriksson supports this undertaking.

A fairly innocent political action, designed to serve Botswana's interests, however ill-judged it might be?

Well, maybe. But President Quett Masire (then vice-president) didn't think so.

He accused Van Rensburg in a scorching letter of indulging in ideological strategems, of lumping all whites in South Africa together as enemies, of "not giving a damn what happens to the country".

The reason for Masire's anger is plain: Van Rensburg put the Gov-

bara Rogers, who worked for a while in Washington for Congressman Charles Diggs, the black chairman of the House sub-committee on Africa.

She was the author of a report published in London this week, which attacked the EEC equal employment code for South Africa as a failure.

The liberals of Nusas tend to make common cause with these stranger creatures.

In Australia, Neville Curtis, former president of Nusas, works to stimulate boycotts of South African goods; and he, too, tries to establish clandestine channels of communication into South Africa to gather the material he needs for his campaign: the patterns of trade, commercial contacts, subsidiary companies, sources of materials and goods and so forth.

In Europe, Neville Rubin, an earlier president of Nusas, works to the same end.



In America, it is Leslie Rubin and the American Committee on Africa, the Washington Office on Africa and other groups.

In Swaziland, another ex-president of Nusas, John Daniel, helps to sustain the ANC members living in hostels there (with the support of the IUEF) and plans a "research project" to produce, among other things, "an ABC of South African Heroes aimed at children in the 4-7 age group": A for Abdurahman, F for Fischer, M for Mandela.

For ages 7-12, Daniel plans an ABC of South African History: A for ANC, D for Defiance Campaign, S for Sharpeville, U for Umkhonto we Sizwe (ANC's armed wing, Spear of the Nation).

More sinister is Daniel's sugges-

Africa, to publish the results of a 10-year study of military and economic co-operation by French companies with South Africa, to demonstrate against rugby tours, to press Christian churches and churchmen to withdraw from South Africa, to assist the liberation movements, to press for sanctions, to attack the EEC code.



All these activities have created an almost insatiable demand for information from inside South Africa: for intelligence.

South African academic refugees, finding themselves indigent in exile, constantly put forward schemes for research projects to fill that need, though they had little control over the ultimate use to which their labours might be put.

Martin Legassick, expelled member of the ANC, reported on one such study funded by the IUEF:

"Over the past nine months since its inception this project has accumulated resources and skills in the general area of study of the South African political economy (and compiled) a systematic programme of information on the leading 200 companies operating in South Africa."

Legassick went on to argue for a further study to discover what kind of technology transfers were involved in industrial licensing agreements with South African firms, lest the arms embargo merely have the effect of making South Africa more self-sufficient in arms.

Publicly, the IUEF supported innocuous academic research; privately, it developed the rationale for queasy "insiders" that information — which was, after all, neutral — would be put at the disposal of

Living precariously

AS a spy, Craig Williamson always lived precariously, subject to suspicion as an ex-policeman.

Yet in the end, ironically, it was Arthur McGiven, his fellow agent from the Bureau of State Security, who brought him down.

He would surely not have survived as long as he did — nine years under cover, three of them in Geneva — except for his success in winning the trust of the African National Congress.

In this there was an unusual element of double-double-cross. Williamson had gone from the police to the University of the Witwatersrand, where he became vice-president of Nusas with a reputation as a hard-liner, and from Nusas he made contact with Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, director of the UIEF.

Eriksson introduced him to the African National Congress in London, which recruited him and then set him to spy on Eriksson whom it distrusted for his persistent support of a "third force" aligned neither with East nor West.

When Eriksson developed doubts about Williamson, a letter to the South African from Thabo Mbeki, political secretary of the ANC in Lusaka, put the Swede's mind at rest: "At no stage has any of your personal history led the ANC to the conclusion that you are a 'spy'.

"We are certain our Swedish friends, not having had the benefit of knowing you, were acting in good faith to try to establish that there was among all of us the necessary atmosphere of mutual trust . . ."

The ANC escorted Williamson to London and to sensitive parts of Africa.

"Once," says Williamson, "Thabo Mbeki travelled specially all the way out to Lusaka airport to meet me while I was in transit. This was in order to discuss an internal (that is, inside South Africa) ANC operation.

"His wife Zanele, who worked for IUEF in Lusaka, saw him come to see me and was very surprised. She later pressed me to tell her what connection I had with the ANC 'as it must be very important to get Thabo to make such a trip'."

Thomas Nkobi, general treasurer of the ANC, told the Swedish Secretary of State that he was "a trusted comrade", thus disposing of a serious rumour that Williamson was a spy.

Nevertheless, Eriksson's doubts grew until, at a strange meeting in September 1978, he did accuse Williamson of being a South African agent. There were "just too many coincidences".

This discussion, during which the hard-drinking Eriksson was quite tipsy, ended with both men knowing that the other knew.

But by then Williamson had clear evidence that Eriksson was fiddling the books at IUEF and was guilty of fraud.

To Eriksson's dismay, he had ordered a British audit which turned up enough evidence to hang the Swede. Eriksson held his tongue about his suspicions of Williamson.

On November 1 1979, Eriksson — by then drinking at breakfast — was clearly cracking up under the strain. He knew he had a South African agent on his staff, the Danish auditors were now breathing down his neck, vast sums of money were missing, and his marriage was shaky.

At this point, Brigadier Johann Coetzee, chief of the Security Branch and Williamson's handler, struck a deal with him to co-operate against the SA Communist Party and the Soviet Union in South Africa.

Eriksson was in no position to refuse.

That deal was sunk when McGiven fled to London and began to talk about his work at BOSS.

When the "Observer" named the IUEF, Eriksson's nerve broke. Coetzee and Williamson met him in Zurich to try to patch up their agreement — for a while they thought they had done so — but Eriksson then consulted his English wife who persuaded him to expose Williamson.

Williamson was tipped off that the story was about to break in the British newspapers and had time to pack up and leave Geneva.

Methodists seek amnesty for '76 Soweto exiles

Religion Reporter

WELKOM — Descriptions of the anguish of black families parted from their children since the 1976 Soweto unrest have led the Methodist Church to appeal for an amnesty for youths in exile.

Leading churchmen yesterday recounted stories of "suffering" and "fear" during a debate which was characterised by far more strongly-expressed black concern than discussions of civil disobedience.

Dr Gabriel Setiloane of Kroonstad — whose passport has been withdrawn — told of experiences in Botswana and Tanzania. Youths who did not want to fight had been caught up with "freedom fighters," he said.

Disenchanted young people should be allowed to return, even if they had to go through "debriefing camps."

Professor C L S Nyembezi, of Edenvale, Natal, said youngstgers feared returning because they might be "locked up."

"There are many black homes where as families sit down to have their meals, there are gaps," he said.

During a debate on Government removal schemes, Johannesburg clergyman the Rev Jimmy Palos said the enforced uprooting of people from their homes was "close to genocide."

Mr Palos said more than 1,7-million people had been moved and about one-million were due to be moved in Natal.

People were being moved into areas which could not support them. "It comes close to genocide, if it is not actually so, when you know that people are going to starve," he said.

The church clled for an end to removals.

It said there was a national crisis which resulted from economic and social policies, "which have reduced tens of thousands of people to extreme poverty, to hunger, to the point of starvation and hopelessness."

The policies had destroyed the fabric of family and community life for the larger part of South Africa's people, the conference declared.

It added that the great majority of blacks was made up by poor rural people cut off from access "to the common wealth built up by all the peoples of South Africa."

In another decision, the conference said it regretted that the newly established President's Council did not reflect any acceptance of a common citizenship for all South Africans.

A member of the council who was elected to represent church laymen, Dr Frank Quint, failed to attend the conference.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape district of the church, said he had not heard from Dr Quint on the reason for his absence.

The conference dropped a resolution which questioned the Appeal Court over its recent Group Areas Act decisions.

Swedish diplomat concealed his spy connection

Sunday Times 26/10/80 327

By KEN OWEN

THE Sunday Times has found evidence that the Swedish diplomat in Pretoria, Mr Per Lindstrom, has concealed the true extent of his relationship with Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, the Swede who ran an intelligence-gathering operation in South Africa.

Mr Lindstrom told the Sunday Times last week that he had met Eriksson, director of the Geneva-based International Universities Exchange Fund, only once.

He left the impression that he had no other contact with Eriksson.

This impression, according to the evidence obtained by the Sunday Times, was not true.

Eriksson's espionage network was brought to public knowledge in the recent trial in which Dr Renfrew Christie was convicted on charges of passing details of South African nuclear installations to Miss Frene Ginwala of the ANC.

The Sunday Times has established that the IUEF has on its files in Geneva a letter written to Eriksson by Mr Lindstrom in August 1979.

In that letter he told Eriksson he would be in Pretoria from October 12, and he invited Eriksson to contact him again after that date.

The discovery of Mr Lindstrom's letter to Eriksson raises other questions about the rather complicated sequence of events.

Confidential

This begins with a confidential memorandum written by Eriksson to the South African Security Branch spy, Captain Craig Williamson, in May 1979. Williamson was then deputy director of the IUEF in Geneva, posing as a hard-line leftwinger.

Eriksson's memo recalled that he had met Mr Lindstrom in Tanzania and had "given him a complete briefing on the projects and programmes we support in the country".

The memo added: "He has expressed the willingness to act as a courier by sending on mail to the Swedish foreign office for futher despatch to us. In the same way, by writing to him through the Swedish foreign office, we can also send messages in."



MR PER LINDSTROM
Denies he helped IUEF

Questioned about these assertions by telephone, Mr Lindstrom at first said that although he did meet Eriksson at Arusha he had not been briefed on IUEF activities in this country and he knew nothing of those activities.

Reports

In response to further questioning, however, he said he had been briefed on "some operations — some support to scholarships and so on" and that he had read the annual IUEF reports to donor governments (of which the Swedish govenment was the most important).

When it was pointed out to him that these reports mentioned the need to transfer funds into South Africa by clandestine means, Mr Lindstrom said, "I had no first-hand knowledge".

The next day, at the request of the Swedish Legation, Mr Lindstrom, accompanied by the Minister, Baron Gustaf Hamilton, and their attorney, called on the offices of the Sunday Times to amend these answers.

Mr Lindstrom said he had misunderstood the questioning, that he had been confused, that his grasp of English was inadequate to deal with a telephone interview and that the true position was different from that which his earlier replies had suggested.

Documents

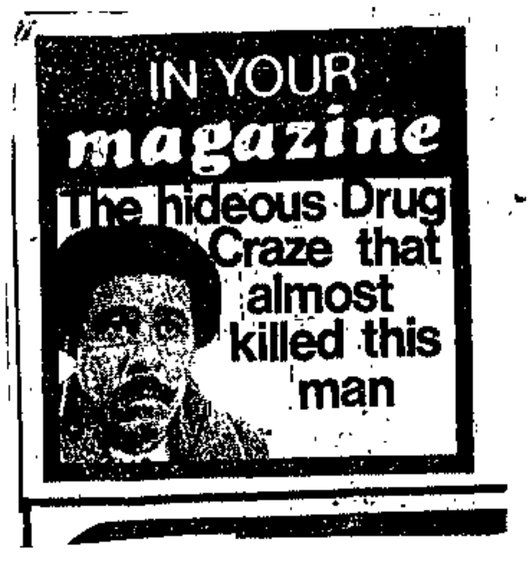
Mr Lindstrom and Baron Hamilton were given the opportunity to amend the responses to reflect the true position: that Mr Lindstrom had met Eriksson only once in Arusha, that he had been lightly briefed on IUEF activities outside South Africa, that he did not bother to read the documents on IUEF that crossed his desk, and that he was not a courier for Eriksson.

At no time did Mr Lindstrom indicate that he had been in contact with Eriksson after their meeting in Arusha or that he had written to invite Eriksson to maintain the contact after his arrival in Pretoria. Instead, he contrived to leave the impression that his only contact was a brief, rather casual encounter in Arusha.

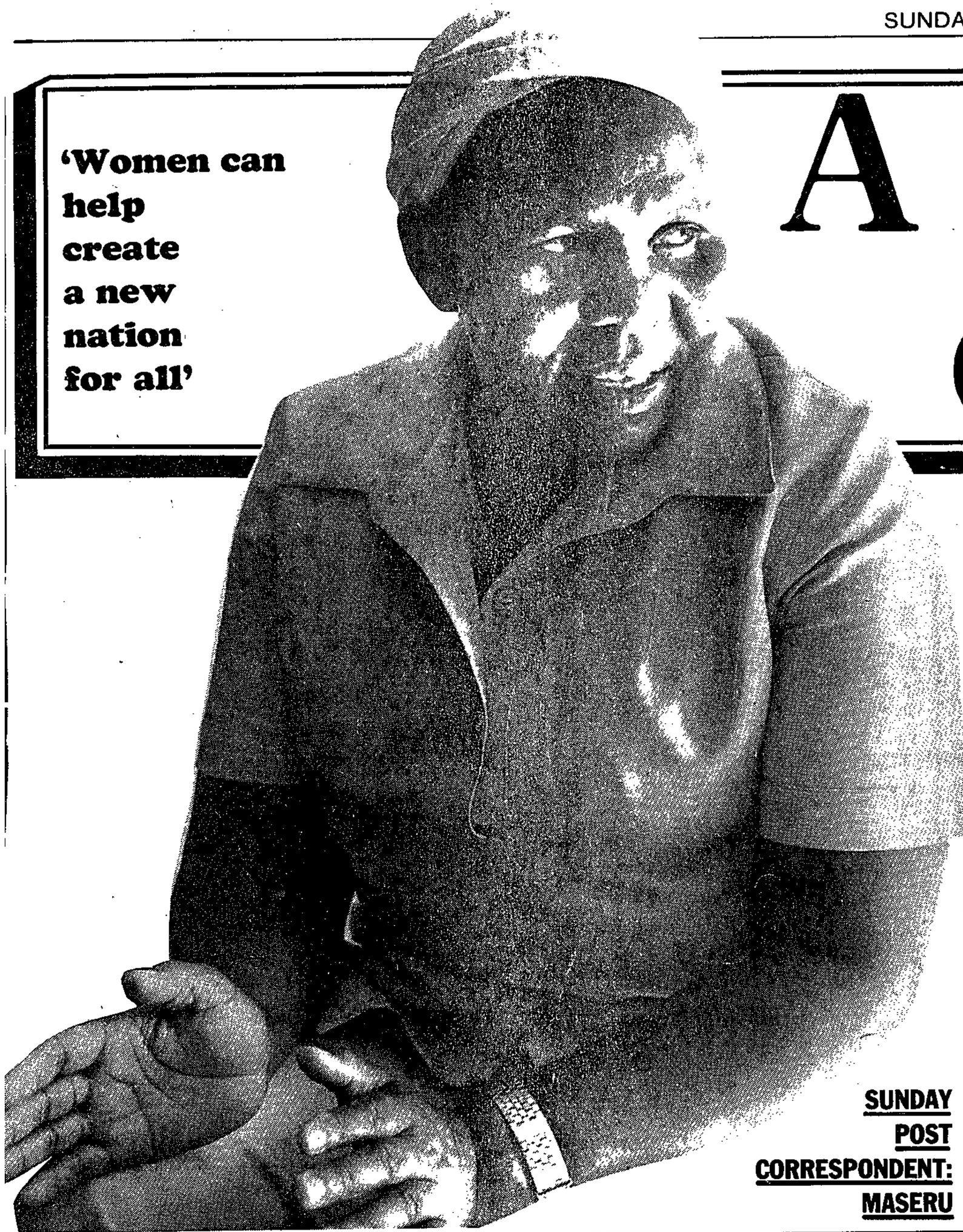
Mr Lindstrom refused this week to accept a telephone call seeking further clarification of his relationship with Eriksson.

Baron Hamilton, after asking for questions to be submitted in writing, said he was aware of the letter written by Mr Lindstrom to Eriksson but this did not change his views.

He repeated his denial that the Swedish Legation had passed messages to the IUEF.



'Women can help create a new nation for all'



A mother of our nation

Florence Mancotywa tells why she fled Kaiser's harsh regime

IT ISN'T easy to flee a country at 50, with a 14-year-old son and only the clothes on your back.

Florence Mancotywa did it. Six weeks ago she fled the wrath of Transkei's Matanzima brothers to continue the struggle in exile.

Mrs Mancotywa, who was the Transkei Progressive Democratic Party's publicity secretary, could no longer stand the continual harassment from the authorities.

"I was tired. I have been in and out of jail for my political convictions. I was in from 1976 to 1977 for seven months, 1977 to 1978 for five months and 1978 to 1979 for another five months. And I knew I would be arrested again when news of a planned coup broke, and supporters of King Sabata were among those being blamed."

Mrs Macontywa is an ardent supporter of the Tembu king, who fled to Lesotho just before she did.

This mother of Africa talks of the King with great admiration and affection.

"He is the pride of the black people. He is one of the few chiefs who has sacrificed himself for the people."

Under normal circumstances Mrs Mancotywa's party would have frowned on the King's involvement in party politics. But circumstances were not normal.

"He assumed a leadership in black politics because he saw the destruction of the black nation."

What of Sabata's future? "I believe he's going to see more African leaders to tell them of the plight of South African black people, and not just the Transkeians. I don't see him coming back until the struggle is over," she said.

And Mrs Macontywa, what of her future? When **SUNDAY POST** spoke to her, she was unhappy about having to rely on charity from friends and the host country, but at the same time was grateful for the comradeship she's receiving. She is hoping for a teaching post, so she'll be able to support herself and her son.

Mrs Macontywa, like the banned Pebco leader Thozamile Botha who also fled to Lesotho, places herself firmly in the camp of the African National Congress.

"I am fighting apartheid," she says "I cannot fight alone. And I am a democrat. I can't say we want South Africa purely for blacks."

The middle-aged mother talks at length about the harsh rule under the Matanzima government. She says people are being forced to carry membership cards of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, and those in opposition to the Matanzima brothers are constantly harassed.

"The system of law in Transkei is questionable."

She said that just before she left, a Transkei Cabinet Minister told a meeting that if anyone did not like government policy, "we will deal with him or her accordingly. If you take a local attorney, we shall arrest him. If you take an attorney from outside, we shall negotiate with the South Africans to have his travel documents confiscated".

"My attorney from Durban couldn't attend my case the last time I appeared in court. The South African Government refused to endorse his travel documents, permitting him to visit Transkei."

He has since received an endorsement.

Mrs Macontywa is clearly homesick, but she's confident she'll be back soon.

"When you look at how fast things are moving in our country — and when I talk of our country I mean South Africa. as I don't see Transkei as an independent country — I think we will be liberated in two years."

Mrs Macontya calls on "the women of South Africa to come together."

"They should take a leading role, because a woman is the mother of a nation."

SUNDAY POST CORRESPONDENT: MASERU

NM 27/10/80

Buthelezi tells of his nephew and the ANC

'He quit because of the attacks on me'

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, yesterday attributed the tension between his movement and the African National Congress to 'misrepresentations by the mass media'.

Addressing a South African Black Alliance rally here, he said there was mud-slinging between the two organisations because whenever he tried to defend his anti-violence stand, this was reported in the Press as an attack on the external wing of the ANC.

He said he was 'constantly criticised by people posing as advocates of the armed struggle, but who lack the guts to skip the borders to join the armed struggle'.

Singling out the Zambia-based 'Radio Freedom', he said he was attacked in broadcasts all over the African continent.

He said his nephew, who was serving in the military wing of the ANC, had told him in a telephone call from Dar-es-Salaam, that he had sent in his resignation to the president of the ANC's external wing, Mr Oliver Tambo, because 'he could not tolerate the attacks on me which are beamed through Radio Tanzania'.

Chief Buthelezi said he had 'every right to advocate support for non-violence'.

In this he had the support of Zimbwabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Chief Buthelezi said that during a meeting in London, Mr Mugabe had told him he was prepared to support the struggle for liberation inside South Africa, but felt that armed struggle would not succeed.

He said although there had been criticism from Mr Tambo, and his secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, he had met the two in London at Mr Tambo's request.

[redacted]

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Vol. 184] PRETORIA, 24 OCTOBER / OKTOBER 1980 [No. 7273

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2240 24 October 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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2240 24 Oktober 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:

LIST/LYS P80/55

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/12	*Man in the Middle, The: torture, resettlement & eviction*	Catholic Institute for International Relations, England	(e)
P80/10/24	*Vers le Pouvoir Populaire—un Pari a Gagner*	Central Committee of SA Communist Party	(e)
P80/10/28	*Education for Critical Consciousness*	Paulo Freire	(e)
P80/10/31	*Body Electric, The*	Anne Hooper	(a)
P80/10/72	*Man to Man: map & guide 80–'81*	City Map Produkties, Amsterdam	(a)
P80/10/68	*Club*—Vol 5, Issue 10, November	Fiona Press Inc., Connecticut	(a)
P80/10/126	*New Action MS*—No 34	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/121	*Lovebirds*—No 25	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/64	*Alle Menn*—Nr 47, 21 November 1978	Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo	(a)
P80/10/65	*Bitch Goddesses*—Vol 7, No 4, Spring 1977	Jenifer Jordan Associates Ltd, California	(a)
P80/10/71	*Domination & Discipline* Vol 8, No 3, Winter 1977–78	Eros Publishing Company, Inc, Delaware, USA	(a)
P80/10/107	*Elite*—Vol 5, No 2, January 1979	Playpen Enterprises Ltd, Canada	(a)
P80/10/115	*Kriminal Journalen*—Nr 24 –1978	Ernst Poleszynski, Oslo	(a)
P80/10/116	*Late Night Extra*—Vol 5, No 1	Interman International Management Inc, Liechtenstein	(a)
P80/10/120	*Love-In*—Issue 1	Private Organisation, London	(a)
P80/10/127	*New Direction*—Vol 9, No 5	Gold Star Publications, Surrey	(a)
P80/10/129	*Playboy* 1979 (Calendar/Kalender)	Heinrich Bauer Verlag, München	(a)
P80/9/148	*Education of the Future, The*	Stephen Castles & Wiebke Wüstenberg	(e)
P80/10/44	*How To Pick Up Women (How to pick up Girls,* Vol II)	Eric Weber & Molly Cochran	(a)
P80/10/48	*From the People's Rights to Human Rights* (ADR No 113 Edition, March 1980)	Ahmed Sékou Touré	(e)
P80/10/49	*Forbidden Pastures: Education under Apartheid*	Freda Troup	(e)
P80/10/51	*Reporter*—29 May–5 June 1980	Beograd, Jugoslaviju	(a)
P80/10/52	*Start*—6/8/1980	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	(a)
P80/10/60	*Student Review*— Vol 1, No 2, September 1980	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/10/130	*Playgirl*—1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica	(a)
P80/10/131	*Private*—Issue 54	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/132	*Sappho*—Vol 1, No 1	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/10/128	*Noelle -and the Twelve Nights of Christmas*	Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois	(a)
P80/10/63	*Alle Menn*—Nr 37, 12 September 1978	Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo	(a)
P80/10/66	*Candid*—No 7	Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey	(a)
P80/10/67	*Climax*—No 43	Roandale, Ltd, London	(a)
P80/10/70	*Cover Girl*—Vol 1, No 1	Cover Girl, London	(a)
P80/10/108	*Exclusive*—Vol 1, No 2	Gold Star Publications Limited, Great Britian	(a)
P80/10/110	*Galan*—Nr 2	Carl Stephenson Verlag, Flensburg	(a)
P80/10/111	*Gallery*—Vol 7, No 2, February 1979	Montcalm Publishing Corporation, New York	(a)
P80/10/112	*High Society*—Vol 3, No 12, May 1979	High Society Magazine, Inc, New York	(a)
P80/10/124	*More Sexy Ladies*	Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois	(a)

No. 2242 24 October 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 publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 2242 24 Oktober 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 publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/4/127	*Student Action for Non-Racial Education S.A.N.E.*—"*Schools were destroyed . . .*" (Pamphlet/Pamfiet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/7/20	*Struggle Continues, The: Freedom Charter—June 26—25th Anniversary* (Poster/Plakkaat)	Transvaal Free Mandela Committee	(e)
P80/7/21	*Struggle Continues, The: Freedom Charter—June 26—25th Anniversary*—with Oriental inscription on reverse side/met Oosterse inskripsie op keersy (Poster/Plakkaat)	Transvaal Free Mandela Committee	(e)
P80/7/170	*Anti-Apartheid News*—July-August 1980	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P80/8/2	*Namibia: SWAPO Fights for Freedom*	Edited by Liberation Support Movement	(e)
P80/8/3	*Pan Africanism . . . Struggle against Neo-Colonialism and Imperialism*	Afro-Carib Publications, Toronto, Canada	(e)
P80/8/4	*Resolutions and Selected Speeches from the Sixth Pan African Congress*	Tanzania Publishing House, Dar es Salaam	(e)
P80/8/9	*Leninism*	Joseph Stalin	(e)
P80/8/11	*International Mobilisation*—Vol 1, No 2, June 1980	World Peace Council in co-operation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Helsinki, Finland	(e)
P80/8/19	*Namibia Today*—Vol 4, No 2, 1980	SWAPO of Namibia, Luanda, People's Republic of Angola	(e)
P80/8/29	*Black and White Power Subreption*	Joseph R. Washington, Jr	(e)
P80/8/37	*Sechaba*—July 1980	African National Congress of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P80/8/41	*Struggle for Zimbabwe, The*	NUSAS, University of Cape Town	(e)
P80/8/49	*World Marxist Review*—Vol 19, No 1, January 1976	Progress Books, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)
P80/8/50	*Guerrilla Warfare*	Mao Tse-Tung and Che Guevara	(e)
P80/8/53	*Peking Review*—Vol 20, No 35, August 26, 1977	Peking Review, Peking	(e)
P80/8/54	*I, A Man*	Sverre Holm	(a)
P80/8/69	*You have Struck a Rock*	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P80/8/73	*Consent*	Women's Movement, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/8/97	*Lenin for Beginners* (Second Revised Edition)	Richard Appignanesi and Oscar Zarate	(e)
P80/8/103	*Freedom Charter of South Africa, The*	World Federation of Democratic Youth	(e)
P80/8/107	*Mayibuye*—No 4, 1980	African National Congress	(e)
P80/8/108	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 21, August 1980	The South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)
P80/8/130	*Resister*—Bulletin No 9, July/August 1980	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P80/8/132	*Vo Nguyen Giap*: Selected Writings	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi	(e)
P80/8/150	*Profiteering from Cheap Labour*—August 1980	South African Labour Education Project, London	(e)
P80/8/153	*Freedom in the West*	V. Alexandrov	(e)
P80/8/156	*Mao Tse-Tung: Get Organized!*	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/162	*SWAPO: Political Program of the South West West Africa People's Organisation*	SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P80/8/163	*SWAPO: Constitution of the South West Africa People's Organisation*	SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

No. 2244 24 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 15 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 9 October 1980, of a

No. 2244 24 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 9 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde

committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Pulikasie	Author of producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/9/116.....	*African Revenge*.....	Andrew McCoy

No. 2241 24 October 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2241 24 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LIST/LYS P80/56

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/8/106.....	*Remember August 9th—South African Women's Day/9 August—Imini Yabafazi Bomzantsi Afrika* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Adhoc Women's Committee	(e)

No. 2243 24 October 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 7223, Government Notice 1935 of 12 September 1980, substitute the following entries for entries P80/8/162 and P80/8/163 respectively:

No. 2243 24 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7223, Goewermentskennisgewing 1935 van 12 September 1980, vervang die inskrywings P80/8/162 en P80/8/163 deur die volgende inskrywings onderskeidelik:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/8/162.....	*SWAPO: Political Program of the South West Africa People's Organisation*	SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P80/8/163.....	*SWAPO: Constitution of the South West Africa People's Organisation*	SWAPO Department for Publicity and Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

No. 2245 24 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 17 October 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 October 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) (a) of the said Act:

No. 2245 24 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author of producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/10/35.....	*South African Student Handbook, The*	National Union of South African Students and the South African Students' Travel Service

No. 2246 24 October 1980

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 20 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film "Carny". The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2246 24 Oktober 1980

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent "Carny". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/10/18	*Carny*	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk

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Black lawyers slate Chief Lucas Mangope

By NORMAN NGALE

HOMELAND governments' attitude towards black attorneys was attacked at the Black Lawyers' Association's (BLA) general meeting in Pretoria, yesterday.

The meeting was attended by lawyers from many parts of the Transvaal. The Press was not admitted but a statement was released later.

This strongly condemned Bophutha-Tswana government for restricting a member, Mr George Maluleke from entering Bophutha-Tswana without a visa or written permit.

It was significant that such action was taken by a government which had entrenched in its constitution a bill of rights to ensure freedom of speech said the statement.

Mr Maluleke's exemptions under the BophuthaTswana Aliens and Travellers Act were withdrawn by Mr G Makodi, Minister of Internal Affairs in August.

This exemption is designed to enable South African citizens who wish to be within the homeland for less than 14 days, to do so without a visa or perimt.

The cancellation followed Mr Maluleke's criticism of President Mangope during the recent Nafcoc 16th annual conference held at Sun City.

NAFCOC

Mr Maluleke, in his capacity as vice-president of the Bophutha-Tswana branch of Nafcoc criticised Chief Mangope's speech in the presence of two BophuthaTswana Cabinet Ministers.

His restrictions not only bar him from entering the homeland as an individual but also from practising in the homeland.

The homeland's Supreme Court at Mmabatho, recently dismissed an appeal against the restriction.

"The action represent the general attitude of some homeland leaders towards black attorneys," said the statement. Such leaders tended to confuse constructive with negative criticism.

In Lebowa, attorneys representing clients in the Lebowa bus boycott case were condemned by a Lebowa Government Minister as instigators.

The AGM was adjourned to November 11, to coincide with establishment of the Bophutha-Tswana Law Society at Mafikeng.

Gumede: govt must talk with true leaders

DAILY DISP 27/10/80 327

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Constitutional changes in South Africa which took place without the full participation of all the country's people were meaningless, said Mr A. J. Gumede at a funeral of a former member of the African National Congress at Peelton near here.

Mr Gumede is a Pinetown attorney and chairman of the Free Mandela campaign in Natal. He was a treason trialist in 1956 with the Reverend W. S. Gawe, 80, who was buried at the weekend.

He said it was necessary that the South African Government talked with the true leaders of the black nation to pave the way for any meaningful constitutional changes in the country.

"We want to be represented at such talks by our own leaders and not the leaders the South African Government fosters, who, of necessity, have to speak for the government," Mr Gumede said.

He said separate development was "absolutely rejected" by blacks of this era.

Events which had influenced the thinking of the black man included the Great Trek, the Union conference "and the many other political events which were enacted without dialogue with the people who were affected by such acts."

He enumerated many acts which he said "robbed" the black man of his land and his rights.

Paying tribute to Mr Gawe, he said he had been a stabilising influence during the treason trial and "became our chaplain in prison."

He added: "All the concepts that the South African Government is introducing as tools of change can never be viable as long as our true leadership is still imprisoned on Robben Island or is in exile.

"The proposed constellation of states is proof of the inter-dependence of whites and blacks in this country."

He said blacks had no other home except South Africa "and we shall strive to work for a better South Africa until peace and harmony for those who live here is a possibility."

The other speaker, Dr B. R. Maku, Ciskei's Minister of Health, gave a background of Mr Gawe's family tree, and his achievements as a teacher and then as a minister of religion. — DDR.



Above: The Reverend W. S. Gawe's coffin is carried by fellow priests at Saturday's funeral service at Peelton. Below: Mr Gawe's wife, Mrs R. X. Gawe (right), with her daughter, Mrs N. Sitsha. The empty chair next to Mrs Sitsha symbolises the absence of the deceased's eldest son, Mr Phandula Gawe, who lives in England.

3 000 mourn at Gawe funeral

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — It was a funeral with a difference.

It was attended by about 3 000 mourners.

The funeral, which took place on Saturday, will only be completed this afternoon, in East London, in a 30-minute ceremony, and then Rev W. S. Gawe's body will be cremated.

The ashes will be sent to England, to Mr Phandula Gawe, Mr Gawe's eldest son, who is an expatriate in that country.

Mr Gawe Junior left South Africa on an exit permit in 1966, when the South African Government refused to give him the necessary travel documents, which would have enabled him to accept a scholarship in England and then return to this country after completion of his studies.

Mr Gawe's body reposed silently at the Peelton Congregational Church as speakers paid their tributes but, at the end of the funeral service, which was conducted by the Bishop of Grahamstown, Bishop Kenneth Oram, the body was taken back to a local funeral parlour.

Tradition was maintained and people returned to the Gawe home to wash their hands.

In the church, there was an empty chair in the row seating the bereaved family. The chair would have been occupied by Mr Phandula Gawe.

Mourners came from Cradock and Port Elizabeth.



PFP rejects sanction of civil disobedience

rdm 27/10/80 (327)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party, at its Transvaal congress in Johannesburg at the weekend, rejected the sanctioning of civil disobedience to "unjust and discriminatory" laws.

But the party, after a lengthy debate, also passed a motion rejecting all forms of violence.

The PFP's stand on civil disobedience was spelled out by Mr Peter Nixon, MPC and member of the provincial executive, when the party's public representatives were questioned by delegates.

A delegate, Mr Steyn Krige, said the Methodist Church last week passed "some very courageous" resolutions on civil disobedience in certain circumstances, and asked what the PFP's attitude was.

Mr Nixon replied: "As a party operating through the institution — whether one agrees with them or not, whether one agrees with the way they are constituted, or whether one agrees with the Government's laws of the day or not — one is part of that institution."

He added: "The church is a group of individuals and is not participating as a church in any parliamentary or provincial system."

He said groups of people or church groups were not political parties in that sense. "What they do is their own thing, and how their consciences react, how individuals of political parties react as individuals or as groups of individuals in their own concern.

"I don't think one should try to get the party involved as such. The party's attitude has to be one of not sanctioning disobedience of the laws of this country," Mr Nixon said.

The MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, earlier proposed a motion rejecting violence. It was a reaction to what he said were attempts by the National Party, the New Republic Party and pro-Nationalist Press to create an image of the PFP as being outside the constitutional structure, that it advocated extremist politics, and that it sided with those advocating or considering violence.

The congress subsequently overwhelmingly voted for an amendment proposed by Mrs Joyce Harris, of Houghton. The motion reads: "The PFP rejects all forms of violence, including violence perpetrated by the State in the enforcement of unjust laws.

"It reaffirms its commitment to peaceful and lawful processes in order to bring about those changes which are necessary to ensure the well-being of all sections of the South African community."

Mrs Harris outlined matters such as forced removals and resettlement as institutionalised violence.

Mr Schwarz was clearly stung by the image being created of the PFP as a party of "wreckers". But other delegates such as Mrs Helen Suzman said the party's sole guideline should be: "Is it just or unjust?"

○ See Page 2

School boycott meetings gagged

PE ban on Tutu

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MEETINGS to be addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches were banned in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

And in Soweto a major women's meeting at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Orlando West resolved to step up protests against rent increases.

Bishop Tutu was due to address a mass meeting yesterday at the Centenary Hall in New Brighton. He was also to hold a series of report-backs with Port Elizabeth students and parents who had requested the SACC to intervene on their behalf with the government over the months-old schools boycott.

The Port Elizabeth ban on meetings ends tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile in Soweto the rents furore once more hotted up. A well-attended meeting resolved to support a march by Meadowlands and Diepkloof residents on November 1 to Wrab offices where they would pay the old rents, and not increased ones.

Speakers called on residents throughout Soweto to join these marches as higher rents affected every black man.

Yesterday' Soweto meeting resolved to:

- Ask the two women representatives in the Soweto Council to resign from the council immediately.
- Call on the Anglican Bishop to "deal with" the Rev David Nkwe, the "Anglican minister who collaborates." with the oppressive system by demading his resignation, failing which they would organise a protest demonstration at his church.
- Demand the resignation of the Rev David Nkwe as chairman of the committee responsible for the Orlando Home.
- Urged people still getting notices from the council to take these to the Soweto Civic Association,
- Urged people who had already paid increased rentals from August to add the increased payments to the original amount owing and
- Urged clerks to stop making people pay new rents.

The meeting also endorsed a march next week by Chiawelo residents to homes of the two councillors in the area — Chiawelo, Mr H Hanyane and Mr Mathebula, — who will be asked to resign immediately.

yesterday gathered more momentum as speakers demanded more action. As at previous meetings, the majority of people were mothers. The discussions were impassioned as the women demanded the immediate reduction of the rents as they do not have money."



POST staff reporter Sinnah Kunene is escorted to the tent where she had her "humiliating" body search.

Full-scale search on all roads to Soweto

By JOE THLOLOE

ALL road entries into Soweto were yesterday guarded by the police, the army and the traffic police. Dogs were also used.

In a massive operation cars, buses, taxis and other vehicles were stopped and thoroughly searched. Men women and children were also searched. The women were taken to tents where they were searched by women officers.

Yesterday afternoon, the Soweto Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J J Hamman, described the operation as "routine crime prevention," while the army told POST that "military assistance at roadblocks anywhere in the country is of a routine nature and is often provided locally at the request of the police and traffic departments concerned."

The roadblock at New Canada was put up at 8 a m and at 8,30, there was already a queue of vehicles half a kilometre long on either side of the roadblock.

This was the first time that the roadblocks had been put up on a working day with people still on their way to work.

Hundreds of workers who were still travelling to work at 8 a m were late for work.

A quick check in Soweto showed roadblocks on the Soweto Highway, Baragwanath, Protea.

When we passed Nancefield station, bang in the centre of Soweto, at 10,30, the police were starting another roadblock.

On a sparsely used road connecting Riverlea with Uncle Charlies, passing through a plantation, we found police cars parked at intervals.

The police at one roadblock told POST that we could not use pictures of the roadblock because of the presence of army vehicles and referred all enquiries to Brigadier Theunis Swanepoel.

Brigadier Swanepoel, Witwatersrand police chief, said about 200 men from the army, police and traffic department participated. "This was a crime prevention drive and there was no specific reason for it. It was just a good exercise," he said.

Asked if the police had body searches on women Brigadier Swanepoel said they still did. "Once a person has done something we will strip him down to nothing. Women search women and men search men and they are not done in public.

"Some of the women were yesterday smelt out by police dogs to have dagga and we had them stripped to find it hidden in their bodices," he said. He could not state how many women had been arrested in this regard.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force last night said: "As far as we know this kind of assistance has been provided in the Witwatersrand area for several months and has no special significance whatsoever.

"In providing this assistance members of the Defence Force are in fact assisting in the protection of all members of the local population against undesirable elements such as terrorists."

New 'sky-spy' row over airport search

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Mrs Rosslyn Tetley . . . worried about visa.

Picture: TREVOR SAMPSON

By EUGENE HUGO

A FORMER Quebec Cabinet Minister's wife yesterday disclosed a new South African Airways "spy-in-the-sky" incident — which could strain diplomatic relations between South Africa and Canada even further.

She claimed she was spied on by a passenger while reading an Urban Foundation handout on a flight from Cape Town to Johannesburg — then swooped on and searched by Railways security police at Jan Smuts Airport.

The former Minister's wife, Mrs Rosslyn Tetley, is with a 41-member Canadian study group in the country at the invitation of the South African Institute of International Affairs. The group has been hosted, among others, by Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Told about the Railways police action, Dr Alex Boraine, of the Progressive Federal Party, immediately demanded an explanation from the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Police.

And the leader of the study group, Mr Jaques Rastoul — who is executive director of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs — also criticised the police action.

This incident comes after a number of others in the past six years in which it was claimed [illegible]

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crew had been instructed to keep passengers on SAA flights under surveillance.

Mrs Tetley said in Johannesburg yesterday that during the flight on Saturday, another member of the group told her that "a gentleman" sitting on her right was peering across and reading the Urban Foundation handout she had before her.

"He was a young man in his 30s, holding an Afrikaans newspaper," said Mrs Tetley.

Mrs Tetley said that on arrival at Jan Smuts Airport she was confronted by armed Railways security police in camouflage uniforms. They took her aside and asked her for identification.

"They were courteous. They said they had had a complaint and were checking it out."

She was then taken to another room, where her luggage was searched by a policewomen.

The police confiscated the Urban Foundation material — consisting of additional comments on the speech of the chairman, Mr Justice Steyn, at the last annual meeting — and allowed Mrs Tetley to leave.

She was the only member of the group treated this way.

Mrs Tetley was reluctant to comment further. Asked whether she would lodge an official complaint about the incident, she said: "If I say too much, they won't give me another visa to visit South Africa."

She added: "I suppose that if the Canadian security police had received a similar complaint, they would have had to act on it as well."

Mr Rastoul, who accompanied Mrs Tetley while she was held by the security police, said he was surprised she had been singled out for such treatment.

"If we had been looking for material with which to denunciate this country, this incident would have given us what we wanted," he said.

In a statement last night, a Railways spokesman said that a member of the public had brought it to the attention of a policeman on duty at Jan Smuts Airport that on the flight Mrs Tetley had been reading literature which was "contrary to the law".

The spokesman said the man was not a member of the Railways police nor employed by it to spy on her.

Mrs Tetley was called to one side, and the policeman asked her in a friendly way what she had been reading. She showed him the Urban Foundation pamphlet, and he asked her if he could look at her luggage.

Mrs Tetley agreed, the spokesman said, and opened her luggage herself. Inside, the policeman saw a few newspaper cuttings, and was satisfied.

The spokesman said Mrs Tetley told the policeman he could keep the pamphlet, which was part of literature she had from the Urban Foundation.

"There was no seizure of any documents, and the policeman apologised to her," said the spokesman.

Search of woman 'speaks for itself'

STAR 29/10/80

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Political Correspondent

The Canadian Ambassador, Mr R M Middleton, today said the so-called spy incident involving a former Quebec Cabinet Minister's wife spoke for itself and he therefore felt no need to make any further comment.

The woman, Mrs Rosslyn Tetley, is with a 41-member Canadian group visiting South Africa at the invitation of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

Mr Middleton said today that he felt the first point to make was that the Canadian group had been invited under the auspices of this specific institute.

"They have been warmly received by South Africans of all races and have been addressed by Government Ministers and leaders in the various fields.

"Like many others I was surprised that the incident happened but as it speaks for itself I need comment no further," Mr Middleton said.

The search of Mrs Tetley was confirmed today by the Commissioner of the South African Railway Police, General J J H Claassen.

General Claassen said the police had received a complaint from a private individual about the pub-

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Protest at search of Canadian

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from page 1

lication she was reading and security police had performed the search in a private room.

Mr John Barratt, director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, has expressed his "strong objection to the harassment of one of the institute's Canadian guests."

He said today that he assumed an "appropriate and official apology" would be made.

He said: "This negative impact was increased by the fact that at present more than 30 top US leaders are in South Africa discussing questions of state security and human rights."

According to Mrs Tetley she was confronted on her arrival at Jan Smuts Airport by armed Railway Police — security men dressed in camouflage uniforms.

The pamphlet she was reading was produced by the Urban Foundation.

Diederichs probe out at present

STAR 27/10/80 Z-C 25 327

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

The advocate-general has decided not to institute a formal investigation into the assets of Dr Nico Diederichs, the former State President, at this stage.

Announcing this today Mr Justice P J van der Walt, acting in his capacity as advocate-general, said he had already investigated allegations about Dr Diederichs's assets in accordance with an instruction from the Government.

He had received information from the South African Police and two letters from members of the public, he said.

"I have also received affidavits from Mr J F Ludorf; Mr C J Zondagh, executor of Dr Diederichs's estate; Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail; and Mr Kitt Katzin of the Sunday Express.

"The information is being collated and followed up," Mr van der Walt said in a statement.

At this stage there was no necessity for a formal investigation and, in due course, he would report his findings to the House of Assembly.

Anyone in possession of information which could help him should contact the Secretary to the Advocate General, Private Bag X81, Pretoria 0001, Mr van der Walt said.

The Advocate-General was asked to investigate allegations that Dr Diederichs had a secret numbered account in a Swiss bank.

The Cabinet asked the Advocate-General to find out whether State funds could have been involved and to determine whether the matter should be investigated in terms of the provisions of the Advocate-General Act.

Transvaler editor fined

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, has paid an admission of guilt fine of R75 for contravening the Internal Security Act.

This follows articles published in the newspaper in June quoting a vice-chairman of the banned African National Congress, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

The articles concerned an interview with Mr Mbeki by the New York Times.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's offices confirmed yesterday that the fine had been paid under Section 11 of the Act. — Sapa.

Monday	10.11.80	09h	BLOEMFONTEIN Raadsaal President Brand Street
Tuesday	11.11.80	09	BLOEMFONTEIN Raadsaal President Brand Street
Thursday	13.11.80	09	PIETERMARITZBURG Room 218 Municipal Buildings 333 Church Street
Friday	14.11.80	09	DURBAN Board Room Natal Law Society 7th Floor Salmon Grove Chambers 407 Smith Street
Monday	17.11.80	09	DURBAN Board Room Natal Law Society 7th Floor Salmon Grove Chambers 407 Smith Street
Tuesday	18.11.80	0	DURBAN Board Room Natal Law Society 7th Floor Salmon Grove Chambers 407 Smith Street
Wednesday	19.11.80		DURBAN Board Room Natal Law Society 7th Floor Salmon Grove Chambers 407 Smith Street
Thursday	20.11.80	09h00 - 17h00	DURBAN Board Room Natal Law Society 7th Floor Salmon Grove Chambers 407 Smith Street

Ban on film 'creates suspicion'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The PFP spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, has described as 'counter productive' the ban imposed by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on a British film about South African arms deals.

General Malan implemented the ban of Granada Television's film in terms of the Armaments Development and Production Act.

Mr Schwarz said today: 'This film would be available to those people who could use the information, whether correct or incorrect, against South Africa.'

Screening of the film in South Africa, together with an explanation on why it was wrong, would not do any harm to the country.

JUDGMENT

'I don't expect the authorities to disclose the sources of their arms that they obtain overseas. That would be foolish,' he said.

But the ban would create suspicion. 'By being prevented from seeing the film, we are being deprived from making a judgment,' Mr Schwarz added.

Nusas wins handbook appeal

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The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) today won its appeal against the banning of the "South African Student Handbook."

The handbook was banned before issue two weeks ago because of an article on contraception which the Publications Board said promoted sexual promiscuity.

Mr Sammy Adelman, Wits SRC president, said he could not understand why the publication had been banned, because the contraceptive advice could be obtained on every campus in the country and in publications.

Nusas was represented by Mr Norman Manoim, vice-president and Mr Steve Kahanowitz, a final year LLB student who prepared the student's case.

"Now all we have to do is find our missing handbooks missing in transit from Cape Town to other campuses and distribute them," said Mr Adelman.

Breyten exhibits

STATE 31/10/80 327

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — An exhibition of prison drawings by jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach has opened in Amsterdam to glowing reviews.

The pictures, given to his wife Yolande Marie during his last trial in 1977, include self-portraits, still lifes and surrealistic representations of prison life.

They are pencil drawings on cheap prison paper, and are selling for R555 each. But they are not selling well, says gallery director Eva Bendien. The proceeds are to go to Breyten's wife so she can fly out to South Africa regularly to visit him.

... startled many observers, companies and the Government, and may set important fu...

Labour's 'siege city'

RDM 31/10/80

— perhaps for something more militant," argues an East Cape unionist.

SAAWU has broken many of those rules — for now, with amazing success. It could, as some unionists predict, run out of steam and collapse, but their are few signs of that yet.

Despite its seeming inexperience in the skilled business of negotiating, it has recruited workers at a rate which other unions hardly dare to dream of.

SAAWU officials insist that their rapid growth stems from their commitment to "worker democracy" and "mass particlpation" — "the decisions must be taken by the mass of our members," says Mr Gqweta.

The union's rapid growth has alarmed many in the area — more so because it coincided with the rash of strikes.

After a strike by union members at the Mdantsane Special Organisation, a Ciskei Government project, the Ciskeian authorities arrested Mr Gqweta. It has made it clear that SAAWU is not welcome in Ciskei — the union cannot hold meetings in Mdantsane.

The Government appears determined to resist the union, certainly if it remains unregistered. Minister Botha has made that clear and the police willingess to intervene has strengthened the impression.

While he won't comment directly on SAAWU's growth, the Department of Manpower Utilisation's divisional inspector in East London, Mr J Bam, says his office has urged SAAWU to register.

He is obviously concerned that the union isn't registered and that concern is shared by his Minister.

He adds that his staff are actively engaged in trying to encourage employers to use liaison committees, a move which, unintentionally or by design, would weaken the union.

"If there is a strike we go in and tell the employer to improve communication through his liaison committee," he says.

Many employers are also alarmed, more so because the union's emergence has coincided with a rash of strikes.

While they never spread into the sort of strike wave which hit Uitenhage this year, an increasing number of companies were affected. At least 10 East London companies have experienced strikes this year.

The most recent occurred last week at Wilson Rowntree, where about 1 500 workers downed tools.

With few exceptions, employers have reacted by dismissing all strikers and replacing them with new recruits from the Mdantsane unemployment queues.

There are certainly enough unemployed about — strike-hit employers point to crowds of up to 3 000 job-seekers at their gates the morning after a strike.

But one or two of the strike-hit companies concede that they have had problems replacing skilled workers.

According to the conventional wisdom of South African labour, the firings should have damped enthusiasm for the union. Says one rival unionist: "They've lost out badly at the factories where there were strikes. Workers aren't going to stick with a union which merely gets them fired."

That could be true. But the fact that up to 3 000 dismissed strikers crammed into the city hall last week to attend a SAAWU rally — in some cases months after they were dismissed, seems to indicate that the strikes haven't hurt SAAWU as much as some employers must have hoped.

Indeed, East London appears to refute the theory that unions won't make ground if a tough line is taken with strikers.

By conventional standards, any union which saw the bulk of its membership fired in seven or eight strikes would be dead. But neither employers nor the Government believe SAAWU's funeral is just around the corner.

Some employers blame SAAWU for the strikes.

"We never had any trouble until SAAWU came here. Now communication channels have broken down and workers are making unreasonable demands," claims one company personnel man.

Employers complain that SAAWU "can't control its members". While relations with the union leadership are cordial, they charge, SAAWU committees in their plants are "intent on provoking companies and are prepared to use violence and intimidation to do this".

Others insist that the union "has made ground by creating worker expectations which can never be fulfilled" — a charge which is echoed by rival unions.

Still others complain that SAAWU is "unprofessional". Employers who want to see the union's constitution are kept waiting, they claim, and SAAWU leaders "never keep appointments — they ask to talk and then don't turn up for ages".

Many employers are clearly bewildered — and deeply worried — by SAAWU's rapid growth. They claim that communication in their plants breaks down when the union appears on the scene, that workers suddenly become militant.

RDM 31/10/80

SAAWU: the tough new breed

WHAT is SAAWU? The organisation is a new factor on the labour scene and some explanation is in order.

The union was born out of a split in the Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU), a black-consciousness oriented organisation, towards the end of 1978.

The split occurred when a substantial number of BAWU members rejected the union's "blacks-only" constitution and decided to form a non-racial union.

"We believe the country has a non-racial future and we must therefore be totally non-racial," says SAAWU national organiser Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

It is a general union organising everyone from steel workers to domestic servants, but plans to split into separate individual unions in time.

From the time of the split until early this year, the union was active in East London but was not a significant force. By March this year it had accumulated about 5 000 members, according to Mr Gqweta. Its chief problem was that it could not find an office in which to meet workers.

The turning point came in March, when the union finally found offices. It was then that "workers began flocking to us," he says.

Soon afterwards, SAAWU formed a close working relationship with the African Food and Canning Workers Union, a Cape Town-based union which had opened a branch in East London.

Co-operation grew when AFCWU's branch secretary, Mr Bonisile Norushe, was detained by police. SAAWU office-bearers stepped into the breach and temporarily took over administering the union.

Mr Norushe is still in detention and the links have grown. Employers complain that "we can't distinguish between the two unions".

Soon after the union found its offices, Mr Gqweta was joined by two workers, Mr Sifa Njikalana and Mr Xolani Kota, who were fired from SATV, a local company — for union activities, they allege.

The union has few of the trappings of other ... with their sophisticated bargaining handbooks and other worker education material. But it is certainly a force to be reckoned with.

Mr Gqweta says he began his union work by standing outside factories, urging workers to join.

But, after a while, "workers began coming on their own". It is now up to a core of SAAWU members in each plants to organise their fellow-workers.

The union does not ask for recognition from companies until it has organised 60%-80% of the plant's workers.

At that stage a SAAWU committee is elected at the plant and management is sent a letter asking it to recognise this committee. The fact that some 20 firms have received letters is a clear indication of union growth.

Unlike most other unions, SAAWU does not raise worker grievances with management until it receives recognition. Workers, says Mr Gqweta, are urged to "be patient" about grievances until employers are prepared to talk.

SAAWU's chief method of sustaining membership interest is the holding of mass worker meetings. These are used, says Mr Gqweta "to educate workers on the purpose of a union ... d to increase their commitment".

But union meetings are now rare because of official disaproval and the union relies on meetings with its committees in the various plants to maintain communication.

Committees come into the union offices regularly, are briefed and return to inform their members of developments and ask them to decide on action.

One important aspect of the union is its links with the East London black community and its empnasis on "mass participation."

Union officials ride on buses encouraging workers to sing union songs and workers are encouraged to drop in on the office during weekends — many do.

It is this union, which seems amateurish and doomed to immediate failure at first glance, which prompted Minister Botha to fly urgently to East London this month.

ROM

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e trends, reports Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN

Some, like National Converter Industries, simply take a hard line. They say the union "promised its members the earth" and lost out. That, the company argues, is the end of the matter.

Others insist they are prepared to talk and have shown "patience and restraint" in dealing with it. But they say that a "militant splinter group" in the union is provoking confrontation.

Mr Gqweta denies these charges. The union leadership, he insists, does not tell workers what to do. It merely informs SAAWU committees of the progress of negotiations at their plants and, while it offers advice, it leaves it up to them to decide what action to take.

The union is democratic, he says, and besides, a man with two incitement charges over his head is not terribly eager to go looking for a third.

The union plays no role in urging workers to strike, he says.

But he insists that SAAWU does control its members. "We insist on discipline. Our workers have many grievances and the situation is tense, but we tell them these must wait until we win recognition and they must be patient.

"If we are negotiating with a company we tell them that they must not arrive late for work, they mustn't get drunk and they must accept instructions."

Not all employers see SAAWU as a menace.

Says one: "I can't buy this talk about the union being destructive.

"We've had no problems and it's too much of a coincidence that the companies which are getting along with SAAWU are managing fine and those who aren't are in difficulties."

Employers in the area insist there is no common hard line. Some also deny that there is official pressure to take one.

But one senior management man, who is talking to SAAWU, says employers are certainly aware of Government pressure not to deal with the union.

"We are in a dilemma. Sound business sense tells us that we must talk to anybody who has majority support. But we are being officially encouraged to take a hard line. We don't *have* to listen, but obviously the official line influences many employers."

Some also say that more companies are willing to talk to the union — that attitudes have softened.

Certainly, many employers are now talking to SAAWU. Some of the strike-hit factories have opened talks on reinstatement of strikers. A few companies are discussing the recognition of SAAWU committees.

The union believes this has occurred because "employers have learned from the strikes". There are less strikes now because companies are talking, it says.

But, while companies are prepared to talk to the union, most become non-committal when asked whether they are prepared to recognise it.

Only a couple are thinking seriously of that option.

"I obviously have to talk to anybody who represents the majority of my workers," says one.

But some sources in the area fear that most employers' willingness to talk is merely a delaying tactic in preparation for Government intervention. "It may be their way of holding out until March, as the Minister asked them to," says one local man.

He believes that the "common front" against SAAWU is alive and well in East London.

Time will tell. What is certain is that there is still deep antipathy to SAAWU.

It is easy to see why a union like SAAWU should be strong meat for East London employers, particularly as many have never dealt with strong unions.

It may well be true that relations in many factories have soured since SAAWU came onto the scene.

But some sources in the area insist that this is inevitable when pent-up grievances find expression.

And they argue that the indisputable fact of industrial life in the area is SAAWU's support. "Any manager can come to terms with a union he likes. It takes a good manager to come to terms with one he doesn't," says one employer.

That isn't a popular view in East London now. But conflict may well continue until it becomes one.

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● The dramatic growth of union activity in East London ha

NOBODY in East London took terribly much notice this March when Mr Thozamile Gqweta, a former furniture salesman, moved his branch of the South African Allied Workers Union into offices in the city.

By August, many people, including the Minister of Manpower Utilisation and most employers, were taking a great deal of notice.

In those five months, the union's membership had grown from 5 000 to 15 000, according to Mr Gqweta. Employers confirm that it has grown at a "flabbergasting" rate.

And East London, never a centre of worker action, had seen a spate of strikes in factories in which employers resisted the union.

Suddenly, East London had moved to labour's centre-stage. It had seen one of the most startling growths in worker militancy in many a year.

This was all the more remarkable in an area which had hardly experienced unionism and where unemployment in Mdantsane township runs at an estimated 30%.

To some, it quickly became labour's siege city, with a rapidly growing and "militant" union on one side and nervous employers and the Government on the other, determined to keep it out.

Certainly the authorities think the area is important. Mr Gqweta has been arrested twice — once by Ciskeian and once by South African authorities.

Worker leaders at three other factories face charges in the courts and recently 126 workers at National Converter Industries were convicted of attending an illegal meeting after a strike there.

At one strike, police took it upon themselves to call individually on strikers at one firm, exhorting them to return.

And Minister Fanie Botha was moved to fly to East London for urgent talks at which he urged employers not to deal with unregistered unions and to "hold out" against SAAWU until March, when a law would be introduced to assist them.

For their part, most employers initially refused to talk to the union, branding it "radical" and "political". None has yet recognised it.

And virtually all employers reacted to the strikes by firing the strikers.

To many, East London is the soft under-belly of the Government's new labour dispensation. It is here, they argue, that the willingness of the authorities and employers to deal with black unions will really be tested.

SAAWU is different from most other black unions. It is as much a spontaneous mass movement as a union.

It rejects Government registration, not only because it fears the controls in the official bargaining system but because it believes that unions should not register until "all other discriminatory laws" such as influx control and the Group Areas Act are removed from the statute book.

In essence, it argues there can be "no normal unionism in an abnormal society". Employers and officials see this as a "political" demand.

The union also backs involvement in community affairs — "unions can't be isolated to the factory," Mr Gqweta says

It would like to see a new community organisation in Ciskei-controlled Mdantsane. If nothing else, this would make it easier for the union, which is banned in Ciskei-controlled Mdantsane, to operate there, he says.

Much of SAAWU's operations directly challenge the Government's liaison committee system and several strikes in the area have been sparked by worker opposition to this system.

Once a SAAWU committee is elected, workers demand the disbandment of the committees — "they are totally ineffective — all they talk about is boots and overalls," says Mr Gqweta.

SAAWU is also suspicious of industrial councils, a cornerstone of official labour policy. For years these councils have not had black representation and SAAWU says they "co-operate in exploiting the black worker".

None of this is likely to please companies or Government authorities. The Government obviously believes that SAAWU is beyond the union pale and many employers see it as a dangerous mass movement with a distinct tinge of black militancy.

Mr Gqweta rejects these assertions. He doggedly insists that "our prime goal is the security of the individual worker on the factory floor".

And he adds that SAAWU wants to negotiate with employers, not confront them. The way to achieve worker security is to achieve recognition, he says.

He goes on to blame the strike wave on Government and employer hostility. "There would be no trouble here if employers were prepared to negotiate with us.".

SAAWU is one of the new breed of black union which have recently sprung to prominence. It has sprung from nowhere and, like Macwusa in Port Elizabeth, it is not a product of years of careful study of Western European and American union tactics and strategy.

Its growth may herald an important new trend — the sudden rise of seemingly untrained, but effective, mass unions.

"Mainstream" black unions have always operated according to a carefully-laid down strategy. They have battled manfully in terms of this strategy to carefully build up support on the shop floor.

They stress the need not to spread their meagre resources too thinly and to fight those battles which the unions have some prospect of winning.

"Workers will only stick with a union if it offers them concrete gains. If they continue to lose, they will ditch the union

No clues in PE blast after police sift debris

STAR 31/10/80 (103) (327) (Diff)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — An all-night police search last night through the debris at the house of the Transkei consul in Port Elizabeth has revealed no clues about the powerful bomb blast that rocked the house and surrounding area last night.

In Soweto, police are seeking two people responsible for the grenade explosion at the Wrab offices in Diepkloof on Wednesday night.

Brigadier Kobus Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, said the grenades were of foreign origin. He could not say from which country they were.

The Security Branch chief for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said of the blast at the consul's home:

"Whoever it was, they did their work well."

A powerful explosive of an undetermined sort had been used. The bomb had been placed on the top step in front of the house, about two metres from the main front door.

The consul, Mr M A Dumalisile, was asleep upstairs at 11.15 pm when the blast happened. He was alone at home.

No one was hurt but windows of five houses and a block of flats were shattered several hundred metres away. Neighbours spoke of anxious moments and shock.

Almost all the windows and doors of the consul's house were damaged.

In Soweto, at 9.30 pm on Wednesday night, two grenades were thrown at the Wrab building from outside the security fence. The attackers fled.

A security guard and his girlfriend were injured in the blast which damaged the building extensively.

Windows were blown out and the walls badly damaged.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 2297 31 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/7/118.....	*Modern Political Ideologies*.....	Alan P. Grimes and Robert H. Horwitz...	In G.N./GK. 1738, G.G. SK. 7185 of/van 15/8/80.

No. 2298 31 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/4/106.....	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 496, Vrydag 4 April 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria.....	In G.N./GK. 910, G.G. SK. 6966 of/van 25/4/80.
P80/4/106.....	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 497, Vrydag 11 April 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria.....	G.N./GK. 910, G.G.SK. 6966 of van 25/4/80.
P80/5/21.....	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 500, Vrydag 2 Mei 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria.....	G.N./GK. 1048, G.G.SK. 7022 of/van 16/5/80.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 2297 31 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/7/118.....	*Modern Political Ideologies*.....	Alan P. Grimes and Robert H. Horwitz...	In G.N./GK. 1738, G.G. SK. 7185 of/van 15/8/80.

No. 2298 31 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/4/106.....	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 496, Vrydag 4 April 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria.....	In G.N./GK. 910, G.G. SK. 6966 of/van 25/4/80.
P80/4/106.....	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 497, Vrydag 11 April 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria.....	G.N./GK. 910, G.G.SK. 6966 of van 25/4/80.
P80/5/21.....	*Afrikaner, Die*—Nr 500, Vrydag 2 Mei 1980	Strydpers Bpk, Pretoria.....	G.N./GK. 1048, G.G.SK. 7022 of/van 16/5/80.

No. 2294 31 October 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:

No. 2294 31 Oktober 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:

LIST/LYS P80/56

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/33	*All Blood is Red (Apache No 10)*	William M. James	(a)
P80/10/42	*Image, The*	Pamela Townley	(a)
P80/10/75	*Bisexual Option, The*	Fred Klein, M. D.	(a)
P80/10/76	*Confessions of Danny Slocum or Gay Life in the Big City, The*	George Whitmore	(a)
P80/10/125	*National News –No 20*	Figcrest Ltd, London	(a)
P80/10/133	*Schönsten Playmates des Playboy, Die* –Band 8	Heinrich Bauer Verlag, München	(a)
P80/10/141	*1981 Sex Maniac's Diary, The*	Executive Distributors (Sales) Ltd, Surrey, England	(a)
P80/10/160	*London Tra(nsport)* (Post Card/Poskaart)	Sam Haskins	(a)
P80/10/174	*New MS -Issue 8*	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/7/48	*Secret of Blackoaks*	Ashley Carter	(a)
P80/8/127	*Creator*	Jeremy Levin	(a)
P80/9/168	*Dead Centre*	Christopher Wood	(a)
P80/10/5	*Second Lady, The*	Irving Wallace	(a)

No. 2295 31 October 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2295 31 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LIST/LYS P80/57

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
R80/9/58+P80/9/172	*Little Darlings*—800032 (Poster/Plakkaat)	Litho in USA	(a)

No. 2301 31 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 15 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act only and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) and that the possession thereof are prohibited under section 9 (3) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publications is hereby deleted:

No. 2301 31 Oktober 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies slegs ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) ongewens is en dat die besit daarvan kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/10/62	*J Stalin Werke*—Band 5, 1921–1923; Band 6, 1924; Band 7, 1925; Band 8, Januar–November 1926; Band 9, Dezember 1926–Juli 1927; Band 10, August–Dezember 1927; Band 11, 1928–März 1929; Band 12, April 1929–Juni 1930	Dietz Verlag, Berlin	In G.G./SK. 5541, G.N./GK. 832 of/van 13/5/77.

No. 2296 31 October 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:

No. 2296 31 Oktober 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/63.....	*Alle menn*—Nr 37, 12 September 1978.....	Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo.....	(a)
P80/10/65.....	*Bitch Godd sses*—Vol 7, No 4, Spring 1977.....	Jenifer Jordan Associates Ltd, California.....	(a)
P80/10/71.....	*Domination & Discipline*—Vol 8, No 3, Winter 1977–78	Eros Publishing Company Inc., Delaware, USA	(a)
P80/10/107.....	*Elite*—Vol 5, No 2, January 1979.....	Playpen Enterprises Ltd, Canada.....	(a)
P80/10/116.....	*Late Night Extra*—Vol 5, No 1.....	Interman International Management Inc., Liechtenstein	(a)
P80/10/120.....	*Love-In*—Issue 1.....	Private Organisation, London	(a)
P80/10/68	*Club*—Vol 5, Issue 10, November	Hixon Press Inc., Conway, Great	(a)
P80/10/118	*Hot Action*—Vol 1, No 11	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/141	*Penthouse*—Vol 5	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/124	*Private*—Issue 54	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/132.....	*Sapphos*—Vol 1, No 1.....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(a)
P80/10/66.....	*Candid*—No 7.....	Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey.....	(a)
P80/10/67.....	*Climax*—No 43.....	Roandale Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80/10/70.....	*Cover Girl*—Vol 1, No 1.....	Cover Girl, London.....	(a)
P80/10/108.....	*Exclusive*—Vol. 1, No 2.....	Gold Star Publications Limited, Great Britian..	(a)
P80/10/110.....	*Galan*—Nr 7.....	Carl Stephenson Verlag, Flensburg.....	(a)
P80/10/111.....	*Gallery*—Vol 7, No 2, February 1979.....	Montcalm Publishing Corporation, New York	(a)
P80/10/112.....	*High Society*—Vol 3, No 12, May 1979.....	High Society Magazine, Inc., New York.....	(a)
P80/10/133.....	*Schönsten Playmates des Playboy, Die*—Band 8	Heinrich Bauer Verlag, München.....	(a)
P80/10/125.....	*National News*—No 20.....	Figerest Ltd, London.....	(a)

No. 2299 31 October 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publishers:

Heinrich Bauer Verlag, München.
Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois.
Gold Star Publications, Surrey.
Montcalm Publishing Corporation, New York.
Fiona Press Inc, Connecticut.
Bill Edwards, London, England.
Roandale, Ltd, London.
Cover Girl, London.
Carl Stephenson Verlag, Flensburg.
Jenifer Jordan Associates Ltd, California.

No. 2299 31 Oktober 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewers uitgegee word, verbied:

Eros Publishing Company, Inc, Delaware, USA.
Playpen Enterprises Ltd, Canada.
Interman International Management Inc, Liechtenstein.
Private Organisation, London.
High Society Magazine, Inc, New York.
Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo.
Playgirl Inc, Santa Monica.
Figerest Ltd, London.

No. 2300 31 October 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 7265, Government Notice 2153 of 17 October 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/9/137:

No. 2300 31 Oktober 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7265, Goewermentskennisgewing 2153 van 17 Oktober 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/9/137 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/9/137.....	*1905*.....	Leon Trotsky.....	(e)

 RDM 31/10/80

The Editor, Rand Daily Mail, Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000.

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McCarthy medicine is also no solution to SA's health problems

BEING located in a university, I am used to critics who attempt to be rational and accurate in their arguments. It is an interesting experience therefore to be exposed to a different type of critic, none other than Mrs Craig Williamson whose letter (October 21) attacks my articles on South African health care (Inside Mail, Oct 13, 15).

By means of carefully worded smear and innuendo, Mrs Williamson's letter appears to engage in an attempt to label me a Marxist and thereby to avoid the substance of my argument. This I believe to be a crude McCarthyite technique. But first let me turn to the overt thread of her argument.

Mrs Williamson creates two broad categories of papers on health, those written by "academic Marxist/socialist-influenced social scientists whose motives are all too clearly political and aimed largely at the evils of the "apartheid-capitalist system", (the latter phrase, significantly, she puts in quotes in spite of the fact that it is not mine).

The other category she creates is that of papers written on health "by medical personnel who have worked or are working in South Africa".

Her simple division of writings on South African health not only reminds one that there are two categories of readers of writings on South African medicine (those who divide the writings into two types and those who don't) but should leave many people puzzled as to how she would classify papers, published in reputable journals like the SA Medical Journal, on such important topics as malnutrition but written by social scientists.

On the basis of her argument one can only assume that what she really wishes to propose is that all writings on South African health care not written by professional medical personnel are Marxist/Socialist influenced.

Her simplistic classification system inevitably leads her specifically to classify me as being "Marxist/Socialist-influenced" and she then asserts that parts of my arguments are "inaccurate". In spite of failing to specify even one factual inaccuracy, she charges unknowingly into creating an inaccuracy of her own by accusing me of "straight parrotry" of the views of Ivan Illich.

As Mrs Williamson writes that she has "researched scores of papers" on South African health, I can only assume that she would have come across a valuable collection of such papers ("The Economics of Health Care in South Africa", edited by Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson) and seen in Volume I that I devote two pages specifically to rejecting the views of Illich. I suggest that it is Mrs Williamson's claims and standards of accuracy that need to be called into question.

By smear, innuendo, spurious classification and inaccuracy, she lays down a particular ideological framework of criticism, spawning many red herrings. Her letter then edges toward what she views as the substance of my arguments (not however before demonstrating that peculiar South African passion for an ill-written racial sideline "some disease pattern differences between blacks, Asians, coloureds and whites can be attributed to genetic differences").

Specifically she states that I would "seem" to argue for a socialist health care system" in which the State would plan and allocate health care resources on the basis of absolute equality for all". The fact that I do not argue this in my articles is of no bother to her (to save her the work and because I am doubtful of her ability to interpret my writing accurately, I add that nowhere have I argued it). This foolish debating trick leads her into a weak attempt to destroy arguments I never made and I can see no reason to reply to her statements.

Mrs Williamson then develops her style of argument by writing "Even some of the most dogmatic anti-SA researchers at WHO admitted that in comparison to the rest of Africa, the health services for blacks in South Africa could only be criticised by a hypocrite."

Here she sails dangerously close to labelling as hypocrites a range of distinguished South Africans such as those who have served on Government commissions that have been critical in their evaluation of health services for blacks in South Africa.

Finally, it is most interesting to note that Mrs Williamson, according to the Rand Daily Mail (Mar 6), has admitted to being a spy working for the SA Police while employed at the World Health Organization in Geneva.

In that report she was quoted as saying, "My real aim was to get as much information as possible on activities in the medical world while working as a secretary at WHO."

One is led to ask what was her real aim in writing such a letter. Her use of the term Marxist (five times), Socialist (four times) and her classification of me as a "Marxist/Socialist influenced social scientist" suggest that someone is studying those dark days of American history dominated by Senator Joe McCarthy's witch-hunts and attempting to apply similar techniques in contemporary South Africa. These techniques were decisively rejected by the American people and so too will they be rejected in South Africa.

Crude smear, innuendo and inaccuracy do not form a response to serious issues concerning the current state of health care in South Africa but they are, however, a sad commentary on Mrs Williamson. — **MICHAEL SAVAGE, Associate Professor, University of Cape Town.**

Argument on health care problems is confused

WHILE Michael Savage's article on the development and underdevelopment of South African health services (Inside Mail Oct 13, 15) attempts to uncover the failings of the South African system of health care, there are certain confusions in his argument not unfamiliar to those who have followed the debates over the British National Health Service.

On the one hand there is the view that medical science and the health services can make little contribution to the overall health of the population, and yet so much effort is spent revealing the inequalities of health care in relation to the health needs of the people.

To quote from Prof Savage's article in your pages, "South African medicine is skewed towards providing services for the affluent . . . it is skewed away from providing adequate health care coverage for the poor and for workers."

Either the health services do matter, in which case their organisation and distribution is a matter of considerable public concern, or else they are irrelevant to the health of the population and we need only find out how we have succumbed to such a pervasive conspiracy perpetrated by the medical profession and the state.

Between conspiracy theories and moral rectitude, it would be more apposite to consider disease as the complex outcome of the historical development of South Africa, and understand the role of the health care services in that light. — **D N UNTERHALTER, Trinity College, Cambridge, England.**

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TOTALITARIANISM - General

1-11-80 - 31-12-80

Boraine searched at airport

Bus TRIP 2/11/80 327

Tribune Reporter

NUSAS president Andrew Boraine, detained for more than eight weeks in virtual solitary confinement earlier this year, was recently held and searched by security police at Jan Smuts Airport.

News of Mr Boraine's searching by the security police and a subsequent raid on the home of friends with whom he was staying comes in the same week as the detention — by armed railway police — and search of Mrs Rosslyn Tetley, wife of a former Canadian Cabinet Minister.

Mrs Tetley was detained and searched this week apparently because a pasenger on the aircraft in which she was travelling complained about Urban Foundation literature she was reading.

Mr Boraine was held and searched just over a week ago when he returned to South Africa from an international student conference in Portugal.

"I had got off the flight and had just about cleared customs when I was met by four security policemen led by a Major Oberholzer." He said Captain Derek Burne, who was a member of the Wits SRC in 1975, was a member of the group.

"They identified themselves and took me to a little room — I suppose it is the standard room — where they searched me thoroughly..

"I had to take off my jacket and my jersey and my socks and shoes. They searched all my clothes and gave me a thorough body search.

"The police also went through all my luggage, opening presents which I had brought home, and checking the linings of my suitcases.

"They asked who I had been seeing overseas and confiscated my notebooks, address books and diary. They took 18 items away altogether, including paper I had from the British National Union of Students and our Student Handbook, which they told me was banned.

"We have in fact just won our appeal against the banning of the handbook.

other banned material with me."

"They gave no reasons for what they were doing except to say that it related to 'an investigation'.

"After about an hour I was allowed to leave, and was given a receipt for the articles they had taken.

"That night I stayed with friends and there was a strange raid by people who said they were from the drug squad. Certainly nobody with whom I was staying smoked dagga or uses any drugs or anything like that.



BORAINE: Met by four policemen

"But these guys in plain clothes searched the house including my gear. Obviously I don't like this type of thing but one is pretty powerless.

"In fact I don't really even like making a fuss about it — because you just make it worse the next time.

"But it is quite strange to spend three weeks overseas and be completely free and then come home to this.

"It's the second time in three months that my personal dairy had been taken. The last time was by Captain Craig Williamson," Mr Boraine said.

IUEF now battling to stave off liquidation

Star 3/11/80
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From The Guardian

GENEVA — Ten months after the disclosure that its deputy director, Mr Craig Williamson, had been a South African secret agent, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) is engaged in a desperate scramble for money to prevent liquidation.

Whether it will succeed hinges on a meeting of the finance committee of the Danish Parliament this week which will consider a proposal by the Foreign Ministry to advance over R1-million to the organisation.

Without the money, the IUEF will have to close immediately. It had received no income since the end of September, when a temporary Swedish grant expired.

Administrative costs are high and some of the 1 600 students on IUEF scholarships in Africa and Latin America have been refused admission at the start of the academic year.

If the grant goes through, however, it could succeed in persuading other donors to throw their support behind the IUEF.



MR CRAIG WILLIAMSON

The Scandinavian Foreign Ministers met at UN headquarters in New York on September 26 and are thought to have agreed in principle on support. Although the Swedes have decided not to act on their own, they have agreed to act as guarantors of the IUEF if other governments come forward.

Canada, which formerly contributed 6 percent of the IUEF's 16-million franc budget, has indicated willingness to renew support. The Norwegian Foreign Ministry is due to discuss the matter this week.

Within the past few days, three non-governmental organisations have also come forward with small pledges.

This cliffhanger is typical of the IUEF's desperate efforts to stay afloat in the wake of the Williamson affair. But such is the mood in the organisation that there is some doubt whether it has sufficient manpower, or a clear-cut political motivation after a summer of drastic pruning, to continue its work.

In contrast to the UN High Commission for Refugees and the World University Service, which give humanitarian assistance in southern Africa, the IUEF's mandate has always been to give its grants in the fight against apartheid.

As a result, many are counting on the IUEF's demise, and some are even predicting that the Scandinavian governments may start their own scholarship programme — the first beneficiaries of which would be the IUEF's students.

To some observers in Geneva, the continuing melodrama about the IUEF funding is playing into the hands of the South Africans whose aim — once Mr Williamson's cover had been blown — now appears to be to wreck the IUEF and to cause maximum embarrassment to their foes in the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the process.

This has been helped by a long summer of sackings, squabbles, and recriminations among the IUEF staff.

The South Africans' strategy became clear recently with the publication of a series in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper drawing on documents taken to South Africa. The articles are also thought to be aimed at undermining confidence in Sweden's aid agency, Sida, which has consistently opposed apartheid.

Security 'must be aggressive'

Staff Reporter

INDUSTRIAL security did not consist of "a fellow in a greatcoat with a brazier and a nice chair to sit in", Brigadier Helm Roos, former OC 7 Infantry Division and now a top commercial security officer, told delegates at a seminar on security held at a Sea Point hotel at the weekend.

Protection, Brigadier Roos said, "must always be offensive and aggressive".

The seminar was attended by officials and executives from many commercial firms.

He warned delegates that in their struggle for world power the Russians used "whatever international forum they can find, from an association for feeding kids to the Committee for the Salvation of Fallen Women . . . They infiltrate the organization, and its official line is then softly bent to their direction."

When a new insurgent movement started operating, the Russians provided weapons and equipment free of charge.

"When the movement shows some signs of success, they supply it with arms at a reduced rate. So the movement has the option of paying for the arms with money — which it hasn't got — or by following the Russians' directions".

Insurgents of the present day were not "terrified terries" but "trained soldiers who know what they're doing".

He said that links now existed between various world terror movements in the world. Members of organizations ranging from the Palestine Liberation Organization to the Irish Republican Army and other movements from countries such as Chile, Chad and the Philippines all trained together, "so that when they go their ways they are all members of an international club, and this access is often reflected in a high level of 'middle management' liaison".

Brigadier Roos said that there was a "recipe for success" in countering urban terrorism in the private sector, and this consisted of "intelligence plus manpower plus equipment".

All three were necessary, because "if you don't have intelligence and use equipment, your manpower bill rises stupendously".

"Is your security man a fellow in a greatcoat with a brazier and a nice chair to sit in? That's not security. I don't believe we use the intelligence we get. Do you go out and get intelligence from your workers? Do they trust you?"

Brigadier Roos said that sources of information should be cultivated, "preferably with financial inducement".

Firms should "think in terms of getting information from their workers . . . I think this is the chief weakness of South African industry".

Protection "must always be offensive and aggressive — but always within the law, and always with the use of minimum force".

Equipment such as electric eyes, sniffing devices and X-ray machines saved on manpower, but "you've got to be willing to spend money. Money spent on security is not money wasted".

UCT student work banned

Education Reporter

A PUBLICATION produced by the Radical Students' Society at the University of Cape Town and the September/October issue of the literary magazine, Staffrider, are among the list of books, posters and pamphlets banned by the Directorate of Publications from today.

The full list of banned publications is: Great Political Thinkers by William Ebenstein, Repression and Resistance — October 1980 by Radical Students' Society University of Cape Town; New Africa News — No 32, published by New Africa News Collective, Australia; three pamphlets entitled Workers, You Must Unite, Support 'Bus Boycott' Again and Homelands: Facts and Findings.

POSTERS

A pamphlet on political prisoners published by the Projects Committee at the UCT; Staffrider — Vol 3, No 3 September/October 1980; two posters published by MEDU entitled The Constellation of States and Free Mandela! Free Our Leaders!, Terrorism: The Executive's Guide to Survival by Paul Fuqua and Jerry V Wilson; Bausteine für Apartheid by Essau du Plessis.

The German translation of The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; and a poster published by NUS, London, entitled: Free Nelson Mandela! Solidarity with South African and Namibian Political Prisoners!

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Vol. 185] PRETORIA, 7 NOVEMBER 1980 [No. 7294

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2332 7 November 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:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2332 7 November 19[illegible]

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LIST/LYS P80/57

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 Artikel 47
P80/9/103.....	*Great Political Thinkers* (Second Edition, Enlarged)	William Ebenstein.....	(e)
P80/10/58.....	*Repression and Resistance*—October 1980.....	Radical Students Society, University of Cape Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d)+(e)
P80/10/153.....	*New Africa News*—No 32, October 1980.....	New Africa News Collective, Victoria, Australia	(e)
P80/10/144.....	*Workers, you must Unite!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)..	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P80/10/145.....	*Political Prisoners...* (Pamphlet/Pamflet).....	Projects Comm, members University of Cape Town Rondebosch	(e)
P80/10/146.....	*Staffrider*—Vol 3, No 3, September/October 1980	Ravan Press, Braamfontein.....	(d)
P80/10/182.....	*Constellation of States, The: Neocolonialism and Imperialism the South African Way* (Poster/Plakkaat)	MEDU.....	(e)
P80/10/181.....	*Free Mandela! Free our Leaders!* (Poster/Plakkaat)	MEDU.....	(e)
P80/10/142.....	*Terrorism: The Executive's Guide to Survival*...	Paul Fuqua & Jerry V. Wilson.....	(e)
P80/10/163.....	*Bausteine für Apartheid*.....	Esau du Plessis.....	(e)
P80/10/194.....	*Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei* (i.e. the translation in German of the title "*The Communist Manifesto*" which was previously found to be undesirable/d.i. die vertaling in Duits van die titel "*The Communist Manifesto*" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is)	Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels.....	(e)
P80/10/203.....	*Support "Bus-Boycott" Again* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P80/10/204.....	*Bantustans: Homelands: Facts and Findings* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P80/11/17.....	*Free Nelson Mandela! Solidarity with South African and Namibian Political Prisoners!* (Poster/Plakkaat)	NUS, London.....	(e)

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Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
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406—A

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7294—1

4 killed in PE mass hysteria

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A 'senior police officer yesterday described the Guy Fawkes violence in the black townships here as mass hysteria.

Police said three boys and a girl had been killed and 16 wounded in the violence. The names of the dead were not released.

The violence began at 7.15 pm and continued till 9 pm, with sporadic flareups till 11 pm. Police said that they had used birdshot and heavy calibre firearms.

Two policemen, Constable J Cord and Constable S J Basson, had been slightly injured and 32 buses and six police vehicles damaged.

Colonel G J Myburgh, station commander at New Brighton, said that it had been the worst outbreak of violence he had seen in the townships. "Barricades of burning tyres were erected on all the main routes in New Brighton and Kwazakele. I saw four ambulances carrying patients stopped at barricades in Johnson Road and attempts made to set them alight," he said.

Mobs varying from 20 to 300 rampaged chanting slogans such as "Here are the dogs (the police)", "Freedom", and giving black power salutes. The majority were schoolchildren.

"The mobs seemed to be swept up in a crazy sort of hysteria. It was an outlet for pent-up feelings with political connotations. There was also a real element of hooliganism," he said.

He said it had been necessary for police to act because the consequences could have been disastrous if the mobs had been allowed to continue their activities.

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Mr Ngani, 48, was detained last Tuesday after being taken from the press Gallery in Parliament. He took out Transkeian citizenship last year.

He came to Umtata in 1963 and has been working as a journalist there since.

The head of the security police, Major-General Mr Ebba could not be reached yesterday. His deputy declined to comment. — SAPA-DDR

UMTATA — Sunday Post reporter, Mr Marcus Ngani, who was detained last week and deported by the Transkei Government yesterday, was refused entry into South Africa by immigration officials at the Kei border post.

Mr Ngani, who was taken out of custody and driven by two security policemen across the Kei River yesterday, is believed to have been driven to Queenstown because the South African officials said they had not been authorised to accept Mr Ngani or advised of his deportation by Pretoria.

The two security policemen with Mr Ngani were also said to have been warned by the immigration officials not to bring deportees through the South African entry posts again without proper documents.

Mr Ngani, a Transkei citizen, said before leaving Umtata that security police had told him his Transkei citizenship had been withdrawn.

The Secretary for Interior, Mr M. Titus, said: "There might have been a mistake. We have informed the police, and they are working on this."

Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr [illegible], said it was the first time he had heard of a Transkeian citizen being deported. "I don't know what the implications are."

Ngani!
borred
borred
borde

DD 8/11/80 (327)

Three assaulted: minister pays R3 000

PORT ELIZABETH — Three political prisoners who were assaulted at St Albans Jail in July 1978 are to receive a R3 000 out-of-court settlement from the Minister of Prisons and three warders.

The prisoners, Phila Nkayi of Grahamstown, Simon Mlonyeni of Mdantsane and Mlulleki George of King William's Town, threatened to sue the Minister and the warders for a total of R9 000 after they were allegedly beaten with broomsticks.

The matter was to have been heard in the supreme court on November 24.

Mr Nkayi, Mr Mlonyeni and Mr George were convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act when they appeared before a Port Elizabeth regional magistrate on July 19, 1978.

The three men admitted being members of the People's United Front for the Liberation of South Africa, an organisation aiming to bring about industrial, social and political change by spreading the doctrine of socialism and Marxism.

Mr Nkayi was sentenced to four years in jail, of which one was suspended, and his companions to five years each, also with one year suspended.

They were taken the same day to St Alban's, where the assault took place.

Six months later, in February last year, the three warders and three other prisoners appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court on a charge of assaulting the three political prisoners.

After a separation of trials two of the prisoners, Mr Edward van Wyk and Mr Andrew Campbell, pleaded guilty to the assault and were sentenced to one month's jail each.

The warders, Mr Johannes Verwey, Mr Izak Erasmus and Mr Rynier Barnard, and the other prisoner, Mr Hendrick Fortein, all pleaded not guilty.

Evidence before the court was that they beat the political prisoners with broomsticks.

Mr Barnard, who told the court he had "hurried the men on with a stick", but denied hitting them, was convicted of assault. Sentence was postponed for a year.

The other warders and Mr Fortuin were acquitted.

Mr Nkayi, Mr Mlonyeni and Mr George then began the civil action. An attorney acting for the three prisoners confirmed yesterday that the minister and the warders had offered an out-of-court settlement, and that his clients had accepted the offer.

He said the settlement had been offered without prejudice and without acknowledgement of any liability on behalf of the Minister, the Department of Prisons, or the warders. — DDC.

Deported journalist is in Zwelitsha

EAST LONDON — Mr Marcus Ngani, the Sunday Post reporter deported by Transkei, arrived at Zwelitsha yesterday.

Mr Ngani, a Transkei citizen, was detained in Umtata last week. On Thursday he was escorted acrooss the Kei River by security police, but was refused entry into South Africa by immigration officials at the border post.

A relative of Mr Ngani, Miss S. Quinga, said from Zwelitsha yesterday that Mr Ngani had then travelled there via Queenstown.

According to Miss Quinga, Mr Ngani intended reporting his presence in Zwelitsha to the Ciskei authorities. — DDR

1.4.3 Because of the large intake of new students at the beginning of this year and because of the increase in the number and variety of tutorials offered, we have had to rent rooms in a building situated in the neighbourhood and run by the Churches Urban Planning Commission (CUPC). We pay them R20.00 p.m. for the use of two, sometimes three, rooms for approximately 2 hours every evening.

1.5.1 At a meeting of tutors and course co-ordinators held on 22nd July 1980, it was decided that a few tutor-training sessions be arranged for February/March 1981. New tutors and any other who are interested in this effort will be invited to attend. Tutors will meanwhile be approached for suggestions concerning problem areas to be discussed at these sessions and for methods of dealing with them.

1.5.2 Amelia undertook an evaluation of tutorial effectiveness and student satisfaction with tutorials. All the large classes and some of the smaller ones were interviewed. We have learned a great deal from this and the whole will be written up to serve as one of the discussion documents for the tutor-training sessions.

1.5.3 Most of the tutors who attended the meeting of 22nd July 1980 were of the opinion that the Foundation For Further Studies Course(FFFSC) is an extremely valuable idea. Many of them are eager to assist in the creation and the structuring of the course.

1.6.1 The S.R.C. appears to be functioning smoothly. Many meetings were held to discuss the various boycotts until the ban on meetings of more than 10 people was imposed.

1.6.3 The Bursary Project Meeting was held in Cape Town on 8 - 9 May. The visitors from Johannesburg and Durban were put up by students, staff and friends. The meeting appears to have been a success at all levels and some very searching questions were raised. In particular, a very successful session with the theme FOCUS was held with the Foundation for Urban Studies Course. A report on the meeting is being typed now. It was decided that the Bursary project meeting per annum would be quite adequate. The next meeting will be held in Johannesburg in December 1980 and thereafter should always be held at one of the centres in December of the year concerned.

1.6.4/...

500 fled dummy bomb

CT. 12/11/80

327

Crime Reporter

POLICE were yesterday investigating a "bomb" sent to the City headquarters of a large clothing firm last week by an advertising agency.

The arrival of the "bomb" — described by the police as a dummy stick of dynamite with a fuse — prompted the evacuation of the building of 500 personnel and the shutting down of the company computer.

The scare took place last week and was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the company, Truworths.

He said the device was received late last Thursday and the company's crisis control committee was called in. They decided immediately to evacuate the building and call in the police.

The company regarded the incident as a "very serious threat" and said it caused great disruption — not only to the company itself but also to the police, traffic police and ambulance service who were called in.

"The contraption was very real," he said.

A spokesman for the advertising company confirmed yesterday that the device had been sent out as a "self-promotion" stunt. He described the contraption as an "empty firecracker"

Brigadier D B Nothnagel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said yesterday police were investigating the case fully. "If it is found that an offence has been committed, it will be placed before the prosecutor. If not, the matter will be dropped," he said.

Danes rescue IUEF from financial disaster

Sunday Times 14/11/80 327

From The Guardian

GENEVA — The International University Exchange Fund, which was penetrated by South African spy Craig Williamson, has been rescued from financial disaster.

The Danish aid agency, Danida, has provided the IUEF with a new grant of R780 000. The immediate effect of the grant will be to salvage about 1 500 scholarships in Africa and Latin America.

As well as prolonging the IUEF's fight to stay afloat, the Danish grant leaves the organisation's five former donors split over how to proceed.

Sweden has refused to extend a temporary grant which expired at the end of September.

Holland, too, is opposed to the continued existence of the IUEF, especially after its offer of a consultant to clean out the cobwebs was turned down.

Denmark and Norway, however, have committed more money and Canada has indicated that it will make another grant if the other countries continue their support.

Meanwhile, the donors are looking for an alternative method of funding the scholarships. The search mirrors the way in which the IUEF's troubles have divided the politicians.

The Scandinavian Social Democrats in particular are keen not to seem to bow to South African espionage, while their conservative colleagues in the civil service are appalled at the IUEF's wastage and mismanagement.

In Holland and Sweden the initiative has passed to civil servants in aid agencies. The Dutch are using the IUEF scandal to argue against any aid to radical liberation movements.

But some are concerned that most alternatives to the IUEF are strictly non-political and would therefore avoid funding committed opponents or victims of apartheid in southern Africa.

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VOL. 185] PRETORIA, 14 NOVEMBER 1980 [No. 7299

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2379 14 November 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:

LIST/LYS P80/59

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/118.....	*Statement of the African National Congress (S.A.) on the Campaign of the Release of Political Prisoners*—17th September, 1980 (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia....	(e)
P80/10/119.....	*Statement of the African National Congress (S.A.) on the Commuted Death Sentence of Mncedisi James Mange:* 15th September, 1980 (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia....	(e)
P80/10/166.....	*Apartheid- in Gottes Namen?*.....	Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H., Berlin...	(e)
P80/10/185.....	*Südafrikas schwarze Zukunft*.....	Reinhard Brückner.....	(e)
P80/10/189.....	*Propheten-Partisanen-Präsidenten: Afrikanische Volksführer und ihre Widersacher*	Heinrich Loth.....	(e)
P80/10/199.....	*Social Sciences*—Vol XI, No 3, 1980.....	Editorial Office, Moscow, USSR.....	(e)
P80/11/14.....	*Vanguard*—Vol 1, January-March, 1980.....	Proletarian Press.....	(e)
P80/11/19.....	*Boycott of Classes, The* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)....	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P80/11/21.....	*South Africa: White Rule Black Revolt*.....	Ernest Harsch.....	(e)
P80/11/37.....	*Nuclear Energy, War and Socialism*—Issue No 10, Sept 1980	J. Posadas.....	(e)
P80/11/38.....	*Abortion Liberation & Revolution*.....	The Other Press (Relgocrest Ltd), London.....	(e)
P80/11/45.....	*What is Trotskyism?*.....	Ernest Mandel.....	(e)
P80/11/46.....	*Unions and Racism*.....	Shelby Shapiro.....	(e)
P80/11/57.....	*Political Programme of the Communist Workers Movement*	Communist Workers' Movement, London.....	(e)
P80/11/61.....	*Anarchism: The Feminist Connection*.....	Peggy Kronegger.....	(e)
P80/11/65.....	*Leon Trotsky on Black Nationalism & Self-Determination*	Edited by George Breitman.....	(e)
P80/11/4.....	*Wits Student*—Vol 32. Captioned: "*New Improved President's Council with the Special Additive: Total Strategy*"	SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2379 14 November 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:

14/11/80 Arcuis.

Censors' axe falls on Wits Student

(327)

Education Reporter

THE Brand New Monty Python Paperbook, a book entitled Gay Love Signs and volume 32 of Wits Student are among the latest list of publications banned by the Directorate of Publications from today.

The full list is:

Gay Love Signs by Michael Jay; Princess Daisy by Judith Krantz; More than Friends by Ruth Turk; Virgin Kisses by Gloria Nagy; Young Girls in Colour Vol 1, No 11; Zipper — Issue 12; Now Molly Knows, by Merrill Joan Gerber; Finchy by Yolande Finch; Genesis by W A Harbinson; Whitehouse No 46 by Bill Edwards, London.

The Playboy Playmate — 1980 calendar, The Brand New Monty Python Paperbook by Eyre Methuen Ltd; Promises by Charlotte Vale Allen; Look — No 6; Les — No 13; two illustrations — Solar Trans Nos D5619/R43281 and D5706/R43358; a 1981 Publications Promotions Calendar and a 1981 Matchless Engineering Calendar, SE — Nr 1, 3 Jan 1979; Party — Num 112, 4 Al 16 Junio 1979; and Model Directory — Vol 1, No 1 by Paul Raymond Publications, London.

Two pamphlets printed by the ANC in Lusaka; Apartheid — in Gottes Namen? printed in Berlin; Sudafrikas Schwarze Zukunft by Richard Bruckner; Propheten — Partisanen-Prasidenten; Afrikanische Volksfuhrer und ihre Widersacher by Heinrich Loth; Social Sciences — Vol XI, No 3 1980; Vanguard — Vol 1, January — March 1980 by Proletarian Press and a pamphlet entitled The boycott of Classes.

South Africa: White Rule, Black Revolt — Ernest Harsch; Nuclear Energy, War and Socialism, Issue No 10, Sept 1980 — J Posadas; Abortion Liberation & Revolution — The Other Press (Reigocrest Ltd), London; What is Trotskyism? — Ernest Mandel; Unions and Racism — Shelby Shapiro; Political Programme of the Communist Workers Movement — Communist Workers' Movement, London; Anarchism: The Feminist Connection — Peggy Kornegger; Leon Trotsky on Black Nationalism & Self-Determination — George Breitman; and Wits Student — Vol 52, Captioned; 'New Improved President's Council with the Special Additive: Total Strategy — SRC, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

From Robben Island via ANC to You! (Pamphlet); National Vol 1, No 2, 1980 — SASPU, Johannesburg; The Namibian Documentation, No 2 — Swapo - Printed in the German Democratic Republic; Mao Tse-tung: New-Democratic Constitutional Government — Foreign Languages Press, Peking; Mao Tse-tung: On the Chungking Negotiations — Foreign Languages Press, Peking; Mao Tse-tung: Current Problems of Tactics in the Mobilisation of all the — Foreign Languages Press, Peking; and Mao Tse-tung: For the Mobilization of all the Nation's Forces for Victory in the War of Resistance — Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

The Freedom Charter of South Africa — World Peace Council in Co-operation with the United Nations Unit on Apartheid; Year of the Charter!; Extracts from a Message to the People of South Africa by Comrade President Oliver Tambo on the Occasion of the 68th Anniversary of the African National Congress, January 8, 1980; Down with the Rent Increases (Pamphlet); Boycott Community Councils! (Pamphlet); ANC: Nelson Mandela: An Appeal to the People of South Africa smuggled out of Robben Island — United Mobilise! Fight on! (Pamphlet) — African National Congress of South Africa; and Support the Students Strikes and Boycotts! (Pamphlet).

Release all Political Prisoners Campaign (Pamphlet); Our Response to Le Grange (Pamphlet); Mobilise! Organise! and Fight! (Pamphlet); Free Mandella Now!!! (Pamphlet); Kampf in Sudafrika und die Notwendigkeit einer Internationalen Hilfe; Der Standpunkt des PAC (Notizen und Dokumente-NO 13/73); and 'Transit Camps' in South Africa — United Nations, Unit on Apartheid, New York.

Informationdienst Sudliches Afrika — Nr 5, Mai 1980 — Bonn; New Perspectives — Vol 10 3-4/1980 — Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki; Morrisson goes Shopping (Pamphlet); La Forge — Vol 5, No 26, le 16 Aout 1980; Amandla — No 6/7, Juni/Juli 1980 — Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam; Southern Africa — Vol XIII, No 6, July/August 1980 — Southern Africa Committee, New York; Informationsdienst Sudliches Afrika — Nr 6—7, Juni/Juli 1980, Bonn; New Times — No 13, March 1980, Moscow; National Women's Day; 9 August 1980 — Nusas, University of Cape Town, Rondeobsch; Le Duan: Selected Writings — Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi; Swish ! — No 2; zX-Rated Hooker — Paul Benson; Namibia Struggles for Freedom — The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation Cairo, Egypt; Mao Tse-Tung: On Protracted War — Foreign Languages Press Peking and How to Save your own Life — Erica Jong.

New Man & Woman — part 3, Part 5 — Marshall Cavendish Part-works Ltd, London; Smooth — No 24 — Swish Publications Ltd, London; Die Spiele der Liebe, Alex Comfort; The South African Student Handbook, printed by the Travel Services of Nusas, has been declared not undesirable. The ban on all editions of the Africa Digest, printed by The African Publications Trust, London, has been lifted.

Action on overseas union funds likely

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

FURTHER moves to cut off foreign funds for local trade unions appear likely — a move which is likely to spark strong union criticism.

The Government is also concerned to prevent union "political" activity.

This emerges from yesterday's series of closed-doors talks between the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr anie Botha, and registered nion leaders.

According to union sources, e hinted at further action to ut off foreign funding of local nions.

According to these sources, Ir Botha repeated statements nade to earlier meetings that action would be taken to curb strikes, but that legislation would also be introduced to make registration more attractive.

Mr Botha repeated earlier warnings that the Government would clamp down on foreign money coming into the country "to finance strikes" and said overseas union offices would not be permitted.

He went on to say that the Government would consider allowing unions to receive foreign money for "genuine investments" only and would not be drawn on organising money.

Unionists fear the clamps could be wider than originally thought and could apply generally to union work rather than simply to strikes.

Many predominantly black unions receive funds from Western union organisations and argue that this is necessary to counter in-built racial disadvantages.

The conservative Trade Union Council of South Africa has received financial help from Western European unions in the past.

Earlier this year the non-racial Federation of SA Trade Unions had its foreign money cut off by Government proclamation.

Repeating details given earlier of impending labour legislation, Mr Botha said foreign black workers would be permitted to join unions but would be deported if they struck. Unions calling strike action would not themselves be permitted to conduct strike ballots.

Mixed unions would be permitted and unions would be able to decide which workers they wanted to recruit.

This could mean that the present registration system, in which the authorities have the power to demarcate areas and industries in which unions can have official bargaining rights, will be relaxed.

Mr Botha also told unionists that "political activity" by unions would be curbed, although he said this would only mean that unions could not have links with political parties — as at present.

No. 2333 14 November 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

14/11/80 ~~14/11~~ LIST/LYS No. P80/58 Gs 7295 327

Entry No Inskrywing No	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/7/84	*Gay Love Signs*	Michael Jay	(a)
P80/9/58	*Princess Daisy*	Judith Krantz	(a)
P80/10/13	*More than Friends*	Ruth Turk	(a)
P80/10/73	*Virgin Kisses*	Gloria Nagy	(a)
P80/10/137	*Young Girls in Colour*—Vol. 1, No 11	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/10/138	*Zipper*—Issue 12	Zipper Magazine, London	(a)
P80/10/177	*Now Molly Knows*	Merrill Joan Gerber	(a)
P80/10/175	*Desire*	Yolande Finch	(a)
P80/10/140	*Genesis*	W A Harbinson	(a)
P80/10/136	*Whorehouse*—No 46	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/10/234	*Playboy Playmate*—1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Playboy, Printed in Canada	(a)
P80/9/117	*Brand New Monty Python Paperbok, The*	Eyre Methuen Ltd, U K	(a) + (b)
P80/10/178	*Penthouse*	Charlotte Vale Allen	(a)
P80/10/193	*Lesbo*—No 6	Schwarz-Gelb-Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	(a)
P80/10/226	*Lust*—No 11	Editorial Napint SA, Madrid	(a)
P80/10/212	*Solar-Tone*—No D5619/R43281 (Transfer: Illustration Afstrykpatroon: Illustrasie)	Printed in USA	(a)
P80/10/215	*Solar-Tone*—No D5706/R43358 (Transfer: Illustration Afstrykpatroon: Illustrasie)	Printed in USA	(a)
P80/10/206	*Publications Promotions*—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Calendaria (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town	(a)
P80/10/225	*Se*—Nr 1, 3 Jan 1979	Utgiven av Ählén & Akerlunds Förlags AB, Stockholm, Sweden	(a)
P80/10/227	*Party*—Num 112, 4 AL, 10 Junio 1979	Ediciones Amaika, SA, Barcelona	(a)
P80/10/233	*Muscleis Engineering*—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport	(a)
P80/10/192	*Model Directory*—Vol 1, No 1	Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London	(a)

No. 2333 14 November 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. 2334 14 November 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (Artikel 47 (
P80/10/136.....	*Whitehouse*—No. 46.....	Bill Edwards, London, England.....	(a)
P80/10/193.....	*Look*—Nr 6.....	Schwarz-Gelb-Verlag G.m.b.H., Frankfurt am Main	(a)
P80/10/225.....	*Se*—Nr 1, 3 Jan 1979.....	Utgiven av Ählén & Akerlunds Förlags AB, Stockholm, Sweden	(a)
P80/19/226.....	*Les*—No 13.....	Editorial Napint SA, Madrid.....	(a)
P80/10/227.....	*Party*—Num 112, 4 AL, 10 Junio 1979.....	Ediciones Amaika, SA, Barcelona.....	(a)
P80/10/137.....	*Young Girls in Colour*—Vol 1, No 11.....	Not stated/Nie vermeld.....	(a)
P80/10/138.....	*Zipper*—Issue 12.....	Zipper Magazine, London.....	(a)

No. 2335 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 31 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 27 October 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.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/9/135.....	*Radical Bible, The*.....	Gill and Macmillan Ltd, Dublin

No. 2336 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 15 October 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 October 1980, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable under section 47 (2) (b) but not to such an extent as to justify the prohibition of its possession under section 9 (3) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/9/105.....	*Black Magic: Ritual Kit* (Object/Voorwerp).....	Avalon Hill Company, Maryland, USA

No. 2334 14 November 19

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES (VOORWERPE

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

No. 2335 14 November 19

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TE OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 31 Oktob 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasie 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 2 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 va genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ni binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemd Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk waarin person 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. 2336 14 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Oktober 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is kragtens artikel 47 (2) (b) maar nie sodanig dat dit 'n besitverbod kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet regverdig 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. 2337 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 5 November 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 31 October 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.

No. 2337 14 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 5 November 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 31 Oktober 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.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/10/149.....	*Work in Progress*—No 15, October 1980.....	An Editorial Collective, Braamfontein

No. 2338 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 4 November 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 27 October 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) (a) of the said Act:

No. 2338 14 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 4 November 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 27 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/8/127.....	*Creator*.....	Jeremy Leven

No. 2339 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2339 14 November 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

Entry No. Inskrywing No	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/8/51.....	*Africa Digest*.....	The African Publications Trust, London....	In G.N./GK. 1510 of/van 31/7/56, G.G./SK. 5730 of/van 17/8/56

No. 2342 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

No. 2342 14 November 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

Paul Raymond Publications Ltd, London.

No. 2341 14 November 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 publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act:

No. 2341 14 November 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 publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/8/68	*From Robben Island via ANC to You!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/8/116	*National*—Vol 1, No. 2, 1980	SASPU, Johannesburg	(e)
P80/8/152	*Namibian Documentation, The*—No 2	SWAPO—Printed in the German Democratic Republic	(e)
P80/8/155	*Mao Tse-Tung*: New-Democratic Constitutional Government	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/157	*Mao Tse-Tung: On the Chunking Negotiations*	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/159	*Mao Tse-Tung: Current Problems on Tactics in the Anti-Japanese United Front*	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/8/160	*Mao Tse-Tung: For the Mobilization of all the Nation's Forces for Victory in the War of Resistance*	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(e)
P80/9/19	*Freedom Charter of South Africa, The*	World Peace Council in Cooperation with the United Nations Unit on Apartheid	(e)
P80/9/21	*Year of the Charter!* Extracts from a *Message to the People of South Africa* by Comrade President Oliver Tambo on the Occasion of the 68th Anniversary of the African National Congress, January 8th, 1980.	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/23	*Down with the Rent Increases* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/24	*Boycott Community Councils* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/25	*ANC: Nelson Mandela*: An appeal to the people of South Africa smuggled out of Robben Island—*Unite! Mobilise! Fight on!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	African National Congress of South Africa	(e)
P80/9/26	*Support the Students' Strikes and Boycotts!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/27	*Release all Political Prisoners Campaign* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/28	*Our Response to Le Grange* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/29	*Mobilise! Organise! and Fight!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/30	*Free Mandela Now!!!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Vereinte Nationen: Apartheid-Referat	(e)
P80/9/32	*Kampf in Suedafrika und die Notwendigkeit einer Internationalen Hilfe, Der: Standpunkt des PAC* (*Notizen und Dokumente*—No 13/73)	United Nations: Unit on Apartheid, New York	(e)
P80/9/33	*"Transit Camps" in South Africa*	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e V (ISSA)/ Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung in der BRD und Westberlin e V, Bonn	(e)
P80/9/42	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 5, Mai 1980	Information Centre of the World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P80/9/43	*New Perspectives*—Vol 10, 3-4/1980	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/46	*Morrison goes Shopping* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	La Forge, Canada	(e)
P80/9/48	*Forge, La*—Vol 5, No 26, le 15 Aout 1980	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam	(e)
P80/9/77	*Amandla*—No 6/7, Juni/Juli 1980	Southern Africa Committee, New York	(e)
P80/9/78	*Southern Africa*—Vol XIII, No 6, July/August 1980	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e V (ISSA)/ Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung in der BRD und Westberlin e V, Bonn	(e)
P80/9/79	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 6-7, Juni/Juli 1980	Trud, Moscow	(e)
P80/9/98	*New Times*—No 13, March 1980	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P80/8/72	*National Women's Day*: 9th August 1980	Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi	(a)
P80/8/131	*Le Duan*: Selected Writings	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/8/134	*Swish!*—No 2	Paul Benson	(e)
P80/8/146	*X-Rated Hooker*	The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation, Cairo, Egypt	(e)
P80/8/151	*Namibia Struggles for Freedom*	Foreign Languages Press, Peking	(a)
P80/8/158	*Mao Tse-Tung: On Protracted War*	Erica Jong	(a)
P80/7/95	*How to Save your own Life*	Marshall Cavendish Partworks Ltd, London	(a)
P80/2/14	*New Man & Woman*—Part 3, Part 5	Swish Publications Ltd, London	(a)
P80/1/40	*Smooth*—No 24	Alex Comfort	(a)
P80/9/67	*Spiele der Liebe, Die* (i e the translation in German of original title "The Joy of Sex" which was previously found to be undesirable/d i die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel "The Joy of Sex" wat voorheen ongewens bevind is)		

No. 2340 14 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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:

No. 2340 14 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/10/35.....	*South African Student Handbook, The*....	National Union of South African Students' Travel Service	In G.N./GK. 2153, G.G. SK. 7265 of/van 17/10/80

No. 2343 14 November 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7258, Government Notice 2124 of 9 October 1980, delete the following entry:

No. 2343 14 November 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7258, Goewermentskennisgewing 2124 van 9 Oktober 1980, skrap die volgende inskrywing:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/4/97.....	*Whitehouse*—No 18.....	David Reed & Graham Barker, Kelerfern Ltd, London	(a)

Watergate reporter questioned in Soweto

STAR 15/11/80
363 327

Visiting American journalist, Mr Carl Bernstein, was picked up for questioning by the police when he visited Soweto yesterday.

Fifteen minutes after driving into the township with a visiting American diplomat and an employee of the US International Communications Agency, police stopped Mr Bernstein's party as they were looking at bachelor hostels.

Mr Bernstein said they were questioned for about two hours, then released without charge.

His reaction to the whole incident was that "it was kind of ridiculous.'

He said that he had been in Soweto without a permit, but that the party had been travelling in a car with diplomatic licence plates.

Police searched the car and read through his personal papers.

Despite his experiences in Soweto, Mr Bernstein, now Washington bureau chief for a US television network, said he was not planning to write about the incident.

Mr John Allen, president of the South African Society of Journalists, said of Mr Bernstin's detention: "It's the sort of thing that often happens to both foreign and local journalists, particularly blacks."

The acting leader of the Opposition, Alex Boraine, said: "Carl Bernstein, internationally famous, will no doubt return to his own country with a view that we have something to hide."

Govt laws 'will suit communists'

CAPE TIMES 17/11/80

352 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If South Africa's security legislation fell into the hands of communists none of the laws would have to be changed to suit their purposes, a Free State judge told the Hoexter Commission last week.

A communist government would need only to put other people in control of the security legislation.

But Mr Justice Flemming did not make the statement as criticism of these security laws — instead he meant his remarks to illustrate the importance of the democratic principle that the political executive should be answerable to parliament.

He felt that the principle might be threatened by a proposal currently before the Hoexter Commission of inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts.

The proposal is that responsibility for the appointment of judges be taken away from the political executive — the minister of justice — and given to an "independent" council.

This, it has been argued, would remove any suggestion that politics might have motivated the appointment of certain judges.

But Mr Justice Flemming said that the formation of such a council would not safeguard the judiciary from political appointments. On the contrary, a council might prove more vulnerable to political pressure than the minister would.

Central to the judge's argument is the "watchdog" role played by the opposition.

Although the minister of justice was solely responsible for the appointment of judges, he was also answerable to parliament, Mr Justice Flemming told the commission.

Any government would remain sensitive to awkward questions from a vigilant opposition, no matter how small its backing, and the ability to criticize the minister in parliament, without fear of being sued, formed a good check on his actions.

The creation of an "independent" council would enable the minister of justice to evade responsibility for controversial appointments to the Bench. He would no longer have to account to parliament for his actions, and pressure groups might gain control over decision-making by the council — without fear of being answerable to parliament.

Attorneys could place the council under pressure by saying that for years no judge had been drawn from their ranks. Another group could say that South Africa was friendly with Taiwan, so why not appoint a certain competent Taiwanese advocate to the Bench? Others could point out that no Indian advocate had been made judge.

Mr Justice Flemming used the example of communists taking over South Africa's security legislation to illustrate the fact that legislation intended for a specific purpose could be used for opposite ends.

Discretion

An "independent" council established to avoid political appointments could lead to a proliferation of politically-appointed judges.

And the discretion exercised by whoever happened to be on the council would not be subject to parliamentary control.

Council members of a particular political persuasion might make "X" a judge and put "Y" in jail. Another political grouping would jail "X" and make "Y" the judge.

The judge illustrated his point: If a communist power took over, it would not have to change any of South Africa's security laws to suit its purposes. It would merely make other people responsible for implementing the security law.

Similarly, whether the independent council remained non-political would depend on

their power. There was nothing inherent in the concept of an independent board which would safeguard it from making political appointments.

The Law Society of the Free State proposed last week that such an independent body to appoint judges be formed and that it should include the minister of justice as deputy chairman, the director-general of the Department of Justice as permanent secretary, and representatives for advocates and attorneys.

SA priest who fled arrives in Gaborone

STAR 17/11/80

327

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The banned rector of St Mary's Anglican Church in Orlando East, the Rev Drake Tshenkene, has arrived in Gaborone after fleeing South Africa.

He left the country two weeks ago by skipping across the border into Lesotho and from there flew straight to Botswana.

His family — a wife and two young children — went straight to Gaborone from Johannesburg.

Mr Tshenkene was detained during the South African Police crackdown on Black Consciousness groups in October 1977 and spent about 13 months in jail. After his release he was banned to the Johannesburg district.

He is to continue his studies at the University of Glasgow and is awaiting a visa from the British authorities.

CURRICULUM VITA

Klaas van der P

Has a degree in [illegible]. He has been with Shell [illegible] that company as an internati[illegible]nd the world. His experience [illegible]stems for financial mana[illegible]on optimisation.

He has taught [illegible] and Operations Research at the [illegible] Cape Town and Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Transkei Govt razes homes of expelled 18

UMTATA. — Eight homes, of Tembu tribesmen in the Mputi area of the Umtata district were bulldozed by Transkei Government graders after their thatched roofs were set ablaze by police at the weekend.

Transkei Security Police supervised the operation and government trucks stood by to remove each family's belongings.

All the homes belonged to people who were among 18 Mputi residents detained on September 23, 1977, and released on March 3, 1978. The men had been suspected of planning to overthrow the Transkei Government.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, could not be reached for comment on the operation yesterday.

The first kraal to be razed at dawn on Friday was that of Mr Gengelele Mtebekwane. All five of his huts were burnt.

His younger brother, Mqoma, who stayed behind to collect mielies, livestock and building materials, said the family and all the goods that could be loaded on to the lorries were taken to the Mqanduli district, to which they were being "banished."

Others whose homes were destroyed included Mr Bangilizwe Joyi and Mr Naderson Joyi, who were banished in March 1978 to Qumbu and Cofimvaba respectively. — Sapa.

S-746 18/11/80

327

Police question black archbishop

Police at a South African border post recently detained a top member of the Catholic Church's hierarchy for questioning which lasted 90 minutes.

The Archbishop of Bloemfontein, the Most Rev Peter Butelezi, was held at Maseru Bridge as he entered Lesotho at the end of last month.

Archbishop Butelezi said today that after he protested at the treatment, Security Police in Bloemfontein visited him and apologised.

He said he was called into an office at the border post when he arrived there. Confidential church documents—including letters containing personal details of divorced Catholic couples — were scrutinised.

Archbishop Butelezi, who has held a passport for more than 20 years and who has often travelled overseas, said it was the first time he had experienced such detailed police investigations.

Banned novel 'a work true to SA life'

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE novel "Looking on Darkness" should be seen as a literary work, and against the background of the reality of life in South Africa, it was submitted yesterday before the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria.

The board heard an appeal by the publishers, the Hutchinson group, against the declaration of the book as undesirable.

The book, by Andre Brink, is a translation of "Kennis van die Aand," which has also been declared undesirable.

The appellant claimed the Director of Publications had erred in finding passages in the book blasphemous or offensive.

It was submitted that blasphemy had a juridical meaning which has been interpreted by the courts and the Appeal Board as limited to statements which derided or degraded God in a sneering or scornful manner; the mere use by a character of the Lord's name in vain did not fall within this meaning.

Its use in the work was functional; the author intended it for characterisation.

Although the use of the Lord's name in vain might be incompatible with religious convictions, the author's artistic purpose was to depict life as it appeared to him.

This necessitated in certain instances a description of bad language, but there was no approbation or endorsement by the author of this language.

The Director of Publications, it was submitted, had failed to consider:

- The meaning of the work as a whole;
- The satirical purpose of the author in certain passages;
- The context in which the words complained of were used;
- How the likely reader would understand and interpret these passages;
- The literary merit of the work.

The director, it was further submitted, had wrongly judged the work against the criterion of the isolated passages.

The committee's reasons for declaring the book undesirable included the offensive use of the name of the Lord, and a reference to God as a capitalist.

ticularly offensive passage" where Joseph's mother is "singing hymns to atone for last night's sins", promiscuous sex, oaths, obscenities and blasphemies.

Yet another was the implied symbolic parallel between Joseph Malan and Jesus. Joseph, a coloured man, is the central character in the book.

Mr J H Conradie, for the applicant company, said the novel was not an attempt to hoodwink the reader.

There was no manipulation of principles, and if it were understood in this way then the objections of the committee should fall away.

The novel should be seen as a literary work and against the background of the reality of life in South Africa. This took it away from the realm of propaganda and smear.

It was undesirable and invidious that the Appeal Board should become a super censor and say "This is good enough to be read, and that not".

It was desirable and better if the criterion of literary excellence were applied.

The book, Mr Conradie said, was directed at sophisticated readers. The average reader could find it difficult.

It was not the purpose of the author to deride. The Joseph Malan/Jesus parallel had concerned the committee, but the parallel was commonplace in literature. Such a parallel could be inoffensive.

"The kind of people likely to read this book are not in any dire need of protection," Mr Conradie said.

The board reserved judgment.

Strict new curbs on the Press proposed

By CHRIS FREIMOND

STRICT statutory curbs on news reporting — including that by the SABC — were proposed yesterday by the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

The proposals were contained in a submission signed by the department's director-general, Mr Jaap Cilliers which was presented to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media in Johannesburg.

But a senior official of the department, Mr J J Gerber, told the commission that in spite of the proposed restrictions, no reports had been considered serious enough up to now to refer them to the Press Council — the existing body for dealing with alleged bad reporting.

Another reason why the department had not taken recourse to the Press Council was because it wanted to maintain good relations with the media.

The proposals should be seen as a "concrete" measure towards improved reporting, he said.

Mr Gerber and Mr J L Scheepers of the department's administration section, read the submission on behalf of Mr Cilliers.

He proposed that legal responsibility for "healthy reporting" be entrusted to newspaper editors who would be registered with the authorities.

If a paper contravened certain statutory regulations in its reporting, the editor could be prosecuted and fined if convicted.

Methods of reporting certain issues, such as strikes, must be prescribed in the law to ensure "impartial" reporting to protect the interests of the country and not those of a political party or a section of the community, Mr Cilliers said.

Journalists must be made to register and could have their registration certificates withdrawn if they "abused their profession".

Reporters' names and those of their sources must appear with all reports in order to establish their credibility.

In all cases of critisism by the media of a Government department, the department involved must be contacted for comment which must appear.

Mr Cilliers critisised SABC-TV for its presentation of news films of sabotage, unrest and strikes both in South Africa and overseas because of the "detrimental" effect such film could have on "certain sections" of the population.

The films indicated how unrest was organised and the "success" it could achieve.

"For certain sections (of the population) such films can be the match to light the fire."

He proposed that the SABC be made aware of its responsible task in setting an irreproachable example because incorrect action by the SABC could serve as a green light to other media to "do the same things or things with more dangerous implications".

Group formed to replace IUEF

Own Correspondent

GENEVA. — A new organisation has been formed in Geneva to try to fill the gap left by the International University Exchange Fund, wrecked by the South African spy, Captian Craig Williamson.

The new organisation, the International Association for Education and Liberation, is headed by a former IUEF executive, Dr A C Zoeller, who boasts the distinction of having been dismissed three times by the IUEF. On the last occasion he took the precaution of taking with him key IUEF documents.

Also in the new association is Mr Niek de Waal, former head of the IUEF financial department.

Dr Zoeller claims that ten days ago, the collapsing IUEF solicited his services in a last effort to put the fund back on its feet. He claims the IUEF still holds about R1-million in funds.

Dr Zoeller projects the image of his group as a tight, well-run organisation, committed to the anti-apartheid and revolutionary ideals of the IUEF. It is presently fighting for its existence, but Dr Zoeller says he has firm promises of funds from churches, trade unions, anti-apartheid movements and inter-aid organisations to rescue the estimated 1 500 scholarships left in limbo by the IUEF collapse.

The association is desperately short of funds and its officers are unpaid. Unless promised donors act before the end of December, it will disband.

The formal collapse of the IUEF is expected after a meeting of the donor countries next month in Stockholm. Several other UN agencies, notably the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, are in the running to take over the IUEF.

Dr Zoeller says the donor countries felt a lack of commitment to the political side of the IUEF programme and used the Capt Craig Williamson spy scandal and the fund's subsequent financial scandal as an excuse to withdraw.

He believes that these former donors are unlikely to commit themselves to his organisation.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2431 21 November 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:

LIST/LYS P80/61

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/11/40.....	*Education in China* (Modern China Series No 5)	Anglo-Chinese Educational Institute, London...	(e)
P80/11/42.....	*One Race The Human Race*.....	Kay Beauchamp.....	(d)+(e)
P80/11/69.....	*Ireland's victory means Britain's defeat*—Revolutionary Communist Pamphlets No 7	Junius publications Ltd.....	(e)
P80/11/72.....	*Congress* '76.....	Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), London	(e)
P80/11/73.....	*El Salvador*—The Popular Struggle Advances (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....	(e)
P80/11/86.....	*Working Women for Freedom*.....	Angela Terrano, Marie Dignan and Mary Holmes	(e)
P80/11/90.....	*Women & the Socialist Revolution*.....	Mary-Alice Waters.....	(e)
P80/11/93.....	*Feminism and the Marxist Movement*.....	Mary-Alice Waters.....	(e)
P80/10/184.....	*Sklave im Eigenen Land*.....	Kay-Michael Schreiner.....	(e)
P80/10/220.....	*Wanderarbeit im Südlichen Afrika* - Ein Reader (ISSA Wissenschaftliche Reihe 5)	Francis Wilson, Gottfried Wellmer, Ulrich Weyl, Harold Wolpe u.a.	(e)
P80/11/35.....	*Marx and Engels on Reactionary Prussianism*....	Red Star Press Ltd, London.....	(e)
P80/11/39.....	*Marx: Genesis of Capital*.....	K. Marx.....	(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2431 21 November 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. 2432 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 7 November 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 31 October 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) (d) of the said Act:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/10/146.....	*Staffrider*—Vol 3, No 3, September/October 1980.....	Ravan Press, Braamfontein

No. 2432 21 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 7 November 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 31 Oktober 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 2433 21 November 1980

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 23 (2)

On 18 November 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 23 (2) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film and trailer "Mc Vicar". The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/11/20.....	*MC VICAR* and trailer/en lokprent.....	Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk/(Pty) Ltd

No. 2433 21 November 1980

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 23 (2)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 18 November 1980, kragtens artikel 23 (2) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent en lokprent "Mc Vicar". Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

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7309—1

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2380 21 November 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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2380 21 November 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:

GG 7301 LIST/LYS P80/60 21/11/80 327

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/168.....	*Bikie's Lust*.....	Peter Brand.....	(a)
P80/10/169.....	*Bikie Rampage*.....	Gordon Kurtis.....	(a)
P80/10/170.....	*Bikie Hellcats*.....	Stuart Hall.....	(a)
P80/10/205.....	*Park Lane*—No 38.....	Bill Edwards, London, England.....	(a)
P80/10/238.....	*Janus*—Vol 5, No 6; Vol 6, No 3; Vol 7, No 7..	Woodheath Ltd, London.....	(a)
P80/10/240.....	*Fiesta*—Vol 12, No 7; Vol 13, No 9; Vol 13, No 10; Vol 14, No 5	Galaxy Publications, London.....	(a)
P80/10/242.....	*Rapier*—Vol 1, No 3; Vol 1, No 6; Vol 1, No 8	Gold Star Publications Ltd, Surrey, England...	(a)
P80/10/243.....	*Playbirds*—Erotic Film Guide No 11.....	Bill Edwards, London, England.....	(a)
P80/10/244.....	*Playbirds*—No 28; No 40; No 41.....	Figcrest Ltd, London and/or Bill Edwards, England	(a)
P80/10/187.....	*Women on Women*.....	Deborah Turbeville and others.....	(a)
P80/11/55.....	*Best of Peter Sarstedt, The*—UAS 7113-A+B (Gramophone record/Grammofoonplaat)	Peter Sarstedt.....	(b)

The Duel of the Devil

Kung-Fu movies that have been shown this year:

kill at incredible speed. Here is a short list of the names of people. Kung-fu is not so much a sport as a method to attack and are very violent, because they focus on unarmed fighting between

8,6% - horror movies

4,3% - movies involving disaster and scenes of destruction

6,5% - anti-hero movies where the 'bad' guy is the hero or where the hero comes off worst

10,8% - romance

8,6% - comedy

More than 800 people saw a movie in Elsies every day except Sundays.

About 20 000 tickets were sold at the 4 cinemas in Elsies during the month.

At the moment, Kung-Fu movies are by far the most popular. They

63% - involving scenes of violence, killing and death

that were on at the two big cinemas nearest the areas of unrest during June:

River during June this year, the month of unrest, about 60 different movies were shown. This a list of the type and number of movies

No. 2389 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided to set aside the prohibition in terms of section 9 (4) by a Committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, of the importation of publications issued by the undermentioned publisher. In *Government Gazette* 7288, Government Notice 2299 of 30 October 1980 delete the following entry:

Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois

No. 2389 21 November 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die verbod kragtens artikel 9 (4) deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, op die invoer van die publikasies deur die ondergenoemde uitgewer ter syde gestel word. In *Staatskoerant* 7288, Goewermentskennisgewing 2299 van 30 Oktober 1980 skrap die ondergenoemde inskrywing:

Playboy Press, Chicago, Illinois

No. 2388 21 November 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/10/41.....	*Studs Lonigan*.....	James T. Farrell.....	In G.N./G.K. 1929 of/van 9/12/58

No. 2388 21 November 1980

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIE ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/10/41.....	*Studs Lonigan*.....	James T. Farrell.....	In G.N./G.K. 1929 of/van 9/12/58

declared as such under section 9 (1);

(b) the possession by any person of the undermentioned publication is prohibited under section 9 (3);

(c) the importation of publications published by the undermentioned publisher is prohibited under section 9 (4):

(a) alle latere uitgawes van die ondergenoemde publikasie kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet ongewens sal wees, en as sodanig verklaar word;

(b) die besit deur enigiemand van die ondergenoemde publikasie kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet verbied word;

(c) dat die invoer van publikasies wat deur die bepaalde uitgewer hieronder genoem uitgegee word, verbied word:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Publisher Uitgewer
P80/10/63.....	*Alle Menn*—Nr 37, 12 September 1978.....	Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo.
P80/10/64.....	*Alle Menn*—Nr 47, 21 November 1978.....	Nordisk Forlag A/S, Oslo.

No. 2383 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 10 November 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 5 November 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 fixed as 14 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2383 21 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 10 November 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 5 November 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.

Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
Hakika—Bulletin Vol 2, No 9, August/September 1980	Hakika, Southern Africa Liberation Centre, Sydney.

No. 2384 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 10 November 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 5 November 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:

No. 2384 21 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 10 November 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 5 November 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/10/142.....	*Terrorism:* The Executive's Guide to Survival.....	Paul Fuqua and Jerry V. Wilson.

No. 2385 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

No. 2385 21 November 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 9 (4) van genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op gesag van 'n permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat deur ondergenoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied:

Zipper Magazine, London

No. 2386 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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:

No. 2386 21 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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 besdoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/7/65.....	*Fight it Out, Work it Out, Love it Out*.....	Claire Pomeroy.....	In G.G./SK. 7207, / G.N. GK. 1852 of / van 29/8/80.

No. 2387 21 November 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) 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 delcted:

No. 2387 21 November 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P80/7/173.....	*Bad Blood*.....	Richard Nevelle and Julie Clarke.....	In G.G./SK. 7175, G.N./ GK. 1674 of/van 8/8/80.

No. 2390 21 November 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazettes* 7040 and 7138, Government Notices 1092 and 1095 of 23 May 1980 and 1537 of 18 July 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/5/57:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/5/57.....	*Interviu*—Ano 2, No 75, 20–26 Octubre 1977...	Ediciones Zeta, S.A.....	(a)

No. 2390 21 November 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerante* 7040 en 7138, Goewermentskennisgewings 1092 en 1095 van 23 Mei 1980 en 1537 van 18 Julie 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/5/57 deur die volgende inskrywing:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2350 21 November 1980

ALTERATION OF THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT OF LETABA

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (c) and (1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, hereby amend Schedule D of Government Notice 872 of 1972 by decreasing the local limits of the District of Letaba by the exclusion therefrom of Makushane Location 28 LU, Mashisimali Location 800 LT, Maseki Location 2 KU and Silwana's Location 719 LT.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister of Justice.

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2350 21 November 1980

VERANDERING VAN DIE PLAASLIKE GRENSE VAN DIE DISTRIK LETABA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (c) en (1) van die Wet op Landdroshowe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), wysig ek, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, hiermee Bylae D van Goewermentskennisgewing 872 van 1972 deur die plaaslike grense van die distrik Letaba in te kort deur Makushane Location 28 LU, Mashisimali Location 800 LT, Maseki Location 2 KU en Silwana's Location 719 LT, daarvan uit te sluit.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister van Justisie.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

No. 2378 21 November 1980

The State President has been pleased to appoint Mr Richard Robert Burgess, in terms of section 41 of Act 70 of 1957, as amended, as alternate on the Harbour Advisory Board, Durban, to represent the Municipal Council until 31 October 1982.

Mr Burgess is appointed in place of Mr Arthur Dixey Adams, who has resigned.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SPOORWEË EN HAWENS

No. 2378 21 November 1980

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om mnr. Richard Robert Burgess, ingevolge artikel 41 van Wet 70 van 1957, soos gewysig, as plaasvervanger in die Hawe-adviesraad, Durban, aan te stel om die Stadsraad tot 31 Oktober 1982, te verteenwoordig.

Mnr. Burgess word aangestel in die plek van mnr. Arthur Dixey Adams wat bedank het.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. 2375 21 November 1980

URBAN TRANSPORT ACT, 1977 (ACT 78 OF 1977)

PUBLICATION OF METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PLAN

In terms of section 19 (1) of the Urban Transport Act, 1977 (Act 78 of 1977), it is hereby notified that the English text of the Second Interim Transport Plan for Pretoria for 1980–81 was approved by the National Transport Commission at its meeting held on 28 April 1980.

Copies of the Second Interim Transport Plan for the Pretoria Metropolitan Transport Area for 1980–81 are available for inspection, during normal office hours, at the offices of—

The Director of Urban Transport, Department of Transport, Pretoria;
The Director of Local Government, Transvaal Provincial Administration, Pretoria;
The City Engineer, Munitoria, Pretoria.

Director-General: Transport.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. 2375 21 November 1980

WET OP STEDELIKE VERVOER, 1977 (WET 78 VAN 1977)

PUBLIKASIE VAN METROPOLITAANSE VERVOERPLAN

Kragtens artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Stedelike Vervoer, 1977 (Wet 78 van 1977), word hierby bekendgemaak dat die Engelse teks van die Tweede Tussentydse Vervoerplan vir Pretoria vir 1980–81 deur die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie goedgekeur is op sy vergadering gehou op 28 April 1980.

Afskrifte van die Tweede Tussentydse Vervoerplan vir die Pretoriase Metropolitaanse Vervoergebied vir 1980–81 is gedurende normale kantoorure ter insae beskikbaar by die kantore van—

Die Direkteur van Stedelike Vervoer, Departement van Vervoer, Pretoria;
Die Direkteur van Plaaslike Bestuur, Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie, Pretoria;
Die Stadsingenieur, Munitoria, Pretoria.

Direkteur-generaal: Vervoer.

Zimbabwe now a growing haven for SA exiles

STAR 21/11/80 (327)

By Mark August
The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe could become an important haven for South African refugees if the steady trickle into the country continues.

An increasing number of South Africans, many of them youths who fled the country after the recent student troubles, have been arriving in Zimbabwe to seek refuge.

No official figures have been given on the number of South Africans in exile here but 30 are known to be in the country and it is believed that there are more.

The presence of South African refugees in Zimbabwe has been a delicate issue on which Government officials have been reluctant to comment.

A Government spokesman said the number of South African exiles in Zimbabwe was still small. He conceded that some of them had applied for refugee status but said their cases were still being investigated.

Some of the refugees receive 56 Zimbabwe dollars (R66) a month from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Salisbury for food and accommodation, according to refugee and Government sources.

But some have complained that this is not enough to cover their basic expenses.

As in Botswana, the grant has caused dissatisfaction among the country's lower income groups who are unhappy that the refugees get more money than they do — for doing nothing.

The grant is about 16 dollars higher than the average wage for domestic and farm workers.

The youths in the growing South African community did not flee from South Africa to train as guerillas but to pursue their studies without harassment, according to sources here.

A senior Government official said it was the policy of the Zimbabwe Government to provide "sustenance and shelter" to people of different nationalities who were in need.

Banishment — Transkei style

By IAN WYNNE

THE Transkeian Government this week banished a group of political opponents and their families to remote areas of the country and burned and broke down their homes.

Seven families were moved, but a further 15 are preparing for a raid by the police.

The head of the Transkei police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, said the home owners had been deemed unfit to remain in the area because they had assaulted chiefs.

He said the demolition of their homes had been approved by the Transkei Department of Justice. A number of those involved were charged with assaulting a chief and were acquitted.

The man behind the banishments, Chief Mvuso Joyi, of Mputi near Umtata, is also head of the Umtata branch of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party.

He claims those banished were the ringleaders of a group which had been terrorising residents of Mputi, murdering people in the night and burning homes.

These claims were dismissed as ridiculous by the banished people, all of whom support the deposed paramount chief of the Tembus and leader of the opposition in Transkei, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who has fled Transkei.

They see the banishment as the removal of government opponents to areas where they will be politically ineffective and unable to communicate with each other.

Mr Anderson Joyi, former parliamentary representative of Chief Sabata, was banished to near Cofimvaba two years ago. His wife, mother and children have now been banished to the same area.

While their household possessions were transported with them, their livestock and crops remain behind and Mr Joyi said he was left with no way of making a living.

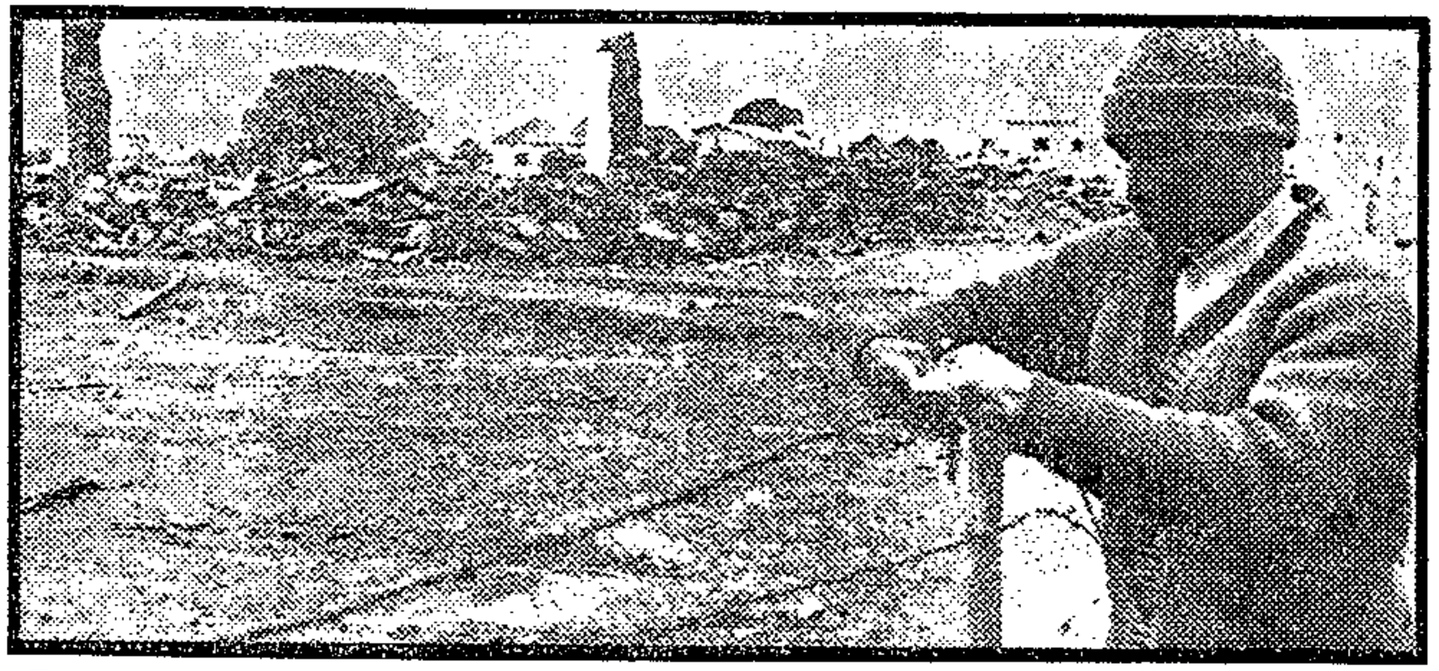
His wife described the raid on their kraal at Mputi: "The police arrived and moved us out. They didn't say what we had done or where we were being taken to. They just moved our stuff out and set the houses alight."

Mr Joyi said none of his family had been involved in any assault on a chief or had been charged with any assault.

HOMES OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS BURNED AND BROKEN DOWN



Banished . . . Mr Anderson Joyi and his family at a hut near Cofimvaba



Benson Joyi takes down fencing at one of the demolished kraals. He has been told he must go



Chief Mvuso Joyi . . . the man behind the removals

(327) 23/11/1980

LOOKS AT THE BIZARRE BANNING OF

Acclaimed SA literature' say

THREE people appointed by the Publications Appeal Board as literary experts this week damned a novel already acclaimed by many influential international journals, saying it "cannot be defended as literature".

"Store up the Anger", by Johannesburg author Wessel Ebersohn, was banned earlier this year. The opinion of the experts was heard at an appeal on Friday brought by the British publishers of the book, Victor Gollancz.

"Store up the Anger" has been praised by the Times Literary Supplement, the New Statesman and other journals, and was also considered for the Booker Prize.

The people appointed by the Publications Appeal Board were novelist Anna Louw, Professor H van der Merwe Scholtz, head of Afrikaans Nederlands at Stellenbosch, and Professor Charles Fensham, head of ancient languages at Stellenbosch.



By PETA THORNYCROFT

The novel, according to the three experts in their paper, was "very obviously based, with only slight efforts at glossing over, on the sensational and broadly documented or rather reported case of Steve Biko".

They accuse Ebersohn of putting Whites, "especially the Boer, Afrikaner," in the "dock".

The author is accused of presenting the reported facts surrounding Steve Biko's death as a documentary.

The reasons given for banning the book were vulgar language, attacks on the police force, and the use of the word "kaffir" (by White policemen) which could be prejudicial to race relations.

Giving evidence at the appeal, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, pointed out that although there were certain aspects of the novel modelled on Biko's death, there were many facts about his life which were dissimilar to those of Sam Bhengu, the hero of "Store up the Anger".

Professor Dugard said he found only three similarities between the dead Black consciousness leader and Sam Bhengu.

He compared Andre Brink's "Dry White Season" and Nadine Gordimer's "Burger's Daughter" — both of which were banned and later unbanned — with "Store Up the Anger".

He pointed out that the documentary nature of both books was emphasised in evidence by experts who considered them at the time. All three books, he points out, were based on either well-known or lesser known events of a political nature.

"The committee seems to take the view that if a work of fiction describes socio-polital events which can be identified with contemporary factual happenings in a sober . . . manner, the work cannot be defended as literature. It then becomes a form of documentary propaganda masquerading under the name of literature."

Professor Dugard said he objected to this approach. "As indicated, 'Burger's Daughter' is a similar type of novel to 'Store up the Anger', yet there is no mention of the idea that a novel loses its claim to literature if it is based on an obviously real character (Ilse Fischer, Bram Fischer's daughter) and set in an obviously real political environment. On the contrary, this committee (considering 'Burger's Daughter' at the time) regarded this work as literature of a superior quality."

He said the approach adopted by the committee on Ebersohn's novel took no account of the many novels based on actual historical characters against a backround of real political settings.

"It takes no account of many novels that have been written with a view to educating the society in question about a social evil with the purpose that such an evil be removed.

"Judged by the standard enunciated by the committee the works of the following writers, therefore, could not be defended as literature: Dickens, Tolstoy, Solzhenitzyn, Steinbeck, Sartre, Mailer . . .

"Moreover, this approach ignores that the historical novel plays an important role in literature.

"In any event, a work of non-fiction may qualify for the term literature. Surely, Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' would qualify as literature although it is non-fiction?"

On the question of an attack on "die Boer, en Afrikaans-

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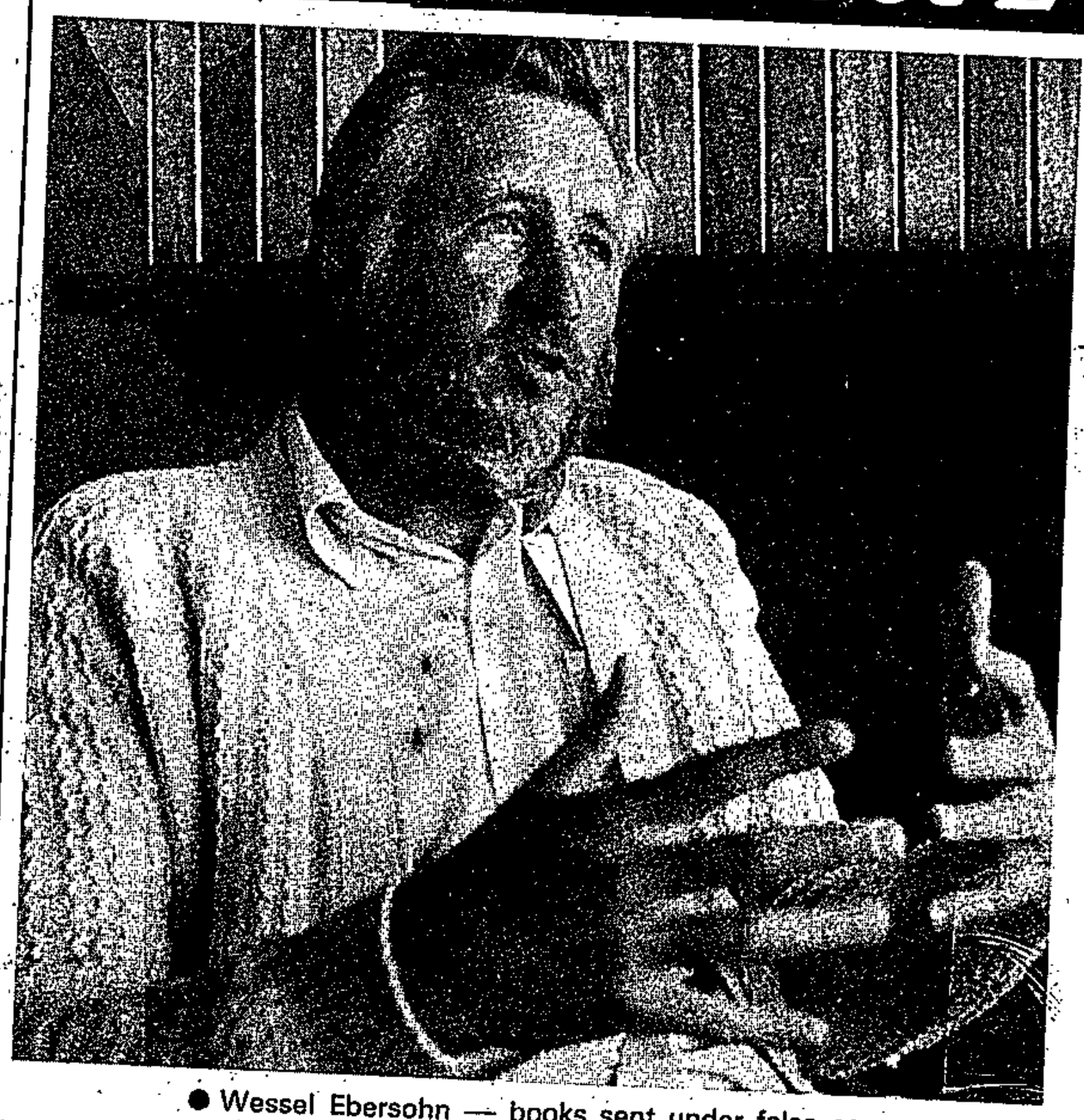
23/11/1980

EXPRESSCOPE



● Wessel Ebersohn — books sent under false cover

A BOOK ACCLAIMED BY CRITICS AROUND THE WORLD

novel is 'not local experts

STORY OF SAM BHENGU'S DEATH IN CUSTODY 'BASED ON BIKO CASE'

sprekende," Professor Dugard pointed out that the word "Boer" is never used, while it was in "Dry White Season", that two of the "worst" policemen in Ebersohn's book are English-speaking, while the "best" is an Afrikaner.

The behaviour of the Security Police in "Store up the Anger" is seen by the committee as an attack on the police in general, he said.

"The failure of the committee to appreciate the fictitious characterisation of policemen is in line with their determination to view the book as a documentary. In any event, there were no suggestions in the Biko inquest that the Security Police behaved in the manner of the police in 'Store up the Anger'."

In the novel, Sam Bhengu dies in custody after being assaulted by a Security Branch policeman. Following the assault he recalls with clarity past events and observes in his mind's eye idiosyncracies and behaviour patterns of his torturers.

The committee questioned how a man obviously suffering brain damage, as Sam Bhengu was, could recall and make observations with such accuracy.

A report from a Johannes-

therefore erred in suggesting that the fictious character, Sam Bhengu, was strictly modelled on Biko.

"Where the opinion of the committee is challenged, there is no basis in the Act for concluding that the committee's opinion is entitled to more respect or endowed with more persuasive force than that of any other suitably qualified expert (including a book reviewer).

In the Times Literary Supplement of September 19, reviewer Sally Ramsay says: 'Wessel Ebersohn's strength lies in the power of his understatement . . . For the strange sense of muted triumph with which the novel ends points to the triumph as well as the cost of silent endurance, of storing up the anger until the day of reckoning dawns. This is the final, awesome message of a book that keeps its passion in check while retaining the sense horror . . .

State.

"Together, these institutions are depicted as conspiring to cover up murder and torture . . . 'Store up the Anger' is a serious literary work and not an exercise in propaganda. While its theme is not a pleasant one, it is not one that can be ignored. Although set in South Africa, its message speaks beyond any one set of political or geographical boundaries.

"The Publications Appeal Board and the courts have frequently stressed the need for a balanced picture in a work dealing with race relations. 'Dry White Season' is clearly lacking in this respect. . .

"'Store up the Anger' . . . presents a balanced picture of the struggle between imperfect authority and imperfect revolutionary forces."

Bruce Merry, a literary critic and a professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, also supported the appeal against the banning: "If all the names were changed and the Afrikaans and Zulu terms were adjusted, it could be a story about contemporary imprisonment of a social rebel in any country in the world.

". . . It is the imaginative and arbitrary reconstruction of a recent issue popularised by the newspapers . . . the result is a re-telling in fresh terms of one of the oldest subjects in literature: — man's perennial inhumanity to man."

"Store up the Anger" was victim of one of the more bizaare bannings in South Africa's trail of outlawed literature. It was published by Victor Gollancz in England earlier in the year. Ravan Press in South Africa held the publishing rights, which meant the English edition could not be imported.

The English edition was banned before Ravan had even printed it and the book was therefore banned in this country before it was even published.

Whether it was a question of missing post, or over-zealous customs officials, four copies of "Store up the Anger" destined for members of the Publi-



● Professor John Dugard — "a serious literary work."

cations Control Board never arrived in South Africa. They were posted by Gollancz in London.

Author Wessel Ebersohn reports that the publishers, aware of the harassment he suffered while writing this book (as published in the Sunday Express on the day the British edition was banned) and the searching of book post entering this country, decided to send the books in with false covers.

They replaced the cover of "Store up the Anger" with one titled "Emma VIP". The cover picture was of a friendly looking dog. The copies of "Emma" arrived safely.

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23/11/1980

Levinson, was presented at the appeal supporting the possibility that a similarly injured, dying man could have behaved in the way Bhengu does in the book.

Professor Dugard said the committee had entered an area outside its competence, namely the process of dying.

He also showed that the panel was not entirely familiar with the life of Biko and had 'Store up the Anger' is a very fine book — intensely disturbing, necessarily controversial, s m o u l d e r i n g w i t h implications."

Throughout his argument Professor Dugard pointed out that Andre Brink's "Dry White Season" goes further in its description of police torture, invasion of privacy, defeating the ends of justice, and attacking the whole apparatus of the

Novel 'makes the police look stupid'

AT FRIDAY'S hearing, Advocate B van Niekerk, for the Publications Appeal Board, spoke at length about the police as portrayed in the novel.

Points he made were:

● Brown, a policeman, continually combed his hair — this made the police force look ridiculous.

● A sympathetically-treated prison warder wearing an oversize uniform was an unhappy comparison with a well-dressed security policeman.

● A security policeman who usually wore dark glasses made the police force look ridiculous.

● Because most of the police force is Afrikaans the use of the word "kaffir" not only damages the dignity of the Blacks, but makes the users, the police, look ridiculous, and puts the Afrikaner in a bad light.

● All the characters in the book fell under the power of the security police, the doctors, prison warders and prisoners.

He raised other points:

● When Sam Bhengu was a child sitting in a crowded bus he looked out of it and saw White faces in cars. This was likely to cause discontent among Blacks.

● As an adult, Sam Bhengu notices a White man in a sports car. This was bad for race relations as he also noticed many Blacks at a crowded bus stop.

● At a road block only Blacks were stopped, and not Whites, and this was bad for race relations. (In fact in the book the police were only looking for a Black man.)

● The book suggests the Afrikaner makes use of the colour of his skin to gain power.

South Africa's intelligence agency . . .

STAR
24/11/80
327

South Africa is of importance to the spy world as a major source of mineral resources and a potential trouble spot. It also is considered important because South Africa's main foreign intelligence agency, NIS, has information to trade. NIS is rated highly by the Americans, West Europeans and Israelis for its information on southern Africa.

"Why are the South Africans good at intelligence work?" asked a former intelligence officer. "Because they are frightened. Because they have a lot of money. And because they do a lot of business in the world."

How a terrorist trio walked out of their maximum security cells to freedom

Escape from Pretoria Central

Years in jail, but they never lost sight of their goal...

London Bureau

LAST December three prisoners jailed under security legislation broke out of the maximum security Pretoria Central Prison. They were Alexandre Moumbaris, Timothy Jenkin and Stephen Lee.

Nearly 14 hours later, at 6.30 a.m. the following day, their absence was discovered when cells were unlocked for the day.

Dummies had been stuffed in their beds to resemble sleeping bodies.

This was the first time South African security prisoners had escaped from jail.

There had been escapes from police cells of awaiting-trial prisoners or detainees — notably Goldreich and Wolpe from Marshall Square, Johannesburg, and Denis Brutus.

But this was the first time

An idea from 'Papillon'

(327)

25/11/90

London Bureau

FROM the time Moumbaris was arrested at the Botswana border on July 19, 1972, he thought of escape.

His mind became attuned to this single purpose and he disciplined every thought, nerve and sinew to be on the alert for his aim — to regain freedom.

But during the 11 months he was in detention, then awaiting trial and during the hearing, his resolve beat with maddening frustration against the barriers of police and jail security.

Sentenced to 12 years' prison under the Terrorism Act, he was moved to the maximum security section of Pretoria Central Prison.

Seven years passed, but Moumbaris never lost sight of his goal. He never found imprisonment easy to accept. A man of action, it irked him unceasingly.

And as such he differed also from some of the other 'political' prisoners who were largely intellectuals, given to theorising now their political activities had been curbed.

'While we were awaiting-trial prisoners at Pollsmoor,' Jenkin recalls, 'one of the books circulating clandestinely among the prisoners was *Papillon*. This was a treasure. I devoured it.

'From this book I observed there were two kinds of attitude to jail — the "making out" philosophy and the "getting out". The first is an attitude of fatalism, and concentrates on adapting and overcoming the negative aspects of incarceration. I fell into the second category and it was to this end that I devoted all my mental and physical energies.'

Brought together in prison, Moumbaris, Jenkin and Lee became close friends. And each, attuned as he was to his single-minded plan to escape, soon became aware of a similar drive in the others.

Now, instead of three individual prisoners determined to escape, it was a trio, increasing the hazards — but now three heads were available for the mechanics of escape.

Previously the authorities had allowed 'political' prisoners to continue their university studies in jail. Jenkin and Lee were the two first to come under a new embargo, that no post-matric studies were allowed.

'They denied us academic studies, so we turned our attention to studying other matters,' says Jenkin with a smile.

First of all the men imprinted the jail layout in their minds. They took every opportunity to pace out distances, to time guard duties, to photograph their jail premises indelibly in the grey cells of their brains.

Each time they were escorted to a new area, on a trip 'outside' to have an X-ray, to a dentist or specialist, they observed closely the journey through the jail and their surroundings.

Jenkin then became the key man. 'Quite literally,' he laughs. 'I made the keys.'

In the trial it was said they made imprints of the locks through which they later escaped. But these imprints were in Jenkin's head.

A key in a warder's hand became the sole focus of attention during a walk down a corridor, through doors that had to be unlocked, to the visitng room or through the outer door, into a closed van to be driven for medical or dental treatment.

So strange are the strands of the web woven by time and fate that the teenage Jenkin chose to do metalwork as a pupil at Rondebosch Boys' High School simply beacause he liked it. At the workbench he hardly could have thought that one day this craft would aid his escape from jail.

As last year drew to a close, the trio started to translate their plans for escape into action. They knew the risks: If caught their long sentences could be increased immeasurably and they also knew that, as escapers, they ran the risk of being shot, perhaps killed.

The last stage of their plan entailed considerable clandestine activity.

As Moumbaris says: 'An escape from jail is not merely getting through iron grilles and steel doors. Preparation has to be very precise. Split-second timing is necessary.

'We were constantly aware that we had to be meticulous, that nothing incriminating be found on our persons during routine body searches, or in our cells. One dummy key, an article of clothing that was not prison issue, would give the game away.

'We were tense, alert, as we went about our plans and tried to act in as natural a manner as possible.

'We scrubbed floors, read, slept, worked in the prison workshop, on prison benches and tables as if we had nothing in particular on our minds.

'But the prison workshop provided ample opportunity to nick scraps of wood, metal and wire, as well as tools — the implements of our escape.'

First they made prototype keys out of wood, then they fashioned these in metal.

Later, after the escape, some of these wooden keys were found and, at the trial of warder Francois Vermeulen, these were described as the keys used to escape. But this was not the case. They were merely prototypes which were later buried.

Not only did the prisoners have access to the tools of their convict trade, but at the completion of their shifts they also gained access to tools locked away.

Jenkin explains: 'Sometimes we had a lazy warder on duty guarding us in the workshop. He kept a big bunch of keys, including one to the "security" cupboard.

'If this needed to be opened, he sometimes simply handed over the bunch of keys instead of doing it himself. A prisoner with a bunch of keys in his hands can easily surreptitiously take an imprint on a bit of wax used for greasing screws, or on a sliver of soap.'

Then they started to collect clothing. The former prisoners will not say exactly how they obtained all the civilian clothing they wore at the time of their escape.

Jenkin also told me: 'At one stage, when Capt Schnepel was in charge of us, he gave the men a bundle of rags for cleaning the floor.

'Among these was a pair of old jeans with a broken zip and a hole in them. This was a bonus to us. We used a zip from a toilet bag to replace the damaged one and mended the tear.'

Lee walked out of jail to freedom in that pair of jeans, with a cloth cap on his head made from an old prison shirt.

Jenkin, once outside, was dressed in checked trousers, a beige short-sleeved top and a cloth cap. He also wore clip-on dark lenses on his thick, prison-issue, black-plastic glasses.

Moumbaris emerged into the streets of Pretoria in checked shorts and a brown, long-sleeved shirt.

...ial convicted ... escaped from a maximum security jail.

Immediately the alarm went out. Police throughout the country were alerted. Road blocks were set up, border patrols strengthened.

In an effort to apprehend the wanted men, their descriptions were broadcast throughout the day. A R1 000 reward was offered.

But the description put out by the authorities erred in that the men were not wearing running shorts and T-shirts.

The police and public, on the look-out for three apparent joggers, failed to flush out the jailbreakers on the run.

It is only now the story of the escape of the three prisoners can be told.

At first the men refused to relate any detail of their escape for fear of incriminating others or thwarting any future break from the jail.

Then came the trial of warder Francois Vermeulen, accused of hiding them, and the subject became sub judice.

However, at the end of a long trial Mr Vermeulen was proved innocent.

Now that the trial is over the escapers have filled in some of the details of an escape that baffled prison authorities and the police.

Jenkin and Lee are writing a book of their escape. As this book presumably will not be available in South Africa, the three have agreed to give details to the Press.

It is not a complete account because the men say that, once outside, they were assisted by the underground network of the African National Congress, the movement to which all three belong. They adamantly refuse to give information that could incriminate anyone else.

The first news the world heard of the three was when they surfaced on January 2 in Lusaka.

The details they provide make an intriguing picture of how they planned, schemed, worked meticulously and waited — in the case of Moumbaris for seven years — to escape from jail, from Pretoria and from South Africa, the country which had convicted them as terrorists.

On December 11, 1979, at 4.30 p.m., having had their evening meal, the prisoners were locked in their cells for the night.

This was the moment they had waited for and immediately their plan swung into operation.

Prison overalls were stuffed with spare clothing and sheets, then laid out on the beds and covered with blankets.

Tools

Shoes were laid at the end of the dummies to resemble feet under the bedclothes.

Then the prisoners donned their exercise gear, running shorts, T-shirts and takkies.

Jenkin takes up the story: 'To make the sleeping scene look more realistic I laid a book and my reading glasses beside my bed.

'We each had a key in our possession to the inner grille of our cells.

'Alex then went into the main office — which Vermeulen had vacated. Here he pressed the button which controls an electronic door and I opened two other steel grilles.'

The next door was solid steel. Its key was the same as the one used to open a previous door.

Once beyond the solid door the prisoners were out of sight from the interior. They then opened a seventh door with a key.

Jenkin continues: 'It may sound incredible that we were opening the doors without too much difficulty, but with the duplicates we had made this was possible. We also had spares with us in case any did not work.

'In fact, we must have had more keys than the warders.

'In all, we opened 15 doors. For this we needed 11 keys.

'At this stage Vermeulen came back downstairs, having managed to open the fuse door and switch the lights back on. He apparently was not greatly perturbed by the lights going out as they quite often fused.'

It was at this stage that the escapers abandoned their makeshift gloves for there seemed little use in avoiding fingerprints on this door.

While Moumbaris was busy with the chisel, Jenkin tried to open the adjoining captain's office.

Jenkin said: 'I wanted to leave some memento for Capt Venter. But I was unable to do this.

Excitement

'By this time we were filled with excitement and intense emotion. We saw our hours, days, months of boredom, isolation, the heart-breaking separation from our loved ones, the deep depressions and endless frustrations behind us. And ahead, freedom.

'We donned our "outside" clothing. We prised open the outer door and stepped out of Pretoria Prison, New European Section. That evening the guard was late and was not yet stationed in the glass watch post in the street outside.'

About 5.45 p.m. the escapers walked down Soetdoring Street into Potgieter Street.

Jenkin laughs when he says: 'Dr Vasily Solodovnikov, Soviet Ambassador to Lusaka, had not helped us, as some reports have alleged. The KGB had no hand in our escape. Joe Slovo had not masterminded the plot.'

He adds: 'I don't know why Slovo's name always comes out of the hat at times like these.'

All three prisoners say that, once outside, the underground network of the ANC assisted them.

But for their own particular security reasons they will not give further details.

What do they say about their first taste of freedom?

Jenkin says: 'We felt as if guilt was written large all over our faces as we walked away from the jail. But as we passed an off-duty warder leaning against a car and talking to someone in the driver's seat, our confidence was boosted and our spirits soared.

'My first impression as we walked into that warm Pretoria evening was an incredible sense of space. After having been confined to cells, yard, workshop it seemed incredible to be able to see a long distance ahead.

'This was space, freedom, the doors were open, jail lay behind. The sense of exhilaration was like something I had never experienced before.

'Even when we had been taken out of jail for medical or dental reasons, a closed van would pull up at the door of the jail.'

For Moumbaris, who had served nearly eight years behind bars, the taste of freedom was 'sweet indeed'.

'I had gone in as a man of 34. When we escaped I was 41 years old. I had only four more years to serve. It would have been sweeter to get out even one day before the authorities themselves let me out.'

He says that he found himself afraid at first to cross a street.

'I had become unused to traffic. I had lost the habit of walking in the streets. The motorists rushing past had no idea how nervously I watched them that first evening.'

The three will not even tell of any narrow shaves or anecdotes of their escape. They feel this could incriminate others.

They point out they had 13½ hours' start. They also will not say what country gave them refuge once they had crossed the South African border, for fear of embarrassing a neighbouring State.

Future

And what of the future?

They will say only that they were members of the ANC when they were arrested and they will continue to work for their movement.

Lee is already out of the U K on ANC business. Moumbaris will man the new ANC office to be opened in Paris. Jenkin, who married his South African girlfriend, Robin, when he reached England, is vague about his plans.

and then ran along and released me and Stephen. As Stephen and I slipped out of cells we stuck toilet paper on the wall so that when we shut the steel door behind us there would not be the usual clang of metal against metal.'

About 4.50 p.m. Jenkin says, 'we were all in our running togs. All the other clothing and keys, chisel, screwdrivers, etc were hidden in a secret hiding place outside our cells. The door sealing off the political prisoners had the same key as the inner grille to our cells.

Fingerprints

After unlocking each door we locked it behind us, turning the key twice as required, because we did not want the authorities to trace our exit.

We were also wearing gloves made from old vests so as not to leave fingerprints.'

Moumbaris and Lee then ran down the stairs to the ground floor where they waited.

Jenkin, still on the first floor, hurried to the mains and switched off the lights illuminating the whole of the first floor.

He jammed the door of the switchboard by wedging a loose panel inside against the door, so that it would take some time to open. He then ran down the stairs to join the other two men.

As the lights went out other prisoners started complaining and shouting.

Mr Vermeulen was the only warder inside the jail at night. He was in his office on the ground floor.

Commotion

He came out of his office to investigate the noise from the other prisoners and went upstairs to find out what the commotion was about.

'We heard him walking over our heads as he went into the political prisoners' section. This was our chance to slip out, open a steel grille and the first door into the administration section.

'We were in our socks, with our running shoes hanging by the laces around our necks. As silently as possible we ran down the passage past the storeroom, the warders' kitchen, toilets, dispensary, doctors' room, censor's room, main office and gun room. All were deserted at that time of the evening.

'We then opened another door using the same key as we had used on the previous grille.

Keyhole

On the other side of the steel door the three prisoners could see him through the keyhole of one of the doors.

'He was not a bad sort really. We knew all along, and said so, that he had not aided us. No warders did. Stephen submitted an affidavit to the Court during Vermeulen's trial to this effect.'

The electronic door was already open. Through that was a wooden door. The prisoners had a key with which they opened it. The key was one they had made for the door to the visiting room and it happened to fit, but if it had not they had specially bent pieces of wire with which they could have picked the lock.

It may seem amazing that the prisoners had been able to make keys which would open all these doors. They say that they had been able to because of their single-minded study of each key used to lock and unlock doors on each occasion they passed through.

Mastermind

Both Moumbaris and Lee say that Jenkin was the mastermind here.

Coming into the vestibule they were faced with the last door, the wooden outer door of the jail. They had a number of keys with them and the picking instrument, but none worked.

For a few tense minutes they tried each in turn, fearing they were to be defeated at the very threshold to freedom.

The time was now about 5 p.m.

Jenkin says: 'We stood there knowing that we could be caught and our sentences immeasurably extended for attempting to escape. We also knew we would never get another chance if we failed now. Security would be strengthened to foil any future attempt.'

On the wooden front door of this particular section of the jail was a spy flap through which warders used to check anyone wishing to enter.

Peering through this the prisoners could not see anyone in the glassed-in sentry box opposite.

Alex then set to work with a chisel which he had taken from his tool locker. He worked away at the wooden frame so that he could then bend the metal catch back.

'We had hoped to be able to get out without leaving any traces but this door unfortunately had to be damaged, so it would be obvious how we

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25/11/1988



The winners of one of Europe's top awards for literature get together after receiving their prizes at a ceremony in Paris. With South African novelist Andre Brink (right) are Jean-Luc Benoziglio (left) and Jocelyne Francois.

Brink gets award for banned book

STAR 25/11/80

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Own Correspondent

PARIS — South Africa's dissident Afrikaans writer Andre Brink yesterday won one of Europe's most prestigious awards, the Medicis Prize for foreign literature, for his book "A Dry White Season".

The annual award, founded in 1958, will ensure that the writer's work achieves best-seller status, and guarantees equal exposure for his other works — one of which, "Looking On Darkness", was the first Afrikaans writer's book to be banned by the South African censors.

"A Dry White Season" covers the death of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko in 1977, and the riots which broke out in Soweto the year before, as seen through the eyes of an outspoken, fluent opponent of apartheid.

Dr Brink (45), professor of literature at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, wins a cash award of only just over R850. But it is the immense prestige attached to the Medicis prizes, whose winners include Doris Lessing, which constitute their importance.



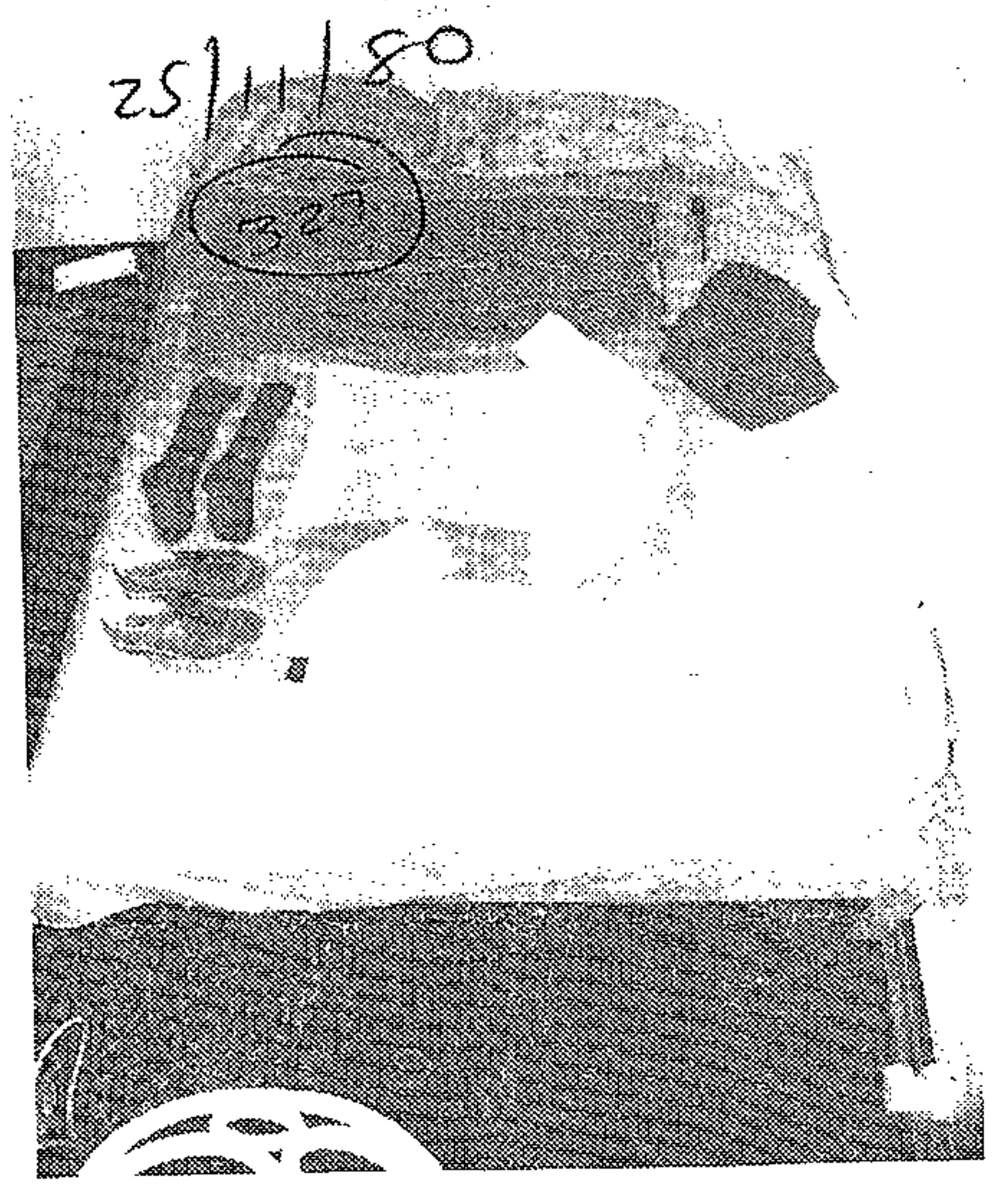
The first picture taken of the escapers together — in Dar es Salaam. From left, Timothy Jenkin, Alexandre Moumbaris and Stephen Lee.

Jenkin has kept some mementos of the escape:

Top: checked trousers; chisel which Moumbaris used to break out of the wooden front door of the jail. It came from his tool locker and was hidden outside his cell until he needed it.

Middle: civilian socks worn by Jenkin; beige top which he acquired; Prison running shorts.

Bottom: Prison issue running shoes; the T-shirt worn for exercising which prisoners were allowed to buy; the cap hand-made at night in secret from an old khaki prison shirt; prison issue underpants.



on Bureau



Timothy Jenkin as he looked "on the run". Over his prison regulation running shorts he wore checked trousers. He also wore a beige top and a khaki cap made from an old prison shirt.



Shelagh Holliday . . . nominated for Best Actress award in London

'Test case' op door to more

THE local success of the Italian film "To Forget Venice" is helping to change the attitude of European film industry towards the South African market.

Now in its fourth week at the Vistarama, the film has been seen by nearly 10 000 people. Bookings remain strong, even on "Dallas" nights.

As a result, a line-up of more quality productions is being shipped from Europe. They include "Cafe Espresso", in which "Bread and Chocolate" star Nine Manfredi is involved in a series of escapades on the Naples to Milan express train.

The attendances for "To Forget Venice" were telexed daily to the film's local distributor, Mr Heinz Kallenbach of Romay Films, while he was on a business trip to Rome in search of more titles.

"I discussed these reports with the film's producers and word soon spread through the entire Italian film industry," Mr Kallenbach said. "Previously they regarded South Africa as overwhelmingly an outlet for the popular type of Hollywood movie.

"The Italian and other European directors have been very cautious about their films being released here because of the rist of them being mutilated by censorship, but I was able to tell them that 'To Forget Venice' had been very sensitively handled by our local censors and its artistic integrity preserved.

"I have sat in on several performances since my return to Johannesburg and was very pleased to see that it is the quality of the production which is attracting such big audiences and not the controversial scenes.

"There are long periods when you can feel the concentrated attention of everybody in the audience, something one rarely experiences in a South African cinema."

"To Forget Venice" is being

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State Theatre play withdrawn

"DIE Vrede Van Vereeniging", an Oude Libertas commission by Hertzog Prize winner Dr P G du Plessis, written specially for the opening season of the State Theatre in Pretoria next year, will not be ready in time for its scheduled staging, and has been withdrawn.

Mr Eghard van der Hoven, director of Pact, has announced that Du Plessis' play is now scheduled for production in 1982.

"Die Vrede van Vereeniging" was to have been the first play to be performed on the stage of the Drama Theatre of manicus". Francois Swart will direct.

Mr van der Hoven explained that Pact found that the script of "Die Vrede van Vereeniging" called for intricate technical work, the designs for which could not be completed in time without jeopardising the working schedule of Pact decor factory, which has 25 new sets to prepare for the opening season of the State Theatre.

"Germanicus" has simpler technical requirements.

Marius Weyers will play the title role in a large cast which includes Louis van Niekerk, Sandra Prinsloo, Patrick Myn-

Blow by blow: the amazing jailbre

CHAPTER 1

The 'getting out' philosophy

FROM the time Alexandre Moumbaris was arrested at the Botswana border on July 19, 1972, he thought of escape.

His mind became attuned to this single purpose and he disciplined every brain cell, nerve and sinew to be on the alert for this aim — to regain his freedom. But during the 11 months he was in detention, then awaiting trial and during the hearing, his resolve beat with maddening frustration against the barriers of police and jail security.

Sentenced to 12 years under the Terrorism Act, he was moved to the maximum security section of Pretoria Prison. Seven years passed but Moumbaris never lost sight of his goal. Not that it was any one single plan or strategy. As each idea surfaced, so he watched it fade before the reality of steel — the steel of bars and of the determination of the authorities to ensure that the 18 white men in Pretoria Prison, convicted under the suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act, remained in captivity.

Alexandre Moumbaris never found imprisonment easy to accept. A man of action, it irked him unceasingly. And as a man of action he differed also from some of the other "political" prisoners who were largely intellectuals.

Moumbaris was also different in other ways. Most of the others were English-speaking South African university graduates. He is Greek, was born in Egypt and had come from France.

(This account will feature Stephen Lee less than the other two because he was not available for interviews. He is with the ANC, somewhere outside Britain, I was told.)

"While we were awaiting trial prisoners at Pollsmoor," Jenkin recalls, "one of the books circulating clandestinely among the prisoners was Papillon. This was a treasure. I devoured it.

"From this book I observed there are two kinds of attitude to jail — the 'making out' philosophy and the 'getting out'. The first is an attitude of fatalism, and concentrates on adapting and overcoming the negative aspects of incarceration. I fell into the second category and it was to this end I devoted all my mental and physical energies."

Brought together in Pretoria Prison, Moumbaris, Jenkin and Lee became close friends. And each, attuned as he was to his single-minded plan to escape, soon became aware of a similar drive in the others.

Now, instead of three individual prisoners determined to escape, it was a trio. This increased the hazards of escape but it also meant that three heads were available for the mechanics of escape.

Previously the authorities had allowed the "political" prisoners to continue their university studies in jail. Jenkin and Lee were the two first to come under a new embargo, that no post-matric studies were allowed.

"They denied us academic studies, so we turned our attention to studying other matters," says Jenkin with a smile.

First of all the men imprinted the jail layout in their minds. They took every opportunity to pace out distances, to time guard duties, to photograph their jail premises indelibly in the grey cells of their brains.

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"Quite literally," he laughs. "I made the keys."

In the trial it was said they made imprints of the locks through which they later escaped. But these imprints were in Jenkin's head.

A key in a warder's hand became the sole focus of attention during a walk down a corridor, through doors that had to be unlocked.

So strange are the strands of the web woven by time and fate, that the teenage Jenkin chose to do metalwork as a pupil at Rondebosch Boys High School simply beacause he liked it. At the workbench he little thought that one day this craft would aid his escape from jail.

As last year drew to a close, the trio started to translate their plans for escape into action. They knew the risks: If caught their long sentences could be increased immeasurably and they also knew that, as escapees, they ran the risk of being shot, perhaps killed.

They didn't discuss this much between themselves but each was prepared to take this risk.

The last stage of their plan entailed considerable clandestine activity.

As Moumbaris says: "An escape from jail is not merely getting through iron grilles and steel doors. Preparation has to be very precise. Split-second timing is necessary. We were constantly aware that we had to be meticulous, that nothing incriminating be found on our persons during routine body searches, or in our cells. One dummy key, an article of clothing that was not prison issue, would give the game away.

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"But the prison workshop provided ample opportunity to nick scraps of wood, metal and wire, as well as tools — the implements of our escape."

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Not only did the prisoners have access to the tools of their convict trade, but they also gained access to tools locked away at the completion of their shifts.

Jenkin explains: "Sometimes we had a lazy warder on duty guarding us in the workshop. He kept a big bunch of keys, including one to the 'security' cupboard. If this needed to be opened, he sometimes simply handed over the bunch of keys instead of doing it himself. A prisoner with a buch of keys in his hands can easily surreptitiously take an imprint on a bit of wax used for greasing screws, or on a sliver of soap."

Some tools they hid in a secret hiding place, others they used for making keys.

Then they started to collect clothing. The former prisoners will not say exactly how they obtained all the civilian clothing they wore at the time of their escape. They simply point out that the awaiting trial common law prisoners were housed in cells in another section of the same jail.

"We were able to 'obtain' some clothes from them without detection," they say.

Timothy Jenkin also told me: "At one stage, when Captain Schnepel was in charge of us, he gave the men a bundle of rags for cleaning the floor. Among these was a pair of old jeans with a broken zip and a hole in them. This was a bonus to us. We used a zip from a toilet bag to replace the damaged one and mended the tear."

Stephen Lee walked out of jail to freedom in that pair of jeans.

Timothy Jenkin, once outside, was dressed in black and white checked trousers, a beige short-sleeved top and a cloth cap made from an old prison shirt.

Alexandre Moumbaris emerged into the streets of Pretoria in blue and white checked shorts and a brown long-sleeved shirt.

CHAPTER 2

December 11, 1979. 4.30pm

HAVING had their evening meal, the political prisoners were locked in their cells for the night. This was the moment they had waited for and immediately their plan of action swung into operation.

Prison overalls were stuffed with spare clothing and sheets, then laid out on the beds and covered with blankets. Shoes were laid at the end of the dummies to resemble feet under the bedclothes.

Then the prisoners donned their running shorts and exercise-gear, T-shirts and "takkies".

Timothy Jenkin takes up the story: "To make the sleeping scene look more realistic I laid a book and my reading glasses beside my bed.

"We each had a key in our possession to the inner grille of our cells.

"Alex opened his cell first and then ran along and released me and Stephen. As Stephen and I slipped out of cells we stuck toilet paper on the wall so that when we shut the steel door behind us there would not be the usual clang of metal against metal."

About 4.50pm: (Times are approximate as the prisoners did not have watches).

Jenkin says: "At this stage we were all in our running togs. All the other clothing and keys, chisel, screwdrivers etc were hidden in a secret hiding place outside our cells. The door sealing off the political prisoners' section had the same key as the inner grille to our cells.

"After unlocking each door, we locked it behind us, turning the key twice as required, because we did not want the authorities to trace our exit.

"We were also wearing gloves made from old vests so as not to leave fingerprints."

Moumbaris and Lee then ran down the stairs to the ground floor where they waited. Meanwhile, Jenkin — still on the first floor — hurried silently to the mains and switched off the lights illuminating the whole of the first floor.

Jenkin then jammed the door of the switchboard by wedging a loose panel inside against the door, so that it would take some time to open. He then ran down the stairs to join the other two men.

As the lights went out the other political prisoners started complaining and shouting.

Vermeulen was the only warder at night inside the jail. He was in his office between the gun room and the censor's room on the ground floor. Vermeulen came out of his office to investigate the noise from the other prisoners in their cells and went upstairs to find out what the commotion was about.

"We heard him walking over our heads as he went into the political prisoners' section. This was our chance to slip out, open a steel grille and the first door into the administration section.

"We were in our socks, with our running shoes hanging by the laces around our necks. As silently as possible we ran down the passage past the store room, the warders' kitchen, toilets, dispensary, doctors' room, censor's room, main office and gun room. All were deserted at that time of the evening.

"We then opened another door using the same key as we had used on the previous grille.

"Alex then went into the main office — which Vermeulen had vacated. Here he pressed the button which controls an electronic door and I opened two other steel grilles."

The next door was solid steel. Its key was the same as the one used to open a previous door. Once beyond the solid door the prisoners were out of sight from the interior. They then opened a seventh door with a key.

Jenkin continues. "It may sound incredible that we were opening the doors without too much difficulty, but with the duplicates we had made, this was possible. We also had spares with us in case any did not work. In fact, we must have had more keys than the warders.

"In all, we opened 15 doors. For this we needed 11 keys."

Jenkin continues: "At this stage Vermeulen came back downstairs, having managed to open the fuse door and switch the lights back on. He apparently was not greatly perturbed by the lights going out as they quite often fused."

On the other side of the steel door, the three prisoners could see him through the keyhole of one of the doors.

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The electronic door was already open. Through that was a wooden door. The prisoners had a key with which they opened it. The key was one they had made for the door to the visiting room and it happened to fit, but if it had not they had specially bent pieces of wire with which they could have picked the lock.

It may seem amazing that the prisoners had been able to make keys which would open all these doors. They say that they had been able to because of their single-minded study of each key used to lock and unlock doors on each occasion they passed through.

Both Moumbaris and Lee say that Jenkin was the mastermind here.

Coming into the vestibule they were faced with the last door, the wooden outer door of the jail. They had a number of keys with them and the picking instrument, but none worked.

For a few tense minutes they tried each in turn, fearing they were to be defeated at the very threshold to freedom.

At about 5pm:

Jenkin says: "We stood there knowing that we could be caught and our sentences immeasurably extended for attempting to escape. We also knew we would never get another chance if we failed now. Security would be strengthened to foil any future attempt."

On the wooden front door of this particular section of the jail was a spy flap, which warders used to check anyone wishing to enter.

Peering through this the prisoners could not see anyone in the glassed-in sentry box opposite.

"Alex then set to work with a chisel which he had taken from his tool locker. He worked away at the wooden frame so that he could then bend the metal catch back.

"We had hoped to be able to get out without leaving any traces but this door unfortunately had to be damaged, so it would be obvious how we had finally got out."

It was at this stage that the escapers abandoned their makeshift gloves, for there seemed little use in avoiding fingerprints on this door.

While Moumbaris was busy with the chisel, Jenkin tried to open the adjoining captain's office.

Jenkin told me: "I wanted to leave some momento for Captain Venter. But I was unable to do this.

"By this time we were filled with excitement and intense emotion. We saw our hours, days, months of boredom, isolation, the heartbreaking separation from our loved ones, the deep depressions and endless frustrations behind us. And ahead, freedom . . .

"We donned our 'outside' clothing. We prized open the outer door and stepped out of Pretoria Prison (New European Section). That evening the guard was late, and was not yet stationed in the glass watch post in the street outside."

At about 5.45pm:

The escapers walk down Soetdoring Street into Potgieter Street.

Jenkin laughs when he says: "Dr Vasily Solodovnikov, Soviet Ambassador to Lusaka, had not helped us, as some reports have alleged. The KGB had no hand in our escape. Joe Slovo had not mastermined the plot."

He adds: "I don't know why Slovo's name always comes out of the hat at times like these."

All three prisoners say that, once outside, the underground network of the ANC assisted them.

But for their own particular "security" reasons they will not give further details.

What do they say about their first taste of freedom?

Timothy Jenkin says: "We felt as if guilt was written large all over our faces as we walked away from the jail. But as we passed an off-duty warder leaning against a car and talking to someone in the driver's seat, our confidence was boosted and our spirits soared.

"My first impression as we walked into that warm Pretoria evening was an incredible sense of space. After having been confined to cells, yard, workshop — after having been inside — it seemed incredible to be able to see a long distance ahead.

"This was space, freedom, the doors were open — jail lay behind. The sense of exhileration was like something I had never experienced before.

"Even when we had been taken out of jail, for medical or dental reasons, a closed van would pull up at the door of the jail.

"So now to be able to see beyond the rooftops, above the trees, to the unending skies . . ."

Jenkin says Stephen Lee seemed to experience the same sense of elation. He kept murmuring: "This is wonderful, wonderful. I am floating," and he made motions with his arms like a weightless man in space.

For Moumbaris, who had served nearly eight years behind bars, the taste of freedom was "sweet indeed".

"I had gone in as a man of 34. When we escaped I was 41 years old. I had only four more years to serve. But it would have been sweeter to get out even one day before the authorities themselves let me out."

He says that he found himself afraid at first to cross a street.

"I had become unused to traffic. I had lost the habit of walking in the streets. The motorists rushing past had no idea how nervously I watched them that first evening."

The three will not even tell of any narrow shaves or anecdotes of their escape; they feel this could incriminate others.

They point out they had 13½ hours start. They also will not say what country gave them refuge once they had crossed the South African border, for fear of embarrassing a neighbouring state for harbouring "terrorists".

In fact they were so disciplined that they would not even reassure their anxious families personally until the ANC gave them the word, days after they were across the border . . .

And of the future? They will only say they were members of the ANC when they were arrested and they will continue to work for their movement.

Stephen Lee is already out of the UK on ANC business. Alexander Moumbaris will man the new ANC office to be opened in Paris. Jenkin, who married his South African girl friend, Robin, when he reached England and recently was re-united with his parents when they visited Britain, is vague about his plans . . .

Shooting of boy 9 5 soldiers in court

26/11/80 AK Louw

From a Staff Reporter

BLOEMHOF. — The case against five national servicemen in connection with the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old boy was postponed to January 13 next year for the Attorney-General to decide in which court and on what charges they will be tried.

The soldiers who appeared in the Magistrate's court here today are: Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha 19, Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh 20, both of Kempton Park, Rifleman Christo Gouws 20, Rifleman Lester Marius de Beer 19, and Rifleman Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, all of Pretoria.

BAIL

Lieutenant Botha is on R1 000 bail, Riflemen Hattingh and Gouws are on R500 bail, and Riflemen de Beer and Koekemoer are out on their own recognisances.

Two weeks ago Petrus Makwaba died of a bullet wound in the stomach and his friend, Chris-Jan Thibe, 13, was wounded in the chest and on one side. He is being treated in hospital.

In the two appearances so far in the magistrate's court the soldiers were not asked to plead.

At their first appearance more than a week ago the servicemen, all in uniform except for Lieutenant Botha, appeared nervous and bewildered at the crowds who flocked around the small courtroom and stared at them through the windows.

DECISION

Today the national servicemen, now all dressed in civilian clothes, stood outside the court joking before their hearing started.

The magistrate told the five men that as soon as police investigations were complete the case's file would be given to the Attorney-General who would decide on the final charges and refer them to a specific higher court.

After the hearing today the soldiers again chatted and joked as they drove away in two cars, one driven by police detectives and the other driven by Lieutenant Botha.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2399 27 November 1980

ISSUE OF INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Finance fixed the issue prices of the Government Stocks, referred to in Government Notice 2398 of 21 November 1980, as follows:

A. INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK, 11,50 PER CENT, 2001.
Issue price R98,00 per cent.

B. INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK, 8,00 PER CENT, 1983.
Issue price R98,00 per cent.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2399 27 November 1980

UITGIFTE VAN BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE EFFEKTE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Die Minister van Finansies het die uitgiftepryse van die Staatseffekte, gemeld in Goewermentskennisgewing 2398 van 21 November 1980, soos volg vasgestel:

A. BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE EFFEKTE, 11,50 PERSENT, 2001.
Uitgifte prys R98,00 persent.

B. BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE EFFEKTE, 8,00 PERSENT, 1983.
Uitgifte prys R98,00 persent.

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7310—1

'Mail' Editor quizzed by top police

By EUGENE HUGO

TWO of South Africa's most senior policemen were dispatched yesterday to question the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, about disclosures in the newspaper that the Prime Minister received rough drafts of Erasmus Commission reports.

The policemen — General Kobus Visser, chief of the CID, and Brigadier Theo Scherman, chief of the Commercial Branch — told Mr Sparks that they were investigating possible allegations of theft or defamation.

But Mr Sparks said it was clear from his discussions with the policemen that what they really wanted were the "Mail" sources and the original documents on which the reports were based.

Gen Visser and Brig Scherman also wanted a copy of the letter which the "Mail" reported it had in its possession, showing that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had a preliminary draft of the Erasmus Commission's first report six days before it was published.

The police action comes amid the growing political storm over a "Mail" report earlier this week that rough drafts of the first Erasmus Commission report, and a chapter of the final report on the Information scandal, were submitted to Mr Botha before they were finally agreed to by the commission and published.

The rough drafts contain a number of handwritten changes, as well as deletions, from the original typescript — most of them in the third report in which the commission reversed its findings on the role of the former State President, Mr B J Vorster.

Mr Sparks said yesterday: "I told the policemen that copies of the documents were in the possession of our Chief Reporter, Mr Tony Stirling, who is away on an assignment and is not available.

"I informed them that in no way would the Rand Daily Mail be prepared to break pledges of confidentiality, and reminded them that journalists were prepared to face imprisonment rather than do this.

"I also told them there was no question of theft being involved, and that in the opinion of the Rand Daily Mail's lawyers, there was no question of defamation involved."

Mr Sparks said he drew the policemen's attention to Nationalist Press reports, which he believed suggested that the real motive of those who had ordered the investigation appeared to be political.

These reports had indicated that the issue was going to lead to "one of the biggest political explosions for a long time", and would enable the Prime Minister to get rid of some of the "plotters" in his Government.

Mr Sparks said the policemen indicated they would want to see Mr Stirling when he was available.

Mr Sparks characterised his meeting with the policemen as "friendly."

They had been "courteous and extremely friendly", he said.

Note.—Free samples allotted in terms of section 23 (4):

Brits: 31.
Hartswater: 12.
Oudtshoorn: 42.

Opmerking.—Gratis monsters toegestaan ingevolge artikel 23 (4):

Brits: 31.
Hartswater: 12.
Oudtshoorn: 42.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2434 28 November 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:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2434 28 November 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:

LIST/LYS P80/62

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/74	*Grass Roots: Marijuana in America Today*	Albert Goldman	(e)
P80/11/32	*Russian Lode, The* (Gunslinger Series)	Charles C. Garrett	(a)
P80/11/67	*Oui*—Vol 7, No 7, July 1978	Playboy Productions Inc, Chicago, Illinois	(a)
P80/11/82	*Girl naked above waist/Meisie met naakte bolyf*—No 1 (Mounted Poster/Gemonteerde plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/11/83	*Girl naked above waist/Meisie met naakte bolyf*—No 2 (Mounted poster/Gemonteerde plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(a)
P80/9/93	*Very Cagey Lady, A*	Joyce Elbert	(a)
P80/10/32	*Boys in the Mailroom, The*	Iris Rainer	(a)
P80/10/207	*Girls in 5J, The*	Rita Samson Bernhard	(a)+(b)
P80/10/208	*No Gentle Love*	Rebecca Brandewyne	(a)
P80/11/11	*For Men against Sexism: A Book of Readings*	Edited by Jon Snodgrass	(a)
P80/11/30	*Happy Cooker, The*	Marilyn Hase and Al Lerman	(a)
P80/11/110	*SA Motor*—Vol 18, No 11, November '80	SA Motor (Pty) Ltd, Selby, Johannesburg	(a)
P80/11/111	*Television & Home Video*—Vol 2, No 10, October 1980	Link House Magazines (Croydon) Ltd, Dorset	(a)
P80/11/9	*Tamara*	Elinor Jones	(a)

No. 2435 28 November 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2435 28 November 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LIST/LYS P80/63

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/6/56	*Dazzle*	Elinor Klein & Dora Landey	(a)+(b)

No. 2436 28 November 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 publication or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 2436 28 November 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/243	*Playbirds*—Erotic Film Guide No 11	Bill Edwards, London, England	(a)
P80/11/67	*Oui*—Vol 7, No 7, July 1978	Playboy Productions Inc., Chicago, Illinois	(a)

Christmas alone in sight for domestics

DOMESTIC workers in Sea Point and Green Point will be unable to leave their rooms after midnight on Christmas Eve to wish friends a 'Happy Christmas' if the Provincial Council's keys and register legislation is enforced before December 24.

Not only will employees be confined to their rooms, but employers will also have to be on their premises from midnight to 8 am to ensure that there are no visitors in the servants' quarters over this time.

Both employers and servants who contravene the keys ordinance will face a maximum penalty of R200 or six months jail or both under existing proposals.

The legislation is not yet law — but it is expected to be enforced before Christmas.

'And that's what domestic workers in Sea Point and Green Point have to look forward to at Christmas,' says Maggie Oewies, chairman of the Domestic Workers' Association.

'Some are practising Christians. Is it so wrong that they want to wish one another a happy Christmas. Is it illegal to do so?'

FOREBODING

There was a sense of foreboding among domestic workers in the area. Those who will be looking after their employers' homes while the occupants are away on leave in the festive season are living in fear of police raids.

'Who will look after the duplicate keys while the employers are away? This means that police will force entry and nobody wants to open their doors to complete strangers after midnight,' Miss Oewies said.

A meeting of more than 90 domestic workers from Sea Point and Green Point at the Church Street head office of the Domestic Workers Association last week showed the fears and rumours that have grown out of the new law.

'If this law is passed does it mean that I won't be able to visit my friend, whom I've known for 27 years, after 12 pm?

'I've always gone across to her room and we've taken out our best cups and wished each other a happy Christmas and discussed our families over a cup of hot tea,' one of the workers said.

Another said that she was worried about the fact that her employers were leaving for Switzerland on December 19. She had asked what was to become of her if the law was enforced and who would look after the key.

FRUSTRATION

'Please don't frustrate me' was the only reply she was given.

'If they find that frustrating, imagine how frustrated the workers are. Most of them are separated from their families over Christmas, left behind to mind the home and pets, and entrusted with all that responsibility. The employers made the law, they must now explain the consequences,' Miss Oewies said

Key law degrading — man

THE new key law has so humiliated and angered a former Sea Point domestic worker and her husband that they have left the area and found work in another suburb.

The man, who did not want to be named, said today that the new law was provocative, degrading and unfair.

'It gives a policeman or a man from the council the right to open the door and find me in bed with my wife and lock me up,' he said.

'We cannot tolerate this. Come what may, no man will separate me from my wife.'

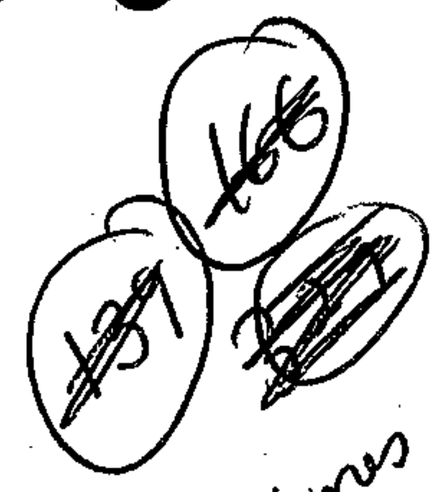
He said he was bemused by the fact that young white women were allowed to live with their boyfriends in flats in Sea Point whereas blacks who were legally married could not be with each other after midnight.

The man said he had always been able to spend the night with his wife, as long as he did not 'make a nuisance' of himself.

'Under the new law we would have to stay together like thieves and hide from the authorities,' he said.

His wife had worked in Sea Point for more than five years. Her employers were saddened that she had left. However, they said they would have done the same thing in the circumstances.

Unions: Shock new curbs



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S. Times
1/12/80

Own Correspondent

SHOCK NEW CONTROLS on trade unions — the toughest ever proposed — are contained in a draft bill drawn up by the Department of Manpower Utilization.

From page 1

● Unions would be prohibited from operating in "independent" black homelands and may also be barred from non-independent homelands.

The draft bill would forbid unions from having their head office "or any other offices" in an area which does not fall "within the sole jurisdiction of the government of the Republic of South Africa".

This rules out offices in "independent" homelands and may also rule them out in the others.

● Controls on political activity by unions are widened dramatically and it appears that unions would not be allowed to associate with any organization other than another union.

Up to now, registered unions have not been allowed to affiliate to a political party, receive funds from one or give one funds.

The draft bill prevents all unions, whether registered or not, from assisting any group or person which has "political" aims or which promotes "socio-cultural interests in such a manner that he or it derives or may derive political benefit therefrom".

Many black and non-racial unions have been seeking informal ties with black community organizations. The draft bill appears to ban this and to prevent unions from actively involving themselves in community issues.

Controls on unregistered unions are increased.

Up to now, most government controls have affected registered unions only. The bill proposes to extend the bar on association with community groups to registered unions as well as other controls.

These unions would have to submit records to the government, would be subject to controls on voting procedures and must have audited accounts.

Strict controls are proposed on fund-raising by unions and no union, registered or unregistered, would be allowed to receive any donation without the minister's permission.

It was originally thought that this bar would apply only to overseas money for strikes, but the bill forbids donations from any source "to further the interests" of any union, employer organization or union federation.

These provisions are stricter than those currently contained in the Fund-Raising Act. There is a minimum R500 fine for contravening this provision.

Registration would become compulsory for union federations. All unregistered union federations would have to apply for registration within three months of the passing of the Act.

The draft bill also contains several far-reaching measures which will substantially improve the position of workers and their unions.

A copy of the first draft of the bill — the Labour Relations Amendment Bill — has come into the possession of the Rand Daily Mail.

The bill is likely to provoke bitter protest from large sections of the union movement both here and overseas if major changes to it are not made.

The draft seeks to give the government's registrar the power to close unions down, to prevent unions from having offices in the homelands, bars all donations to unions without ministerial provision, drastically widens bars on union political activity, makes it compulsory for union federations to register and extends official controls to unregistered unions.

Sex discrimination

It also abolishes all references to race, outlaws sex discrimination in wage agreements and makes it easier for unions to have union dues deducted on their behalf by employers.

A source who has studied the draft bill yesterday described it as "a strange mixture of important progressive moves and highly draconian controls".

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C Times 1/11/80

The draft bill proposes to make it an offence for any wage agreement to discriminate on grounds of sex. This would bring an important change for thousands of black women workers in the lower-pay grades.

Most wage determinations and some industrial agreements set minimum wages for women which are substantially below those set for men.

It also removes all reference to race, thus allowing all workers in the country to join unions and all unions to become fully integrated if they wish.

The draft bill also makes it compulsory for employers to deduct union members' dues on unions' behalf whether or not the union is representative.

The draft bill also seeks to abolish the system of provisional registration which has been strongly criticized by unions.

Key controls

Among the key controls likely to be fought bitterly by many unions are:

● The government's registrar would have the power to recommend the closing down of registered unions or union federations.

He could do this if he believed the union had acted "unreasonably" or had acted in such a way that its members were "dissatisfied with it" or if he believed certain "irregularities" had occurred.

If he believed this, he could recommend that the registration of the union be cancelled and it would then cease to exist. Its funds would go to a rival union in the same industry.

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 A

Students withdraw spy's 'honour'

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE honorary life membership conferred on Mr Craig Williamson in 1977 for "dedicated work" in the service of the National Union of South African Students was withdrawn yesterday at the Nusas congress.

Mr Williamson is a Security Police officer who was exposed as having spied on students.

In another congress debate at the University of Witwatersrand, the chairman of the Southern Transvaal branch of the National Education Union of South Africa said the Human Sciences Research Council's education inquiry was clearly part of the Government's "total strategy".

Ms Linda Chisholm, of the University of the Witwatersrand's education department, said: "There is no reason why the power structure in South Africa should change with compulsory, free and equal education."

GENER

Nusas kicks out security police spy

The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) has withdrawn the honorary life membership conferred on Mr Craig Williamson who turned out to be a security police spy.

Mr Williamson became deputy director of the International University Exchange Fund but was ousted early this year when it was disclosed that he was a South African secret agent. The fund recently announced its decision to close.

NECESSARY

The president of Nusas, Mr Andrew Boraine said this morning: "Although the students felt it wouldn't make that much difference to Williamson, it was something that had to be done."

Mr Boraine said that Mr Williamson had also been involved in the questioning of Nusas students while they were in detention.

On the third day of the Nusas annual congress yesterday, students also called for the unconditional release of four students from Rhodes University who are being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

CONDEMNED

Another resolution passed last night condemned the draft Labour Relations Amendment Bill.

Mr Boraine said that during the recent strikes in the Cape students raised more than R10 000 to help the strikers. The proposed Bill would prevent them from doing anything similar in the future.

One of the resolutions to be discussed today concerned amnesty for people sentenced to death, such as those in the Soekmekaar/Silverton siege case, Mr Boraine said.

Towers close for security reasons

The Hillbrow tower has been closed to the public permanently for security reasons, according to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

A statement released yesterday said the decision had been taken with the full co-operation of the lessor of the restaurant and public facilities, Mr John Heinrich.

The public facilities in the tower include a discotheque, bars and a ground floor curio shop.

There is no possibility the tower will ever again be reopened to members of the public. The viewing level and other levels used by the public will now house new equipment.

A spokesman for the department today said the only other tower affected by closure will be the new B J Vorster tower in Pretoria.

The Post Office tower in Lukasrand was to have had a public look-out tower but, like its sister Post Office tower in Johannesburg, will be closed to the public for good.

Both were micro-wave towers used mainly for trunk line transmissions and there was not enough space for equipment in the towers, the spokesman said.

There were other vantage points in Johannesburg such as the top of the Carlton, so the closing of the look-out was no great loss.

The look-out platform at the SABC's Hertzog Tower in Brixton was closed to the public on June 6 this year.

RAND Daily Mail

WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1980

An awful scoreboard on civil rights

LIVING day to day, cheek by jowl with this country's complicated set of politics, even some of the most concerned South Africans seldom have the chance to stop and read the score-line.

So George Bizos' speech at the opening of the Nusas congress the other day will have come as a shock to many who heard or read it.

The veteran defence counsel, who has long been one of South Africa's top civil rights campaigners, spelt out in explicit terms the number of casualties in internal anti-apartheid ranks. Mr Bizos disclosed:

- That almost 17 000 South Africans have been detained up to the end of last year under laws passed during, and after, the 1960 emergency.
- At least 9 958 people have been convicted under the arsenal of security laws. And the figure is probably well over 10 000, since there were times when no accurate records were kept.
- That 1 412 people have been banned in terms of the Internal Security Act; 162 banished to outlying areas under the 1937 Native Administration Act; and 22 organisations declared unlawful.
- That, to date, six South Africans have been hanged for politically motivated acts and 38 more sentenced to life imprisonment.

And these figures do not include the hundreds shot dead in the past five years in confrontations with the police or the 40-and-more detainees who have died since detention-without-trial was first introduced.

Nor do they include similar casualties, in the various categories, in South West Africa.

Mr Bizos was using these bald statistics to make a point. Which is: Has the price paid, in terms of human life and deprivation, solved any of our problems? Will more deaths, bannings or banishments, lives spent in jail, bring a solution? Or will they merely complicate the issue?

Answering his own question, he quoted history which he said tended to show that death sentences, long terms of imprisonment and other such punitive actions only made those who felt deprived of political rights become more determined to get them at whatever cost.

The rider to this compelling piece of reasoning is a syndrome supported by events right down the civil rights trail. It says that any action in this sort of situation leads to a reaction which then results in a counter-action. So the only outcome of all that is further polarisation.

There is a further point we would add to Mr Bizos' argument, one he knows well as a guardian of public liberty. Which is that, theoretically, civil rights are indivisible: if one person is denied them, so by proxy is everyone else.

'A shut tower means a good night's sleep'

Staff Reporters

A GOOD many Hillbrow residents will be able to live and sleep peacefully now that the J G Strijdom Tower is closed to the public.

This was the finding of a snap survey conducted by the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

Eight out of 13 people interviewed were wholeheartedly in favour of the closing of the tower to the public.

"I am happy about this. Hooliganism will now come to an end and the place will be quiet and safe," said a fairly new tenant of the New Carlington block of flats.

Another New Carlington tenant, who refused to give her name, said the closing of the tower was a good thing. "People used to roam the streets at night and made a lot of noise. This will come to an end."

Mrs Harriet Pretorius, superintendent of the block of flats, Roseacres, said she had once phoned a brigadier late at night and had asked him to try sleeping in her flat through the noise.

She said she had also taken the step of locking the front door "because prostitutes used to come upstairs and use our servants bathroom at night".

"I had to employ a new night watchman every two weeks because the prostitutes used to bribe them," she said.

The caretaker of Velma Court in Claim Street said that now that the tower was closed to the public tenants would sleep peacefully.

But among Hillbrow residents who are not breathing a sigh of relief at the news is Mr Heinz Domingo, owner of the Gramadoelas restaurant which is opposite the tower.

"Why don't we withdraw all the night life from Hillbrow and live like monks," he said wryly, adding that he felt the tower had been a great tourist attraction.

Mr W E Schaeffer, selling agent of the block of flats, Hyde Park Corner, said it was a pity the tower had to be closed.

The tower, which includes a restaurant and a disco, has been closed for "security reasons", according to a statement released by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

Mr Simon Chilchick, MPC and Johannesburg City Councillor for Hillbrow, welcomed the closing of the tower "whatever the reasons" and described it as "festering sore in the middle of a civilised community".

content; however, in v hat regional differences

in urban and metropoli rsisted after the 1971

relaxation of controls on qualified workers,

one may doubt whether ne purpose for which it

was introduced.

The attempt to lessen n urban dependence on contract

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because the communit live are poverty

stricken. There ar ners in such areas -

merely pensioners an

Police chief hits at Sharpeville activist journalism

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Brigadier Coetzee said there were journalists who were connected with and supporters of Azapo and Mwasa (the Media Workers' Association of South Africa), which had political aspirations.

The question had to be asked whether they could be intimately connected with such organisations, and retain their objectivity, he said.

Journalists were professional people who belonged to a profession where objectivity was a necessity, he said.

She was, however, still allowed to specialise in writing reports which were intimately connected with the aims of subversive organisations, he said.

An example of this was the employment by the Star of Mr Don Mattera, who was a banned person, Brigadier Coetzee said.

He also hit out at South African Associated Newspapers for employing Mrs Margaret Smith in its London bureau.

Brigadier Coetzee said it had been alleged in a court case some time ago that Mrs Smith was a member of the Communist Party of South Africa, and this had never been denied.

She was, however, still allowed to specialise in writing reports which were intimately connected with the aims of subversive organisations, he said.

Brigadier Coetzee told the commission there ought to be a mechanism to prevent journalists connected with subversive organisations being involved in journalism.

He said there are occasions where banned people, who were not allowed to write for publications, were employed by newspaper groups and were busy with journalistic work.

Organisations ought not to be allowed to work for South African newspapers here or overseas.

This is the view of Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the Security Police, giving evidence yesterday for the South African Police before the Steyn Commission of inquiry into the mass media.

'Mail' Editor, reporter quizzed

Staff Reporter

THE Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the newspaper's Chief Reporter, Mr Tony Stirling, were questioned yesterday by two of South Africa's top policemen about draft reports of the Erasmus Commission which were sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The policemen — General Kobus Visser, chief of the CID, and Brigadier Theo Scherman, chief of the Commercial Branch — wanted to see the original of the Vorster chapter of the third Erasmus report, which has numerous alterations, deletions and obliterations of notations.

They said they were investigating a possible charge of theft in connection with the document.

Gen Visser and Brig Scherman indicated they wanted to know the source who had supplied this and other documents to the "Mail".

Mr Sparks said he was not prepared to divulge sources to whom pledges of confidentiality had been made, particularly as he was not convinced that the motives of those who had ordered the investigation were anything but political.

Mr Sparks was questioned on Wednesday last week in connection with the same investigation.

At the time he told the police there was no question of theft or defamation.

Mr Stirling undertook to approach his source to ask him if he would be prepared to let the "Mail" show the original document to the police.

PW tight-lipped on signed Erasmus note

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has declined to comment on a note signed by him and published in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail. In the note, dated November 30, 1978, Mr Botha indicates that he had a "rough copy" of the first Erasmus report before it was finalised by the commission.

The note was published following Mr Botha's categoric denial that he had received preliminary drafts of the Erasmus Commission's reports before the commission had completed its work.

Approached for comment yesterday, the Prime Minister said he had nothing to say at this stage but added that some aspects of the reporting were still being investigated.

The investigation coincides with an accelerating campaign in the Afrikaans Press which apparently aims to isolate Mr John Vorster, the former Prime Minister and State President, as the spearhead of an alleged plot against Mr Botha.

Mr Vorster, who a few years ago was rated as one of Afrikanerdom's most revered leaders, has now become the butt of venomous cartoons and is being accused by Mr Botha's supporters of trying to stab the Prime Minister in the back and divide Afrikanerdom.

He is said to be extremely bitter about the way he left office and is out to prove that Mr Botha used the Erasmus Commission to get rid of his political enemies.

The investigation into the "Mail's" reports is a clear attempt to establish the source of the documents and expose the source as a "traitor to the Afrikaner cause".

The Afrikaans newspaper, Die Vaderland, yesterday continued the anti-Vorster campaign by claiming that the letter published yesterday by the "Mail" "was sent to him in his capacity as State President".

"There were questions this morning in political circles about how it was possible that a personal note from Mr Botha to Mr Vorster could have found its way to the editorial office of an Opposition newspaper," Die Vaderland said.

The "Mail" did not name the person to whom Mr Botha's letter was addressed but said in a footnote to its report yesterday that its source was not the person to whom the letter was addressed.

The Prime Minister has categorically denied that he had received preliminary drafts of the Erasmus Commission's reports before the commission had completed its work.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on the Information scandal, could not be contacted for comment last night.

However he has before called on the Prime Minister to establish a Parliamentary committee to inquire into all allegations surrounding the Erasmus Commission's reports.

SP chief on police, Press and ideology

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE relationship between the Press and the police was generally good, except when issues with "ideological connotations" were involved, the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

In evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, sitting in Johannesburg, Brig Coetzee said the existing Press Council was a satisfactory mechanism for dealing with most police complaints against newspapers.

But the question of the "ideological onslaught" against the country could in no way be dealt with through the council.

Since its inception in May, 1977, the police had referred 54 matters to the Press Council — many of which had been settled without resorting to a full hearing.

However the police — who were very short of manpower — were forced to establish a new department to monitor newspapers and process complaints.

It was the police view that the lengthy procedure involved in taking a matter to the Press Council was a serious drawback.

The committee established last year by the police and the Newspaper Press Union to discuss matters of mutual interest was operating successfully, he said.

Reports from 18 SAP sections around the country indicated good relations with the Press at the crime level.

But reporting on some "ideological" issues, such as the recent Johannesburg municipal workers' strike, caused problems.

An impression was created that the police were being used by the municipality to break the strike when in fact they were duty-bound to protect the people of the city in a potentially explosive situation, he said.

Such reports, involving comment and interpretation of events, were sometimes extremely difficult to refer to the Press Council if the police had complaints about them.

Another area of "strife" with the Press was Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, under which journalists could be forced to reveal sources of information.

There were accusations that the police used this law selectively to act in the interests of the Government.

But in fact the police had the greatest sympathy with journalists who were bound to protect their sources.

Section 205 was enforced only in exceptional cases, such as those involving "ideological" matters, in which the interests of the community were involved, in order to present the "best possible" evidence in court, Brig Coetzee said.

Yesterday afternoon, Brig Coetzee continued his submission in camera.

Today, Mr Joel Mervis MP, a former editor of the Sunday Times, will give evidence.

Earlier this year, an application by Mr Mervis that the commission refuse to carry out its mandate and resign, was unanimously rejected.

Mr Mervis submitted that the commission's terms of reference were an improper attempt to find an excuse for tightening the screws on the mass media.

SACHED
5 Church Street
MOWBRAY
7700

8 August 1980

Dear

Please note that you have been given an appointment for am/pm on August 1980 to see Neville . Should you be unable to keep this appointment, please phone Amelia, or any other SACHED staff member, to arrange an alternative appointment.

Failure to comply with either of the above, will mean that you are AUTOMATICALLY SUSPENDED from SACHED.

Yours faithfully

N E ALEXANDER

Sect barred from show ~~ground~~ venue: action threatened

By John Murray

The Rand Jehovah's Witnesses have been forced to turn to the Pretoria Show Grounds to hold a Christmas assembly this weekend because they have been permanently turned away from the Johannesburg Milner Park facilities, according to a member, Mr Willie van der Berg.

The assembly, to run from today (Thurs) until Sunday, December 7, is one of 17 throughout southern Africa highlighting the church's year-end celebrations.

Mr van der Berg and colleagues approached the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society earlier this year for permission to use the Milner Park show grounds for a major assembly.

The organiser of the Pretoria meeting, Mr Ken Nordin, secretary of the Johannesburg City corporation said the other assemblies would also continue as planned.

These are at Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Maritzburg, Umtata, Gaborone, Maseru and Windhoek.

More than 13 000 Witnesses from the Reef are expected to attend. Total attendance last year was 68 000.

He said that because there was a need to cope with personal and global crises the theme for the meetings would be "Divine Love."

"Programmes including Bible dramas will cultivate this kind of love successfully within the family circle, the community and the nation," he said.

Similar meetings of the Witnesses' Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society had been held at the site for almost 20 years but go-ahead this year was refused.

The managing director of the WAS, Mr E J Viljoen, who is a member of a Dutch Reformed Church, said he had turned the application down on principle. "I regard the Watch Tower society as highly unchristian. They deny the Holy Trinity and refuse military service."

Mr van der Berg, who said he regarded this as religious intolerance and would fight it, submitted an official letter of complaint to the WAS executive at the beginning of this week.

He said he expected a response by this time next week.

Closing of Hillbrow tower has evoked mixed reactions

4/12/80 (327)

By Sonia Fourie

Closing the Hillbrow television tower to the public was a gigantic waste of taxpayers' money, a Johannesburg City Councillor said yesterday.

This is the claim of Mr Issy Schlapobersky, member of the management commitee at the time the tower was being planned. He said the waste could have been avoided had the advice of the planning council been heeded at the drawing board stage.

The decision this week to close the tower to the public, which pleased some and horrified others, was taken as a precaution against the potential security risk to valuable post office equipment installed there, a spokesman for the Department of Post and Telecommunications said.

"The tower should never have been built there in the first place," Mr Schlapobersky said.

At the time of planning the tower the city council had offered the Department of Post and Telecommunications an alternative [illegible] in New Doornfontein.

"We objected to [illegible] a giant tower [illegible] in the [illegible] residential area," he said. "The building of the tower [illegible] rupted residential life for the entire period of construction.

"Our [illegible] objection was that if it was going to be made available to the public, it should have been done on a proper scale like the Brixton tower and made aesthetically pleasing."

According to Mr Schapobersky, if this had been done, "security fences, floodlights and security guards would have lessened security risks to the extent that the tower wouldn't have had to be closed down.

"The money spent on public amenities such as high speed passenger lifts would not have been wasted."

A spokesman for the Department of Post and Telecommunications refused to comment on Mr Schlapobersky's claims, but said security in public places took priority over any other issue.

Present chairman of the Town Planning Council and member of the management council, Mr Eddy Magid, felt it was a negative attitude to dwell on authorities' errors at the time of planning.

"We should instead see if security measures at the tower can be established to open it to the public again," he said.

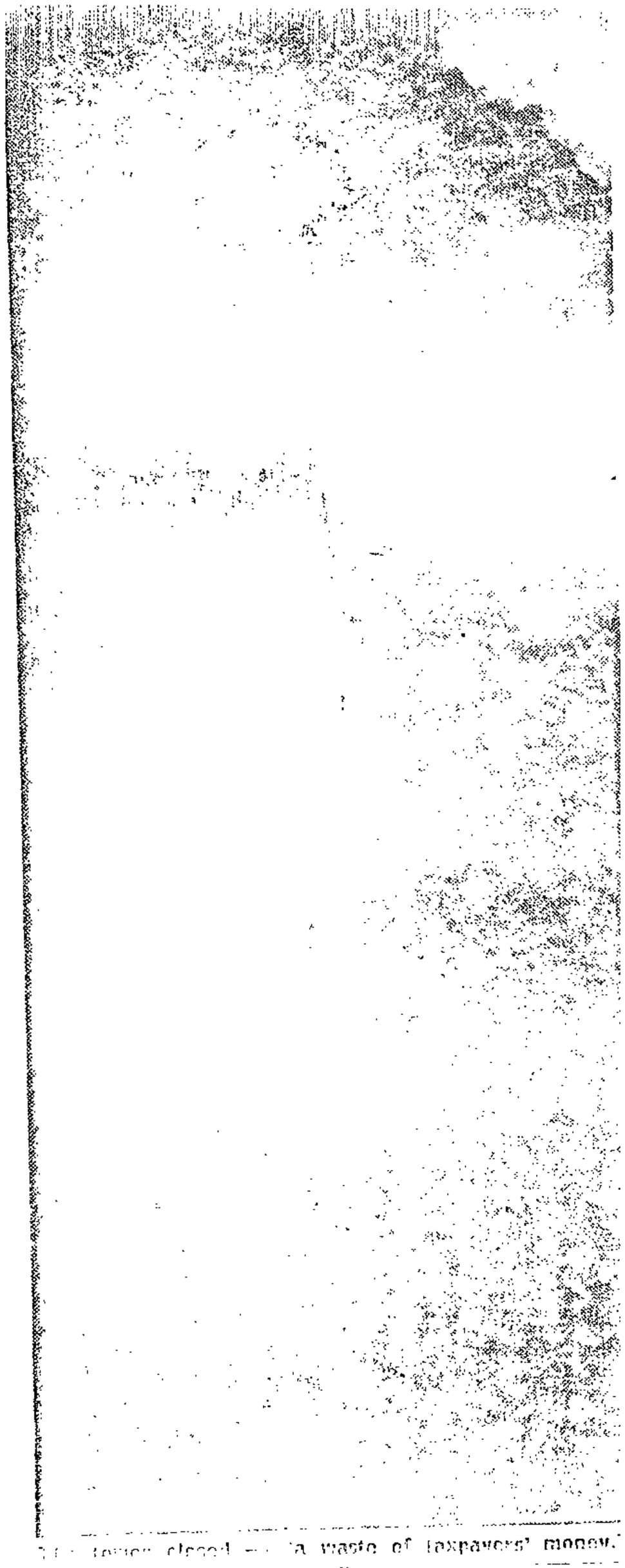
Many residents in the area feel that the tower should be kept shut. Mrs A Kloss, caretaker of a block of flats near the tower, said: "We waged a three-year battle with the post office because of noise and prostitution. We are delighted that it's been closed. It's the first time we've been able to sleep well in years."

Mr Simon Chilchik, city councillor for Hillbrow, commented, "The tower would have had to be closed even if there was no security risk. The local residents were really suffering"

COMPLAINTS

A spokesman for the Hillbrow police station said they received numerous complaints of defecation and urinating on private doorsteps, disturbance of public peace and prostitution.

"We've had more complaints from there than from any other area in Hillbrow," he said. "We've had to put special patrols in that area."



The tower closed — "a waste of taxpayers' money."

Motives for media probe questioned

By CHRIS FREIMOND

TWO leading newspapermen yesterday questioned the Government's motive for appointing the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media.

In submissions to the commission in Johannesburg, Mr Joel Mervis, MBE, a former editor of the Sunday Times, and Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star, expressed concern that a concerted effort was being made to curb Press freedom and control journalists.

Mr Mervis said the commission was a "watershed" in the affairs of the South African Press.

"I say that because I believe I am giving evidence at a time when the Government is launching a total onslaught on the freedom of the Press, and I shall endeasvour to show that the Government must necessarily regard this commission as part of its total onslaught."

Whatever the findings of the commission, history would say one of two things about it: either that it was the final nail in the coffin of Press freedom, or that it was the last bastion in the defence of that freedom.

Mr Mervis agreed with the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, that a third possibility was that the commission may give Press freedom a "completely new dimension".

Mr Mervis said that from reports of evidence presented by State officials, it was clear that many of them did not understand the functions of the Press, its role and status in a democracy, or the meaning of Press freedom.

In a preface to his evidence, Mr Mervis proposed that "the crucial distinction between democratic and totalitarian societies is that in democratic societies it is accepted that there is more than one interpretation of what constitutes the national interest. It cannot become the prerogative of any single group to declare that there is only one truth, and to compel adherence to it".

The impression given by many State officials was that they were concerned with the national interest, and that the Press was not, he said. It was the duty of journalists to seek out and report the truth to the readers, and not to report only what the Government wanted the readers to know.

Mr Tyson strongly rejected any attempt to "professionalise" journalism, and place journalists on a register and under the control of a statutory body similar to the Medical Council.

Such a step could lead to "some of the best newspapermen in South Africa" leaving the profession, he said.

A register could allow the Government to disqualify journalists from working on newspapers if it disagreed with what they wrote, even if it was factually correct. It would also curb Press diversity and freedom of expression.

Mr Tyson disagreed with a commission member, Mr Klaus von Lieres, that a statutory body could lessen tensions between the Press and the Government and stop creeping restrictive legislation. The Press Council had been upgraded in 1977 with this in mind, but, in fact, tensions and pressure from the authorities had increased.

The upgrading of journalism and setting of minimum qualifications would not necessarily raise the standards of the profession, and could even have the opposite effect, Mr Tyson said.

Mr Tyson will continue his evidence today.

o Mr Mervis had to cut short his evidence because he became unwell. Last night he said he was feeling better, and would probably complete his submission at a later date.

Black Bills a threat to State security — PFP

327

STM
5/12/80

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Three draft Bills which will place control over urban blacks under the Group Areas Act have been dismissed as "misleading" and as making the Act much more objectionable than ever.

They would create a threat to the security and stability of the State because of the urban blacks' "explosive" position, Professor N J J Olivier, the Progressive Federal Party's Director of Research, said in Port Elizabeth this week.

Professor Olivier told a multiracial audience of about 50 that he had never come across Bills so intricate and complicated.

He said the Black Community Development Bill purported to repeal the Urban Areas Act but was simply the same act in another form.

He said the only major change affecting the rights of urban blacks was the introduction of the Group Areas Act as the main instrument of control.

"Under the present system no black may stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours unless exempted or given permission by an official to remain.

"Nobody can 'introduce' a black to an urban area or employ a black unless permission is granted.

"The draft Bill uses the concept of 'Controlled area' of the Group Areas Act to achieve the same effect as the provisions of the existing Urban Areas Act.

"Blacks will only be able to reside in areas if they are authorised to do so and if they live in approved accommodation.

"A black will only be able to be employed with the necessary permission — which is only given if they reside in approved accommodation.

"A black cannot be introduced to an urban area without the permission of the relevant authority — which will not be given if there is no approved accommodation available," Professor Olivier said.

The "dompas" remained an essential element of influx control.

No. 2498 5 December 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:

No. 2498 5 Desem

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOOR

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die We kasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie werpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van (2) van genoemde Wet:

GS 7317

LIST/LYS No. P80/65

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/11/129.....	*Yachting Sail, Power & Waterski*—May 1980 (Poster/Plakkaat)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....
P80/11/131.....	*Smith & Iandolo (Pty) Ltd*—1980 (Calendar/Kalender)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie.....
P80/11/158.....	*Dirty Words: The game in the plain brown wrapper* (Object/Voorwerp)	Rainbow Designs, London in association with Baron/Scott Enterprises, USA
P80/11/160.....	*Lusty Leading Lady/Holly Would* (Bee Line Double Novel)	Eva Beaver/Viola Vixen.....

No. 2500 5 December 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

No. 2500 5 D

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 197
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWER

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel genoemde Wet die invoer behalwe op permit, van publikasies of voorwerpe wat genoemde uitgewer uitgegee word, verbied

Inkululeko Publications, London

No. 2499 5 December 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 is/are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has in terms of section 9 (1) of the said Act, declared every subsequent edition of the said publications or objects to be so undesirable:

No. 2499 5 Desember 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/11/108.....	*Next Step, The*—No 6, August 1980.....	Junius Publications Ltd, London.....	(e)
P80/11/119.....	*Socialist Standard*—Vol 75, No 902, October 1979	The Socialist Party of Great Britain, London....	(e)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 2530 5 December 1980

CORRECTION NOTICE

PUBLICATION OF PARTICULARS IN TERMS OF SECTION 10*TER* OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

A printing error in Government Notice No. 2424 published in Goverment Gazette 7311 of 28 November 1980, is hereby corrected as follows:

For the date "31/1/80" substitute "31/10/80" and for the date "31/10/80" substitute "31/10/85".

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 2530 5 Desember 1980

VERBETERINGSKENNISGEWING

AFKONDIGING VAN BESONDERHEDE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 10*TER* VAN DIE WET OP BINNELANDSE VEILIGHEID, 1950 (WET 44 VAN 1950)

'n Drukfout in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2424, gepubliseer in Staatskoerant 7311 van 28 November 1980, word hierby soos volg verbeter:

Vervang die datum "31/1/80" deur "31/10/80" en die datum "31/10/80" deur "31/10/85".

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, HARBOURS AND AIRWAYS

No. 2494 5 December 1980

WHARFAGE.—PORT NOLLOTH HARBOUR

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved, in terms of section II of Act 4 of 1869 (Cape of Good Hope), of the following wharfage being levied by The CDM (Proprietary) Limited [formerly named the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa (Proprietary) Limited], in respect of goods and articles of all descriptions landed at or shipped from the said Company's jetty at the Harbour of Port Nolloth:

Wharfage.

(a) Goods EOHP, per ton: R1,20.

Goods EOHP, per m³: R1.

(b) Bulk liquids, per kilolitre: R1,20.

Landing or shipping, including transport by rail to/from narrow guage Railway sidings within 2 km of the harbour jetty.

	Packages not exceeding 4 000 kg each	*Packages exceeding 4 000 kg but less than 5 000 kg each*
	R	R
(a) Goods EOHP, per ton.....	3,45	4,80
Goods EOHP, per m³.....	2,85	4,05
(b) Timber, iron and steel, in lengths exceeding 7 metres bundled or loose, per ton.....	4,20	5,85
Timber, iron and steel, in lengths exceeding 7 metres bundled or loose, per m³.....	3,60	4,95

DEPARTEMENT VAN SPOORWEE, HAWENS EN LUGDIENS

No. 2494 5 Desember 1980

KAAIGELD.—PORT NOLLOTHHAWE

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident kragtens artikel II van Wet 4 van 1869 (Kaap die Goeie Hoop), sy goedkeuring daaraan verleen het dat die firma The CDM (Proprietary) Limited [voorheen bekend as Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa (Proprietary) Limited], die volgende kaaigeld hef op alle soorte goedere en artikels wat ontskeep of verskeep word by die genoemde firma se hawehoof by Port Nollothhawe:

Kaaigeld.

(a) Goedere BSAHB, per ton: R1,20.

Goedere BSAHB, per m³: R1.

(b) Vloeistowwe in massa, per kiloliter: R1,20.

Ontskeping of verskeping, wat vervoer per spoor na/van die smalspoorsylyne binne 2 km van die hawehoof af insluit.

	Pakke van hoogstens 4 000 kg elk	*Pakke bo 4 000 kg maar minder as 5 000 kg elk*
	R	R
(a) Goedere BSAHB, per ton.....	3,45	4,80
Goedere BSAHB, per m³.....	2,85	4,05
(b) Timmerhout, yster en staal, in lengtes langer as 7 meter, in bondels of los, per ton.....	4,20	5,85
Timmerhout, yster en staal, in lengtes langer as 7 meter, in bondels of los, per m³.....	3,60	4,95

Peter Moll released from DB

By MARJA TUIT

PETER Moll, who was recognised by the South African Defence Force as a conscientious objector in August, was released from Voortrekkerhoogte military detention barracks on Wednesday.

Mr Moll, 23, a Baptist, was sentenced to 18 months — later reduced to 12 months — detention on December 4, 1979, for refusing to heed a 19-day army call-up on the basis of what he called strong Christian principles. This was his third conviction for refusal to do army training.

He had already served a year in the army and done one three-week camp.

Shortly before he was sentenced to DB last year, Mr Moll made his stand clear in a letter to military personnel.

Among the reasons given for his refusal to do training were:
- In terms of Christian moral standards, South African society was fundamentally unjust.
- The insurgents were generally not foreigners but South African citizens — and the situation was one of civil war.
- This made him question very seriously what he was required to fight for and what he was required to die for.

During his detention Mr Moll spent a total of 125 days — nine periods of 10 to 14 days — in solitary confinement for refusing to wear the brown military detention uniform.

On August 9 the army officially recognised Mr Moll, a past chairman of the Students' Christian Association at the University of Cape Town, as a conscientious objector.

His mother, Mrs Beryl Moll, said from Umtata, Transkei, that her son had left Johannesburg early yesterday morning and was on his way home.

Media strike questioned

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE freedom of the Press was threatened as much by striking journalists as by the possibility of further restrictive statutory curbs.

That is the view of the chairman of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

While hearing evidence from the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, Judge Steyn suggested that it was "distressing" that journlaists were not only split among themselves, but by striking were stopping the publication of some newspapers.

He was referring to the split from the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) of black reporters who formed the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa). A lengthy strike by Mwasa members has stopped publication of the black-oriented Argus newspaper Post (Transvaal).

He questioned whether there was a difference between a newspaper being closed by striking journalists or by Government action. When publication of a paper was stopped, the public's right to information was curtailed.

Judge Steyn asked if the Mwasa strike was not the result of a lack of discipline and dedication to professional duty.

Mr Tyson replied that the "professionalisation" of journalism and the creation of a statutory body to regulate the profession would not necessarily alter the current position.

The judge said he believed such a body could possibly prevent a strike by being able to intervene "at a higher level" (with the newspaper owners) before there was strike action.

Restrictions on Press now 'critical'

By CHRIS FREIMOND

RESTRICTIVE measures against the South African Press had reached "critical proportions", the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said yesterday.

Giving evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media in Johannesburg, Mr Tyson asked it to reject sectional and self-interest-oriented calls for more media control.

What was needed was a re-establishment of trust and co-operation between State officials and the Press, he said.

A tradition of mistrust between the Press and the bureaucracy had followed the National Party's election win in 1948. Today, most officials below heads of departments were still afraid of talking to the Press because of the possible repercussions.

Mr Tyson rejected proposals by some State departments that an official body be established to collect and disseminate information to the media.

This system was one of the "most misleading" forms of communication, and would result in officials being shielded from questioning by the Press. Information would tend to fit a pattern, become propagandistic, and lose credibility.

It would also prevent the "very healthy" interchange of communication between officials and reporters. He appealed for an "opening up" of communication channels instead.

Referring to complaints that newspapers kept certain issues alive — such as the Biko affair — Mr Tyson said he believed it was the right of any newspaper to take up a cause within the law and the bounds of common good.

In the Biko case there were many ramifications and issues of public importance "all the way through", and even today it was still newsworthy.

In reply to a submission by a commission member, Mr Klaus von Lieres, that a problem the commission would have to deal with ultimately would be the moderation newspapers should show in pressing causes to prevent the situation "blowing up", Mr Tyson said he believed it was better for an issue to be aired in public than for it to be forced underground.

It was wiser in the long term to allow views to be propagated in print, he said. Suppressing reports of bad news would not solve problems, but would probably aggravate them and cause newspapers to lose credibility with some readers.

Another witness, Major Allen Ryan, a former New Republic Party candidate in the Johannesburg North constituency, strongly attacked the "monopolistic" newspapers in the SAAN and Argus groups.

He claimed that it was "common knowledge" that Mr Harry Oppenheimer was the power behind the "monopoly", and alleged that Mr Oppenheimer influenced the appointment of editors and the formulation of editorial policy.

Newspapers of the two groups played a "divisive" role in South African affairs. They had destroyed the old United Party, and were showing "recklessness" that threatened to undermine morale at a time when the country faced a serious threat.

The English-language Press had been instrumental in distorting the "true picture" in South Africa, he claimed.

He accused newspapers of "digging up dirt" by commemorating incidents such as the Sharpville shootings and the 1976 Soweto unrest.

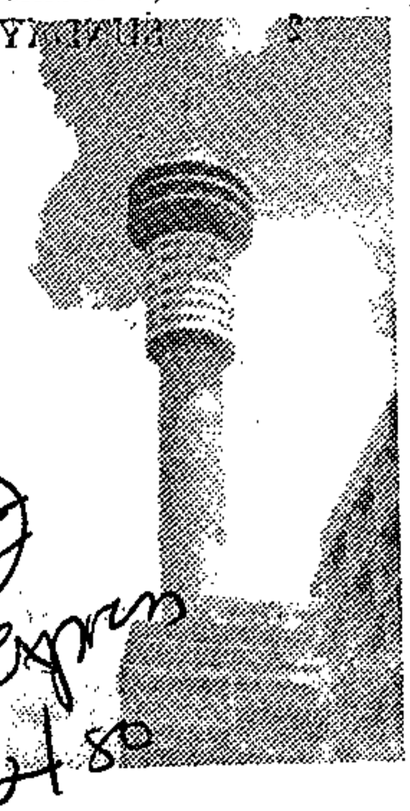
The Press which supported the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) seemed to be more sympathetic to "terrorist" causes than to South Africa's own military forces, he said.

The "monopolistic Press" could not deny its role in supporting calls by black nationalists for majority rule in South Africa, he claimed.

Referring to an analysis by Mr Joel Mervis — MPC and former editor of the Sunday Times — of reporting in the Rand Daily Mail of the Biko case, Major Ryan described Mr Mervis as "an active supporter" of a political party (the PFP) which was bent on the "overthrow of orderly government in South Africa".

Evidence from the Association of Law Societies will be heard on Monday.

Tower closure still shrouded in mystery



AN 'OBVIOUS' TARGET FOR TERRORISTS — EXPERTS

MYSTERY surrounds the abrupt closure of the Hillbrow Post Office tower to the public this week — but, for Johannesburg millionaire John Heinrich who owned the revolving restaurant at the top, it means an end to "countless sleepless nights".

"We are living in unfortunate times, and when you think of what happened at Sasol recently it makes sense to me," he told the Sunday Express.

According to the Department of Posts and Telecommunication the tower has been closed for security reasons. The public areas will be converted to house telecommunication exchange equipment.

But a number of questions about the decision remained unanswered:

● Why was the tower closed so abruptly at this particular time?

A Post Office spokesman denied that any specific incident or event triggered the closure, and both the National Intelligence Service and the Security Police said they had nothing to do with the tower's closure and referred all inquiries to the Post Office.

● The tower was closed so suddenly and so finally that an effort by the Sunday Express to take some final photographs for its readers of the familiar scenes from the top was bluntly frustrated.

"If it's closed, it's closed to everyone," was the Post Office reply when asked "why no pictures?"

● Mr Heinrich said he and the Post Office were negotiating "fairly comprehensive compensation" for the remainder of his 20-year lease of the restaurant — but neither side would reveal how much was at stake.

Mr Heinrich said he had been given adequate notice of the decision to close the tower.

"The postal authorities got my full co-operation and I'm quite happy to see it closed.

"The security of our telecommunications system seems more important to me than the pleasure people



● John Heinrich
. . . always uneasy

By NEIL MacLUCAS

"We closed it basically for security reasons, but also because we needed extra space for sophisticated equipment."

In November, 1971 London's Post Office tower, slightly shorter than the Hillbrow tower, was extensively damaged when an IRA bomb blasted the tower's restaurant.

A Johannesburg security consultant, Mr Phil Pirie, told the Sunday Express the Hillbrow tower was "an obvious and vulnerable target for any terrorist attack".

"There are other vantage points in the city, such as the Carlton Centre's Panorama and the Brixton tower, which are more secure and structurally stronger," he said.

A spokesman for the SABC told the Sunday Express, however, that the Brixton tower observation deck was also closed. Two months ago building and installation work began for the coming Black TV channel.

"The tower will be closed for a considerable time, and I don't know whether the public will be readmitted when our work is completed," he said.

One person who regrets the Post Office tower's closure is Mrs Pat Frame, executive director of the Johannesburg Publicity Association.

"It's a great pity from the tourist point of view, although I can understand why they did it.

"There are two Johannesburg attractions most visitors want to see: the mine dancing and a trip up the tallest building — 268m — in Africa.

"There are alternatives, but it won't be the same without the Hillbrow tower," she told the Sunday Express.

Despite the abruptness of the closure, however, the move will be welcomed by nearby residents who objected to the tower before it was built in Goldreich Street for R3,2-million in 1970-71.

Until this week they had been fighting to have the tower's discotheque closed.

Hillbrow MPC Mr Simon Chilchick said he'd been inundated with calls from relieved tenants in surrounding flats.

from the observation deck."

He said he had not heard of any threats or bomb scares — "but then people don't send you letters if they're contemplating anything".

"I always felt uneasy whenever I was at the restaurant," he confessed.

Chief Post Office PRO Mrs Sonny Grobler said the tower would be used exclusively as a microwave centre for trunk and overseas calls.

"Are conditions not bad enough already?"

The cruel key law



Domestic workers won't be allowed visitors — not even a baby — after midnight

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

THE notorious "key law" — described as a "chamber of horrors" this week by Cape Provincial Councillor Ken Andrew — could come into force in Cape Town's teeming Green Point and Sea Point suburbs before Christmas.

Passed at the last Provincial Council session, the ordinance awaits only the State President's signature and gazetting before becoming law.

It is undoubtedly a draconian piece of legislation, in even South Africa's repressive legislative history, and will bring hardship not only to domestic workers but also their employers.

It will force all employers of maids to keep a register of their servants and keep a key to

young sons and daughters are at school in Transkei or Ciskei, they won't be able to come and spend a few days with them during holidays.

"Are the conditions under which these people have to live not bad enough already without this as well?"

The MEC in charge of local government, Willem-Bouwer, denied this week that the legislation was draconian. He said this was just the picture the

(327)

Trial
Exhibit "O"
7/12/80

city council employees at all times of the day and night.

Mr Andrew said that in terms of the "key law":

o A domestic worker will not be allowed a single visitor to her quarters from midnight to 8am — be he husband, baby or close friend.

o The police and any council employee — from streetsweeper up — will be able to demand a key to the servant's quarters from an employer at any time of the day or night.

o An employer who is out after midnight and has not appointed a "babysitter" for the servant's quarter key — if the servant is at home — will face heavy fines and even jail. Ironically, the "babysitter" can be the servant herself.

Turfed out

o Many old people and others will be deprived of their servants and large numbers of domestic workers will have to be turfed out of work and the only homes they have.

o Employers will have to continually check to see their servants are alone.

Ostensibly the law is intended to fight lawlessness in these crowded areas — but Mr Andrew, who is the PFP's parliamentary candidate in the Gardens constituency — said this week it would not help at all and he believed it was politically motivated.

Both suburbs are opposition territory, with PFP provincial councillors and MPs.

Mr Andrew said: "It is in the interests of certain Nationalists in the area to create as much rightwing paranoia as possible for the sake of their party."

He said the law was absolutely iniquitous, a piece of inhuman legislative rubbish.

"The domestic workers in the area are normal human beings who live in their rooms the whole year.

"Now they will not even be able to have their babies with them. If their husbands work late, they'll never see them. If their

husbands

Asked about domestic workers who would not be able to see their husbands and family, he said control would be impossible if exceptions were made.

"If you start with exceptions, where will it end? How did one get the situation in these areas in the first place?"

Mr Andrew said that in terms of the legislation, only domestic workers in the full-time employ of one employer would be able to occupy the servant's quarters.

"But many of those living in the area do charring work for a number of different employers.

"Now if the authorities nab some people on that basis and impose severe penalties, a lot of people will get rid of their chars.

"In many cases this will be old people who need domestic workers on a part time basis to help with the heavier domestic chores."

He said that as the legislation did not require supervisors of blocks of flats to have a list of all servants living there, it was easy to envisage cases where police wanted to investigate a certain servant's room but did not know to which flat the room was attached.

R200 fine

"So now they'll start coming to big blocks of flats at 3 in the morning and banging on flat doors, waking up people, to ask if the particular servant's room belongs to them."

In terms of the legislation, both employers, and their servants face R200 fines, six months jail or both.

In the case of a "continuous offence", the employer and employee may be fined R4 or (five days) for each day the offence continues.

The Administrator of the Cape will be able to apply the law, if he wishes, in any other area besides Green Point and Sea Point.

Objector featured overseas

The Star Bureau

LONDON—Richard Steele, the 23-year-old high school teacher who has been held in detention in South Africa since February 25 for refusing to do two years' basic military service, is featured as this week's "prisoner of conscience" in The Times.

As a Christian belonging to the Baptist Church he maintains that military service is incompatible with his convictions.

Soon after his sentence Steele spent 50 days in solitary confinement for refusing to wear prison uniform.

Register of journalists could end free Press

By Mike Derry

A register of journalists could mean the end of what Press freedom remains in South Africa, the Deputy Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Benjamin Pogrund, said today.

In evidence to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media, Mr Pogrund said a register would enable the authorities to get at journalists much more easily.

He said the Press was a profession in which the less outside interference there was, the better.

Mr Pogrund called for the scrapping of provisions in the Prisons Act, the Mental Health Act and the Police Amendment Act restricting Press reports.

NET EFFECT

He said the net effect of the provision in the Prisons Act was the sealing-off of prison conditions from the public gaze.

Officials who would naturally feature in critical Press reports had a direct, vested interest in suppressing information that is either embarrassing or harmful to them.

"Once the principle of restriction has been applied, further and wider applications are only too easy; they become ready-made short-cuts for authority in getting out of difficult situations," Mr Pogrund said.

● Page 9 — Professor wants curb on Press privilege.

Appeal by top SA newsman

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The appeal of Mr John Matisonn, formerly political correspondent of the Sunday Express and now the Rand Daily Mail's representative in Washington, against a sentence of 14 days imprisonment, will be heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on March 13, next year.

On March 9, 1979, a Cape Town magistrate ordered that Mr Matisonn be detained after he had refused to identify the go-between who had placed him in contact with the informant leading to a Sunday Express article on December 3, 1978.

Mr Matisonn had been subpoenaed to appear before the court to give information in regard to the article: "Rightwing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US." He answered certain questions but refused to identify his go-between.

The magistrate found that Matisonn had been properly brought before the court in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, that the question put to him was fair, relevant and material and that his failure to reply was not on account of any just excuse.

On February 21, 1980, Mr Justice L A Rose-Innes, with the concurrence of Mr Justice H A van Heerden, in the Cape Supreme Court confirmed the sentence.

The court found that the appeal on the merits could not succeed. — Sapa.

9/2/80

Argus

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AA

Leading Cape cleric seeks asylum in US

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — A prominent Dutch Reformed Church theologian, Richard Stevens, has lodged an application for political asylum in the United States.

Mr Stevens left South Africa for self-imposed exile three days before he expected police action to be taken against him.

He left his wife Freda, and four children. He has been assured by the State Department that they will be allowed to join him while his application for US residence is being processed.

Mr Stevens had spent five months in detention in Victor Verster Prison in Paarl this year.

He endured a hunger strike and was put in solitary confinement for 10 days for breaking rules of confinement.

INTOLERABLE

In an interview, he said he decided to leave the country because his own life and his family's were becoming intolerable.

'I worked out that in the last 11 years I have spent an average of three months in every year either in jail, being interrogated or at Caledon Square . . .'

He was the co-director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town when he left on a scheduled flight to New York on November 21.

He said that being away from South Africa was agony at times.



The Rev Richard Stevens

'It is an extraordinary situation — one craves to be part of the suffering. I sometimes feel I want to return tomorrow.'

EFFECTIVE

Mr Stevens said he felt that most people were more effective in changing the system if they remained in South Africa.

'One's period of usefulness, of course, is limited. As soon as you become effective you are cut down.

'I was useful longer than most because I had the protection of the Dutch Reformed Church.

'Other people have a far worse time than I did.'

TEACHING

He said he would look for a teaching post. As soon as he had a job and a home he would bring his family over to join him.

His wife and two older children, aged 14 and 11, had discussed moving to America.

'It was a joint family decision,' he said.

There were glaring problems in American society.

'But at least there is the ideal here — the aspiration to improve things.'

Mr Stevens said he would help his compatriots by working for co-operation between the three black nationalist groups here — the Pan African Congress, the

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

P.T.O

TABLE 14: U S DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1969 - 1978
BOOK VALUE AT YEAR END
(millions of dollars)

Date	All industries	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Total manufacturing	Food products	Chemicals & allied products	Primary & fabricated metals	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Other manufacturing	Other industries	Transportation, Communication & public utility	Trade	Finance & other industries	Other
1969	755	84	158	373							140				
1											163				
1											179				
1											193				
1							35	91	(D)	(D)		1	113	(D)	45
1							38	122	(D)	(D)	245	1	156	37	51
1							44	153	103	193		-	181	(D)	54
1							48	167	85	210	259	1	204	-12	66
1977	1792	(D)	(D)	714	115	103	53	186	(D)	(D)	261	2	201	-11	69
1978	1994	(D)	(D)	743	(D)	123	54	176	(D)	(D)		2	230	(D)	87
Percentage distribution by sector															
1969	100,0	11,1	20,9	49,5							18,5				
1977	100,0	45,6		39,8	6,4	5,7	3,0	10,4	14,3		14,6	0,1	11,2	-0,6	3,9

Source: U S Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, various issues.

Note: (D) denotes suppression to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Professor wants curb on Press privilege

By Mike Derry

The balance between the right of the individual to privacy and Press freedom should be left in the hands of the judiciary, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told yesterday.

Professor J Neethling, of the law department of the University of South Africa, was giving evidence before the commission on behalf of the Association of Law Societies.

Professor Neethling said he did not see why the public should have an interest in the identity of people involved in court cases, unless their identity itself was of interest.

He said the area concerning the limitations of privacy and Press freedom should enjoy the attention of the legislature.

Professor Neethling said the publication of private facts brought out in court cases on the grounds of privileged reporting should be scrapped.

The right of privacy and identity must be regarded as independent and individual, he said.

● Major Alan Ryan, who gave evidence to the commission last week, has pointed out that, while he did say in evidence that black women were never arrested for pass law offences, he did not mention black men, as reported in the Star on Saturday.

grants), one can discern not the usual single earnings mode but three widely separated peaks :

i) I - associated with agriculture, both on white farms and in homelands

ii) II, IX -associated with mining and services

iii) III-VII ployment

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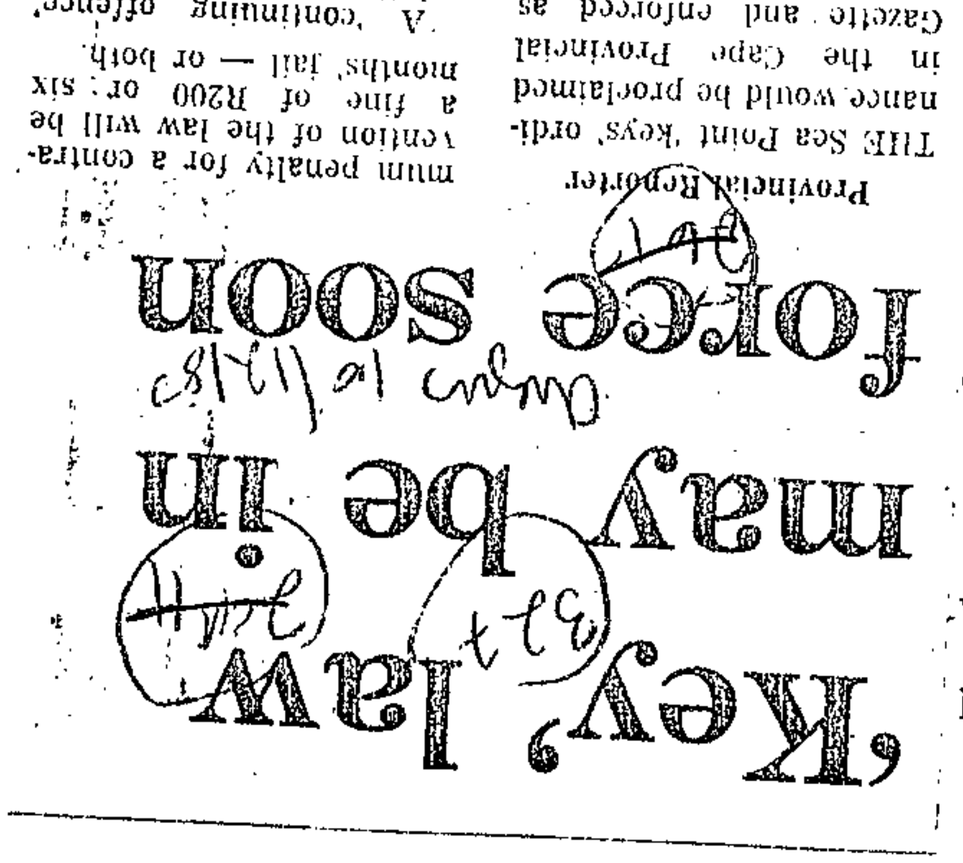


SA total strategy 'more ruthless'

Argus Bureau

LONDON—There are signs that the South African Government's 'total strategy' concept contains a commitment to greater ruthlessness in dealing with real or perceived enemies of the State, according to Amnesty International.

'This was presaged,' the organisation says in its annual report, 'in a number of ways: by increased spending on defence, by closer involvement of the military command in government decision-making, and by tighter control over Press reporting of sensitive issues such as defence and internal security.'

Amnesty says its main concerns in South Africa in 1980 were 'political imprisonment, detention without trial and banning, torture, prison conditions and the death penalty.'

REFORMS

The report adds: 'Political debate in South Africa during 1979 and 1980 was dominated by the apparent acceptance by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha of the need to introduce reforms in the apartheid system to reduce racial tension and promote national unity.

'Government statements concerning plans for possible liberalisation in areas as diverse as black trade union rights and labour relations, job reservation and the Immorality Act, raised expectations of change.

'By April 1980, however, very little had been achieved to justify the optimism and expectation aroused since mid-1979. In no area was this more marked than in the area of human rights.

'During the year there were new waves of arrests and detentions, a further spate of political trials, and the Government continued to use banning orders to restrict and suppress political opposition.'

Amnesty says that the lack of adequate safeguards in the treatment of detainees held incommunicado under the Terrorism Act and similar security legislation was again amply illustrated during 1980 by new allegations of torture made by former detainees and by defendants and witnesses at several police trials.

It cites as evidence out-of-court settlements agreed to by the Minister of Police without admitting guilt.

On the Biko case, the report says: 'The Medical and Dental Council's assertion that there was no obvious evidence of improper conduct, which appeared to take no account of statements made by the doctors themselves at the inquest, was met with widespread incredulity.'

The prospect of fewer banning orders after the replacement of Mr Jimmy Kruger as Minister of Justice was soon dispelled, according to Amnesty.

VIOLATIONS

It adds: 'A pattern of human rights violations similar to that prevailing in the four provinces directly administered by the South African Government was also to be found in the three African homelands which it has declared independent.

'In Transkei particularly, many critics or suspected opponents of the Matanzima administration were detained incommunicado and without trial during the year.'

In its introduction to Africa generally, the report notes: 'In South Africa, the high rate of judicial executions continued unabated.'

In a section entitled Namibia, Amnesty says it made strong representations throughout 1980 to the South African authorities to release prisoners of conscience. 'In addition, Amnesty International groups provided substantial relief and material assistance to victims of human rights violations.

from competitive and/or monopoly capital'; (Erwin, 1977:19)

iii) petty traders;

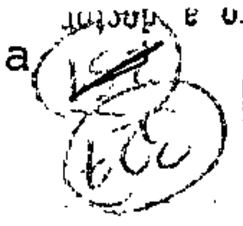
iv) homeland agricultural production (except the small amount of homeland agribusiness).

Marginal pole producers cater mainly to the demands of the poor and this limits their capacity for accumulation. Yet the marginal pole is not separate from the 'advanced bloc' but is linked to it in several ways: it operates in the space the 'advanced bloc' leaves for it (which is not fixed once for all, but subject to constant redefinition), inputs and skills required for marginal pole production are often acquired from the advanced bloc and the income required to purchase marginal pole products is largely generated in the advanced bloc. On the other hand the advanced bloc needs the marginal pole as a 'soak pit' from which it can draw and to which it can discard labour. 'Employment in the "marginal pole" is precarious and often transitory' (Erwin, 1977:21).

Erwin's observations lead to three important points :

i) closely allied to the problem of unemployment in South Africa is the problem of the working poor;

ii) the burden of supporting the unemployed falls on the poor



TERM I : A PERIOD OPTIONS

1. Shakespearean Tragedy 4
2. Revenge, Justice & Mercy 5
3. Shakespeare's Histories 5
4. Shakespeare's Comedy of Love 5
5. Donne, Herbert, Marvell 6
6. The Faerie Queene 6
7. Tudor Poetry 7
8. Poetry from Metaphysicals to Augustans... 7
9. Jacobean Drama 7
10. Jane Austen 8

B GENERAL OPTIONS

11.* Early Middle English Lit to 1300 8
12.* Middle English Romances 8
13. Modernism 9
14. D. H. Lawrence 9
15. D. H. Lawrence
16. Reading
17. Explorer
18. Beckett
19.* Language
20.* Anglo-Sax
21. Introduct

TERM II :A PERIOD OPTIONS

22. Shakespea
23. Shakespea
24. Donne, Her
25. Milton .
26. Paradise Lost 14
27. Swift and Pope 15
28. Cervantes, Fielding & Sterne 15
29. Jonson 15
30. Pope 15

B GENERAL OPTIONS

31. Tales of the Supernatural 16
32.* The Fifteenth Century 16
33.* Anglo-Saxon Poetry 16
34. Poetic Metaphor 17
35. Aspects in the Use of English in S.A..... 17
36. Sociology of Literature 17
37. Stevens & Yeats 18
38. Tragedy of the Bedroom 18

YEAR-LONG OPTIONS

39. Early English Drama 18
40.* Modern English Language 19
41. Smith & Gordimer 19
42. Pound & Eliot 20

Butler/Mann (eds) : A New Book of South African Verse in English (OUP)

Royston, (ed) : To Whom it May Concern - an anthology of Black South African Poetry (Donker)p/b

Gray (ed) : A World of their Own (Donker) p/b

Fugard, A : Boesman and Lena and other plays (OUP) p/b

Recommended Reading:

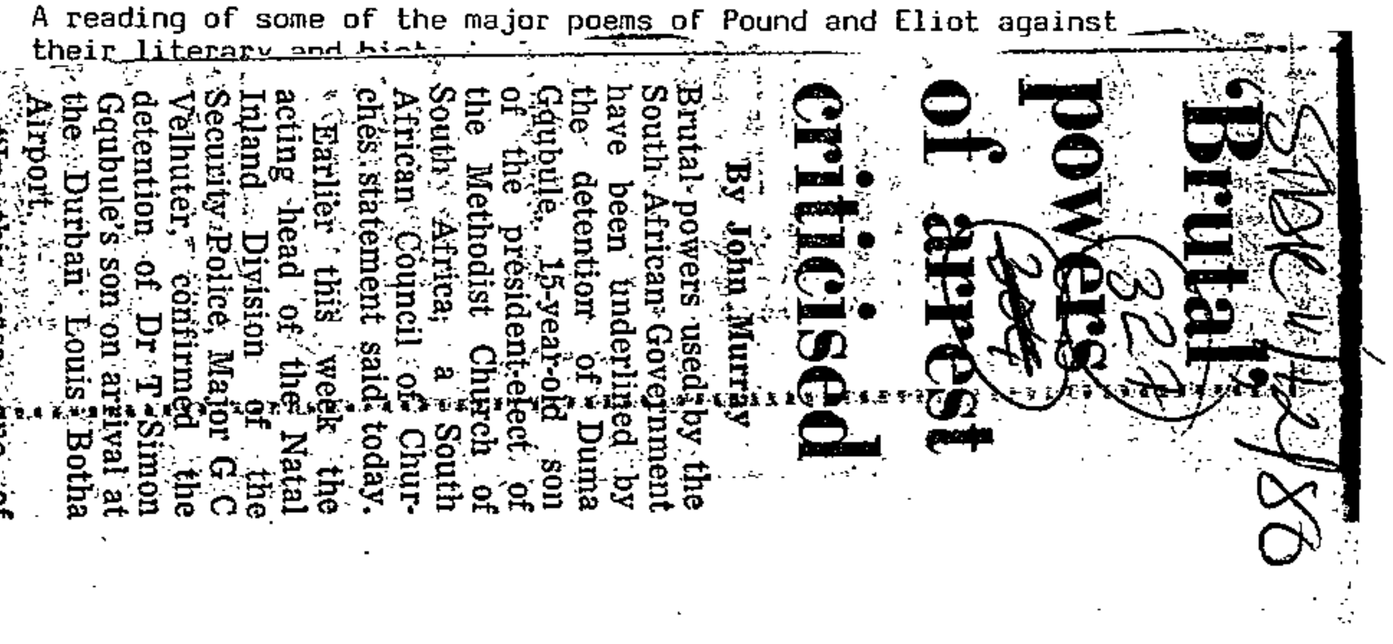
Lennox-Short, A (ed) : English and South Africa (Nasou)

Gray, Stephen : Southern African Literature (Collings

42. Related Authors: Pound & Eliot Thurs. 8.30 a.m.

Lecturers : Dr. J.M. Coetzee and Dr. I.E. Glenn

A reading of some of the major poems of Pound and Eliot against their literary and hist



Brutal powers criticised

By John Murray

Brutal powers used by the South African Government have been underlined by the detention of Dr Gqubule, 15-year-old son of the president-elect of the Methodist Church of South Africa, a South African Council of Churches statement said today.

"Earlier this week the acting head of the Inland Division of the Security Police, Major G C Velhuter, confirmed the detention of Dr T Simon Gqubule's son on arrival at the Durban Louis Botha Airport.

"In this case, one of many in which young people are detained, the evil is compounded by the fact that these brutal powers are being used against a minor," said the SACC statement.

REFUSED

"Even if he should be guilty of some offence, can the normal procedures not be used for questioning and the laying of charges?

"Is it necessary to refuse parents access to their son, to deny them the knowledge of where he is being detained, to refuse him a Bible and clothing brought by his parents?"

The SACC says that the threat from the authorities in such cases is far greater than any alleged threat to the security of the State.

"We condemn all detentions without trial and call on the Government to release or charge such detainees," the statement ends.

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

ACTUARIAL SCIENCE SPECIAL FIELD

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS CONSEQUENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF NEW CURRICULUM IN 1981

YEAR OF FIRST REGISTRATION

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Courses for 1981	Business Policy I Business Policy II Actuarial Science I Actuarial Science II	Management Science Production Management Applied Business Stats II NAC(a) C I A C Prof. Communication or Sake Afrikaans	Practice of Life Assurance C I A C Economics II Applied Business Stats I Mathematics II	Environment & Structure of Business Management of Human Resources Economics Ia Mathematics I I T M A I T C
Courses for 1982	/	Business Policy I Business Policy II Actuarial Science I Actuarial Science II	Principle of Marketing Principle of Finance Management Science NAC(a) or Applied Bus Stats IIA Applied Bus Stats IIB Actuarial Science I	Practice of Life Assurance C I A C Economics II Applied Bus Stats I Mathemdtics II
Courses for 1983		/	/	Principles of Marketing Principles of Finance Management Science NAC(a) or Applied Bus Stats IIA Applied Bus Stats IIB Actuarial Science I
Courses for 1984				Business Policy I Business Policy II Actuarial Science II Business Finance I

21/9/80

S Africans used to loss of civil rights—Suzman

STAR 11/9/80 32

The Star Bureau
By Cheetah Haysom

NEW YORK — South Africans have become punch drunk — inured — by the repeated loss of civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, has said.

Speaking last night on the abrogation of the rule of law in South Africa in a series of lectures by dissidents from around the world, she said South Africans' threshold for tolerance of attacks on civil rights had risen.

Abrogation of the rule of law had also robbed the Supreme Court — once the most highly respected institution in the land — of its inherent jurisdiction. The Department of Justice, designed to serve the Supreme Court, had become its master.

The freedom of the Press had suffered from the many Acts restricting news reporting. There were ominous signs of further incursions into Press freedom, she said.

Mrs Suzman listed recent changes in South Africa. "What is more, the rigid inflexibility of the 1960s and 70s has been relaxed.

"But all these changes have come about furtively, through the permit system. There has been no repeal of laws that would make association across the colour line a human and legal right.

"Many of the changes, such as in housing and education, that would effect people's lives, have not yet been achieved."

It was fashionable for radicals in South Africa to say that white politics were irrelevant. "I disagree. Whites are in power and are likely to remain in power for a considerable time to come. In spite of increasing urban unrest.

"What whites do with that power is what matters and how they share it is the major issue today."

Mrs Suzman said she did not believe South Africa was on the brink of fundamental change. "It's going to take years to get back to . . . a South Africa without laws infringing human rights. Change will be inhibited by the white backlash, which scares politicians in power, and by the huge army of bureaucrats who aren't easily diverted from policies they have been implementing for 30 years."

content; however, in view of the fact that regional differences in urban and metropolitan areas have persisted after the 1971 relaxation of controls on the movement on qualified workers, one may doubt whether it will achieve the purpose for which it was introduced.

The attempt to lessen metropolitan and urban dependence on contract labour is the most serious aspect of the Riekert changes, especially in the light of an increasing proportion of the African population (resident in the homelands) becoming increasingly dependent on migrant and commuter earnings. The state has already acted against illegal migrants by raising greatly the fines on employers who employ them. Sheena Duncan does not dram

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Amnesty unhappy about 'total strategy'

LONDON — There are ominous signs that the South African Government's "total strategy" concept contains a commitment to greater ruthlessness in dealing with real or perceived enemies of the State, according to Amnesty International.

"This was presaged," the organisation says in its annual report, "in a number of ways: by increased spending on defence, by closer involvement of the military command in Government decision-making and by tighter control over Press reporting of sensitive issues such as defence and internal security."

Amnesty says its main concerns in South Africa in 1980 were "political imprisonment, detention without trial and banning, torture, prison conditions and the death penalty."

The report adds: "Political debate in South Africa during 1979 and 1980 was dominated by the apparent acceptance by Prime Minister Botha and his Government of the need to introduce reforms in the apartheid system to reduce racial tension and promote national unity.

"By April 1980, however, very little had been achieved to justify the optimism and expectation aroused since mid-1979. In no area was this more marked than in the area of human rights.

"During the year there were new waves of arrests and detentions, a further spate of political trials, and the Government continued to use banning orders to restrict and suppress political opposition."

Amnesty says that the lack of adequate safeguards in the treatment of detainees held incommunicado under the Terrorism Act and similar security legislation was again amply illustrated during 1980 by new allegations of torture made by former detainees and by defendants and witnesses at several police trials.

It cites as evidence out-of-court settlements agreed to by the Minister of Police without admitting guilt.

On the Biko case, the report says: "The Medical and Dental Council's assertion that there was no obvious evidence of improper conduct was met with widespread incredulity."

Amnesty alleges human rights violations were also to be found in the three African "homelands."

"In the Transkei particularly, many critics or suspected opponents of the Matanzima administration were detained without trial."

The report notes: "The high rate of judicial executions continued unabated" in South Africa.

HOMELANDS

Workers allege harassment threat

EAST LONDON — Two former East London Furniture Industries workers have claimed members of the South African security police have threatened them with "fullscale harassment".

Mr Morena Manzi and Mr Sipho Dlutu, who were among the 170 workers who lost their jobs at the factory last month, said they had been approached by four men — three white and one black — at their homes on Sunday night.

Mr Manzi said the men arrived at his Mdantsane home at 10 pm and forced the door to his room open after speaking to his father.

"They said I was a former E. L. Furniture Industries employee and demanded my reference book," Mr Manzi said.

They also told him he should not lie in bed when they were talking to him.

"I was accused of having introduced the Allied and Furniture Workers' Union and led to the dismissal of many workers at the factory.

"They said I had threatened workers and forced them to join Saawu and ultimately forced them to walk out on their jobs.

"After this they promised me full-scale harassment."

Mr Manzi said he challenged the men to name one worker he had threatened or forced out of work but they told him they had nothing further to discuss with him as they had delivered the message they had for him. He said the men also wanred him against harassing unemployed workers by mobilising them and if he continued doing so they would refer him to Brig Charles Sebe to detain him under Proclamation R252.

Mr Dlutu said the men told him to go back to his job[illegible]

They also told him that Mr Manzi had said he and Mr Elvis Salman had started the trouble at the factory.

Mr Dlutu said he challenged the men to bring Mr Manzi but they refused.

The head of the security police here, Col A. P. van der Merwe, refused to comment on whether his men had called on the two men. — DDR.

Protest mounts on keys plan

Political Staff

THE Cape Provincial Council's controversial legislation on servants' rooms keys came under fire from white and black people at a public meeting of the Progressive Federal Party in Sea Point last night.

At times there was uproar in an audience of nearly 800 people over implications of the new Section 183 of the municipal ordinance.

Speakers were bombarded with questions on the proposed controls over servants quarters in the Sea Point area and on aspects of rent control and sectional titles.

A woman who said she lived alone asked whether it would be an offence if she refused to open her door at 3 am to a policeman or a council official, who, under the keys ordinance, wanted to inspect her servants' quarters.

'ALL TIMES'

Quoting from the ordinance, Dr John Sonnenberg MPC said such refusal would be an offence. He said the ordinance stated that a register of persons employed and a key to servants' quarters had to be available 'at all times.'

Dr Sonnenberg described the legislation as 'so unreasonable and misdirected that it will achieve nothing.'

A black woman asked whether anybody had a place where her children could stay.

There was an uproar among some members of the audience when a questioner asked whether it was constitutional for a Provincial Council to pass legislation that amounted to 'conscripting' people to stand guard outside their servants' rooms during the night.

A coloured member of the audience asked whether it would be an offence if all domestic servants should cease to work in the area when the proposed section came into effect.

Dr Sonnenberg replied that the answer depended on whether or not there was a contract between employer and employee. If there was no contract, he could not see that it would be an offence for the employee to stop working.

Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point and leader of the opposition in the Provincial Council, said the keys legislation was 'grossly unjust' to employers, servants, the police and municipal employees.

It sought to tackle a problem superficially and on a level that was unrealistic.

CRISIS NEAR

On rent control and sectional titles, Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, said South African cities were approaching an accommodation crisis.

A comprehensive housing strategy was needed in which the State and the private sector had to play a part.

For too long the State had shielded behind rent control to avoid its responsibility.

Mr Eglin said he had been accused of whipping up hysteria. He was sorry that his attempts to help people in distress were interpreted in this way.

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VOL. 186] PRETORIA, 12 DECEMBER / DESEMBER 1980 [No. 7332

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2616 12 December 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:

LIST/LYS P80/68

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/12/1	*Umkhonto—Lerumo* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	African National Congress	(e)
P80/12/3	*Network*—No 19; new series, Autumn 1980	United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, London	(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2616 12 Desember 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:

LIST/LYS P80/68

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Key law Body to investigate complaints

Chief Reporter

AN "OMBUDSMAN COMMITTEE" comprising a justice of the peace and two executive members of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association has been set up to investigate any complaints of abuse of the controversial "key law" which is expected to come into effect next month.

Legislation aimed at control of domestic servants, mainly in the Green and Sea Point area, was passed by the Provincial Council last month. Section 183 of the Municipal Ordinance was amended with the object of limiting occupation of servants' quarters.

The amending legislation also requires employers in flats or houses to keep a register of their domestic servants and a duplicate key to their quarters, which police or municipal inspectors may demand between midnight and 8 am.

The ratepayers' body is now sending a circular document to property owners in the area on "what needs to be done". This states that:

- You must acquire a register — a small exercise book. Insert all your domestic particulars such as the full names of every authorized person who is a servant, identity number, reference book, passbook or any official document affording proof of identity, the date from which such authorized person is entitled to occupy such servants' quarters, and if the servant is under contract, the relative dates of contract;
- Be in possession of a duplicate key of 'your' servant's quarters;
- When on holiday and your property is unoccupied, Section 183 does not apply and you cannot be prosecuted;
- If on holiday and you have left your servant in charge of the property, give him/her authority over the key and the register. Obviously, the servant will have to be trustworthy. If a complaint should be lodged, the law will apply to the owner as well unless, in terms of the amended ordinance, the owner "did not take part in such contravention" or "could not have prevented such contravention".

Good race relationships

The ratepayers' association circular adds: "If you leave your domestic servant in charge of young children when you are out, it is not necessary to come back at 12 pm because you will have entrusted your servant with the key and register;

"Obviously, if a complaint is lodged, the employer and employee shall be held responsible. For the sake of good race and employer-employee relationships, inform your servant that fears of harassment are unfounded and that you as his or her employer will be in complete control of key and register."

The circular says that the police will act only on complaints and that complainants must identify themselves to the police and become involved. "Fears of vindictive neighbours and domestics can thus be erased."

The ratepayers' body adds an appeal to owners who have not already improved their servants' quarters to provide better lighting, more baths and toilets and a community room, and to paint and repair servants' rooms and to make them generally more hygienic.

"Do not let out rooms to unauthorized persons — you are liable to a fine if you do. And employ a reputable watchman in smaller blocks of flats or a superviser for larger blocks, with authority to act in your absence."

- The circular says that an ombudsman committee has been set up to investigate any complaints, and it invites people requiring further information on how the "key law" will operate to write to the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, PO Box 229, Sea Point, or ☎ 44 3052 during business hours.

Key law 'Police will act only on complaints'

ASSURANCES have been given by Sea Point police chief Major D de Wet, and the MEC in charge of local government, Mr Willem Bouwer, that police will ask for keys to Sea Point servants' rooms only if a complaint has been lodged.

This was said by the chairman of Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Mr Chris Joubert, in an interview today.

He said his association had prepared a circular letter aimed at calming residents' fears. It would be distributed this week.

The circular explains what particulars about servants should be entered in an exercise book used as a register and says: 'While on holiday and your property being unoccupied, the Section 183 does not apply and you cannot be prosecuted.

'If on holiday and you have left your servant in charge of the property, give him/her the authority of the key and the register. Obviously he/she will have to be trustworthy.

'If a complaint should be lodged the law will apply to the owner as well, unless, re Section 3B, the owner did not take part in such contravention' (could not have prevented such contravention.)

VISITS

Mr Joubert said that, though the Provincial Ordinance would give 'any council employee' the right to demand a key to a servant's room any time, it was clear that Cape Town City Council would never authorise any employee to demand the key.

Mr Joubert, a police reservist, said there was no need for 'decent' domestics' to worry about visiting each other for a cup of tea late on Christmas night.

'There is no question of police using the powers given in the new ordinance, when it is promulgated, for raids. They will ask for the key only if there is a complaint about the premises.'

The circular letter says: 'All complainents must identify themselves to the police and become involved.'

Thus fears of vindictive neighbours and domestics could be eased.

Opperman against armed civil defence

(21) (327) 17/12

By Deon Delport
Municipal Reporter

Civil defence volunteers should not be armed to play the role of the police or defence units, the chairman of Johannesburg's civil defence liaison committee, Major J D R Opperman, said in an interview.

He was responding to proposals by a Pretoria academic, suggesting that civil defence should be reorganised to fight the chief threats facing the country, insurgency and terrorism.

"Terrorism can largely be prevented by human action. It will be required that armed action be considered as a part of a civil defence association's function in the future," Mr H P Potgieter, a researcher for the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said in his publication on civil defence.

REACTION

In a phone interview Mr Potgieter said the authorities were not reading the threat too well and civil defence should become a part of total strategy, not just a reaction to natural or manmade disasters.

"It is necessary to counter terrorism by training volunteers to use firearms, but not necessarily that they should be given weapons," he said.

"Knowing the civil population was well equipped could act as a deterrent to terrorists," Mr Potgieter added.

He said authorities should also consider making some form of civil defence compulsory for all citizens in the form of training for a set number of hours a year.

At present much of the responsibility for reaction to disasters was left to municipalities, he added.

Major Opperman said people responded very well during a crisis.

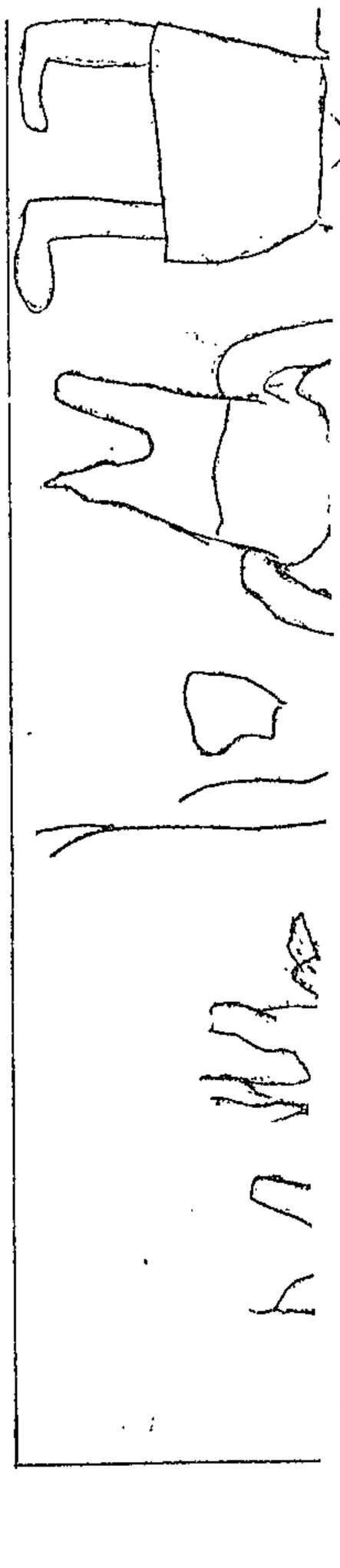
The task of Johannesburg's civil defence organisation was to provide services, evacuate people, maintain electricity, sewerage, roads and communications.

"The strength of the South African system was that it was voluntary. If you make civil defence compulsory you take away the niceties — it should not be compulsory in peacetime," he said.

Letter on keys for Sea Point tenants 'contains mistakes'

Provincial Reporter

A CIRCULAR letter which Mr Chris Joubert, chairman of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, said would be distributed to 50 000 tenants in the area, contains factual errors which could lead to unintentional contraventions of the new 'keys' ordinance.



The new law, Section 183 of the Municipal Ordinance, must still be enforced by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, by way of proclamation, stating where it will be applied and from what date.

A RESERVIST

This week Mr Joubert, who is a police reservist as well as chairman of the ratepayers' association, gave the Press copies of a circular letter which, he said, would be distributed throughout the area to flats, boarding houses, hotels and private homes.

Mr Herbert Hirsch, leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, who led the debate against the measure in the council, said today he had brought factual errors in the document to the attention of Major F D de Wet, officer commanding the Sea Point police station.

FOR ACTION

The document twice states, in underline capital letters, that 'the police will only act on complaints.' Mr Hirsch said the law made no provision for action stemming only from complaints.

'If this is the intention of the South African Police, then the public is entitled to hear this from an official spokesman of no lower rank than Major de Wet himself,' Mr Hirsch said.

The document issued by Mr Joubert states: 'Inform your domestic that the necessary fears of harassment are unfounded and that you as her or his employer will be in complete control of key and register.'

THE LAW

Mr Hirsch said as the law stood, any person informing his employee that he was 'in complete control of the key and register,' was compelled to stay at home and make it available to any police or City Council officer.

In these circumstances, it was not sufficient to 'leave your domestic in charge,' as was stated in Mr Joubert's document. The law required the person in charge of servant quarters to appoint an authorised 'representative' to have control of the keys and register if he went out.

ON HOLIDAY

Mr Joubert's document states that if a servant is left in charge while the employer is on holiday, the employer may also be charged 'unless the owner "did not take part in such contravention" or "could not have prevented such contravention."'

But the ordinance states: 'The fact that such authorised persons or person in charge issued instructions forbidding any such (unauthorised) occupation, residence or use, shall not of itself be accepted as sufficient proof that the person in charge could not have prevented the contravention.'

THIS FEAR

Commenting on the provision that the keys and register had to be made available at all times to 'any employee of the council,' Mr Joubert's document adds: 'This obviously is badly phrased. This fear is ludicrous.'

Mr Hirst said it was not 'badly phrased' or 'ludicrous' since the governing party in the Cape Provincial Council had rejected an opposition motion that only 'authorised' City Council employees could demand keys or registers.

'Mr Joubert should know that whatever the City Council may or may not wish to do, as suggested by him (Argus, December 17), it cannot override the high authority of the Provincial Council.

"The authority for "any City Council employee" to demand keys and registers is given to them by ordinance of the Provincial Council, and the City Council cannot overrule the law of a higher body.'

dependence of the homelands. In other words, homeland Africans have been sharing in the rising real wages in 'white' South Africa via commuter pay packets and migrant remittances. This is a precarious arrangement for two reasons :

i) any drop in the demand for labour in the white areas is likely to be felt first by commuters and migrants

ii) there are a large number of households (we do not know at this stage how many) who do not have access to wage employment in the homelands or to migrant or commuter incomes. These households will almost inevitably be in dire poverty.

In short, then, income distribution figures are needed for the homelands to round out our account, and these are not to be had at present. Nonetheless, Table 8 enables us to establish that the economic situation of the homelands is highly vulnerable to any contraction in demand for labour in the white areas.



Turn of the key

EVEN by the standards that apply in this country, the provincial 'keys' ordinance — now law throughout the Cape — is an alarmingly harsh piece of legislation.

Although it is designed to counter lawlessness in crowded residential areas, it can, in fact, bring hardship not only to law-abiding domestic servants but also to their employers.

The effect of the law is to confine servants — many of whom will be working long hours during the festive season — to solitary confinement in their rooms between midnight and 8 am.

They may not even be allowed to see or entertain their husbands, children, brothers or fathers during this time. And any policeman or council employee can demand a key to check that the law is not being broken.

This is an invasion of personal privacy of breathtaking proportions. Imagine the outcry if this law were to be be imposed by a black government on whites.

The Administrator of the Cape and others have promised to stop any abuses of the key law. But where restrictive laws exist, abuses can and do occur.

The police have enough powers to cope with lawlessness without this draconian legislation.

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Domestic servants' leader rejects 'keys' ordinance

THE Domestic Workers' Association in the Cape has refused to accept the Provincial Council's controversial 'keys' ordinance controlling servants' quarters which received the assent of the State President and is expected to be enforced tomorrow.

Miss Maggie Oewies, chairman of the association, urged the Government to withdraw the law 'while there is still time.'

In terms of the ordinance, the Administrator must issue a second proclamation setting out the areas in which Clause 183, relating to servants' quarters, will be effective. This is expected in the Cape Provincial Gazette tomorrow.

MAIN TARGET

The law, which limits occupation of servants' quarters to authorised servants, is aimed mainly at the Green Point and Sea Point areas, and is likely to be applied there first.

'Christmas is the customary time for family and friends. Deprived of both by law there is little hope left in the minds of the black workers in Cape Town. This will only aggravate and otherwise bleak situation,' Miss Oewies said.

More than 10 000 domestic workers in Sea Point and Green Point will be affected by the new law which forces all employers of servants to keep a register of their employees and make available to the police or a City Council employee a duplicate key to the quarters at all times of the day and night.

Domestic workers will not be allowed visitors in their quarters between midnight and 8 am — be it family or friends.

Mr Chris Jouzert, chairman of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, said that 'decent domestics' need not fear if they should want to have a cup to tea with friends and wish each other 'Happy Christmas' on Christmas Eve.

A Sea Point domestic, Mrs Hester George, said: 'We can't leave our rooms; who is to know which of us domestic workers the police will regard as "decent." The residents of Sea Point have degraded our people by imposing this law on us.

LOITERING

'If we decide to meet on a street corner we will be arrested for loitering and if we chat in our rooms together this will be seen to be unlawful.'

Although there have been assurances that the police will act only on receipt of complaints, this is not what the law states.

It reads: 'No person other than an authorised person may occupy any servants' quarters in, on, or provided for in connection with any premises.'



Miss Maggie Oewies

It makes no provision for a prior complaint to the police before action can be taken.

'I cannot believe the ordinance has been implemented this far,' Miss Oewies said. 'We were hoping it wouldn't be passed before Christmas. Our past experience with employers over this period has shown that they will phone the police without the slightest provocation. A lot of residents have been waiting for this opportunity.'

LATE HOURS

Both employers and servants who contravene the new law will face a maximum penalty of R200 or six months' jail — or both.

Miss Jennifer Mitchells, a Sea Point domestic, said: 'We are used to being together over Christmas. We all work late hours and can normally see each other only after midnight anyway. Now we will spend it in solitary confinement.'

Miss Mitchells earns R35 a week. She has three children ranging from eight to 15 years old, all of whom live near Caledon. Because she cannot choose when to take her leave, the family will not be able to see each other over Christmas.

MORE FRICTION

Mrs George will also spend her Christmas alone. Her seven children all stay in the Karoo with her mother-in-law.

'They cannot come to see me and I cannot go to see them. Animals have more freedom,' she said.

Miss Oewies said the law would only cause more friction between employers and employees.

'But the residents of Sea Point and Green Point initiated the Fouche Commission which looked into the "problem" and were thought to have suggested the draft ordinance,' she said.

HUMANITARIAN ..

'It is on humanitarian grounds that the Domestic Workers Association cannot accept the new law.

'The residents are merely side-stepping the injustices that have been done to our people, the longest-serving black work force in the country. This is a so-called Christian society. How do the clergymen feel about the law. Why don't they speak up?'

Employer refuses to hand over key

Divisional Council Reporter

A SEA POINT professional man, who is not involved in politics, told The Argus that he was prepared to be taken to court rather than hand the key of his maid's room over to a council employee or a police officer.

The professional man, who did not wish to be named, said: 'This ordinance will cause hardship because quite a lot of maids have children or other close relatives sharing their rooms and some of these quite respectable people have nowhere else to go.

'The ordinance says quite clearly that "any council employee' is entitled to demand the key — that description would cover even the dustman, as has been suggested.

'But I can think of no reason why any council employee should ask for the key of a maid's room.

'My maid is a respectable woman who has worked for me for many years and I am certainly not going to hand over the key to her room.'

To a maid in Three Anchor Bay the ordinance means that she can no longer share a room with her sister, who works in a neighbouring block of flats.

Her employee has no maid's room, so she must now travel to her mother's over-crowded, two-bedroomed house in Manenberg, where two families are already living.

How you can write a book like this

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The best way to start is pple together to help you on such a proje the help of your History Society or throu ety. This is the reason such bodies exist there isn't such a society, then start one. f an awareness programme at your school

The group working on suc be large. A group of five or six people is so be a good idea to establish contact with y typing students, as what you publish would l

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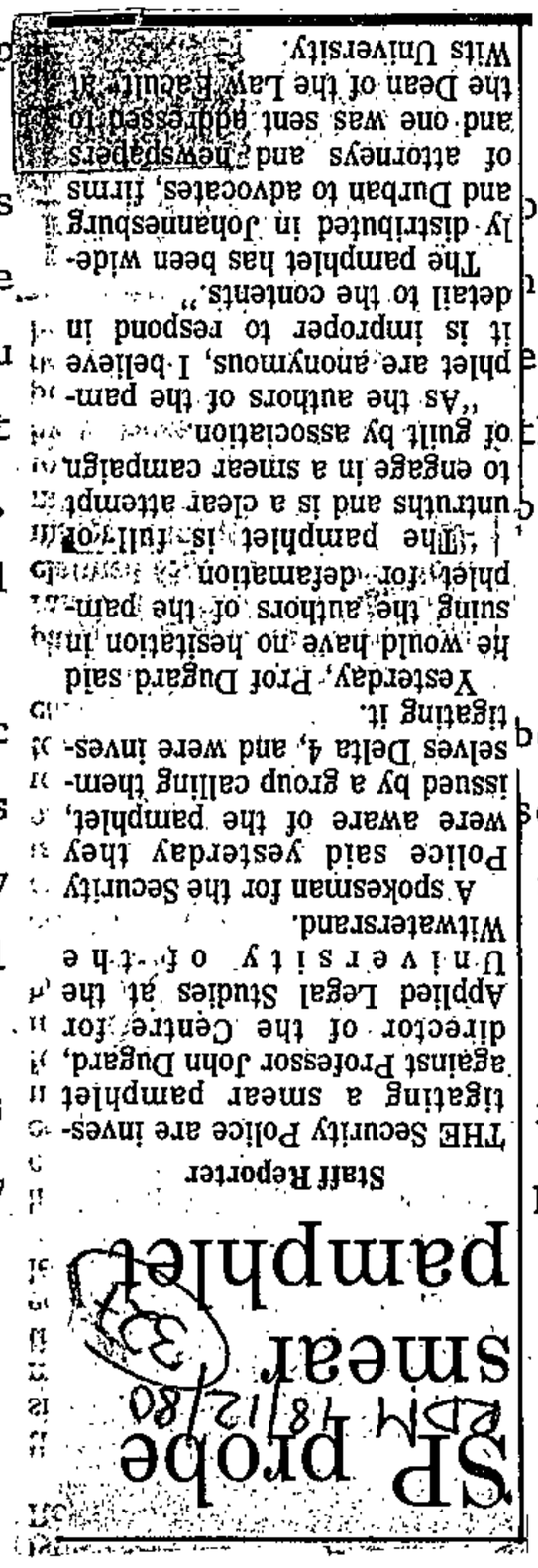

SP probe
BDM 18/12/80
smear
33
pamphlet

Staff Reporter

THE Security Police are investigating a smear pamphlet against Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A spokesman for the Security Police said yesterday they were aware of the pamphlet, issued by a group calling themselves Delta 4, and were investigating it.

Yesterday, Prof Dugard said he would have no hesitation in suing the authors of the pamphlet for defamation.

"The pamphlet is full of untruths and is a clear attempt to engage in a smear campaign of guilt by association.

"As the authors of the pamphlet are anonymous, I believe it is improper to respond in detail to the contents."

The pamphlet has been widely distributed in Johannesburg and Durban to advocates, firms of attorneys and newspapers and one was sent addressed to the Dean of the Law Faculty at Wits University.

KEY LAW COVERS WIDER AREA

Argus 19/12/80

Provincial Reporter

IN a surprise move, the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, today made the new 'keys' ordinance applicable not only to Sea Point but to the whole Atlantic seaboard from Camps Bay to Green Point.

From today, all householders, flat dwellers, hoteliers and occupants of other buildings with servants' quarters cannot be away from home 'at any time' unless they formally appoint a 'representative' to look after their servant registers and duplicate keys.

Mr Louw has used the powers given to him by the Ordinance to enforce the controversial measure on the eve of the Christmas-New Year holidays.

3 wards

He has also, by proclamation in today's Cape Provincial Gazette, made the 'keys' ordinance applicable and enforceable immediately in this area — Ward 1, Ward 2 and Ward 3 of the Cape Town municipal area.

Camps Bay, Clifton, Bantry Bay, the whole of Sea Point, Three Anchor Bay, Mouille Point, and

to its boundary with central Cape Town, a point defined by the robot at which Main Level Road becomes Strand Street — all are now subject to the 'keys' ordinance.

Register

It is now the legal requirement for every person in charge of servants' quarters to keep a register of 'authorised' occupants of the quarters, their identity numbers and period of service or contract, as well as duplicate keys.

These must be kept on the premises 'at all times' and made available to 'any police officer or any employee of the (Cape Town City) Council.' Since the authority to 'any

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

No. 295, 1980

APPLICATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 183 OF THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE, 1974

Under the powers vested in me by section 183 of the Municipal Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 20 of 1974), I hereby apply the provisions of that section to Wards 1, 2 and 3 (as contemplated by Proclamation 121 dated 11 May, 1966) of the municipal area of the Municipality of the City of Cape Town.

Dated at Cape Town this 18th day of December 1980.

E. LOUW, ADMINISTRATOR

THE official notice in today's Cape Provincial Gazette which immediately enforces the drastic new 'keys' ordinance.

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...Analysis of black unemployment in

...al Unemployment in South Africa.
...s in the Theory of Inflation and

...Employment and Unemployment.

...ts and Underemployment equilibrium".

*5. Monopoly

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Regulation of Monopoly

Reading

MANSFIELD, E. : Microeconomics. Ch.9.

STIGLER, G. : The Theory of Price.

[illegible] Readings. Articles by A. Harberger,

7. LABOUR BUREAUX.

Lecturer : to be appointed.

Ref. Sheena Duncan : 'The Central Institution of South African Labour Exploitation' in South African Labour Bulletin Volume 3 No. 9 November, 1977.

C.G.J. Marchand : 'A consideration of the legal basis and some practical operations of the labour bureau' in South African Labour Bulletin Volume 3 No. 9 November, 1977.

8. THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND.

Lecturer : to be appointed.

JOB CREATION : WEST GERMANY & THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Lecturer : to be appointed.

Ref. Maurice Scott and R.A. Haslett : Can we get back to full employment ? McMillan Press 1979.

N.J. Habley & M.P. Jackson : 'An Evaluation of Job Creation in Germany' in the International Journal of Social economics Volume 6 No. 2 1979. M.C.B. Publications 1979.

HE ARGUS, FRIDAY DECEMBER 19 1980

Police chief approves letter on 'keys law

SEA POINT Police Commandant, Major S D de Wet, confirmed today that he had been shown a draft copy of the circular letter on the controversial 'keys ordinance' prepared by Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

Major de Wet said he had approved the contents of the letter 'in general'.

He said it was correct that residents could go away on holiday or stay out after midnight provided someone, who could be their own servant, was left on the premises in charge of the register and keys.

COMPLAINT

Major de Wet said that although the ordinance allowed the police to demand a key to a servant's room at any time, it was 'a gentleman's agreement' that they would not usually bother people in this way unless a complaint had been made.

He said, however, that he 'could not give 100 percent guarantee that police would never ask for a key without a complaint having been made.'

Fifty thousand copies of the letter, which is intended to calm residents' fears about the ordinance, are due to be distributed today.

It has been attacked by Provincial Councillor Mr Herbert Hirsch, because it gives positive assurances that the police will not act unless a complaint has been made.

Mr Hirsch said that this was not what the ordinance said.

Mr Hirsch also considers the letter misleading on other points.

FULL SUPPORT

The president of Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Mr Ted Mauerberger, said that he had not yet been shown the letter and insisted on seeing it before it was sent out.

But later, after reading the letter, he said it had his full support 'provided both Mr Willem Bouwer, MEC in charge of local government, and Major de Wet agree to its contents in all respects.'

The chairman of Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, Mr Chris Joubert, said he had submitted draft copies of the letter to both Mr Bouwer and Major de Wet and they had suggested minor alterations to the original, which had been carried out.

CONFIRMED

Mr Joubert said he had telephoned Mr Bouwer at his holiday home in Oubosstrand today to tell him about the attack on the letter.

He said Mr Bouwer had confirmed that he approved on the letter and had said it explained the working of the ordinance 'in very practical layman's language.'

Major de Wet said: 'Mr Joubert showed me a copy of this letter and I approved it in general.

'It is true that, as the letter says, you can leave your servant in charge of the register and keys provided he or she is a responsible person. That is quite in order.

KEY

'The law does make provision for a police officer to demand the key to a servant's room without a specific complaint having been made

'But as a matter of fact we feel that, as a gentlemen's agreement we will act only on receipt of complaints as far as we can. We will not misuse these rights we have been given.'

Major de Wet said that every morning hundreds of illegal residents in maids' rooms could be seen catching buses out of Sea Point area to go to work. They were being harboured illegally in maids' rooms.

'These people cannot be allowed to take over the area,' he said. But, before the ordinance it had been difficult to prove illegal occupancy. Now anyone found in a maid's room after midnight could be assumed to be an occupant.

DEWEY, D. : "Information, Entry, and Welfare : The Case for Collusion". A.E.R. Sept. 1970.

YAMEY, B.S., (Ed.) 1973 : Economics of Industrial Structure. Penguin.

R.S.A. : Report of the Commission of Inquiry Into the Regulation of Monopolistic Conditions Act 1955. (RP 64/1977) The Houton Report.

+ MANSFIELD, E., : Selected Readings. Article by P. Samuelson : "New Developments on the Oligopoly Front".

Keys holiday respite urged

Provincial Reporter

MR Herbert Hirsch, leader of the Opposition in the Cape Provincial Council, has called on the Administrator not to enforce the new 'keys' law before the festive season.

He has also brought to the attention of Major F D de Wet, officer commanding the Sea Point police station, statements issued by Mr D C Joubert, a police reservist and chairman of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

Mr Hirsch said that if some of the recommendations in the statements were followed, residents would be in violation of the letter of the law.

CIRCULAR

'I have drawn to the attention of Major de Wet a number of errors in the circular letter which refer to the South African Police.

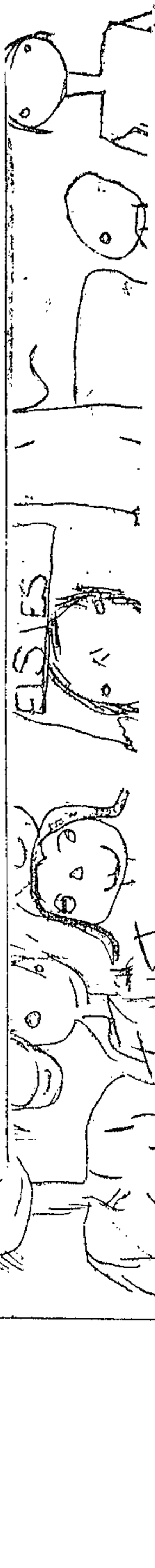
'Mr Joubert is generally known as a police reservist and there is an impression that he is speaking on behalf of the South African Police.

Mr Hirsch listed errors in the circular and said the ratepayers' association should review this document very carefully, 'if it is to be distributed at all.'

Mr Joubert had said 50 000 copies would be distributed this week.

Mr Hirsch said: 'I have appealed to Major de Wet to ensure that the South African Police is not even by implication involved in the dissemination of information which is misleading at best, or which could

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)



Keys law

(Continued from Page 1)

lead to actual violation of the law.'

He appealed to the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, 'not to be so insensitive as to proclaim the law to be in effect in any particular area before the festive season.

'If he does so, he will cause additional and unnecessary hardship to employer and employee, and also throw a further burden on the already hard-pressed SAP, who have to implement these impractical provisions.'

'If the Administrator was genuinely concerned to prevent invasion of privacy,' he should not have permitted the legislation in its present form.'

Mr Hirsch said the use of duplicate keys to servant quarters by the police would not deal with the real underlying causes of the problems in Sea Point.

WIDER

Other practical implications were far wider than generally realised. How did a domestic employee prove her rights in the absence of her employer?

Old and infirm people and pensioners could not conduct inspections of servant quarters at night to avoid prosecution.

They could also not employ part-time domestics who slept in or near the premises ('authorised' servants must be 'full-time employees').

'The really needy will be deprived of help, and genuine, regular employees will be deprived of a job,' Mr Hirsch said.

See Page 4.



MR MOLL

I feel satisfied says Moll

UMTATA — A conscientious objector released from the army detention barracks in Pretoria said he felt tremendously satisfied for having acted according to his conscience.

Mr Peter Moll, 24, last year refused to respond to a military call-up and was sentenced to 12 months in detention.

He was released on Wednesday and joined his family here yesterday.

"My feeling is that as a Christian one must assess the country's policy in terms of Christian morals," Mr Moll said. "I believe apartheid is morally deficient. I cannot fight for it or defend it, therefore I am a conscientious objector."

Mr Moll, a Baptist said he would prefer to do non-military duties.

"I refused to wear a brown overall because it would identify me with the army. Eventually, they realised that I was sincere. They accepted me as a conscientious objector and gave me a blue overall in August and I felt happy."

He said when he was released from solitary confinement in August he had to work in the garden at the barracks. "There were other conscientious objectors. They decided to take an easier course by refusing to carry a rifle and were not punished."

Mr Moll said he hoped there would be some kind of accommodation for conscientious objectors. He was still waiting to hear from the officials about their intentions concerning him.

"How wonderful it is to be free. It was an unpleasant and nasty experience what I did, but it is good having it behind me," he said.

He was not allowed any reading material except the Bible, had one visit a month and wore his civilian clothes until he was given the blue overall.

Mr Moll, a University of Cape Town graduate in business science, said he intended going to Latin America next year to take part in a project financed by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

If this fell through, he would study theology in South Africa or overseas.

"I will come back to South Africa to be part of the solution of the country's problems rather than be part of the problems." — DDR.

the compulsory standard specifications for certain items of electrical equipment published by Government Notice 1017 of 3 July 1964, and republished by Government Notice R. 1615 of 22 October 1965, with effect from the date two months after publication of this notice.

Particulars of the amendment appear in the Schedule to this notice.

D. J. DE VILLIERS, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism.

SCHEDULE

AMENDMENT OF COMPULSORY STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CERTAIN ITEMS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

SCHEDULE 5.—PORTABLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES FOR HEATING LIQUIDS

SECTION 4. ELECTRICAL AND PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS. Add the following subsection:

4.8 CAPACITY. When tested in accordance with 6.14, there shall be no signs of spillage of water on the appliance or on the blotting paper 20 minutes after the supply has been switched off.

SECTION 6. METHODS OF TEST. Add the following subsection:

6.14 CAPACITY TEST. Place the appliance on a sheet of coloured blotting paper on a flat horizontal surface. Place a quantity of water equal to the rated capacity in the appliance and connect the appliance to a supply voltage adjusted to give the highest rated input. Allow the water to come to the boil and then allow it to boil for a period of one minute. Switch off the supply, allow the appliance to stand for 20 minutes, and then examine the appliance and the blotting paper for signs of spillage of water.

Toerisme, hierby met ingang van die datum twee maande ná publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing die verpligte standaardspesifikasies vir sekere elektriese toerusting, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 1017 van 3 Julie 1964 en herpubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1615 van 22 Oktober 1965.

Besonderhede van die wysigings verskyn in die Bylae by hierdie kennisgewing.

D. J. DE VILLIERS, Minister van Nywerheidswese, Handel en Toerisme.

BYLAE

WYSIGING VAN VERPLIGTE STANDAARDSPESIFIKASIES VIR SEKERE ELEKTRIESE TOERUSTING

BYLAE 5.—DRAAGBARE ELEKTRIESE TOESTELLE VIR DIE VERWARMING VAN VLOEISTOWWE

AFDELING 4. ELEKTRIESE EN FISIESE VEREISTES. Voeg die volgende onderafdeling by:

4.8 INHOUD. Volgens 6.14 getoets, mag daar geen tekens van water wat oorgeloop het op die toestel of op die kladpapier wees 20 minute nadat die toevoer afgeskakel is nie.

AFDELING 6. TOETSMETODES. Voeg die volgende onderafdeling by:

6.14 INHOUDSVERMOËTOETS. Plaas die toestel op 'n vel gekleurde kladpapier op 'n plat, horisontale oppervlak. Gooi 'n hoeveelheid water, gelyk aan die keninhoud, in die toestel en verbind die toestel aan 'n toevoerspanning wat gestel is om die hoogste keninset te gee. Bring die water tot kookpunt en laat een minuut lank kook. Skakel die toevoer af, laat die toestel 20 minute lank staan en ondersoek dan die toestel en die kladpapier vir tekens van water wat oorgeloop het.

Gg 7334

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2617 19 December 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:

19/12/80 327

DEPARTEMENT VAN ~~BINNELANDSE~~ AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2617 19 Desember 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:

LIST/LYS P80/69

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/11/29	*21st Pan Book of Horror Stories, The*	Edited by Herbert van Thal	(a)
P80/12/11	*Africa Tears and Laughter*– Side one: IC 3031-A & Side two: IC 3031-B (Grammophone Record/Grammofoonplaat)	Dollar Brand	(b)
P80/12/23	*Cape Cladding Contractors (Cape) (Pty) Ltd*—80/81 (Calendar/Kalender)	The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport	(a)
P80/12/24	*Cape Cladding Contractors (Cape) (Pty) Ltd*—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport	(a)
P80/12/29	*Norden Marine Suppliers (Pty) Ltd*—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	ABC Press	(a)
P80/12/31	*General Chemical Corporation Ltd*—1981 (Calendar/Kalender)	Valleypress, Parkhurst	(a)

No. 2618 19 December 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:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/51	*Reporter*—29 May–5 June 1980	Beograd, Jugoslaviju	(a)
P80/10/52	*Start*—6.08.1980	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	(a)

No. 2618 19 Desember 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. 2620 19 December 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazettes* 7229 and 7295, Government Notices 1677 and 2341 of 19 September 1980 and 14 November 1980 respectively, substitute the following entry P80/9/21:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/9/21	*Year of the Charter!: Extracts from a Message to the People of South Africa by Comrade President Oliver Tambo on the Occasion of the 68th Anniversary of the African National Congress, January 8th*, 1980 (Pamphlet/Pamfiet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)

No. 2620 19 Desember 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerante* 7229 en 7295, Goewermentskennisgewings 1677 en 2341 van 19 September 1980 en 14 November 1980, respektiewelik, vervang die inskrywing P80/9/21 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2621 19 December 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 7273, Government Notice 2240 of 24 October 1980, substitute the following entry for entry P80/10/24:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/10/24	*Vers le Pouvoir Populaire—un Pari a Gagner*	Comité Central du Parti Communiste Sud-Africain	(e)

No. 2621 19 Desember 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 7273, Goewermentskennisgewing 2240 van 24 Oktober 1980, vervang die inskrywing P80/10/24 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2624 19 December 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 8 December 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 November 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) (a) of the said Act:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer
P80/11/153	*Wings of Love* (Mounted Poster/Gemonteerde Plakkaat)	S. Pearson.

No. 2624 19 Desember 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Desember 1980, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 November 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 2619 19 December 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 publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act, has under section 9 (3) of the said Act, prohibited the possession of the said publications. The said prohibition was confirmed by the Publications Appeal Board under section 9 (5) of the said Act.

No. 2619 19 Desember 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 publikasies ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (3) van genoemde Wet die besit van genoemde publikasies verbied. Genoemde verbod is kragtens artikel 9 (5) van genoemde Wet deur die Appèlraad oor Publikasies bekragtig.

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication Publikasie	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 Artikel 47
P80/8/61	*Towards Revolution*--Vol 1	Edited by John Gerassi	(e)
P80/9/83	*Stand by our Students in the Struggle for Liberation and Ecudation/Yimani Nabantwana Bethu Emzabalazweni Wemfundo Nenkululeko* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/86	*Fight to Free our Leaders: Free Nelson Mandela Now* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/87	*Sechaba*—August 1980	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P80/9/88	*Jewish Peril, The: Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*	"The Britons", London	(d)
P80/9/101	*Organize...or Starve!*	Ken Lukchardt & Brenda Wall	(d)†
P80/9/115	*Anti-Apartheid News*—September 1980	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P80/9/121	*Militant*—Issue 517, 29 August 1980	Militant, London	(d)
P80/9/140	*Year of the Charter/Vision of Tomorrow!* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/9/141	*Guerrilla Warfare*	"Yank" Bert Levy	(e)
P80/9/142	*Inter-School Manual*	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/10/15	*Black Consciousness Movement of Azania: Our Urgent Tasks*	The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, London	(e)
P80/10/24	*Vers le Pouvoir Populaire--un Pari a Gagner*	Comité Central du Parti Communiste Sud-Africain	(e)
P80/10/27	*BCM-Forum*—No 1, April 1980	BCM-Forum, Gaborone	(e)
P80/10/38	*Black Consciousness Movement of Azania pays Tribute to Steve Bantu Biko*	Black Consciousness Movement of Azania	(e)
P80/10/39	*Workers Unite!! Rise and Destroy Capitalist Exploitation* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)

No. 2622 19 December 1980

FILM.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 9 December 1980, the Directorate of Publications under section 23 (2) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the conditional approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film "Flash Gordon".

No. 2622 19 Desc

ROLPRENT.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTO

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 9 D 1980, kragtens artikel 23 (2) van die Wet op P 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die voorwaarde keuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artik genoemde Wet van die rolprent "Flash Gord

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger
R80/12/31	*"Flash Gordon"*	CIC-Warner (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No 2623 19 December 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 8 December 1980, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 4 December 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

No. 2623 19 D

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—V OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het o 1980, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslis ber 1980, van 'n komitee bedoel in genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) Wet ongewens is nie. Die tydperk bedoel in artikel 14 (3) (b) van geno

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 186] PRETORIA, 19 DECEMBER 1980 [No. 7354
DESEMBER

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2652

19 December 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:

LIST/LYS P80/70

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P80/12/16	*On Socialist Man*	Isaac Deutscher	(e)
P80/12/27	*Struggle Grows, The* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/12/28	*Liberation* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/12/48	*Afrika*—November 1980	Research and Information Project of South Africa, Braamfontein	(e)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2652

19 Desember 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:

LYS/LIST P80/70

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/12/16	*On Socialist Man*	Isaac Deutscher	(e)
P80/12/27	*Struggle Grows, The* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/12/28	*Liberation* (Pamphlet/Pamflet)	Not stated/Nie vermeld nie	(e)
P80/12/48	*Afrika*—November 1980	Research and Information Project of South Africa, Braamfontein	(e)

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	Government Notice		
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No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
2652	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P80/70	1	7354

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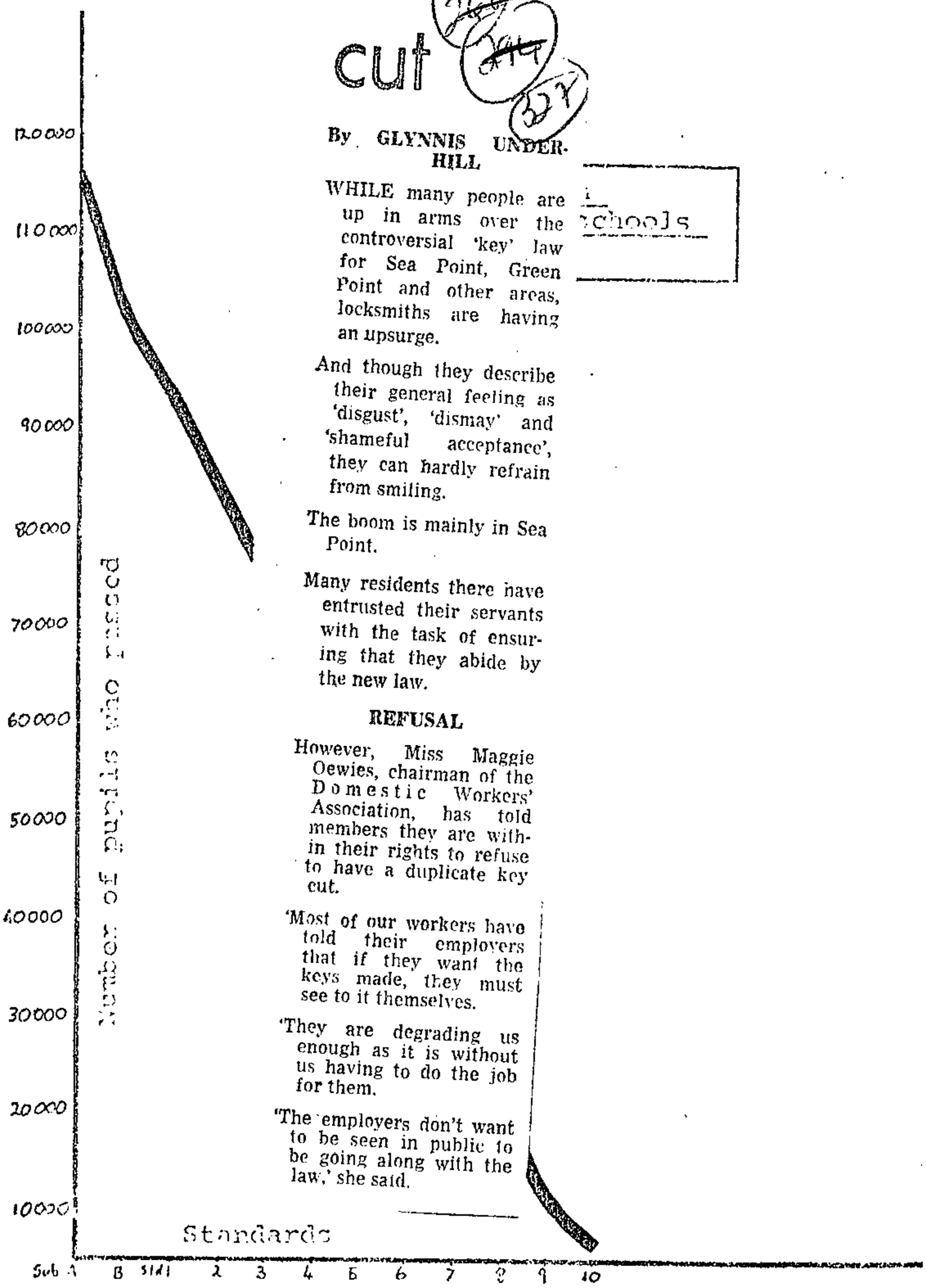
TABLE 3



Keys —the unkind cut

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

WHILE many people are up in arms over the controversial 'key' law for Sea Point, Green Point and other areas, locksmiths are having an upsurge.

And though they describe their general feeling as 'disgust', 'dismay' and 'shameful acceptance', they can hardly refrain from smiling.

The boom is mainly in Sea Point.

Many residents there have entrusted their servants with the task of ensuring that they abide by the new law.

REFUSAL

However, Miss Maggie Oewies, chairman of the Domestic Workers' Association, has told members they are within their rights to refuse to have a duplicate key cut.

'Most of our workers have told their employers that if they want the keys made, they must see to it themselves.

'They are degrading us enough as it is without us having to do the job for them.

'The employers don't want to be seen in public to be going along with the law,' she said.

Police appeal to employers

Chief Reporter

BRIGADIER G J Odendaal, District Commandant of Police, Cape Town, said in a reference to the key law which came into operation yesterday that he wished to appeal to property owners "to exercise this responsibility that has been placed on them".

He also gave an assurance that the police had no intention of "rushing about from building to building in the middle of the night to demand keys and registers".

In a statement to the Cape Times Brigadier Odendaal said:

"The police do not make the law; they only enforce the law, which naturally is the duty the public expects of them.

"In enforcing any law, we always try to act as humanely as possible. The law is necessary to protect each individual's rights, and any person contravening the law must expect legal action.

"Having said this, I can add that the police will not rush from building to building in the middle of the night to demand keys and registers. We concentrate on the more important task of protecting lives and property, and of serving the public generally.

"We do not see this (the key law) as strengthening the hand of the police but rather as the placing of a greater responsibility on the property owner to keep his premises free of undesirable elements who are an annoyance to the whole community.

"And I appeal to property owners to exercise this respsonsibility that has been placed on them."

Mr Chris Joubert, chairman of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, which has distributed a circular to property owners in the area on "what needs to be done", said the key law was in no way aimed at getting rid of "our decent employees in this area".

"In fact we appeal to them to come to us with their problems and to help to apply this new measure in such a way that it will be of ultimate benefit to the community as a whole."

Mr Joubert said the key law, although it had only come into operation yesterday, was already having the effect of ridding the Green and Sea Point area of some of the "bad elements" that had been living there.

"They have already got the message, and the psychological effect of this law has been such that we have noticed that a number of undesirables have moved out of the quarters they have been occupying in this area."

Mr Joubert said he intended appealing to the MEC for local government, Mr Willem Bouwer, to have "a bit of obviously bad phrasing" rectified in Section 183 — the key law — of the recently amended Municipal Ordinance.

"This phrase as it stands reads '...or any employee of the Cape Town City Council to demand key or register.'

"This should of course read: 'any *authorized* employee'.

"Statements that are being made in the meantime to the effect that even council dustmen could abuse this law are ludicrous".

Servants blame employers, page 3

Leading article, page 8

Both these points suggest that the African labour force is less fully proleterianised (to use a convenient Marxian term) than it now is: this is the fundamental weakness in the Kantorian position. This is not to say that there are not empirical problems about activity rates. These will be further discussed below.

b) Erwin on the necessity of substantial unemployment.

Erwin (1977) starts from the Marxian concept of 'uneven development' as interpreted by Obregon (1974) who divides capitalist

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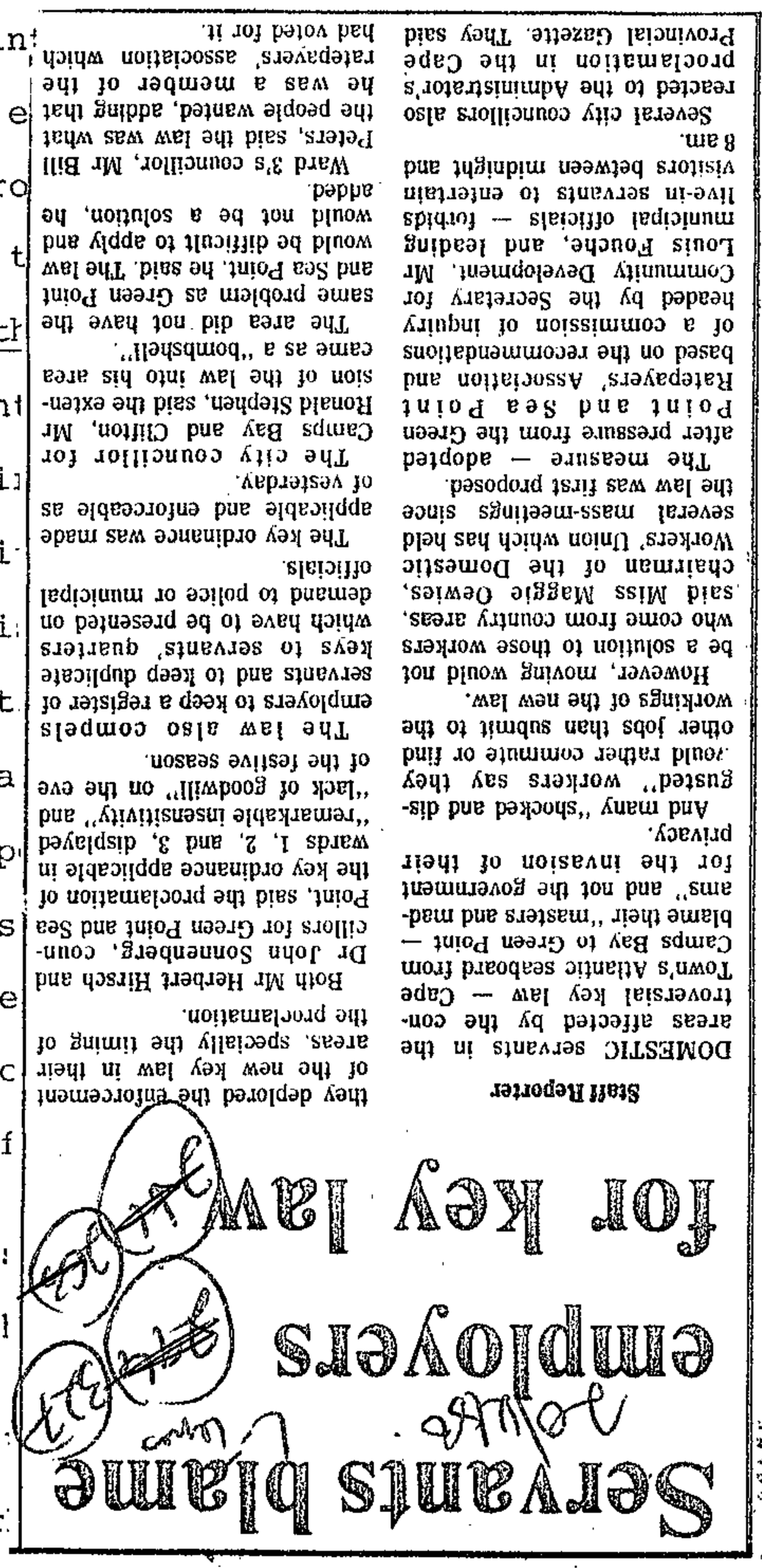


Servants blame employers for key law

Staff Reporter

DOMESTIC servants in the areas affected by the controversial key law — Cape Town's Atlantic seaboard from Camps Bay to Green Point — blame their "masters and madams" and not the government for the invasion of their privacy.

And many "shocked and disgusted" workers say they would rather commute or find other jobs than submit to the workings of the new law.

However, moving would not be a solution to those workers who come from country areas, said Miss Maggie Dewies, chairman of the Domestic Workers' Union which has held several mass-meetings since the law was first proposed.

The measure — adopted after pressure from the Green Point and Sea Point Ratepayers' Association and based on the recommendations they deplored the enforcement of the new key law in their areas, specially the timing of the proclamation.

Both Mr Herbert Hirsch and Dr John Sonnenberg, councillors for Green Point and Sea Point, said the proclamation of the key ordinance applicable in wards 1, 2, and 3, displayed "remarkable insensitivity" and "lack of goodwill" on the eve of the festive season.

The law also compels employers to keep a register of servants and to keep duplicate keys to servants' quarters which have to be presented on demand to police or municipal officials.

The key ordinance was made applicable and enforceable as of yesterday.

The city councillor for Camps Bay and Clifton, Mr Ronald Stephen, said the extension of the law into his area came as a "bombshell".

Several city councillors also reacted to the Administrator's proclamation in the Cape Provincial Gazette. They said the people wanted, adding that he was a member of the ratepayers' association which had voted for it.

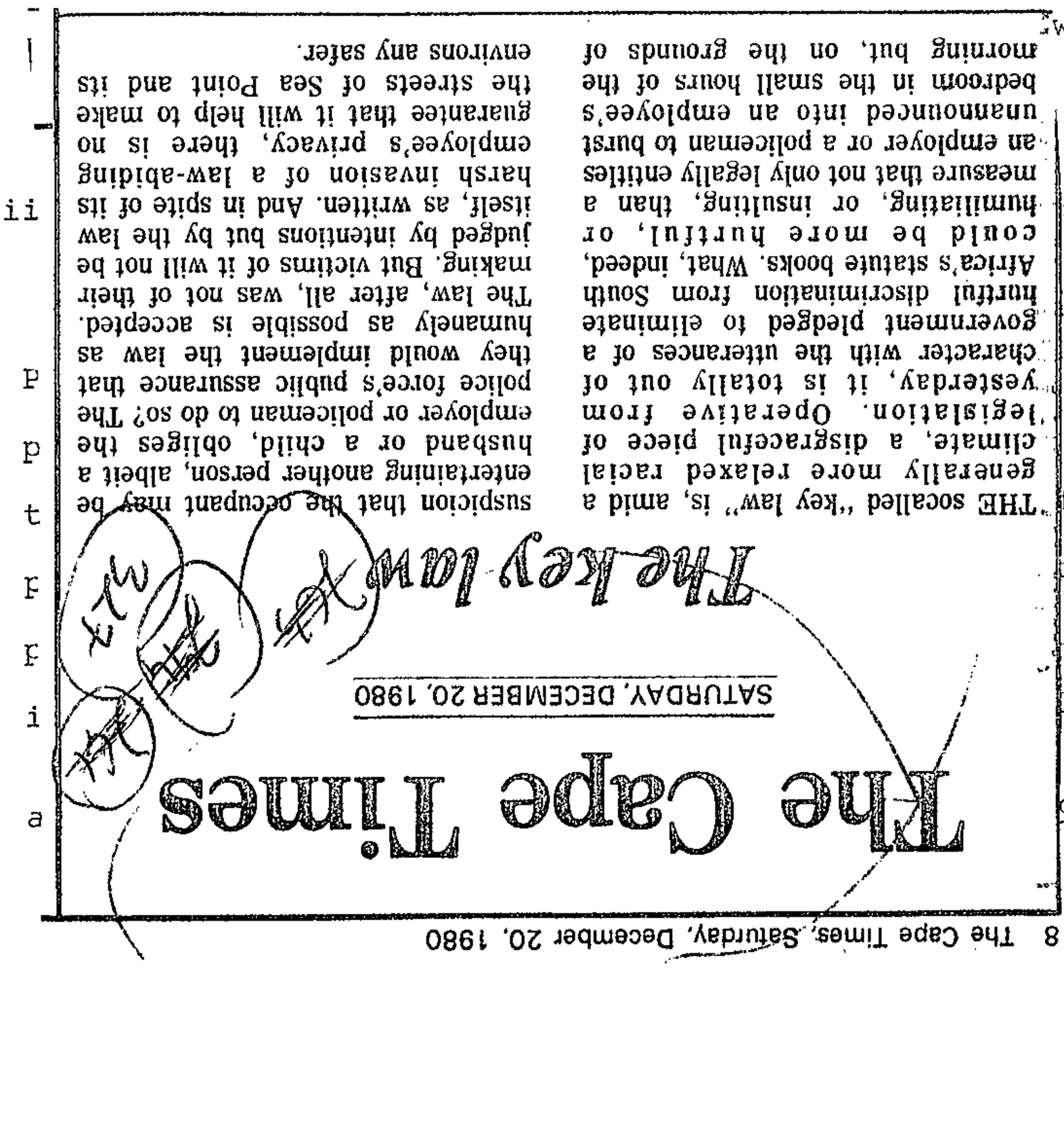
Ward 3's councillor, Mr Bill Peters, said the law was what added.

as far as the modern sectors of the economy are concerned' whereas 'the quantification of the labour force concept relating to females from a lesser developed community, for the most part far removed from modern industry, is beset with formidable problems' (Sadie 1977). Kantor (1980) makes no estimates at all, preferring to assert on theoretical grounds that the supply of black labour has been misspecified in unemployment studies which find substantial black unemployment; black unemployment is, in his view, South Africa's 'mythical problem'.

Analysts of South African unemployment can be divided into three categories :

i) those who believe that South African capitalism cannot produce substantial unemployment (e g Kantor)

ii) those who believe that South African capitalism does



Govt faces legal action by Argus over papers

from page 1

condonation, with the result that their registration expired automatically," Mr Heunis said.

He said applications for re-registration could be made, and he would consider them.

But Mr Miller said today the Argus Company did not accept that the registrations of the four newspapers had lapsed.

He said after consultation with the company's attorneys and with the office of the Registrar of the Interior in Pretoria that the newspapers were "published" in terms of the Internal Security Act by producing and distributing editions of each of them within each period of one month.

In a telex message to the Department of the Interior, the Argus Company's attorneys called for the registration of the four newspapers to be restored by 4 pm today.

"If you are not prepared to withdraw your statement that the certificates of these newspapers have lapsed our client will consider bringing an application to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order if necessary," the message said.

The message said the withdrawal of the four newspapers' certificates appeared to have been based on incorrect information.

The company had taken advice from Senior Counsel, which supported the view that the newspapers had been published in compliance with the Act, the message said.

"We are advised that copies of these newspapers which were printed and published during November 1980 were sent to you," the message said.

Mr Miller said notice of the intention to demand re-registration of Post Transvaal was served on the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, but the Department had been wrong to have bothered him because he had not been involved in the matter.

Argus issues ultimatum to Govt on closed papers

Legal action would be taken unless the Government rescinded its withdrawal of the registrations of four strike-hit black newspapers by 4 pm today, the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said today.

But the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has issued a statement in which he strongly rejected implications that the Government had closed down the newspapers.

The Argus Company was advised by the Director-General of the Department of the Interior yesterday that the validity of the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan had lapsed because they had not been "printed and published for a period exceeding one month."

Staff at the four newspapers have been on strike with other black journalists country wide for about two months.

Mr Heunis said today he would consider application for the re-registration of the four newspapers.

"The four newspapers have not appeared for a period of longer than a month.

"There were no representations from the proprietors concerned for

To Page 3, Col 2

ARGUS FIGHTS TO OPEN PAPERS

24/12/80 Argus

327

243

THE Argus Company may take the Government to court to try to get three strike-hit black newspapers back on the streets.

A two-month strike at the papers has been settled, but the Government says the papers registrations have lapsed and that they will have to re-apply for registration before they can come out again.

The papers, owned by The Argus Company, are Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan.

Settlement

It was announced last night that the two-month-old strike at the papers by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa had been settled.

But members of the Security Police served notices on the editor of the newspapers, Mr Percy Qoboza, to the effect that the newspapers' registration period had elapsed because it was claimed they had not been 'printed and published for a period exceeding one month.'

Legal action

But the managing director of The Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said today that legal action will be taken unless the Government rescinds its withdrawal of the registrations of four strike-hit black newspapers by 4 pm today.

Mr Miller said the Argus Company did not accept prescribed period, we are advised that copies of these newspapers which were printed and published during November 1980 were sent to you.'

The company had taken advice from senior counsel which supported the view that the newspapers had been published in compliance with the Act, the message said.

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He said after consultation with the company's lawyers and with the office of the Registrar of the Interior in Pretoria, the newspapers were 'published' in terms of the Internal Security Act by producing and distributing editions of each of them within each period of one month.

Message

In a telex message to the Department of the Interior, the Argus Company's lawyers called for the registration of the four newspapers to be restored by 4 pm today.

'If you are not prepared to withdraw your statement that the certificates of these newspapers have lapsed our client will consider bringing an application to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order, if necessary,' the message said.

The message said the withdrawal of the four newspapers certificates appeared to have been based on incorrect information.

'In support of the contention that these newspapers have been printed and published within the

11. SOLUBILITY PRODUCT

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10}. Calcul its solubility, in mg/litre, in

i) pure water
ii) sodium chloride solution of concentration 20 g/litre.

[i) 1,435 mg dm^{-3}; ii) $4,2 \times 10^{-5}$ mg dm^{-3}]

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre What is its solubility in 0,1 M Na_2SO_4 solution?

[0,013 mg dm^{-3}]

11.3 The solubility of silver bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 1 What mass of silver bromide will be precipitated when 0,119 g of potassium bromide is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution of AgBr?

[mg]

11.4 Give y of CaF_2 is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solu F_2.

10^{-10}]

11.5 The solu

i)
ii)

11.6 The is Mg(

11.7 The

a)
b)
c)

No State clampdown was intended, he said.

properly conducted by trained personnel and were relevant to local conditions.

ensure that courses were

registration and inspection of training centres would

mission, Professor P J van der Merwe, said that the

The vice-chairman of the National Manpower Commission, Professor P J van der Merwe, said that the

$6-10 \times 2,8$ is SrF_2

Union, Mr Sam Kikine, the Bill envisages the "domination rather than the education of workers."

The draft Bill restricts the private training of unionists to trade-unions, union federations, employer bodies, industrial councils and educational institutions which are registered under industrial law. Private training centres would be registered "on such conditions as the registrar may deem fit to impose."

Several important black unions — among them the WPGWU and Saawu — have rejected registration. If the Bill is enacted in its present form, it will deny them the right to train members for union activities.

The draft Bill also envisages the appointment of official "training advisers" to police training schemes, with wide-ranging powers.

The advisers would be empowered:

● To inspect the facilities, equipment or materials of any premises believed to be used for training.

● To inspect any "book, record or other document, or microfilm thereof" connected with training, and to make extracts from it.

The obstruction of an adviser during an investigation, or the failure to provide him with materials related to it, would be an offence.

By Drew Forrest

A draft Bill which proposes a curb on all industrial relations training by unregistered trade unions has been sharply attacked by several black unionists.

The controversial provisions are contained in the Manpower Training Bill, which was released in draft form last week.

The provisions had "confirmed suspicions that the State intends using its new labour dispensation to take all independence from trade unions," a spokesman for the unregistered Western Province General Workers' Union said yesterday.

And, according to the secretary of the South African Allied Workers'

Bill puts curb on training of union officials

Argus to seek interdict on govt

25/12/80
C Crimes

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rand Supreme Court will hear an urgent application by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company on Saturday to rescind a government decision to withdraw the registrations of four newspapers.

In a telex yesterday to the Department of the Interior, lawyers acting on behalf of the Argus Company threatened legal action unless the department cancelled the withdrawal of the registrations of four strike-hit black newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, by 4 pm yesterday.

The department had cancelled the registrations of the newspapers because "they had not been published for 30 days, and this means they had lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act".

The deputy director-general of internal affairs, Mr T J Booysens, said that if the Argus wanted to publish the newspapers again they would have to obtain registration certificates. This could take up to three weeks.

The managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday that the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

"After consultations with the company's lawyers and with the office of the Registrar as to whether the newspapers in question had been "published" in terms of the Internal Security Act by producing and distributing editions of each of them within each period of one month, a telex was sent to the department calling for the restoration of the registrations of the publications by 4 pm yesterday.

"If you are not prepared to withdraw your statement that the certificates of these newspapers have lapsed, our clients will consider bringing an application to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order if necessary."

The messsage further said that the withdrawal of the registration certificates appeared to have been based on incorrect information.

"In support of the contention that these newspapers have been printed and published within the prescribed period, we are advised that copies of these newspapers which were published and printed during November 1980 were sent to you."

A spokesman for the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Witwatersrand Divison, yesterday confirmed that an application from the Argus Company's lawyers had been made for an urgent application to be heard on Saturday.

Mr John Gittins, manager of the Post, refused to comment on the latest developments, but said that all staff were present after the end of a Mwasa strike which had crippled the four newspapers.

"Everything is going on as normal. We have had long meetings with Argus management and the matter has been discussed in detail," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior confirmed the receipt of a telex message from lawyers acting on behalf of Argus.

● Sapa reported from Pretoria that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said that it was untrue that the government had closed the four newspapers. He said the newspapers had not been published for a period exceeding a month.

"There were no representations for condonation and accordingly, registration lapsed immediately."

In terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, fresh applications for the registration of the newspapers could be submitted, he said. "If I receive such applications, they will be considered."

Argus to bring Govt to court

Argus Bureau

JOHANNESBURG. — An urgent application will be brought in the Supreme Court tomorrow by the Argus Company in a bid to have the registration certificates of four of its black newspapers restored.

The registration of the newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, was withdrawn on Tuesday by the director-general of the Department of the Interior.

The company was told that the validity of the certificates had lapsed because the newspapers 'had not been printed and published for a period exceeding one month.'

STRIKE

The newspapers were affected by the eight-week long strike by black journalists, which was resolved this week.

However, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, has said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

The company will seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court tomorrow forcing the Government to rescind its withdrawal of the registration certificates.

Argus goes to court on papers

By Mike Derry

An urgent application will be made to the Supreme Court tomorrow by the Argus Company in a bid to have the registration certificates of four of its black newspapers restored.

The registration certificates of the newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, were withdrawn on Tuesday by the Director-General of the Department of the Interior.

The company was advised by the Director-General that the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspaper "had not been printed and published for a period exceeding one month."

The four newspapers were affected by the eight-week strike by black journalists, which was resolved this week.

However, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, has said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

The company will seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court tomorrow with a view to get the Government to rescind its withdrawal of the registration certificates.

CIRCULAR

Transitional arrangemer ges to the

B.Com. in 1981 and 198

1. The second-semest t Accounting
(provisional title) wi This course
is prescribed for all Students who
opt for these streams should they
subsequently wish to c the stream leading
to the CTA, they will half course
Management Accounting.

2. Business Administ in 1981 for the
last time. In subsequ kground to business
can be obtained by tak ironment and Structure
of Business and Manage in the first year,
followed by Principles ples of Finance in
the second. Students s Administration I
in 1981 will have to d or Statistics II
from the curricula as omics II makes it
impossible for a stude and 5, and dropping
Statistics II makes it impossible to ams 3 and 6.

3. The third-year course Managerial Finance (provisional title) will not be offered until 1982. In 1981 Costing (Management Accounting) I will be offered as before, for the last time.

4. Streams 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 prescribe three and a half courses in the second and third years. Students will be permitted to take four courses in any one year, but are not encouraged to take extra courses unless they have performed well the previous year. No student will be permitted to take in excess of four courses in a year, unless permission for this has been obtained. Such permission will only be granted on academic merit, ie if the student has performed well the previous year.

Professor JRP Morris
Acting Dean of the Faculty of Commerce

Argus takes govt to court

JOHANNESBURG. — An urgent application will be brought in the Supreme Court today by the Argus company in a bid to have the registration certificates of four of its black newspapers restored.

The registration certificates of the newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan were withdrawn on Tuesday by the director-general of the Department of the Interior.

The company was advised by the director-general that the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspapers "had not been printed and published for a period exceeding one month".

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However, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus company, has said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

The company will seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court today forcing the government to rescind its withdrawal of the registration certificates. — Sapa

TABLE 14: U S DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1969 - 1978
BOOK VALUE AT YEAR END
(millions of

Date	All industries	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Total manufacturing	Food products	Chemicals & allied products	Other
1969	755	84	158	373			
1970	864	90	172	438			
1971	965	100		490			
1969	100,0	11,1	20,9	49,5	6,4	5,7	3,0
1977	100,0	45,6	39,8				

Date	All industries	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Total manufacturing	Food products	Chemicals & allied products	Other

Judgment reserved on challenge by Argus

STAR
227
27/11/86

By Mike Cohen and Mike Derry

Judgment will be given in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday on an application by the Argus Company to have the registration certificates of three of its black newspapers restored.

Mr W Schreiner, SC for the Argus Company, told Mr Justice Coetzee this morning that the company would only ask for the restoration of the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and Sowetan.

He said that the Saturday Post which also had its registration certificate withdrawn by the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs this week, would not be published again.

Mr Schreiner told the court that the Argus Company was advised this week that the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspapers had not been published "for a period exceeding one month."

Mr Schreiner said publication of the newspapers had been affected by a strike by black journalists.

He said the Argus Company had published one-sheet issues of the three newspapers and had sent them to the Postmaster General, the Department of Internal Affairs, and statutory libraries.

He contended that, in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Imprint Act, this constituted publication.

Mr Rene Kruger SC, for the Department of Internal Affairs, argued that the newspapers had not been published in terms of the Acts in November and that their registration certificates were invalid.

Mr Kruger said that the November issues could not be seen as newspapers. "Distribution is not just printing for the purposes of showing your wife," he said.

Mr Kruger added that had a hundred copies of the newspaper has been handed out on the street corners, he would not have been in court today.

At the hearing of the urgent application were Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, and other Government officials.

The judge heard argument by both sides and withheld his decision until 10 am on Monday.

Mr W Schreiner, SC and Mr D A Kuny, instructed by Mr Peter Reynolds of Webber Wentzel appeared for the Argus Company. Mr Rene Kruger, SC and Mr J Goutsche appeared for the Department of Internal Affairs.

RDM 27/12/80 (327)

Closed papers: hearing today

Staff Reporter

THE Argus Company will apply to the Rand Supreme Court today for an urgent interdict to rescind a Government decision to withdraw the registrations of four black newspapers.

On Tuesday the Government closed down Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, because their registrations had allegedly lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The reason given was that the papers had not been published for 30 days.

The Argus company claims the withdrawal of registration certificates was made on incorrect information, and that the papers were published in terms of the Internal Security Act because editions of each were produced and distributed within the one month period.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of Argus, said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

Mr T J Booyens, deputy Director General of Internal Affairs, said if the Argus company wanted to publish the newspapers again it would have to obtain registration certificates. This could take up to three weeks.

A spokesman for the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Witwatersrand Divison, has confirmed that the Argus Company's lawyers had applied for an urgent application to be heard today.

BEDROG MET TERRORISTE-GELD

ONTHUL

SPIOE

KAPT. WILLIAMS VERTEL VAN

(327) Rapport 28/12/80

Sweed het ook vir S.A. gewerk

Deur EDDIE BOTHA en BUKS PIETERSEN

ONOMSTOOTLIKE bewyse van hoe Lars-Gunnar Erikson, die gewese direkteur van die International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in werklikheid vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidspolisie gewerk het, het dié naweek in RAPPORT se besit gekom.

Hierdie onthulling is maar net nog 'n uitvloeisel van agt jaar se hoogs geheime infiltrasie van Suid-Afrika se top-spioen, kapt. Craig Williamson, tot in die hoogste kringe van dié anti-Suid-Afrikaanse organisasie.

Die nou ontbinde IUEF was jare lank een van die vernaamste geldbronne van verbode en terroriste-organisasies soos die ANC en die SA Kommunistiese Party.

Nog 'n belangrike uitvloeisel van kapt. Williamson se spioenasiewerk is dat talle verdere vervolgings teen verskeie mense en organisasies vroeg in die nuwe jaar ingestel gaan word. Kapt. Williamson het klaar verklarings afgelê en RAPPORT verneem op goeie gesag dat die naam van 'n Johannesburgse prokureur in dié verband genoem word.

Dit was juis te danke aan kapt. Williamson se inisiatief dat die IUEF voor die wêreld ontbloot is vir wat dit is, en as gevolg waarvan die vyf borglande — Kanada, Swede, Noorweë, Denemarke en Nederland — besluit het om die organisasie te ontbind.

Die einde van die IUEF het aangebreek toe die vyf borglande tot die besef kom dat die geld wat bedoel was om vlugtelingstudente uit Suid-Afrika en Suid-Amerika te help, in werklikheid deur 'n frontorganisasie, Southern Futures Vaduz, in Lichtenstein, na terroriste en ander ondermynende anti-regeringsorganisasies gekanaliseer is.

Van die organisasies is die ANC, die SA Kommunistiese Party, Swapo, die South African Student Organisation (SASO), The Black People's Convention (BPC), The South African Student's Movement (SASAN) en die Union of Black Journalists (UBJ).

Verduistering van geld van die IUEF het ook op groot skaal deur middel van

● VERVOLG OP BLADSY 2 ●



SUID-AFRIKA se top-spioen, kapt. Craig Williamson.

Top-spioen sê Sweed het wel vir SA gewerk

• VERVOLG VAN BLADSY 1 •

die frontorganisasies plaasgevind. Dit was juis as gevolg van die gewese direkteur van die IUEF, Lars-Gunnar Erikson, se betrokkenheid by die duistere geldtransaksies dat kapt. Williamson daarin geslaag het om hom in sy mag te kry en te oorreed om vir die Veiligheidspolisie te werk.

Erikson het op dié manier verskeie uiters waardevolle dokumente en hoogs geheime inligtinge oor die strategie van Suid-Afrika se vyande aan kapt. Williamson verstrek. Van hierdie dokumente — onder meer die notule van die samesprekinge tussen 'n Swapo-afvaardiging en dr. Kurt Waldheim, Sekretaris-generaal van die VVO, asook die woordelikse verslag van die samesprekings tussen eerw. Ndabaningi Sithole, president van Zanu, en dr. David Owen, destyds Britse minister van buitelandse sake — is nou in RAPPORT se besit.

Reeds in September 1978 in Stockholm is kapt. Williamson deur Erikson daarvan beskuldig dat hy 'n Suid-Afrikaanse spioen is. Dit is ironies dat juis hierdie konfrontasie uiteindelik daartoe gelei het dat kapt. Williamson mag oor sy onmiddellike hoof verkry het.

Die beskuldigings van Erikson het gevolg op 'n ultimatum wat die Sweedse regering aan die IUEF-baas gestel het om van Williamson ontslae te raak. Hoewel hulle geen bewyse gehad het nie, het die regering ernstige bedenkinge gehad oor die Suid-Afrikaner se rol.

Beweringe dat hy sy gewese baas afgepers het, word nou deur kapt. Williamson verwerk. Hy sê hy het bloot 'n ooreenkoms met Erikson aangegaan.

„Ek het aan Erikson gesê dat ons bereid is om hom te help om sy probleme op te los. In daardie stadium was hy kwaai onder druk oor my eie posisie in die IUEF. Ek het aangebied om te bedank as adjunk-direkteur en 'n minder sensitiewe pos as persoonlike raadgewer tot die direkteur oor bevrydings-organisasies in die IUEF te aanvaar," sê kapt. Williamson.

In ruil hiervoor is van Erikson verwag om saam te speel met die SA Veiligheidspolisie en hy het uit eie wil en op 'n gereelde grondslag inligting en belangrike dokumente aan kapt. Williamson gegee.

„Dit was sy keuse. Ek sal nie sê dit was Christelike optrede van my kant af nie, maar afdreiging was dit beslis nie. Die lewe van Erikson en sy gesin is nooit gedreig soos hy nou beweer nie. Ek beveg terrorisme, ek beoefen dit nie."

Hierdie ooreenkoms, wat bekragtig is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidshoof, brig. John Coetzee, is op 1 November 1979 met Erikson aangegaan, sê kapt. Williamson.

Maar die situasie het vir Erikson onhoudbaar geword. Hy het paniekerig begin raak en sy vrese het uiteindelik daartoe gelei dat hy in Januarie vanjaar geknak het en noodgedwonge vir kapt. Williamson as 'n Suid-Afrikaanse spioen moes ontmasker.

Die sielestryd waarin Erikson verkeer het voor die ontmaskering, het daartoe gelei dat brig. Coetzee, as Veiligheidshoof van die Republiek, toegelaat is om persoonlik sy man in Genève te gaan haal.

Oor beweringe dat daar nog R225 000 is wat deur kapt. Williamson in sy hoedanigheid as adjunk-direkteur van die IUEF gehanteer is en waarvoor daar nou geen verantwoording gedoen kan word nie, sê die spioen hy weet nie van watter bedrag hulle praat nie.

„Ek kan van elke sent wat ek gehanteer het en na verskeie organisasies gekanaliseer is, verantwoording doen. Daar bestaan ook skriftelike bewys daarvoor. Ek vermoed die geld waarvan die ouditeure nou praat, was 'n bedrag wat ek persoonlik aan 'n organisasie vir gevangeneshulp in Suid-Afrika gestuur het," sê kapt. Williamson.

„Voordat ek die IUEF geïnfiltreer het, het die destydse Veiligheidshoof, genl. Mike Geldenhuys, nou Kommissaris van Polisie, my uitdruklik opdrag gegee dat ek nie persoonlik by geldtransaksies betrokke mag raak nie. Selfs toe my tekenregte op tjeks in die frontorganisasie aangebied is, het ek dit om dié rede geweier.

Kapt. Williamson het aan RAPPORT kwitansies en bankstate beskikbaar gestel van onreëlmatige transaksies waarby Erikson betrokke was. Daar is lêers vol van sulke bewyse.

RAPPORT het vasgestel dat die vervolgings wat aanstaande jaar ingestel gaan word, nie net onwettige organisasies raak nie, maar ook individue wat die valutabeheerwette oortree het.

Só sal 'n bekende Johannesburgse prokureur moet verduidelik oor die groot bedrae geld wat hy in 'n oorsese bankrekening gedeponeer het.

COMMENTS:

a) As A pa
should
using t
favoura

b) This is
pendit
money m
company

c) Firstly,
of the C
officer"
D is sec

d) This is

The loan
S295(1)(

This is

BDS 2 (cont.)

2.

The purpose of the loan to Mr C was ....., and the loan to Mr E is to enable him to own a home close to your company's factory.

a) As A pa
should be regarded as extended
using the same "kind, quality
favourable terms of
b) This is a loan - ie. a prepayment of ex-
penditure by B on behalf of the company. The
money may be held in trust for the
company to purchase goods at
c) Firstly, the company paid the supplier, this
of the company, as defined in SI
officer" is not "a principal executive
d) This is a loan to a manager in terms of
The loan S295(1)(a)(ii). This extended credit
is secured by shares, debentures, or other
of purchase and sale. Note that C
money may nothing of the same "kind, quality
favourable investments are normally paid for
in trust so this should be regarded as extended
company to purchase goods at S226(1A)(a)(ii). This extended credit

COMMENTS:

a) As A paid the supplier, this
should be a loan - it appears that A was simply
using the company to purchase goods at
favourable terms of
b) This is a prepayment of expenditure by B on behalf of the company. The
money may be held in trust for the
company. This is not a loan as such.
c) Firstly, the company is defined in SI
of the "a principal executive
officer" is not a manager.
d) This is a loan to a manager in terms of
The loan S295(1)(a)(ii). This extended credit
is secured by shares, debentures, or other
of purchase and sale. Note that C
money may nothing of the same "kind, quality
favourable investments are normally paid for
in trust so this should be regarded as extended
company to purchase goods at S226(1A)(a)(ii). This extended credit

The purpose of the loan to Mr C was ....., and the loan to Mr E is to enable him to own a home close to your company's factory.

Saturday Post is to be closed, court told



● Advocates W R Schreiner (right) and P Kuny, representing the Argus Company, leave court after the hearing.

By BARRY LEVY

THE Argus Company has decided to allow the registration of the Black newspaper, Saturday Post, to lapse.

This was stated in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The Argus Company brought an application for an urgent interdict to rescind a Government decision to withdraw the registrations of Post (Transvaal), a daily, the Sunday Post, the Sowetan and Saturday Post. The Government says the registrations have lapsed because the strike-hit newspapers failed to publish for a month.

At the beginning of the hearing yesterday morning, Advocate W R Schreiner told the court that the Argus Company had decided to cease publication of Saturday Post.

The Government decision to withdraw the registration of the newspapers came on Tuesday — the day the strike by Mwasa (Media Workers Association of South Africa) was called off after nearly two months.

Argument by the Argus to have the Government rescind its decision rested mainly on the definition of the word "publish" in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Argus team, led by Mr Schreiner, maintained that according to the relevant section of the Act they had published an issue of the Post papers and the Sowetan before a month had lapsed.

These had been given to the Secretary for the Department of the Interior as well as disseminated to various public libraries. The issue of the newspapers reached the Secretary of the Interior on November 26, which was within the month time-period allowed.

The papers consisted of a broadsheet of one page each.

At one point in the proceedings, after the State advocates had stated their case, Mr Schreiner referred to the Government's decision as draconian.

Publication of the four papers would have carried on except for the circumstances at the time, he said.

Advocate R Kruger for the State, maintained that dispatching a copy of the newspapers to the Secretary for the Interior or "to only one body" did not constitute publishing a newspaper.

"If they had stood on the side of the street and distributed 150 copies of the paper, then I would not be here today," he said. "But they never did this."

Argument was also heard as to whether the broadsheets issued by the Argus Company could by definition, in terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, be considered newspapers.

Mr Kruger maintained that in terms of the definition in that Act "a newspaper wasn't published — a document was published".

However, according to Mr Schreiner any information sheet, even if it be compiled by an official of the mines and disseminated to only five readers, could be said to be a published newspaper.

The difference in the use of language of the word "publish" in English and "uitgee" in Afrikaans as it is set out in terms of the Internal Security Act was also considered.

Mr Justice Coetzee, on the Bench, said that the entire case rested on this issue "and whether the papers were published on November 26 or not".

He could see how the "act of giving over even one issue of the paper, can semantically speaking be seen as the act of publishing a newspaper.

"But," he added, "you must prove distribution".

Mr Schreiner said that on November 26 the Argus Company had "acted as a publisher" in bringing out the newspapers.

"The intention of the owner," he said, "was to go on with it (publishing) and not to abandon his business."

Judgment will be given tomorrow morning.

● Argus directors were yesterday unavailable for comment on the closure of Saturday Post.

The State was represented by Advocates R Kruger and J R Gautsche and The Argus Company by Advocates W R Schreiner and P Kuny. Mr Justice Coetzee was on the bench.

Judgment tomorrow in Argus court case

By HOWARD BARRELL

A TRANSVAAL judge will deliver judgment tomorrow on an urgent application brought by the Argus Company yesterday against the deregistration of four of its newspapers by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Argus had asked Mr Justice Gert Coetzee for an order declaring that the four newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post, Saturday Post and the Sowetan — are validly registered and directing the State to pay the costs of the action.

The registration, in terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, of the four newspapers was said by the Department of Internal affairs this week to have lapsed. The department said that the four newspapers had not been published for more than a month in November and that, therefore, in terms of section six of the Internal Security Act, their registration had lapsed.

Journalists on the four papers, most of them members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa have just returned to work after a two month strike.

Present at the case were Mr Hal Miller, Argus managing director, and Mr John Gittens, manager of the four newspapers. Also present was Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of Security Police.

Mr W. Schreiner, SC, for the Argus Company told the court Argus would not be seeking the re-registration of Saturday Post, as it no longer intended publishing this newspaper.

Mr Schreiner argued that, in the case of the other three newspapers, single sheet editions had been printed on November 21 in the case of Post Transvaal and the



Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, with John Gittens, Post manager, together before yesterday's hearing

Sowetan, and on November 24 in the case of Sunday Post. Copies of these sheets were subsequently sent to, among others, the Secretary for Internal Affairs, the Postmaster in Johannesburg, the Bloemfontein Public Library and the other legal deposit institutions.

The last editions of the newspapers published before the journalists' strike took effect were on October 25 in the case of Saturday Post, October 26 in the case of Sunday Post, October 29 in the case of the Sowetan and October 31 in the case of Post (Transvaal).

This meant the newspapers had been published as legally required, added Mr Schreiner.

Argument between Mr Schreiner and Mr Rene Kruger, for the Department of Internal Affairs, revolved around whether these single sheet editions and their distribution legally constituted publication of the newspapers within the period laid down by the Internal Security Act.

In deciding this, argument involved two Acts — the Newspaper and Imprint Act, and the Internal Security Act.

Applying the requirements of the definition of a newspaper given in the Newspaper and Imprints Act, Mr Justice Coetzee said Argus' case depended on whether the three newspapers were published "within a month as newspapers, as newspapers are defined."

One of two requirements had to be satisified. They were that the sheets had been "intended for public sale" or "intended for public dissemination".

However, said the judge, in his affidavit, Mr John Gittins, manager of the newspapers, had merely said he intended to comply with the provisions of the Newspaper and Imprint Act by publishing the sheets. Given the possibility of a misreading of the Act, Mr Gittins may have intended something quite different from what the legislation in fact required, said the judge.

This could mean that the three newspapers had not published "as newspapers" added the judge.

Mr Schreiner argued that, in terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, the presumption existed that a newspaper was intended for publication "unless the contrary is proved".

Mr Justice Coetzee replied that the presumption only applied if an action was brought in terms of that Act. But it did not apply where a declaratory order was asked for, as Argus was doing.

But, said Mr Schreiner, the judge had to decide whether the sheets constituted publication in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Newspaper and Imprints Act merely described the broad nature and initial intention of a newspaper. Whereas in terms of the Internal Security Act publication was "making public and making known to a number of persons" argued Mr Schreiner.

Hence he added the newspapers had indeed been published as legally required and were still validly registered

Mr Kruger for the Department of Internal Affairs argued that publication in terms of the Internal Security Act must satisfy the conditions laid down by the Newspaper and Imprints Act mentioned earlier by the judge.

Taking up Mr Schreiner's point the judge replied to Mr Kruger's argument by asking if publication as defined by Mr Schreiner could be satisfied by distribution to a few civil servants and libraries. Mr Kruger submitted it could not. Their number was inadequate and it was doubtful they could be called the "public" Mr Kruger added.

Who will write the history?

(327) 28/12/80

Tribune Reporter

TWO characters of major historical importance at the turn of the century met in a European graveyard to discuss their differences.

When lengthy argument had produced no agreement, the first, exasperated, said: "My friend, history will judge you badly."

The second smiled, then replied: "Ah, but it depends who writes the history."

This exchange came in a BBC dramatisation of an encounter between Lenin and Trotsky. Trotsky was later murdered but, before that happened, he had taken care to write his account of the historical epoch in which he had been involved.

How the strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) is ultimately judged will depend on exactly that.

But for the present, the strike which until this week looked like costing 71 jobs, has brought into sharp relief a series of divisions.

It appears also to have considerably increased Mwasa's power. The SUNDAY TRIBUNE understands that, in terms of its agreement with English newspaper managements, Mwasa will find its way clear to organise all other categories of media workers besides journalists.

This opens the way for a factory floor war between Mwasa and the South African Typographical Union (Satu) which is presently organising black workers.

In addition, managements have undertaken to enter into "affirmative action" programmes with Mwasa for the upgrading of black journalists. Management has also agreed to a separate conciliation board agreement between it and Mwasa — independent of that between white journalists and management.

The most obvious divisions the strike revealed was that between black journalists and newspaper managements.

Another is the division between white and black journalists, divided in membership between the non-racial, though overwhelmingly white South African Society of Journalists (Sasj) and Mwasa.

The strike has also revealed muted differences within the black community over Mwasa's black exclusivity, its choice of issues and some of its tactics.

But perhaps the most important difference, to some extent underlying all others, is that of political languages.

Mwasa president Zwelakhe Sisulu put this difference somewhat bluntly recently, saying there were basically two kinds of journalism in South Africa: establishment or "revolutionary."

Sisulu, it seems, sees most commercial press reporting as being either openly supportive of the existing South African structure or indirectly so because its calls for change are reformist and so serve basically to legitimise the existing order.

"Revolutionary" journalism, on the other hand, would seek a fundamental change in power relationships. It would not accept the definition of society's problems given by the economically powerful ruling group. Instead, it would seek to re-define the terminology of political debate in line with the perceptions of the exploited or oppressed.

Then too, a nationalistic grouping with strong feelings of ethnic and economic oppression ought to challenge the hegemony on the spread of information and opinion enjoyed by another group — in that instance, the English.

It is not substantially different now. Mwasa and black journalists in general are challenging the professing altruists of the liberal left.

And, in Mwasa's terms, they have been found wanting — manager and reporter alike.

They have appeared unable to understand that, in a deeply divided society like South Africa, there are likely to be deeply divided perceptions of reality.

No one group has the proprietary right to objectivity in journalism. Journalism is not a language miraculously free of cultural or economic bias. So black journalists are now demanding what has long been enjoyed by most of their white colleagues — the right to speak their bias.

Nat paper hits at action against Argus papers

Political Staff

THE Government's decision to withdraw the registration of black newspapers of The Argus Company has been sharply criticised by the Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport.

Rapport said in a leading article yesterday that it did not think the Government's action to enforce a provision of the law was really necessary.

The disadvantages of the Government's decision were far greater than the technical implementation of a law provision.

A STICK

'The whole episode again puts a stick in the hands of those who wish to prove that South Africa practises institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of law,' the newspaper said.

'And for others in the affected black communities it could, at best, seem like spokes in the wheels of free expression of opinion.'

Rapport said that in its opinion far more friends would have been won if the newspapers had been allowed to resume publication unhindered.

An explanatory statement could have been issued to the effect that for the sake of strengthening the image of Press freedom the authorities would not insist on the registration of the newspapers.

The impression that freedom of expression, also in black communities, was not only allowed but was promoted would be a strong plus point in South Africa's counter-offensive against unreasonable and unfounded criticism.

Argus application

from page 1

copies sent to the statutory libraries.

Mr Justice Coetzee noted that in December 150 copies were printed and distributed at random.

This was in stark contrast to the action of sending copies to libraries taken in November, he said.

The December distribution seemed to him "to be the minimum kind of conduct which can be regarded as an act of publishing by a publisher."

"If only something similar had been done to reach the public or a section of the public in November."

He said the application to have the registration certificates declared valid did not succeed because the Argus Company had not alleged any professional acts of publishing.

Mr Justice Coetzee said it should not be understood that he held that the company was not entitled to continue publishing the three newspapers.

Argus asks for urgent re-registration of papers

By Mike Derry

The Argus Company has made an urgent application to the Department of Internal Affairs for the re-registration of three of its newspapers.

The three newspapers, Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, lost their registrations last week when the Director-General of the Department said the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed.

This was because the three newspapers had not been published "for a period exceeding one month," he said.

An urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court for an order declaring the certificates of the newspapers valid was dismissed today by Mr Justice Coetzee.

Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, said in a statement the Argus Company had made an urgent application for re-registration of the three newspapers.

He said a telex message had also been sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to condone the lapse of publication of the three newspapers in November.

"In the meantime, the three newspapers will not appear," Mr Gittins said.

Mr Justice Coetzee said there was not sufficient proof by the Argus Company of the act of publishing the newspapers within the meaning of the word.

The Argus brought an urgent application on Saturday morning to have the validity of the registration certificates restored, contending that versions of the newspapers had been published in November and

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found in the various Faculty prospectuses.
ed that certain of these courses have specific
ements which are higher than those for the B.Com.
ass size of certain of the courses is restricted.
approved course is, therefore, subject to
rance requirements for that course and subject

: Cultural History of Western Europe, Economic
ch Intensive, German I, Greek and Roman Literature and Philosophy, Hebrew I, History I, Italian Intensive, Political Science I, Religious Studies I.

Faculty of Science : Geography I, Chemistry I.

Faculty of Social Science : Sociology (General), Sociology (Industrial), Psychology I, Social Work I.

A number of other courses will also be approved, provided that they fit in with the student's lecture timetable.

The only approved course offered in the Commerce Faculty is the combination of the two Business Science semester courses Structure and Environment of Business and Management of Human Resources.

Economic History I

This is prescribed for curriculum 4, as Economic History I is required for Honours in Economics. However, Economic History I may also be taken concurrently with the honours study, and another approved course may be substituted.

Optional Extra Courses

A student may take up to four full courses in any year. Some second-year and all third-year curricula thus leave room for the inclusion of an additional course or half-course.
In addition to this, students who attained certain standards

Nat paper criticises decision on Argus

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government decision to withdraw the registration of black newspapers of the Argus Company has been sharply criticised by the Nationalist Sunday paper Rapport.

In a leading article yesterday Rapport said that it did not think the action to enforce a provision of the law was really necessary.

The disadvantages of the Government decision were far greater than the technical implementation of a law provision.

"The whole episode again puts a stick in the hands of those who wish to prove that South Africa practises institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law," the newspaper said.

"And for others in the affected black communities it could at best seem like sticks in the wheels of free expression of opinion."

Saturday Post was to have shut down

RDM 29/12/80 327 245

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE decision by the Argus newspaper group to close the black newspaper, Saturday Post, was made "some time ago" for marketing reasons and had "nothing to do with the present set-up" the managing director, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday.

The announcement of the closure was made on Saturday during a court hearing in which the Argus group sought an urgent interdict to rescind a Government decision to withdraw the registration of three black Argus newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan.

The withdrawal of the registration certificate of Saturday Post was not opposed.

The Government says the registrations lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act because the strike-hit papers were not published for more than a month.

Mr W R Schreiner SC, for Argus, told the court the application for the interdict did not apply to Saturday Post, which would no longer be published.

Yesterday Mr Miller would not elaborate on the reasons for the closure. Nor would he say if he was referring to the recent strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) when he said it had "nothing to do with the present set-up."

Mr Schreiner told the court on Saturday that Argus had published one-sheet copies of Post, Sunday Post and The Sowetan during the Mwasa strike and had sent them to the Postmaster-General, the Department of Internal Affairs and statutory libraries.

These issues had reached the Department of the Interior on November 26, within the one month allowed.

He contended that in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Imprint Act, this constituted publication.

Mr R Kruger SC, for the Department of Internal Affairs, argued that the newspapers had not been published in terms of the Acts during November and that their registration certificates were invalid.

Argus was advised on Tuesday — a day before the Mwasa strike was settled — that the registration certificates for the four papers had been withdrawn.

Judgment is expected to be delivered by Mr Justice Coetzee today.

Depending on the verdict, Post (Transvaal), a daily, may resume publication tomorrow.

If the application is unsuccessful, Argus will have to reapply for registration, which could take up to three weeks, during which time it would not be allowed to publish the newspapers.

FOOTNOTE: In an editorial yesterday, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, criticised the Government's action while conceding it was technically correct.

Rapport said it was not as if the newspapers had "died" or had run into financial problems forcing their closure. There was never any doubt that they would continue publication, it said.

The "unintentional impression" had now been created that the Government had acted wilfully because the newspapers involved were, at times, "vehemently and even unjustifiably" critical of the Government and its intentions.

The incident was another "stick in the hand" of those who wanted to prove that South Africa applied institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law, Rapport said.

For others in the affected black community it could at best seem like a 'stick in the wheel'' of freedom of expression.

ARGUS IN NEW BID TO PRINT PAPERS

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Argus Company has made an urgent application to the Department of Internal Affairs for the re-registration of three of its newspapers.

The three newspapers, Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, lost their registrations last week when the director-general of the department said the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed.

This was because the three newspapers had not been published 'for a period exceeding one month,' he said.

An urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court for an order declaring the newspapers' certificates valid was turned down this morning by Mr Justice Coetzee.

Urgent bid

Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, said in a statement that the Argus Company had re-applied urgently for the re-registartion of the three newspapers.

He said a telex message had also been sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs (Interior), Mr J C Heunis, asking him to condone the lapse of publication of the three newspapers in November.

'In the meantime the three newspapers will not appear,' Mr Gittins said.

In his judgment Mr Justice Coetzee said there

by the Argus Company of the act of publishing the newspapers within the meaning of the word.

Validity

The Argus brought an urgent application on Saturday morning to have the validity of the registration certificates restored.

The company contended that versions of the newspapers had been published in November and copies sent to the statutory libraries.

In his judgment Mr Justice Coetzee said it seemed the company had

(Continued from Page 1)

See page 4.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES ON

QUESTIONS:

1. A company's variable) cents. Fixed costs total R12 000. Break-even units. You are required to calculate the followi tions:

   a) the new break-eve in units if selling prices increase by 20%

   b) the new break-eve osts increase by 25%

   c) the new break-eve e costs increase by $33\frac{1}{3}$%.

2. A client of yours is ernatives:

   i) Fixed costs of R s
      Variable costs p
      Capacity 150 000

   ii) Fixed costs of R
      Variable costs
      Capacity 160 00 s

   Which alternative sh hoose?

3. A client of yours wh rating at 80% of his capacity has been offered a c 20 000 units p.a. of a new material at a price The cost per unit to the client if he accepts e R7 per unit calculated as follows:

	R
Raw material	000
Variable overheads	000
Fixed O/heads (1/9t	000
Fixed O/heads speci	
incurred for prod	000
	000

   You are required to owing:

   i) Whether, base mation your client should accept the contract.

   ii) What the amoun profit or the reduction in profit will be accepted.

4. Using the following e required to calculate:

   a) the break-even

   b) the break-even

   Fixed Cost
   Marginal Cost 00 units 25 cents per unit
   From 1 001 - 5 000 units 20 cents per unit
   Over 5 000 units 15 cents per unit

   Selling Price = 50 cents per unit

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(Continued from Page 1)

not intended to publish the three versions of the newspapers in the sense of newspapers or books.

He said there was probably a clear indication of this when he looked at the action taken in December when 150 copies were printed and distributed at random.

He said this was in stark contrast to the action taken in November.

'That seems to me to be the minimum kind of conduct which can be regarded as an act of publishing by a publisher,' he said.

'If only something similar had been done to reach the public, or a section of the public, in November.'

He said the application to have the registration certificates declared valid did not succeed because the Argus Company had not alleged any professional acts of publishing.

Mr Justice Coetzee said it should not be understood that he held that the company was not entitled to continue publishing the three newspapers.

He said he merely judged that the order asked for should not be granted.

He said the Department of Internal Affairs had pointed out that the company had not asked for condonation from the Minister for its failure to publish the newspapers within a one-month period, as it was entitled to do.

Time needed

He said this could still be done regardless of the decision given today. He said this was something that could be done at any time.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said today he would still need time to digest the judgment.

He said Post Transvaal would not be published tomorrow as originally planned.

At the start of his judgment Mr Justice Coetzee said the issue of the withdrawal of the registration certificates was an urgent one.

He said the striking workers at the three newspapers were due to return to work today and the Argus Company was right to approach the court with an urgent application on Saturday.

IUEF spy: SP denies trials looming

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE Chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Johann Coetzee, yesterday denied reports that several prosecutions were pending in the wake of the successful infiltration of the International University Exchange Fund by Captain Craig Williamson.

A Rapport said yesterday several prosecutions were to start early in the new year.

Brig Coetzee said: "Continuous analysis and investigation of a great number of documents is still in progress. It is, however, far too early to say if there will be any prosecutions." The revelations of Capt Williamson's infiltration were responsible for the disbanding of the IUEF. He was one of its most trusted employees for several years.

He succeeded in compromising the fund's director, Mr Lars-Gunnar Erikson, now in hiding.

Saturday Post was to have shut down

RDM 29/12/80

327

By CHRIS FREIMOND

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The incident was another "stick in the hand" of those who wanted to prove that South Africa applied institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law, Rapport said.

For others in the affected black community it could at best seem like a 'stick in the wheel'' of freedom of expression.

Fate of black papers in ministers' hands

JOHANNESBURG — The Ministers of Internal Affairs and Justice will decide the immediate fate of three black newspapers owned by the Argus group following the failure of a court action brought by the company here yesterday.

Registration of the three strike-hit newspapers, Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and Sowetan, lapsed at the end of November because they were not published for more than a month.

An urgent application brought last week by the group for a declaration of rights on a government notification that the registration of the newspapers and another publication, Saturday Post — which the group has decided to close — had lapsed was refused with costs in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

But Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that his ruling did not mean the newspapers could not be published.

However, the manager of Post, Mr John Gittins, said in a statement that the newspapers would not be published for the time being. It was originally planned that Post (Transvaal) would be back on the streets today.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Internal Affairs in consultation with the Minister of Justice may condone the lapse of the registration of a newspaper and allow publication to resume immediately.

The group sent an urgent telex to the Minister of Internal Affairs after the court case yesterday asking him to do this.

An ordinary application for re-registration would take a minimum of three weeks if successful according to the Act.

At the start of his judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that reports that the Argus group had applied for an urgent interdict against the Department of Internal Affairs was incorrect. The application had in fact been for clarification.

Mr W. R. Schreiner, for the group, told the court on Saturday that single sheet copies of the newspapers had been published in November and sent to various people including state officials and statutory libraries. He contended that this constituted publication. Earlier this month 150 copies of the newspapers were printed and distributed in the streets.

He argued that the definition of "publish" in the Act was the same as the definition of the word in the phrase "to publish a libel" and that by sending copies of the newspapers to certain individuals they had been published within the one month stipulated by law.

The judge disagreed that the November actions had constituted publication as envisaged by the Act while the actions this month, in his opinion, had done so.

It seemed beyond doubt that the word "publish" in the Act meant the action performed by a professional publisher and not merely the publication of information to another person. A newspaper could not be published to another person. It was either published or it was not published, he said.

It seemed to him, the judge said, that the December action was the minimum kind of conduct that prima facie constituted publication.

While it was not proved that the Argus group had not published the newspapers, there was not sufficient prima facie proof that publication had taken place within the meaning of the Act, he said.

Included among those who attended yesterday's hearing were the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, and the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J. W. van der Merwe. — DDC.

KEY TO T

CODE	DETAILS	F TUTORIALS
TC	Company Tax	3
TD	Donations Tax	1
TE	Estate	2
TF	Farmers	2
TM	Miscellaneous	10
TN	Non Residents	2

Fate of three Argus papers in the balance

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Disagreed

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The judge disagreed that the November actions had constituted publication as envisaged by the act, while the actions this month, in his opinion, had done so.

It seemed beyond doubt that the word "publish" in the act meant the action performed by a professional publisher, and not merely the publication of information to another person.

Beeld hits Govt over black papers

By Mike Derry

Another Afrikaans-language newspaper has strongly criticised the Government's withdrawal of the registration certificates of four black newspapers.

In an editorial today Beeld said it did not like the "game" which the State had played with the registrations of the newspapers.

Beeld said the Government had put itself in a poor light overseas as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

"In South Africa, especialy among blacks, this is seen in a far worse light.

"It does not help to win support where the Government needs it.

"And all this could be obtained by just a few Post-less weeks — it adds strongly to the newspaper's prestige when it appears again," Beeld said.

Commenting on the judgment in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday in which Mr Justice Coetzee rejected an application by the Argus Company for the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan to be declared valid, Beeld asked what the State was trying to achieve.

Clarity had been obtained over a few words at great cost, and the appearance of the newspapers had been delayed by at most a few weeks after a strike had kept them off the market for much longer, the editorial said.

This week the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport also hit out at the Government for its withdrawal of the certificates.

The Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J W A van der Merwe, said the application for re-registration of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan would be "fully studied."

CONDONATION

Mr van der Merwe confirmed that a request by the Argus Company to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, asking him to condone the newspapers' lapse in publication, had been sent to the Minister in Cape Town.

He said it was not clear if condonation of the lapse in publication would nullify the need for re-registration, which would take at least three weeks.

The matter would have to be studied closely in the light of legal requirements, Mr van der Merwe said.

Black newspapers: now it's up to Govt

RDM 30/12/80, 24, 327

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Justice will decide the immediate fate of three black newspapers owned by the Argus group, following the failure yesterday of a court action brought by the company over their registration.

Registration of the three strike-hit newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan — lapsed at the end of November because they were not published for more than a month.

A Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday refused with costs an urgent application brought last week by Argus for a declaration of rights on a Government notification that the registration of the newspapers and another publication, Saturday Post — which the group has decided to close — had lapsed.

But Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that his ruling did not mean that the newspapers could not be published.

However the manager of Post, Mr John Gittins, said in a statement that the newspapers would not be published for the time being. It was originally planned that Post (Transvaal) would be back on the streets today.

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Internal Affairs, in consultation with the Minister of Justice, may condone the lapse of the registration of a newspaper and allow publication to resume immediately.

After the court case yesterday, the group sent an urgent telex to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to do this.

An ordinary application for re-registration would take a minimum of three weeks if successful, according to the Act.

At the start of his judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that reports that the Argus group had applied for an urgent interdict against the Department of Internal Affairs were incorrect.

The application had in fact been for clarification.

Mr W R Schreiner, for the Argus group, told the court on Saturday that single-sheet copies of the newspapers had been published in November and sent to various parties, including State officials and statutory libraries. He contended that this constituted publication.

Earlier this month, 150 copies of the newspapers were printed and distributed in the streets.

He argued that the definition of "publish" in the Act was the same as the definition of the word in the phrase "to publish a libel" and that by sending copies of the newspapers to certain individuals they had been published within the one month stipulated by law.

The judge disagreed that the November actions had constituted publication as envisaged by the Act. The actions this month, in his opinion, had done so.

It seemed beyond doubt that the word "publish" in the Act meant the action performed by a professional publisher and not merely the publication of information to another person.

A newspaper could not be published to another person. It was either published or it was not published, he said.

It seemed to him, the judge said, that the December action was the minimum kind of conduct that *prima facie* constituted publication.

While it was not proved that the Argus group had not published the newspapers, there was not sufficient *prima facie* proof that publication had taken place within the meaning of the Act, he said

Among those who attended yesterday's hearing were the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, and the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J W van der Merwe.

FOOTNOTE: In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Van der Merwe confirmed receipt of the Argus group's application and said the re-registration of the three newspapers would be fully studied in the light of the application.

11.1 The solubility ... ride is 1×10^{-10}. Calculate its solubility ...

i) pure wat...

ii) sodium c... centration 20 g/litre.

...ii) $4,2 \times 10^{-5}$ mg dm^{-3}]

11.2 The solubili... ...ater at 25°C is 20 mg/litre. What is its ... SO_4 solution?

11.3 The solubili... 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C. What mass ... be precipitated when 0,119 g of potassiu... ...n 1 litre of a saturated solution of ...

11.4 Given that ... is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solubility ...

11.5 The solubi... $2,8 \times 10^{-9}$. Evaluate its solubility ...

i) pure ...

ii) 0,01 ...,52 p.p.m.]

11.6 The solu... $_2$ is $8,9 \times 10^{-12}$. If a solution is 0,01 ... must the pH be raised before $Mg(OH)_2$ ...?

11.7 The solu... $)_2$ is $1,6 \times 10^{-14}$ at 20°C.

a) Calc... $Fe(OH)_2$ in i) mol dm^{-3}, ii) mg dm^{-3},

b) What ... a saturated solution of $Fe(OH)_2$?

C) What ... Fe^{2+}] in a solution containing $[OH^-] = 0,4$ M?

$3,18 \times 10^{-5}$ M; 1,43 mg dm^{-3}; $1,59 \times 10^{-5}$ M and $1,0 \times 10^{-13}$ M]

"We also voice support for and solidarity with Sisulu and Subramoney in their fight for a democratic South Africa."

The motion was passed unanimously.

"We emphasise that this will be seen by all newspapermen in South Africa and abroad as another direct attack on the Press of this country by the Government — one of the many that have been made, and one that restricts Press freedom and therefore the freedom of the individual," the statement said.

The University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council said in a statement today that it noted the recent legislative strike by MWASA and the bannings of Sisulu and Subramoney.

"A just, free, and democratic society can never exist as long as such totalitarian measures are used to silence South Africans, and the SRC resolves to condemn utterly the bannings of Sisulu and Subramoney.

"It believed such actions by the Government to be "part of a continuing assault on the freedom of the Press, and on black journalists in particular."

"A just, free, and democratic society can never exist as long as such totalitarian measures are used to silence South Africans, and the SRC resolves to condemn utterly the bannings of Sisulu and Subramoney.

The motion was passed unanimously.

"We also voice support for and solidarity with Sisulu and Subramoney in their fight for a democratic South Africa."

strike which called for any punishment from the State, let alone a savagely restrictive banning order which now prevents him from practising his journalistic skills and which will also effectively prevent him from reaching further agreements with the managements and so help to bring harmony to the industry.

from page 1

on printing.

decision

waits for

Post still

Black papers: Govt keeps Argus waiting

By CHRIS FREIMOND

WHILE the Argus group waited yesterday for the Minister of Internal Affairs to decide the fate of three black publications, another prominent Government-supporting newspaper condemned the State action that forced their closure.

The registration of the publications — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan — lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act when they failed to appear for more than a month due to a strike.

When a court action by the group failed this week to win sanction for continued publication, an urgent telex was sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, asking him to use his power under the Internal Security Act to condone the lapsing of the registrations and waive the need for the statutory 21-day period before newspapers can appear following re-registration.

The manager of Post, Mr John Gittins, said yesterday that no reply had been received so far from the Minister. He confirmed the newspapers would not appear for the time being.

A spokesman for Mr Heunis' office in Cape Town said the Minister was out of town, but that as far as he knew no decision on the Argus application had been made.

According to the Act, Mr Heunis, in consultation with the Minister of Justice, can condone the lapsing of a newspaper's registration and allow publication to resume immediately.

Meanwhile in an editorial yesterday, the Nationalist daily Beeld sharply critisised the Government's action.

Beeld said it neither liked nor understood "the game" the Government was playing with the three newspapers. It could see only "political disadvantage without any judicial necessity".

By being fastidious over a minor regulation the Government had presented iself in a "bad light" to the outside world as an authority that "fiddles in a tricky way" (met slimmighede peuter) with the freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

In South Africa, particularly among blacks, the action was seen as drastic. The World (predecessor of Post Transvaal) was earlier summararily banned. Now the State had acted statutorily against Post. The action did not win the Government support where it needed it, Beeld said.

On Sunday, the mass-circulation Rapport, which supports the Government, criticised the State's action, saying it gave the "unintentional impression" that it had acted wilfully because the publications involved opposed its policies.

The action was another "stick in the hand" of those who wanted to prove that the Government used institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law, Rapport said.

Post still awaits the right to print

Post Transvaal is "geared up and ready to go" the moment the necessary application for re-registration is granted, but nothing has been heard from the Department of Internal Affairs, says Post's manager, Mr John Gittins.

He said: "If the go-ahead comes between now and Monday, we will be back on the streets by Tuesday."

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said today that as far as he knew there had been no decision on the Argus Company application to have Post, the Sunday Post and The Sowetan reinstated.

Under the Internal Security Act, Mr Heunis and the Minister of Justice can condone the lapsing of a newspaper's registration and allow publication to continue immediately.

"We're also making application to the Minister of Justice to relax the banning order on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu," said Mr Gittins.

Mr Sisulu, together with Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, have been banned by the Government. This has raised wide protest.

Newspapers throughout South Africa have criticised the bannings of the two prominent black journalists, and the managing directors of the Argus and SAAN newspaper groups have condemned the bans.

Mr Hal Miller of the Argus Company and Mr Clive Kinsley of SAAN last night issued a joint statement saying the bans were "senseless, totally uncalled for in the circumstances of the strike and counter-productive of the agreements reached between the newspaper managements and the striking journalists.

"We call for the immediate lifting of the bans.

"There was nothing in Mr Sisulu's conduct of the

To Page 3, Col 10

STRIKE 31/12/80 327

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entrance requirements which are higher than those for the B.Com. and that the class size of certain of the courses is restricted. Acceptance to an approved course is, therefore, subject to meeting the entrance requirements for that course and subject to space.

Faculty of Arts : Cultural History of Western Europe, Economic History I, French Intensive, German I, Greek and Roman Literature and Philosophy, Hebrew I, History I, Italian Intensive, Political Science I, Religious Studies I.

Faculty of Science : Geography I, Chemistry I.

Faculty of Social Science : Sociology (General), Sociology (Industrial), Psychology I, Social Work I.

A number of other courses will also be approved, provided that they fit in with the student's lecture timetable.

The only approved course offered in the Commerce Faculty is the combination of the two Business Science semester courses Structure and Environment of Business and Management of Human Resources.

Economic History I

This is prescribed for curriculum 4, as Economic History I is required for Honours in Economics. However, Economic History I may also be taken concurrently with the honours study, and another approved course may be substituted.

Optional Extra Courses

A student may take up to four full courses in any year. Some second-year and all third-year curricula thus leave room for the inclusion of an additional course or half-course.
In addition to this, students who attained certain standards

Hansard 6 Col. 1611. 332

10 3 80

Prisoners on Robben Island

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

(1) How many prisoners from (a) South West Africa and (b) the Republic are being held on Robben Island at present;

(2) when is it expected that these prisoners in each category will be transferred to mainland prisons;

(3) whether any decision has been made on the future use of Robben Island; if so, what is the decision?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(1) (a) 52.

(b) 329.

(2) The provisional tender date for the prison at Leeuwkop, which will be replacing Robben Island Prison, is April 1983 with a contract period of 27 months. The earliest possible date for transfer will be after completion of this prison, namely August 1983. At this stage no definite decision has been made regarding the transfer of prisoners deriving from South West Africa to the area in question.

(3) Yes, the South African Defence Force will utilize it after the closing down of the prison.

~~227~~

327

27/3/80

327

~~Admission of Peoples~~

S. A. Citizenship Amendment Bill (2nd Reading)

See S. Hansard Cols 1013 - 1021

4/6/80

5/6/80

2nd

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Republic of S.A Constitution 5th Amendment Bill

See Hansard 16 Cols 8032 - 8298

Hansard 6 Quest Col 327 10/3/80

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Black States Citizenship Amendment Act

(3307)

224. MR. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Blacks of each Black state regained their South African citizenship up to 31 December 1979 in terms of the provisions of the Black States Citizenship Amendment Act and (b) how many applications from Blacks of each state were pending as at that date;

(2) whether any applications were refused; if so, how many from each state?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1 474, from Transkei only.

(b) The number of applications pending is not readily available.

(2) One application has been refused so far but many others were returned for further motivation.

Hansard 6 Question Col : 343

12/3/80

327

Aliens Act

*8. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of the Interior:

Whether citizens of (a) Transkei, (b) Bophuthatswana and (c) Venda who come to the Republic as visitors are granted temporary permits in terms of section 5 of the Aliens Act?

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

No, because they are exempted from the provisions of section 5 of the Aliens Act No 1 of 1937.

Hansard 5 (01 293)
5/3/80

5(2 93)

Right-wing political organizations

190. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any members of right-wing political organizations were convicted by the courts during 1979; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) for what offences and (c) what penalties were imposed in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

It is not clear which political organizations the hon. member has in mind. Besides, numerous people are prosecuted daily for a wide spectrum of offences, but they are seldom identified in the course of the court proceedings as being members of one or other political organization. The requested particulars are therefore not obtainable.

827

Hansard Questions

Right-wing political parties

189. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether the Police conducted investigations into right-wing political organizations in 1979; if so, (a) into what organizations and (b) what were the results of each investigation;

(2) whether any persons were prosecuted as a result of such investigations; if so, what are their names; if not, what action was taken or is contemplated in each case?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The National Front of South Africa and the N.S. Boerenasie.

(b) In both cases the Attorney-General has declined to prosecute.

(2) No. Whether steps will be taken or contemplated will be determined by the future activities of the organizations.

Guarding of Sasol plants

*5. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether it has been decided that units of the Defence Force will play a part in guarding the Sasol plants; if so,

(2) whether consideration has been given to utilizing mobile patrols similar to those in use at airports?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) The S.A. Defence Force plays an active role in the protection of certain points that are of national strategic importance. Such protection is provided in collaboration with other organizations responsible. On account of the security aspects involved, no further details may be released.

Sasol installations: security

Hans. 16 Aug, col 8644 (R60) (327)

*4. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs: 46180

(1) What steps are being taken to improve security at the Sasol installations;

(2) whether closed circuit television is used to monitor the perimeter fences; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):

(1) Attention is continuously being given to ways and means of improving the security at the Sasol installations.

(2) It is not in the interest of the security of industrial installations to furnish details of the safety and security measures that may or may not be in use.

14/5/80

B27

Republic of SA Constitution
Amendment Bill (Committee Stage)

See Hansard 13 Col. 6425 - 6435

Servicemen: solitary confinement

682. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any servicemen serving commitment to detention barracks since 1 January 1980 have been or are being held in solitary confinement if so, (a) how many (b) what is the nature of their offences, (c) what are the periods of solitary confinement in each case and (d) where are they being or have been held;

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1)(a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to the reply that was supplied to the hon. member for Wynberg on question No. 573.

(c) (i) *Case A*
—25 March 1980 to 7 April 1980
—11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980
—1 May 1980 to 14 May 1980

(ii) *Case B*
—10 January 1980 to 20 January 1980
—11 February 1980 to 25 February 1980
—1 March 1980 to 10 March 1980
—20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980
—11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980
—1 May 1980 to 14 May 1980
—22 May 1980 to 5 June 1980

(iii) *Case C*
—1 March 1980 to 11 March 1980
—20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980
—18 April 1980 to 1 May 1980
—23 May 1980 to 24 May 1980

(iv) *Case D*
—26 March 1980 to 8 April 1980

(d) *Case A*—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte
Case B—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte
Case C—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte and Bloemfontein
Case D—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte

(2) No.,

12/6/80

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Separate: Watercraft Key Points Bill
(2nd Reading)

See Hansard 17 Cols 9128 - 9153.

13/6/80

Debate: National Key Points Bill

See Hansard 17 Cols 9218 - 9250

Hans 17 Q.C. 890 (327)

Christian Institute: assets

13/1/80

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

(1) Whether the assets of the Christian Institute have now been liquidated; if so, what balance remained after payment of debts;

(2) whether the balances of the Institute and other organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977 have now been distributed; if so, (a) to what organizations and (b) what amount was paid over to each of them?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No, certain matters have not yet been resolved.

(2) No, a decision will be made in due course.

Table Bay harbour: security measures

Hans. 17 Q C. 868 11/6/80

*11. Mr. S.S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether a revaluation or re-investigation of security measures at the oil debarking facilities and oil storage place in Table Bay harbour is envisaged as a result of the recent events at Sasol; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No. Security measures at the various harbours are constantly being re-evaluated and adjusted when necessary.

Han. 17 Q C 369 11/6/80

Milnerton: security measures

*12. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

Whether a revaluation or re-investigation of security measures at the oil refinery and oil storage places at Milnerton is envisaged as a result of the recent events at Sasol; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Security measures at the Milnerton oil refinery are being undertaken by the oil company itself.

The efficacy of the measures for the security of the oil storage places are continuously under review and have been touched up recently where necessary, before the events at Sasol.

Hansard 10 Qes 01 628

327

23/4/80

10(628) **Life sentences** 327 23/4/80.

*7. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

How many persons are at present serving life sentences for crimes against the State?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

22/4/80

327

Fund-Raising amendment Bill

S. Hansard 5 cols 1073 - 1093

(2) whether Mandela received visitors during the past three months; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) under what conditions did each visit take place;

(3) whether any document emanating from Mandela has been sent to London; if so, what document;

(4) whether the officials of his Department have any knowledge of the method by which the document left the prison premises; if so, how did the document leave the premises?

†The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(1) I do not deem it feasible to make known specific security measures. Security measures vary *inter alia* according to the nature of the visit, as may be inferred from the answer on (2).

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) 15/3/80 Judge D. M. Williamson: Official visit to prison: Contact visit outside the hearing of a member of the Department.

9/4/80 Mr. S. E. Kawalsky: Legal representative: Contact visit outside the hearing but within sight of a member.

12/4/80 Mrs. W. Mandela 13/4/80: Family visit: Non-contact visit within sight and hearing of a commissioned officer of the Department.

14/5/80 Mrs. H. Suzman M.P.: Contact visit within sight and hearing of a commissioned officer of the Department.

20/5/80 Mr. S. E. Kawalsky: Legal representative: Contact visit outside the hearing but within sight of a member of the Department.

7/6/80 Mrs. W. Mandela 8/6/80: Family visit: Non-contact visit within sight and hearing of a member of the Department.

(3) I have no knowledge of such a document and I am not prepared to comment on uncomfirmed press reports.

(4) Falls wawy.

(a) and (b) fall away.

Nelson Mandela: security measures

*6. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Prisons:

(1) What security measures apply when Nelson Mandela receives visitors;

South African Federation of Trade Unions

9. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions:

(1) Whether he had any consultation with the Minister of Manpower Utilization before prohibiting the collection of contributions by or for or on behalf of the South African Federation of Trade Unions; if not, why not;

(2) whether the provisions of section 29 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, have been invoked in respect of any other organizations; if so, which organizations?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions):

(1) No; it is not required that I must consult with the Minister of Manpower Utilization;

(2) No.

Robben Island: Prisoners

12(733) 7/5/80 (255) (327)

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

How many prisoners on Robben Island (a) of 18 years and over and (b) under 18 years, are serving sentences for (i) crimes against the State and (ii) other crimes?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(a) (i) 486.

(ii) 240.

(b) (i) 6.

(ii) 8.

Sentences for refusal to do military service

573. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusal to do military service have been held in solitary confinement during 1980; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reasons in each case and (c) for what period was each of them sentenced to such confinement;

(2) whether any of them have served previous sentences of solitary confinement; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reason and (c) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 4.

(b) In all cases for contravention of section 1 (2) (b) of Chapter IV of the Detention Barracks Regulations (Disobedience to lawful command given by a staff member) for refusing to wear brown overalls, the prescribed dress issued to inmates other than those sentenced to a period of detention under section 126A (2) (a) of the Defence Act, 1957.

(c) (i) Case A
— 25 March 1980 to 7 April 1980.
— 11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980.

(ii) Case B
— 10 January 1980 to 20 January 1980.
— 11 February 1980 to 25 February 1980.
— 1 March 1980 to 10 March 1980.
— 20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980.
— 11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980.

(iii) Case C
— 1 March 1980 to 11 March 1980.
— 20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980.
— 18 April 1980 to 1 May 1980.

(iv) Case D
— 26 March 1980 to 8 April 1980.

(2) No.

Sentences for refusal to do military service

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(1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusal to do military service have been held in solitary confinement during 1980; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reasons in each case and (c) for what period was each of them sentenced to such confinement;

(2) whether any of them have served previous sentences of solitary confinement; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what reason and (c) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 4.

(b) In all cases for contravention of section 1 (2) (b) of Chapter IV of the Detention Barracks Regulations (Disobedience to lawful command given by a staff member) for refusing to wear brown overalls, the prescribed dress issued to inmates other than those sentenced to a period of detention under section 126A (2) (a) of the Defence Act, 1957.

(c) (i) Case A
— 25 March 1980 to 7 April 1980.
— 11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980.

(ii) Case B
— 10 January 1980 to 20 January 1980.
— 11 February 1980 to 25 February 1980.
— 1 March 1980 to 10 March 1980.
— 20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980.
— 11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980.

(iii) Case C
— 1 March 1980 to 11 March 1980.
— 20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980.
— 18 April 1980 to 1 May 1980.

(iv) Case D
— 26 March 1980 to 8 April 1980.

(2) No.

Removal orders

595. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any removal orders in terms of the Black Administration Act were served during 1979; if so, (a) how many, (b) on which persons, (c) on what dates and (d) (i) from and (ii) to what place was each person removed;

(2) whether any removal orders (a) were withdrawn or (b) lapsed during 1979; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what are the names of the persons concerned and (iii) on what date did each order lapse or was it withdrawn;

(3) whether any persons against whom removal orders were enforced died during 1979; if so, (a) what were their names, (b) (i) when and (ii) where did they die and (c) from what places had they been removed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) Babalekile Anderson Gigaba.

(c) 4 October.

(d) (i) District of Alfred.

(ii) Esikhawini Township.

(2) No.

(3) No.

9(568) **Executions** 15/4/80 (327)

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

(a) How many persons in each race group were executed during 1978-'79 and (b) of what crimes had they been convicted?

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(a) and (b)

Whites:
2 — Murder

Coloureds:
34 — Murder
1 — Rape
1 — Robbery with aggravating circumstances

Blacks:
97 — Murder
3 — Rape
10 — Robbery with aggravating circumstances

—

Committee on Posts and Telecommunications; if not, why not;

(3) whether he intends taking any action against the officials concerned in terms of the findings in paragraph 8.6 and paragraph 10.4 of the report of the Acting Advocate-General; if so, what action; if not, why not;

(4) whether he or the Postmaster-General has (a) requested and (b) been supplied with the names of all persons, bodies or organizations in respect of whom or which interception of postal articles, telegrams or communications by telephone has been authorized;

(5) whether he will authorize or allow telephone tapping until such time as the legislation is amended?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes;

(a) by the Postmaster-General on 2 May 1980;

(b) none, because the Postmaster-General had by that time already taken suitable action;

(2) no, because interception as such is an administrative action, in respect of which the expenditure related thereto, has been duly authorized by Parliament by means of an appropriation act. Should unauthorized expenditure indeed come into play, the Auditor-General would be obliged, in terms of the Exchequer and Audit Act, to report it in his Report on the Accounts of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications;

(3) no, because I have satisfied myself that also according to the Advocate-General's report, the officials concerned acted in good faith and furthermore that the shortcoming indicated, is merely tantamount to a formal defect.

(4) (a) and (b) yes; and

(5) yes.

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Post Office Act: interception

*8. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether he was informed of the interception, made in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act, of communications by telephone at telephone Nos. 29076/7/8/9 in Pretoria; if so, (a) when was he informed and (b) what action did he take on being informed;

(2) whether he intends to refer the report of the Acting Advocate-General dated 22 April 1980 to the Select

15(817) Publication *Omkeer* 30/5/80 (327) 254

*3. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Defence:

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(1) Whether a publication called *Omkeer* has been sent through the post from an address in the United States of America to newly enlisted South African servicemen; if so,

(2) whether he is able to state how the publisher obtained the names and addresses of the servicemen involved;

(3) whether there are different versions of the same publication; if so, what is the difference between the versions;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, from several addresses in the United States of America.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes, there are two versions of the third edition of the publication. The statements in the one are of a satyrical nature while the statements in the other are clearly aimed at the undermining of the morale of national servicemen.

(4) No.

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Natural Key Points Bill

See S. Hansard 12 Cols 2583-2598

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY

(Motion)

*Mr. A. J. VLOK: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That this House expresses its thanks to the Prime Minister for his statesmanship in establishing a national strategy in this time in which the onslaught of Russian imperialism against the Free World and the Republic has to be identified, and supports the Government in all its endeavours to utilize the extensive resources of the Republic in resisting this onslaught.

For full text of debate see Hansard 7

Hansard 7 Question Col. 427 21/3/80

(387)

Citizenship of Black state: Reference books

Hansard 7 Quest Col 427

*11. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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(1) Whether a departmental instruction has been issued that reference books will be issued to persons reaching the age of 16 years only upon the condition of the taking out of citizenship of a Black state by the parents of the applicant; if so, (a) when was the instruction issued and (b) in terms of what legal provision;

(2) whether the instruction is applicable throughout the Republic; if not, in what areas does it apply?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No. However as far as Xhosa speaking Blacks are concerned, in order to distinguish between Transkeian and Ciskeian Blacks, the provisions of the Status of Transkei Act, 1976, and the Transkei Constitution Act, 1963, apply.

(2) Falls away.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 19 March 1980