TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

16 MARCH 1980 — 23 MARCH 1980

From page 8

At the Congress of the People, Kliptown, Transvaal, on June 26, 1955, 3 000 people under the leadership of ANC president at the time, Chief Albert Luthuli, adopted the Freedom Charter.

The Congress of the People represented the largest gathering of men and women of all races to draw up a blueprint for a democratic South Africa. Present were delegates from the ANC, the predominently white Congress of Democrats made up of white men and women adhering to the non-racial principles of the ANC, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Coloured People's Organisation (commonly known as the Coloured People's Congress) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Between them they represented hundreds of thousands of South Africans.

The Congress of the People drew up a celebrated non-racial, democratic document, the Freedom Charter.

Freedom

At the centre of the Charter lies a dedication to a South Africa for all its peoples.

The Charter insisted on the following freedoms for all South Africans:

- Universal franchise
- Equal rights for all
- Return of the country's wealth to the people
- Equitable distribution of the land
- Equality before the law
- Human rights for all
- Employment and work security for all.
- Free and compulsory education for all and
- Housing and security for all.

Less than a year later the State moved in. On December 6, 1956, 156 leaders of the Congress Alliance of all races were arrested and charged with High Treason.

Despite this the Congress continued its freedom campaign. Hundreds of thousands of people across the land became involved in boycotts, such as the Alexandra bus boycott, which spread to a number of areas, in which Alfred Nzo, current ANC secretary-general, was a central figure.

In 1957 the ANC led probably the biggest spate of strikes and boycotts that this country has ever seen in the form of its Pound-a-Day campaign.

Meanwhile Mandela was appearing almost daily in court. The State's Treason Trial against him and 156 others, including Walter Sisulu, Chief Albert Luthuli, Z K Matthews and Oliver Tambo went ahead.

Eventually the state reduced the number of accused to 30 and in the end all were acquitted.

In 1958 Mandela married Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela, a social worker from the Transkei.

Meanwhile the movement's activities continued.

But in 1960 — almost 20 years ago to this day — the country was shocked by the horrifying Sharpeville incident where 67 people died in a hail of police bullets.

Soon after that the ANC was banned.

Meanwhile Mandela's banning order had expired. For the first time in nine years he was able to speak publicly. A political gathering in Pietermaritzburg of 1 400 people opposed to the establishment of a white republic responded ecstatically when Mandela arrived and addressed them.

But in the wake of further harassment of Mandela's comrades, the ANC leader saw no alternative but to go underground.

During this period, during which he was called the Black Pimpernel, he wrote to the Prime Minister, Dr H F Verwoerd, calling for a National Convention.

After receiving no response he called a nationwide stay-away that once again demonstrated his power, despite that fact that he was operating from an underground base.

In 1962 while the police were looking for him in Johannesburg Mandela appeared in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, canvassing arms and support for the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (the Spear of the Nation).

This was the birth of the armed struggle.

But the police finally arrested Mandela in August 1962 and sentenced him to five years imprisonment on Robben Island for crossing the border and evading arrest.

Exile

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Meanwhile the ANC national executive had taken the decision that Oliver Tambo should leave the country to head a liberation movement in exile.

In 1963 the State brought sabotage and conspiracy charges against Mandela, Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Dennis Goldberg and four others. After a lengthy trial, known as the Rivonia Trial after the Rivonia headquarters of Umkhonto, the men were sentenced to life imprisonment.

The black members of the organisation were sent to Robben Island and Goldberg was incarcerated in Pretoria's maximum security prison. They are still there today.

Mandela maintained in effect that the limited violence employed up to that stage had been forced upon him and his organisation by the institutionalized violence of the State and its unwillingness to negotiate a peaceful democratic future for all South Africans.

As the call goes out today for the release of the ANC leader, to many people, Mandela's name remains synonomous with the largest democratic movement in South Africa's turbulent history.

Not to release him, black spokesmen have pointed out, is to risk further unnecessary violence.

Political comment in this issue by D Allen. Headlines and sub-editing by G R Watts, both of corner Commando Road and Blumberg Street, Industria, Transvaal.

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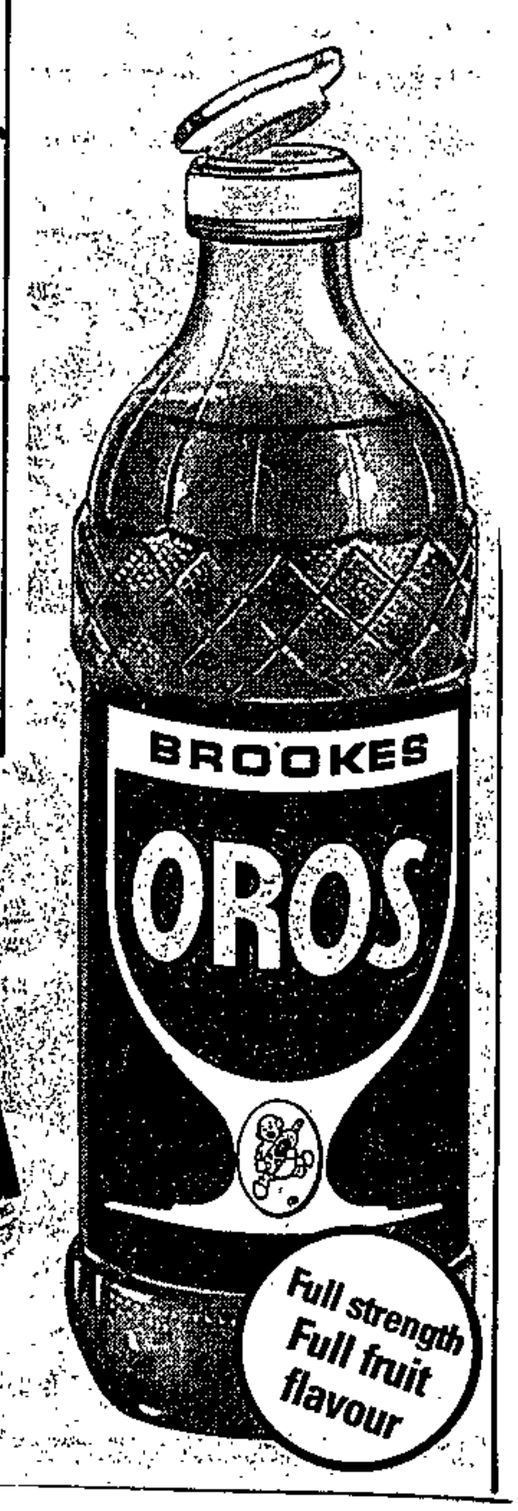

16/03/80

(327)

personally speaking...



SUNDAY POST editor, Percy Qoboza, looks at two incidents which could have a significant impact on the political scene.

TWO incidents, completely unrelated, but somehow getting almost intertwined in a strange way, took place in South Africa this week and are likely to have an immense impact on the national political scene.

First, three black leaders — Curtis Nkondo, Legau Mathabathe and Fanyana Mazibuko — did their annual pligrimage to Protea police headquarters. To be precise, Security Police headquarters. They went there, naturally, at the invitation of the police.

The purpose of their visit was to part with some highly classified information on their personal habits — which church they attended, which route they used to get there, who their closest relatives and friends were, their employment details and how they got to work, the times. In other words, the whole thing.

Nobody is saying why these details were wanted. But then the trio, who were the leading lights in the Teachers' Action Committee, have resigned themselves to the fact that this information is not to grace the books of the police, but a step towards a banning order.

The other incident was the dramatic emergence of Mr John Vorster, former Prime Minister and retired State President.

He bounced into the political scene in unexpected but typical Vorster style. He dug into the reformist policies of Mr P W Botha and generally paraded himself as a modern Afrikaans Moses coming out of the wilderness to save his people from the forces intent on breaking apartheid and thereby robbing the Afrikaner of his spiritual soul.

So what does all this point to? It indicates, for one thing, a very encouraging rare phenomenon in the white tribe — events are beginning to have an impact on the Afrikaner. Nobody really expected John Vorster to remain in the wilderness. It's just not his style.

He was merely biding his time, allowing the Information scandal debacle to settle down and then wait for the right moment to strike. It was a cold-blooded calculation. The right moment was provided by the massive election victory of the Mugabe Patriotic forces in Zimbabwe.

Vorster read the signs and the time for action came out.

Mugabe put the entire volk into disarray. They were panicking. Their leaders who were confidently assuring them of a Muzorewa victory, miscalculated. What is now going to happen to them? Vorster, the iron man of the party, has emerged. His message in Bloemfontein said as much. Do not panic. There is no need to. We are different from the Zimbabwe situation. We have to stand firm. Keep the structures of apartheid firm.

This was a direct and firm challenge to the authority of Prime Minister Botha who has said that apartheid or discrimination "turns people of colour into lepers".

Having narrowly avoided a split in the reigning hierarchy this week over Dr Andires Treurnicht, the pressure is now going to be on Mr Botha to avert the emergence of a Vorster-Connie Mulder-Treurnicht right-wing onslaught on the soul of the Afrikaner. It's going to be a formidable part. So what has all this tribal warfare got to do with Nkondo-Mathabathe-Mazibuko trip to Protea?

Simple. They are the fall guys. If past experiences are anything to go by, then the whole thing runs true to form. Remember the massive clampdown in October, 1977? Well the tribe was in trouble. The country and the whole international community was in an uproar following the death of black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

Then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, came to the rescue of the tribe. He banned all relevant organisations, newspapers and just about locked up everybody who featured in the political Who's Who of the black community. Strongarm tactics have always impressed the tribe.

The Government must, however, take note that to ban the three leaders — held in very high esteem by the black community — would be an act of madness.

It would negate everything that the Prime Minister has been trying to sell to the country and the international community.

S lost 16/3/80

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Tension in the early days of the militant ANC — a policeman confronts a young Oliver Tambo.

The man behind ANC challenge to the Stat

ts nationwide support from blacks and whites

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S Post 16/3/80

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SUNDAY POST Reporter

LET MY FATHER GO. This is the plea of Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

"He must be released because it is the will of the people. And it is the people who matter," she said from the Mandela home in Orlando West this week.

Zinzi, who was 18 months old when her father was sentenced to life imprisonment, was joining the nationwide call to free him.

"I'm crossing my fingers that the petition for his release will succeed and the country will be saved from a grave catastrophe," she said.

She was referring to the **SUNDAY POST** petition started last week after a call for a convention by two influential Afrikaans newspapers following Robert Mugabe's overwhelming victory in the recent Zimbabwe independence elections.

SUNDAY POST has received responses to the campaign from as far as Durban and Cape Town.

By Friday morning at least 1 225 petitions, some of them from whites, had been received. It is believed the United Nations Organisation may soon join the campaign.

She continued: "My father has been on Robben Island for over 15 years and it has been proved that after 15 years people still know who their leader is.

"It also proves the futility of forcing leaders on people.

"I also know that after all these years my father and his colleagues have not changed their views. They still remain deep and strong."

She said the widespread support for the petition proved the people had also not changed their views.

"If the petition is an honourable and sincere expression of the decision of the people, it must be respected. It's an honourable stand for people to take.

Following

"I appreciate it because, apart from his talent as a leader with a great following, it is the family's greatest desire to have him back with us."

Zinzi didn't have the "faintest picture" of her father until she met him on Robben Island for the first time in 1974.

She was "appprehensive" about her visit because she was not sure how she would react emotionally to a man who was not only a father but a stranger.

Her father, she said,

• To Page 4

SUNDAY POST's release Mandela campaign

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ZINZI MANDELA SAYS FREE HIM NOW A

AVOID A CATASTROPHE

16/03/80
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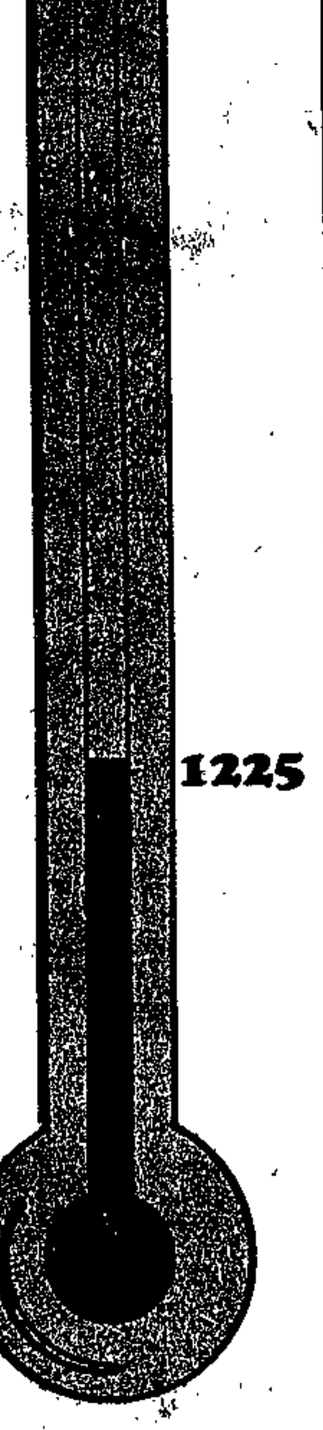
RELEASE MANDELA CAMPAIGN



1 225 signatures had been received by Friday — See Page 9.



Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, with little Za

P.T.O

LET MY FATHER GO - ZINZI MANDELA

• From Page 1

was "very excited and very moved and tried to make me feel I was seeing him under normal circumstances and not behind a glass partition in such a place."

Asked if she thought her father would participate in a national convention, she replied: "Even if he does not think it is the right strategy at this time in our history, as a leader he will know what the people want him to do."

More signatures for the Free Mandela campaign are being collected by the South African Council of Churches and the Institute of Race Relations.

Meeting

In Durban the Natal Indian Congress and various other organisations are going to hold a meeting next weekend where a broadly based Free Mandela committee will be formed.

Committees have also been set up in other Reef townships. The Lenasia branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation has also joined in the collection of petitions.

This week **SUNDAY POST** was inundated with telephone calls from readers who wanted more petitions.

More black leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Sam Buti, also called for the release.

Referring to an earlier attempt by the Transkei Government to release Mandela and settle him [illegible] Zinzi

Sincere

"Matanzima wanted him released purely out of self-interest. It was his only means of getting recognition for his puppet Transkei government. Anyway, my father would never have agreed.

"However, the present effort by the people is different because it is sincere," she said.

Mandela is the uncle of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's President.

Until recently Zinzi was staying with her mother in banishment in Brandfort in the Free State.

PAGE 1 14149
AS AT 29 02 80
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 4
STU13-9 14149 H.A./P.80

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, March 16, 1980

They are playing out a comedy of errors

WHITES can be very funny people — provided there is any sense of humour left in these bleak days.

If a history of the struggle of suppressed people is ever written, our case must surely emerge as the most curious, in that we were actually helped towards liberation by the very people who perpetrated injustice against us.

Take Dr Connie Mulder, that ageing has-been of white politics, who, without suspecting a thing, has done his own bit to push on the liberation effort.

He was the man who some time ago, when still in Government office and still smilingly comfortable in the thought that no one had yet suspected a thing about Info, said he would make Soweto the most beautiful place in Africa.

Needless to say, as has been the case with all promises from the Government, nothing happened, which, together with a lot of other things, did its own bit to give added psychological momentum to the liberation effort.

This week he helped to add a little more. "I am prepared to consult with blacks on their future, but they will have no say in mine," the architect of Africa's dream spot told students in Bloemfontein. They applauded.

We feel quite justified, therefore, in taking this as a sign that because this attitude was applauded by the offspring of the power elite of this country, that it is still dominant among those who form part of that elite.

Now what do politically knowledgeable blacks feel about such duplicity?

Many of the more radical probably still do not know that the remark was made. They ceased long ago paying any serious attention to the utterances of white politicians.

It is their view that South Africa's political future will ultimately not be decided in Cape Town so their ears are presently attuned to other sounds in the political atmosphere.

The majority, however, are likely to regard Dr Mulder's statement as the outdated, out-of-touch ramblings of a man whose time to vacate political office has long since passed. They will therefore disregard them.

But what all these groups will finally say in unison, however, is: "We told you so."

The people whom this will hurt the most will not be the whites but the small band of moderate blacks, who sincerely tried to steer a non-violent course and to encourage others to do the same.

These will get angry, a lot more frustrated and just a little more embittered, taking Dr Mulder's sentiment — as indeed it sounds — as an insult to their intelligence, as a total slap in the face in repayment for their efforts to bring about reasoned negotiation, and, therefore, as a total betrayal of the trust they believed existed between themselves and the authorities.

This is what comes of allowing elderly, frustrated political cripples to air their odious views from public platforms and sabotaging what chance everyone has of peace in the future.

I will wait, vows Terror Act man's lover

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16/3/80
S. Post

By SAM MABE

MISS Amanda Kwadi, whose fiance, Thami Mkhwanazi, was this week jailed for seven years, is confident that he will be out of jail before completing seven years to take her to the altar.

She said political events in this country were such that many things will have happened seven years from now and she was confident that political prisoners would be freed.

Mkhwanazi, a reporter with **SUNDAY POST** was sentenced together with eight other men after they were found guilty in the Pretoria Magistrate's court of contravening the Terrorism Act.

Miss Kwadi confirmed that on Tuesday after Mkwanazi was sentenced attempts were made for them to be married. These attempts did not succeed. She would not elaborate on details of their attempts or why they did not succeed.

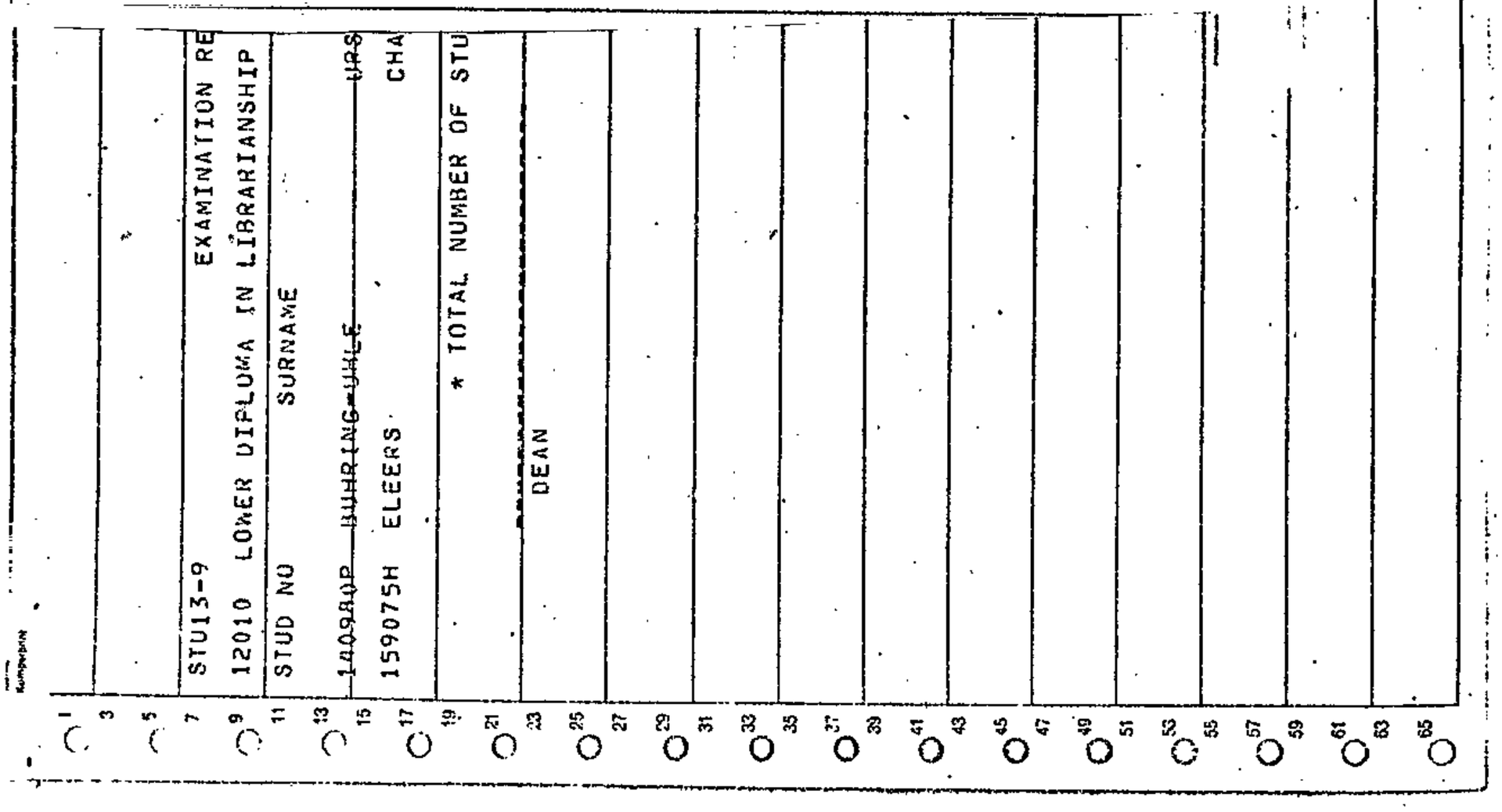
"I love the man and even if things do not happen the way I feel they will, I do not mind waiting for him to come back after serving his term



Miss Amanda Kwadi . . . "I love that man."

"He has been concerned about getting married because he spoke about it on many occasions whenever I visited him while he was in detention. After he was sentenced, he jokingly said his worry was that he would be too old when he returned from jail and I might not be interested in him anymore.

"I told him that men and women grow old but I have not heard of love growing old. I have this sneaking feeling that political changes in this country will be such that he will be back before completing seven years," Miss Kwadi said.





FLASHBACK: Sharpeville, March 1960.

Special UN day to commemorate Sharpeville tragedy

5 Post 14/3/80

THE United Nations next week observes International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which this year coincides with the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings.

In that incident — on March 21, 1960 — 69 pass-law demonstrators were shot and killed and about 180 others were wounded. The name has come to symbolise the start of a new phase of black protest in South Africa.

The International Day of Commemoration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1965, and simultaneously the Assembly set up the Trust Fund for South Africa to provide legal assistance, education and relief to people "persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa."

By late last year the voluntary fund had received contributions totalling almost nine million dollars from governments and other donors.

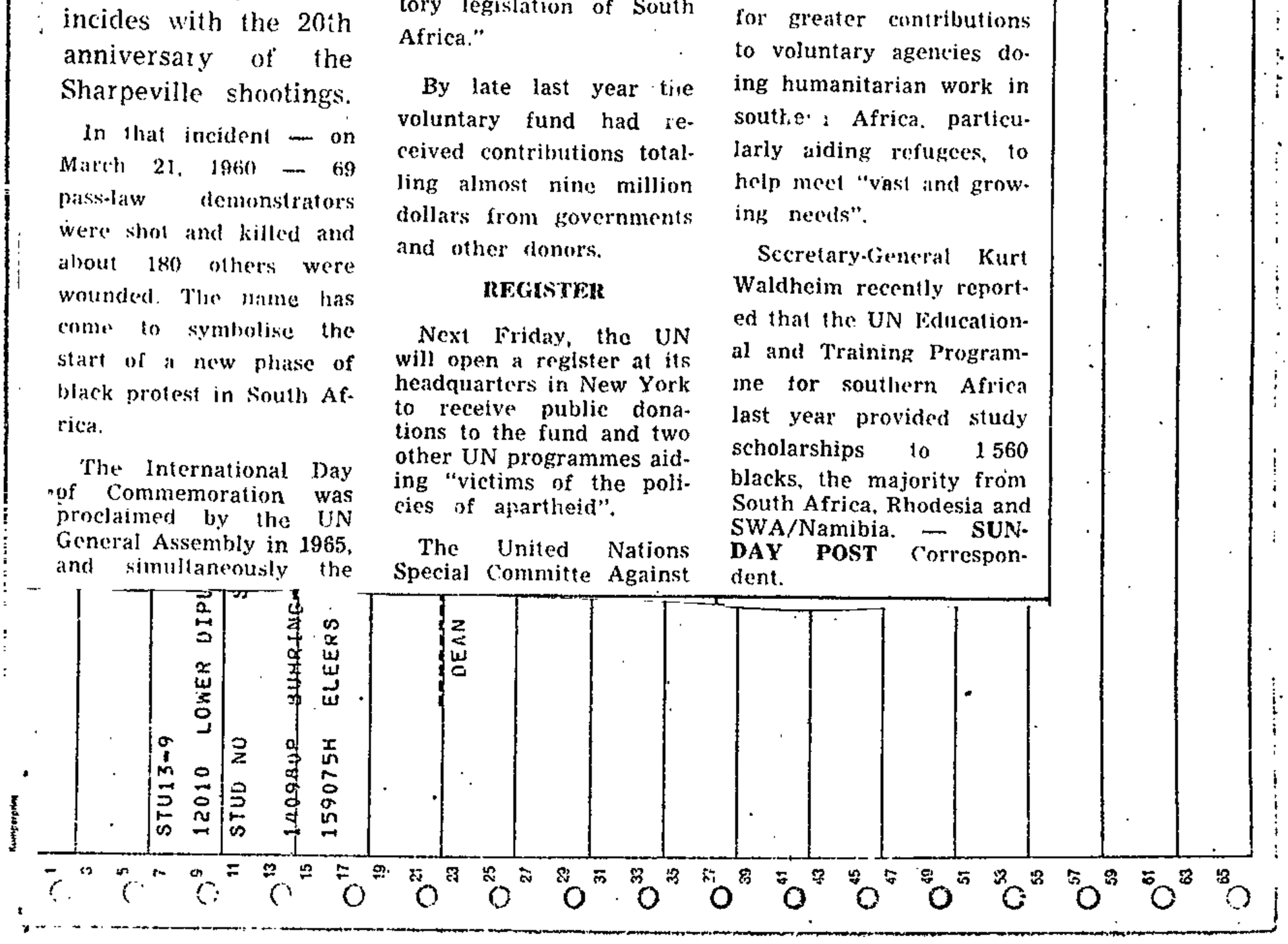
REGISTER

Next Friday, the UN will open a register at its headquarters in New York to receive public donations to the fund and two other UN programmes aiding "victims of the policies of apartheid".

The United Nations Special Committe Against Apartheid has scheduled a special meeting next Friday.

The committee of trustees of the trust fund recently emphasised the need for greater contributions to voluntary agencies doing humanitarian work in southern Africa, particularly aiding refugees, to help meet "vast and growing needs".

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recently reported that the UN Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa last year provided study scholarships to 1 560 blacks, the majority from South Africa, Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia. — **SUNDAY POST** Correspondent.



Support for 'Release Mandela' call grows

Post 17/2/80 327

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE AME Church in Orlando West, Soweto, has joined the campaign launched by Sunday POST for the release of the former president of the banned African National Congress (ANC), Mr Nelson Mandela.

In a statement read by Mr Mandla Matima, the church pledged itself to fight for the release of Mr Mandela.

The statement read: "If the Government wants to talk to black leaders, people like Nelson Mandela and other detained and jailed blacks should be released."

Meanwhile the National Indian Congress, the militant anti-apartheid organisation in Durban, has also come out in full support of the release Mandela campaign initiated by **SUNDAY POST** and supported by Bishop Desmond Tutu.

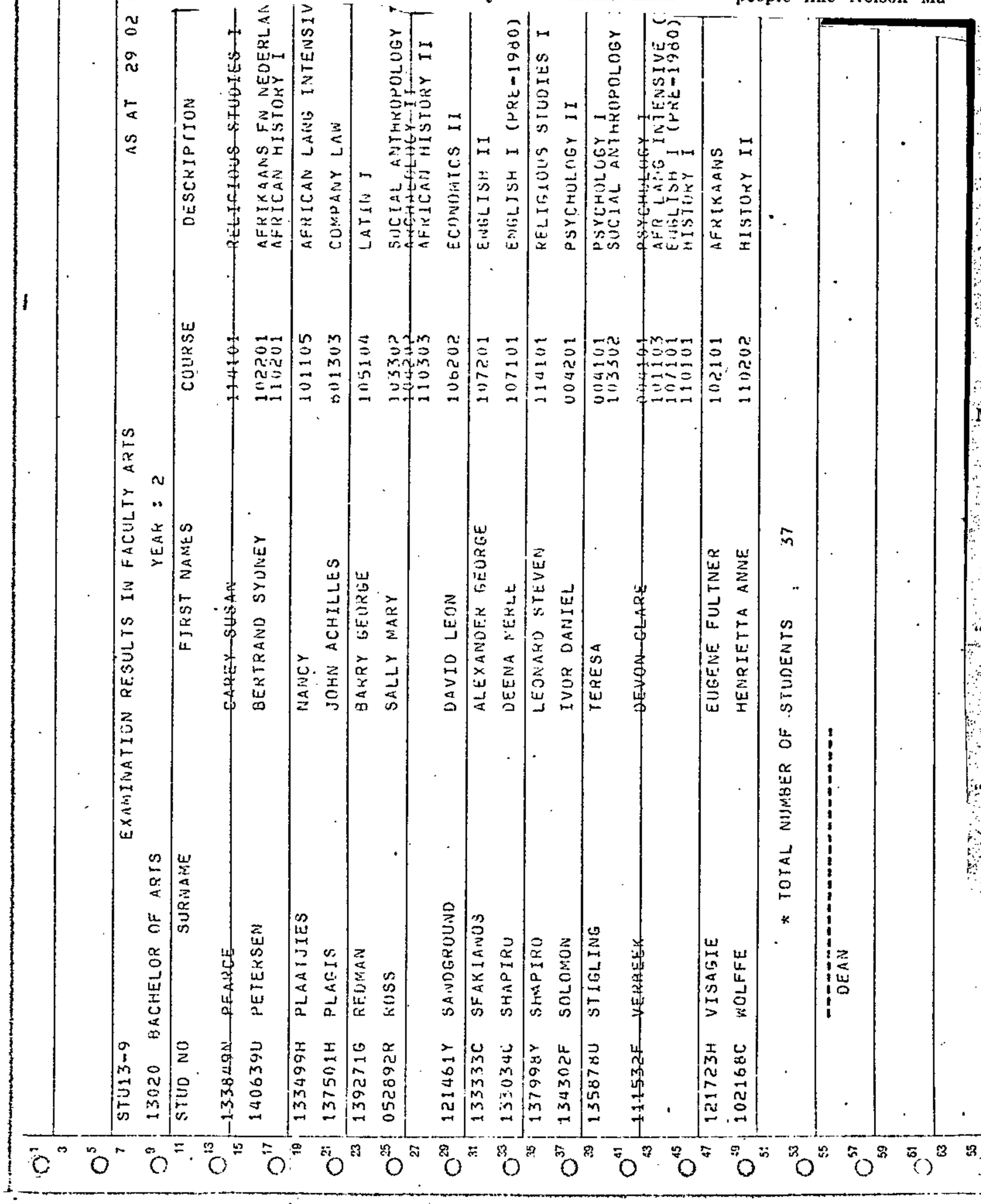
The Congress, which was a former member of the South African Congress Alliance, this week formed a release Nelson Mandela Committee in Natal.

The Congress will hold a second meeting on Saturday, March 22 when representatives from other organisations will be invited to form a broadly based committee.

Mr M J Naidoo, vice-president of the Congress, said they decided to form the Committee and support **SUNDAY POST** in its campaign because the Congress had always called for the release of "our national leaders".

"We want the release of Mr Mandela and our other leaders, the return of our leaders in exile and the lifting of bannings and other restrictions imposed on other leaders.

"These leaders must be involved in any negotiation with the rulers of this country to decide the future of our South Africa," he said.



Day of prayer for Sharpeville

Staff Reporter

TWENTY years ago — on March 21, 1960 — police opened fire at Sharpeville, Vereeniging. Thirty seconds later 67 blacks were dead and 186 wounded.

This week a national day of prayer to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville will be held at different venues throughout the country, and "Heroes' Day" commemoration services will be held to "remember all the heroes who have died fighting for the liberation of the country".

The main service will be held at Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, on Sunday, March 23.

Its theme will be: "This is the decade for freedom".

The services are being organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), the Black Lawyers' Association and the Soweto Committee of 10.

Other services will be held in Lenasia, at the Jiswa Centre, on Saturday, March 22, from 3pm; and at Sebokeng at the New Hall, in Zone 14, on Sunday, March 23.

Among the speakers at the Regina Mundi service will be:

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Joe Mzamane, of St Barnabas Anglican Church, KwaThema, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr Tom Manthata, a leading figure in the black consciousness movement, and Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa.

The spokesman said messages would be read from Mrs Elizabeth Mahlangu, the mother of Solomon Mahlangu, the ANC terrorist who was executed for his part in the Goch Street killings, Mrs Ntsiki Biko, wife of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who died in detention in 1977, and Zinzi Mandela, daughter of Nelson Mandela, jailed ANC leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE				
~~1620048~~	~~BURNE~~	~~SUZANNE ELIZABETH~~	~~196103~~				
158955C	CARO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 ~~114101~~				
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101				
~~1539650~~	~~CLARKE~~	~~PENELOPE JILL~~	~~103202~~				
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101				
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103				
~~1539990~~	~~COLLINS~~	~~BEVERLEY ROYNON~~	~~116120~~				
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101				
~~1585727~~	~~COURTENAY~~	~~COLETTE~~	~~107101~~				
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101				
~~1404577~~	~~DELAHUNTY~~	~~ANNA TERESE~~	~~904101~~				
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102				
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UCT



Mrs Mittah Maphike with her husband Joseph and three of their five children.

Bleak future for former detainee

Post 19/3/80 (327)

By Kingdom Lolwane

MRS NTO Mittah Maphike (45), the Soweto woman who last December won her appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act, will no longer get the job she had been promised by a Johannesburg firm before her detention by security police in December, 1978.

Mrs Maphike, of 1489 Tladi, served nine months of her five year sentence after being found guilty of recruiting four youths to undergo military training outside the country.

She was released on Decembeer 12 last year when her appeal in the Pretoria Supreme Court was successful.

She told **POST** yesterday that she had been promised a job by a firm in the city, but before she could go for an interview she was arrested.

"Now I have joined the ranks of unemployed again," she said.

Mother of five, Mrs Maphike was fetched from her home by a team of security policemen on December 7, 1978. She was later charged under the Terrorism Act.

The State had alleged that she discussed with four youths — three girls and one boy — about a "free school in Swaziland".

The indictment stated that she encouraged the youths to go to Swaziland for education, after which they would be sent to another place for training as soldiers and nurses. She had told them they would return to South Africa to fight the whites, it was alleged.

In passing judgment the magistrate, Mr J L de Villiers, said she was neither unsophisticated or uneducated.

"You aided and abetted other children who had accepted you as a mother. Instead of making South Africans out of them, you steered them across the borders.

"And if everyone made such a contribution to the army across the border it would be quite a sizeable army. You alone swelled the enemy ranks by six," the magistrate added.

Mrs Maphike made her first appearance on February 6 last year before the same magistrate in the Johannesburg Regional Court. She appeared again on March 27 and her trial lasted until March 29 — the day she was convicted. She had been kept at the Fort prison during her detention and trial before being transferred to Kroonstad prison after her conviction.

Commenting on her release, Mrs Maphike said she could not believe her ears when called from her cell to be told her appeal had been successful.

"I had not expected this although I knew I was innocent," she said. "I had already given up. I am happy now to be reunited with my family."

She said she was faced with the job problem at the moment.

"Police have already inconvenienced me. This has caused problems in the smooth running of my home," she added.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
9	STUDENT NO				
11	13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS			
13	1338499N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (51)
15	1406390	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II F AFRICAN HISTORY I F	1
17	133499H	PLAAITJIES	NANCY	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOTZ-	1 (66)
19	1375011H	PLAGIS	JOHN ARTHUR	COMPANY LAW	ABS
21					

PAGE 2

All set for 'Heroes' Day'

Post 19/3/80 (327)

BLACK South Africa will commemorate the 21st anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings this weekend.

The biggest service will be held at Regina Mundi Catholic Church, Soweto, on Sunday.

Organisations invited include the Committee of Ten, Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Teachers Action Committee (TAC), SA Black Social Workers Association (SABSWA) and the Black Lawyers Association (BLA).

Theme

The theme of the Soweto service will be: "This is the decade for Freedom."

Trade unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini will speak on trade unionism and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, will speak on the aftermath of 1976.

Other speakers will be Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC), Mr George Wauchope of Azapo, Mr Tom Manthata and the Rev J Mzamane.

Messages are expected from Mrs Ntsiki Biko, widow of Steve Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement.

The convenors of the Soweto service have appealed to the black community to refrain from revelry such as sports, drinking and partying as a token of respect and pledging solidarity with all the black heroes who died for the liberation of the country.



Bishop Desmond Tutu



Dr Nthato Motlana

The service is expected to run from 2 pm to 5 pm.

Other services will be at Lenasia on Saturday in the JISWA centre, the New Hall at Sebokeng on Sunday and at Alexandra on Saturday.

The Pretoria region of the Congress of South African Student (Cosas), will observe Sharpeville Heroes Day in the three townships, starting from Friday.

Commemoration services will be held in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Ga-Rankuwa by the respective branches of Cosas.

Among those invited are the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) and the Black Unity Express Bus Service.

In Atteridgeville the service will be held at the Anglican Church, Ramushu Street, on Friday at 6 p m.

In Mamelodi, the service will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church in Section J on Saturday at 2 p m.

The service in Ga-Rankuwa will be held at the Roman Catholic Church in Zone 4 on Saturday at 1 p m.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
			104202	ARCHAEOLOGY II	2+	(70)		
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	[illegible]			[illegible]8Y
134302F	SOLOMON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]2F

Page 6 POST, Wednesday, March 19, 1980

POST TRANSVAAL

Post 19-3-80 327

Telephone 27-6081.

THE ENTHUSIASM shown by so many people in supporting SUNDAY POST's Free Mandela campaign has been heartening.

This newspaper has been inundated with telephone calls from all walks of life and all shades, all pledging their solidarity and support for the move.

For us around here, it is very indicative of the restlessness of the country. People are desperately looking for solutions to the problems of this land. They are frankly terrified of the prospects of major conflicts developing, if and when something is not done to reverse the tide of uncertainty, fear, anger and bitterness.

It is against this background that, sitting around with my colleagues, we sincerely believe and are convinced that the only way out of the dilemma is for real and meaningful talks to be held with the true leadership of the black people.

Our interpretation of the events in Zimbabwe, was that Ian Smith, indeed with the backing of the majority of the people in this country on the other side of the colour line, appointed Bishop Muzorewa to lead the new Zimbabwe.

But they did not ask the people, the black population of Zimbabwe for their views.

Top man

Similarly in South Africa, the need to get the true leaders of the people talking around the conference table has not only become urgent, it has become a matter of national concern.

No black leader in modern history has consistently captured and sustained the emotions and warmth of our people than Nelson Mandela. He has been out of the public eye for more than 15 years, yet survey after survey, rates him the top of the leadership stakes.

Speaking to him, the Government must clearly understand they are speaking to a man who commands the respect and authority of his people. He may well be our last hope and a man who stands between peace and chaos.

This is why we are desperately hoping that thousands and thousands will continue to support us in bringing the facts of our situation to the attention of the authorities.

STUC13-S EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			13020
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-		(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
				ANTHROPOLOGY II	2-	(74)		
					2-	(60)		
					3	(53)	1	121461Y
					3	(57)	1	133333C
					3NX		1	133034C
					F	(44)	1	137998Y
					3	(58)	1	134302F
					2-	(63)	1	135878U
					RE ABS			
					2-	(53)	1	111532F
					2-	(60)		
					2-	(61)		
	EUGENE FULTNER		102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
	HENRIETTA ANNE		110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

R OF STUDENTS : 37

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Cops arrest Dean

By CHRIS MORE

SECURITY police yesterday arrested the Dean of the Johannesburg Anglican Church and five people at the cathedral where a "Free Mandela" petition was signed.

But the Rt Rev Simeon Nkoane and the five were later released. (9 | 3 | 80)

According to the Dean, no questions were asked and all were released after their names and addresses were taken by the police.

They were held at John Vorster Square for about 20 minutes.

Three of the arrested people are members of the Mothers' Union, two of whom are Mrs Nancy Nyembe of Block F2, Room 69, Alexandra Women's Hostel and Mrs Elizabeth Thabethe of 102 North Atherstone Avenue, Illovo.

The third could not be identified as she left the church immediately after her release.

The other two people arrested were said to be students. All were arrested at the front entrance of the St Mary's Cathedral in Hoek Street, Johannesburg.

The police are said to have initially arrested three members of the Mothers' Union as they had the petition forms. Father Nkoane intervened saying he had asked them to do the work for him. The police then said they were arresting him as well.

He said there was nothing illegal about the signing of the petition and that he would continue with it today when the people come to the Cathedral to sign it.

Dean Nkoane also said he viewed the arrests as a panic action on the part of the police.

He said: "I feel there is nothing illegal when people make their feelings known. We are saying to the Government, by signing this petition, we request the release of our leaders from prison so that meaningful negotiations can get underway before it's too late".

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 1 15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~154230R~~	~~ARK~~	~~HANS-ERIK~~	~~105105~~	~~LATIN ELEMENTARY~~			~~1~~	~~154230R~~
157795R	BARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	157795R
~~1535620~~	~~BUCHINSKY~~	~~GLENN HUGH~~	~~102101~~	~~AFRIKAANS~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~1535620~~
156581X		PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	156581X
							~~1~~	~~155082F~~
						56)	1	157855G
						~~59)~~	~~1~~	~~154395N~~
							1	155823Y
						~~56)~~	~~1~~	~~150196G~~
						(31)	1	158314F
						~~50)~~	~~1~~	~~156503L~~
						(64)	1	038176N
							~~1~~	~~115449N~~
						(55)	1	159727K
						~~47)~~	~~7~~	~~162529M~~
							1	161080M
						~~51)~~	~~1~~	~~157638M~~
							1	155155X
							~~1~~	~~156583Z~~
						(50)	1	153752X
						~~46)~~	~~1~~	~~158337F~~
154745B	POTTS					(34)	1	154745B
~~156056B~~	~~RUSIN~~	~~JONATHAN GRANT~~	~~102101~~	~~AFRIKAANS~~		~~50)~~	~~1~~	~~156056B~~
154272M	SHALALA	EDWARD BADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP	(50)	1	154272M
~~154933F~~	~~SNITCHER~~	~~LAUREN RENEE~~	~~105104~~	~~LATIN I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~154933F~~

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POST, Thursday, March 20, 1980

SA refugees have eyes on Zimbabwe

324 Post 20/3/80

POST Correspondent

GABORONE — Nervous South African refugees in Botswana yesterday cast their eyes towards possible sanctuary in Zimbabwe after two days of defying Botswana Government attempts to shift them to a settlement in the north of this country.

The refugees have been warned for the past two days to report for transportation to Dukwe camp. But in what appears to be a co-ordinated display of passive resistance, nobody turned up.

Officials here have indicated that if the unemployed members of the refugee community do not go to the settlement, they must leave Botswana.

Many of the refugees appear genuinely appalled at the prospect of being transferred from Gaborone to the essentially rural settlement.

However, calls by some students for a public demonstration have so far been vetoed by the bulk of them.

They point out that on isolated occasions in the past, troublemakers have been handed over to the South African authorities by Botswana officials angry at having their hospitality violated.

The government did not last night repeat its call for the refugees to report for transportation. When a senior official was asked what the government intended to do now he replied: "I don't know".

In the meantime, the refugees were yesterday nervously waiting to see if the police would try to round them up.

Many of the former students who have been here since the Soweto disturbances in 1976, have been noticeably absent from their normal meeting places in the Gaborone Mall.

UCT

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

Post 20/3/80

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THE COLD brutality of our country's security laws have once again been shockingly demonstrated by the situation Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, the veteran campaigner for political rights who died at her Mzimhlophe home a few days ago, found herself in.

For nearly 16 years, Mrs Ngoyi has led a twilight existence. She has had to spend all of that time under banning orders that were consistently been renewed with missionary zeal. Her social life was non-existent. Her contact with the outside world outside her street regulated. Se was a person not allowed to live a normal life.

All this time, she conducted herself with dignity and pride. She had stood up for what she believed in. She paid the supreme price. It was a price worth paying for in a society that is so tragically ravaged by racism and human injustice. When she finally died, yet another chapter in the heroic struggles of our people was closed.

But the things she stood for, have not died. Her example remains an inspiration to old and young alike. Her life a starking reminder of the many challenges facing this land today. We thank her for her dedication. Honour her for her courage.

But above all, give thanks to Almighty that he blessed and graced our people with the leadership of such an upright and articulate woman. She, more than any woman we know, struck the first blow for woman's dignity in our midst. We know our readers join us in saying "Lala Ngoxolo qhawe lama qhawe."

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
13100 PERFORMERS DI
STU13-9
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
1623241 SIEGA JOCELYN NEILA
116113 PRACT SP I AFRIKAANS LUISTERLAAS
116117 PRACT ACT I AFRIKAANS LUISTERLAAS
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
DEAN
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
1623241 3
13100

Zinzi speaks out today

Post 20/3/80
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ZINZI MANDELA, daughter of the imprisoned ANC leader, will speak today at the University of the Witwatersrand where the Free Mandela Campaign will be launched.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

Other speakers will be Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of **POST**, and Mrs Sheena Duncan, a Black Sash executive.

Since the Free Mandela Campaign was started by our sister paper, **SUNDAY POST**, two weeks ago, the response has been tremendous. The campaign has been endorsed by organisations throughout the country while individuals have been signing petitions.

OVATION

Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is leading the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, received a standing ovation when he addressed students at Wits on Monday.

He invited the students to join the winning side because oppression, injustice and exploitation have all lost, for God is on "our side".

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) was addressing about 2 000 students in the Great Hall as a guest of the SRC Academic Freedom Committee. He was the only speaker.

He said blacks were committed to black liberation because thereby they were committed to white liberation.

APATHY

"You will never be free until we blacks are free. So join the liberation struggle. Throw off your lethargy and the apathy of affluence. Uproot all evil and oppression and injustice of which blacks are victims and you whites are beneficiaries, so that you won't reap the whirlwind," he called out.

Bishop Tutu sketched the history of the Afrikaners: They had protested and when their protests were not heard they had disengaged and eventually launched war.

"Perhaps they have forgotten they were engaged in a liberation struggle."

Perhaps today the Voortrekkers and their commandos would be called terrorists, would they? Bishop Tutu asked to applause.

LAUGHTER

Bishop Tutu criticised the education system which seemed to teach people not so much how to think as what to think.

"We have given the impression that the be all and end all of our existence is success and material prosperity. So you must be involved in the rat race as soon as possible and make as much of a packet as you can," he told the students.

"Is this present South Africa what you want for your children? A divided, segregated South Africa where there is freedom for no-one really.

"You suffer also, because of discrimination. You are diminished because you can't have as neighbour anyone you really want," Bishop Tutu shouted.

He drew laughter when he said their choices were limited. They were not marrying persons, but races and these were determined for them.

"You can't discuss freely and openly. What do you know about communism and marxism? You are brainwashed," he said.



Zinzi Mandela

AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1
SYMBOL
IC8 I 4102 F (-37) 15237+
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
10000

Sharpeville

(327) RDM 21/3/80

TODAY is Heroes Day for thousands of black South Africans — the day 20 years ago that police opened fire on demonstrators at Sharpeville, killing 67 people and wounding 186.

For most whites, however, it is really just another Friday, and, for many, probably a day to dismiss Sharpeville as merely another communist-inspired uprising. But no matter what they choose to believe, Sharpeville remains a symbol of revolt against a blatantly discriminatory system whose effect on people was so graphically described by Mr Justice Cillie in his recent report on the 1976 Soweto riots. He said discrimination caused a great hate which helped to create a spirit of unrest.

Yet, 20 years after Sharpeville, only peripheral changes to the whole system of discrimination have been made, indicating how little the Government and its supporters have done to come to terms with the majority of South Africans. Despite continuous black protest against the system, most whites have sealed themselves off from the majority of South Africans, silencing those who disagree with them and convincing themselves that their policies are Christian.

Today, perhaps, many more whites will reflect on our tragic past.

Positive indoctrination needed — OFS schools chief

By CHRIS MARAIS

ANGRY Bloemfontein school principals have demanded an investigation into reports that their pupils were taught to sing anti-Mugabe songs during a local leadership course.

And the Department of Education in the OFS yesterday sent an inspector to Hobhouse to look into allegations made by pupils that while on the open air school course run by Hobhouse, they had been taught to sing "We hate Mugabe, we hate terrorists, kill them all" to the tune of "I'm Singing in the Rain."

Sapa reports that the Director of Education in the Free State, Mr Jan Meiring, said yesterday that positive indoctrination was necessary to prepare the youth to withstand the onslaught of communism and the total onslaught against South Africa.

He said an education planner, Mr Pieter Kruger, had been sent to Hobhouse and a written statement would be issued later.

Mr Meiring said it would be necessary to determine the exact content of the lectures before he was able to comment fully. He said Mr Kruger would investigate exactly what the children had been told in talks given during the course.

Last night the Rand Daily Mail asked Mr Kruger whether the allegations were true.

He replied: "That's why I'm here in Hobhouse — to find out."

Several Bloemfontein school principals have demanded an official investigation.

"There's a lot of good in leadership courses like this," said Mr Ian Patterson, principal of St Andrews School. "But we have asked that this aspect of the training be investigated."

He said a parent had told him about the pupils singing the anti-Mugabe song.

Mr David Jones, principal of St Michaels School, said he had been concerned about the allegations which he heard from his pupils.

"We are satisfied the education department is investigating," he said, declining further comment.

Commenting on the matter last night, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party said: "This is a revolting example of racism and an attempt to incite racial hostility.

"It is certainly not good for South African relations with its northern neighbour and should be stopped immediately."

S IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80
YEAR : 1

RST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
SEANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
TE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(58	
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2	(62	
VEN	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(58	
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
	909105	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(58	
GEORGE CURZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(52	
KILLMARNOCK	004101	SOCIOLOGY I	3	(56	
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	5	(54	
	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I	5	(59	
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		
S	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(56	
ILLIAM ERIC	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	3	(55	
	114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(56	

S 137

REGISTRAR (ACA

21/03/80

(327)

LE

ers Mr Steve Biko and Mr Mapetla Mohapi died in police custody; Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and black consciousness leaders are jailed on Robben Island; Mr Oliver Tambo, Mr Potlako Leballo, Mr David Sibeko, Dr Yusuf Dadoo and others fled the country.

Outstanding young leaders such as Mr Barney Pityana fled after being banned. Today, many of the emergent young leaders continue to be silenced.

To most whites, innured by "terrorist" tags, bannings and bypassing by much of the mass media, these names mean little. As the death of Steve Biko proved, few whites really know who the black leaders by and large are.

To many blacks, the people who lost their lives in the struggle are no "terrorists". They are regarded as heroes and martyrs in the black liberation struggle.



The aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings . . . a mass burial of the dead

SHARPEVIL

RDM 21/3/80

(327)

Explosion in an obscure township shocked the world

The Sharpeville tragedy alerted South Africa and the world to the injustices of apartheid. **AMEEN AKHALWAYA** examines the consequences of the event.

ROBERT Mangaliso Sobukwe led a group of his followers to the Orlando police station in Soweto and offered himself for arrest for refusing to carry the despised *dompas*.

It was the morning of March 21, 1960, the start of the Sobukwe-led Pan-Africanist Congress' anti-pass campaign.

About 60km away, thousands of blacks gathered outside a police station in an obscure township near Vereeniging. At 1.40 pm, what had started out as a professed non-violent demonstration ended in a bloodbath.

About 75 policemen fired 700 shots, resulting in 67 deaths and injuries to 186 people.

Sharpeville. The name of the obscure township reverberated around the world and caused an international outcry.

Four hours later, 10 000 blacks gathered in Langa township near Cape Town despite a ban slapped on the meeting a couple of hours earlier. Again there was bloodshed. Two people were killed and 26 injured by gunshots; 23 were injured by batons or sticks; and one man was killed and a number of people were seriously injured as rioting subsequently spread throughout Langa.

The Government moved swiftly. It banned public meetings in may parts of the country. On March 28, legislation was introduced to ban both the African National Congress and the PAC. A State of Emergency was declared. Hundreds of people were arrested in pre-dawn swoops. Publications such as The Torch and New Age were banned.

Unrest spread to other parts of the country as police and demonstrators clashed.

In Cape Town, nearly all 60 000 blacks stayed away from work, paralysing major building and engineering projects, affecting food deliveries and causing a congestion of shipping at the docks.

About 30 000 blacks marched from the townships to a police station in central Cape Town demanding the release of their leaders.

An attempted march from Cato Manor to central Durban resulted in at least three black deaths after clashes with police.

Between March 21 and April 9, 83 black civilians were killed and 365 injured. Three black policemen were killed and 33 white, one coloured and 25 black policemen injured.

More than 8 000 people were arrested countrywide during the Emergency. They included Mr Sobukwe as well as the ANC President-General, Chief Albert Lutuli. While the ANC had not supported Mr Sobukwe's anti-pass campaign, Chief Lutuli nonetheless called for a day of mourning for Sharpeville, burnt his own pass and was arrested.

He was given a jail sentence with the option of a fine, which was paid by a friend.

Mr Sobukwe was charged and jailed for three years for incitement. On his release, he was detained without trial on Robben Island for another three years through a special law which became known as the "Sobukwe Clause".

In 1969, he was released from Robben Island and banned and banished to Kimberley.

Mr Sobukwe, born in Graaff-Reinet in 1924, shared a distinction with several other prominent Southern African black nationalists of being educated at Fort Hare University. In 1958, he introduced a significant new direction in South African politics by forming the PAC after breaking from the ANC.

"Prof" — as he was affectionately known — felt non-Africans played too great a role behind the scenes in influencing the ANC. He preached African self-sufficiency and self-respect.

It was a policy startling to whites who feared it was one of hatred towards them.

According to Mr Justice Wessels, who headed the Sharpeville Commission of Inquiry, the ultimate object of the PAC was the rejection of white supremacy. "The first aim was immediate abolution of the pass laws. The evidence disclosed that the PAC had resolved to introduce a campaign against the pass laws, which was to be commenced on March 1, 1960, and was to be continued until 1963."

Mr Sobukwe had stressed that the campaign would be non-violent. He called on blacks to destroy their passes and present themsleves for arrest at police stations.

The anti-pass campaign was also coupled with a demand for a minimum R70 wage. The Commission said the low wages had been given as another source of dissatisfaction.

"This factor had made the Bantu vulnerable to PAC propaganda in the second phase of its campaign for higher wages. It had made it possible for the PAC to win over a number of Sharpeville inhabitants, despite the fact that the overwhelming majority were peace-loving citizens," Mr Justice Wessels added.

He said another cause of dissatisfaction had been the feeling of frustration "of the Bantu" in not having any effective body through which to air their grievances.

Between 15 000 and 20 000 people surrounded the Sharpeville police station. What really happened that day and who was ultimately responsible for the fatal events are even today disputed, with many blacks still convinced that police fired on an unarmed crowd who posed no threat to them.

The police version was that the crowd displayed open hostility, that violence was threatened and that "breaking point had been reached at 1.40 pm which obliged the police to fire".

Indeed, the commission found that evidence on the attitude of the crowd was so conflicting that it was irreconcilable. The matter had to be "best decided on probabilities".

The commission found it was probable that because of events at the police station gate, people at the back who could not see properly pressed forward. As a result of pressure from behind, the fence was pushed over slightly. From where the police stood, "it could have seemed that the crowd were trying to get at them".

The crowd also seemed incensed by an incident involving a scuffle between a policeman and one of the protesters. "This appeared from the loud protests and the throwing of stones at the police, in particular, Colonel Spengler.

"Orders were given by Lt-Col Pienaar to load. Protests became louder. The crowd immediately in front of the gate pressed forward. Spengler was knocked over, stones were thrown at the police. One or two other persons in the crowd fired two shots, or there was an explosion that sounded like rifle fire," the commission said.

No orders were given by Lt-Col Pienaar to fire, but the word "shoot" was used by someone, and this coincided with the first shots fired by the police. "Then all the police started firing," the commission said.

"There was a dispute as to whether only police standing in line fired, or whether others also fired. It was alleged that the crew manning the Saracens at the northern fence fired at the mob as they ran away. This was denied by the police. It was probable, however, that such shots were in fact fired.

"According to Captain Coetzee, who was stationed in Zwane Street, his men managed to avoid firing at the crowd. In fact, he was mistaken, because two of the men under his command fired shots and the crowd retreated to Zwane Street," the commission found.

The commission expressly avoided any finding as to whether the shooting was justified or not, or as to who, if anybody, was culpable. "It is possible that no loss of life at all would have occurred, on the other hand, it is possible that a worse bloodbath then ever could have taken place."

In Langa, the commission headed by Mr Justice Diemont found that the first meeting called at 7 am was not successful, but the leaders called another one at 6 pm.

He said they made a false representation that the purpose of the meeting was to receive an official answer to grievances which they said the police had undertaken to give.

The story received wide credence, Mr Justice Diemont said. It caused excitement and was the chief reason for the "great crowd" which began to gather at 5 pm.

Mr Justice Diemont criticised the police decision to use force and also said a number of policemen acted in an undisciplined manner during two baton charges by striking people who were running away and those on the ground, using unnecessary force and sometimes striking people on the head in breach of the rule.

However, he added: "From the time the crowd started to attack them, the police were in constant danger and the commanding officer was justified in ordering his men to open fire. The firing was controlled and was not carried on for too long or in breach of police Standing Orders."

He also said: "On their way back to the police station a number of policemen fired from their vehicles; some of this shooting must be condemned as unjustified and unlawful," the Commissioner said.

Sharpeville and Langa and their aftermath were to have many parallels 16 years later after the student demonstration in Soweto against the Afrikaans issue.

In 1976, unrest spread throughout the country and culminated in the deaths of 575 people. Again public buildings were the targets after the first shots were fired, hundreds of people were arrested, hundreds fled the country, public meetings were banned, calls were made for the redress of black grievances and again there was an international outcry.

While the ANC, the PAC and some publications were banned immediately after Sharpeville, it took some time for the Government to act against organisations and individuals after Soweto.

In October, 1977, nearly 20 mainly black consciousness organisations and two newspapers were banned. Many young blacks fled overseas to undergo military training.

Twenty years ago, after the banning of the ANC and the PAC, many blacks fled the country also to undergo military training. Both organisations which had based their previous actions on almost Gandhian-style non-violence now fight for the overthrow of the Government through arms. Inside the country, the Poqo revolutionary movement was formed and subsequently crushed.

Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders formed the revolutionary Umkhonto We Sizwe — Spear of the Nation — before they were arrested and jailed for life in 1964 for their activities.

In the intervening period since Sharpeville, South African blacks have lost most of their leaders. Nobel Peace prize winner Chief Lutuli died in banishment near Groutville in Natal after being struck by a train; Mr Sobukwe also died while in banishment two years ago; black consciousness lead

RDM 21/3/80

(327)

Twenty years ago...

EXACTLY 20 years ago today, police at the little known township of Sharpeville felt themselves threatened by a crowd of blacks and opened fire. When the firing stopped, 67 blacks were dead and another 186 wounded.

The crowd which formed around the police station had its genesis in a protest against the pass laws organised by the newly-formed Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Mr Robert Sobukwe. The activists, as distinct from curious by-standers, wanted to surrender themselves for arrest.

It was not the first major protest against the pass law system but, as the historian R H Davenport has noted, the seventh since the formation of Union in 1910. Nor was it the first or even the most bloody occasion when police had fired on black crowds.

But, unlike earlier protests and shootings, the Sharpeville tragedy rapidly acquired an international status and a sharpness of focus which gave it a standing in world history. The Penguin Dictionary of Twentieth Century History describes it as the "gravest incident since the introduction of the apartheid laws".

It provoked the first formal intervention in South African affairs when, on April 1, 1960, the United Nations Security Council blamed the South African Government for the shootings and called on it to "initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality". The resolution was carried by nine votes to 0, with the United States voting for it and Britain abstaining.

One reason why the Sharpeville shooting acquired a significance above, say, that accorded to the Bulhoek and Bondelswarts shootings of 1921 and 1923 respectively (in which 163 and 62 blacks were killed), was that it occurred at a time of growing world criticism of the new doctrine of apartheid.

Apartheid was increasingly seen by the outside world as some kind of racist anachronism in the post-Nazi world. The blunt language of some of apartheid's pre-eminent spokesmen in the decade before Sharpeville added grist to the mill.

Mr J G Strijdom, who was Prime Minister from 1954 to 1958, reinforced hostile perceptions of apartheid with his crude talk of *baasskap*. Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, who served as his Minister of Native Education and who was Prime Minister at the time of Sharpeville, did likewise when he said: "Natives will be taught from childhood to realise that equality with Europeans is not for them."

Sharpeville served to affirm and harden the view that apartheid was an obscurantist doctrine, the more so because the Africanist campaign against the pass laws as a whole was conceived as a non-violent protest. A PAC leaflet issued on the eve of Sharpeville said: "Our people must be taught now and continuously that in this campaign we are going to observe absolute non-violence."

At the time of Sharpeville there was debate in intellectual circles about whether it was the beginning of *the* revolution or whether it stood in the same relation to South African history as Tsarist Russia's 1905 revolution stood in relation to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

With the advantage of hindsight, it is clear Sharpeville was not the beginning of a revolution, although for a brief week from March 21 to March 28 the initiative slipped from

PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

Government hands. Nor even, in a strict historical sense, was it South Africa's equivalent of the 1905 revolution. More than 12 years have passed and the white-controlled state, though shaken by the Soweto riots of 1976, still has firm control over the country.

But that does not mean that Sharpeville is without sharp historical relevance to contemporary South Africa. The immediate and obvious connection between events of 20 years ago and the present situation lies in a decision taken on April 8, 1960, when the authorities banned both the PAC and the rival African National Congress (ANC).

In retrospect, it is manifest that the decision to prohibit these black nationalist movements precipitated their decisions, in turn, to abandon non-violent protest for armed struggle. Only the brief and abortive attempt by Nelson Mandela to organise non-violent resistance in 1961 stood between South Africa in 1960 and the beginnings of guerrilla warfare.

The banning of the ANC hastened the birth of Umkhonto we Sizwe, its armed underground wing. Umkhonto unleashed the first phase of its campaign on December 16, 1961, with the blowing up of pylons and Government and municipal offices. Since then the campaign, despite long troughs of inactivity in the period before Soweto 1976, has escalated steadily in both frequency and ferocity.

The gunning down of white civilians in Goch Street, Johannesburg, in 1977, by ANC-trained black youths, and more recently the abduction of hostages at Silverton by ANC desperados, find their ultimate origins in a fateful line of historical causality leading back to Sharpeville and the related banning of the PAC and the ANC.

But there is another less fateful, but not less important, connection in ideology.

If Sharpeville was inseparable from the Pan-Africanist Congress campaign against the pass laws, the PAC was itself the product of the Africanist tradition and ideology within the ANC. But the Africanist tradition, with its emphasis on black self-reliance independence from white sympathisers, was itself a vital ingredient of the black consciousness ideology, which emerged as a formal and self-consciously articulated philosophy in South Africa about a decade ago.

It was Steve Biko, the "father of black consciousness," who said of Africanist criticism of the ANC leaders for adopting the multiracial Kliptown Charter: "... these were the first real signs that blacks in South Africa were beginning to realise the need to go it alone and to evolve a philosophy based on and directed by blacks."

He added: "In other words, black consciousness was slowly manifesting itself."

In a more direct sense blacks will be recalling and reliving Sharpeville at the weekend when they commemorate Heroes Day - because the PAC leadership was not content to preach political salvation. It saw itself as having to fulfil a heroic role, believing it would inspire the masses to move forward toward "liberation".

Hence the leadership adopted as their credo the slogan: "No bail, no defence, no fine." The leaders did not ask the people to surrender their passes to the police and to invite arrest, but to follow their example of doing so themselves.

As practical politics, the heroic strategy had limits. Chief among them was the rapid removal of the PAC leadership from the scene. The American scholars Karis and Gerhart contend: "The 'no bail, no defence, no fine' slogan, effective as it may have been in building an image of the PAC as a resolute movement whose leaders were prepared for sacrifice and suffering, became a handicap once the campaign against passes had collapsed and the PAC was forced to struggle for its very survival."

But there is no doubt that during its brief legal existence in South Africa the PAC forged its own tradition of intrepid leadership and that it has contributed to the litany of Heroes Day. Robert Sobukwe is very much a personification of the tradition.

From the day he handed himself over to the police in Orlando twenty years ago to his death in February, 1978, Sobukwe lived first as a prisoner, then as a detainee, and finally as a banned person. To the end, however, he believed his loss of freedom had not been in vain.

Police quiz Dean on Mandela

(327) RDM 28/3/80 (331)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend [illegible] Nkoane, was taken to John Vorster Square yesterday for questioning about the Free Mandela campaign.

The Dean, three members of the Mothers' Union and two Soweto students, were confronted by policemen outside St Mary's Cathedral and told to accompany them to John Vorster Square.

They had been working at a table near the cathedral, collecting signatures from the public for the Free Mandela campaign.

Police also took posters advertising the campaign, and petition forms.

After answering questions at Security Police headquarters, they were released and allowed to take their posters and petitions.

Confirming these details last night, Father Nkoane said: "I whole-heartedly agree with the call for the release of Mr Mandela. I consulted with my wardens and they agree with me."

Forms will be available at the cathedral on Sunday.

Security Police have been asked to comment on the incident.

See Page 3

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
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AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 5 13010

UCT

CENSORSHIP

Money and morality

SA's costly censorship machine looks like nothing so much as a Heath Robinson brainstorm. Take the case of *Magersfontein, O Magersfontein*, Etienne Le Roux's Hertzog and CNA award winning novel, originally banned more than two years ago.

Next week, the Publications Appeal Board (PAB) will deliver judgment on an appeal for the lifting of the banning order. However, even if the decision is favourable, the book's future is still in jeopardy the State Attorney could decide to ask the Supreme Court to consider reviewing PAB's decision.

Two years ago, the case set a precedent in that it was the first time a publisher appealed to the Supreme Court against a PAB decision. The banning was upheld, but a new appeal is now possible as two years have elapsed. To date, the banning and subsequent appeals have cost publishers Human & Rousseau some R30 000. Says GM Koos Human: "Even if the book is unbanned we will have to sell a lot of books to recoup this amount."

The extended legal wrangle has highlighted a continuous debate in literary and academic circles as to the worth and, indeed, political purpose, of lodging appeals for banned literature.

The censor apparatus works like this: a complaint is made, then a local censorship committee, say, bans a book. Anyone with a financial interest in the work can then appeal to the PAB; it is a quasi-judicial process.

Feelings are particularly high among black writers, who collectively take the view that appealing merely serves to reinforce censorship and, in the process, legitimates the system. As a result, late last year a decision was taken by the executive of the Johannesburg PEN centre, the local off-shoot of the international writers' association, against instituting appeals. Nadine Gordimer — whose *Burger's Daughter* was banned at the time — concurred.

"This is a symbolic gesture, as we see censorship as part of the system of oppression in this country, and as part of the system of arbitrary bannings."

Ravan Press, the major publisher of black writers in SA, was R12 000 poorer in real costs last year, and about R50 000 poorer in terms of hidden costs as a result of bannings. Nonetheless, director Mike Kirkwood comments: "Most black writers published by us have taken an in-principle decision not to appeal, and basically we back this and are bound by it despite the cost."

Bannings are not cheap. In addition to the cash costs — which include maintaining the censor administration out of taxpayers' money — the social cost of silencing black writers means that the white community is even further cut off from



Dugard . . . appeals lead to enlightened standards

understanding black reality.

According to Kirkwood: "When Mtutuzeli Matshoba's *Call Me Not a Man* was first published last year, it sold 5 000 copies in SA in the first month, before being banned, and by SA standards was definitely headed for best-sellerdom. However, these books are never able to reach their potential market, and this is a major hidden cost.

"In addition, the arbitrariness of the bannings means it is difficult for publishers to commission large print orders for fear of bannings. So the resultant cost to the consumer is unnecessarily high. This is the case with black novelists, as well as with books of a socio-political nature. In the case of Matshoba's book, we had ordered a reprint of a further 5 000 copies — which arrived three days after the banning order."

Publishers of contemporary black writers are not alone in their conflict with the censors. Nasionale Pers, publishers of the eminently respectable *Fair Lady*, had to shoulder the costs of three bannings of the magazine last year. According to GM Jurie Naude: "The company spent R11 000 on legal costs alone."

Outside the fraternity of black writers the issue of whether or not to appeal is far from resolved.

Use all means

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at Wits, comes out strongly in favour of using every available means of appeal. "A number of appeals have been successful," he says, "and these have often ultimately resulted in more enlightened standards being applied than those originally employed by the committee which did the initial banning."

Human is with Dugard all the way. "I do appreciate the writers' attitudes but, as a publisher, my feeling is that we are honour-bound to protect our authors' interests and our own as much as possible."

Since Lammie Snyman's effective retirement as chairman of PAB, a number of books have been unbanned through appeals *by the directorate itself* — one arm of the system wrestling with the other, so to speak. (Gordimer's *Burger's Daughter* and André Brink's *Rumours of Rain* fell into this category.) But it is significant that no black writer has been unbanned. Kirkwood comments caustically: "It would appear that the decision to unban authors who are international figures lends itself to the interpretation that the board is seeking relief from international pressure."

Weekend of mourning

Post 21/3/80

327

By Elliot Tshingwala

THE Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has called on owners of shebeens, cinemas and shops to close on Saturday to observe the Heroes Day mourning period.

The organisation has declared today until Sunday a mourning period and has also called on the NPSL to comply by cancelling their weekend games and pledge solidarity with students and parents who are observing the period.

But, Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders Association, said yesterday that he could not comment as his organisation had not been approached.

No-one was available from the NPSL for comment but, the South African National Football Association (Sanfa) was said to be meeting yesterday afternoon. It was not clear whether the meeting was called to decide on the weekend games.



Mr Veli Kraai . . . "we were not informed."

Cosas has also requested students and people throughout South Africa to attend the funeral of Lillian Ngoyi, the service which will be held at the Orlando East Methodist Church. The public is asked to make their cars available to help carry mourners to the cemetery.

The organisation announced that they would be forming a branch at Sharpeville and called on students in that area and throughout the Vaal complex to attend the meeting.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
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Plea to let Mandela go

DAILY DISP 21/3/80 (11A) 327

JOHANNESBURG — Impassioned pleas were made here yesterday for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela to allow all the country's true leaders to negotiate a peaceful settlement for the future.

The pleas came at a 1 000-strong "Free Mandela" rally at the University of the Witwatersrand which was addressed by the jailed ANC leader's daughter, Miss Zinzi Mandela; the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza; the chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana; and the vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Miss Mandela said the call for her father's release was merely to tell the authorities there was an alternative to an inevitable bloodbath.

She said her father had offered solutions for South Africa and that unless these were heeded, there would be an escalation of violence.

Mrs Duncan said the release of the Robben Island prisoner should be regarded as a deadly serious attempt to avoid the "horrors of a civil war".

She said the release would "pave a way for proper negotiation in the embarrassing South African political conflict."

Mrs Duncan said South Africa had to change now to avoid bloodshed.

"We are carrying guns around like mad men. Our civil war is on the way.

"When we have reached the stage where we must be armed all the time, then we have reached the point of no return," she said.

Mr Qoboza urged the authorities to stop harassing black leaders and giving the impression they were going to be banned.

"We are not enemies of South Africa. We readily admit we are consistent and unshakeable enemies of injustice and deprivation.

"We are enemies of discrimination and exploitation. If these things form the foundations of your party philosophy, then you are quite right in regarding us as enemies," Mr Qoboza said.

South Africans underestimated the will of the black people to be free. Blacks placed a very high premium on individual freedom and opportunity and placed an even higher premium on "our God-given right to be South Africans".

It was right that blacks would never be persuaded to compromise, and "we regard this as coming from the hand of God, not from the generosity of the National Party."

"So do not tamper with this right. It is one for which we are prepared to pay the ultimate price," Mr Qoboza said.

He said it was time the government gave considerable concern to the future of the country and its inhabitants.

Dr Ntatho Motlana warned that unless whites divested themselves of absolute power, they would not sleep peacefully for the next two years.

Meanwhile, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, and five other people were held by police after demonstrating their support for the "Free Mandela" campaign here yesterday.

A church spokesman said Mr Nkoane and the people were held at the St Mary's Cathedral here and were taken to John Vorster Square. They were not questioned and were released after their names and addresses were taken.

A police spokesman could not confirm or deny the arrest.

At the University of Cape Town, 500 students attended a meeting yesterday to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville.

Sharpeville will be commemorated in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, today at a service organised under the auspices of the Congress of South African Students. Prominent blacks in Port Elizabeth townships are billed to speak at the service. — SAPA-DDC-DDR.

AS AT 29 02
SCRIPTION
MATICS I M102

Spend more on coloured education — Boraine

Parliamentary Staff

SOUTH AFRICA ought to be spending even more on the education of the coloured child than it was spending on the white child, Dr A L Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) told the Assembly yesterday.

He said this was necessary because the coloured child had been deprived for so long in the field of educational development and character-building.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Coloured Persons Education Amendment Bill, Dr Boraine called on the Government to readjust its priorities in education.

The Bill, which provides among other things for the establishment and maintenance of coloured nursery schools, was supported by all parties and passed through all its stages in the Assembly.

FACTORS

Dr Boraine, the official Opposition's leading education spokesman, said the lack of nursery schools had been one of the major retarding factors in coloured education. That was why his party welcomed the Bill.

He stressed that it was still his party's view that all education in South Africa should be under one Government department.

When coloured education was placed under a separate department by law in 1963, there had been considerable opposition from the majority of the coloured population, Dr Boriane said.

IMPORTANT

The Bill, he said, was an important start in the direction of pre-primary education for coloured children — a field that was of vital importance in building a sound foundation in education.

Most educationists throughout the world agreed that the first seven years in a child's education were the most important.

Urging the Government to reconsider its priorities, Dr Boraine said more money, energy and understanding should be directed at the provision of pre-school education for the coloured child.

The Government should reconsider its priorities in the light of the findings of the Erika Theron Commission on the coloured people.

The commission had referred to a 'sub-culture of poverty' which was related to lack of opportunity.

There were major socio-economic factors which had led and were still leading to an extensive drop-out rate in coloured schools.

The Theron Commission had reported for example, that only 1,6 percent of the coloured children who had started school in 1964 had reached Standard Eight, and only 0,4 percent had reached matric.

Replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S F 'Pen' Kotze, said a striking education awareness was prevalent among the coloured people. There was a flood of coloured children seeking school education.

On the question of priorities, Mr Kotze said the Coloured Representative Council had spent half of its annual budget on education. This showed the high priority which the coloured peoples representatives had given education.

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DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

[illegible] the Bantu Reference Bureau. [illegible] urban Africans were [illegible] registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban areas of Africans are not registered for

rural areas in cause of deaths' according to (Personal communication). At least in the registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban areas of Africans are not registered for

METHODS

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only rare of the country was required. The magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the gross migration estimates by economic region.[12]

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Fig. 1 gives the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.

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A more figure and the range should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. 12 An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

Journalist's appeal is dismissed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — An appeal against a 14-day jail sentence by the Sunday Express political correspondent, John Matisonn, was yesterday dismissed in the Supreme Court.

An order committing him to jail was suspended pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division which will be heard on a date yet to be arranged.

Matisonn was sentenced to 14 days jail in March last year for failing to answer questions in connection with a story he wrote about an alleged foreign bank account of the head of the Christian League of South Africa, the Rev Frederick Shaw.

The story, which had the headline 'Rightwing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US' appeared in the Sunday Express on December 3, 1978.

Matisonn was subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to give evidence in connection with an alleged offence of libel and/or defamation.

The section provides that a magistrate may, on the request of a public prosecutor, require the attendance before him or any other magistrate, for examination by the public prosecutor, of any person who is likely to give material or relevant information as to any alleged offence, whether or not it is known by whom the offence was committed.

Matisonn was required to reveal the identity of his informant or source of information, full details of where and how information was obtained, how details of the bank account were obtained, to produce original documents from which information was obtained and to reveal who had received the information.

Matisonn appeared before a Cape Town magistrate on March 8 last year.

Mr Dennis Kuny, for Matisonn, challenged the validity of the subpoena.

Among the objections raised was that the inquiry was merely part of an information gathering process by the police with regard to suggested connections between the Christian League, Mr Shaw and the former Department of Information.

The magistrate refused to concern himself with the validity of the subpoena.

Matisonn refused to answer some of the questions on the grounds that his code of ethics as a journalist prevented him from identifying his source of information in any way.

The magistrate sentenced him to 14 days.

Mr Justice Rose-Innes, with Mr Justice van Heerden concurring, said, in his judgment handed down yesterday, that a magistrate deputed to preside at an inquiry had no jurisdiction to hear evidence for the purpose of reviewing, correcting or setting aside the actions of the magistrate who authorised the holding of the inquiry.

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VOL. 176] PRETORIA, 22 FEBRUARIE FEBRUARY 1980 [No. 6865

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 375 22 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 375 22 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P80/12

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/2/36	*International Mobilisation*—Vol 1, No 1, January 1980	World Peace Council, Helsinki	(e)
P80/2/40	*Boy Child is Dying, The: A South African Experience*	InterVarsity Press, Illinois	(d)+(e)
P80/1/147	*Stubborn Hope (African Writers Series 208)*	Dennis Brutus	(e)
P80/2/35	*Forge, La*—Vol 5, No 2, Le 18 Janvier 1980	La Forge, Montreal	(e)
P80/2/42	*L'Afrique du Sud. Histoire d'une crise*	René Lefort	(e)
P80/2/44	*South Africa: The Press and the Politics of Liberation*	Chenhamo C Chimutengwende	(e)
P80/2/41	*Southern Africa/Black America: Same Struggle/Same Fight*	Bill Sales	(e)
P80/2/43	*Nelson Mandela: "Wofür ich bereit bin, zu leben und zu sterben!"* (d.i. die vertaling in Duits van oorspronklike titel *"I am prepared to die"* wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is/i.e. the translation in German of original title *"I am prepared to die"* which was previously found to be undesirable).	Aktion Freiheit für Nelson Mandela, Bönnigheim	(e)
P80/2/47	*Apartheid Quiz*	International Defence and Aid Fund, London, U K	(e)
P80/2/54	*Steve Biko: Black Consciousness in South Africa*	Edited by Millard Arnold	(e)

No. 378 22 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 5466, in Goewermentskennisgewing 471 van 25 Maart 1977 vervang die inskrywing P77/2/89 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 378 22 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 5466, in Government Notice 471 of 25 March 1977 substitute the following entry for entry P77/2/89:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/2/89	*Pro Veritate*—Vol 15, No 7, December 1976	Pro Veritate (Pty) Ltd, Braamfontein	(e)

No. 376 22 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/2/36.....	*International Mobilisation*—Vol 1, No 1, January 1980	World Peace Council, Helsinki.....	(e)

No. 376 22 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 377 22 Februarie 1980

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde 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. 377 22 February 1980

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/11/34.....	*Black Opposition . . . The Politics of* Power...	Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P79/11/93.....	*Sputnik*—No 7, July 1979.....	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow.....	(e)
P79/11/132.....	*Documents and Information*—49/79.....	Secretariat of the Womens' Int. Democratic Federation	(e)
P79/11/141.....	*Sechaba*—November Issue 1979.....	African National Congress of SA, Tanzania....	(e)
P79/11/156.....	*Resister*—No 5, Nov/Dec 1979.....	Bulletin of the Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P79/12/3.....	*Mayibuye*—No 9, October.....	African National Congress.....	(e)
P79/12/4.....	*Support South African War Resisters* (Pamflet)	Cosawr, London.....	(e)
P79/12/29.....	*Political Affairs*—Vol LVII, No 3, March 1978, Vol LVII, No 4, April 1978	Political Affairs Publishers, Inc, New York.....	(e)
P79/12/43.....	*Little Birds*.....	Anaïs Nin.....	(a)
P79/12/53.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 24, Sept-Oct 1979	International Defence and Aid Fund, London..	(e)
P79/12/56.....	*Turn-Ons*—Vol 1, No 2, 1979.....	Can-Am Media Inc, New York.....	(a)
P79/12/61.....	*Militant*—Issue 478, 9 November 1979.....	Militant, London.....	(e)
P79/12/52.....	*Weekly News Briefing*—Vol 3, Issue No 46, November 18, 1979	ANC (SA), London.....	(e)
P80/1/26.....	*Voices From the Dock*—South African Political Trials: 1976–1979	The International University Exchange Fund, Switzerland, or Parnell House, London	(e)
P80/1/28.....	*Peace News*—No's 2109 & 2119, Friday 7 December 1979	Peace News Ltd, London.....	(e)

No. 379 22 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 5363, in Goewermentskennisgewing 2527 van 24 Desember 1976 vervang die inskrywing P75/12/80 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)
P75/12/80.....	*Dawn Comes Twice, The*.....	Jack Cope.....	(c), (d), (e)

No. 379 22 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 5363, in Government Notice 2527 of 24 December 1976 substitute the following entry for entry P75/12/80:

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, this period, the 'coloured' IMR has 6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. it is appreciated that the greater the ements be accomplished. The decrease 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and

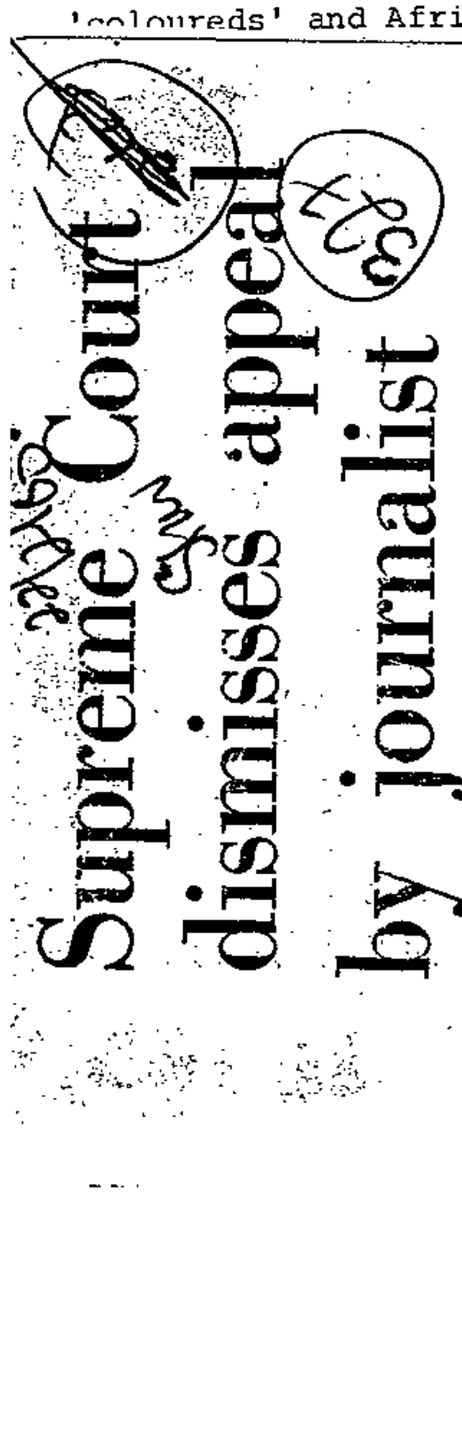
re summarised in Fig. 4. Since death d that decreases in the mortality ex- l give rise to a corresponding increase ns. Thus, although it is to be expected ls' the mortality rates for persons over rising trend, it is of some concern that reased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' groups.

cific mortality rates of whites and ed constant for persons between the ages en less than 5 years of age, the gap widening. In 1941, white children under the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of



Supreme Court dismisses appeal by journalist

CAPE TOWN — An appeal by journalist Mr John Matisonn, against conviction and sentence for refusing to answer a question about a report he had written was dismissed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express, is president of the South African Society of Journalists.

He was subpoenaed to appear before the additional magistrate, Cape Town, last March 8 after publication of a report in which he described the activities of the Rev Frederick Shaw, head of the Christian League.

The State claimed that Mr Matisonn's unknown informer had either libelled or defamed Mr Shaw.

pelled Mr Matisonn to give evidence was invalid.

In a 21-page judgme Mr Justice L A Ro Innes, with Mr Justice A van Heerden conc ring, found that "unc tainty as to the nature the offence alleged d not constitute a bar to issue of the subpoena, r to the duty of the witn to obey it."

He said Mr Matiso could have been under misconception in rega to the allegedly defam tory matter referred to, the ambit of that inqui to be held.

It was clear from t subpoena that Mr Ma sonn was required to tend the hearing to gi information.

If the offence alleg was specified by t prosecutor, which it wa at the hearing, it "matte not that it was not spe fied in the subpoena."

The state claimed t two offences mentioned Mr Matisonn's article we defamation in relation a statement that Mr Sha operated an unauthoris banking account in th US, and that mail post to the Christian League South Africa had com into the hands of M Matisonn or other people.

"A journalist has r privilege greater than ar other person entitling hi to refuse to assist in c criminal investigation to refuse to disclose th sources of his information and he has no just excus for refusing to give evidence in this respect," Mr Justice Rose-Innes ruled.

— Sapa.

SOME ANSWERS

Mr Matisonn was prepared to answer three of four questions put to him. He was sentenced to 14 days for refusing to give his source of information.

Mr J M Silke, for Mr Matisonn, said he would ask for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

An application for leave to appeal was postponed to a date to be arranged. The order for committal of Mr Matisonn was suspended pending this application.

Mr D A Kuny, for Mr Matisonn, had argued that the subpoena which com-

Flush out State spies, professor tells students

By Craig Charney

"It is high time that such spies and informers (as Craig Williamson and Arthur McGiven) were exposed, ostracised, and flushed out of our midst." Professor Philip Tobias, Dean of Wits Medical School, told a mass meeting of Wits students yesterday.

Addressing 1 000 students, gathered in the Great Hall to protest against Government spying on campus, he said such infiltration had been common for more than 20 years.

Condemning the practice, he said: "It breeds suspicion, doubts and qualms; student comes to distrust student; academics come to fear fellow academics, and even their students."

Espionage and intimidation ran counter to the life-blood of a university —free discussion and expression of ideas, Professor Tobias said.

Afterwards, Glenn Moss the former Wits SRC president whose executive was subsequently shown to contain three undercover intelligence agents, warned that "a society like South Africa, which is based on exploitation, is forced to infiltrate all centres of critical thought."

He suggested withdrawing degrees and credits granted to proven infiltrators, to deter the students from working for intelligence agencies.

The meeting urged the University Senate and Council to condemn State infiltration of the university.

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NFERENCE

Labour Problems Ap

Sugar Estate

J.F. Potgieter



Preliminary Draft : No portion of this paper may be quoted without permission of Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town.



Students voted unanimously for a just and democratic society, at a meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Picture: RUI VIEIRA.

RDM 22/2/80 (3H) (327)

Surgery needed for spy 'cancer'

By ROB TAYLOR

THE system of spies and informers was a cancer that demanded radical surgery, Professor Phillip Tobias, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

Prof Tobias was addressing students at a mass meeting on the "spy issue" following recent disclosures that three members of the 1974 Students Representative Council — Mr Craig Williamson, Mr Arthur McGiven, and Mr Derek Brune — were spies for State security agencies.

"It is high time that such spies and informers were exposed, ostracised and flushed out of our midst," Prof Tobias told the audience that packed the Great Hall.

He said that what had recently been uncovered was not a new rash of symptoms that had suddenly erupted.

"It is simply the newest acute outbreak of a creeping and insidious disease that has been with us for at least 21 years.

"For over two decades our universties have been the scene of this dreadful and malignant illness.

"Just how widespread th malign influence has penetra ed is now revealed through t Arthur McGiven papers."

The presence of informers, he said, went even further.

"It breeds suspicion, doubts and qualms. Student comes to distrust student and academics come to fear fellow academics; and even their students."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr Glen Moss, a former SRC president.

He told students he had been asked on a number of occasions whether or not he was shocked about colleagues of his being spies.

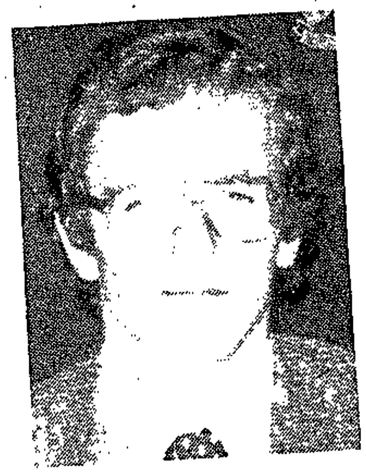
"I told them I was not surprised. Because the spying is not going to stop until the nature of our society changes. Until then the State will find it necessary to infiltrate organisations."

● A resolution by the SRC to continue working towards a just and democratic society, regardless of State infiltration and intimidation, was unanimously endorsed by the students.

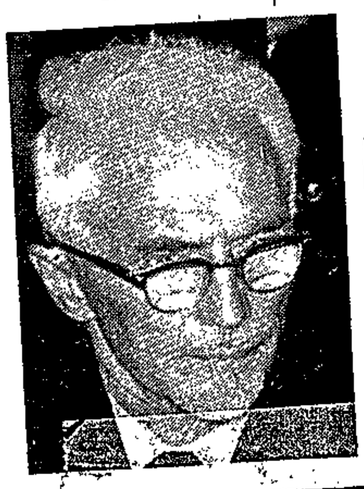

GERRIT VILJOEN


LOUIS STOFBERG


GERT BEETGE


HILGARD BELL


JAAP MARAIS


ALBERT HERTZOG

DOCUMENTS FROM THE FILES — page 9

Botha Govt spied on opponents

CAPE TIMES
23/2/80
327

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327

DOCUMENTS in the possession of the Cape Times prove that the Department of National Security (DONS) spied on the government's political opponents at least until late last year.

DONS also had a top-secret tap on the telephones of prominent verligte Afrikaans students.

All this took place last year while the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was also Minister of National Security and therefore responsible for the department's activities. The government has refused to answer parliamentary questions about whether DONS had authority in terms of the Post Office Act for all its mail and telephone-monitoring activities.

Allegations by DONS defector Arthur McGiven of DONS surveillance of verligte Nationalists, opposition politicians and right-wing trade unionists have led to calls for a commission of inquiry and a parliamentary select committee.

The Cape Times is now in a position to publish documentary proof that DONS, charged with maintaining state security, turned its attention to the right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party and monitored Afrikaans students' telephones. Among telephones tapped were those of the HNP general secretary, Mr Louis Stofberg, the president of the Stellenbosch University Students' Representative Council, Mr Hilgard Bell, and the past president of the Afrikaanse Studentebond, Mr Theuns Eloff.

Prominent people referred to in the transcribed conversations are notated at the bottom of each report. They include Dr Gerrit Viljoen, head of the Broederbond and Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, regarded as important enough to become the title subject of one file and listed as Professor Gerrit Viljoen W/M (white male) - Political standpoint regarding the HNP".

Others mentioned are Mr Jaap Marais, HNP leader; Professor Willem Lubbe, chairman of the League of Conservative Afrikaners; Professor Adriaan Pont, a Pretoria University conservative, and Mr Gert Beetge, a right-wing trade unionist. Those tapped also speak about two present members of Parliament, the Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the verkrampte MP for Rissik, Mr Daan van der Merwe.



Mr P W Botha

● **Leading article, page 8**

DONS, which may tap telephones and intercept mail solely when this is essential for the security of the state, has not only been opening the mail of Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton. It has concentrated on the HNP, which the government regards as its principal political threat. Surveillance of the HNP led to a careful noting of details gleaned about HNP plans and financial affairs.

Mr Botha denied during the no-confidence debate that DONS was established as, or became, a party-political instrument.

The HNP, however, has announced that it has lodged a complaint with the Advocate-General about previous disclosures of surveillance of the party. The HNP claims that such activities amount to corruption and misuse of public money, are dishonest and intended to further the interests of the National Party, of which Mr Botha is leader.

The Cape Times has received copies of five DONS source reports containing transcripts and evaluations of telephone conversations monitored between last June and September. All are

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 A

Dons DID spy on HNP

2e SEKERHEIDSKLASSIFIKASIE
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RDM 23/2/80 (327)

CAPE TOWN.

DOCUMENTS in the possession of the Rand Daily Mail prove that the Department of National Security (Dons) spied on the Government's political opponents at least until late last year.

Dons also had a top secret tap in the telephones of prominent verligte Afrikaans students.

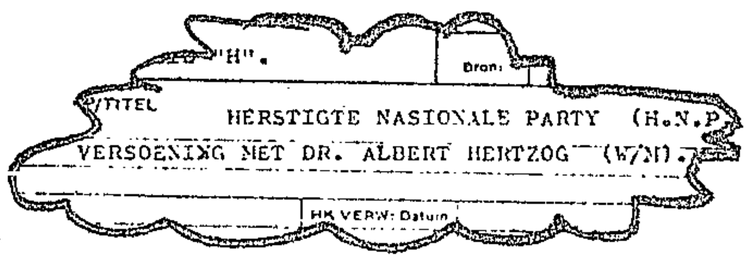
All of this took place last year while the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was also Minister of National Security, and therefore responsible for the department's activities.

The Government has so far refused to answer parliamentary questions about whether Dons had proper authority in terms of the Post Office Act for all its mail and telephone monitoring activities.

Allegations by Dons defector Arthur McGiven of covert Dons surveillance of verligte Nationalists, opposition politicians and Rightwing trade unionists have led to calls for a commission of inquiry and a Parliamentary Select Committee.

The "Mail" can now publish documentary proof that Dons, now known as NIS (the Departments of National Intelligence Service), turned its attention to the Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), and monitored Afrikaans students' telephones.

Among those tapped were the HNP general secretary, Mr Louis Stofberg; Mr Hilgard Bell, president of the Stellenbosch



One of the Dons documents which refers to Dr Albert Hertzog.

Own Correspondent

University SRC, and Mr Theuns Eloff, past president of the Afrikaanse Studentebond.

Prominent people referred to in the transcribed conversations are mentioned at the bottom of each report. They include Dr Gerrit Viljoen, head of the Broederbond and Administrator General of South West Africa who is [illegible] as important enough to become the subject of one file. He was listed as Professor Gerrit Viljoen, w/m (white male) "political standpoint according to the HNP".

Others mentioned are Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader; Professor Willem Lubbe, chairman of the League of Conservative Afrikaners; Professor Adriaan Pont, a Pretoria University conservative, and Mr Gert Beetge, the Rightwing trade unionist.

Those tapped also speak about two present Members of Parliament, the Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the verkrampte MP for Rissik, Mr Daan van der Merwe.

Dons, which may tap telephones and intercept mail solely when this is essential for maintaining the security of the State, has not only been opening the mail of Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton.

It has concentrated efforts on the HNP, which the Government regards as its principal political threat. Surveillance of the HNP led to a careful noting of details gleaned about HNP plans and financial affairs.

The Prime Minister de[illegible] during the No-Confidence Debate that Dons was established as a party-political instrument, or that it became one.

The HNP, however, has announced it has lodged a complaint with the Advocate-General about previous revelations of surveillance of the party.

The "Mail" has received copies of five Dons source reports containing transcripts and Dons evaluations of telephone conversations monitored between June and September last year. All are marked as obtained during "Operation Hanslam" — believed to be the code-name for telephone tapping.

Excepts from the documents — all marked "secret", and some "top secret" — have been read out in Parliament during recent debates on Dons activities. None shows that the department was, in this instance, concerned with the security of the State when monitoring private telephone conversations.

Mr Botha strenuously denied in Parliament that Dons agents were "snoopers," saying they were too busy to pick up rubbish like a lot of fishwives.

The documents show, however, that Dons used telephone taps to build up secret files on: the HNP's plans, branches and finances; a possible reconciliation between the HNP and its former leader, Dr Albert Hertzog.

No spies on our campus, says RAU

Sun Express 24/2/80

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By GABI MAASTRECHT

SPIES on the campus? Not at the Afrikaans universities — or so the students believe.

This week 21 members of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand signed an oath declaring that they were not — and would not become — members of a State security agency.

Afrikaans universities, however, generally claimed to have no infiltration.

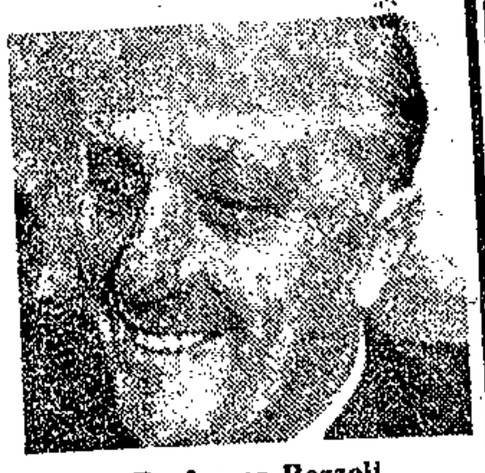
Rand Afrikaans University's SRC chairman Kobus Bekker said: "We are more interested in providing a service for students than interfering in the Government, which is more than I can say for English universities.

"Possibly that is why the Security Police leave us alone."

Norman Manoim, Wits SRC chairman, said: "I think people on our SRC have been approached and I've certainly heard many rumours."

"I haven't notice any Security Police activity personally," said Tony Weaver, Cape Town University SRC chairman, "but we are all aware that there will be infiltration in high places."

Asked whether there were any known spies on the campus this year he said: "The only known spy — Michael Morris — worked for the security police for about eight years as an on-and-off campus spy.



●Professor Bozzoli
. . . "not surprised"

"He has been accepted to do a master's in political science, which has caused some controversy on the campus."

Chris Butler, SRC chairman at Rhodes University, said: "I'm sure they're keeping a vaguely interested eye on us.

"There was a case in 1978 when a registered student, Ignatius van Jaarsveld, was a member of the Security Police.

"He participated in a raid on [illegible] society, and [illegible] phlets relating to the anniversary of Steve Biko's death.

"I remember the SRC at the time felt this action a violation of student discipline, but was powerless to do anything as Van Jaarsveld was under police orders," he said.

Mr Butler also referred to an incident last year when student Bert van Ootmesten was approached by the Security Police to watch certain people.

"Both these incidents were reported in detail in our university magazine, RHODEO," Mr Butler said.

Mr J W Brommert, Rhodes vice-principal, said: "I think all English-speaking universities are aware that there are police plants both on the campus and among the staff."

Last month Professor G R Bozzoli, former vice-chancellor of Wits, said he was not surprised by reports that a former treasurer of Nusas was a captain in the Security Police.

During his time in office about 12 to 15 students and staff members had told him they had been approached by the Security Police to be informers.

Principals of the major universities were at a conference in Cape Town and were not available for comment.

I sentence you to hang b

SA's sho the state taking of lif

By SAM MABE



FOLLOWING last year's execution of 133 people in the Pretoria Central Prison, South Africa retained its status as a country with one of the highest rates of judicial executions in the world.

This has again amplified calls for a commission of inquiry into the death penalty which has for many years been a subject of fierce local and international condemnation.

Despite this condemnation, the Government has made it clear that it is not prepared to consider abolishing the death penalty in the foreseeable future.

A steady rise in the number of executions can be traced back to 1948. Between 1910 and 1947 the average number of hangings a year was 21. Between 1948 and 1969 it was 70.

Advocates of the abolition of the death penalty have argued that with the sentence a once-and-for-all thing and decided by fallible human beings, possibilities of it being passed in error cannot be discounted. And of course, such errors cannot be corrected.

More so because the South African system has special features that favour or increase such possibilities in the application of the death penalty.

For one, pro deo advocates appear alone without the customary assistance of an attorney. As a result, the legal assistance provided in some capital cases is seldom of the standard of legal defence in civil proceedings where the accused is usually able to afford a lawyer of his choice.

Also, most criminal trials involve the use of an interpreter who translates the testimony of witnesses from one of the black languages into English or Afrikaans.

However good these interpreters may be, it is inevitable that important nuances of language will sometimes be lost and error may creep in.

That the death sentence can have more deterrent effects than any other form of punishment, say a long term of imprisonment, has not been convincingly argued anywhere in the world.

Neither has there been satisfactory evidence that the abolition of the death penalty for certain offences has been followed by an increase in the incidence of crimes which formerly carried the death penalty.

Uppermost in the mind of the offender at the time of the crime is more often than not the motive for the crime, the satisfaction of his immediate desire, or what he stands to gain from the crime, rather than what the consequences of it are likely to be.

Even offenders who risk their own lives in their plans to commit capital crimes, believe in the watertightness of their plans to give them the best chances of evading arrest or avoiding conviction.

According to Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, until 1958 murder, treason and rape were the only capital crimes in South Africa.

A wide range of others have been created, but in all of them the court is given the discretion of the death sentence.

- Housebreaking and armed robbery (1958).
- Sabotage (1962).
- Receiving military training that could "further the objects of communism" or advocat-

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DIE SMIT-MOORDE

Scorpio en die wapen

Rapport 24/2/80

327

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

'N VUURWAPEN waaroor die berugte Scorpio-terroris, David Beelders, om inligting genader is, vorm 'n belangrike leidraad in die Smit-moord.

Daar is selfs met die wapen oorsee gevlieg om dit daar deur ballistiese deskundiges te laat toets nadat soortgelyke toetse ook in Suid-Afrika gedoen is. Bewerings dat die wapen van hande kon verwissel het word ondersoek.

Volgens RAPPORT se inligting het Beelders self 'n waterdigte alibi en hy kon dus nie self die moorde gepleeg het nie. Inligting wat bekom is, dui egter daarop dat die wapen moontlik in die Smit-moorde gebruik kon gewees het.

Die dilemma is nou dat die uitslae van die oorsese en Suid-Afrikaanse ballistiese toetse „nòg positief nòg negatief" is omdat koëlpunte wat op die moordtoneel gekry is te verskrompel is om te bepaal of dit deur die betrokke wapen afgevuur is.

Vroeër dié week het genl. Mike Geldenhuys, Kommissaris van Polisie, na aanleiding van RAPPORT se berig verlede naweek gese die polisie kon nie daarin slaag om enige wapen met die moord te verbind nie.

Beelders, is in September verlede jaar tot altesame dertien jaar tronkstraf gevonnis vir sy aandeel in 'n terreurveldtog teen veral linkse organisasies. Hy het homself Scorpio genoem.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6

Express discovery on Smit murders correct, says police general

Sun Express 24/2/80 327

By KITT KATZIN

THE Sunday Express has discovered vital information on the gruesome murder of Dr Robert Smit and his wife — but has agreed in the light of a top level appeal by police not to publish the information.

CID chief General Kobus Visser, who is heading the intensive police probe and who returned recently from London, where he enlisted the aid of Scotland Yard, confirmed that the information obtained by the Sunday Express was "totally correct".

But he appealed for it not to be published on the grounds that it could seriously jeopardise a vital aspect of police investigations.

"Make no mistake," he said, "your information is accurate . . . we are investigating this aspect right now. But I must tell you that you could destroy my investigation completely if you made this information public at this stage.

"I cannot risk that chance. Therefore I must appeal to you not to publish. . ."

I discussed the information in detail with General Visser.

The information is related to his visit to Britain and Europe, where he conducted further investigations into the murder. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, investigating officer in charge of the case.

Sunday Express inquiries this week, which confirmed information known to me for about a month, followed reports that police had found the murder weapon used to gun down Dr Smit and his wife, Mrs Jeanne-Cora Smit, at their rented home in Selcourt, Springs, the day before the general election in November 1977.



● General Kobus Visser . . . "you've got it right"

The weapon, described as a stolen firearm, was said to have been found by Lt Viljoen in Paarl last month.

Some newspapers claimed that after the discovery General Visser and Lt Viljoen established, with the help of Scotland Yard, that the firearm had definitely been stolen.

And it was claimed later that police had positively identified the firearm as one that was used to shoot Dr Smit and his wife.

This information, however, is not correct.

Police have NOT positively identified the weapon. "It is totally wrong and misleading", said General Visser, "to create that impression."

What I can confirm, however, is that Lt Viljoen did fly to Paarl, where he took possession of a weapon, but that this forms only one aspect of several fresh leads police are investigating.

The information I obtained is linked to some of these leads.

Police are hoping they may lead soon to an important breakthrough.

Certain investigations are also being conducted abroad, and reports from the South African Police have been sent to certain international agencies.

General Visser was surprised when I told him what I knew.

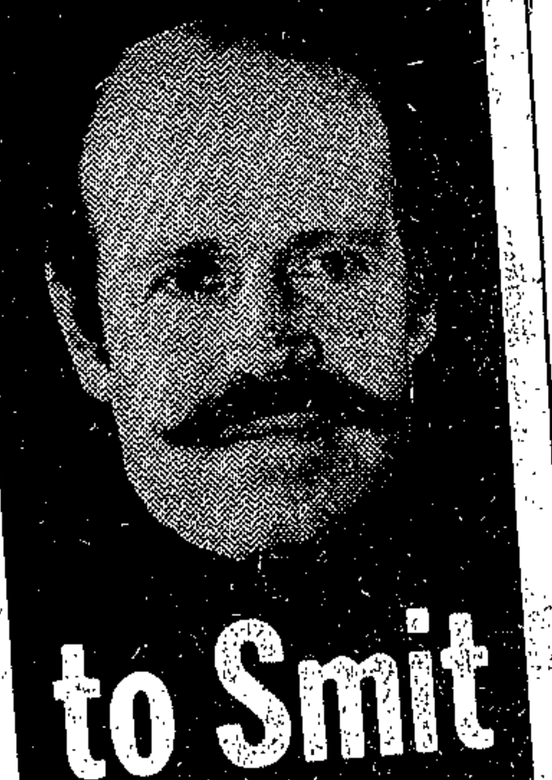
"You've got the facts all right," he said, "and all I can ask you to do is to lie low . . . and give me a chance."

The Smit murders have baffled police for more than two years.

Mrs Smit was killed about two hours before Dr Smit — and the killers stabbed her 12 times with a stiletto-type dagger after she had been shot three times.

The killers also sprayed the letters RAU TEM in red paint on the kitchen wall and on a refrigerator. The mystery letters still have no apparent meaning.

Cuban hit men linked to Smit killings



(327) Sun Tribune

By RICHARD WALKER
New York 24/2/80

EVIDENCE suggesting a link between the Smit murders in Springs and a shadowy consortium of hired killers with strong Cuban-exile connections, has been gathered here by a team of investigators.

The South African Police confirmed that they, too, are investigating the link. It points to a connection between the Smit case and the assassination of several prominent internatibnal figures.

The American investigators — a team of journalists who will publish their findings in the next few days — claim, specifically, that bullets from the Smit killing match those from an assassination attempt on a Chilean exile in Rome.

Origins

They also appear to have been fired from the same gun.

The actual killers, it is suggested, were a pair of Cubans and a Briton or American, possibly using West German passports.

The head of the CID, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, told [illegible] Times reporter Gher[illegible]

[illegible]nard Letelier [illegible] yesterday.

"We are investigating reports that the same people who assassinated several prominent people overseas may have been responsible for the death of Dr Robert Smit and his wife."

He added, however: "I cannot confirm at this stage that the same gun was involved, nor do we know that the bullets were the same."

Significant

Mr Joe Tranto, who led the American probe for six months, declined to discuss details, but other sources said the investigation began as an exhaustive study of the ramifications of the sensational assassination in Washington of the Marxist former Chilean Foreign Minister, Orlando Letelier.

The Tranto team were on the track of a cosmopolitan band of killers, allegedly used by the CIA and other intelligence agencies — including Chile's DINA — when they chanced upon the possible link between the South African murders and an attack in Rome on a Chilean exile named Bernardo Layton.

Tranto is also understood to have found "very Cuban characteristics" in the knifings of the Smit case — Mrs Cora Smit was both shot and stabbed many times — and to see significance in the fact that South African detectives have been in Britain seeking seeking Scotland Yard's help.

Aiding

His investigation has also spotlighted an organisation of former MI5 and MI6 operatives in England, believed to specialise in aiding stateless fugitives.

The Smits were murdered in Springs on the night of November 22 1977.

The killers sprayed the letters RAU TEM in red paint on a wall and on the refrigerator. To date, no meaning for the letters has been found.

One of the many mysteries of the case that has not yet been solved was a meeting Dr Smit had scheduled with a mysterious "Mr McDougal".

The reported discovery of the murder weapon in Paarl last week, was described as "a deliberate lie" by Gen Visser.

He said he remained hopeful that something positive would come out of the investigation, although his recent visit to Britain with Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, yielded little progress other than to disprove some theories.

Airport security

THREATS of unlawful acts against civil aviation had become more frequent in the past decade making it it necessary to introduce more stringent safety measures at South African airports, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement.

"For obvious reasons, the details of all such measures cannot be made public.

"One such measure, however, which has become necessary in the interest of all airport users and in particular all passengers, is the introduction of the screening of passengers and their baggage.

"The apparatus and method of screening is designed to trace and identify any dangerous weapons or other items which could be used to commit terrorist acts or to enforce threats.

"Screening of certain passengers at some of our state-owned airports has already been applied and will be expanded immediately.

"I wish to apologize for any inconvenience which these measures may cause," he said. — Sapa-DPA

Searches should not cause delays, page 3

25/02/80
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THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, today rejected suggestions that Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne-Cora were murdered because Dr Smit uncovered secret South African Funds in America.

The Minister was commenting on the investigation by the Delaware newspaper, the Sunday News Journal, in which it was stated that while in America, Dr Smit had been asked by World Bank friends why South Africa needed to borrow money when it had so much in various US banks.

The newspaper alleged South Africa was bribing or buying support for its polices among influential Americans.

'We are following every possible lead to the Smit murder but the grounds on which this report alleges the murder was committed are plucked from thin air,' Mr le Grange said.



Mr Louis le Grange

'NOT SECRET'

Mr le Grange said it was not a secret that South Africa was lobbying in America and had paid for this. Any allegation that anybody did not want information held by Dr Smit to be made public had no substance.

'If there are any leads which could be of value in this we will follow them up.'

Mr le Grange also said the Sunday News Journal had not been in touch with him and denied the quote it attributed to him — that there was evidence of 'an extensive international plot' in the Smit murders.

FBI officials, who confirmed this said that although their investigations did not at this stage specifically indict Townley, they considered it 'almost certain' that he and his fellow Cuban nationalist professional killer, Virgilio Pablo Paz, had been hired to kill the Smits.

They are still missing. Both are wanted for questioning, not only for the Smit murders but about:

- The shooting near the Vatican of Chilean ex-minister of the interior Bernardo Leishton and his wife Ana. Leishton was shot in the head as he stepped from a taxi, but survived. His wife was paralysed.
- Assassination by blowing up a car and its

was uncovered in the past four months through a Rome connection.

The gun used to shoot down Chilean ex-Minister Leishton and his wife near the Vatican appeared to be the same calibre as that used to murder Jeanne-Cora Smit.

Why?

The gun was of 7,65 mm calibre (0,32). It was a 7,65 mm bullet that killed Mrs Smit. Dr Smit was killed with a gun of 9 mm (0,38) calibre.

The investigators state that Dr Smit was raising

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Mystery foreigners in Springs — Page 3.

SMIT: THREE NAMED IN NEW PROBE

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two Cuban professional 'hit men' have been named in an investigation as the killers of South Africans Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne Cora, in 1977.

Claims follow six-month probe

THE sensational allegations of a web of international political assassination made by the Sunday News Journal of Delaware, in the United States, followed a six-month investigation by a team of their reporters.

The Argus was aware of the investigation for some time but has not been able to find sufficient evidence inside South Africa to corroborate their conclusions.

We are publishing the full account of the Sunday News Journal's investigations because they quote senior sources in the CIA, the FBI, the Justice Department and the State Department.

'Motive' for killings rejected

The couple allegedly died because Dr Smit stumbled upon a secret South African slush fund of 70-million dollars in American banks.

While tracking down political assassinations on three continents, US investigators found that the bullets which killed Dr Smit's wife were the same calibre as those of a gun used in an assassination attempt in Rome.

The investigators named the Smit killers as: Virgilio Pablo Paz and Dionisi O Suarez, two anti-Castro 'hit men.'

But today a third 'hit man' with a string of aliases and false passports, Michael Vernon Townley, was identified in the investigation.

The investigation also disclosed that Townley is in fact the 'Czech,' Marc Benza, who was questioned by the South African Police on suspicion of using a false passport shortly after the Smit murders but was later per-

passengers in Washington in broad daylight.

● Murder of an army general and his wife in a driveway in Buenos Aires. The murdered couple were friends of Chilean ex-President Allende.

'Omega 7'

Paz and Suarez are connected with an organisation known as 'Omega 7,' whose members are trained groups of anti-Castro gunmen.

Their link with the Smit murders, in which Paz is named as the trigger man,



Smit: 3 men named

(Continued from Page 1)

money on loan for South Africa from international sources when friends of his in the World Bank asked why South Africa needed loans when more than 70-million dollars was already deposited in a variety of US banks in South Africa's name.

According to CIA and State Department sources, Dr Smit discovered the names of more than 20 American politicians, including senators, right-wing journalists and publishers, who had received pay-offs and bribes from these funds.

Some of these Americans wtre also strong supporters of the Pinochet Government in Chile, which had close diplomatic ties with South Africa, and both Governments had strong interests in keeping their names secret.

Candidate

But Dr Smit, who was then campaigning as Springs candidate in the general election and was tipped for a senior position in the National Party, intended to expose the secret funds scandal after the election.

When Dr Smit arrived home on that November 22 for a meeting with a mysterious unknown person, his wife had already been murdered. He was shot and stabbed as he walked in.

A protected witness in the Washington car bombing case told the Sunday News Journal that two Cuban exiles convicted in that murder had been using CIA-supplied counterfeit money and South African Krugerrands to live on before they were arrested.

An angry New York FBI official told the newspaper:

'We have got no co-operation from the CIA in tracking these guys down. They have been at large for more than a year and a half. They have been spotted coming in and out of the country and when the Bureau gets tipped off, it is always too late.

'If we arrest these two they are going to disclose how the CIA was responsible for the Letelier (Washington) hit and others. I have got to think that the CIA has a real interest in keeping this from coming out.'

Ricardo Canete, a former Cuban nationalist, CIA agent and now an informer, said the gun used in the Leishton attempt in Rome was given to the assassin Paz by a Chilean secret police official at a meeting in Miami in 1975.

● Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, last night described the latest allegations about the murder of Dr Robert Smit and his wife as 'sheer fiction' and 'a lie obviously intended to damage South Africa.'

I read to him by telephone that part of the voluminous Sunday News Journal investigation which alleged that Dr Smit was killed by hired Cuban hit men because he had discovered a secret South African slush fund in America of 70-million dollars used to buy and bribe influential Americans.

Mr Botha said the State Trust Board together with the investigations of the Pretorius Committee and the Erasmus Commission would eventually be able to account for just about all the money 'spent and wasted' by former Department of Information.

As part of his portfolio Mr Botha now heads South Africa's re-shaped information services.

'I can categorically state that the former department never expended or channelled the amount of 70-million dollars to the United States, or even a quarter of that,' Mr Botha said.

'And we know already where most of the money went. We know now more or less how much has been spent by the former department and it was certainly not for the purpose mentioned in the (Sunday News Journal) report.'

Mr Botha would not comment further.

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1–4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00
0–1	12,46	3,63	16,02	11,55	29,22	24,76	23,15	22,23				
1–4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,03				
5–24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
25–44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
45–65	-	-	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67				
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,50	0,34	0,87	0,70	0,59	0,70				
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1–4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
5–24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
25–44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,04	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
45–64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,04	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
65+	1,25	1,09	1,67	1,83	0,04	0,04	0,00	0,00	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,00	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
NO.	276	303	38	42	370	201	533	329	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
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Searches should not cause delays SAA

CAPE Times 25/2/80

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THERE should be no unreasonable delays as a result of the new passenger-searching procedure at D F Malan airport, a spokesman for the Department of Transport has told the Cape Times.

This was contained in answers to a number of questions put to the department by the Cape Times.

All passengers travelling on international as well as domestic flights now have to pass through an intensive security search.

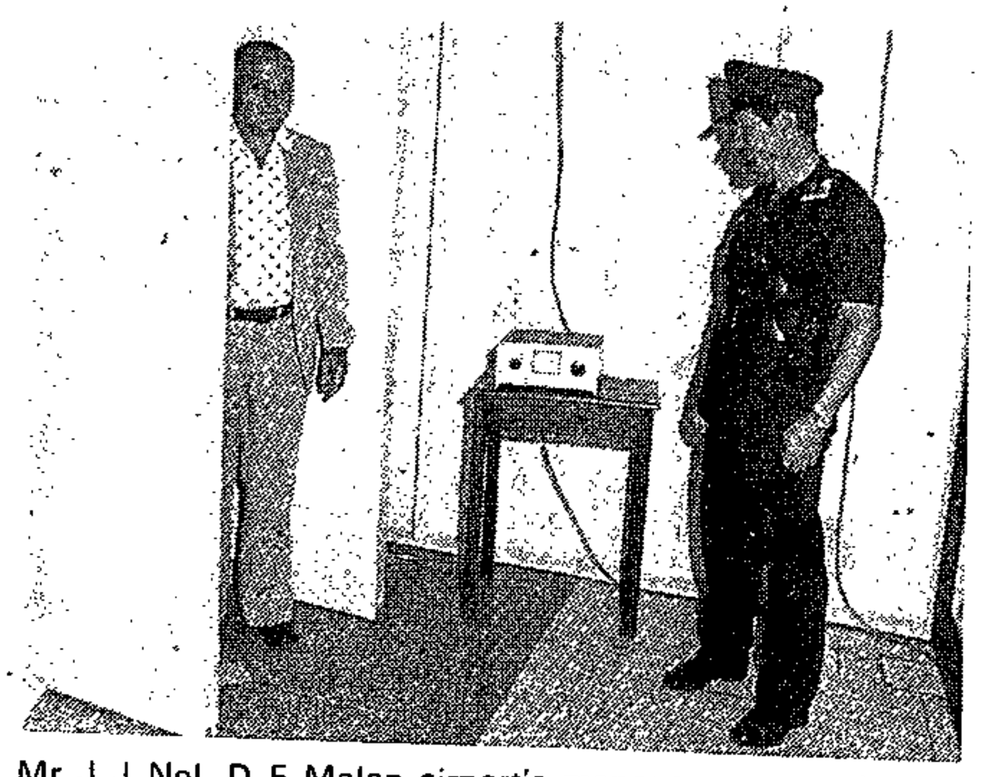
SAA carried out an investigation of passenger-searching techniques at a number of international airports before setting up the new system, according to the replies from the department.

The two-queue system is sufficient if passengers check in and go through to the "holding area" reasonably early.

"Long queues arise when passengers wait until the last minute to check in," he said.

All passengers on internal and international flights also have to pass through an X-ray unit, which checks for concealed metal objects.

The unit is in general use at international airports and is certified harmless to health and camera film, the spokesman said.



Mr J J Nel, D F Malan airport's manager, passes through the compulsory X-ray unit.



Mr Nel hands a bag to an air hostess for an X-ray check.



Mr Nel and a Railway policeman check a monitor screen X-ray picture of the contents of a handbag.

The following is the text of the reply from the Department of Transport:

QUESTION: When was the decision taken to institute more intensive security measures and what sort of preparations were carried out before it was put into effect?

Answer: Some two years ago it was decided to make preparations for the searching of domestic passengers. The necessary electronic equipment was then acquired. This was obtained on tender and in the case of the X-ray equipment had to be imported. Plans for alterations to terminal buildings were drawn up and through the Department of Public Works the necessary contracts arranged for this to be done. These contracts are now in the process of being carried out. In the meantime it was decided to expedite the implementation of searching of domestic passengers at our three main airports, Jan Smuts, D F Malan and Louis Botha, at the end of January, 1980. This work was done by the Department of Transport as an interim measure.

QUESTION: Were any 'dry runs' made before the security system at D F Malan Airport was put into operation?

Answer: No trial runs were made before the search procedure was introduced as the experience obtained at the existing search point at the Jan Smuts international terminal permitted a relatively accurate prediction of how to run such a search operation elsewhere.

QUESTION: Is the present arrangement there a temporary one which can be altered in the light of experience, or does SAA consider it satisfactory as it is now?

Answer: The present arrangement is based on make-shift partitions which will soon be replaced by neater and more effective partitions which will be erected by a contractor. The efficiency of the search is however not affected by the present arrangement.

QUESTION: Are adequate staff on hand to process a number of queues of passengers at any given time, or must said passengers strap-hang in one or two endless lines?

Answer: The staff is adequate to handle most situations that can reasonably be expected. Only two queues are provided which is sufficient if passengers check in and go through to the holding area reasonably early. Long queues arise when passengers wait until the last minute to check in.

QUESTION: Are there guides on hand to ensure that passengers go to the correct points and prepare themselves for the security checks?

Answer: Guides are not required as the search point is en route to the boarding gates and must thus be passed by all departing passengers. No preparation to pass a search point is required if a person has nothing to hide.

QUESTION: Have any time-and-motion studies been made of the fastest way of processing a passenger through the security checks i.e. can SAA say how long it takes to handle an 'average' passenger?

Answer: Time and motion studies were carried out at the existing search point at Jan Smuts international terminal. The search is carried out by the SA Railways Police and not SA Airways personnel. As the hand luggage carried by an average domestic passenger is somewhat different to that carried by international passengers, no average time for the search of a domestic passenger is at this stage available. The average time for the search of an international passenger is 30 seconds.

QUESTION: Is there a need for a section to which potentially time-consuming passengers can be diverted so as not to impede the general flow of processing? If so, does such a section exist and is it adequately staffed?

where a passenger had to be taken away for a more intensive search have been experienced to date. Search cubicles and other facilities are available for such cases and staff are allocated to such places as and when required.

QUESTION: Are the detecting devices adequately screened in order to protect passengers' health? Is the X-ray device clearly marked so that passengers do not delay processing by digging through their luggage at the last minute in order to remove rolls of exposed film?

Answer: The detecting devices employed have been in use at airports overseas for many years and are guaranteed by the manufacturers to be harmless to health and films. We have had complaints in regard to films and magnetic tapes and are investigating the matter.

QUESTION: Has a comparative study been made of security procedures used by other airlines, such as El Al, which has been applying strict security procedures for some years now, in order to evolve the system most suited to SAA requirements?

Answer: Extensive studies of the methods employed at overseas airports have been done. The matter is under continuous surveillance to ensure that the best procedures are applied at our airports. Changes will thus be made when, and as required.

QUESTION: Has any provision been made for a waiting-room, diningroom or restroom in which passengers who have been security-cleared can wait while the rest of the passengers go through the process? If not, why not?

Answer: Adequate space has been provided after the search point to

CNG TIMES 25/12/80

DONS files report

A FRONT-PAGE REPORT and a caption under a Department of National Security document published on Saturday gave the impression that DONS had a file on Dr Gerrit Viljoen's political view of the Herstigte Nasionale Party. What was on file was Dr Viljoen's political standpoint as seen by the HNP.

Police chief dismisses Smit murder reports

CAPE TIMES 25/2/80 (327)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, yesterday dismissed Sunday newspaper reports of alleged involvement of Cubans or the Scorpio terrorist, David Beelders, in the slaying of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Cora.

General Geldenhuys also appealed to newspapers to help police in the course of their investigations.

"If newspapers have so-called evidence to which they refer in their stories, the South African Police would be very glad to be told about it.

"I am completely unaware of any so-called Cuban involvement in the Smit Murders. I saw the Chief of the CID, General Kobus Visser, late on Friday and he did not give me any such information.

"Neither have I been informed of any involvement of Beelders," General Geldenhuys said.

An Afrikaans newspaper alleged that Beelders, who was last year found guilty on several charges under the Terrorism Act, had been questioned by the investigating officer, Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen.

An English newspaper alleged there was a link between the Smit murders and a consortium of hired killers with strong Cuban-exile connections.

The squad of killers had apparently been responsible for the assassinations of several prominent international figures.

Sharp reaction to charges of Dons 'bugging'

CAPE TIMES 25/2/80 (327)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Right-wing politicians, as well as trade unionists, yesterday reacted sharply to the "bugging" of legal political parties' telephones by the Department of National Security (Dons) and the refusal of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to take up the matter.

Their reaction followed documentary proof, published at the weekend, that Dons had spied on the government's political opponents until at least late last year.

These included the Herstigte Nasional Party (HNP), leading conservative and right-wing academics and trade unionists as well as prominent verligte Afrikaans students.

The documents are copies of five Dons source reports containing transcripts and Dons evaluations of telephone conversations monitored between June and September last year.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said yesterday said it was a "public disgrace" that the Prime Minister had not yet made a statement on the alleged tapping of the telephones of HNP offices and office-bearers.

The general secretary of the HNP, Mr Louis Stofberg, yesterday described the spying on politicians by security agents as "moral corruption of the worst kind", adding that Mr Botha should step down as Prime Minister immediately.

Mr Gert Beetge, a trade unionist, said yesterday that he had been aware of bugging practice for a long time, but this would not "inhibit" him.

18 months DB for national service objector

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER
Pretoria Bureau

A teacher was yesterday sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks for refusing to do military service.

He is Mr Richard Steele, a high school teacher, of Bonaero Park, Kempton Park.

Six months of the sentence was suspended by the military tribunal.

If, after his sentence is served, he again refuses military service, an additional recurring sentence of two years may be imposed.

The tribunal refused a plea by defence counsel that the whole sentence be suspended to allow Mr Steele to investigate doing alternative service in the Prisons Department.

Mr Steele said he would be willing to work for the Prisons Department in a rehabilitative post, using his university psychology training.

But he said he had not been told by the military authorities that this was acceptable.

Earlier he told the tribunal that he viewed the Defence Force as major pillar of a fundamentally unjust society.

"It is common knowledge that thousands of young men fail to report for their military service each year and that some flee the country.

"I am a South African and I want to serve my country as a peacemaker.

"I am prepared to work in circumstances similar to those of the national servicemen, in the operational area, if necessary for a longer period and for less pay.

"But I cannot subject myself to military authority or wear a uniform."

The Rev Rae Trew, a Baptist minister in Kempton Park, said he had known Mr Steele since he was a young boy and they had spent hours discussing the problem of military service.

Mr Trew said the Baptists were not a conscientious objection denomination, but allowed adherents to decide for themselves if they should serve.

The sentence will be reviewed by the SADF and Mr Steele said he would also appeal to the Supreme Court.

Robert Smit murder file

THE 'THIRD MAN': FBI TELLS OF VISIT TO SA

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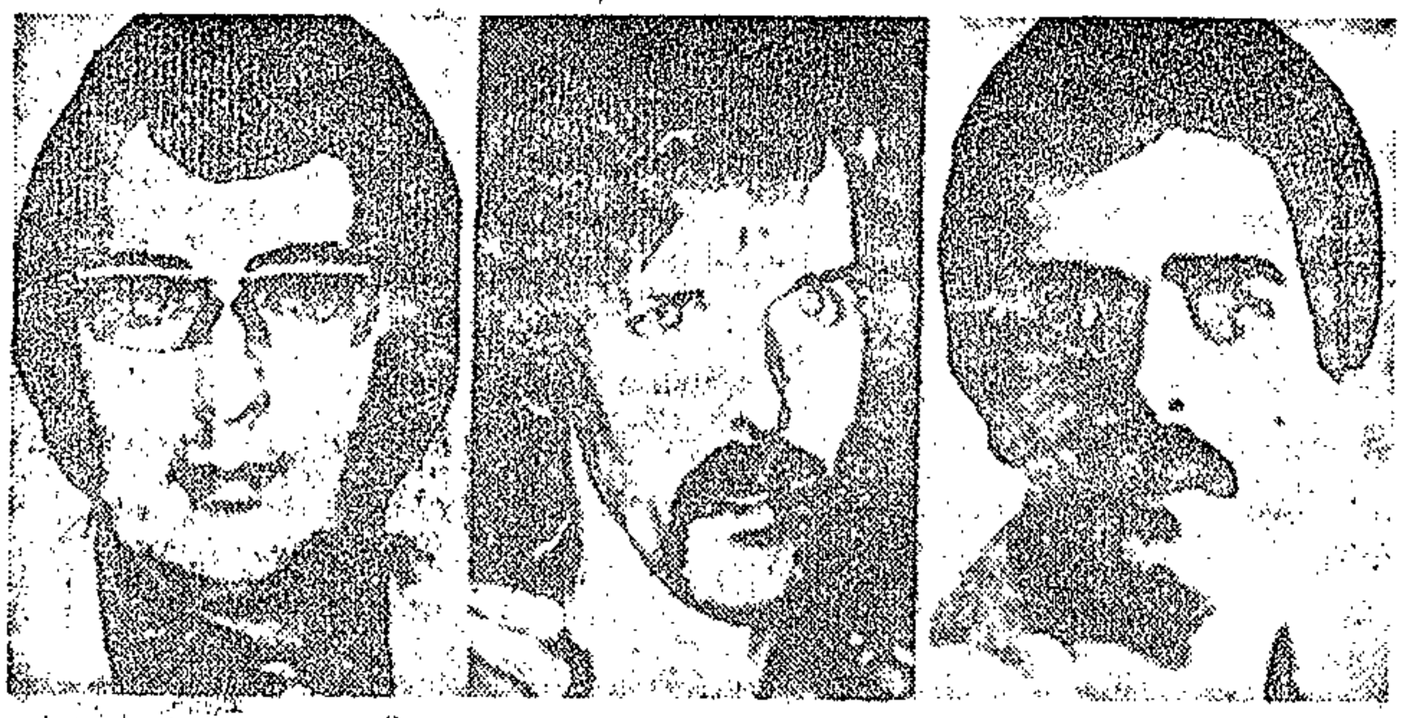

THE three 'hit-men' named in connection with the murder of Dr Robert Smit and his wife. From left: Jose Dionisio Suarez, Michael Vernon Townley, also known as Marc Ranza and Virgilio Pablo Paz.

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Michael Vernon Townley, alias 'Marc Benza,' entered South Africa ahead of two other right-wing political assassination 'specialists' to act as 'spotter' and possible joint gunman in the murder of politician and financier Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne-Cora.

That is the picture that emerges today from new disclosures by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) about Townley — an American now serving a 10-year sentence for planting a bomb that killed former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier.

Townley, says the FBI, arrived in this country before Cuban 'hit men' Virgilio Pablo Paz and Dionisio Suarez — and left before them.

Ballistic tests in Washington have, according to reports in a Delaware newspaper, the Sunday News Journal, clearly marked Paz as the gunman in the Smit killings at Springs in 1977.

officials have said they believe Townley may have played a dual role — both that of 'spotter' and as a joint gunman with Paz.

Townley was a top operative in international 'hit team' set up by Dina, the Chilean intelligence organisation.

He joined the organisation while serving as a CIA deep-cover operative.

He remained in this double-agent role throughout the politically chaotic period of the Eduardo Frei Government and during the overthrow of the leftist Government of President Salvadore Allende.

Townley then rose, according to US sources who investigated his past, to a secret position in Dina, 'went native' and became active in the assassination team Dina developed to get rid of

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Mutilations

Previous FBI investigations have shown that Suarez has been known to use a knife on political assassination victims and is thought by the FBI to have been responsible for the mutilations inflicted on Mrs Smit.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges when chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges when lower or higher levels are selected.

The effects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. This group is affected by the incidence of coronary, whilst being affected by their fertility rates. These rates are also influenced by the incidence of tuberculosis which has a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by the decrease in the mortality related to tuberculosis. Two secondary and tertiary levels of intervention, therefore, the decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the association which will consequent-

Both whites and 'coloureds' have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e that the expectation of Life in 1970 which are as high as t ched expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as t or e 45, have reached in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that al whites were in 1929. That also gives some cause for concern is that a through the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitel it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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Dr Smit

(Continued from Page 1)

the opponents of the Pinochete Government.

The hit team also did favours for other intelligence sources specialising in right-wing political assassinations.

Townley's first-known participation in an assassination attempt was when a three-man team consisting of Townley, Orlando Bosch and an Argentinian security officer planted a bomb in the car of an ex-Chilean general, Senator Carlos Pratz, in 1974.

The next year, Townley and Paz failed in an attempt to kill the exiled Chilean leader Bernardo Leighton, according to one US Justice Department source.

Leighton and his wife Ana were fired on as they entered a taxi in Rome. Both were wounded. Mrs Leighton is now almost paralysed.

It is this shooting that has led the Sunday News Journal to conclude, after a six-month investigation, that Townley and Paz then directed their attention to Dr Smit.

/With their investigatory report on the Leighton shootings, the CIA included greatly enlarged photographs of the bullets removed from their bodies.

The photographs were examined by CIA and FBI ballistic experts in Washington — and it is these, according to the Justice Department officials quoted by the Sunday News journal, that led to later comparisons of the bullets removed from the Smits bodies.

Passports

The ballistic comparisons were made with enlarged photographs provided by CIA operatives in Pretoria, after the South African police had reported the murder of the Smits to Interpol.

According to Justice Department and FBI officials in Washington, ballistic comparisons made from enlarged photographs are regarded as 'standard

They found that the slugs removed from the Smits' bodies were fired from the same gun used in the attack on the Leightons.

Investigators said yesterday that after the Leighton shootings, two of the gunmen, thought to be Townley and Paz, were paid in Krugerrands from the account of the head of Dina, General Manuel Con Treras Sepulveda.

FBI investigators say they are convinced that Townley, Paz and Suarez entered South Africa under the directions of Dina.

Paz, they believe, carried the Beretta Brigadier pistol usd in the attack on the Leightons.

They believe Paz and Suarez escaped with German and Swedish passports and Townley with a forged Czech passport.

He is reported to have been questioned while leaving Jan Smuts airport and released.

'The people in Pretoria probably didn't know what was going on and left the inquiries to the CID, who certainly had no idea how right they were in picking up Benza,' said a source in the Justice

for the success of the inquest into the deaths of relati

the executions of Life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans, this is secondary and is considered to be of questionable reliability to warrant inclusion. Two characteristically women have been included for comparison purposes only. Life expectations of Life for whites and 'coloureds', females have a better Life at birth, and (2) 65 - the expectation of Life at birth than men, and

Fig. 6 indicates that while the se for both white colour is perhaps of some concern is at 65 is their difference that is wider- at 45 is 1 Life for males and females is wider- expectation of Life for 'coloured' commun- that the gap between the expectation of Life whites and the 'coloured' Male:Female in the latter for whom for whites

Cape trend is continuing to both the although it is considerably marked in the ties, although it is considerably marked in the between 6,9 years in 1970, for whites between 7,6 years in 1970, has increased to 7,6 years in 1970, has increased to 8,7 years in 1970.

which clearly showed Mr Dunn had lost more weight.

Mr Dunn was held copy of an El Salvad newspaper dated Feb 21 this year in the l graph to illustrate he still alive on that da Tomlinson said.

Mr Dunn's ca members of the Po Liberation Front, re demands for a R17-mi ransom.

Department Suarez and at Paz are Still

The Argus

FEBRUARY 26 1980

Rubbish? Who knows?

WE do not know how close to the mark are the findings of American investigators which touch upon the Smit murders and which we published yesterday and again today. But there is a ring of authenticity about some of the disclosures. And it is surprising that the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, should dismiss them as a 'load of rubbish'. He is naturally privy to information we don't have. Presumably, his detectives have studied the murders intensively and pursued every possible lead.

Yet they have apparently unearthed not a single fact pointing to the identity of the killers or to the motive for the killings. And the deeds were perpetrated more than two years ago.

The General should not be surprised if the South African public are disturbed about the police's failure to solve what had the imprint of a political assassination. There may be less sinister reasons for the murders. Who can say? Who indeed has come up with satisfactory explanations or even suggestions? Certainly not even the South African police.

The American probe found that a 'hit man' connected with political assassinations in various parts of the world was actually in South Africa at the time Dr Robert Smit and his wife were slain.

Coincidence? The gun used to shoot down a former Chilean minister is said to be similar to that used to kill Mrs Smit. Rubbish? Maybe. But what progress have General Geldenhuys and his men made in the case?

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha describes the Delaware allegations as sheer fiction. No doubt some of the findings are wrong, perhaps absurd. But while the South African Government and police are unable themselves to meet the public interest they should treat with some humility and circumspection the efforts of other agencies to seek the truth.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids for the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated in the observed population, adding the corresponding numbers in the standard population as a standard will give great weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard will reverse the position. The choice of standard population will affect the weighting of the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an unobserved groups. The ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. The answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics Africans are not published by the central government. The cal officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de f should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town an among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mor observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

'Truth may never be told'

THE truth will probably never be told about the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife — because high finance and politics were involved.

This was the opinion of the murdered man's brother, Mr J A Smit, who spoke to The Argus today from his Free State farm.

He said the latest FBI theory on a three-man team of killers came as 'no surprise at all.'

'I had information about the Omega group (to which the names of Michael Vernon Townley, Dionisio Suarez and Virgilio Pablo Paz have been linked) some time ago. I gave it all to the South African police.'

'INTERESTING'

He said he had received 'very interesting information' from Brazil, Argentina and Cuba after the death of his brother and sister-in-law.

He said a reward of more than R45 000 still stood for the arrest and conviction of the killers.

He said his information was that police had certain suspicions about foreign hit-men having carried out the assassinations.

He was not in regular contact with the police because he was confident they were doing everything in their power to catch the killers.

Asked to expand on his theory of the motive for the murders, he said: 'It is difficult to define a political murder. High finance was involved, and

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Smit: The truth?

(Continued from Page 1)

many politicians are involved in this field.

'I see it as a combination of the two. The exact motive is not known to me, and I am sure they will never find that out, even if they catch the people who killed my brother.'

He said he had little doubt that the killers were professionals who had been hired to do the job.

Asked what he thought of the naming of the three men as having been responsible, he said: 'Look, the newspapers have so many stories. I don't really know . . . it is possible, but obviously I cannot comment on something which I do not have factual information of.'

He said he was quite satisfied the police were doing their best. 'I have heard that police had one or two strong leads but these dried up when the stories appeared in the Press.'

Asked whether he thought the killers will be caught he said: 'I certainly hope so, but I don't know what the chances are. It is so long ago, and a lot can happen in three years.'

Dr and Mrs Smit were murdered in their Springs home in 1977. He was the National Party candidate for Springs.

General: 'Biggest load of rubbish' (327) Minister rejects paper's claims

JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has angrily denied and rejected the findings of an American newspaper probe which claims that Dr Robert Smit and his wife were murdered by a hit team of Cubans linked to BOSS, the CIA and the Chilean secret service, DINA.

The findings of an investigation by the Wilmington News-Journal were published under a banner headline in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday.

It named three men — two professional Cuban assassins and an American — as the probable murderers and suggested that the 1977 Smit killings may have been carried out in order to prevent Dr Smit from exposing the names of 20 American politicians and others who had accepted money from a $70 million South African slush fund.

Reacting to the report yesterday, an angry General Geldenhuys said from Cape Town: "I dismiss these claims with the contempt they deserve. It's the biggest load of rubbish I've read for years."

General Geldenhuys said he was distressed at the never-ending stream of newspaper revelations about the Smit killings.

Political Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected reports that Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne Cora, were murdered because Dr Smit uncovered secret South African funds in America.

Describing the allegation as "sheer nonsense", Mr Le Grange also rejected the suggestion that the former Bureau for State Security (Boss) had any links with Cuban professional "hit men".

"All these suggestions are based on a report in the Sunday News Journal of Delaware. I reject as complete nonsense all the claims made about South African links in that report," Mr Le Grange said.

The Delaware newspaper said that two Cuban professional "hit men" had links with Boss, the CIA and the Chilean secret service and had conducted a series of daring international assassinations.

It also claimed that Dr Smit died because he had stumbled upon a secret South African slush fund of $70-million (about R40-million) in American banks.

"I reject this totally. We are not murderers in South Africa and we do not associate with murderers. There is no truth in the suggestion that our national security services collaborated with foreign agents to kill people," he said.

"I dismiss out of hand each and every allegation of South African involvement mentioned in the report. It is a lot of nonsense. For the rest I cannot speak on behalf of the security services of other countries."

Finding the truth

Star 26/2/80

(327)

IT is easy to deny a great number of things about the Smit murder theories which have been strung together in a foreign land more than 10 000 km away. Some of the generalised evidence put together in the US, as we said yesterday, does not ring true.

But a great deal does.

Quite as important as bringing to justice the killers of Dr Smit and his wife is another, separate issue that has arisen: the alleged connection of elements of BOSS with highly dubious operations carried out in foreign countries. There is little point in denying, for instance, as the Minister of Police has apparently done, that NIS has nothing to do with Chilean undercover agents. The issue is the defunct BOSS, and the allegations are not going to go away. Indeed, so far, we have published only a portion of the information and accusations about BOSS links.

Bedevilling the situation is a major lie factor; and a battle between elements of the FBI and CIA. (Nor was lying unknown in BOSS.) The task now is to separate the lies from the half-truths, and the half-truths from the facts.

It is absurd to suggest, as does the Commissioner of Police, that the allegations made in the US were done "to harm South Africa." In fact, the investigators stumbled upon an alleged South African connection purely by accident. The fact that these reporters are totally ignorant about this country also causes difficulties.

The best attitude to adopt at this stage is the one taken by Rome police. An official there told The Star last night: "These new allegations give an entirely new twist to the case. We'll look into them immediately."

GENERAL NEWS

NIS girl gets in

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Rhodes University in Grahamstown has knowingly accepted an employee of the National Intelligence Service as a student.

This was confirmed today by the university's vice-principal, Professor J W Brommert.

Professor Brommert said the employee, Miss A Rossouw had been quite open about her work. The university had known who she was before she registered.

Miss Rossouw registered as a special student for only one course, politics.

The vice-Chancellor of Rhodes, Dr Derek Henderson, said there was no reason for the university to refuse to accept Miss Rossouw. Rhodes claimed to be open to people of all beliefs.

323 CT 26/2/80

PM silent on DONS

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday declined to comment on secret Department of National Security documents in the possession of the Cape Times that prove the department spied on the government's political opponents at least till last year.

Mr Botha said through his secretary that he had no comment on the matter. The documents show that DONS had a top secret tap on the telephones of prominent verligte Afrikaans students, as well as members of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The spying activities took place while the prime minister was also Minister of National Security and therefore responsible for the department's activities.

During the no-confidence debate at the start of the current session, Mr Botha denied that DONS was established as a party political instrument or that it became one. The opposition has called on Mr Botha to resign unless he can give a satisfactory explanation for the phone-tapping of opposition politicians.

323

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CT 26/12/80

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SA gets a 'partly free' rating

(327)

RDM 26/2/80

By ANTHONY RIDER

WASHINGTON. — South Africa is one of 55 countries listed as partly free by the American organisation, Freedom House.

Freedom House, based in New York, has been monitoring world human rights for more than 21 years.

Of 161 countries, it lists 51 as "free", 55 as "partly free" and 55 as "not free".

Botswana is given the highest rating in Southern Africa with a score of two on a one to seven scale, in which one represents the most free countries and seven the least free.

South Africa shares a five rating with Lesotho, Swaziland and Transkei.

El Salvador, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru are also rated five.

Other countries given a five rating are Zambia, Kenya and Egypt.

Among the countries rated freer than South Africa are Rhodesia, Brazil, Ghana Guyana (all of which are rated four), Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico (all with a three rating), and Colombia, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gambia, Greece, Israel, Jamaica, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Upper Volta (all with a two rating).

The most free countries — all with a one rating — include the major Western countries and small States like the Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

Mozambique, Angola and Malawi are all rated "not free" with Malawi being graded at six and the two former Portuguese provinces given a least free seven rating.

Minister rejects Smit reports

(254) (327) RDM 26/2/80

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected reports that Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora, were murdered because Dr Smit uncovered secret South African funds in America.

Describing the allegation as "sheer nonsense", he also rejected the suggestion that the former Bureau for State Security, Boss, had links with two Cuban professional "hit men".

"All these suggestions are based on a report in the Sunday News Journal of Delaware. I reject as complete nonsense all the claims made about South African links in that report," Mr Le Grange said.

The Delaware newspaper said the two Cubans had links with Boss, the CIA and the Chilean secret service, Dina, and had conducted a series of international assassinations. It also claimed that Dr Smit died because he had stumbled upon a secret South African slush fund of about R58 330 000 in American banks.

"We are not murderers in South Africa and we do not associate with murderers. There is no truth in the suggestion that our national security services collaborated with foreign agents to kill people," Mr Le Grange said.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64						0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

Argus 27/8/80

Colour bar couple get help offer

MRS SUSAN GREEN and Mr Aubrey Jooste, the Cape Town couple who were refused permission to marry recently because Mrs Green had been classified coloured, have received a letter from an ex-South African in Australia offering them assistance if they wish to emigrate.

Mr Jacques Esterhuizen read of the couple's problems in the Sydney Morning Herald. Last week the couple received a letter from Mr Esterhuizen saying that if they were contemplating emigration they should try Australia rather than Canada.

'I have lived in Canada and you won't like it — the cold is bitter. Australia is more like South Africa,' Mr Esterhuizen wrote in his letter.

A JOB

He said Australia was short of tradesmen and Mr Jooste should have no difficulty in finding a job.

'My member of Parliament, now the Federal Minister for Health, was formerly Minister for Immigration, so I could also contact him on your behalf.'

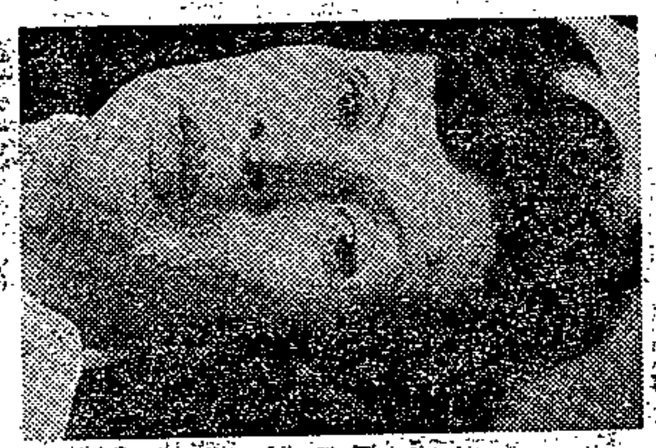
'I have no political axe to grind, I simply hate seeing people pushed around by bureaucracies. Having been through the mill and being an immigrant I like to help others. Please consider that you have a friend here,' Mr Esterhuizen said.

WANT TO STAY

However, the couple, though appreciative of Mr Esterhuizen's offer, do not want to leave South Africa.

'This is the country of my birth,' said Mrs Green. 'By running away to another country, I would be admitting that I have been wrong. I have been living as a white all my life and I don't see why I should run away.

Mrs Green last week returned her Book of Life to the Department of the Interior, together with a letter requesting that her case be reconsidered and that she be classified white.



Mrs Susan Green

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64		4,44	14,76	10,79				
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

ALL CAUSES

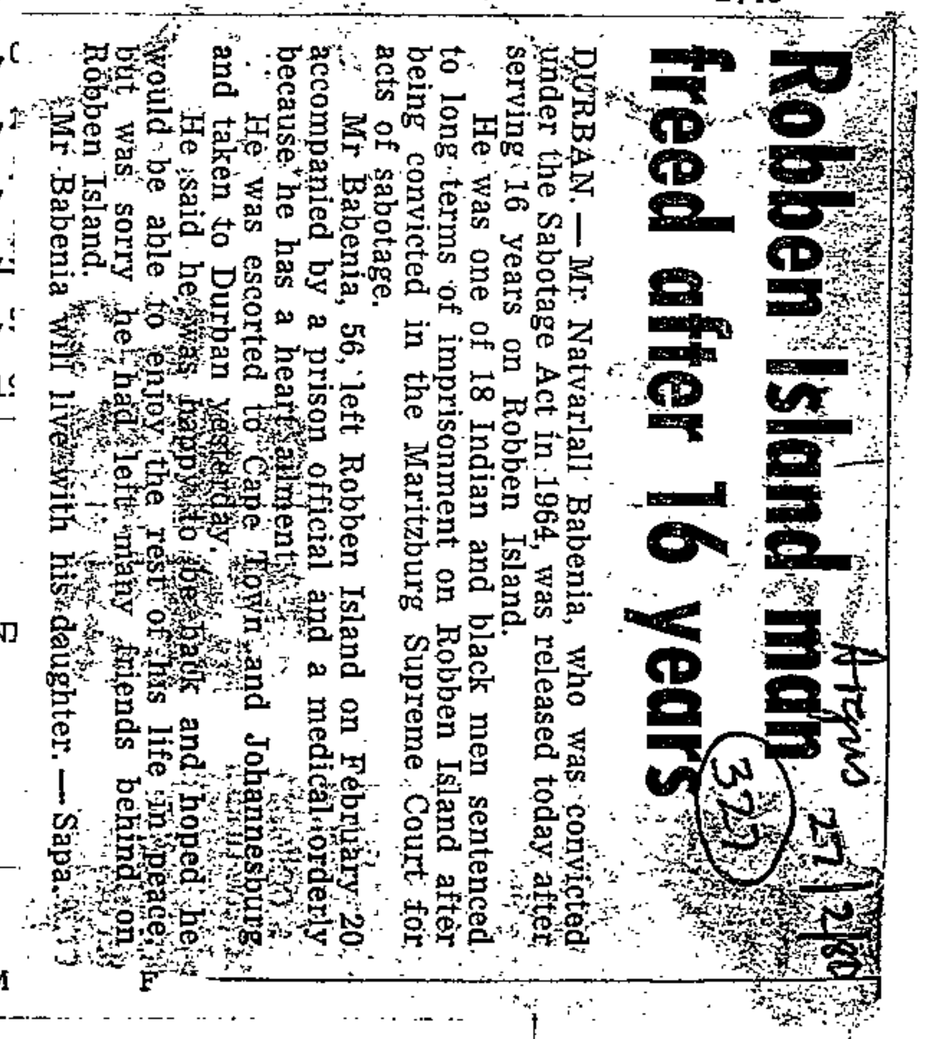
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1.64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

XVI SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,2					2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,(					
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,1					
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,					
65+	1,84	1,95	8,					
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,					
NO.	463	485	1					

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONI

	W							
	M	F	M					
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324



Robben Island man freed after 16 years

DURBAN. — Mr Natvarlall Babenia, who was convicted under the Sabotage Act in 1964, was released today after serving 16 years on Robben Island.

He was one of 18 Indian and black men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment on Robben Island after being convicted in the Maritzburg Supreme Court for acts of sabotage.

Mr Babenia, 56, left Robben Island on February 20, accompanied by a prison official and a medical orderly because he has a heart ailment.

He was escorted to Cape Town and Johannesburg and taken to Durban yesterday.

He said he was happy to be back and hoped he would be able to enjoy the rest of his life in peace, but was sorry he had left many friends behind on Robben Island.

Mr Babenia will live with his daughter. — Sapa.

RDM 27/2/80

Turfloop orders ban on student meetings

By HARRY MASHABELA

PIETERSBURG. — Mass meetings at the University of the North at Sovenga (Turfloop) have been banned — and students have been ordered to return today to classes, or leave the campus by 6pm.

The ban was imposed by the university authorities in a circular to students yesterday.

Earlier, about 120 armed Lebowa police broke up a march to the administration offices. The students were carrying placards demanding the resignation of the Rector, Professor William Kgware, the Dean of Students, Professor P C Mokgokong, and the immediate reinstatement of five students who have been refused re-admission.

The marching students had planned to leave the placards in one of the administration offices, but ran off after, they claimed, police charged them with batons. At least three were said to have been hurt.

The decision to demand the resignations of Professor Kgware, Professor Mokgokong, and the reinstatement of students was made at a meeting on Monday. It was also decided to boycott classes, and no one went to them yesterday.

Students claimed at the meeting that Professor Kgware had shown himself not to be a black man, and they therefore did not want him as Rector.

Professor Mokgokong was accused of having shown no interest in students' welfare. It was not good enough, speakers claimed, to say he had not been told when 161 students were refused re-admission.

The students said it was their right as blacks to be educated at the university, and they wanted the five who had been refused re-admission — for reasons other than academic, they said — to be allowed to continue studies unconditionally.

The five students were ordered early on Monday to leave the campus.

● Students at the two white universities in Johannesburg can be refused re-entry only if they have failed for two consecutive years — and even then they can apply to the univerity authorities for permission to be reinstated.

Spokesmen for the University of the Witwatersrand and Rand Afrikaans University said this when asked for their policies on re-admission.

Hansard
4(216)
27/2/80

327

Post Office Act

*22. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Security:

4(216) 27/2/80 (327)

(a) How many persons are at present designated in terms of section 118A (2) (a) of the Post Office Act and (b) what post does each hold in the service of the State?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

It is not considered in the public interest to disclose this information.

Hansard
4 (206)
27/2/80

(327)

Espionage activities by South Africans in Switzerland 27/2/80

4(206) 327

*11. Mr. J. D. DU P. PASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether his Department has received representations from the Swiss Federal Government about alleged espionage activities by South Africans in Switzerland, if so, (a) when were the representations made, (b) what was their nature and (c) what was the reply to these representations?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) 1 February 1980.

(b) and (c) Since the text of the Swiss communication has not been published it would be inappropriate to make public our reply.

I am however prepared to show the hon. member the papers concerned on a confidential basis.

Hansard
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27/2/80

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Security Intelligence and State Security Council

4(216) 27/2/80 (327)

*23. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Security:

Whether any Ministers have been co-opted as members of the State Security Council in terms of section 4(b) of the Security Intelligence and State Security Council Act; if so, (a) which Ministers and (b) what was the period of co-option of each?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

Yes. It is however my sole prerogative to decide which Ministers are to be from time to time co-opted as members of the State Security Council. Information in this connection is not for publication.

State Security Council: functionary

*12. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Security:

4(206) 27/2/80

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Hansard
4(206-8) 27/2/80

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(1) Whether a functionary has since the commencement of the Post Office Amendment Act, 1972, been requested by the person appointed by the State Security Council in terms of section 118A (2) of the Post Office Act to have (a) the telephones of any members of Parliament tapped and (b) the mail of any such members intercepted; if so, (i) which members of Parliament in each case, (ii) what was the name of the functionary, (iii) what were the grounds stated by the person who made the request as required by section 118A (2)(b)(i) of the Act, (iv) on what date or dates were such requests made and (v) for what period or periods was the interception to operate;

(2) whether the person who was authorized to make the interception was an official of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

1. (a) and (b) Apart from what was stated by the Prime Minister in the No Confidence Debate on 6 February 1980, Hansard, column 240, and the statement of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications on 8 February 1980, Hansard, column 392, it is not considered in the public interest to disclose any further information concerning this matter.

   (i) to (v) Fall away.

2. Fall away.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, are we to assume that mail is still being intercepted and telephones of hon. members of Parliament are still being tapped?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I abide by the reply I have given.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the non-answer by the hon. the Depuy Minister, can he tell me whether he is able to distinguish between the security of the State and the security in office of the NP? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, with all due respect, no reply can be given in addition to the answer I have already given. I therefore abide by my first reply. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the answer of the hon. the Deputy Minister, can he assure the House that, whatever interception of mail took or is taking place or whatever tapping of telephones has or is taking place, it is done or was being done in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, 1972 . . .

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I must point out to the hon. member that the reply was clear. Whether hon. members agree with the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply or not, the reply was that it was not in the public interest to furnish the information asked for. Hon. members must accept that reply. It could be a matter for further debate, but I cannot see any further questions arising out of that reply.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, will he tell us whether we are correct in assuming that, by the nature of the reply, some hon. members have had their telephones tapped and their mail intercepted? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Pinelands is not only arrogant, but also presumptuous. [Interjections.]

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Listen who is talking about arrogance!

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, one of the privileges of a member of Parliament is to put questions to hon. Ministers. You allowed me the oppor-

tunity of asking a supplementtary question, but what the hon. the Deputy Minister said was not a reply to my question. It was a charge, and it was abusive. I ask him to withdraw it. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I have already ruled that the supplementary question is not a question arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, in terms of your ruling, may I ask whether it is then not permissible for an hon. member to ask an hon. Deputy Minister whether he had acted in terms of the law? Sir, your ruling was that the hon. the Deputy Minister had said it was not the interests of the security of the State or in the public interest to reply to the question. Surely, I believe one could ask him whether he had acted lawfully . . . [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! May I point out to the hon. member for Houghton that she has exactly, in her question, asked whether the actions were lawful and that she has received a reply to that very question, the reply being, rightly or wrongly, that it is not in the interests of the State to give further information. It is the right of the executive, and has always been in my term of office, to reply that it is not in the interests of the State to divulge certain information. I accept that and the House has to accept it. It may be a matter for further debate. I put the next question.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker . . . [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I have already put the question.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, I have tried to get up three times to address you, but you have not taken any notice of me. [Interjections.] I want to ask a question. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The time to put questions is not over yet. We still have weeks ahead of us. I am now putting Question No. 13. [Interjections.]

Top SB says Press must be restricted

PRETORIA — A senior security police officer, Brig Jan Du Preez, yesterday proposed a list of restrictions to be imposed on Press coverage of guerilla incidents to the Steyn Commission of inquiry into defence and police reporting.

Giving evidence before the Commission, he said there was a need for legislation to prevent the media from publishing details about police strengths, the nature of police training, police weapons, vehicles and equipment, details of police contacts with guerillas, the results of contacts like injuries and arrests, police planning, movements, bases, the details of arrested or detained guerillas and the details of guerilla demands.

These restrictions, he said, were necessary because such information could enable the enemy to replan. The information could be used as propaganda and it could demoralise certain sections of the public.

He also said that in general the police had a good relationship with the Press. An agreement between the commissioner of the police and the media had been in existence for some time.

Assembly row over bugging

(327)
CT
28/2/80

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— Tempers flared in Parliament yesterday when the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman tried to find out if the government had authorized surveillance of any MP's mail or telephone calls.

Neither she nor Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) was able to establish whether it had been done and, if so, when and for what reasons, or whether the officials concerned had acted in terms of the law.

The Deputy Minister of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetsee, stood by replies given earlier this session and refused to answer other questions.

"It is not considered in the public interest to disclose any further information concerning this matter," he said.

This led to a question-time row during which Mrs Suzman (PFP Houghton) asked Mr Coetsee whether he could distinguish between state security and the government's security in office.

When Dr Boraine asked if his answer meant that some MPs had had their telephones tapped or their mail intercepted, Mr Coetsee called him "arrogant and presumptuous". He was ordered to withdraw the word "arrogant".

Mrs Suzman put three questions yesterday after claims that MPs' telephones were tapped and the disclosure of Department of National Security (DONS) documents containing copies of her correspondence.



Mrs Helen Suzman

Mr Coetsee said it was also not in the public interest to disclose which officials had been designated to see to telephone tapping and mail interception in terms of the Post Office Act.

The Prime Minister and Minister of National Security, Mr P W Botha, would not say which Cabinet ministers had been co-opted onto the State Security Council. These ministers may also authorize mail and telephone surveillance.

Repeated PFP attempts to put supplementary questions after the first answer resulted in the Speaker ruling that, whether or not they agreed with it, they had to abide by the reply that the government considered it against the national interests to give further answers.

● **The day in Parliament, page 4**

Swiss protested on espionage

C 23/2/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Swiss Government at the beginning of the month made representations to the South African Government about alleged espionage activities by South Africans in Switzerland, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said. (327)

Replying to a question by Mr Japie Basson (PFP Bezuidenhout), he said the text of the Swiss Government's representations had not been published and it would be inappropriate to make public South Africa's reply. — Sapa

Hansard 4 (234) 28.2.80 (337)

Internal Security Act

86. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many cases were referred to the Review Committee in terms of the Internal Security Act during 1979;

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) None. There were no detentions in terms of section 10(1)(a)*bis* of the Internal Security Act, 1950, during 1979.

(2) Falls away.

28.2.80

Hansard 4 (229)

327

Assets of organizations declared unlawful

20. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the assets of all the organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977 have been liquidated; if so,

(2) what balance remained in respect of each organization after payment of debts;

(3) whether these balances have been distributed to any organizations nominated by him; if so, (a) to what organizations and (b) what amount was paid over to each of them?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes, except those of The Christian Institute of Southern Africa.

(2)

Organizations	*Present balance*
	R
Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa	2 184.00
Black Community Programmes Limited	13 481,76
Black Parent's Association	76 056,32
Black Peoples Convention	15 931,38
Black Women's Federation	7 600,40
National Youth Organization	27,87
South African Students' Movement	125,63
South African Students' Organization	14 102,79
Soweto Students Representative Council	150,00
Union of Black Journalists	1 656,70
Zimele Trust Fund	64 627,88

Only the abovementioned organizations and The Christian Institute of Southern Africa yielded assets for distribution.

(3) No, not yet. The matter is still being considered.

Hansard
4(231) 28/2/80 327

Internal Security Act

26. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: 28/2/80 (327)

4(231) Whether any notices in terms of section 5(1)(e) and section 9(1), respectively, of the Internal Security Act (a) were issued, (b) were withdrawn and (c) expired during 1979; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1979?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

	Sec. 5(1)(e)	Sec. 9(1)
1. Yes		23
(a)	1	6
(b)	0	12
(c)	0	

2. Yes—3		
	10	143
3.		

Government says 'no' to questions on DONS

RDM 28/2/80 (327)

By HELEN ZILLE and AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE DONS spy scandal burst open again in Parliament yesterday when the Government refused to answer questions on the matter, saying "it was not in the public interest".

And Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, who has documentary proof that her mail was intercepted by DONS, accused the Government of using the phrase "public interest" yet again to cover up a scandal.

"Watergate in America was all about a government spying on its opposition — and trying to cover up afterwards. In the US, the President fell from office. Here our Prime Minister sits on his green bench and laughs about it," she said.

But though the Government refused to answer questions in Parliament, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, said earlier in an interview in Johannesburg that if the mail of any MP had been intercepted, it had not been authorised.

He said that since he became Postmaster-General in 1970, neither he, his deputy, nor the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications had "even received a request" for the tapping of an MP's telephone.

Mr Rive, making it clear that no legal authority existed for intercepting an MP's mail, said: "By that, I do not say that there was no unauthorised or illegal interception of mail."

He said he had already made an investigation, but had found no evidence that mail was intercepted while it was in the possession of the Post Office.

Asked if it would be illegal to bypass the Post Office in bugging phones, Mr Rive said: "I don't think we have prohibitve legislation against bugging. We have on occasion studied the possibility of such legislation. But, from the experience of America and also European countries, the outcome was that it was completely impossible to control such legislation."

at least seem possible that wages
linked to age, length of service and
in family, and that these links are
are considered together by great
s.

variations between farms?

s may be a contributory factor:
nt (cash plus kind) for farms in
erial district was R15,15 a week,
l district R15,65, in Graaff-Reinet
R13,07. But these differences
big, nor are they particularly
wo farms in Graaff-Reinet are
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to suggest that the distance of the
wn might explain part of the
mers pay more to keep workers on the
but this is not corroborated by tests.
ent r produced by testing cash
om the nearest town is 0,23 and that
l payment against distance from town
tter result is produced when testing
farm against average cash and
average cash + kind payments: for cash wage and number employed
the coefficient is 0,57 and for total payment and number
employed the coefficient is 0,36.

THE SMIT MURDERS

Smit deaths: Star probes 'the Cuban connection'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Star has launched a full, independent investigation in the United States into the startling allegations by an American newspaper team that professional Cuban assassins were hired to murder Dr and Mrs Robert Smith in 1977.

The investigation is being aided by a leading US attorney, Mr Eugene Propper, who acted as the State attorney for the prosecution in the Letelier case.

In this trial, agents of a now disbanded Chilean intelligence organisation, DINA, were convicted of the car-bomb killing of an exiled Chilean Cabinet Minister, Mr Orlando Letelier, in Washington in 1976.

Among those convicted was a third man linked by the Wilmington, Delaware, newspaper, the Sunday News Journal, to the Smit murders — Michael Vernon Townley, now serving a 10-year jail sentence under light security.

The Star has launched the independent investigation because of apparent anomalies in the lengthy report of the Sunday News Journal, reprinted in part by The Star this week.

As reported on Monday, The Star's own inquiries within South Africa since the Smit murders produced nothing to corroborate the Sunday News Journal investigation. But their results were published because they quoted high-level sources in the CIA, the FBI, the US Justice Department and the US State Department.

The US reports are now being examined by Justice Department officials in Washington.

The reports listed the Smits among several political assassinations carried out by Cuban and Chilean killer groups and specifically named two men, Virgilio Pablo Paz and Dionisio Suarez, as the Smit killers, possibly aided by Townley.

The Sunday News Journal investigation included interviews with secret government witnesses now in hiding under false identities, backed, the paper claimed, by information obtained from former South African and Chilean agents and present and former CIA and Justice and State Department officials.

FBI agents in Washington are also being asked to check the newspaper's claims that bullet fragments extracted from the bodies of Mr and Mrs Bernardo Leighton, an exiled Chilean diplomat and his wife, Ana, who survived an assassination attempt in Rome, matched those found in the bodies of Dr and Mrs Smit.

The full results of this investigation, with other information obtained from other official US and South African sources, will be published by The Star shortly.

Robben release

327

RDM

DURBAN — A Durban man, Mr Natvarlall Babenia, who was convicted under the Sabotage Act in 1964, was released yesterday after serving 16 years on Robben Island.

He was one of 18 Indian and African long-term prisoners on Robben Island convicted on various charges of sabotage by the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

Mr Babenia, 56, left Robben Island on February 20 in the company of a prison official and a medical orderly, provided because he has a heart condition. He was escorted to Cape Town and Johannesburg and taken to Durban on Tuesday.

28/2-180

Mr Babenia will live with his daughter. — Sapa.

Smear campaign against Fosatu

Post 29/12/87

327

A PAMPHLET attacking the "white leadership" of the Federation of South African Trade Unions is circulating in the Transvaal.

The unsigned pamphlet alleges:

- Several hundred members lost their jobs during the last few months as a result of disputes initiated by an uninvolved white leadership;
- White liberal leadership is using black workers for its own ends;
- The leadership is manipulated by white overseas organisations that fund Fosatu;
- The workers' money is used to pay the salaries of some officials.

In a statement last night Fosatu said the smear pamphlet was found under the door of the Fosatu office in Springs, the offices of the Urban Training Project in Johannesburg, the railway station in Dunswart, the railway siding near factories in Springs and was distributed to factory workers in Springs, Benoni and Johannesburg.

Fosatu said that on Wednesday, the day the pamphlet was distributed, a white man who claimed to be from the Department of National Security (Dons) interviewed the secretary of the Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Calvin Nkabinde.

The man introduced himself as Burnett and warned Mr Nkabinde of the dangers of working in an organisation which had white officials who did not have the interests of black workers at heart.

"Mr Nkabinde was told that he was a genuine trade unionist, but most of the whites working in the organisation were not," the statement says.

The Engineering and Allied Workers Union is affiliated to Fosatu.

"It is clear that the reason for these attacks lies in the fact that since its inception last year, Fosatu has become the major spokesman for black workers in South Africa," the statement says.

"It enjoys both national and international support as the genuine voice of black workers.

"Constitutionally Fosatu committees are dominated by worker majorities, and those committees have elected their officials irrespective of race. The Fosatu constitution does not recognise race as a factor, and is open to all workers in the interests of a strong and united worker movement.

"In addition, Fosatu finances are open to the inspection of all members, and Fosatu is aware only of funds which have been solicited from well-established and internationally recognised trade union bodies overseas.

"Fosatu deplores the crude attempt to split it by racist smears and veiled allegations about its source of finance."

Fosatu also said this is not the first time that smear pamphlets have been used against it and its affiliates. In Port Elizabeth last year there was a pamphlet campaign against officials of the United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers Union and against the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers.

"In addition, the passport application of Mr Alec Erwin, general secretary of Fosatu, and Miss Jane-Rose Nala, general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers, have been refused," the statement says.



MR SCHLEBUSCH

Bans: R2m assets realised

THE ASSEMBLY — Assets of just under R2 million have been realised from 11 of the organisations banned by the government on October 19, 1977.

All the assets of the organisations have been liquidated except those of the Christian Institute, believed to have been the wealthiest.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

Asked whether any of the assets had been distributed to any organisations nominated by him, Mr Schlebusch said: "No, not yet. The matter is still being considered."

Mrs Suzman said afterwards: "It is high time that, since this money has been confiscated, some worthy cause should benefit other than the government which is anything but a worthy cause."

The Minister revealed the Black Parents' Association had assets of R76 056,76, the Black People's Convention R15 931,38, the South African Students' Organisation R14 102,79, and the Zimele Trust Fund, once headed by the late Steve Biko, R64 627,88.

The other funds with assets were: The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of South Africa, R2 184; Black Community Programmes Ltd, R13 481,76; Black Women's Federation, R7 600,40; National Youth Organisation, R27,87; South African Students' Movement, R125,63; Soweto Students' Representative Council, R150, and the Union of Black Journalists, R1 656,70. — PS.

MP claims 'fifth column'

THE black consciousness movement had largely reorganised since its banning in 1977 and was now the 'fifth column' working 'behind enemy lines' to propagate the ideals of freedom, Mr H J Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, said in Jacobsdal today.

Opening the agricultural show, Mr Coetsee outlined the effects Soviet aggression could have on South Africa.

'Internally the black consciousness movement is still a factor to be reckoned with. In reality the movement, which accommodates black youth and intelligentsia — including academics, teachers, writers and journalists — is nothing other than the fifth column propagating the ideals of freedom,' he said.

'The principles of organisation with in the law, but outside of the system and of non-co-operation with the systems are two cornerstones on which the movement is built,' Mr Coetsee added.

While it was difficult to link the movement to radical black nationalist organisations in South Africa, it remained a smokescreen behind which supporters of these movements could hide. There was evidence that efforts were being made to infiltrate and manipulate the consciousness movement. This would give the ANC influence,

Alibi for Smits' alleged murderer

By Ramsay Milne, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — For all his deep involvement in the shadowy world of international intrigue and assassination, Michael Vernon Townley, an American alleged to have thrown in his lot with a Cuban "hit team," was not implicated in the Smit killings.

An extensive investigation by The Star in three American states, revealed today that Townley, who was reported to have accompanied one or other of two Cuban assassins, Virgilio Pablo Paz and Dionisio Suarez, on a mission of murder to the Smits' Springs home in November 1977 was in Chile at the time of the Smit murders.

Confirmation of this was obtained yesterday from a top FBI official, Mr Carter Cornick, who added: "After Townley had been arrested for complicity in the car-bomb murder of the former Chilean diplomat, Mr Orlando Letelier, in Washington, we debriefed nim for weeks. We know his precise movements. And we are as positive as we can be that he was in Chile at that time."

Townley's role in a Chilean intelligence group, Dina, which reportedly cooperated with the Cuban nationalist movement in a series of assassinations, was spelled out by an American newspaper, the Sunday News Journal. It traced his involvement in various assassinations, including an abortive attack on a former Chilean cabinet minister, Mr Bernardo Leighton, and his wife,

Page 6, Column 3.

These reports are the first results of The Star's independent investigation, by its reporters in Washington and New York, into allegations this week that Dr Robert Smit and his wife were killed by professional assassins from a Cuban underground organisation.

The Star team had to start from scratch because the newspaper which made the allegations, the Wilmington Sunday News Journal, would not name the high level sources it quoted in the CIA, FBI, State Department and Justice Department.

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or dried vegetables, added to the
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ene of these people.

Maidstone,
July 1976
NMcEL/SC

Hansard 4 (245) 29.2.80 327

Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation

*10. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he has received a report from the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation; if so, when will it be laid upon

the Table; if not, when is a report expected?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The Commission is at present hearing evidence and oral representations. No indication can be given at this stage when the Commission will complete its investigation.

Townley 'cleared' of Smit murders

Argus 29/2/80

327

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Although deeply involved in international intrigue and assassination, Michael Vernon Townley, an American alleged to have thrown in his lot with a Cuban 'hit team,' was not implicated in the Smit killings.

An extensive investigation by The Argus in three US states, revealed today that Townley, who was reported to have accompanied one or other of two Cuban assassins, Virgilio Pablo Paz and Dionisio Saurez, on a mission of murder to the Smits' Springs home in November 1977, was in Chile at the time of the Smit murders.

Positive

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It traced his involvement in various assassinations, including an abortive attack on a former Chilean Cabinet Minister, Bernardo Leighton, and his wife, Ana, in Rome, in 1975.

Parole

Mr Earl Silbert, US assistant attorney in the Letelier case, who arranged Townley's plea-bargaining that sent Townley to jail for 10 years, but with favoured parole possibilities, said today there had never been any suggestion of a South African involvement in Townley's recent past.

He was critical of the Sunday News Journal's 'imagination' on this point.

On the question of Cuban collaboration with a right-wing organisation like Dina, a former US Ambassador to Chile, Mr Ed Korry, said this would exist where there was an ideological connection, as there had been in the Letelier and Leighton assassinations.

Story was true, says reporter

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Joe Trento, the reporter who wrote the Sunday News Journal story claiming a link between a Cuban hit team and the Smit murders in South Africa, said today he stood by the story.

He said he expected the FBI to deny the story and he was confident that, as had happened with similar stories in the past, the story would be proved accurate.

L, Friday, February 29, 1980

RDM

327

Oct 19 bannings yield R2m in assets

By Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — Assets of just under R2-million have been realised from 11 of the organisations banned by the Government on October 19, 1977.

The assets of all the organisations banned then have been liquidated except those of the Christian Institute, which is believed to have been the wealthiest.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, when he replied to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

Asked whether any of the assets had been distributed to any organisations nominated by him, Mr Schlebusch said: "No, not yet. The matter is still being considered."

Mrs Suzman said afterwards: "It is high time that since this money has been confiscated that some worthy cause should get some benefit, other than the Government, which is anything but a worthy cause."

The Minister revealed that the Black Parents' Association had assets of R76 056,76, the Black People's Convention R15 931,38, the South African Students Organisation R14 102,79 and the Zimele Trust Fund, once headed by the late Steve Biko, R64 627,88.

The other funds with assets were:

The Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People of SA (R2 184); Black Community Programmes (R1 813 481,76); Black Women's Federation (R7 800,40); National Youth Organisation (R2 957); South African Students Movement (R2 963); Soweto Students' Representative Council (R1 907,30) and the Union of Black Journalists (R1 656,70).

Minister warns black paper

Daily Dispatch 29/2/80

POTCHEFSTROOM — Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police and Prisons, said here the black newspaper, Post, was being "very closely watched" by the government.

Addressing a National Party meeting, Mr Le Grange also declared the government was aware of organisations fomenting unrest in Soweto and warned that people involved "would burn their fingers."

He indicated the government was considering taking steps to prevent "heroes" funerals" in South Africa for terrorists such as those who died in the Silverton siege.

In reply to a question, Mr Le Grange said: "I want to assure you that Post is being very closely watched."

In reply to another question suggesting that Bishop Desmond Tutu, General-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had used "terrorist language" in a recent statement, the Minister reported replied:

"Bishop Tutu talks too much and must be more careful about what he says."

In another reply, he said forces were at work in Soweto inspired by the South African Communist Party, the ANC and other organisations, aimed at stirring up unrest.

"We are aware of what they are doing. Members of these organisations will burn their fingers very quickly.

"If they get hurt, they must not ask for any sympathy and I want to assure you that some of them are going to get hurt."

Both Mr Le Grange and Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the National Party, faced probing questions from speakers questioning government reforms.

Bishop Tutu refused to comment and the editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, was not available. — PS.

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	16,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
1–4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
5–24	–	–	–	–	–	–
25–44	–	–	–	–	–	–
45–65	–	–	–	–	–	–
65+	–	–	–	–	–	–
ALL	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
0–1	12,46	9,07	16,92	11,55
1–4	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
5–24	–	–	–	–
25–44	–	–	–	–
45–65	–	–	–	–
65+	–	–	–	–
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32
NO.	519	359	170	113

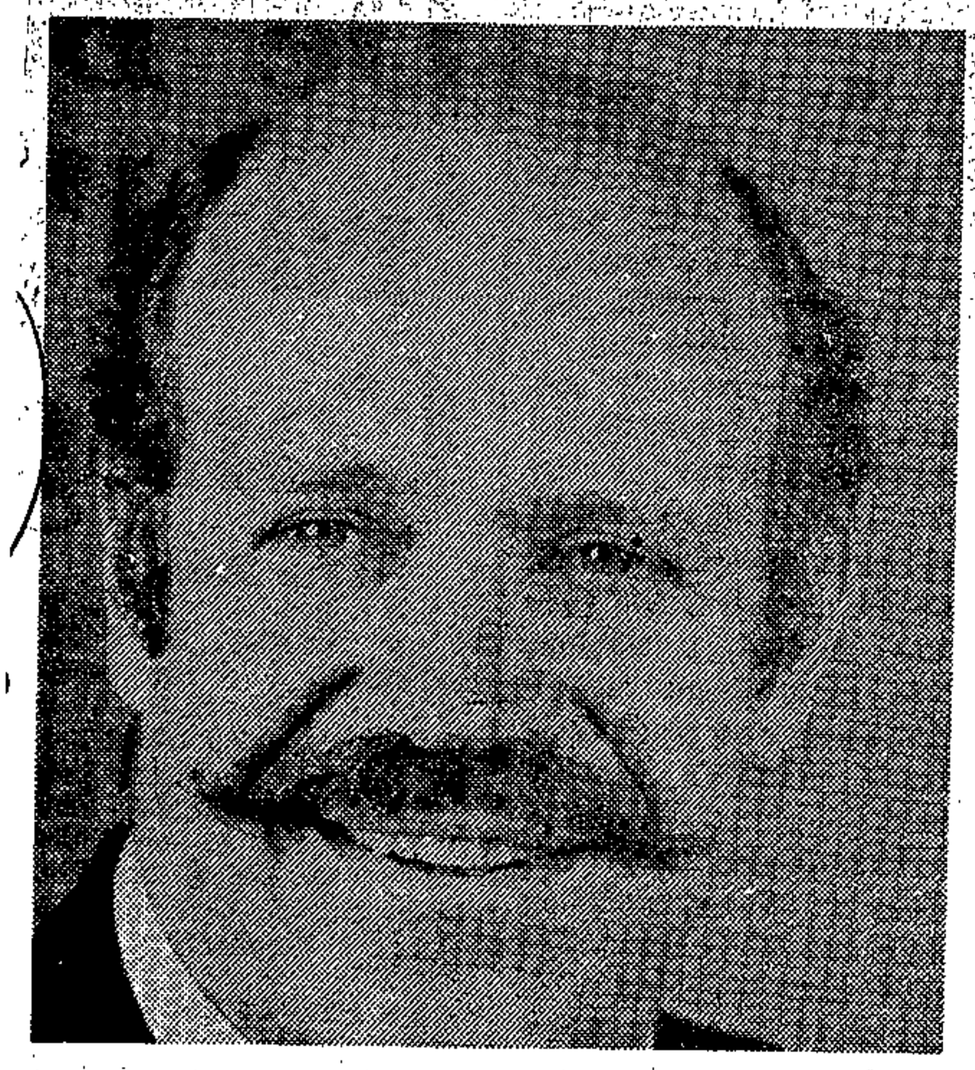
IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5–24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25–44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45–64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1–4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5–24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25–44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45–64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

f Smits



telligence Agency — within the scope of its charter. The CIA did everything possible to help us and it is still helping us. At the trial, the CIA made a rare appearance, gave evidence in public and produced documents in camera establishing that Townley never worked for the CIA.

● Referring to the newspaper's report that some FBI agents believed Paz was the trigger man in the Smit murders, Mr Scherrer said: "No FBI man could have such an opinion. We have no information whatever on the Smit killings and there would be absolutely nothing upon which such an opinion could be based."

● Referring to the claim published in the newspaper) by Ricardo Canete, who gave evidence for the State in the Letelier case, that he had come to the FBI with Krugerrands that the two Letelier killers still at large had been using as currency in Manhattan, Mr Scherrer said: "This is absolutely false. At no stage did he bring us Krugerrands and at no stage did he even mention Krugerrands or South Africa."

● At no stage had the Cuban nationalists used stabbing as a method of operation. They used firearms or bombs — "in fact, if I was told that Letelier had been stabbed, I would have eliminated the Cubans automatically. This was simply not their method of operation. And I think the fact that Mrs Smit was stabbed equally eliminates the Cubans," Mr Scherrer said.

● The Cuban national movement was violently anti-communist. It was inconceivable that they would become involved in killing anybody who was not linked with communism.

To think that they would kill a man about to become a member of parliament for one of the most anti-communist political parties in the world was simply "preposterous."

SA

yesterday that he stood by it.

He said he had expected the FBI to deny the story and he was confident that, as had happened with similar stories in the past, the story would be proved accurate.

29/02/80

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[illegible] between such unlikely coun[illegible]ries as Cuba, Chile and South Africa.

But in Union City, New Jersey, headquarters of the Cuban national movement, Mr Eddie Santana, brother of one of the organisation's leaders, Mr Armando Santana, yesterday categorically de-

[illegible] organisation, writing a book on how the Chileans helped set up Cuban assassination teams, said he believed there might be some connection between Dina and the now-disbanded Bureau of State Security.

Mr Dinges's view supports many earlier reports of intelligence links be-

[illegible] parole possibilities) said right-wing [illegible] today that there had never been any suggestion of a South African involvement in Townley's recent past and was critical of the Sunday News Journal's "imagination" on this point.

On the question of Cuban collaboration with a Mr John Di

with any South African individuals or groups.

The Star's Washington Bureau reports that Mr Joe Trento, the reporter who wrote the Sunday News Journal story, said

FBI me

'Not aware of Cuban connection with the murders'

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Federal Bureau of Investigation agents today denied that the bureau had any information whatsoever on the killing of Dr and Mrs Robert Smit in South Africa in November 1977.

They also said the FBI was not aware of any information linking the Smit killings with a Cuban nationalist movement "hit team" responsible for the assassination of the exiled Chilean leader, Orlando Letelier in Washington in September 1976.

"I spoke today to a supervisory special agent, Mr Bob Scherrer, who was in charge of all the external aspects of the Letelier investigation and who still maintains close contact with the case, and special agent Carter Cornick, who was in charge of the domestic investigation and who is still involved in the search for two of the men wanted for their roll in the Letelier killings, Virgilio Pablo Paz and Dionisio Suarez.

I put to them the story printed on Sunday in the Sunday News Journal of Wilmington, Delaware, which claimed a hit team of Cuban terrorists involved in at least a dozen murders since 1974 was recruited with CIA agents' help for the South African and Chilean secret police.

The story said their victims included Letelier, the Smits and Bernado Leighton, a Chilean politician who was shot and wounded in an assassination attempt in Rome on October 6, 1975. His wife was also wounded in the incident.

The newspaper claimed considerable BOSS involvement in the hit team's activities and in its financing. Much of this was done by way of gold Krugerrands, it said.

It also claimed that FBI sources had said that the gun PAZ was given by Chilean secret police in Miami in 1975 was the same one used in the Leighton case, while South African sources said it was the same one used in the Smit case. Bullets recovered from the Leightons matched bullets recovered from the Smits' bodies.

Mr Scherrer said the story was "replete with errors" not only in respect of the FBI's involvement but also on other

29/02/80

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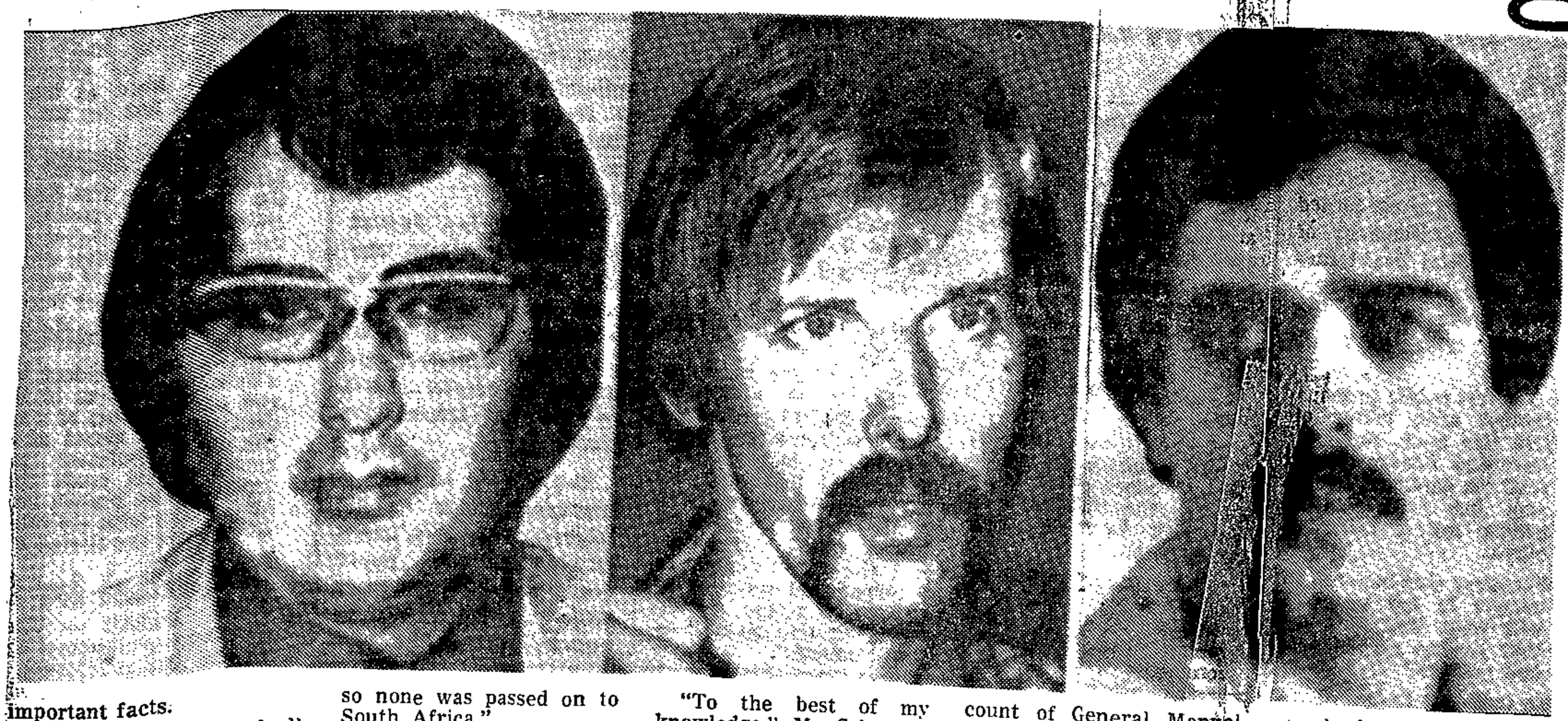
n deny knowledge o



LEFT: Dionisio Suarez, Michael Vernon Townley and Virgilio Pablo Paz.

RIGHT: Dr Robert Smit... FBI says there is nothing to link his killing with Cuban terrorists.

important facts.

"I was in charge of all the external aspects of the case," he said. "If there had been any information about any links with South Africa, I would have known about them. We had no information whatever about the Smit case. There was absolutely nothing to link the killings in South Africa with this group.

"The FBI is committed to the fight against terrorism and if we had developed any information on the Smit killing, no matter how vague it might have been, we would have communicated this information through the Proper channels to the South African Government. We did not develop any such information and so none was passed on to South Africa."

Mr Cornick said: "I personally saw every document originated by the FBI in connection with this case. I can assure you I saw nothing in the FBI files which referred to South Africa, to the Smits or to Krugerrands."

Both said emphatically that if the FBI had received any bullets or photographs of bullets associated with the Letelier case (thus the bullets allegedly recovered from the Leightons) they would have been made aware of this.

And if any bullets or photographs of bullets connected with the Smit case had come into the FBI, they would have been aware of this.

"To the best of my knowledge," Mr Scherrer, said, "the FBI never received any bullets or photographs of bullets from the Leighton case or from the Smit case."

Later I spoke to a top man in the FBI's ballistics laboratory who said that, while some information might be gained from photographs of fired bullets, nobody in his position would venture any firm opinion unless they could compare a bullet with one known to have been fired from the same weapon.

Other points made by the agents in response to the newspaper article included:

● The claim that Krugerrands were deposited into the bank account of General Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, head of the Chilean secret police, DINA, in a Washington bank and then used to pay the team planning the Letelier killing was completely untrue.

Mr Scherrer said the FBI had investigated the bank account. No deposits had been made in Krugerrands. The main deposit was made in United States dollars transferred via an investment company.

After Letelier5s killing in September 1976 the only withdrawal from this account was $25 000 which was taken out in December 1978 and taken to Miami.

There it was handed to a senior Chilean national airlines steward in $100 notes. Then the FBI lost track of the money.

There was no way that Suarez could have been in South Africa at the time of the Smit killings because he was sitting in a Washington district jail at the time for a contempt-of-court offence.

DOCUMENTED

To the best of the FBI's knowledge, Townley, the other member of the hit team, did not leave Chile under any of his real or assumed names.

Also to the best of their knowledge, Paz never left America during that period.

Mr Cornick said: "Naturally we cannot say conclusively that neither man was in South Africa at the time. But we can be reasonably sure that they were not."

The FBI had carefully documented Townley's travels through his different passports and there was absolutely no evidence that he had been to South Africa or that any South African organisation ever provided him with a passport. There was no reason for the FBI to question Townley on South Africa at all.

● Both men rejected completely the newspaper's claim that the CIA, with dark secrets to hide as well as a close relationship with BOSS, had refused to co-operate in the investigation surrounding the Letelier case.

Mr Scherrer said: "This is completely false. We received complete, positive and absolute co-operation from the Central In-

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STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 176] PRETORIA, 29 FEBRUARIE / FEBRUARY 1980 [No. 6872

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 430 29 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie 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. 430 29 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board decided under section 14 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):

LYS/LIST P80/13

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/1/59.....	*Nude: Theory*.....	Edited by Jain Kelly.....	(a)

No. 433 29 Februarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Februarie 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 21 Februarie 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. 433 29 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 22 February 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 21 February 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
P80/2/37.....	*Glyn's Gym & Slenderama* 1980 (Kalender/Calendar).....	The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport

No. 431 29 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 431 29 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P80/14

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/2/103	*Equus Exclusive*—No 03, December 1979	Equus Exclusive, Johannesburg	(a)
P80/1/24	*Down and Dirty*	Frank King	(a)
P80/1/73	*Singled Out*	Steven Whitney	(a)+(b)
P80/1/74	*Sibling, The*	Elleston Trevor	(a)+(b)
P80/1/97	*Voyage Unplanned, The*	Frank Yerby	(a)+(b)
P80/1/104	*Easy Money*	Arthur Mather	(a)+(b)
P80/1/136	*Savage Ransom*	David Lippincott	(a)+(b)
P80/1/140	*Larissa*	Lynn Lowery	(a)
P80/1/148	*Time of the Butcherbird* (African Writers Series 212)	Alex la Guma	(d)+(e)
P80/1/165	*Petting Zoo, The*	Brett Singer	(a)
P80/1/178	*Sexual Honesty*	Shere Hite	(a)
P80/2/9	*Tularosa*	Jessica Richards	(a)
P80/2/34	*Eve of April Twenty, The*	Peter Upton	(a), (c), (d)+(e)
P80/2/38	*Triple "L" (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.* 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Calendar International (Pty)	(a)
P80/2/39	*Sexual Secrets—The Alchemy of Ecstasy*	Nik Douglas and Penny Slinger	(a)
P80/2/55	*Kritik Der Politischen Ökonomie*—Nr 11/12, November 1976	Olle & Wolter, Westberlin	(e)
P80/2/57	*Continuing Class Struggle in South Africa, The*	Bernard Magubane	(e)
P80/2/58	*Suikerbossie: België en Zuidelijk Afrika*	Walter de Bock, Jef Coeck, Paul Goossens and Maurice Mthombeni	(d)+(e)
P80/2/62	*Zwart op Wit—Een ander Zuid-Afrika*	Mineke Schipper	(a), (b), (d)+(e)
P80/2/64	*Forward to Freedom*	African National Congress of South Africa, Tanzania	(e)
P80/2/65	*Verbittering, De*	Bertus Dijk	(d)+(e)
P80/2/80	*Pen*	Ediciones Editorpress, SA, Madrid—20, Spain	(a)
P80/2/87	*Pin Up*—Arg 25, Nr 5, Februari 1969	Förlags AB Hansa, Stockholm	(a)
P80/2/95	*New Improved Universal Penile Enlarger* (Voorwerp/Object)	Made in England	(a)
P80/2/96	*Solid Hand Dildo*—X9 (a) (Voorwerp/Object)	House of Pan	(a)
P80/2/97	*Exciter, The*—X95 (Object/Voorwerp)	House of Pan	(a)
P80/2/98	*David Hurn Photographs* 1956–1976	David Hurn	(a)
P80/2/99	*Snoecks* 80	Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Gravenhage/Snoeck-Ducaju & Zoon, Gent (België)	(a)
P80/2/100	*Amateur Photographer*—Vol 161, No 1, January 5, 1980	IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd, Surrey, UK	(a)
P79/11/63	*Cinto de Castidade, O*—No 5 [di op grond daarvan dat die omslag (Edição n. 5 P/103 LG—Abril 1974) ongewens is/ie on the ground that the cover (Edição n. 5 P/103 LG—Abril 1974) is undesirable]	Pitigrilli	(a)
P79/11/65	*Sexo dos Anjos, O*—No 7 [di op grond daarvan dat die omslag (Edição n. 109/OP 7—Fev. 75) ongewens is/ie on the ground that the cover (Edição n. 109/OP 7—Fev. 75) is undesirable]	Pitigrilli	(a)
P79/11/64	*Vegetarianos do Amor, Os*—No 6 [di op grond daarvan dat die omslag (Edição n. 108/6 OCP—Dezembro 1974) ongewens is/ie on the grond that the cover (Edição n. 108/6 OCP—Dezembro 1974) is undesirable]	Pitigrilli	(a)

No. 434 29 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6847, in Goewermentskennisgewing 291 van 8 Februarie 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/1/75 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 434 29 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6847, in Government Notice 291 of 8 February 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P80/1/75:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/1/75	*Smart Money Doesn't Sing or Dance* (di slegs die 1979 uitgawe met die No ISBN 0-446-90163-6/ie only the 1979 edition with the No ISBN 0-446-90163-6)	Joseph Mark Glazner	(a)

No. 432 29 Februarie 1980

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, wat kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet beslis het dat die ondergenoemde 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. 432 29 February 1980

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, which decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned 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)
P76/7/57	*Message to the Workers from the South African Communist Party* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Communist Party of South Africa	(e)
P79/11/41	*African Frontline*—No 1, October 1979	Afrosoc, UCT, Rondebosch	(e)
P79/11/125	*Vow (Voice of Women)*—Third Quarter 1979	ANC (SA) Women's Section Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P79/11/157	*Next Step, The*—December 1979	Frank Richards	(e)
P79/12/8	*Suze*	Suze Randall	(a)
P79/12/17	*Good Luck for Matric!* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P79/12/18	*Imperialism Today*	Guss Hall	(e)
P80/1/32	*Intercontinental Press*—Vol 17, No 45, December 10, 1979	408 Printing and Publishing Corporation, New York	(e)
P80/1/48	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 25, Nov-Dec 1979	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London, England	(e)
P80/1/49	*Opinions: African Bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions*—1-2/79	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague	(e)
P80/1/50	*Flashes from the Trade Unions*—No 47, November 19, 1979; No 48, November 26, 1979	World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague	(e)

No. 435 29 Februarie 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENTE

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

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

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die onvoorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel:

No. 435 29 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REJECTION OF FILMS

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

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

(b) rejected the film; and

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R80/1/1	*Cuba*	Ster-Kinekor (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No. 438 29 Februarie 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6865, in Goewermentskennisgewing 375 van 22 Februarie 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/2/40 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 438 29 February 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6865, in Government Notice 375 of 22 February 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P80/2/40:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/2/40	*Boy Child is Dying, The*	Judy Boppell Peace	(d)+(e)

No. 436 29 Februarie 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 436 29 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywings geskrap Entries deleted
P80/1/126.....	*Loner, The* (Edge No 1).....	George G. Gilman.....	In SK/GG 4090, in GK/GN 2252 van/of 30 11/73 en/and in SK/GG 4098, in GK/GN 2252 van/of 7/12/73.

No. 437 29 Februarie 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974
PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 437 29 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974
PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywings geskrap Entries deleted
P80/1/184.....	*Stern*—No 47, 15 November 1979.....	Gruner & Jahr, A.G. & Co., Hamburg....	In SK/GG 2363, in GK/GN 646 van/of 25/4/69 en/and in SK/GG 2375, in GK/GN 646 van/of 2/5/69.

No. 439 29 Februarie 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 439 29 February 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/1/27.....	*Scope*—Vol 14, No 52, 28 December 1979..	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.....	In SK/GG 6813, in GK/GN 103 van/of 11/1/80.

No. 440 29 Februarie 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/1/186.....	*Against our will—Men, Women and Rape...*	Susan Brownmiller.....	In SK/GG 4995. in GK/GN 365 van/of 5/3/76.

No. 440 29 February 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:

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is 'n medium vir die publikasie van plantkundige artikels oor die flora en plantegroei van Suidelike Afrika. Een of twee dele van die tydskrif word jaarliks gepubliseer.

Die volgende dele is beskikbaar:

Vol. 3 Deel 1 uit druk
2 1937 75c
3 1938 75c
4 1939 75c

Vol. 4 Deel 1 1941 75c
2 1942 75c
3 1948 75c
4 1948 75c

Vol. 5 1950 R3

Vol. 6 Deel 1 1951 R1,50
2 1954 R2,50
3 1956 R2
4 1957 R2

Vol. 7 Deel 1 1958 R2
2 1960 R3
3 1961 R3
4 1962 R3

Vol. 8 Deel 1 1962 R3
2 1964 R3
3 1965 R3
4 1965 R3

Supplement

Vol. 9 Deel 1 1966 R3
2 1967 R3
3 en 4 1969 R6

Vol. 10 Deel 1 1969 R3
2 1971 R3
3 1971 R3
4 1972 R3

Vol. 11 Deel 1 en 2 1973 R6
3 1974 R3
4 1975 R3

Vol. 12 Deel 1 1976 R5
2 1977 R5
3 1978 R7,50

Verkrygbaar van die Direkteur, Afdeling Landbou-inligting, Privaatsak X144, Pretoria.

Verkoopbelasting moet by alle binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

BOTHALIA

Bothalia is a medium for the publication of botanical papers dealing with the flora and vegetation of Southern Africa. One or two parts of the journal are published annually.

The following parts are available:

Vol. 3 Part 1 out of print
2 1937 75c
3 1938 75c
4 1939 75c

Vol. 4 Part 1 1941 75c
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2 1954 R2,50
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2 1960 R3
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2 1964 R3
3 1965 R3
4 1965 R3

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Vol. 9 Part 1 1966 R3
2 1967 R3
3 and 4 1969 R6

Vol. 10 Part 1 1969 R3
2 1971 R3
3 1971 R3
4 1972 R3

Vol. 11 Part 1 and 2 1973 R6
3 1974 R3
4 1975 R3

Vol. 12 Part 1 1976 R5
2 1977 R5
3 1978 R7,50

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(327)

Chris Whitfield talks to a former saboteur

Walking free!

DURBAN MAN STEPS OUT OF PRISON ... AFTER 16 YEARS

THIS week Natvarial Babenia stepped out of prison and into the arms of his family and freedom . . . for the first time in 16 years.

And only when security policemen dropped him in the empty street outside his daughter's central Durban flat did he realise that he had finally paid the penalty decided on in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, in 1964.

Mr Babenia, along with 17 other men, was sentenced for various acts of



Mr Natvarial Babenia re-united with his family in Durban after 16 years on Robben Island. With him are relative Mrs Premilla Patel (left), his daughter, Mrs Pravina Gordhan, and his son, Mr Sharad Babenia (right)

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He spent the time in the Robben Island prison off the Cape coast.

"I hold no grudge against anyone," Mr Babenia told the **Tribune** from his daughter's flat this week.

"I believed in what I was doing and knew that ultimately I would be caught.

Joyous

"I have no real regrets and no ill feeling against the authorities," said Mr Babenia, dressed in a casual sports shirt and khaki shorts instead of the green prison uniform that he had worn every day for the past 16 years.

"Now I just want to get on with things without any harassment."

Mr Babenia's homecoming, on his 56th birthday, was a joyous one.

His family had been left at Durban prison, where he spent his last few days in jail, when security policemen had slipped him out of a back door.

So the only person to greet him when he arrived at his daughter's flat was his daughter's niece.

"She just looked at me and then grabbed me," said a laughing Mr Babenia.

"Then the others got back and it was very good. There was a lot of crying."

Since his release Mr Babenia has contented himself with taking long walks around Durban — a city that has developed "lots of tall buildings and highways" since he was last allowed to move freely along the streets.

Friends

"Occasionally I think of all the friends I had on Robben Island and I miss them," he says. "But it feels so good to have new clothes and my family around me now."

At home this week the slightly built Mr Babenia told the **Tribune** he was still assessing the change in the country and had drawn no conclusions.

"But meanwhile I must just try and get rid of the prison habits — such as putting half-smoked cigarettes in my pockets — and get on with day-to-day things," he said.

IUEF men claim police spy's wife is being held in SA

Sun Exp 2/3/80

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Sunday Express Correspondent

EXECUTIVES of the International University Exchange Fund are secretly spreading the story that Ingrid Williamson, wife of the South African super-mole who infiltrated their organisation, is being held in South Africa against her will.

But the South African police say this is both untrue and an obvious red herring.

Captain Williamson, a Security Branch policeman, returned to South Africa and a hero's welcome after infiltrating the IUEF and working for some time as the anti-apartheid organisation's deputy director.

The Sunday Express obtained in London a document signed by the IUEF's associate director Piers Campbell, in which "serious concern" about Ingrid Williamson is expressed.

A covering letter with the document stresses that the contents should not be divulged to the Press because "this is not a public statement".

The IUEF document states that "the organisation is seriously concerned about the well-being and security of Williamson's wife Ingrid who, it is believed, was not aware that her husband was an agent for the South African police "until the expose was published".

The statement, addressed to members of the organisation's assembly, goes on: "She has not been seen by any of her friends in Western Europe in that time.

"Williamson informed other staff members of IUEF, before he confessed to being an agent, that Ingrid had had a mental breakdown and had been sent back to Johannesburg to be put in the care of her mother."

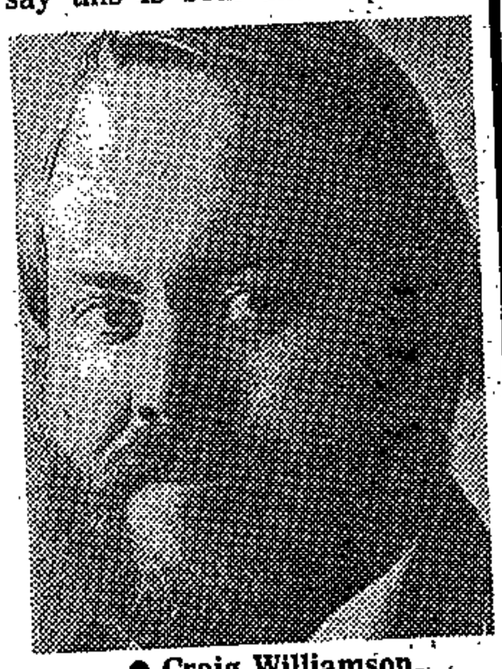
According to the document, the IUEF was informed that Ingrid Williamson's mother did not know where her daughter was.

"At a meeting in Zurich in January the South Africans made an allusion to the possibility that Ingrid had been removed from Europe and was being held in South Africa against her will."

The Sunday Express put these secret allegations to the police who replied:

● The document referred to by the Sunday Express was first issued during the last week of January, 1980.

● The information in it was inaccurate and most of the allegations, especially the one about Mrs Williamson were obvious disinformation/red-herring attempts by the IUEF to draw the media's attention from the damaging, real issues of the case.



● Craig Williamson . . . wife unaware?

The activities and statements of an organisation and individuals with the history and record of the IUEF and its staff, the police said, should always be treated with due caution.

● Captain and Mrs Williamson were perfectly healthy and enjoying settling back into their normal South African lifestyle in Pretoria.

● The disclosure of the contents of IUEF documents in possession of the South African authorities to the Press would be considered in due course.

The IUEF has held several emergency meetings to evaluate the possible damage done by Craig Williamson.

Sources close to the IUEF estimate the organisation was more than R3-million in the red — a situation aggravated, it is claimed, by the Danish and Dutch Governments withdrawing their funding of the IUEF following the Williamson expose.

The organisation has extensive scholarship programmes for refugees in southern Africa and educational and relief programmes inside South Africa — projects which were Captain Williamson's special responsibility.

● The Sunday Express asked for an interview with Mrs Williamson. A police spokesmen said he would try to arrange it next week — "but we cannot make her; she is not a policewoman.

Mr Smit said the subject matter of that argument might supply interesting information relating to his brother's death.

He said Robert had confided in him that when he was elected to Parliament he was going to expose "something big".

The exposure would relate to an enormous flow of cash leaving South Africa illegally.

Mr Smit, a Clocolan farmer, said that since his brother's death he had conducted his own search for the killers.

"I spent six months following what I thought were good leads. I found eventually that I was on to the wrong people. God knows I wish I knew who the killers are, but I am just as confused at this stage as everyone else is."

Robert Smit's two children, Robert (17), and Liza (16), have not recovered from the shock of their parents' murder. The killings took place while they were writing their year-end examinations.

"Yes, they still feel it," Mr Smit said. "Particularly when the exams come round every year and when there are Press reminders of the event."

He said the children were at boarding school in Ficksburg. "I am not exactly a father to them, but I have taken them on as my own and they are well treated."

Regarding the so-called Cuban connection with the Smit murders, widely reported in South Africa this week, Mr Smit said he knew nothing of it.

He confirmed that a reward of R35 000 still stood for information leading to the arrest of his brother's killers.

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Smit Info link...



Victim's brother tells of secret funds, a row... and a 'third man'

SUN TRIB
2/3/80
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By Tim O'Hagan

FREE State farmer Ian Smit told me this week he suspected that there were those in the former Department of Information linked to the ruthless slayings of his brother, Dr Robert Smit, and his wife Jeanne-Cora, in their Springs home in 1977.

He added: "The police will probably find the killers — but they will never find a motive. I believe the international connections are too vast and too complex ever to be uncovered."

When I asked Mr Smit to elaborate on possible Imfo people involvement, he mentioned that his brother had had a "heated argument" with an Information Department official which was overheard by a mystery third man.

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BY PHIL MTIMKULU

THREE executive members of the Bloemfontein region of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) allege that they have been warned by the local security police that they will be held responsible for any unrest in the area.

The three men are Godfrey Sejanamane, Isaac Tshitlho and the chairman, Mathata Letshabo. They allege they were questioned individually on February 14, 15 and 16.

minate and unwarranted onslaught against Azapo leadership in Bloemfontein. This is a desperate attempt on the part of the police to frustrate the efforts of Azapo in the Black struggle," Azapo said.

In 1978, when Azapo first came into being and the police clamped down on the leaders, the entire Orange Free State leadership was detained. There was a clean sweep in Welkom where all the executive members were detained.

Security police are harassing us, say top Azapo officials

The police Public Relations Department in Pretoria, however, said they could not confirm that the three were questioned by the police.

Azapo head office in Johannesburg have released a statement about the questioning of their branch officials. It alleges that Sejanamane was picked up for questioning on February 14 and taken to the police headquarters.

He was asked about Azapo branch meetings and their relationship with students. They were also asked who was the mastermind in Bloemfontein.

Police called at Tshitlho's home at 3 am but they did not take him for questioning then. They went to his place of employment (at the Pelonomi Hospital) later that day and took him for questioning.

Azapo alleges he was asked the same questions as Sejanamane and he was warned that Azapo would be held responsible in the event of unrest in the area. Letshabo was asked the same questions and the same threat was also made to him, says Azapo.

In the statement Azapo condemned the questioning of the three officials.

"We view this police action as an indiscri-

TOTAL Strategy is the mobilisation of all resources in South Africa (military, economic, educational and social) by certain dominant sectors (the Government, military, big business) to maintain the privileged position of certain groups, be they black or white, at the expense of the majority of people in South Africa. This national strategy is largely due to the new initiatives of the Prime Minister, P W Botha. To help students understand the people and policies which constitute Total Strategy, the National Union of South African Students recently published this report which is being reproduced here for the benefit of all.

How to play ball with the Broeders



PW's team warms up before their next game — left to right: Harry "Golden boy" O, PW and Dave "Uncle Tom" Thebehali.

SOCCER in this country has never been the same since the newly formed P W Botha XI, using Total Strategy tactics, have clinched nearly all their matches.

At the same time, they have been wowing the crowds and winning new support for themselves, sometimes from the strangest quarters.

This is in contrast to the relegated B J Vorster XI which played a very physical game relying on dirty tactics like bannings and detentions to win its fixtures (remember those notorious dirty players, Jimmy Kruger and Hendrik van den Bergh).

The PW Botha XI's total Strategy means playing a seemingly clean game, trying to get the opposition to join them by kicking the ball their way and thereby helping PW Botha's side to score their goal far more quickly and easily.

But those who don't join them are in for a rough match.

With the acquisition of some new players who've been waiting for some time now, the PW XI is all set to win over the hearts and minds of the fans.

These players, like Harry Oppenheimer and David Thebehali, are fitting in with the rest of the side without any problems. PW is also making much more use of General Magnus Malan, a tower of strength in the defence and very much the brains behind this outfit.

PW soon had his right winger Arrie Paulus transferred to the HNP, causing him to lose the support of Arrie's loyal white working class fans who had always turned out to watch the BJ Vorster XI in action.

But PW has made sure that his side doesn't run short of followers and his dazzling new ball skills have won the side supporters in all major football centres like Houghton, Bishop's Court, London and Washington.

These supporters are now turning up at every game singing war cries like 'Free Enterprise' and 'watch out for the red threat'.

Star players in the PW XI include:

● **Harry Oppenheimer:** Definitely the golden boy of the side. Has moved from his position as a rather poor inside left and is now playing much better in the centre.

● **Anton Rupert:** Rich with talent. This player is unfortunately a little unfit due to an addiction to tobacco.

● **PW Botha:** The captain of the side, likes playing the ball down the centre, fooling the opposition who always expect him to come tearing down the right wing. In fact the only thing PW detests more than a right winger is a left winger.

● **David Thebehali:** Formerly with Soweto Community Council XI, a disciplined player who does what his captain tells him to do. Rather unpopular with opposition supporters who boo whenever he tries to do something with the ball.

● **Andries Treurnicht:** An old style right winger, who still enjoys outpacing his opposition left back at any opportunity. Seldom gets a game, however, due to PW's prejudice against wingers. Usually ends up sitting on the bench — a bit of a bad sport.

● **Piet Koornhof:** Another star player. His wiles and cunning ball skills essential for foolling the opposition usually succeed every time.

PW Botha XI vs Free Enterprise Dynamics.

Game abandoned after a few minutes when sides started playing as one. Free Enterprise Players say they enjoy playing with PW so much they want to start playing for him.

PW Botha XI vs Soweto Community Council XI.

PW won this one convincingly . . . 11—0.

The opposition was confused and unimaginative and tricky Piet Koornhof's promises had the Councillors kicking one own goal after another.

PW Botha XI vs Coloured Representative Council

Lost 2—1. PW should have won this game but lost his cool and started playing like BJ Vorster. Eventually he got booked for the way he was kicking the opposition instead of the ball.

Clegus 3/3/80

Freedom of Press 'essential'

WHEN the onslaught on a country causes the curtailment of freedom in order to meet such threat, the aggressor has already won the first round, the Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Schwarz was giving evidence at the resumed hearing of the Steyn Commission which was appointed to investigate reporting on the SADF and police.

Mr Schwarz said freedom could be maintained in a society under attack — for as long as it was practical and consistent with the ability of the society to continue to survive.

Press freedom was fundamental to a free society. The Press, like individuals, did not present an image of perfection.

'Society as a whole is not condemned because individuals transgress, and nor should the Press as a whole be judged by the actions of individuals,' he said.

A RIGHT

Press freedom was a 'precious treasure' and a free and courageous Press was a major weapon in the Republic's defence.

The public had the right to be informed as information was necessary to form judgment. This was essential in a democratic society.

To be misinformed or to be uninformed seriously affected the morale of a people.

However, no information which could assist the enemy with regard to the strength, tactics, weaponry, operations and other related matters, should be disclosed.

CASUALTIES

Laconic statements in connection with casualties resulted in frustration and lack of appreciation. 'The public needs to know the incidents in which their young men are killed and wounded to give meaning and understanding for the sacrifices made. This could be done without making available information to the enemy,' he said.

It was correct to allow publication of allegations of wrongs committed to national servicemen, such as assaults and extreme exertion.

Mr Schwarz criticised aspects of section 118 of the Defence Act.

THE ARGUS, MONDAY MARCH 3 1980

Munnik tells dentists not to discriminate

THE Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, today appealed to medical practioners not to discriminate against their patients on racial grounds.



Dr L A P A Munnik

Opening the annual meeting of the Dental Association of South Africa, Dr Munnik told dentists that he had received reports about private practitioners who had different standards of treatment for different population groups.

'This practice clashes head-on with the policy of the Government — that each person in the country should have access to all available medical facilities and medical care,' he said.

MORE AND MORE

'More and more people from the various population groups are joining medical aid schemes, yet certain members of these schemes do not receive treatment from all private practitioners.

'I can give you a number of examples of coloured people here in the Cape who are members of medical aid schemes and who have gone to private practices for treatment.

'In some instances the waiting room and clinical facilities are inferior.

OTHER CASES

'In other cases they are simply told that the only treatment available is that of having their teeth extracted and dentures fitted.'

Dr Munnik said unless private practitioners made provision for the humane reception of patients the public dental services would continue to treat them.

He added that he was also worried about the tendency — in all branches of the medical profession — to 'overspecialise.'

'Procedures which until a few years ago were competently handled by general practitioners are now very readily referred to specialists,' he said.

'South African cities are now full of specialists and the rural areas are suffering from a shortage of

SA link with Letelier killers 'ludicrous'

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — There was "not even a hint" of a South African connection in the Letelier investigation — one of the most extensive and expensive in American criminal history.

This emphatic denial came in Washington yesterday from Mr Eugene Propper, the United States Department of Justice official who was in charge of the investigation from September 21, 1976 until the end of July 1979 when he left the department for private practice.

Mr Propper said the claims of a South African link made last week by the Sunday news Journal published in Wilmington, Delaware, were "absolutely ludicrous."

SOUGHT BY FBI

The News Journal reported that a hit team of Cuban nationalist terrorists was used. Their victims included the exiled Chilean leader Orlando Letelier, who was killed by a bomb blast in Washington on September 21, 1976, Bernardo and Mrs Leighton, a Chilean intellectual who was shot but not killed in Rome on October 6, 1975, and Dr Robert Smit and his wife, who were shot in their Springs home on November 23, 1977.

The newspaper referred to links between South Africa and the three men involved in the Letelier assassination: Michael Townley, who eventually gave evidence for the State and who is serving a prison sentence, Jose Suarez and Virgilio Paz, who are being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It claimed the "hit team" had been paid in Krugerrands from South Africa and that one of the witnesses in the case, Ricardo Canete, brought some Krugerrands to the FBI, claiming these were being used in New York by Suarez and Paz.

Mr Propper echoed many of the statements made to me last week by the two FBI agents in charge of the investigation: supervisory special agent Bob Scherrer and special agent Carter Cornick. All three labelled the claims of a South African connection "ludicrous."

NOT MENTIONED

"If anybody knew anything about the case, then Bob Scherrer, Carter Cornick, Larry Barcella (the assistant prosecutor in the case) and I are those people," said Mr Propper.

"I can assure you that throughout the entire investigation, I never heard mention of South Africa, of Krugerrands and of Dr Smit — despite the fact that I personally interviewed everybody who had any information on the case and I read through the transcripts of the hundreds of interviews the FBI agents had with people who might have provided some help, even remotely . . ."

Mr Propper said the Letelier investigation cost millions of dollars and was probably one of the three most expensive and extensive criminal investigations in the United States history.

"One could almost say that we had unlimited resources . . . we followed thousands of leads, even leads which at first appeared ridiculous. Nowhere in the entire investigation was there even a hint of South Africa, Krugerrands and the Smits."

Mr Propper was highly critical of the News Journal story. Apart from its overall thrust, it contained a number of inaccurate statements on matters which could easily have been checked, he said.

HATED CIA

In addition, he knew of no attempt by the writer of the story (Mr Joe Trento, of the News Journal) to discuss it with the men closest to the investigation — himself, Mr Barcello and agents Scherrer and Cornick. He was highly sceptical of the reporter's claims that he had obtained his information from sources in the FBI, the CIA, the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

Mr Propper was also highly sceptical about other basic elements of the story.

"Anybody who knows anything about the Cuban national movement knows that they hated the CIA and that they would not have anything whatsoever to do with the CIA. Anybody who knows anything about them knows that they are violently anti-communist — that all their victims have been communists or suspected communist sympathisers and that there is no way that they would have become involved in the assassination of somebody like Dr Smit, who, according to what you have told me, was about to become a member of Parliament for a vigorously anti-communist party.

"Apart from anything else, the story suggests that the same gun was used in the Leighton shooting and the Smit killings. I do not think anybody with any experience of these matters would believe that a killer would keep the same gun for two years and use it in two separate shootings.

"Nobody would expect such a man to smuggle a gun used for an assassination through a number of international airport secu-

STAR 4/3/80 327

Anti-Castro gang hunted

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A New York based group of anti-Castro Cuban nationals is being hunted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the most dangerous terrorist organisation in the United States.

The tightly-knit group, Omega 7, has claimed responsibility for several bombings in New York and draws its membership from the broader Cuban Nationalist Movement represented in communities of Cuban exiles in New Jersey.

Two CNM members were convicted of conspiracy in the 1976 Bomb assassination of a Chilean dissident in Washington. Two suspects still on the run — Jose Suarez and Virgilio Paz — were recently linked in a newspaper report to the 1977 killing of Dr Robert Smit and his wife in South Africa.

The allegation was not substantiated and has been dismissed by top FBI Agents and US Justice Department officials investigating the Cuban group.

The US Government has placed "highest priority" on seizing members of Omega 7, but so far none of its members has been arrested as a bomber. "I need proof, I need documents," says FBI agent Larry Wack.

In the past five months, the group has claimed responsibility for bombing the Russian mission to the United Nations once and the Cuban mission twice, and the Manhattan offices of Aeroflot, the Russian airline. The group has also said it killed a Cuban exile leader, Jose Negrin, whom it labelled a traitor for organiing trips to Havana.

Nineteen years after the failure of the CIA-supported Bay of Pigs invasion by anti-Castro Cubans, a small group of rightwing exiles still clings tenaciously to the belief that President Castro and his communist Government can be ousted by force.

But until that stage is reached, says Omega 7, they will fight on American soil against Castro's spies and economic collaborators.

Although Omega 7 views itself as a patriotic organisation, the FBI says its members are hoodlums who extort money from law-abiding Cuban bu-

Lift ban on The World, says paper

THE BAN on The World and Weekend World newspapers should be lifted, the Afrikaans morning newspaper, Beeld, proposed in an editorial yesterday.

Beeld said it believed this would be a "good corrective measure" by the Government and the new Minister of Justice in the light of the Cillie Commission Report.

It noted that the editor of the two newspapers had been detained and the newspapers banned in 1977 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in the period of confusion after the first riots.

"In the meantime the Cillie Commission has found, after thorough investigation, that the Press played no role in fomenting riots.

"In fact the report refers appreciatively to the balance in newspaper comment in those troubled times."

Beeld said this must be seen as an acquittal for The World and Weekend World.

"We have often differed strongly from them on certain points of view, as they have from us, but this is not at issue when one judges this matter," Beeld said. — Sapa.

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Lift World ban - Beeld

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RIOTS

"In the meantime the Cillie Commission has found after thorough investigation that the Press played no role in fomenting riots. In fact the report refers appreciatively to the balance in newspaper comment in those troubled times."

In view of the circumstances, Beeld said, this must be seen as an acquittal for the WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD.

The detentions were a fait and accompli, but something could be done about the banning of the two newspapers. "We have often differed strongly from them on certain points of view, as they have from us, but this is not at issue when one judges this matter," Beeld said.

Security 'not jeopardised by editors'

STAR 6/3/80

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No editor in South Africa would knowingly jeopardise the security of the country, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Myburgh was giving evidence to the Steyn Commission appointed to probe reporting of South African Defence Force and Police issues.

Mr Myburgh said every editor was "hugely conscious" of the combustible material his daily work involved.

He said a journalist's work was becoming increasingly more difficult in a society where one man's terrorist was another man's freedom fighter.

Editors were hemmed in by security legislation. He said the official policy should be to maximise security information to the public.

MORALE

He said more people were able to handle this type of information than was officially thought.

National security was best served by placing as much information as possible in the hands of the public.

Banning publications of events such as the Silverton siege was bad for morale.

It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made apertaining to security issues.

Press 'gave indications of unrest'

CAPE TOWN—The authorities should have used the Press as an early warning system before the outbreak of the 1976 riots, the Newspaper Press Union told the Steyn Commsion in Cape Town today.

Advocate Dawid de Villiers, deputy chairman of the NPU, said the Cillie Commission made it clear that the authorities and the police apparently did not take notice of growing signs of unrest.

This was in spite of the fact that it had been written about prior to the trouble, Mr de Villiers said.

Mr de Villiers said the Press was already governed by too many laws. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, asked: "Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?"

Mr de Villiers: "Absolutely so."

Mr de Villiers said the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, a general or a Minister.

Steyn told of national info centre plan

(327) 54 RDM 6/3/80

CAPE TOWN. — The Director-General of the Information Service suggested to the Steyn Commission yesterday the establishment of a national information centre.

Mr A J Engelbrecht was giving evidence before the commission, which is inquiring into reporting of Defence and police matters, during its third day of hearings in Cape Town.

He said such a centre could collect information from sources such as the universities, the Department of National Security and other Government departments, and engage in research and analysis on the attitudes of different groups in Southern Africa.

It would then co-ordinate the dissemination of this information.

Mr Engelbrecht said it was essential that people had a valid frame of reference in which to view the realities of South Africa's situation.

"The idea is not to condition the person so that he can't think. The idea is to give him information and knowledge so that he can form his own opinion," he told the commission.

Mr Robert Mugabe's election success in Rhodesia was an example of how the psychological aspect of a war could be neglected, he said.

"If we had a system to analyse how these people see the world and how they view the future, and how a person can increase his resistance to Marxist influences, then that case might have gone differently."

A Department of National Security official told the commission the Soviet bloc aimed at overthrowing the white political, economic and social order in South Africa and replacing it with a black communist state.

The evidence was given by Mr S Meyer, a senior assistant secretary of the department and head of Section B, whose work includes research into and evaluation of black subversion in South Africa.

Mr Meyer said all his evidence was extracted from documents and reports used to compile the Prime Minister's annual intelligence evaluation.

He said no other country in the world faced such a long-term and global onslaught.

In this confrontation, the interests of the whites were continuously being played off against the interests of blacks.

In the process, South Africa's people were being subjected to intensive and increasing propaganda campaigns, he said.

Both internal and external pressure groups aimed at changing the status quo by igniting a spirit of resistance which could move people to revolt.

Mr Meyer said one of the principal aims of the Soviet bloc was the violent and revolutionary destruction of the white political, economic and social order in South Africa and the creation of a black state based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

He gave the commission a brief resumé of the history of the Communist Party and black power groups active in South Africa.

The remainder of his evidence was heard in camera. — Sapa.

Williamson's wife tells of her spy role



INGRID WILLIAMSON spied with her husband, Captain Craig Williamson, above, in Geneva. In an exclusive interview with EMIELIA JAROSCHEK she tells of her life as a South African agent.

INGRID Williamson, wife of Security Police spy, Captain Craig Williamson, yesterday admitted for the first time, "I spied for South Africa."

Mrs Williamson — known as "Comrade Ingrid" to the African National Congress, spoke to the Rand Daily Mail of her double life as a secret agent in her first interview with the Press since the Williamson furore broke.

We spoke — the journalist and the spy — for nearly two hours in a recreation room at Security Police Headquarters in Wachthuis, Pretoria.

Mrs Williamson, 27, a slender brunette, said that for two years she monitored the activities of the ANC Health Department while working for the World Health Organisation in Geneva.

She spoke easily and openly about her role alongside her husband during his 37-month stay in Switzerland, where he infiltrated the International University Exchange Fund.

She explained how she was drawn into assisting him by monitoring the anti-South African activities of the ANC Health Department.

"The ANC called me 'Comrade Ingrid' in all their correspondence and were hoping to get me to work as a doctor in their camps once I had completed my medical studies."

She showed the Rand Daily Mail a letter she received from the ANC confirming she was a "supporter" of the banned organisation and a South African refugee.

The ANC asked her to specialise in war and disaster medicine, and told her they desperately needed medical people.

"But my real aim was to get as much information as possible on their activities in the medical world, while working as a secretary to the WHO."

Mrs Williamson said that her role as a spy was not part of the Security Police plans from the outset, when she left South Africa to follow her husband, who "fled" the country in 1976.

"It was only after the ANC approached me in Geneva to assist them that my husband and I decided I should pass information on to the South African Security Police."

Mrs Williamson said not even her mother suspected she was a spy.

"I visited my family in South Africa several times during my stay in Geneva, but I could tell them nothing."

She added: "I was also aware of all my husband's activities while he worked for the IUEF. My husband told me all about himself when we decided to marry six years ago.

"He was a student at the University of the Witwatersrand then and I was working for the South African Institute of Medical Research.

"Initially I never wanted to get involved. But some of the correspondence I received from the ANC and talks with them made me change my mind.

"They made it clear to me that one of their aims was to cut South Africa's medical ties with the world and this, as a medical student, horrified me."

Mrs Williamson said that she was active as a spy for about two years.

"I found out that the ANC were trying to use the WHO in their campaigns against South Africa.

"They wanted to prevent the distribution of drugs to South Africa from Europe and also prevent the distribution of drugs from South Africa.

"They were trying to prevent any international medical congress being held in South Africa and to ban South African medical people from going to international congresses.

"My activities were limited to the ANC health organisation. I had nothing to do with monitoring students while I studied at the Geneva University."

Mrs Williamson said she also accompanied her husband on his trip to Moscow — "purely as a tourist".

When Capt Williamson's cover was cracking, he met Security Police chief Brigadier Johann Coetzee in Britain, and it was decided she should leave before her husband, to "visit her father in Belgium".

She later joined Brig Coetzee and her husband on their return flight to South Africa.

Mrs Williamson is continuing her studies in South Africa.

(T, (327) 6/3/80

Steyn Inquiry

Reds want black SA — DONS

THE communist states' objective in South Africa is the destruction of the white political, economic and social order and the establishment of a black Marxist-Leninist state.

Mr S Meyer, a senior assistant secretary of the Department of National Security, said this yesterday in evidence to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into defence and police reporting.

Mr Meyer is involved in the evaluation and research into subversion by blacks in South Africa.

He said Russian/Cuban aid to the Marxist government in Angola showed that the communists were always ready to exploit an unstable political situation for their own benefit and that Africa played a very important role in Russian strategy.

He said Marxist influence became apparent in South Africa with the establishment of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1921.

From the beginning, the CPSA directed its attention to the infiltration and control of black political parties in the field of labour.

This gained momentum when the then president of the African National Congress, Mr J T Gumede, declared he was a communist after he visited Russia in 1928.

Most siege reports 'very objective'

Staff Reporter

MOST newspaper reports on the Silverton seige were very objective and factual, according to an analysis done by Military Intelligence.

The analysis was presented yesterday to the Steyn Commission by Brigadier G M C Wassenaar of the Directorate of Military Intelligence.

The analysis covers the reports of 11 "most influential newspapers" from January 25 to January 31 this year. The criterion applied was: "The continued existence of the state, maintenance of state sovereignty, state security and of law and order within the framework of the state".

Of the white daily newspapers, 20 percent of the reports were positive, 73 percent were neutral and 7 percent were negative.

Of the white Sunday newspapers, 24 percent were positive, 73 percent neutral and 3 percent negative while the attitude of a black daily newspaper was 6 percent positive, 74 percent neutral and 26 percent negative.

A black Sunday newspaper's attitude was 4 percent positive, 46 percent neutral and 50 percent negative .

The general opinion conveyed by the reports was that "skilful handling by the police prevented the seige ending in utter distaster".

However, some of the press attempted to place the police in an unfavourable light by questioning their actions.

"Attention is purposely brought to the fact that the police might have missed their targets and shot one of the hostages and that they did not attempt to negotiate at all.

"Quick police action is put down to panic and inability to handle the situation. Excessive emphasis is placed on the violence involved in the relief plan".

The report said it was regrettable that the police allowed their modus-operandi to be reported.

"Knowledge of the police plan of action, their techniques, their use of listening devices, etc, affords the terrorists a golden opportunity for learning from their mistakes and improving their own techniques."

Argus 6/3/80

Sentence later on Russell aide

327

SENTENCE on Dorothy Cleminshaw, 57, secretary of the Rev David Russell who has been found guilty of possessing two banned publications, was postponed for the second time in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court today.

Cleminshaw, no address given, was found in possession of a book, I Write What I Like by Steve Biko, and Rioters' Digest, June to September 1976, published by the Michaelis Student Society at the University of Cape Town. She appeared in court on February 18. Sentence was postponed today to April 14.

Today's postponement was the result of a misunderstanding about the availability of a magistrate.

Indian award to Nelson Mandela

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The jailed leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, has been awarded India's Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding for 1979.

His banned wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, will apply for a passport to receive the award in India.

Confirming this yesterday, Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he was optimistic that the government would grant her a passport "in view of the prestige the award carries".

The award will be made by the Indian president. It carries a prize of 100 000 rupees (about R10 000) and both Mr and Mrs Mandela have been invited to India.

Mrs Mandela has been banished to the Free State town of Brandfort. Her husband is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

In a letter to Mrs Mandela, Mrs Manorama Bhalla said: "For cultural relations, Mr Mandela has been awarded the prize in recognition of his strong support (for) freedom, individual liberty, justice and peace."

Red Cross

The letter said a letter had been sent to the jailed ANC leader via the Indian Red Cross society.

Mrs Mandela had been invited to India for 10 days and, if she was able to go, a special ceremony would be held for her to receive the award.

In 1978, Mrs Mandela was refused a passport to travel to London, where she had been invited to address the 30th anniversary celebrations of the United Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela's passport application would be forwarded to the authorities this week.

Banned books. Sentence delayed

Staff Reporter

THE sentencing of Dorothy Cleminshaw was postponed in the Wynberg Regional Court yesterday, because the magistrate was unable to be present.

Cleminshaw, who was found guilty at a previous hearing of possessing banned publications, was warned to appear in the Cape Town Regional Court on April 14.

At yesterday's hearing, the prosecutor, Mr G P Jordaan, said that Mr M M C Symington, who had convicted Cleminshaw, was unable to be present because he was in Cape Town.

Cleminshaw, secretary of David Russell, had pleaded not guilty to possessing "I write what I like" by Steve Biko, and "Rioters Digest" by the Michaelis Students Society of the University of Cape Town.

Mr L Bozalek appeared for Cleminshaw.

Nelson Mandela gets Indian award

(327) DD 7/30/80

JOHANNESBURG — Jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, has been awarded India's Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding for 1979 — and his banned banished wife, Winnie, is to apply for a passport to collect the award in India.

Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he was optimistic the government would grant her a passport "in view of the prestige the award carries."

The award will be made by the Indian President. It carries a prize of about R10 000 and both Mr and Mrs Mandela have been invited to India.

Mrs Mandeal has been banished to the Free State town of Brandfort. Her husband is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

In a letter to Mrs Mandela, the Secretary for Cultural Relations, Mrs Manorama Bhalla, says Mr Mandela has been awarded the prize "in recognition of his strong support for freedom, individual liberty, justice and peace."

The letter said a letter had been sent to the jailed ANC leader via the Indian Red Cross Society.

Mrs Mandela has been invited to India for ten days and if she is able to go, a special ceremony will be held for her to receive the award.

In 1978, she was refused a passport to travel to London where she had been invited to address the 30th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela's passport application would be forwarded to the authorities this week. — DDC.

Winnie Mandela to ask for passport

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

JAILED ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has been awarded India's Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1979 — and his banned and banished wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, is to apply for a passport to collect the award in India.

Confirming this yesterday, Mrs Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he was optimistic the Government would grant her a passport "in view of the prestige the award carries".

The award will be made by the Indian President. It carries a prize of 100 000 rupees (about R10 000) and both Mr and Mrs Mandela have been invited to India. Mrs Mandela has been banished to the Free State town of Brandfort, and her husband is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

In a letter to Mrs Mandela, the secretary of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Mrs Manorama Bhalla, says Mr Mandela has been awarded the prize "in recognition of his support for freedom, individual liberty, justice and peace".

The letter said a letter had been sent to the jailed ANC leader via the Indian Red Cross Society.

In 1978, Mrs Mandela was refused a passport to go to London where she had been invited to address the anniversary celebrations of the United Nations Association of Britain and Ireland.

(327)

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 177] PRETORIA, 7 MAART / MARCH 1980 [No. 6878

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 51, 1980

OPDRAG VAN DIE UITVOERING VAN DIE WET OP DIE WETENSKAPLIKE NAVORSINGSRAAD, 1962 (WET 32 VAN 1962), AAN DIE MINISTER VAN NYWERHEIDSWESE EN VAN HANDEL EN VERBRUIKERSAKE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 18 van die Wet op die Wetenskaplike Navorsingsraad, 1962 (Wet 32 van 1962), dra ek hierby die uitvoering van genoemde Wet aan die Minister van Nywerheidswese en van Handel en Verbruikersake op.

Proklamasie 198 van 1964 word hierby herroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. W. BOTHA.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 51, 1980

ASSIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ACT, 1962 (ACT 32 OF 1962), TO THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 18 of the Scientific Research Council Act, 1962 (Act 32 of 1962), I hereby assign the administration of the said Act to the Minister of Industries and of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

Proclamation 198 of 1964 is hereby repealed.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fifth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. W. BOTHA.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 483 7 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 483 7 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P80/15

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P80/1/64.....	*General Strike, The:* May 1926--Trades Councils in Action	Emile Burns.....	(e)

No. 484 7 Maart 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. 484 7 March 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 P80/16

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/2/8	*Absinthe for Llevenses*	Wendy Perriam	(a) + (b)
P80/2/66	*Südafrika Reportage eines Arztes*	Richard Lohmann	(e)
P80/2/68	*Kultur onder apartheid*	Kritak, Nederland	(e)
P80/2/71	*Apartheid und Kuchen*	Heinrich Loth	(e)
P80/2/72	*South African Bantustan Programme, The: Its Domestic and International Implications*	British Anti-Apartheid Movement	(d)
P80/2/89	*Capital and Labour*	Edited by Theo Nichols	(e)
P80/2/16	*Party of the Year*	John Crosby	(a) + (b)
P80/2/114	*World Council of Churches' Statements and Actions on Racism* 1948–1979	Edited by Ans J. van der Bent	(e)
P80/2/115	*Africa Report* - Volume 25, Number 1, January–February 1980	The African-American Institute, New York	(e)
P79/11/146	*СПУТНИК* No 7, July 1979 (d.i. vertaling in Russies van oorspronklike titel "Sputnik – No 7, July 1979" wat voorheen ongewens verklaar is/i.e. the translation in Russian of original title "Sputnik No 7, July 1979" which was previously found to be undesirable)	Novosti Press Agency, Moscow	(e)
P80/2/119	*New Africa News* No 26, February 1980	New Africa News Collective, Australia	(e)
P80/2/120	*Albanian Telegraphic Agency News Bulletin* - No 28, Monday, January 28, 1980; No 29, Tuesday, January 29, 1980; No 30, Wednesday, January 30, 1980; No 31, Thursday, January 31, 1980; No 32, Friday, February 1, 1980; No 33, Saturday, February 2, 1980; No 34, Sunday, February 3, 1980	Albanian Telegraphic Agency, Tirana	(e)
P80/2/125	Werklike *Agtergrond van die teenswoordige wêreldgebeurtenisse, Die* (Deel 1)	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)
P80/2/126	*Racial Discrimination in Chess in South Africa*	Western Province Chess Association	(d) + (e)
P80/2/129	*Spanjaard Insolable Engine Supplement* (Advertensieplakkaat/Advertisement Poster)	Tritone Litho	(a)
P80/2/135	*Zimbabwe Democrat*—Vol 2, No 5	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/3/27	Exposing Total Strategy	NUSAS, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(d) – (e)

No. 486 7 Maart 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 3 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 26 Februarie 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. 486 7 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 3 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 26 February 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
P80/2/23	*Night-Time Guy, The*	Tony Kenrick.

No. 485 7 Maart 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.— VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 4 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 27 Februarie 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 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 485 7 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 4 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 27 February 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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/2/59.....	*U S Military involvement in Southern Africa*.....	Western Mass. ACAS.

No. 488 7 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974—

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

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

In Goewermentskennisgewing 1136 van 16 Junie 1977 in *Staatskoerant* 5604 van 16 Junie 1977 vervang die inskrywings P77/6/93 en P77/6/94 deur die volgende inskrywings:

No. 488 7 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974—

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

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

In Government Notice 1136 of 16 June 1977 in *Government Gazette* 5604 of 16 June 1977 substitute the following entries for entries P77/6/93 and P77/6/94:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P77/6/93.....	*Introducing Africanisation* (Plakkaat/Poster)...	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d)+(e)
P77/6/94.....	*Africa's Future Is Our Future* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(d)+(e)

No. 487 7 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Skrap Goewermentskennisgewings 2431 en 870 in *Staatskoerante* 5810 en 5999 van 25 November 1977 en 28 April 1978 respektiewelik.

No. 487 7 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Delete Government Notices 2431 and 870 in *Government Gazettes* 5810 and 5999 of 25 November 1977 and 28 April 1978 respectively.

No. 489 7 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Skrap Goewermentskennisgewing 200 in *Staatskoerant* 199 van 3 Februarie 1978.

No. 489 7 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Delete Government Notice 200 in *Government Gazette* 199 of 3 February 1978.



Today Parliament debates the Cillie Commission report, a backward look at the June 1976 riots. PERCY QOBOZA, then Editor of the World, tried to warn the country's leaders of the coming explosion. He was seen as the great villain, he writes in this editorial which appeared in Sunday Post which he now edits in conjunction with Post Transvaal.

The final vindication

STAR 7/3/88

327

So the Cillie Commission report has finally been tabled. It is a horrifying report and it carries with it ominous warnings about the possible conflicts facing the nation as long as the Government pursues its present political path.

For newspapers and pressmen — particularly black pressmen — the report is a final and sweet vindication from the legacy of lies hurled against them, the torture of being thrown into jail without trial, and the ultimate price of having two innocent newspapers banned and wiped off the streets.

Those two newspapers, remain banned up to today. The Cillie Commission report has categorically stated that their investigations showed Press reports and editorial comment at the height of the conflict were well balanced and responsible. The only small item Mr Justice Cillie had misgivings about was that some of the reports may have helped to encourage acts of irresponsibility. But on the whole his commission came out strongly in favour of what the Press did in general at the time.

Horror

How pathetically far from what we were told by the then Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to be joined later by the former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster.

Casting my mind back three years I am filled with horror. Horror that the lives of nearly 600 people and damage amounting to millions of rands have had no impact on this nation.

We continue on a day-to-day basis as if nothing has happened. We mock the forces of social change and political repentance with shameless insensitivity. While we indulge in semantics, the clouds — very dark clouds — are gathering around us. Just the same as I warned they were just before that fateful morning of June 16, 1976.

Insensitive

This entire holocaust could have been avoided — if only the politicians had been sensitive. The Cillie Commission has in fact found there were far too many people in Government who had prior warning of the worsening situation. They did nothing. Their arrogance took the upper hand.

They kept on indulging in fantasies and dreams of a happy, content black community out there. They blamed the unhappiness on communists, agitators and their fellow conspirators. Well, the Cillie Commission looked very hard for these communists and agitators and came to the conclusion that the riots were not sparked off by these faceless and indeed non-existent men, but by genuine grievances and reaction to a vicious system that denigrates men and strips them of their dignity.

What the judge is saying is in fact what The World and the Weekend World had been saying all along the line. Instead of being thanked for bringing to our countrymen the real grievances of our people, we were given the eternal National Party treatment reserved for those who dare tell the truth.

The ensuing hate campaign against the newspapers, and against me personally, was spearheaded by people like Mr Kruger and Mr Vorster, articulately abetted by that power specialising in character assassination — the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

In the wake of the emotional aura they managed to create against us at that time, none of them dared tell the country that:

● Alarmed by the rising wave of anger I, at the expense of my newspapers, flew to Cape Town and had long consultations with members of the opposition parties who subsequently persuaded the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr Andries Treurnicht, to see me.

● I desperately appealed to this man to at least postpone the implementation of the Afrikaans directive until the air was cleared and the parents and children given an opportunity to discuss the matter fully.

In spite of the grave dangers I tried to bring to the attention of the Deputy Minister, his final and definitive attitude was, I quote: "Surely, Mr Kwabuza, if we pay for the education of your people, we must at least be given the right to decide how and what they are taught."

In utter desperation, I attempted to appeal directly to the Prime Minister. With the help of my colleague, John Patten, who was our Parliamentary Correspondent, an appointment was clinched for me that afternoon in Mr Vorster's parliamentary office. I told the Prime Minister the very same thing I had told his Cabinet colleague.

Half listening to me and half watching the proceedings in Parliament through the closed-circuit television, he gave me what was to be my most shattering statement: "Mr Kwabuza, rest assured that law and order will be maintained at all costs."

There was no question of ditching the Afrikaans directive.

Just a few days later Soweto exploded, just as I had warned Dr Treurnicht and the Prime Minister it would. But instead of saying that I had warned them of this, they saw me as the great villain. I was the guy who was fomenting all the trouble. They then turned all the State agencies, including their ever faithful newspapers like Die Beeld against us.

As I stand in our newsroom today, seeing all those men and women pounding away at their typewriters, the question I ask myself is not which of these young and dedicated men and women has been to jail, but which of these young men has NOT been to jail.

The majority of them, in one way or another, have been tossed into jails at various times. They accept this philosophically. It is the price they have to pay for believing in a free press and the right of their people to know.

I still remember the hurt and agony of going to their various families assuring them they were all right — and I was damn lying because I had no way of knowing they were all right — and that everything was being done to secure their release.

Days turned into weeks, weeks into months and in some cases, months into 18 months. At the end, their families did not have me any more feeding them with hollow consolation. I too was taken away. Five and a half months of my life was arbitrarily taken away from me. Like my colleagues, not because I had committed any crimes but because of lies, lies and more lies being spread deliberately across this nation by some politicians. The last three years while we were waiting for the report of the Cillie Commission have been sheer hell.

We were like accused waiting for three years for the sentence to be delivered. It has now been delivered through Judge Cillie. He has found us not guilty. He has vindicated our integrity and has supported our honourable intention to tell the people exactly what is happening.

Unashamed

As we look back, we are not ashamed of our role. If the Government had intended to intimidate us, it was a bad miscalculation. Press freedom is such a noble and worthy cause that going to jail for it is the most honourable thing to do in the experience of any self-respecting journalist.

In the light of the Cillie report, the most honourable thing left for the Government to do is unban The World and Weekend World. As long as these remain banned, it remains an ugly blot on this nation. Particularly because the reasons for banning them were based on lies.

Vorster: I authorised spies at Wits

STAR 8/3/80 (327)

PORT ELIZABETH — The former State President, Mr B J Vorster, told University of Port Elizabeth students that he authorised informers to be placed on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Vorster was addressing a leadership seminar on the role of students in politics.

Referring to an address given to a Rhodes University protest meeting this week by Mr Glen Moss, former president of the Witwatersrand University, Mr Vorster said informers were placed on the campus because of communist feelings among some students.

FACILITIES

He said members of the African resistance movement and Nusas had used university facilities to achieve their aims.

Recalling the bomb explosion at Johannesburg station in which one person was killed, Mr Vorster said: "People were misusing university facilities to do this. We felt we were entitled to put informers on the campus."

Professor G R Bozzoli, former Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Wits, said today that in the 1970s students at Wits were jailed and harrassed for advocating policies the present Government was now imp' .enting.

Profess: Bozzoli said he did not wish to reopen old battles but it was ironic that Mr Vorster should be justifying previous actions in the light of present political trends.

Mr Norman Mansim, president of the SRC on the Wits campus today reacted sharply to Mr Vorster's remarks. He said the recent mass meeting of 1 600 students had unanimously rejected the introduction of spies to the campus.

"It was the feeling of all that spies were a divisive and destructive force which threatened academic freedom," he said.

8, 1980

Vorster gave nod for spies

PORT ELIZABETH — The former State President, Mr B. J. Vorster, told University of Port Elizabeth students yesterday he had authorised the placing of informers on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Addressing a leadership seminar on the role of students in politics, he said they were placed on the campus because of communist feelings among some students.

He was referring to an address given to a Rhodes University protest meeting by Mr Glen Moss, former president of the Witwatersrand University SRC, who urged the universities act against self-confessed campus spies by stripping them of their degrees.

Mr Vorster said members of the African Resistance Movement and Nusas had used university facilities to achieve their aims.

Recalling the bomb explosion at Johannesburg station, Mr Vorster said: "People were misusing university facilities to do this. We felt we were entitled to put informers on the campus.

"Students must take part in politics, but are not above the law. They are not to use threats or force. They have no right to try to steer the direction in which the country must go."

Mr Moss had said to loud applause that Rhodes should punish self-confessed spy Carl Edwards, by stripping him of any degree he might have obtained at Rhodes.

The meeting supported a motion for universities to protect academic freedom from the activities of campus spies and criticised the vice-chancellor, Dr D. Henderson, for admitting a self-confessed Dons spy identified only as Miss Rousseau, to the university this year.

Dr Henderson stood by his decision on the grounds of academic freedom. — DDR.

(327)

* * * RAPPORT, 9 Maart 19

AT REGUIT

Wat Rhodesië betref, het e Eerste Minister gesê dat herhaaldelik gesê het as hodesië in Marxistiese ande val, Suid-Afrika se rategie in 'n groot mate l moet verander. Nou het t gebeur.

Die beslissing was Rhodesië mense se saak. Daarmee oet hulle saamleef. Suid-Afka kies nie regerings vir bure nie.

Aan die anderkant sal uid-Afrika ook nie toelaat at ons bure sý regering kies ie.

Suid-Afrika is bereid om or gemeenskaplike sake aarvan daar baie bestaan, iet die nuwe regering in Rhoesië saam te werk. Die Regeing sal hierdie samewerking oek.

Maar die enigste beginsel waarop sulke samewerking sal kan geskied, is op die basis van geen inmenging in mekaar se huishoudelike aangeleenthede.

Mnr. Botha het gevra of dit verkeerd is as hy met die swart volkere, die Kleurlinge en Indiërs in 'n gees van konsultasie pleks van konfrontasie handel. Nou word hy beskuldig dat hy pro-swart is. Hy sal voortgaan op sy pad, en as die volk hom daaroor wil verwerp, hoe gouer hoe beter.

„Ek soek vrede en ek is nie net die Eerste Minister van wit Suid-Afrika nie," het mnr. Botha gesê.

Hy het gevra of die mense dan ook wil hê hy moet die bruinmense afwys en hulle in die hande van die vyand jaag deur aan hulle te sê wit Suid-Afrika wil niks met hulle te doen hê nie.

Hy is nie ten gunste van 'n gemeenskaplike kieserslys nie en ook nie vir verpligte integrasie nie. Wat hy wel voorstaan, is dat almal in die land politieke oplossings help soek om antwoorde te verkry op die bedreiging van Marxisme.

Die NP dink nie in die terme van 'n uniale staat nie en is ook nie te vinde vir modelle van konsensus en konsosiasie nie. Ook nie federasie nie.

Daar is sekere radikales wat kom met dreigemente van geweld. Mense wat hier geweld wil pleeg, moet onthou dat dit van twee kante af kom. Hy verbind hom egter om geweld te voorkom.

Volke in die land kan mekaar nie wegwens nie. Die Regering sal met konstitusionele voorstelle kom wat voorsiening sal maak vir 'n raadplegende liggaam, het mnr. Botha gesê.

Hy het waarskynlik verwys na die verwagte Presidentsraad.

Hy het teen die einde 'n beroep op eenheid gedoen. As mense daarin slaag om die NP te vernietig en te verdeel sodat sy lede klompies eenkant staan en mekaar beskuldig, moet jy jou afvra wat dan in die NP se plek sal kom, het mnr. Botha gesê.

Daarom pleit hy vir NP-eenheid en groter koördinasie sodat 'n totale strategie uitgewerk kan word. Elkeen kan nie in die land leiding gee nie. Die een wat gekies is om te lei, moet ook verenig.

PREMIER PRA

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

op ons voorstoep is, is daar mense wat wil rusie maak oor ontug en sport, het mnr. Botha gesê. Die blanke het geen ontugwet nodig om te bly voortbestaan nie.

Die wet is wel nodig om 'n sosiale misdaad te bestry. Die doel daarvan is nie om swart en bruinmense te beledig nie. As daar voorstelle is hoe om die wet te verbeter, sal hy daarna kyk.

Gemengde huwelike is geen sonde nie. Uit maatskaplike oogpunt kan dit wel in ons land probleme skep. Die wet moet met deernis toegepas word.

Hierdie wette is egter glad nie prioriteite in die handhawing van die beskawing en die Christendom nie. Dit het tyd geword dat ons ons prioriteite herrangskik.

Mnr. Botha het gepleit dat die Nasionale Party nie die slagoffer word van mense se selfsug en persoonlike hebsug nie. Elkeen kan ook nie in die land leiding gee nie. Die vraag is wat sal in sy plek kom as die party vernietig is.

Die Nasionale Party moet beskerm word teen die mense wat hom probeer vernietig. Sy beginsels wat op liefde gebou is en nie op haat nie, moet beskerm word, het die Eerste Minister gesê.

In die loop van sy toespraak van meer as 'n uur het die Eerste Minister ook verwys na dr. Connie Mulder. „Hy (dr. Mulder) is nêrens 'n gevaar nie. Hy is laf," het mnr. Botha onder gelag opgemerk.

Niemand het gesê dr. Mulder moet die staat se geld wanbestee of 'n leuen in die Parlement vertel nie. Niemand het vir hom gesê hy moet chaos in die departemente skep wat hy administreer nie, en niemand het gesê hy moet die grootste skandaal oor die NP bring wat hom nog ooit getref het nie.

Suid-Afrika het voor 'n nuwe werklikheid te staan gekom en die land word deur nuwe omstandighede omring. Die Marxisme is aan ons deur. Mense wat hul oë vir die nuwe omstandighede sluit, lewe nie met die waarheid saam nie.

Suid-Afrika moet sy pad in 'n siek wêreld vind. Jy kan nie op 'n eiland gaan sit en sê jy sluit jou af van die res van die wêreld nie.

Hy neem mense in die land kwalik wat glo dat Suid-Afrika alleen kan staan sonder om kennis te neem van die gebeure rondom ons, asof ons alleenseggenskap het. 'n Magtige land soos Duitsland het probeer om die wêreld teen te staan. Op die ou end het hy hom in sak en as bevind.

Die Regering moet met oorleg en konsultasie optree en rustigheid probeer skep vir al die volkere in hierdie land.

Mense wat meen die Weste sal ons in 'n geval van konflik met die Marxiste help, het dit mis. In Amerika is selfs 'n skool wat glo dat 'n swart regering in Suid-Afrika verkieslik is bo 'n halsstarrige wit regering.

Niemand weet waar die Russiese beer of die mol die volgende keer sal toeslaan nie. As mense hierdie agtergrond verstaan, sal hulle nie tyd hê vir „klein rusietjies" nie.

Baie mense is ook geneig om die VVO te onderskat. Ons moet besef dat dié organisasie jaarliks meer bande om ons trek. Waar in 1972 slegs nog 16 resolusies van veroordeling teen Suid-Afrika was, was daar verlede jaar 45. Lande word gedruk om stappe teen ons te doen.

Mnr. Botha het gesê die afgelope week is moeilike onderhandelinge met die VVO-span oor die toekoms van Suidwes gedoen — „moeilike eise is gestel en daar is reguit gesê die tyd loop uit."

As Suid-Afrika Suidwes aan sy lot oorlaat, sal die gebied in 'n slawekolonie van die Marxiste omgeskep word.

Hy het met groot klem gesê dat die Nasionale Party vir die witman in die bresse sal tree. As jy die witman en sy beskawing vernietig, sal daar na die bos teruggekeer word.

Daarom sal hy pleit en veg vir die witman se woonbuurte, sy skole, sy kultuur en sy reg tot selfbeskikking.

As toegelaat word dat die stabiliteit van die Nasionale Party in gedrang kom, dan is almal in die land se pensioene, spaargeld, gesinslewe en godsdiensvryheid op die spel.

NIE TYD VIR SIRKUS, SÊ PW

RAPPORT Van JOHAN VOSLOO 9/3/80 (327)

KAAPSTAD

DAAR is politici in hierdie land wat meen hulle kan dit bekostig om sirkus te hou, terwyl Suid-Afrika se wit, bruin en swart seuns aan die grense van ons land sterf, het die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, gister op 'n inligtingskonferensie van die NP in Kaapstad gesê.

Sonder om dr. A. P. Treurnicht, wie hy Vrydag gerepudieer het, by die naam te noem, was dit vir almal duidelik dat mnr. Botha sy minister onder skoot gehad het. Sy woorde is met 'n groot toejuiging deur die sowat duisend afgevaardigdes ontvang.

Die Eerste Minister het gevra of daar al daaraan gedink is of ons „agter die rug van die troepe die luuksheid van verdeeldheid en politieke opportunisme kan beskostig, soos sommige mense in hierdie land probeer doen."

As daar ooit 'n tyd was waarin ons as volk moet wys hoe teenoor andere in hierdie land opgetree moet word, dan is dit nou. Die pad van botsing en konfrontasie moet nie geloop word nie. Vrede en regverdigheid moet nagestreef word.

Die een belangrike manier om die vredespad te loop, is om dit jou leuse te maak dat jy aan ander sal doen wat jy graag teenoor jou gedoen wil hê, het mnr. Botha gesê.

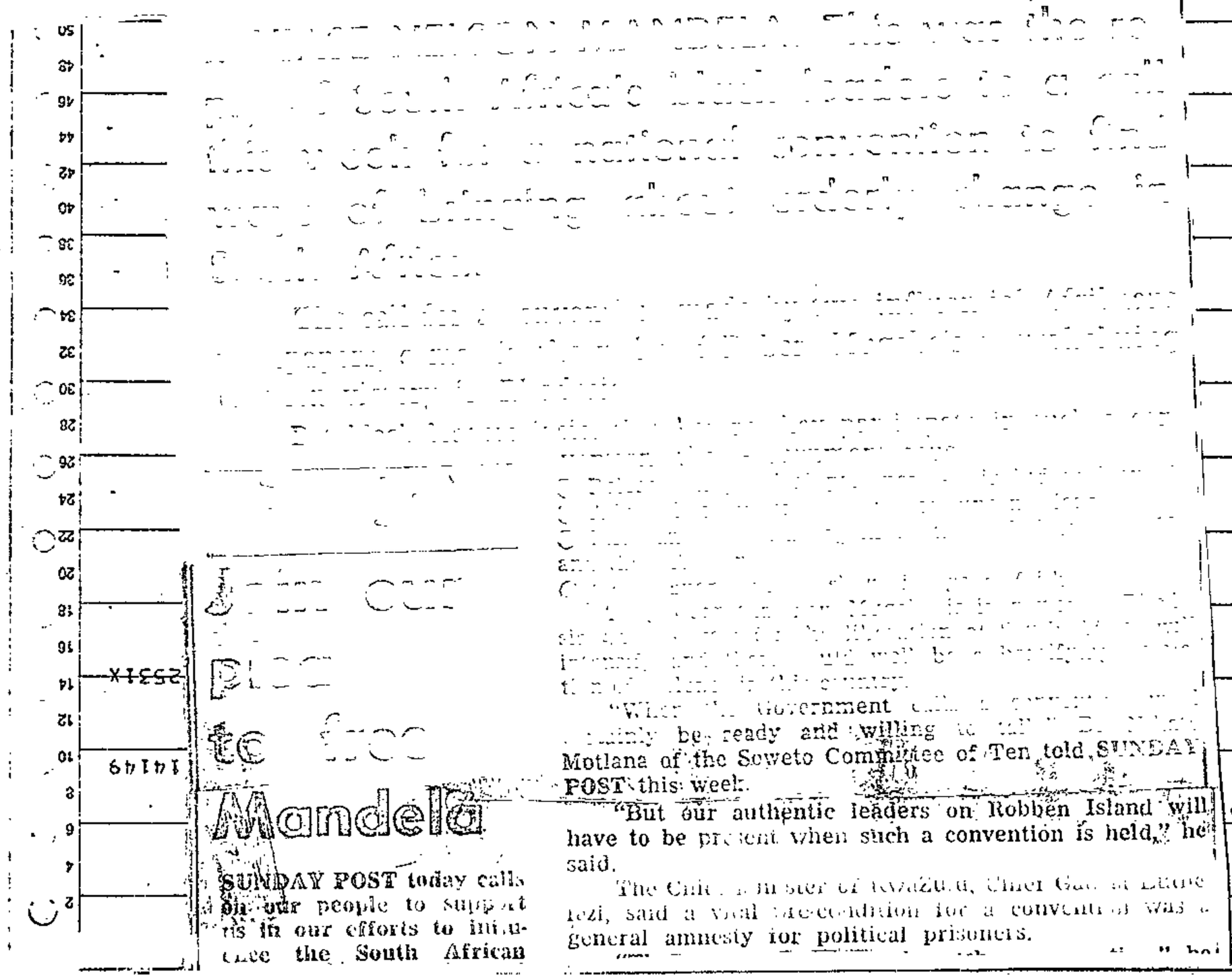
Terwyl die Russiese beer

* VERVOLG OP BL. 7 *

SA's black spokesmen welcome convention call, but say first:

'Free Mandela'





[redacted]

[illegible] MANDELA. This was the [illegible] South Africa's black leaders to a call this week for a national convention to find ways of bringing about orderly change in South Africa.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"When the Government [illegible] certainly be ready and willing to [illegible] Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten told SUNDAY POST this week.

"But our authentic leaders on Robben Island will have to be present when such a convention is held," he said.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said a vital pre-condition for a convention was a general amnesty for political prisoners.

[illegible]

Join our plea to free Mandela

SUNDAY POST today calls on our people to support us in our efforts to influence the South African

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY AR

14149 B.A./[illegible] YEAR : 4

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES
102531	BURROW	ROSEMARY KATHERINE

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

BANNINGS—THE GRAND TOTAL

By ZWELAKHE SISULU (327 S. Post)

MORE than 5 000 publications were banned by the Directorate of Publications in 1977 and 1978, according to a report of the Department of the Interior.

Most of the publications and objects banned were found to be prejudicial to the safety of the State and they included books, pamphlets, posters objects and films.

"All these are publications which were brought to our attention either by customs, police or the public," the assistant director of the directorate, Mr E G Malan said this week.

The annual report of the Department of the Interior states that in 1978 2760 publications were brought to the attention of the directorate. In 1977 there were 2 121.

The bannings fall into two main categories: those that cannot be republished or distributed, but the possession of which is not an offence, and the other category which prohibits possession of the banned publication.

In the two years, possession of 725 publications was prohibited and 2 526 were declared undesirable.

Among publications which were banned by the Directorate were several editions of The Voice newspapers, the literary magazine Staffrider, and books by several black writers including Ingoapele Madingoane's Africa My Beginning.

Mr Malan said: "As soon as a complaint about a publication is brought to us, we give it to one of our committee for publication to read and make a recommendation. We do not censor anything."

N RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

YEAR : 3

13030

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(.63)	4	133100Z
MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSEUP		(.51)	4	113116C
CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(45)	5	0961466
GRANT	908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	ABS		4	0965606
GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(43)	4	103278J
CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5	114463R

STUDENTS 29

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1 13110

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
135656C	BANTJES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F		3	135656C
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F		1	154249M
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)	1	156762U
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)	1	162343K
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CUPIDO	116120	DRAMA I	F		3	154826P

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Check mate for Sacos paper

THE Government this week banned a publication by the Western Province Chess Association called Racial Discrimination in Chess in South Africa.

The association, which is affiliated to the South African Council On Sport (Sacos), consists of members of about five chess clubs in the Athlone area.

It broke away from the Western Province Chess Union about two years ago after disagreements on race issues.

Included in this week's Directorate of Publications list of bannings is a pulication entitled Exposing Total Strategy produced by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) at the University of Cape Town.

A book by John Crosby called Part of The Year, the World Council of Churches Statements and Actions on Racism 1948-1979, and Africa Report Volume 25, Number 1, January to February 1980, were also among the publications banned. —SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

UCT

5 years jail for 'arrogant' killer of black man

A 58-year-old white man who chased blacks from the Boksburg Lake with a revolver and then shot one of them dead was today jailed for 10 years.

A Rand Supreme Court judge suspended half of the sentence for five years.

Hendrik Muller, of Fraser Avenue, Boksburg, was convicted of murdering Mr Amos Nxima on February 18 last year.

The judge found there were extenuating circumstances.

The court heard that Muller had told blacks at the lake that the area was "only for whites" and they had to leave.

Mr Nxima had protested when told to leave by Muller, who then shot him several times.

Muller had pleaded not guilty to the murder charge but guilty on two counts of illegally possessing firearms.

He was fined R50 (or 50 days) on these counts.

Mr Justice Margo found there were extenuating circumstances because of Muller's emotional state and the fact that he had used liquor.

HELPERS

"Mr Nzima was a helpless victim of your arrogant behaviour towards blacks.

"This man had to pay with his life because you could not control your emotions," he said.

The judge found that Muller's evidence that he could remember nothing of the incident was false.

He said Muller had been "a bit under the influence of alcohol" early on the day of the shooting but was not drunk at the lake.

Muller was declared unfit to possess firearms.

A 0,35 revolver and a 0,22 rifle were confiscated.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80

17000 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) YEAR : N/A

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTIO
101795X	FRATER	SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD	105703	LATIN HONOUR
120776Q	RUBIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HERREW HONOUR

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN

BRADFORD, H J ECONOMIC HIST.

Neutron bomb is suspected

Congressional hearing — later leaked by a committee aide.

By ANTHONY RIDER
Washington Bureau

The CIA suspected either Israel or South Africa or both.

WASHINGTON. — American scientists now suspect that the mysterious flash in the sky near South Africa on September 22 last year could have been a neutron bomb explosion.

With so many questions still up in the air and new suspicions surfacing, the White House is to recall its panel of experts next month.

And they also suspect that the blast was not the first in the southern skies below Cape Town.

A neutron bomb causes little physical destruction but produces a vast quantity of neutrons that will kill people in a restricted area. The neutrons will not travel far and, unlike radioactive fallout, will not persist in the atmosphere.

The verdict of a White House panel of outside experts earlier this year was a hazy one, more or less on the lines of: "We suspect a nuclear blast but can't be sure. As to who did it, we have no proof but South Africa has the capability."

● Last night the chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr J W de Villiers, said he would no longer comment on foreign speculation about South Africa's nuclear capabilities.

The Central Intelligence Agency said more or less the same in secret evidence to a

UCT

Censorship bodies clash over novel

(327 RDM 10/3/80)

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE Supreme Court could once again be asked to review a ruling made in the long, drawn-out legal battle over Etienne Leroux's banned novel "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein".

But the Rand Daily Mail has learnt that several advocates are no longer prepared to appear before the Publications Appeal Board — legally, the strongest possible stand they could take against such a body.

These are the latest developments in the legal wrangle over the "desirability" of this highly praised Afrikaans literary work as well as the competencies of both the Directorate for Publications and the Publications Appeal Board.

The Publications Appeal Board, chaired by its vice-chairman, Prof Kobus van Rooyen, last week reserved judgment for two weeks after having heard argument for and against the lifting of the ban imposed on the book, winner of both the Hertzog and CNA prizes, two years ago.

A previous ruling by the appeal board that the book was "undesirable" was earlier this year upheld by the Pretoria Supreme Court. A new ruling was requested by the Cape Town publishers of Mr Leroux's novel as two years had passed since the first banning.

Shortly after the start of last week's hearing, Mr Sam Maritz, for the State, said he had been instructed by the Director of Publications to argue that in the light of a previous judgment the present appeal board was not competent to judge the case anew and that it only had the power to review judgments.

But the board decided the Director for Publications was not a party in the case.

This decision could now be disputed in the Supreme Court. Such a legal step could, in fact, mean that one arm of South Africa's censorship would be taking another arm to court.

During the hearing last week, Mr Maritz said nothing had changed since 1977 to make the book more desirable than it was then. Community standards and the degree of tolerance had not changed.

"The community still takes exception to blasphemy, crude language and sexual descriptions in books. Christians will be just as offended today by the repulsive and frequent use of God's name as a swearword," he said.

He argued it also had to be borne in mind that, due to the overwhelming publicity the book had received since its banning, it would probably be prescribed as a setwork for students or scholars if unbanned.

In reply, Mr Piet Streicher, for the Cape Town publishers, Human and Rousseau, said it was unlikely such a book be a setwork. Only the few literary-inclined people would read it.

"As it is not an easy book to understand the average person would read perhaps 20 pages before putting it down, unable to make any sense of it," he said.

Protest over solitary confinement

CAPE TIMES 11/3/80 2584 327

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of "concerned Christians" called on the military authorities yesterday to release two conscientious objectors, Peter Moll and Richard Steele, from solitary confinement.

In a statement signed by 36 people, the group expressed their concern. The statement read:

"Peter and Richard are both deeply committed Christians who, on the grounds of their faith and thinking, have felt bound in conscience to object to military service.

"For this both are at present serving 12 month sentences in detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte.

"Recently the military authorities placed both Peter and Richard in solitary confinement. This was for refusing to wear the regulation brown army overall.

"They refused to wear this because to do so would be to contradict the whole principle of their conscientious objection against being identified with the SADF.

"The authorities permit other conscientious objectors like Jehovah's Witnesses to wear a non-regulation blue uniform, and Peter and Richard are quite willing to do the same.

"The authorities, however, have insisted that they will not treat them in the same way as these other conscientious objectors. They are trying to compel them to wear the regulation uniform as offenders within the military system.

"This is in fact the third time that they have placed Peter Moll in solitary confinement for the same offence. After his first period in solitary the authorities permitted him to wear a blue uniform; subsequently, however, they withdrew this from him and are again trying to compel him to wear the regulation uniform.

"They placed Richard in solitary for the same offence, for the first time on February 19.

"It is unjust to punish these two men, especially by repeated solitary confinement, for an offence for which in principle they are already serving severe sentences.

"We call on the military authorities to release these two young men from solitary confinement and to refrain from any further such punishment.

A Defence Force spokesman, when asked to comment, said: "We decline to discuss the actions or activities of any soldier under detention with any outside person since this is a personal matter concerning only himself or his relatives, should the person in question choose to have them involved."

The statement was signed by Adie Paterson, Kathy Paterson, Dr John de Gruchy, the Rev Roy Barker, the Rev Rod Botsis, the Rev Howard Eybers, the Rev John Dixon, the Rev Michael Rowe, the Rev Norman Mayall, Fr David Profit, the Rev Jim Cochrane, Margaret Nash, Francis Wilson, Paul Hare, Tony Saddington, Di Scott-Saddington, the Rev Douglas Bax, Sheila Brokenshaw, Renate Cochrane, Sandy Staal, Steve de Gruchy, Mike de Klerk, Liz Fish, Caroline Long, Rommel Roberts, Celeste Santos, J G Foxcroft, E K Mitchell, M G Dale, Anne Palm, D Thornton, D E Bull, Virginia Zweigenthal, Hilary Rosental, Sylvia Collier and Brigid-Rose Tiernan.

[redacted]

Free Mandela campaign launched

CAPE TIMES 11/3/80 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday launched a campaign for the release of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela

Bishop Tutu said he would call on all members of the SACC to sign a petition seeking the release of Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island

Various black, coloured and Indian political groups immediately pledged their support for the campaign, which is being launched at a time when the government is planning to announce the inclusion of blacks in urban areas in a council of state with white, coloured and Indian people.

Newspaper calls

It also comes in the wake of calls by Afrikaans newspapers for government talks with real black leaders after the resounding triumph of the Patriotic Front groups of Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo in Rhodesia

Bishop Tutu, whose passport was withdrawn by the government last week, said the "release Mandela" call was by extension also a call for the release of other jailed black leaders, the lifting of bans and the return of other black leaders fromexile

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he would support any campaign for the release of authentic black leaders.

"There is no need to keep them in detention. They can make a very, very significant contribution to the resolution of this country's constitutional problems," he said.

Dr Motlana said he would also support a call for the release of white South African political prisoners."

The chairman of Inkatha's publicity, strategy and projects committees, Mr Gibson Thula, said he welcomed any move that would increase the momentum of calls for the release of the 61-year-old ANC leader.

"But I must point out that we have repeatedly called for an amnesty for all jailed and exiled leaders."

Mr Thula said Inkatha's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, last month personally told the prime minister, Mr P W Botha, that Mandela and others should be freed

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organization, Mr George Wauchope, said Azapo would support Bishop Tutu's move.

'Time has come'

The vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr M J Naidoo, declared the organization's unreserved support for the petition.

"We have in the past worked closely with the late Chief Albert Luthuli (Nobel Peace Prize winner and former ANC leader).

"The time has come for our leaders to sit down together to find a solution without the bloodshed found elsewhere. Changes must come peacefully and through the authentic leaders," Mr Naidoo said.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, offered his party's co-operation in obtaining signatures for the petition.

"In the light of the development in the prime minister's thinking, it is absolutely essential that Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others should be part of a round-table conference," he said.

Meanwhile, the government's intention of including "urban blacks" in a council of state has been received with little enthusiasm.

Dr Motlana totally rejected the concept of "urban blacks" being a separate entity from "homeland blacks".

His view was supported by Mr Hendrickse.

Mr Thula said he would not comment on the proposed inclusion of "urban blacks" until there was more clarity and Inkatha's central committee had studied it.

Why black fingerprints?

CAPE TIMES 11/3/80 327

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has explained in an official report why a fingerprint record is necessary for black people, but not for other races in South Africa.

At the same time, it has announced a comprehensive population registration system for the "autonomous" black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

In the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development tabled here, the government said the black fingerprint record was "absolutely essential".

The record was necessary "because so many blacks, unlike whites, coloureds and Indians, cannot be identified by name alone and, furthermore, do not reside at permanent addresses for long continuous periods, with the result that identification by means of fingerprints is the only infallible method that can be used.

"So, for instance, it was possible during the year under review for fingerprint experts from the reference bureau to assist in the identification of voters during the recent election in South-West Africa.

"It can be stated that this service made a positive contribution to the success of the election," the report said.

The department also disclosed that because of the great value of fingerprint identification, sophisticated telefacsimile apparatus had been acquired.

Transmitters would be installed at all the larger district offices to make it possible for fingerprints to be transmitted telephonically from these offices to the reference bureau.

"In respect of those offices where transmission sets have already been installed and who make inquiries regarding the identity of a person, the bureau is able to furnish a telephonic reply on the same day, thus obviating delay or inconvenience."

The CSIR was also researching whether it would be possible for fingerprints to be classified and searched electronically.

"A further field in which the reference bureau made a positive contribution during the past year, is the creation of a comprehensive population registration system for autonomous black states.

"As a first step, officials assisted in the planning of a system for Transkei which would enable them to utilize their population register for various administrative purposes as well as for the processing of identity documents on a fully mechanized basis.

"Attention was also given to the training of Transkeian workers to enable them to perform the various tasks on their own in future," the report said.

After implementation in Transkei, the scheme had been extended to Bophuthatswana and the same help was being given to Venda.

'Release these men from solitary confinement'

ARGUS 11/3/80

AS concerned persons and fellow Christians we express concern about Peter Moll and Richard Steele. Peter and Richard are both deeply committed Christians who, on the grounds of their faith and thinking, have felt bound in conscience to object to military service. For this, both are at present serving 12-month sentences in detention at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Recently the military authorities placed both Peter and Richard in solitary confinement. This was for refusing to wear the regulation brown army overall.

They refused to wear this because to do so would be to contradict the whole principle of their conscientious objection against being identified with the SADF.

The authorities permit other conscientious objectors like the Jehovah's Witnesses to wear a non-regulation blue uniform, and Peter and Richard are quite willing to do the same.

The authorities, however, have insisted that they will not treat them in the same way as these other conscientious objectors. They are trying to compel them to wear the regulation uniform as offenders *within* the military system.

This is in fact the *third* time that they have placed Peter Moll in solitary confinement for the *same* offence. After his first period in solitary the authorities permitted him to wear a blue uniform; subsequently, however, they withdrew this from him and are again trying to compel him to wear the regulation uniform. They placed Richard in solitary for the same offence, for the first time on February 29.

It is unjust to punish these two men, especially by repeated solitary confinement, for an offence for which in principle they are already serving severe sentences.

We call on the military authorities to release these two young men from solitary confinement and to refrain from any further such punishment.

Signed by:

Adie Paterson, Kathy Paterson, Dr John de Gruchy, Rev Roy Barker, Rev Rod Botsis, Rev Howard Eybers, Rev John Dixon, Rev Michael Rowe, Rev Norman Mayall, Fr David Profit, Rev Jim Cochrane, Margaret Nash, Francis Wilson, Paul Hare, Tony Saddington, Di Scott-Saddington, Rev Douglas Bax, Sheila Brokenshaw, Renate Cochrane, Sandy Staal, Steve de Gruchy, Mike de Klerk, Liz Fish, Caroline Long, Rommel Roberts, Celeste Santos, J G Foxcroft, E K Mitchell, M G Dale, Anne Palm, D Thornton, D E Bull, Virginia Zwiegenthal, Hilary Rosenthal, Sylvia Collier, Brigid-Rose Tiernan.

SACC to petition for release of Mandela

STAR 11/3/80

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A petition calling on the Government to release Nelson Mandela from Robben Island will be circulated in all churches for signature, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today.

Tomorrow the scribe of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika, the Rev Sam Buti, will write to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling on him to release Mandela and summon all leaders to a national convention.

Bishop Tutu was the first to sign the petition last night when he opened the annual congress of the Black Sash in Johannesburg.

The petition will also be placed in the main foyer of the headquarters of the SACC for city workers to sign.

"We call for the release of Mandela because the Government has to deal with him as a leader of the blacks. Once they release him they will have difficulty in justifying holding other leaders such as Walter Sisulu," Bishop Tutu said.

Two Afrikaans newspapers have already called on the Government to "talk to the Nthato Motlanas and the Thomazile Bothas."

SUPPORT

Many individual churchmen will support the drive and even church decision-making bodies could declare themselves in favour of his release.

Recently the Methodist Church's national conference called for the release of Mandela and other political prisoners from Robben Island.

The Methodist Conference said the Government should open talks with black leaders now in jail. It said the church was prepared to act as a "midwife" to bring about reconciliation.

The campaign was started by the newspaper Sunday Post after Mr Robert Mugabe's victory in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian election.

Page 17: Free the Robben Island prisoners

'Free the Robben Island prisoners'

STAR 11/3/80

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Black leaders have pleaded for the release of Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki and Walter Sisulu from Robben Island in order to include them in future political dialogue.

The black leaders who made this call to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, included the president of Afribank, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Sam Buti and Soweto community councillor, Mrs Violet Phetjaylema.

Mr Botha, speaking in Cape Town at the weekend, said blacks, whites and brown people would meet in a "states conference" to decide on matters affecting South Africa.

Reality

He said the Government did not envisage a system of one man, one vote because such a system would not guarantee the rights of minority groups and would lead to confrontation, power struggles and eventual dictatorship.

Blacks, he claimed, would also suffer under such a system of government.

Mr Motsuenyane, said last night the Government could not escape the reality of one man, one vote.

"I think all people who have participated in the black liberation struggle should be called to the conference table.

"I am talking about Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and others on Robben Island who have featured prominently in black politics.

"Their views should be negotiated and accommodated," said Mr Motsuenyane.

He was critical about the maintenance of separate identities as a precondition of the conference.

The paramount aspect here was individualism, he said.

Mr Buti said if the Prime Minister wanted his proposed conference to be a success he should recall all exiled leaders and release those in jail.

"If he wants to talk to Gatsha Buthelezi, Nthato Motlana, Sam Buti, David Thebehali or Hudson Ntsanwisi then he should know that all those men came to prominence after the bulk of the black leadership had either gone into exile or had been jailed," he said.

"Those political prisoners on Robben Island are guilty because they are opposed to the present political set-up.

"Ian Smith caused untold bloodshed in Rhodesia because he negotiated with the Muzorewas, the Sitholes and the Chikaremas.

"If the Prime Minister wants to avoid a similar blood bath then he should release those leaders still in jail and recall political exiles," Mr Buti said.

He will be writing a letter to the Prime Minister tomorrow to tell him to get the political machinery moving by releasing prisoners.

Mr Tom Manthata, a leading exponent of Black consciousness philosophy, said it was not up to him to prescribe to the Prime Minister who to talk to or who not to talk to.

"He is not qualified to call the people of South Africa to any conference table because that would presuppose our giving him a mandate to negotiate the future of South Africa's people," Mr Manthata said.

Mrs Phetjaulema said she would like to see all black leaders participating in the conference.

Nelson Mandela and the rest held on Robben Island should be released to take part, she said.

Opposed

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was "bitterly opposed" to such a move because the National Party firmly held the reins of Government.

"I cannot see their sitting at a conference table to divest themselves of power.

Such conferences were meaningless because the Prime Minister imposed pre-conditions.

A snap survey by The Star last night revealed that the black man in the street was also in favour of releasing all political prisoners to take part in the conference.

All people canvassed said Mandela, Sisulu and Mbeki should be released to talk to Mr Botha.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1 14210

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~1523373~~	~~MAGOOLA~~	~~DUMILE~~	~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ARS~~		~~1~~	~~1523373~~
1523660	POGRUND	JENNIFER SOLANGE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(45)	1	1523660

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

(32)

Why govt uses fingerprints

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has explained in an official report why a fingerprint record is necessary for black people, but not for other races in South Africa.

In the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development tabled in Parliament, the government said the black fingerprint record was "absolutely essential" because so many blacks, unlike whites, Coloureds and Indians, cannot be identified by name alone and, furthermore, do not reside at permanent addresses for long continuous periods, with the result that identification by means of fingerprints is the only infallible method that can be used.

The report said the reference bureau had made a positive contribution with the creation of a comprehensive population registration system for the autonomous black states.

A system had been planned for Transkei which would enable them to utilise their population register for varius administrative purposes as well as for the mechanised processing of identify documents.

The report disclosed that there were records of 13,5 millionblack people on the population register by the end of March of last year. — PC.

UCT

10 Russian tanks seized by Armscor

CAPE TIMES 12/3/80

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Armscor, South Africa's premier military production company, confirmed yesterday that it had confiscated a ship load of Russian arms allegedly sent in support of Idi Amin's Ugandan regime in April last year.

Commenting on behalf of Armscor, a South African Defence Force spokesman said that information had been received that the arms were destined for Angola to aid the Swapo movement.

"The armaments were off loaded after arrangements with the captain of the ship," he said. "The steps were not extraordinary in view of the prevailing situation and terrorist threat in northern South West Africa."

However, the Times of London has reported that the arms were in fact headed for Mombasa, ordered from Libya by Amin. The Marseilles Fret Company, a French firm, was chartered to ship the cargo to Mombasa. The report said that 10 Russian tanks and 150 tons of ammunition were loaded aboard the vessel, the Astor. The Astor arrived in Mombasa on April 11, the day that Tanzanian artillery was shelling Kampala and Amin was on the run.

The Kenyan authorities refused to allow the arms to be taken across their territory to Uganda; the Astor then left for Libya but stopped for fuel in Durban. Armscor confiscated the cargo and made out a receipt, undertaking to pay for the arms.

The incident has sparked off an international wrangle, as another of Marseilles-Fret's ships, Le Rove, was seized when it arrived in Benghazi and is being held till South Africa agrees to pay more for the arms. The Libyan Government said that Armscor was refusing to pay as much for the tanks as they were worth, according to the Times.

The Times said Le Rove and the five officers on board were stranded in Tripoli, while Marseilles-Fret "begins the task of persuading the South Africans to pay more to the Libyans for their Russian tanks".

'RELEASE MANDELA FIRST'

RELEASE Nelsón Mandela. This was the reply of South Africa's black leaders to a call last week for a national convention to find ways of bringing about orderly change in South Africa.

The call for a convention, made by two influential Afrikaans newspapers, comes in the wake of Robert Mugabe's overwhelming election victory in Rhodesia.

But black leaders insist that before they participate in such a convention, the Government must:

- Release all political prisoners — including Mandela
- Allow those in exile to return unconditionally
- Lift bans on black organisations, including the ANC and the PAC and
- Scrap apartheid to show its good faith.

They warn that now Mugabe is in power in Rhodesia, the struggle for the liberation of South Africa will intensify and there could be a horrifying escalation of violence in this country.

'When the Government calls a convention we'll certainly be ready and willing to talk,' Dr Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten told the Johannesburg black paper, Sunday Post.

'But our authentic leaders on Robben Island will have to be present at such a convention,' he said.

The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said a vital pre-condition for a convention was a general amnesty for political prisoners.

'They must participate in such a convention,' he said. 'I have always said a national convention is the only thing that can prevent the escalation of violence and which can guarantee peaceful change.

'This is extremely urgent if we view the question against the background of what has been achieved in Zimbabwe and in the light of incidents which are now on the increase.

The acting chairman of Pebco, Mr Wilson Skosana, was adamant: 'Mandela must be released first. Although negotiations have failed for blacks, I think a national convention would be a healthy exercise — if Mandela was allowed to take his rightful place.

'There are many black spokesmen who do not represent our aspirations and the only person we can be confident in is Nelson Mandela,' he said.

Most of the leaders also insisted the Government would have to convene the convention. But a leading member of the Black Consciousness Movement Mr Tom Manthata said a national convention would not be viable at this stage because blacks were in a position of weakness.

(327)

'Release Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC and PAC and then call your national convention,' say leading South African blacks.

(220)

ARGUS 12/3/80

If it were held now, he said, the people who stood to gain from the convention were those in power: 'Many people have called for the convention from a position of weakness and they cannot be seen to be genuine and honest brokers,' Mr Manthata said.

Dr Allen Boesak, a leading black theologian and chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, felt that for the convention to be genuine Mandela and all other political prisoners should be released.

'The leaders must be released and be allowed time to hear the views of their people. Then those leaders will be elected by the people to represent them at the convention,' Dr Boesak said.

But before this could happen, the Government had to do certain things to show its good faith like the scrapping of the pass laws and the Group Areas Act.

The leader of the Coloured Labour Party, the Rev Allen Hendrickse said it was imperative before everything else that Mandela and his colleagues should be released and the ban on the ANC and PAC lifted.

He said: 'A national convention is essential for the drawing up of a new constitution for South Africa. Until then, no amount of deliberation and decision by the white Parliament can meet the requirements of the majority of South Africans.'

Curtis Nkondo quizzed at Protea



Mr Curtis Nkondo, questioned by SP.

By WILLIE BOKALA

MR CURTIS Nkondo, the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), was questioned by security police at Protea on Monday.

But the directorate of public relations for the police at security headquarters in Pretoria denied Mr Nkondo was quizzed. "He was never at Protea," a spokesman said.

It all started, according to the Nkondo family, last Thursday when security police came to their Eldorado Park home looking for Mr Nkondo. When they could not find him they left a message that he should report to the police station on Monday.

Mr Nkondo said yesterday that he reported to the police station at about 8.15 am and was questioned lengthily by a Sergeant du Toit. He could not say how long he stayed at the police station.

Among questions asked by Sergeant du Toit, he said, was where he worked and how far was the nearest police station from there. He was questioned in the same fashion about his home and where he attended church, his dependents, in-laws and mother.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : N/A
AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO 10000 FIRST NAMES BARBARA LOUISE
SURNAME VAN DER MERWE COURSE MATHEMATICS 1 (-37) SYMBOL 1102
DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1 PAGE 1

STU113-9 10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS 9411041 F 452327+

UCT

Report tells of Broeder boom

327

RDM 12/3/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Broederbond cells are located in nearly all major concentrations of white population in South West Africa 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 the latest 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 estmated total of Broeders was about 325.

Broeder cells were in nearly all major centres with the exceptions of Oranjemund, Swakopmund and Luderitz. 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 sectors in which most Broeders could be found.

The paper predicted that the greatest opposition to political change in SWA would occur in rural farming areas where the Broederbond 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.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
102521L	ABBOTT	PETER HARRY KAETH D	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	UP	(57)	4	102521L
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3	(56)	4	077201P
101148U	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	101148U
101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3	(52)	4	101875J
114694T	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	408204	GEOGRAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(51)	4	114694T
115418E	CUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP	(50)	4	115418E
111405T	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	111405T
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	100997E
098097C	FRANK	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	098097C
113612R	GATZOURIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	113612R
101853K	KLIJN	HELENA JANET	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	101853K
102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	102381J
097859U	LEVEIAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTRONOMY A (HALF CRSE)	2-	(63)	5	097859U
101158F	DOSTERMANN		106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS		5	101158E
			116317	DRAMA III	UP	(53)	4	094835G
			107301	ENGLISH III	ABS		5	111351M
			117301	POLITICAL SCIENCE III	UP	(53)	4	103519W
			802131	HIST & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC I	ABS		5	102719B
			105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	3	(58)	5	102257Z
			102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS III	F		5	033909H
			106301	ECONOMICS III	UP	(51)	4	101164L
			910101	STATISTICS IA(HALF CRSE)	F	(24)		
			910108	STATISTICS IC(HALF CRSE)	F	(34)		
			911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	112105D
			102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	4	116606W
			107301	ENGLISH III	2-	(67)	4	133100Z

UCT

Yutar out of treason trial

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—The Transkei Government has terminated Dr Percy Yutar's mandate to handle the State's case in the treason trial of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, which begins in Port St Johns tomorrow.

The former Transvaal Attorney General, now a practising advocate in Johannesburg, was asked in August to present the State's case against the popular Tembu chief who faces charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and the Public Security Act.

Dr Yutar today confirmed he was no longer involved in the case, but declined to say whether it had been at his own request or that of the Transkei Government.

Transkei's Attorney-General, Mr George Muller QC, will now lead the State prosecution, reports The Argus Correspondent in Umtata.

DECLINED COMMENT

Transkei's Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka, declined to comment.

Chief Dalindyebo is alleged to have made statements which undermined the dignity of the holder of the State Presidency and propagated doctrines subverting Parliament or the constitutional independence of Transkei.

Black leaders fear new crackdown

STAR 13/3/80

By Derrick Thema

Fears of a crackdown on black consciousness organisations, individuals and members of the black Press are being raised after the questioning of three black leaders by Security Police.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a member of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, say they were all called to the Protea Police Station for questioning this week.

A black journalist, Mr Enoch Duma, vice-president of the Writers' Association of South Africa, is also believed to have received a note asking him to report to Protea tomorrow morning.

Mr Nkondo told The Star that a Sergeant du Toit asked him questions about the police station nearest to his work and home, and about his church denomination and attendance, his dependants and his mother-in-law's name and address.

He said Sergeant du Toit had told him to expect to be served with a banning order within three weeks.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
~~1620048~~	~~BURNE~~	~~SUZANNE ELIZABETH~~	~~106103~~
158955C	CARD	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 ~~114101~~
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101
~~153965D~~	~~CLARKE~~	~~PENELOPE JILL~~	~~103202~~
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103
~~153999D~~	~~COLLINS~~	~~BEVERLEY RUYNON~~	~~116120~~
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101
~~138572X~~	~~COURTENAY~~	~~COLETTE~~	~~107101~~
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101
~~140457N~~	~~DELAHUNTY~~	~~ANNA TERESE~~	~~904101~~
162364E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102
~~1559310~~	~~DU PLESSIS~~	~~MARCIA ELIZABETH~~	~~107101~~
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	001101 910106
~~1623107~~	~~EVANS~~	~~GAVIN MARK READ~~	~~101103~~
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101
~~153863T~~	~~FARQUHAR~~	~~GILLIAN DEBORAH~~	~~115101~~
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101
~~157359T~~	~~FINLAY~~	~~PAMELA JOAN~~	~~106104~~ 115102 115103
~~159744K~~	~~FIORAVANTI~~	~~LUIGINA~~	~~914102~~



Mr Lekgau Mathabathe ... questioned

NOW MATHABATHE QUIZZED BY SP

By PHIL MTIMKULU

MR LEKGAU Mathabathe, a member of the Committee of Ten, was yesterday also questioned by the security police at Protea.

On Monday, Mr Curtis Nkondo, the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was questioned by the police at Protea. It is also believed that Mr Fanyana Mazibuko was called to Protea for questioning.

A spokesman for the police yesterday said an official statement would be issued today.

The three, who are leading political figures in the black community, are former teachers. They were instrumental in the formation of the Teachers Action Committee which spearheaded the massive resignation of teachers in 1977.

Mr Mathabathe said he was questioned about his place of employment, his family, his route to work, the church he attends, his last date of release from detention. Mr Nkondo was also questioned in the same fashion.

There is a fear that the police may be asking such questions to prepare a banning order. This is not the first time that leading political figures have been subjected to this line of questioning at Protea. The last time was in 1978.

Post 13/3/80

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
085913J	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	085913J
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	152249N
154508U	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	154508U
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(60)		
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	157349G
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	155374K
153885R	ARCAS	MARIA JOAO CARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I	F	(39)	1	153885R
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162594H
117046Z	ATKINSON	HENRY NICHOLAS	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS		1	117046Z
157724P	BADINGS	CRAIG REIN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(53)	1	157724P
			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(54)		
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(51)		
162809R	BAILEY	LINDA JEAN	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	ABS		1	162809R
			502113	HISTORY OF ART I	ABS			
153940B	BARNARD	CAROLINE ALISON JANE	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(61)	1	153940B
115210D	BARROWS	CLIVE CARL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(37)	7	115210D
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F	(46)		
159729U	BAUMANN	SYLVIA MARITA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(36)	1	159729U
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
155052K	BEGLEY	MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	155052K
138311N	BELL	LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	138311N
161780Y	BEVAN	KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161780Y
157700N	BORGSTROM	MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(53)	1	157700N
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(44)		
153399N	BOTHA	MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	153399N
162250J	BOUWER	TIMOTHY JOHN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162250J
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(42)		
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
150215C	BROWNE	IMOGEN ALETHEA	916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	UP	(50)	1	150215C

UCT

Plea to let the law rule 327 RDM 13/3/80

Labour Correspondent

THE Black Sash yesterday called on the Minister of Justice to repeal security laws and re-establish the Rule of Law.

The Minister was also asked to bring such evidence to court as he "claimed to have" against people restricted or detained in terms of security legislation, and allow their guilt or innocence to be decided in open court.

The conference noted that a number of people were restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act and an unknown number of people were detained under this Act, the Terrorism Act and the General Laws Amendment Act.

The conference also called on the Minister of the Interior to give reasons why he was "daily" refusing and removing passports.

RDM 13/3/80

Students baffled by booklet ban

327

DURBAN — Student leaders are angered and baffled at the distribution banning of their first and major Nusas publication of 1980 — Exposing Total Strategy — and are likely to appeal against the order.

More than 100 copies of the booklet, which deals with Nusas' theme for 1980, were confiscated by Security Police from the Students' Representative Council's offices on the University of Natal's Durban campus on Tuesday.

The publication was banned for distribution in terms of a notice in last Friday's Government Gazette.

Speaking from Cape Town yesterday, Nusas president, Mr Andrew Boraine, said they would be in contact with their attorneys and would demand reasons for the banning before appealing.

The Durban SRC president, Mr Chris Swart, said yesterday that they had heard of the banning late on Monday afternoon.

"The copies arrived late last week, but were embargoed for distribution until Monday. However, by the time the Security Police arrived, 82 of the 200 copies issued to us had been removed by the students from the SRC offices," he said.

Mr Swart said one of the reasons given by members of the Security Police who removed the booklet was that it incited racial hostility.

Mr Boraine said: "I don't know how they could have banned it. There is nothing particularly offensive or far-fetched and it merely deals with Nusas' theme for 1980, documenting development on all fronts in South Africa over the past couple of years."

He thought the police had only confiscated copies of the booklet from the Durban campus.

Security Police are awaiting the outcome of an application for the publication to be banned for possession as well as distribution. — Sapa.

UCT

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4

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'Bannings hurting SA freedom rating'

RDM 13/3/80.

'327

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

WITHDRAWING the passports of known opponents to the Government gave credence to the country's police state image, the director-general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said yesterday.

Addressing the foundation's annual meeting at a Johannesburg hotel, Mr Sorour said the withdrawal of passports — as happened recently to the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu — gave credence to the police state image and the banning of newspapers damaged South Africa's international freedom rating.

"Aggressive posturing towards a still-unformed Zimbabwean government compared poorly with Mr Mugabe's own calm statesmanship, which has immeasurably enhanced his stature in world circles."

Though Mr Sorour congratulated the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for establishing South Africa's adult status in the world, he said, however, that it was not the foundation's purpose to use the "positive developments" of last year as an argument in favour of maintenance of the status quo.

"The world has come to acknowledge the Republic's economic sophistication, its natural wealth, its military strength, its relevance to the effective development of the Southern African sub-continent, its will to chart its own course and — most of all — its preparedness to tackle the problem of peaceful coexistence for all its disparate people."

It was the considered opinion of the foundation's international contacts that whites in South Africa would have to forgo their established but artificially maintained privilege, or face the loss of all power in government.

"It is, therefore, not the foundation's purpose to use the constructive developments of 1979 as an argument in favour of the maintenance of the status quo.

"On the contrary, recognition of the need for social change in South Africa is fundamental to all the foundation's international communications and without the conviction that it is indeed taking place, our arguments . . . would be unjustified and even fraudulent."

It was the foundation's aim to strive to avoid South Africa's economic and political isolation internationally, while constructive social and political change was taking place at home.

"That definition squarely faces the fact that the threat of such isolation stems from South Africa's racial policies and discriminatory legislation.

"There are those who see any concessions to world opinion as capitulation, who see all external criticism and pressure as meddling and who thus think isolation preferable to what they consider to be appeasement.

"We would remind such thinkers that we already have more than one million unemployed blacks; that a further 250 000 are entering the labour market each year; that we cannot create the jobs required without foreign capital, trade and co-operation and that if jobs are not created we will be fuelling an internal threat to peaceful survival which dwarfs anything than can be inflicted on us from outside."

● The SACC yesterday called on member churches and other leaders to join its delegation to the Minister of the Interior to ask for the reinstatement of Bishop Tutu's passport.

Little hope for move to get Mandela freed

STAR 13/3/80

327

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN—It is highly unlikely that the Government will agree to the early release of Nelson Mandela and other African nationalist leaders who are in jail on Robben Island.

Two Nationalist newspapers have called for a national convention in South Africa in the wake of the Rhodesian elections. But several prominent black leaders say this will not get off the ground unless Mandela and other political prisoners are released.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has also launched a new campaign for Mandela's release.

There were strong indications in Government circles today that this campaign would not meet with success.

It has maintained that Mandela was convicted of a serious crime in a court of law and that therefore he must serve his full sentence.

But the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert .has warned that any Government that refuses to allow the participation of a man like Mandela in a national convention, provided he rejected violence, could be cursed by future generations of black and white South Africans.

Altogether 429 prisoners from South Africa and 53 from SWA/Namibia are being held on Robben Island at present, according to information given in Parliament last week.

Replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, the Minister of Prisons, Mr le Grange, said the provisional tender date for the new prison at Leeuwkop, which will house Robben Island prisoners, is April 1981. It was expected that at the earliest, the prisoners would be transferred to this prison in August 1983.

● **Page 23: Nelson Mandela still looms large.**

Mandela unlikely to go free

ARGUS 13/3/80 (327)

Political Staff

IT is highly unlikely the Government will agree to the release of Nelson Mandela and jailed African nationalist leaders on Robben Island.

Two Nationalist newspapers have called for a national convention in South Africa in the wake of the Rhodesian elections.

But several prominent black leaders say this will not get off the ground unless Mandela and political prisoners are released.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has also launched a campaign for Mandela's release.

NOT SUCCESSFUL

There were strong indications in Government circles today that this campaign would not meet with success.

One source described a suggestion that Mandela be allowed to participate in a national convention as 'naive.'

In the past the Government has rejected all appeals — including one from the Transkei Government — for his release.

It has maintained Mandela was convicted of a serious crime by a court of law and that he must serve his full sentence.

CURSED

But the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has warned that any government which refuses to allow the participation of a man like Mandela in a national convention, provided he rejected violence, would be cursed by future generations of black and white South Africans.

A total of 429 prisoners from South Africa and 53 from South West Africa are being held on Robben Island according to information given in Parliament last week.

LEEUWKOP

Replying to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, said the provisional tender date for the new prison at Leeuwkop, which will house Robben Island Prisoners, is April 1981. It was expected that at the earliest, the prisoners would be transferred to this prison in 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,' he said.

The Defence Force will use the island after the prison is closed.

Police confiscate Nusas pamphlet

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Security police have raided the offices of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal in Durban and confiscated copies of a political pamphlet published bby Nusas.

The pamphlet, entitled "Exposing the Total Strategy", deals with the Nusas view of the 1980s and was banned by the Publications Control Board last Friday under Section 19 of the Undesirable Publications Act.

Three security policemen arrived at the SRC offices this week and asked officials to hand over copies of the pamphlet.

Mr Chris Swart, president of the SRC, said the confiscated pamphlets were part of a batch that had been withheld following the ban on the publication.

A quantity of the pamphlets had been distributed to students before the ban was imposed.

"We were aware of the ban but I thought it legal to retain the pamphlets so long as they were not distributed," said Mr Swart.

The security policemen informed the students that the pamphlets were being removed because the ban was expected to be extended to include their possession.

A security police spokesman yesterday declined to comment.

Widely-framed laws could create criminals

(327) 14/3/80

Staff Reporter

A JOHANNESBURG attorney has suggested that the average citizen will lose respect for the law if laws are framed so widely that innocent citzens become unwitting offenders.

His suggestion comes in an article he was written in the latest edition of De Rebus, the South African attorney's journal.

Mr Oliver Barrett dealt with a notice promulgated in terms of Section 2 of the Riotous Assmblies Act and explained how innocent people could become offenders of the section. The article was entitled "Have you contravened the law today?".

The notice, which came after the June 1976 riots prohibited any "gathering" unless it was of a sporting nature, held inside a building or had been authorized by a magistrate. Initially the notice covered a year but has been renewed from time to time.

According to Mr Barrett, unless an accused person could satisfy the court on one of those three points, all the State needed to do was to show there was a gathering with a common purpose, an accused had attended the gathering and that the gathering intended to achieve its common object by concerted action.

It was immaterial, he said, whether the purpose of the gathering was lawful or unlawful.

The penalties were severe and a convener of a gathering was liable to imprisonment for a year. A person attending a gathering was liable to a fine of up to R100 and six months imprisonment.

Innocent pastimes

A gathering had been judicially defined as the coming together of any number of persons from two upwards.

Mr Barrett posed the question of an on-site meeting at a dam between the site engineer, the consulting engineer and the employer's representatives.

He said that if a lawyer's client asked him whether such a meeting could be held, he must advise him that it could not without the permission of the local magistrate or of the minister.

He said the notice also applied to innocent pastimes such as extramural art classes and "it even seems that a Supreme Court judge would have to approach his local magistrate to hold an inspection in loco".

Asking how a lawyer could advise his clients on the effect of such wide-ranging provisions, he questioned whether the person should apply for permission or should be told that while he was technically committing an offence, the attorney-general would never prosecute him.

"He is likely to be outraged by both suggestions," he said.

"I suggest that the average citizen will lose respect for the law if laws are framed so widely that innocent citizens become unwitting offenders who have to rely on the good sense of our attorneys-general for freedom from prosecution," Mr Barrett concluded.

GENERAL NEWS

Buthelezi joins appeal for release of Mandela

STAR 14/3/80 (HA) (327)

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, that he was not prepared to release "trained terrorists" when the Inkatha leader appealed for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

Executive of SACC supports petition

The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has endorsed the "Free Mandela" campaign launched by a weekend newspaper and signed first by the general secretary of the council, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Bishop Tutu said that all member churches of the SACC had been asked to circulate the petition calling for the release of the jailed leader of the banned African National Congress among their parishioners.

A statement released by the executive committee of the SACC this week after a two-day meeting said: "The executive committee meeting of the SACC held in Johannesburg from March 11 to March 12 endorsed the "Free Mandela" campaign launched by Sunday Port.

"The executive committee has also commended the campaign to the churches and the council's regions."

In an exclusive interview with The Star today, Chief Buthelezi said that, during the 1976 Soweto riots, he pleaded for Mandela's release to the then Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger. Mr Kruger told him he would not even consider the matter because "Mandela has not stopped his nonsense in prison."

Endorsing the appeal for the inclusion of black leaders, such as Mandela, Govan Mbeki and Walter Sisulu, in an all-race convention Chief Buthelezi said that these men were highly regarded by black people.

"Any campaign for an amnesty for political prisoners should not — and cannot — exclude them," he said.

At a meeting in Ulundi yesterday Chief Buthelezi told the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, that, as far as blacks were concerned, the Progressive Federal Party had failed as a political organ.

Chief Buthelezi also criticised the PFP for "sneering at us because we have had official contact with the National Party. It appears to me your party's contact with the National Party is official and on-going."

Inkatha, of which Chief Buthelezi is president, did not reject or doubt the sincerity of the PFP merely because it participated in legislating in an all-white racist Parliament, Chief Buthelezi said.

Successive white governments had followed a divide-and-rule policy and had driven a wedge between the official opposition and the blacks.

"Whatever trouble you could be greatly enhanced if you had a working partnership with blacks."

Seized tanks: SA account is blocked

The Star Bureau

PARIS — South Africa's "Armscorp" bank account in Paris has been blocked to the tune of nearly R1-million in the legal wrangle involving Pretoria's seizure of Russian tanks and 150 tons of ammunition aboard a French ship in Durban last year.

The marine cargo company Marseilles-Fret said it had a legal injunction on the Armscorp account after South Africa had promised the firm it would pay for the seized tanks and shells but had not.

The international wrangle involves the German-owned 1 600-ton vesssel Astor, which Marseilles-Fret had hired and leased to Libya, which used it to send tanks to support the crumbling regime of Uganda's Idi Amin.

But when the vessel reached the Kenyan port of Mombasa, Amin was in retreat and Nairobi refused to let the tanks be unloaded.

The vessel went on to Durban for refuelling and, according to the French company, South African soldiers boarded it during the night and seized the cargo.

MAIL, Friday, March 14, 1980

SP raid (327)
Durban
on campus 14/3/80

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Security Police have raided the offices of the Students Representative Council at the University of Natal in Durban and confiscated copies of a political pamphlet published by Nusas.

The pamphlets entitled, Exposing the Total Strategy, dealt with the Nusas view of the 1980s and were banned by the Publications Control Board last Friday under section 10 of the Undesirable Publications Act.

Security policemen arrived at the SRC offices on Tuesday and asked officials to hand over copies of the pamphlet.

Mr Chris Swart, President of the SRC, said the confiscated pamphlets were part of a batch that had been withheld following the ban on the publication.

A quantity of the pamphlets were distributed to students before the ban was imposed.

"We were aware of the ban but thought it legal to retain the pamphlets so long as they were not distributed," said Mr Swart.

A Security Police spokesman declined to comment on the matter yesterday.

Harsh words for political bannings

RDM 4/3/80

(327)

Labour Correspondent

THE Black Sash annual conference yesterday spoke out strongly against bannings of political publications.

In a resolution the conference noted the increased number of publications of a political nature banned over the past year.

Also, people had been charged and found guilty of editing and producing publications which were subsequently banned.

"Conference condemns this arbitrary form of control over political debate," it said.

The conference also supported to a recent statement by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), calling on the Government to use the gold price boom and inprovement in the economy to redress the "serious plight of the unemployed and lower paid workers".

● Mrs Joyce Harris was unanimously re-elected for a third term as the organisation's national president yesterday, the closing day of the conference.

Mrs Sheena Duncan and Mrs Jill Wentzel were elected as vice-presidents.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 177] PRETORIA, 14 MAART / MARCH 1980 [No. 6890

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 539 14 Maart 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.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 539 14 March 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 Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P79/8/45	*Xaviera!*	Xaviera Hollander	(a)
P79/11/127	*Eine Geschiete von der Liebe und der Rute* (Exquisit Bücher No 77)	Mona Butler	(a)
P80/1/78	*Outstanding Fighter for Freedom!—70th Birthday of Dr Yusuf Dadoo* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/87	*Detention and Detente in Southern Africa*—Updating and Additions to original publication dated 30/4/1976	Horst Kleinschmidt	(e)
P80/1/90	*People's Power in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau*-- No 14, Summer 1979	Mozambique, Angola and Guine Information Centre, London	(e)
P80/1/91	*Stop the Persecution of our Patriots!* (pro-ANC Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/91	*Umkhonto We Sizwe (ANC, Peoples Army) in training* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/116	*Liberate the Child—International Year of the Child* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/117	*Spear Fights on, The--Isandlwana* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/118	*Strategy and Tactics of the African National Congress*	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/123	*IUEF: Annual Report* 1978–79	IUEF, Geneva, Switzerland	(e)
P80/1/124	*Solomon Mahlangu—Martyr of our Revolution* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P80/1/125	*Smash Bantu Education* (Plakkaat/Poster)	Medu, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)

RAND Daily Mail

FRIDAY, March 14, 1980

Ominous signs of a clampdown

327
RDM 14/3/80

POLICE questioning of three leading black personalities is hardly in line with the new conclusions which Nationalists appeared to be drawing from the Mugabe victory in Rhodesia.

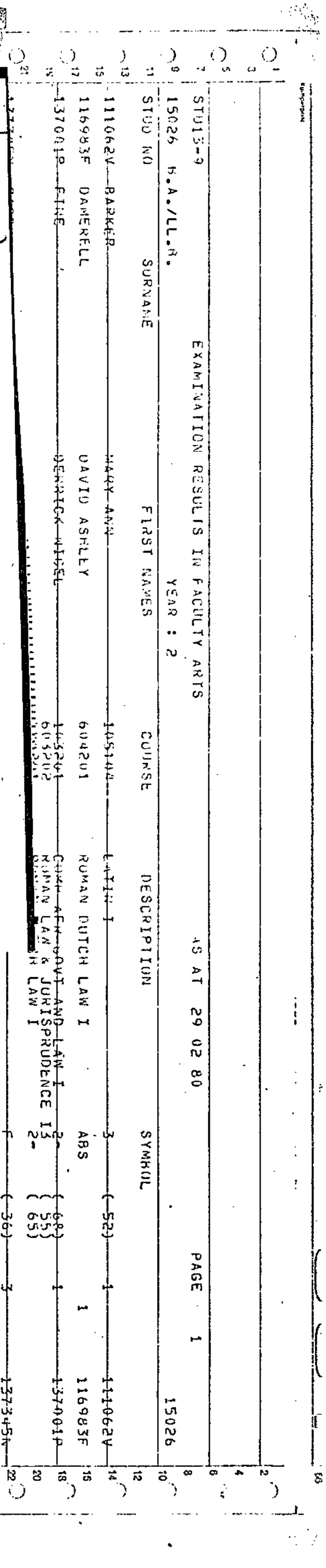
Verligtes in the Nationalist Press and elsewhere have been urging the Government to negotiate with the "real leaders", arguing that Mr Mugabe's victory showed that blacks were turning their backs on the "traditional" leaders regarded by the Government for so long as the sole representatives of the entire black population.

The Prime Minister himself has even challenged the very basis of apartheid in this period of introspection. Condemning Dr Andries Treurnicht's opposition to a mixed Craven Week, Mr Botha suggested that people enforcing separation regarded their victims as lepers. Then, in the same week, Mr Botha seemed to be actually preparing to implement his new view of life by proposing a Council of State consisting not only of white, coloured and Indian representatives, but also of members of the urban black communities.

Against this background which seemed to promise a new approach to group relations, Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee, and Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a TAC executive member, were called in by police this week and questioned about personal details, including the distances of their homes and places of work from the nearest police station. Mr Nkondo says he was even told a banning order was being prepared for him.

The Government may in fact not go as far as banning these men who are probably highly representative of the black community and perhaps even rate among the so-called "real leaders." But the ominous hint of action against them, the banning of civic leaders in Port Elizabeth, the withdrawal of Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport and dire warnings by Ministers against other dissidents, is not encouraging.

Can it really be that, despite the lessons of Rhodesia, the Government is still intent on recognising only those blacks it chooses to view as the real leaders, and clamping down on the rest? Let us hope not, for it is a formula that simply cannot work.



lexities of the modern age, modern world contrast with that earlier and simpler age. National es mean little when total war and destruction are tes away, when far reaching political and economic s of oil producing countries can cause instant l disarray around the world, among both the rich oor of the family of nations.

ss of global change has accelerated exponentially development of modern computer-run technology y sophisticated communication systems, tying even ly together our expanded world population and ng to the greatly increased political, social, and onsciousness of mankind.

States has played an important role in the political, economic, social and technological he past two centuries. Today, along with ns, it faces the challenge of the future in ch -- with more independent states than at history -- is so basically interdependent that art can survive isolated from any other. No be an island unto itself.

ess of global and interdependent engagement, tates is committed to a policy of helping ut change in ways which are compatible with onal beliefs, interests, values, and principles. itary security, of course remains of prime is based on the concept of maintaining ivalence as well as the capability of defending our allies.

ates has reinforced its ties with its allies and widening consultations with them on licy issue including the strategic arms aty (SALT), the problems of the Middle East, and other critical areas, international s, and human rights. Simultaneously, it more cooperative world economic and political alizing multilateral trade negotiations and ove relations with the developing world. cularly much progress has been made in ions with African countries which in the past of American motives.

negotiations with the Soviet Union were an important and visible manifestation of recent U.S. efforts to improve relations between East and West while at the same time trying to reduce the risk of nuclear war and stabilize the U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship. In Eastern Asia, we believe that the normalization of relations between a strong, secure China and the U.S. will contribute to international stability, and it is for this basic reason that the United States took the momentous step of recognizing China under a formula that serves also to protect the interests and well-being of the people of Taiwan.

Death hoax on Sash president

(327 ROM 15/3/80.)

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

A MYSTERY caller, who identified himself as a policeman, phoned the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, yesterday and told her that her husband had been killed in a motor accident.

Her husband was at work at the time and completely unaware of his "death".

The policeman, whom the caller had claimed to be, yesterday denied all knowledge of the incident.

The Black Sash's annual conference, which ended yesterday, has been in the news this week.

Mrs Harris said the man called her yesterday morning and said his name was Van Deventer and that he was stationed at Booysens police station. When pressed for details, the caller rang off.

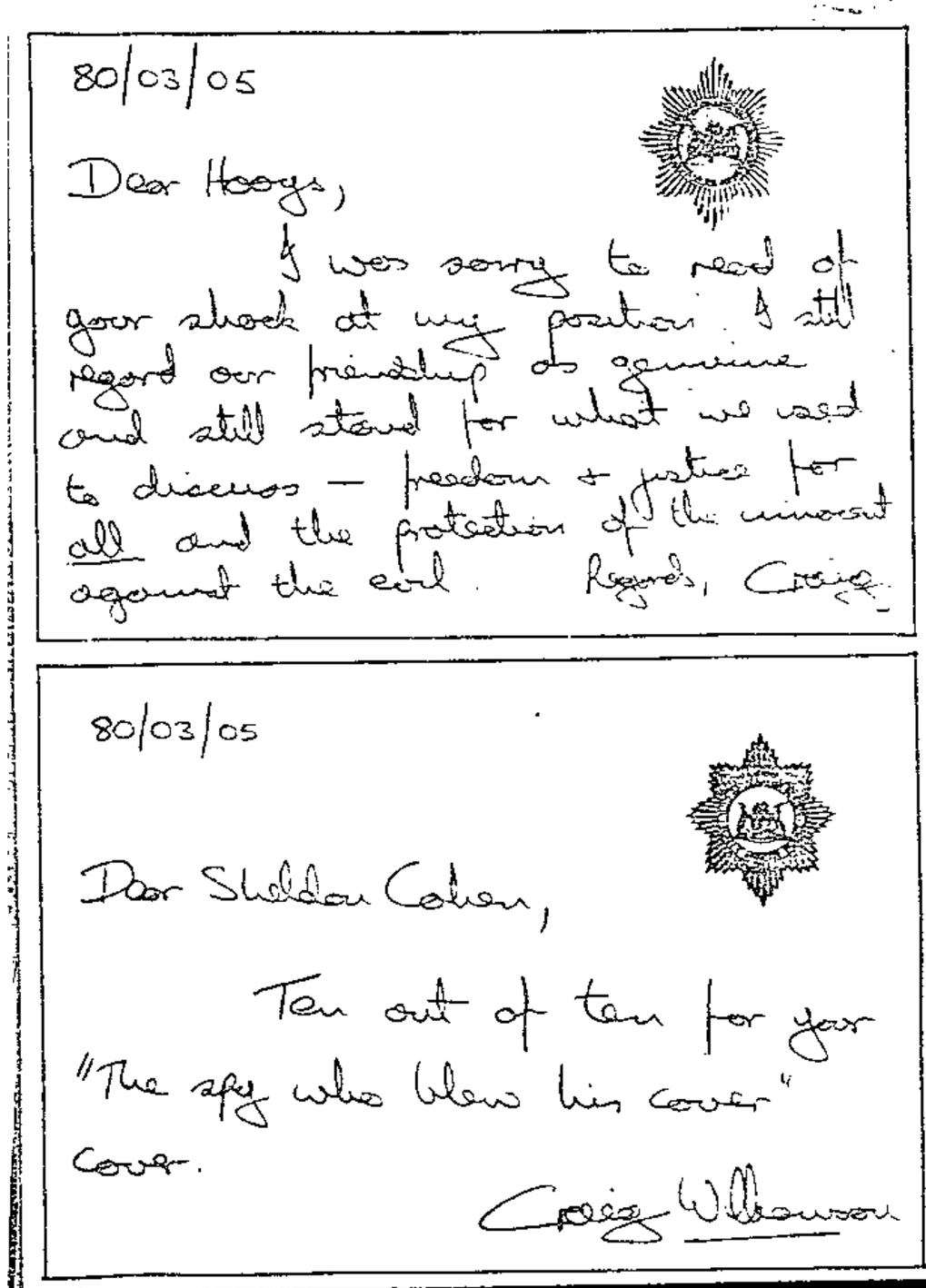
Mr Harris then contacted the station commander at Booysens, who confirmed that there was a Constable Van Deventer on his staff. He promised to investigate the matter.

But later a police spokesman said that Constable Van Deventer, who works at the courts, was unaware of the incident. "He does not know the Harris family and is shocked that some prankster used his name," the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, Constable Van Deventer has telephoned Mr Harris and told him that he did not make the call. This explanation has been accepted, he said.

Wits Council petitioned to stop student spying

Express 16/3/80



80/03/05

Dear Hoogs,

I was sorry to read of your shock at my position. I still regard our friendship as genuine and still stand for what we used to discuss — freedom + justice for all and the protection of the innocent against the evil. Regards, Craig.

80/03/05

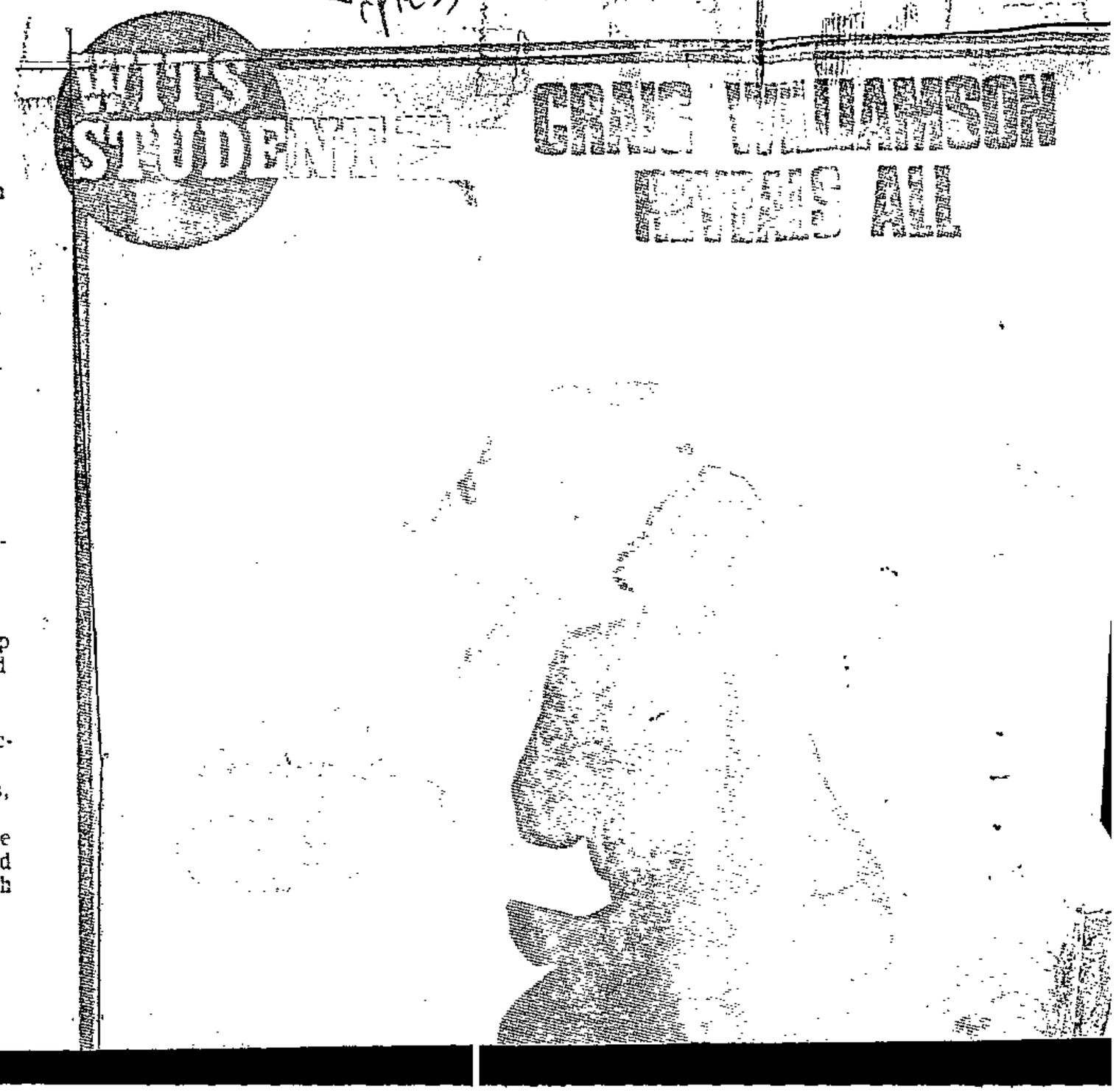
Dear Sheldon Cohen,

Ten out of ten for your "The spy who blew his cover" cover.

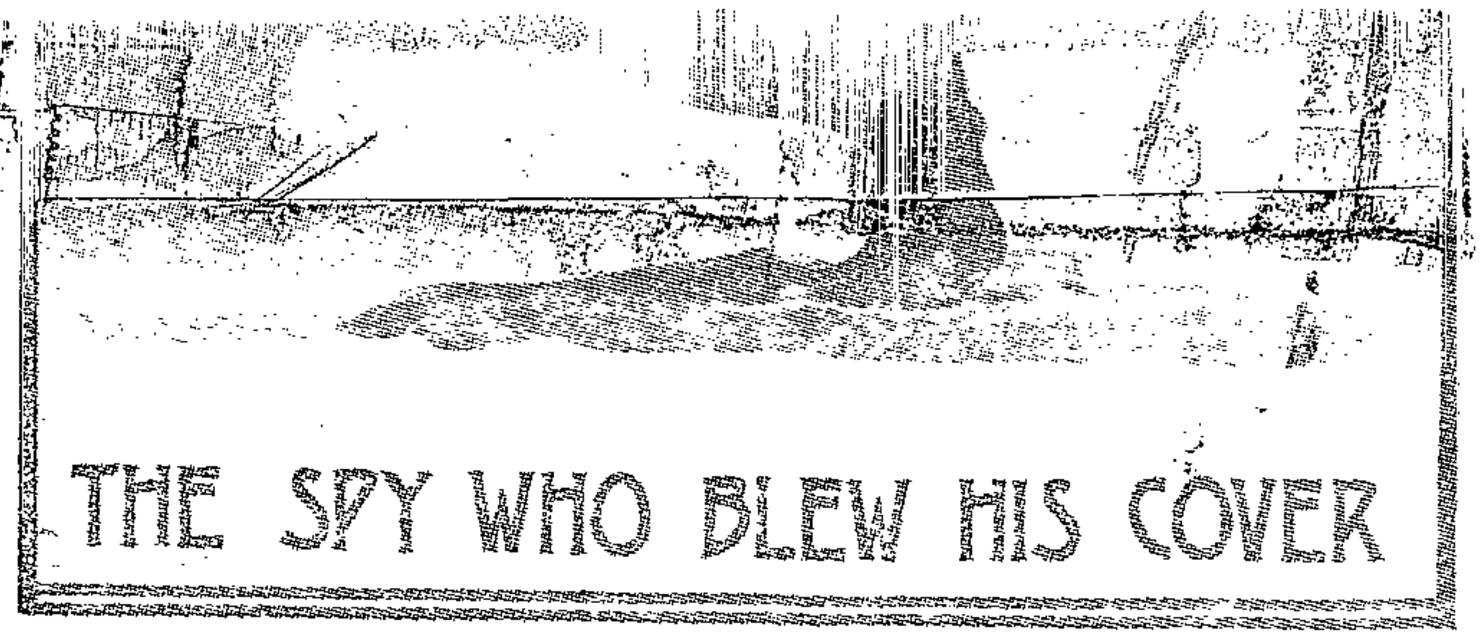
Craig Williamson

o Two of the notes — both on official SAP letterheads — which exposed campus spy Captain Craig Williamson wrote to friends at Wits University this month. In one he writes: "Dear Sheldon Cohen. Ten out of ten for your 'The Spy who blew his cover' cover." It was simply signed Craig Williamson.

In the other to, someone known as Hoogs. Williamson writes: "I was sorry to read of your shock at my position. I still regard our friendship as genuine and still stand for what we used to discuss — freedom and justice for all and the protection of the innocent against the evil. Regards, Craig." And as an afterthought he writes on the back: Ps: I'll call you and arrange to meet for lunch sometime."



STUDENTS SCORN TWO LETTERS FROM THE SPY WHO LIKED THEM



© The Wits Student cover Craig Williamson marked 10/10.

WITS authorities are considering measures to combat police spying on its campus.

The move comes at a time when Craig Williamson, the rotund former student who turned out to be a police spy, has written two letters on notepaper engraved with the police badge, to students on the campus he operated on.

Students who made representations against police spying on the campus this week had hoped to strip graduates who are exposed as police spies of their degrees. But this does not seem likely

One of the letters from Captain Williamson was to the Editor of Wits Student, Sheldon Cohen, congratulating him on a funny, anti-Williamson poster.

The second was to a former colleague on campus, Mr Hoegs Rakhuwadzi, explaining that the ideals they had apparently shared while "friends" still meant something to him.

He also said he would contact Mr Rakhuwadzi for lunch.

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE — By PETA THORNYCROFT

On Friday, in a rare procedure in the history of the University, SRC president Norman Manoim was allowed to present its case to the University Council on behalf of the students

The case concerned the destructive role of police spying on students and lecturers.

He asked them to consider measures to put an end to the spate of spying which has angered thousands of students at Wits and which, Mr Manoim told the council, was hampering academic freedom.

The measures Mr Manoim asked the Council to put into effect are:

- To take a public moral stand and issue a statement to that effect to the Press.
- To make spying a breach of the rules concerning discipline at the University.
- To inform the parents of present and future students of the council's stand on this issue.

Mr Manoim said shortly after presenting his case: "We as the SRC have done everything we can to ensure that spying does not continue, but we believe that more must be done, firstly to protect our legitmate activities and of course to protect academic freedom.

"In any university there are occasions when a sensitive issue is raised in the lecture hall.

"The security laws are so vague, and if the lecturers are concerned that what they might say will be reported to the police it is inevitable they and the students will censor themselves because they feel vulnerable.

"Much important academic argument may cease on campus unless we are all sure that every possible step has been taken to keep spies off the campus.

"This is where we believe the council's role is vital in endorsing and strengthening the measures already taken."

Mr Manoim said he and other members of the SRC believed it would not be possible, as they had hoped, to strip the three former Wits spies of their degrees.

He also said the Wits SRC was concerned that both the University of Cape Town and Rhodes University had this year allowed a known police spy to study.

The Cape Town student had been allowed to register for an honours degree.

Sheldon Cohen, Editor of Wits Student which published the poster, and was a recipient of a letter from the Pretoria policeman said:

"At first I was amused when I received it.

"Then I wondered if it wasn't some kind of futile attempt at intimidation. I never knew him personally, so I find it difficult to judge.

"Perhaps the letters were a genuine attempt to regain former friendships which he had believed were sincere.

"If that is the case then it really is rather pathetic. Does he honestly believe anyone here would accept him on any level? "He is, if that was his motive, wasting his time."

Mr Cohen said the fact that he had seen the poster showed Williamson was still interested in student affairs.

"The reverse side of the poster was a serious attempt to warn students of the implications of what had been happening on their campus."

Mr Rakhuwadzi said he would prefer not to comment about his letter.

In the latest Wits Student he said the policeman's actions had left him shocked and perturbed.

OBES THE SCANDAL OF THE 250K STRIP THAT THE GO

The empty land w
can simply walk in



By
MARSHALL
WILSON



● Minister of Agriculture, Hendrik Schoeman. "He mus tell us why the Government has changed its mind abou helping us," say the border farmers.



● C E "Koeks" Terblanche, chairman of the Soutpansbe Agricultural Union. "It is easier to control the terror threat if White farmers stay on the land."

THE Government was this week accused of turning a 250km long stretch of prime ranchland, reaching from Messina in the north to Zeerust in the south and bordering on both Zimbabwe and Botswana, into an expendable no-man's land which could be forfeited in the event of hostilities against the South Africa.

The accusation comes from the Member of the Provincial Council for Von Brandis, Robin Carlisle, who called on Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman to explain the blundering which had allowed the designated remote areas of the Transvaal to become so badly depopulated.

In an extensive tour of the area which represents the country's finest red meat ranches, the Sunday Express found:

● The Transvaal Agricultural Union estimates that more than 1 000 farms between Zeerust in the south and Messina in the north are unoccupied.

● The union estimates there are at least a further 1 000 "part-time" farmers in the province who tend more than one farm and therefore can only occupy one farm at any time.

● Absentee landlords pose an alarming threat to border security since hundreds of game farms and retreats — in size anything up to 3 000ha — are being managed by Black foremen while the owners live elsewhere and only use the farm for occasional hunting excursions.

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● Widespread disenchantment among farmers who feel that this week's rail, road and air transport increases will finally drive them from the land. It already costs them more than farmers in areas closer to major centres to get their livestock to market, and they say the added burden will cripple them.

● Dismay in areas such as Messina, Thabazimbi and Ellisras that the vital infrastructure is crumbling with the loss of population density due to farmers being forced off the land. Hundreds of orphans from the Reef have already been settled into schools in areas such as Roedtan, near Potgietersrus, and in the Messina, Swartruggens district in a bid to keep schools operating.

● A growing resentment at the Government's decision not to implement the Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act 87 of 1979, passed by Parliament last year. The Act would have provided financial backing to hundreds of farmers in the designated remote areas, but was not invoked.

Mr Carlisle said yesterday: "The absentee landlord situation and the massive depopulation of the remote areas is a result, not a cause. The Government has chosen to ignore the situation there — but it does so at its peril.

"The border farmer is traditionally the first line of defence, and to ignore his plight and so force him off the land because it is not economically viable to stay there is lunacy.

"The way I see it by not implementing the Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act of 1979 the Government has traded off the strategic areas of the Transvaal against all other considerations, whatever they may be. I think Mr Schoeman should tell us what they may be.

"If we want to maintain the stability necessary for any orderly change to a more equitable system, as the National Party claims, is criminal folly to allow the infrastructure in these rural areas to collapse as they have done."

This week I spoke to Mr C E "Koeks" Terblanche, chairman of the Soutpansberg Agricultural Union which represents about 600 farmers in the Messina area.

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"We have learnt from Rhodesia that it is easier to control the terrorist threat if the White farmer stays on the land. As soon as he moves off it the terrorists move through, and the situation rapidly develops into chaos. Because of that we feel the Government should alter the norm to get farmers settled into these areas which are so sparsely populated," Mr Terblanche told me in Messina.

He estimated that in the Messina-Soutpansberg area up to 45% of the farms were unoccupied.

"That brings us to another problem — the absentee landlord," Mr Terblanche said. "Because of the richness of the grazing up here and the availability of game, rich professional men from the Free State and beyond have invested in land. They either use it as a private game reserve or as a place to retire to.

"In the long term, however, it's not good for the country as a whole because with no resident Whites, only a Black farm hand to run the place, it's not conducive to good security."

SA Agricultural Union president Jaap Wilkens agreed the border areas were rapidly losing farmers. He said urgent talks would be held with the Minister of Agriculture in a bid to prompt a review of the situation.

Yet while he accepted the Government had shelved the proposed Act 87 of 1979 for financial reasons, it was perhaps a premature decision in view of recent events in Rhodesia. An investment to keep White farmers on the land was undoubtedly in the national interest.

Transvaal Agricultural secretary Flip du Plooy said talks at ministerial level had already taken place to draw the Government's attention to the rapidly deteriorating situation in the border areas.

The TAU's estimate of 1 000 deserted farms from Zeerust to

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Magtig! Minister makes a promise

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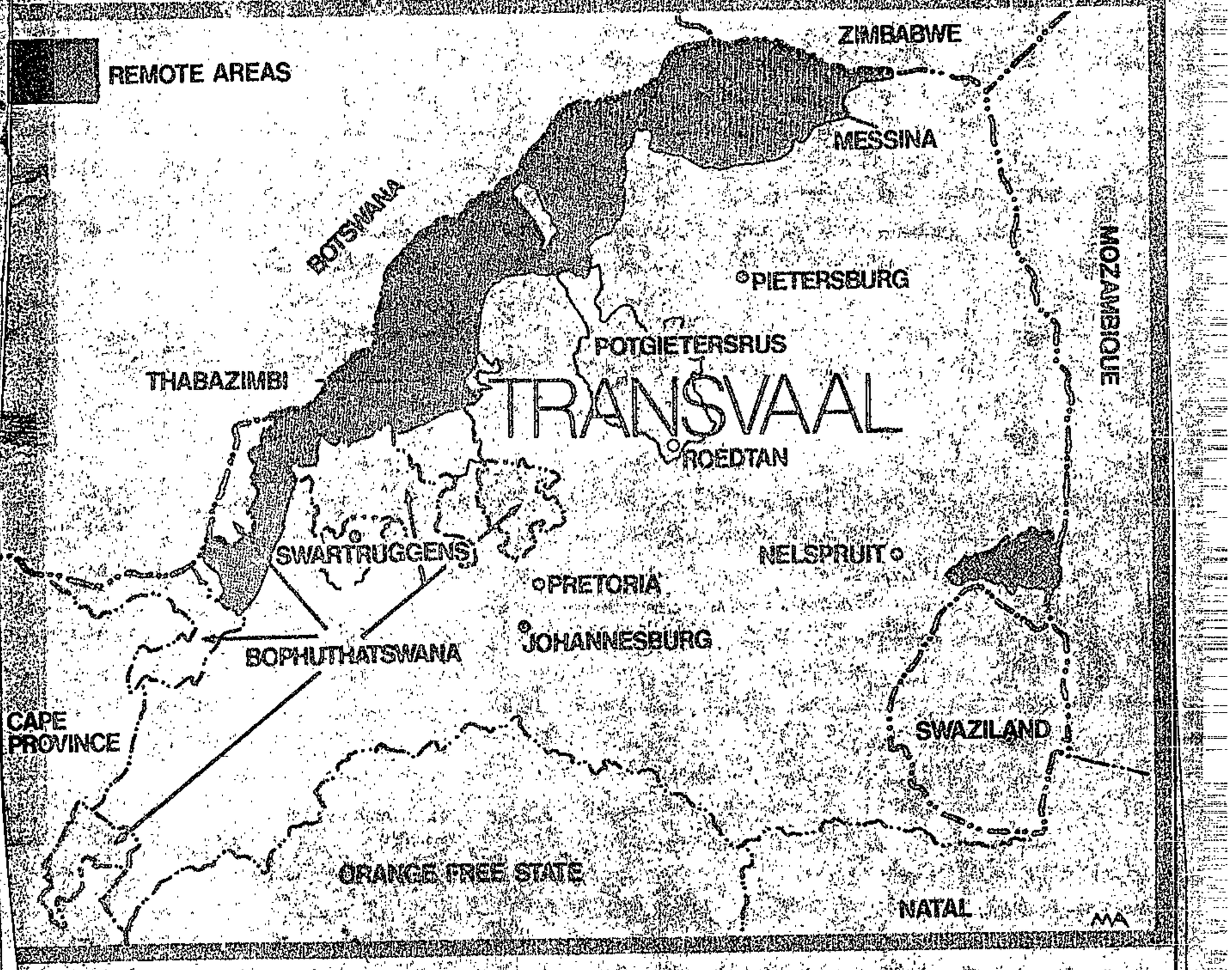

This map shows the areas of the Transvaal bordering Rhodesia and Botswana, which could soon become a "no-man's land". Farmers in the area produce most of South Africa's red meat, but now that the Government has decided not to implement an Act passed last year to give them financial help, they say it is not worth their while to stay on.

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AGRICULTURE Minister Hendrik Schoeman has agreed to implement "immediately if necessary" the Prohibition of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Act which will cost the Government an estimated R32-million to assist border area farmers.

Speaking from Cape Town, the Minister sounded genuinely alarmed when told of the Sunday Express investigation which showed more than 1 000 farms unoccupied in the 250km long ranching area from Messina to Zeerust.

"I won't disagree with you," Mr Schoeman said when I read to him my findings after a week-long investigation in the area.

He said the Act passed in Parliament during the last session was not invoked because of financial considerations, but assured me it was still law and could be implemented at any time if the situation warranted it.

Told that more than 1 000 farms were unoccupied on the borders between Rhodesia and Botswana, the Minister replied: "Magtig! Yes, I suppose in view of recent developments in Rhodesia we should have a fresh look at the situation."

He promised to investigate the Sunday Express claims and take appropriate action.

At the time the Density Act was passed, Mr Schoeman came out strongly in favour of it. In the second reading debate he said:

"The White depopulation of certain rural areas has given rise to concern for a number of years now and it has reached the stage where measures to fight this can no longer be delayed.

"For reasons known to honourable members it is necessary for a strong farming community to remain in the outlying rural areas," he told Parliament.

Mr Schoeman said while the Bill did not deal directly with terrorism, "that phenomenon of necessity becomes involved in this case. That is why all the parties are supporting this Bill".

He said an earlier speaker had debated the fact "that a terrorist could walk unhindered from the Limpopo into Pietersburg without having to cross one farm over which there is proper supervision.

"Therefore I am pleased that the Opposition are showing their patriotism by supporting this Bill," he told Parliament.

And in a back-up motion the National Party MP for Marico, Mr L M Theunissen, spelt out in no uncertain terms the need for the urgent implication of the Act in what he termed "emergency areas".

Said Mr Theunissen: "Actually, the emergency there developed as a result of two causes. In the first place it developed as a result of the continual droughts which have prevailed there for many years. Owing to the oppressive drought conditions many farmers in those areas are no longer able to farm there.

"But it is also an emergency area owing to the onslaught being launched on our country from the bordering areas, from which as we all know, terrorists are infiltrating our country. That is why it is essential that those areas should also be populated more densely."

Mr Theunissen said also that the Act would impose certain restrictions on farmers who were at the same time professional people — for instance attorneys and doctors — who had invested money in agriculture.

"It as well that they should take cognisance of the fact that we are grateful for the investments they have made in those areas over the years. However . . . they must also understand why measures are in fact being taken by which they will also perhaps be restricted to an extent. However, it will be to their advantage. In addition it is also . . . in the national interest that the legislation under discussion should in fact be passed."

In reply Gerrie de Jong, then the New Republic Party spokesman on agriculture, urged the Minister of Agriculture to properly define the word "occupy" — to prevent wealthy businessmen living in cities to buy farms and place "some youngster or some old man in charge there".

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EXPRESSCOPE



Frikkie van Deventer: "The government must get the young men back to the farms to act as a line of defence against invaders. Unless they do, we'll be the next to go — as surely as Mozambique and Angola went before us."

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Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

In the light of events in Zimbabwe, we as a newspaper believe the time has come for all of the peoples of the country to face the realities of our situation squarely in the face. We believe that Alice-in-Wonderland solutions presently being pursued in this country are leading us slowly and painfully to a crisis.

One of the realities 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 blind politics of Ian Smith and Muzorewa in Zimbabwe and the outcome would be just as disastrous.

For this reason, and for the sake of bringing about genuine peace and reconciliation in our trouble-torn land, we ask you to join us in having Nelson Mandela released as soon as possible. We carry on Page 9 today a petition which you must fill in and post back to us as soon as possible. It must be sent to The Editor, PO Box 43003, Industria 2042.

"A national convention is the only thing that can prevent the escalation of violence and which can guarantee peaceful change.

Disastrous results

"This is extremely urgent if we view the question against the background of what has been achieved in Zambabwe and in the light of incidents such as the Silverton incident and other similar incidents which are now on the increase," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said he doubted whether the convention would be held in the immediate future because of the Prime Minister's utterances during the no confidence debate.

"The tragedy is that the longer a convention is delayed the greater will the polarisation between black and white grow — with disastrous results," he said.

The acting chairman of Pebco, Mr Wilson Skosana, was adamant: "Mandela must be released first."

"Although negotiations have failed blacks, I think a national convention would be a healthy exercise if Mandela was allowed to take his rightful place," Mr Skosana said.

Mr Skosana took over the leadership of Pebco when Mr Thozamile Botha was banned last week.

"There are many black spokesmen who do not represent our aspirations and the only person we can be confident in is Nelson Mandela and other leaders imprisoned with him," he said.

Most of the leaders also insisted that it was the Government which would have to convene the convention.

But a leading member of the Black Consciousness Movement, Mr Tom Manthata, said a national convention would not be viable at this stage because blacks were in a position of weakness.

"Mandela must be released without conditions and his release must not be a condition of the convention being held. It is only after his release that he and his constituency shall decide on the convention," he said.

To Page 2



ANNA: I'm no traitor

Senator Anna's convinced:

THEY STILL BUG ME!..!

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

SENATOR Anna Scheepers claimed this week that she was still being spied on constantly by the Government despite the recent massive controversy over the activities of the Department of National Security (Dons) and its predecessor Boss.

The top trade unionist, told me: "I have no definite proof of this but I am quite certain it is so.

"Dons is still behind it, and the Security Police are also involved.

"I am genuinely fearful that some paid spy will make up lies about me and action will be taken against me on those false grounds without recourse to the courts."

She said that over the years mail addressed to her from overseas had mysteriously failed to reach her, she had been followed around, and "sometimes you can hear that hollow sound on the telephone which indicates it is being tapped."

Prying

PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman's private correspondence and a letter written by a house guest on one of her aerogrammes have been intercepted by Dons.

During the censure debate in the Senate this week Senator Scheepers reacted strongly to reports of a 100-page Boss document on trade unions drawn up in the early seventies and said to call for "urgent and thorough" surveillance of trade unionists like herself and Arthur Grobbelaar, secretary general of Tucsa.

Traitors

"Why must my whole life be pried into for the security of the State?" asked Senator Scheepers in the Senate.

"If I do things which are wrong, charge me in a court of law."

She told the Senate that only traitors were spied on, but she was a proud South African.

Afterwards she told me she did not descend from a "family of traitors to South Africa".

"I come from real heroic stock like General De la Rey and Commandant Gideon Scheepers.

"I am not from the Koffiefontein 'hero' type; those so-called heroes — people like Vorster and Van den Bergh — were detained at Koffiefontein because of sabotage and trying to undermine the war effort of South Africa."

Kapt. Craig (Appoint) ,het ons verwoes

16/3/80

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CAPT. CRAIG WILLIAMSON, Suid-Afrikaanse spioen by die International University Exchange Fund in Switserland, was grootliks daarvoor verantwoordelik dat die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging in Nederland — wat baie stewig gevestig was — nou verwoes is.

Só meen die „vryheidsvegter" Berend Schuitema, eertydse medewerker van die digter Breyten Breytenbach, wat einde verlede jaar na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het om, soos hy sê, Breyten se onskuld te kom bewys.

Berend het verlede naweek tot dié ontnugtering gekom terwyl hy gesels het met Louise Stack nog 'n lid van sy en Breyten se Okhela-beweging.

Louise, wat in 1973 uit Suid-Afrika weg is, het die volgende jaar in Amerika lid van Okhela geword. Verlede Vrydag het sy na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer.

Schuitema het in die sestigerjare die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging in Nederland gestig. Volgens hom was dit 'n tak waarop 'n mens met reg trots kon wees. Dit het eintlik baie beter werk gedoen as die Londense tak, meen hy.

Totdat kapt. Williamson op die toneel verskyn het.

Kapt. Williamson het op 23 Januarie na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer, kort nadat hy self in Switserland beken het dat hy in werklikheid 'n Suid-Afrikaanse spioen by die IUEF was. Sedertdien word nog steeds gegis oor waarom hy juis in daardie stadium — en op so 'n wyse — sy eie masker afgeruk het.

Schuitema het mej. Stack Vrydag op die lughawe Jan Smuts gaan afhaal. Hulle het daarna lank gesels, ook oor kapt. Williamson, met wie albei van hulle te doen gekry het terwyl hulle oorsee met hul dinge besig was.

Mej. Stack sê kapt. Williamson, adjunk-direkteur van die IUEF, het opdrag gegee aan Jacques Willemse, Nederlandse verteenwoordiger van die IUEF, om Berend dop te hou.

„Williamson het aan Willemse gesê Berend is 'n Suid-Afrikaanse spioen," het mej. Stack vandeesweek aan RAPPORT gesê. Sy beweer Willemse het self so aan haar gesê nadat Berend einde 1978 uit Nederland weg is.

Vandag besef Berend hierdie agterdog wat teen hom gesaai was — hy hou vol dat hy nooit vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Veiligheidspolisie of die destydse Buro vir Staatsveiligheid gewerk het nie — was genoeg om die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging in Nederland uitmekaar te

[laat ...]

Want teen daardie tyd het dit vir hom in Nederland begin duidelik word dat die Nederlandse polisie hom dophou. Hy is byvoorbeeld een aand in Amsterdam aangehou nadat iemand 'n paar straatblokke daarvandaan die vensters stukkend gegooi het van die kantoor van die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging.

„Ek moes mooi verduidelik dat ek so iets nooit sou doen nie. Nou besef ek dat iemand met my wou maak wat met Peter Hain in Brittanje gedoen is — 'n strik is vir hom gestel," sê Berend.

Hy meen ook dis 'n verdere bewys dat die Veiligheidspolisie sedert 1975 aktief besig is om alle verbintenisse tussen Breyten en sy ondersteuners te verbreek.

RAPPORT, 16 Maart 1980

OKHELA-VROU IN S.A. OM BREYTEN

MEJ. LOUISE STACK, 25, Pretoriase meisie wat die afgelope ses jaar met Breyten Breytenbach se Okhela-„vryheidswerk" in die buiteland besig was, het verlede naweek na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer, sonder dat die Veiligheidspolisie enige belangstelling in haar getoon het.

Sy woon nou saam met Berend Schuitema in 'n kommune in Mayfair, Johannesburg. Ook sy sê sy is terug om die digter Breyten Breytenbach se onskuld te kom bewys. En om apartheid nou in die openbaar in Suid-Afrika te beveg.

Breyten sit sedert 1975 in die tronk, onder meer vanweë sy Okhela-bedrywighede. Hy dien 'n vonnis van nege jaar uit. As sy ook nou 'n in hofsaak betrokke moet raak om Breyten se onskuld te bewys, dan moet dit maar, het mej. Stack vandeesweek kordaat aan RAPPORT gesê.

Maar sy meen nie daar sal ooit so 'n hofsaak teen haar kom nie, want — soos Breyten — het sy mos niks verkeerds gedoen nie. Sy het mos in der waarheid die Kommunisme help beveg.

Mej. Stack, wat aan Pretoria Girl's High gematrikuleer het, het in 1972 in Durban deelngeneem aan die National Youth Leadership Training Programme wat onder die vleuels van die nou verbode Christelike Instituut gereël is.

Daarna is sy Amerika toe om met die dinge van die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging te help. Terwyl sy daar was, het sy met Berend Schuitema se toedoen lid geword van die Okhela-beweging, wie se doelstellings volgens die Breyten-verhoor geweldadige terreur teen Suid-Afrika was.

Mej. Stack sê sy het

Deur JOHAN DE WET

verneem tydens Breyten se tweede verhoor is getuig dat 'n eed gesweer word wanneer iemand lid van Okhela word. Met haar het dit nie gebeur nie. „Ek het nie eens 'n dokument onderteken nie."

Van Amerika af is sy na Europa en het in 1977 'n kantoor van Okhela in Brussel geopen. 'n Jaar later — nadat Breyten en Berend se leermeester, Curiel, met 'n masjiengeweer vermoor is — is sy Nederland toe en het haar ingeskryf as student aan die Vrije Universiteit.

Kort voordat Schuitema uit Nederland moes vlug, het sy ook probleme begin ondervind. Op 'n dag was sy in Londen op 'n Okhela-sending. Uit die bloute het die Britse polisie op haar toegesak en haar vir ondervraging aangehou.

Sy glo dis die werk van kapt. Craig Williamson, Suid-Afrikaanse spioen by die International University Exchange Fund in Switserland. (Berig hieronder.)

Hy het haar naamlik tevore genader om te spioeneer op Suid-Afrikaanse studente in Nederland, sê sy. Toe hy besef sy is nie vir so iets te vinde nie, het hy gedreig dat hy aan die Nederlandse polisie inligting sou verskaf wat tot haar inhegtenisneming sou lei, beweer mej. Stack.

Sy het vandeesweek vertel dat sy aanvanklik geen probleme gehad het om in die buiteland verblyfvergunning te kry nie. Maar vroeg verlede jaar het sy begin besef dinge het verander. Sy kon egter nog 'n jaar in Nederland aanbly, danksy 'n studiebeurs wat die einste IUEF vir haar gereël het.

Uiteindelik was sy verplig om na Suid-Afrika terug te keer soos Berend Schuitema sonder werk en sonder veel vriende. Maar met 'n brandende begeerte om te bewys dat sy steeds 'n Breytenondersteuner is.

Terwyl so baie mense vas glo dat Breyten deur Schuitema — en dalk ook deur haar — verraai is.

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MEJ. STACK en Berend Schuitema vandeesweek saam gefotografeer in 'n kommune in Mayfair, Johannesburg, waar hulle hulle besig hou met 'n poging om die digter Breyten Breytenbach se „onskuld" te bewys.

Foto: NARDUS NEL

I'm no campus spy — by NIS girl

By MARK DOBSON

THE National Intelligence Services employee who raised a storm of protest among students when she enrolled at Rhodes University at the begnning of the year has denied allegations that she is a spy.

The university allowed Miss Alta Roussouw, 25, to enrol for a course in political studies after being told in advance that she worked for the service, formerly known as the Department of National Security (Dons).

The head of the Department of Political Studies, Professor Terence Beard, said this week that he did not consider Miss Roussouw any real threat to the department.

"She came here openly. It's the spies we don't know about that are our main worry," he said.

"But I am concerned that students might feel they can't speak their minds in class."

At a recent protest meeting against spies at Rhodes, Mr Glen Moss, former president of the Wits SRC, said the prescence of Miss Roussouw at Rhodes was "undesirable".

This week Miss Roussouw dismissed as "ridiculolus" the student outcry against her enrolment.

Time off

"I am not a spy. I decided to do politics at Rhodes entirely of my own accord. My role as a student has nothing to do with my work at the service," she said.

"I am a fulltime employee of the service and have to ask for time off to attend lectures.

"I just do plain, ordinary administrative work such as filing."

Miss Roussouw was reluctant to say much about about her work.

"Before I was transferred to Grahamstown this year I worked as a evaluator in Pretoria.

"You can decide for yourself what an evaluator is."

In 1976 Miss Roussouw qualified in geography, Afrikaans and physical education at the University of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein.

"I only applied for a job with the service after teaching for a year," she said.

She accepted there was a need for campus spies, saying:

"If there are informers maybe they are neccessary."

Miss Roussouw said she did not believe that the activities of the service would inhibit academic freedom on campus.

"There is nothing wrong with discussion on Marx and revolution in the classroom — just as long as this is not put into practice.

"No one will be banned because of academic discussion."

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STH13-9 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1349653	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2- (61)
1330110	SCHNEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201		
1350268	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Another Breyten follower is home

32A / Tribune 16/3/80

ANOTHER member of Breyten Breytenbach's strange Okhela movement has returned to South Africa. She is Louise Stack, 25, who claims to have been Okhela's European representative.

Her return 10 days ago came in the wake of the surprise return to the country of Berend Schuitema — another Okhela member — in October last year. Schuitema was held by the Security Police for 100 days and then released — despite his radical record. There have since been reports that he is a Security Police spy. This he strongly denies.

Miss Stack told the Tribune yesterday she had had no contact with the police since her return although she thinks they know she is here. She is making no attempt to conceal her presence.

Miss Stack, who worked closely with Mr Schuitema in Okhela in Europe, is now staying in the same house as he is in Johannesburg. Like him, she says she decided to return because "there was nothing left for us to do overseas."

She strongly denies any suggestion

By PETER FABRICIUS

that Schuitema is a spy and claims that the remaining Okhela supporters in Europe found this claim laughable.

She said Mr Jacques Willemse, director of the Dutch University Aid Fund had told her recently that Captain Williamson had asked him to spy on Mr Schuitema. Willemse had also asked Miss Stack to spy on the UAF on South African exiles in Holland.

Mr Schuitema yesterday admitted receiving money from Williamson twice but claimed he did so not knowing Williamson's police connection. He said the money was for Okhela's activities and came legitimately from the IUEF funds.

Miss Stack told the **Tribune** yesterday that she had also received money from Capt Williamson — in January last year, when she visited him as she visited many anti-apartheid groups, to discuss Okhela's policy and aims.

Miss Stack's accounts of intrigue in the South African exile community in Europe will probably further add to the mystery and confusion surrounding Schuitema and Okhela.

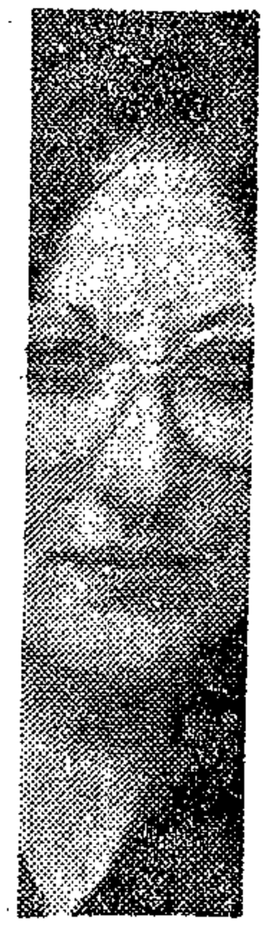
She suggested that Willemse's admission that Williamson had asked him to spy on Schuitema might mean that Willemse himself was a South African Police spy.

Miss Stack met Willemse in July last year when she applied for a bursary from the UAF to study economics in Amsterdam. But her crucial meeting with him came about a fortnight ago when she visited him to tell him she had decided to return to South Africa.

She claimed he threatened to have her arrested by Dutch police: He was adamant that I shouldn't come back and that Barend was a spy. He had already made this accusation in the Dutch Press — probably just to keep his organisation's name clean.

Miss Stack said the remaining Okhela members in Europe had expected Schuitema to be tried when he returned in October last year.

"His release came as a wonderful surprise. That was part of the reason why I decided — two or three weeks before I left — to come back."



Louise Stack .. no secrecy

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80

17000 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) YEAR : N/A

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
~~1017952~~	~~FRATER~~	~~SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD~~	~~105703~~	~~LATIN HONOURS~~
1207760	RUBIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HEBREW HONOURS

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGIS

BRADFORD, H J ECONOMIC HIST. HONS

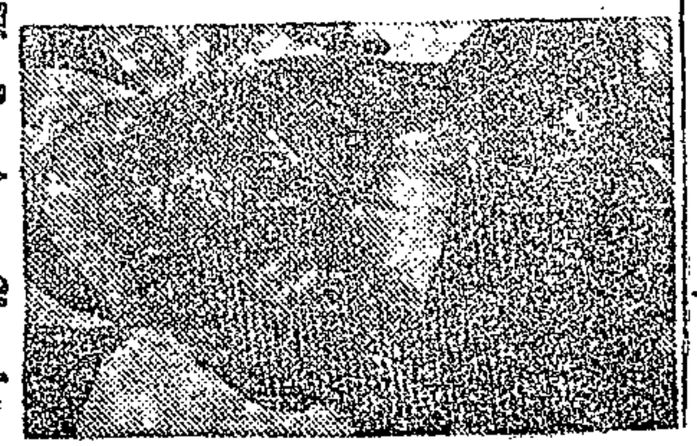
Cheers as church leader is acquitted

JUBILANT followers of the Rev Amos Shembe cheered as their leader was acquitted in Verulam Magistrate's Court this week on a charge of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mr Shembe is leader of the larger faction of the Nazareth Church. His nephew, the Rev Londa Shembe, leads the rest of the flock.

The State claimed that Mr Shembe convened and addressed a prohibited gathering on January 7 in the Inanda district. And the reason for the gathering was to install his nephew's followers.

The alternative charge was that he had attended such a meeting. Mr Shembe pleaded not guilty to both charges.



The Rev Amos Shembe ... acquitted

Riot refugees in confrontation with Botswana

STAR 18/3/80

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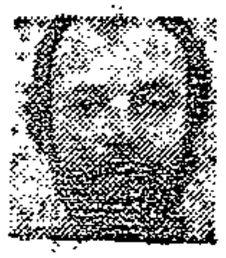


The students who fled Soweto four years ago now defy the Botswana Government.

BRENDAN NICHOLSON of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Gaborone.

early four years after the Soweto riots, the South African students who fled to neighbouring Botswana are embroiled in confrontation again.

Yesterday they defied a government order to move to Dukwe resettlement camp in northern Botswana.

Hours later, the Botswana government responded with a warning broadcast in the evening news bulletins that they would today have a "second chance" to report for transportation to Dukwe.

Vulnerable

A rumoured demonstration did not materialise yesterday but neither did any of the nearly 500 South Africans who have sought sanctuary here.

The former students of Soweto and Alexandra comprise many and varied factions but they are united in their reluctance to go to Dukwe.

They say that once collected in a static camp they will be vulnerable to attack by South African security forces.

The Botswana government has assured them: "We will look after your defence."

But it didn't explain how.

At the heart of their unwillingness to move is the fact that Dukwe is a rural settlement designed to become a long-term home of black Rhodesians who have, however, gone home with the end of the war.

Most of the South Africans are thoroughly urbanised young men who see little future in growing their own mealies.

Laugh

The Botswana government says it is its policy to give the refugees an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

The refugees say Dukwe was designed for rural people — which they are not.

Some actually laugh at the prospect of growing their own food.

Basically, those South African refugees still here are the ones who have not yet gone abroad for higher education or guerilla training.

Of several thousand students who crossed the border after the June 1976 riots, barely 20 percent claimed allegiance to the African National Congress.

Training

At this point, however, an estimated 70 percent of those to come over so far have joined the ANC.

They have left the country for guerilla training in Angola or Tanzania or for higher education in various Communist Bloc and Western universities.

Most of those left belong to the relatively young Black Consciousness Movement, the organisation that faces possible disintegration if a wholesale move to Dukwe goes ahead.

While other organisations such as the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress are accepted by the other Frontline states and by the OAU, the BCM has perhaps its strongest external membership in Botswana.

The BCM is largely out on its own.

Mistrust

Some of its members here see themselves in a broad front with other organisations such as the PAC and the ANC but others, mistrust the ANC for its alliance with the Communist Party.

The movement also lacks political organisation and its members here fear they will not get any support once they are out of the capital.

In this political hotchpotch of exiles are Trotskyites and Maoists.

And there are oldtime Pan Africanists like the caftan-clad young man who appealed to an official of the conservative Botswana government to call off the refugee shift in the name of black brotherhood and the "fight against the white racists."

Sellout

Some see themselves to the left of the ANC, which they condemn as a "sellout organisation and tool of white racism."

There are those who have been offered scholarships in countries such as Nigeria, India or Spain and who turned them down in the hope of better options from Britain, America or West Germany

In general, the feeling is now one of passive resistance.

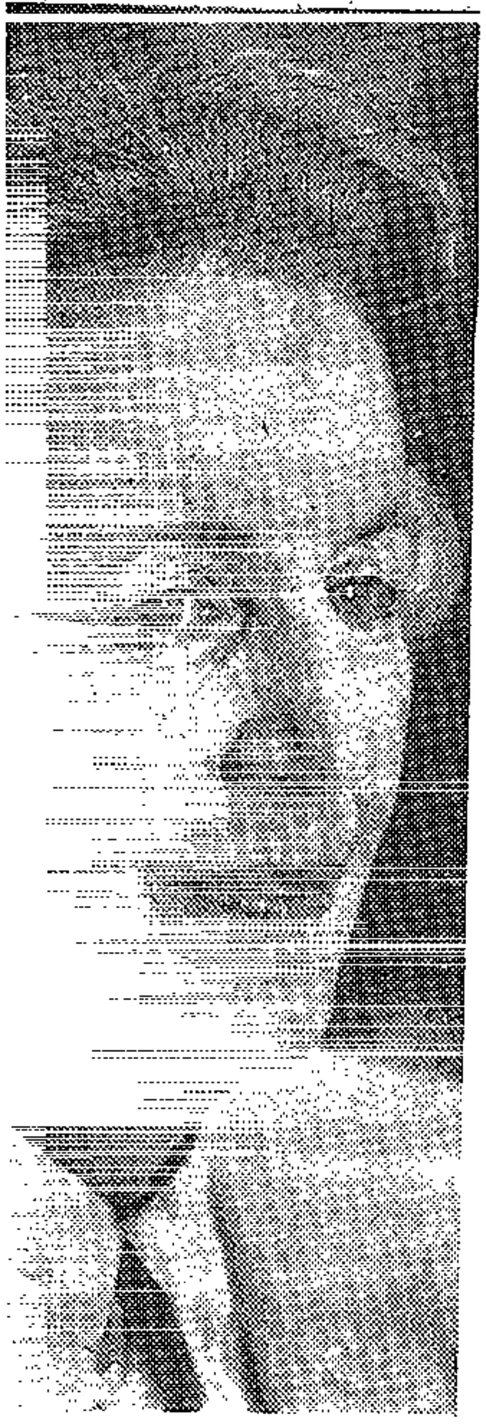
They say that if an attempt is made to hound them up, they will melt into the townships of Gaborone.

Warning

Some warn darkly that "they have never seen South Africans riot" but most are aware that far from having a sympathetic local population to back them up, South African students here are likely to be roughly used if they come into confrontation with the police.

The Government has warned that the South Africans' refugee status has run out, along with their R30 a month allowance.

The gloomiest fear among the young men now is whether they will find themselves faced with a choice between Dukwe or Zeerust.



MRS SUZMAN
. . . unsanswered questions

Taps: Suzman will demand answers

(327) RDM 18/3/80

Political Reporter

THE DONS spy scandal over surveillance of MPs is certain to be spotlighted again in Parliament this week when the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman will raise questions about interception of her mail.

"I will be demanding answers during the Post Office Budget debate this week," Mrs Suzman, who has documentary proof that DONS intercepted her mail, said yesterday.

The Government refused to answer questions on the matter in Parliament last month, saying "it was not in the public interest".

But in an earlier interview, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, told the Rand Daily Mail that no legal authority existed since 1970 for intercepting an MP's mail. "By that, I do not say that there was no unauthorised or illegal interception of mail."

Mr Rive said there were different ways in which this could be done.

"There could be collusion between, say, a postman and somebody else before the letter is delivered to the person at his home.

"There could be collusion between the messenger carrying the key of a private box and an outsider. Once we have sorted mail into a postbox, that is where our responsibilty ends, because in the normal run of things, a messenger normally collects the mail and the Post Office can't accept responsibility for what happens after it has sorted mail into a postbox."

He said he had investigated the matter and had found no evidence that mail of an MP was intercepted while it was in the possession of the Post Office.

Mr Rive agreed that the spirit of the law, when the legislation was introduced giving authorisation to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and/or his authorised official, was to prevent abuse of invasion of privacy.

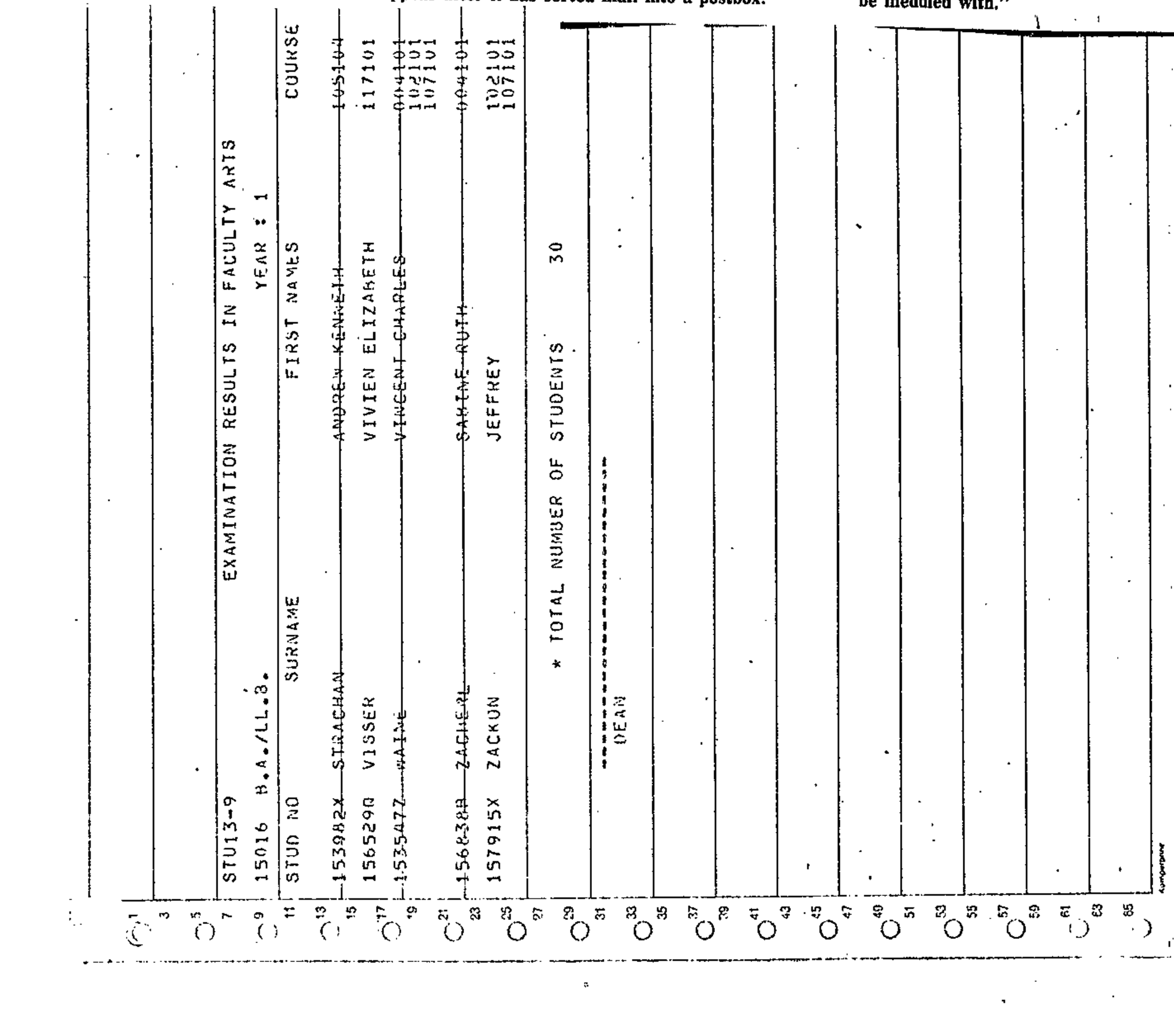
"In fact, a request coming to us either to intercept mail or to listen in to telephone conversations must be motivated, and I or the Deputy Postmaster-General must be satisfied that the motivation justifies that action."

Mr Rive said he and his deputy had refused such a request on occasion, and they were supported by the Minister.

He was asked if any of the State security arms was acting contrary to the spirit of legislation by eavesdroping on telephone conversations or intercepting mail.

Mr Rive replied: "I do not think we can claim that the Acts of, for instance DONS, should be restricted in whatever it does in order to combat subversion, to that side of it only. And I don't think we can look upon the Post Office Act as the Act to lay down the spirit.

"I think that would be because . . . we then will also have to get clarity on the spirit of their Acts regulating their activities. Now which is the superior I do not know. But it certainly is not in the spirit of the Post Office Act that the privacy of an individual should be unduly, or unnecessarily or unjustifibaly be meddled with."



STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(43)	1	162004R
158955C	CARO	SALLY-ANN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(40)	1	158955C
			116120	DRAMA I	2-	(60)		
			118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	3	(56)		
			102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	162195Z
			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(60)	1	153965D
			104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	2-	(62)	1	157789K
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(23)		
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(69)	1	156503M
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	UP	(54)		
			116120	DRAMA I	F		1	153999Q
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)	1	153621E
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	138572X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	153796V
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS		1	140457W
			106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	1	162384E
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(57)	1	155931U
			003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F	(49)	7	158919N
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49)		
			601101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	(35)	1	156415R
			910108	STATISTICS IC(HALF CRSE)	F	(48)		
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	3	(57)	1	162310Z
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161480X
			115101	FRENCH I	UP	(57)	1	153863T
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	152866J
157359T	FINLAY	PAMELA JOAN	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(52)	1	157359T
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(58)		
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)		
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	914102	PHYSICS IB	UP	(58)	1	159744K

DAILY DISP 19/3/80 HA 327

Call to release Mandela

WELKOM — The QwaQwa opposition party, Matla a Sechaba, wanted the release of the Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners, said the party's leader, Mr James Ngake, here yesterday.

Speaking during an interview on the eve of QwaQwa's general elections, he said his party believed Mandela should be released so that he could take part in the country's constitutional discussions.

The election of 20 members to the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly starts today and ends on Friday. Forty of the assembly's 60 members are nominated.

Mr Ngake said his party also advocated:

- One man one vote in South Africa and the abolishing of homelands.
- Total rejection of a constellation of states, and direct representation of blacks in Parliament.
- A commission of inquiry to look into the use of government vehicles and personnel by the ruling Dikwankwetla Party; and
- Salaries for the two tribal chiefs to be higher than that of Cabinet Ministers, including the Chief Minister. — SAPA.

UCT

GENERAL NEWS

Blacks will follow Mandela, says Qoboza

STAR
20/3/80
(327

South Africans underestimate the will of the black people to be free, said Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post Transvaal, before a packed audience in the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand today.

The mass meeting calling for the release of the ANC leader Nelson Mandela was also addressed by Mandela's daughter Zinzi and Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash.

Mr Qoboza said the most visible act of faith by the Government would be to release Mandela. It would give immense credibility to the often expressed but never demonstrated intention to change. It would immediately release the frightening tension in the country and create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation.

"In spite of 16 years away from public life, Mandela is still the man black people will follow and this has been proved in many surveys.

"White South Africans have nothing to fear but fear itself," Mr Qoboza said. "You have been deceived by fear and your leaders have exploited you because of it. Nothing has collapsed in Zimbabwe."

Zinzi Mandela said the call for the release of Nelson was merely to tell the authorities that there was an alternative to a bloodbath.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said unless whites divested themselves of absolute power they would not sleep peacefully for the next two years.

The military wing of the ANC was formed because of white stupidity and white intransigence.

There was talk of a national convention, but he would not attend such a convention because authentic black leaders such as Mandela would be in jail.

Mrs Duncan said: "When we have reached the stage where we must be armed all the time, then we have reached the point of no return."

UCT

her feet planted firmly she says. Johannesburg.

STAR 20/3/80

Free State pupils taught to sing 'we hate Mugabe'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — Bloemfontein schoolchildren have been taught to sing "we hate Mugabe, we hate terrorists, kill them all" as part of this year's Hobhouse Open Air school course.

The song "I'm Singing in the Rain," incorporating the chant of "we hate Mugabe", was sung by groups of Standard 5 children who attended the school in the past fortnight.

The classes last week were from Brebner Primary School, St Michael's School and St Andrew's School.

The previous courses were attended by Eunice Primary School, Greenhill Girls' School and Christian Brothers College.

The children on last week's course heard a political lecture on apartheid on Wednesday night given by a course leader.

Reports from pupils who attended the course have spread through the city.

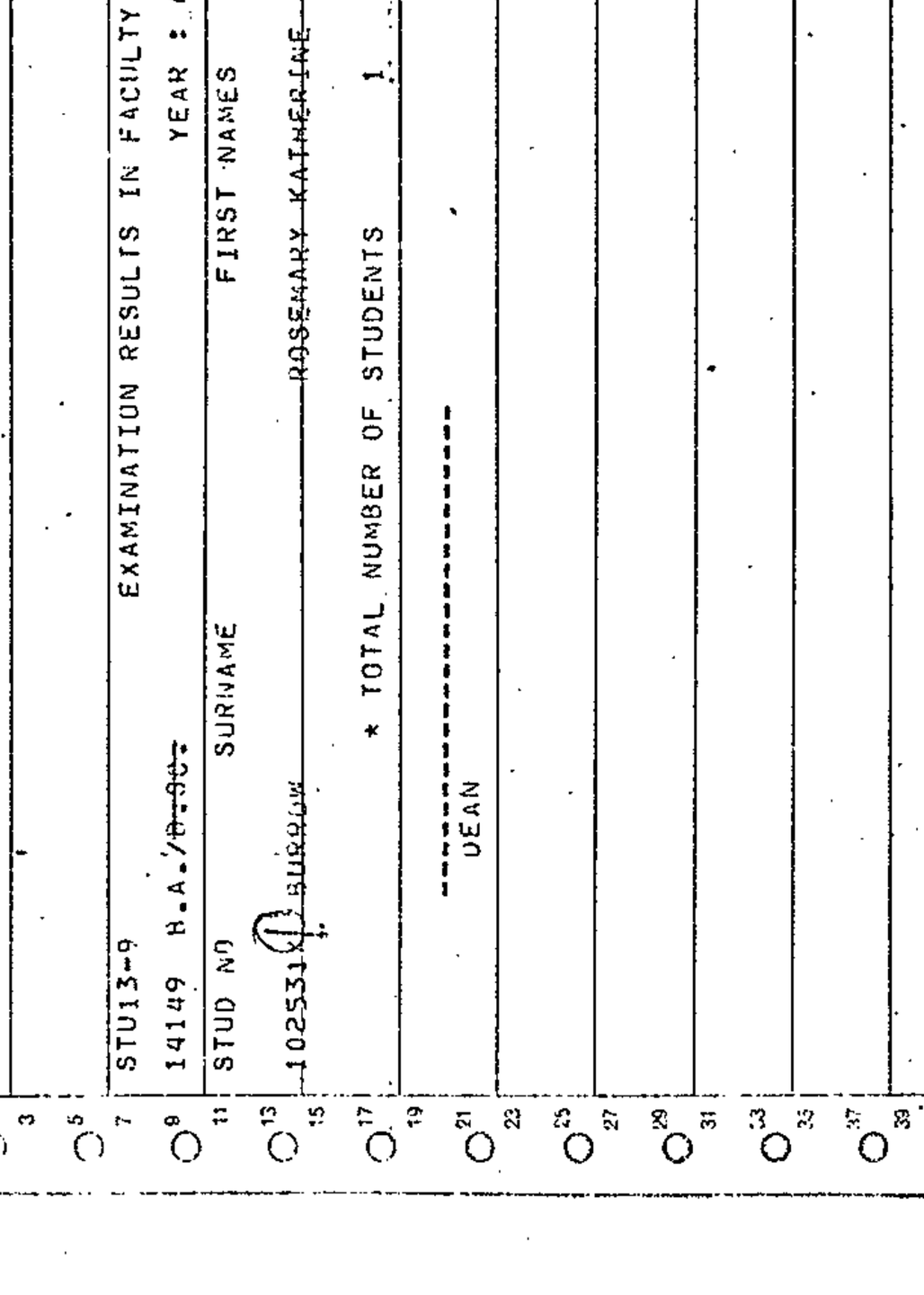
Some of the children who attended were interviewed by The Friend yesterday and sang and mimed the song.

They sang the first few lines of I'm Singing in the Rain unaltered, then stopped, put out their thumbs pointing upwards, their fists together and their elbows in front of them, and chanted: "Thumbs out, fists together, elbows close . . . now . . . we hate Mugabe, we hate terrorists, kill them all", while keeping to the tempo and melody of the original song. "We were also told of the good and the bad things Mugabe did in Rhodesia," they said.

Bloemfontein school principals have brought the matter to the attention of the Department of Education in the Free State.

Mr J Meiring, Director of Education, said yesterday he was not aware of such incidents and had not yet heard of any complaints. He promised to investigate the matter and would be able to comment early next week.

Educationists in Bloemfontein pointed out that Hobhouse offered pupils many positive leadership qualities, and it would be a pity to destroy this because of what they felt was probably an isolated incident.



Weekend services will recall Sharpeville

STAR 20/3/80

118 327

The "Free Mandela" campaign will be endorsed at the weekend at nationwide services which will mark the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville unrest in which 69 people died.

The commemoration will be billed as Heroes Day.

Services will be held in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Johannesburg, on the Reef and in London.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) is the leading organiser, assisted by a sprinkling of units and bodies such as the Congress of South African Students, the Alexandra Liaison Committee, the Azanian Students' Organisation and the Black Civic Organisations.

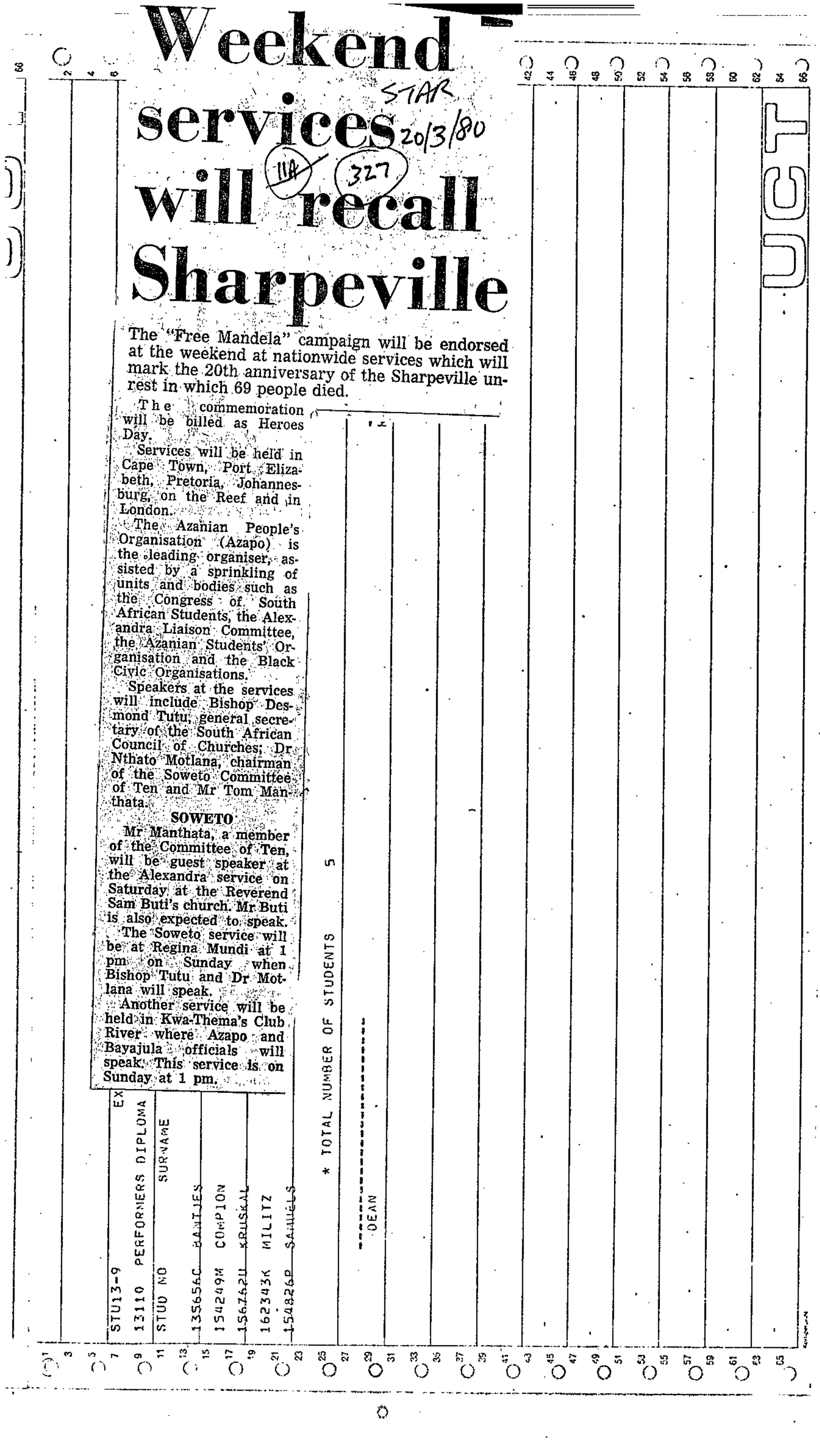
Speakers at the services will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten and Mr Tom Manthata.

SOWETO

Mr Manthata, a member of the Committee of Ten, will be guest speaker at the Alexandra service on Saturday at the Reverend Sam Buti's church. Mr Buti is also expected to speak.

The Soweto service will be at Regina Mundi at 1 pm on Sunday when Bishop Tutu and Dr Motlana will speak.

Another service will be held in Kwa-Thema's Club River where Azapo and Bayajula officials will speak. This service is on Sunday at 1 pm.



5 TMC 20/3/80

Police quiz two more Azapo men

Two leading officials of the Azanian People's Organisation were picked up by security police for questioning in Cape Town yesterday.

They are Mr Cassim Christian, the Athlone branch chairman of Azapo, and Mr Trevor Wensel, the branch treasurer.

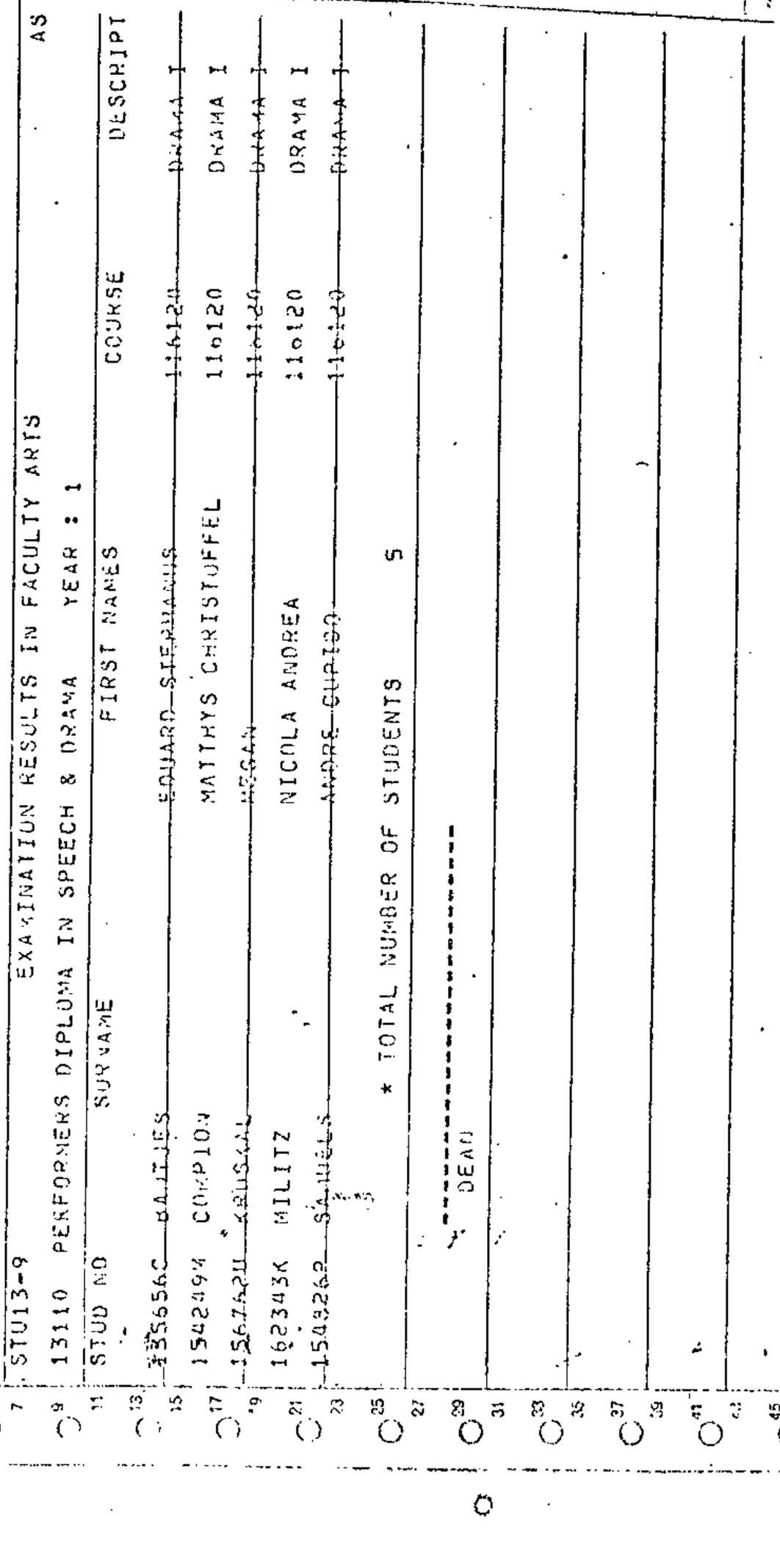
According to Mrs Nombulelo Melane, the acting president of Azapo, Mr Wensel was picked up at his home at 1 am yesterday and taken to security police offices in Cape Town where he was quizzed for seven hours.

Mr Christian, according to Miss Melane, was detained for three hours.

Their brief detention comes in the wake of fears of a Government clampdown similar to the October 1977 purge on organisations and individuals.

Earlier this week, Azapo's administrative secretary, Mr Sammy Tloubatla, was questioned by Security Police.

Other Azapo officials who were questioned this week are Mr Lybon Mabasa, a former secretary of Azapo, and Mr Duke More, Azapo's KwaThema branch chairman.



STU13-S EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION			
133849M	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGI			
1406390	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKA			
			110201	AFRICA			
133499H	PLAAITJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICA			
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPAN			
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN			
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL			
			110303	AFRICA			
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMI			
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH			
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS		
111532F	VERMEEK	JEVON CLARE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)	
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)	
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)	
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1

135555C	
133034C	
137998Y	
134302F	
135878U	
111532F	
121723H	
102168C	

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Botswana asks UN to mediate

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — In a bid to avoid confrontation with several hundred South African refugees, the Botswana Government has asked UN officials to help persuade them to go to Dukwe resettlement camp.

The refugees, most of whom have been in Gaborone since the Soweto riots in 1976, have for three days defied Government efforts to shift them to the camp in northern Botswana that was vacated recently by thousands of Rhodesians.

Suzman: Smit must explain

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) yesterday charged that a member of the Security Council had placed spies in post offices to intercept mail and tap telephones.

She made the allegation during the Post Office budget debate and challenged the Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, "if he has any pride and any guts at all" to put a stop to the practice.

"Does he not care that a bunch of snoopers are lurking in his post offices? Is he, in short, prepared to accept a situation where a lot of faceless goons intercept mail which the post office as carrier should safeguard. He owes me, this House and this country an explanation," she said.

Mrs Suzman said she could only conclude, after her unsuccessful attempts to find out how her mail had been intercepted over a number of years, that a member of the Security Council had put secret agents into post offices behind the backs of Mr Smit and the Postmaster-General, Mr L Rive.

Mrs Suzman said that the prime minister's reply three weeks ago that it was not in the public interest to disclose information about mail interception and telephone tapping was absurd.

"What he was actually saying was that it was not in the public interest to know whether the government had acted unlawfully."

Mr Rive's explanation to a newspaper this week that there were unauthorized and illegal ways in which mail could be intercepted could not apply in her case, she said.

In the interview Mr Rive said there could be collusion between a postman and somebody else before mail was delivered or if a private post office box was used a third party could somehow gain access to it.

"But neither of these possibilities touches on the question of interception of outgoing mail, which can only be posted by me and can only be intercepted by post office employees.

"The explanation is that spies, unknown to the minister or postmaster-general, have been authorized by some member of the Security Council to perpetrate a gross invasion of my privacy and of other hapless citizens who are not security risks at all, but who are political opponents of this government."

(327)
20/3/80

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

17000 BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) YEAR : N/A 17000

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
~~101795X~~	~~FRATER~~	~~SHEILA JOSEPHINE HOWARD~~	~~105703~~	~~LATIN HONOURS~~	~~2+~~	~~(70)~~ ~~4~~	~~101795X~~
120776D	RUBIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HEBREW HONOURS	3	4	120776D

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

BRADFORD, H J ECONOMIC HIST. HONS

Sharpeville memorial meeting at UCT today

Staff Reporter

A MEMORIAL meeting, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville uprising on March 21, 1960, will start at 1 pm today in the Rhodes Room, Students Union, University of Cape Town.

Guest speakers will be Mrs Helen Joseph, who is listed in terms of the Supression of Communism Act, Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor in the faculty of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of Western Cape, and Mr John Gultig, Nusas project officer.

Mrs Joseph will speak on resistance during the 1950s, Sharpeville and the banning of the African National Congress (ANC). As she is "listed" she may not be quoted.

Professor Gerwel will speak on resistance in the 1970s, the October 1977 bannings and school boycotts.

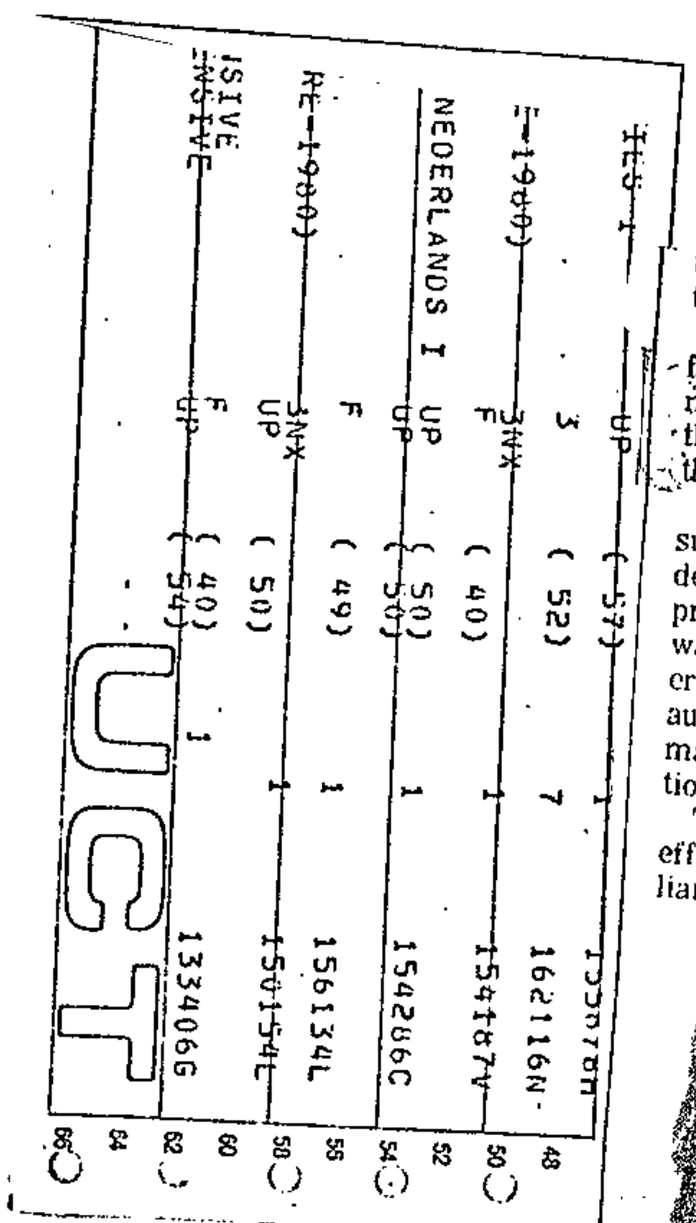
UCT

Kompierprint

Suzman may sue the govt

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mrs Helen Suzman last night threatened to sue the government after a ministerial assurance that there had been no legal authority for the interception of her mail.

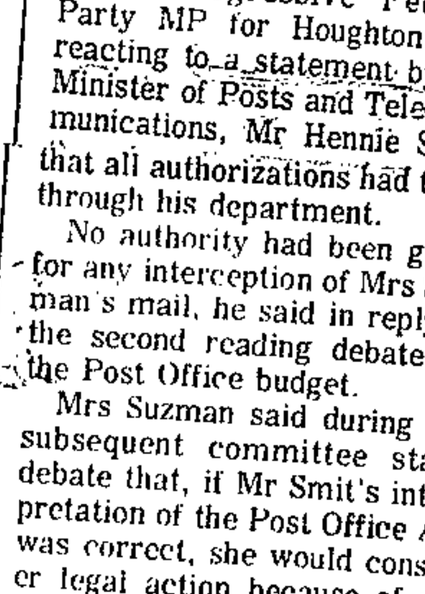


The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton was reacting to a statement by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, that all authorizations had to go through his department.

No authority had been given for any interception of Mrs Suzman's mail, he said in reply to the second reading debate on the Post Office budget.

Mrs Suzman said during the subsequent committee stage debate that, if Mr Smit's interpretation of the Post Office Act was correct, she would consider legal action because of unauthorized tampering with her mail by the Department of National Security (DONS).

The debate follows repeated efforts by Mrs Suzman this parliamentary session to establish



Mrs Helen Suzman

how copies of her private letters had ended up in DONS files.

According to section 118 (a) of the act, interceptions may be agreed to by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications or any other Cabinet minister on the State Security Council provided the action is regarded as necessary for the security of the state.

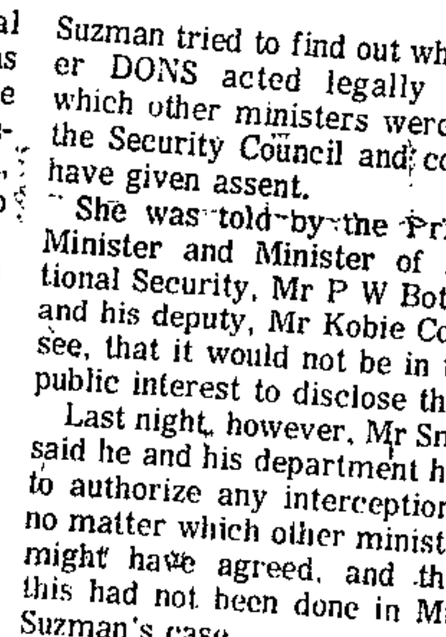
Following assurances from Mr Smit and the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, that they had not authorized the interception of her mail, Mrs Suzman tried to find out whether DONS acted legally and which other ministers were on the Security Council and could have given assent.

She was told by the Prime Minister and Minister of National Security, Mr P W Botha, and his deputy, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that it would not be in the public interest to disclose this.

Last night, however, Mr Smit said he and his department had to authorize any interceptions, no matter which other minister might have agreed, and that this had not been done in Mrs Suzman's case.

Mrs Suzman, who has taken legal advice, said she would refer the matter back to senior counsel following Mr Smit's statement.

"If the minister is right that



Mr Hennie Smit

everything has to be channelled through the post office, then I am going to sue."

Mrs Suzman referred earlier to a statement by Mr Rive that illegal interception of mail was possible if there was collusion with a post office employee before letters were delivered or if someone obtained a key to a private post office box.

She said after Mr Smit's reply that she had not had a satisfactory explanation as to how copies of her letters between 1976 and 1979 ended up in official files.

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The Star

JOHANNESBURG MONDAY MARCH 21 1960

POLICE OPEN FIRE UNDER HAIL OF STONES

Many casualties in Vereeniging location

DOCTORS CALLED TO HOSPITAL

POLICE OPENED FIRE with rifles and Sten guns in the Sharpeville Location, Vereeniging, this afternoon when thousands of Natives in the township square started to stone Saracen armoured vehicles.

Police patrol



Graaff poses

CONS
LEFT
AT CA

Tells

Sharpeville: 20 years later...

STAR 21/3/80

327

Sharpeville was in limbo during the 1960s and most of the 1970s, and the township is only partially out of it now.

The township itself, is a fairly typical one. About 6 000 brick houses along straight, dusty streets. The police station where the shootings took place still stands in its centre, now surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

The smell of coal smoke hangs above the houses, mostly standardised tin-roofed four-roomers. Nevertheless, the plots are larger than those in Soweto (though tiny by white standards), and perhaps one-fourth of the homes have been rebuilt or extended by their occupants.

The township's development was frozen until 1977, because plans had been made to move its residents to Sebokeng, 6 km away.

Now that threat seems to have lifted, and major improvement schemes are under way.

Electrification and sewers should be completed next year. Six new schools have also been built, with another under construction, bringing the township's total to 15.

But these improvements have carried a price. Rents will go up 90c soon, with electricity fees averaging R20 and sewer charges of R2,40 monthly to follow.

Some local residents say they are already hard-pressed to meet their R22,80 a month rent. One middle-aged milling [illegible]

The Sharpeville shooting was a watershed in South Africa's history. CRAIG CHARNEY explores some of the background and consequences of the events which took place 20 years ago — and takes a look at the township today.

The shootings that shook South Africa

Twenty years ago today, the Sharpeville shootings shook South Africa. Sixty-nine people were killed and 186 wounded when police opened fire on thousands gathered to protest against the pass laws at Sharpeville police station outside Vereeniging.

The same day, four people were killed in another clash at Langa outside Cape Town, and demonstrations where volunteers demanded arrest for not carrying passes also occurred in many other cities and towns.

In those days, white South Africans were hardly aware of African nationalism.

But by 1960, when they took place, the African colonies north of the Zambezi were advancing rapidly towards majority rule, and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan warned in Cape Town that the "winds of change" would blow here as well.

Against this background, the black nationalist movements, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, planned campaigns of demonstrations against the pass laws, the pillar of South Africa's migrant labour, low-wage economy.

The movements were near their zenith of organised power and authority. Although ANC membership was down on its peak of 100 000 in 1952, its influence had grown significantly. The other group, Mr Robert Sobukwe's brash new PAC, exuded an image of youth, excitement, and energy, commanding a greater following than its few thousand official members.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 7

	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
STU13-9				
13010 RACHELOR OF ARTS				
STUD NO				
1521634 VAN NIEKERK	MURIEL DIANNE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1940)		3NX
1597577 VAN WAGENINGEN	ANNEMARIE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		3 (58)
1558154 VISSER	ANWELIZE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		2 (62)
1537677 WACHER	GUY STEVEN	FRENCH INTENSIVE		UP (58)
1607801 WESSELS	CHARLENE	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		3NX
1584002 WHITAKER	ANDREW	GEOLOGY IA (HALF COURSE)		UP (58)

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tory workers, for instance, said he had to pay this rental out of R60, his bring-home pay for a month.

Moreover, housing is so scarce, he says. One of his sons had to wait three years after marrying to get a house of his own.

Mr A van B Rabie, the director of housing, concedes the problem. "But Sharpeville cannot be extended. They must make do with what they've got."

The changes under way will make an undeniable difference, and they will be followed by the tarring of roads and the installation of phones. But so far, the life of the average resident has remained much as it was 20 years ago.

"As far as I knew the township in 1959/60," says one black clergyman there, "it is still the same township. Nothing has changed materially."

In the days leading up to "Sharpeville" the township had just awakened politically. The ANC had never been active, but the PAC took the township by storm after its founding in 1959. Its local leadership consisted of a group of young men small enough to crowd into a single room of a tiny township house for a meeting, but their activity sent a wave of excitement through the township.

That wave broke on March 21 1960 with 50 policemen firing into a crowd of people demonstrating against the pass system.

After the shootings, the local leadership was arrested or fled. Two brothers who played leading roles in the PAC are now in Lesotho and Amsterdam.

These nationalist campaigns [illegible] a longer-run threat to confidence among local businessmen and foreign investors. In the months after the shootings share prices fell 20 percent, and R100-million in foreign capital poured out of the country. Economic growth stalled.

Meeting the crisis posed the same dilemma which arose after the Soweto riots of 1976: was the answer reform or repression?

But the Government's real response was kragdadigheid. Prime Minister Verwoerd declared he would stick to his apartheid blueprint.

Today most whites (including Afrikaners) are safely ahead of blacks in wealth and skills, but black advancement would have posed far greater problems for the Nationalists two decades ago, when many of its supporters would have competed against cheaper black labour on the same plane.

Nine days after the initial shootings, the Government declared a state of emergency, gaining virtually unlimited power over protest and the Press. Soon striking townships were sealed off and searched house-to-house, more than 1 900 dissidents summarily detained, and passes brought back. More important, the two black movements, the ANC and PAC, were outlawed.

Little more happened, politically, until a group of young people tried to organise a Saso branch in 1973. It didn't work.

In 1978, three or four local activists were detained — and this handful of arrests brought black consciousness activity to a halt.

"People are passive here," says one resident. But the eruption could be twice as bad as Soweto if the submerged anger ever came to the surface, he added.

But even in 1976, when Soweto burned, Sharpeville was relatively quiet.

Mr Rabie says this was because "people know their wants and needs are attended to by the local community council and the administration Board as far as possible within a limited budget."

Local people agree that the council, the only active political body in town, contains some good men, and they are grateful for the improvements it has helped bring. But some say the board and the council are considered unresponsive and unsatisfactory.

They say that what keeps Sharpeville quiet is the memory of 1960, reinforced by a strong police presence.

One person interviewed for this article was questioned by administration board officials the next day.

"People are afraid," explained one church minister, a sentiment repeated by others. Indeed, none of the residents spoken to would allow their names to be published.

It is even difficult to find someone who admits to being present at the 1960 shootings, though the crowd ran to thousands.

So silent is Sharpeville now, says one civic figure, that "it's hard to understand how it happened here in 1960."

STAR 21/3/80 (54) (327)

Boraine urges 'hate' song inquiry

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — An Opposition spokesman today called on the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, to institute an inquiry into an incident in the Free State where children at a school course were taught hate songs about the Rhodesian leader, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Referring to a report in The Star yesterday about an incident at Hobhouse Dr A L Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on education, called on Mr Janson to institute an immediate commission of inquiry.

"It is shocking to learn that young children are being taught to sing songs which encourage hatred and violence," Dr Boraine said.

"There is enough strife and conflict in South Africa without this disgraceful abuse of education."

Mr Janson said today he was unaware of the incident, and in any case it was a matter for the provincial authorities.

The Director of Education in the Free State, Mr Jan Meiring, said in Bloemfontein yesterday that positive indoctrination was necessary to prepare the youth to withstand the onslaught of communism and the total onslaught against South Africa, reports Sapa.

An education planner, Mr Piet Kruger, had been sent to Hobhouse and a written statement would be issued later.

Azapo arrests mark eve of Sharpeville day

STAR 21/3/80 AA 327 329

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Top local officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), including the acting national president, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, were arrested in Guguletu last night on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville uprising.

They were all later released after questioning by the Security Police.

Early today the home of Mrs Melanie in Guguleto was searched by Security Police and it is believed they confiscated a number of pamphlets, urging black businessmen to close their shops between 1 pm and 2 pm today to commemorate the dead of Sharpeville.

Also confiscated were two pamphlets entitled "Sharpeville — 20 years after."

Thousands of pamphlets announcing the Sharpeville commemoration were distributed throughout the Peninsula yesterday and today.

Cape Town's three black townships and their schools were quiet, with most people unaware of the anniversary.

A commemoration service will be held at the Nonkwakazi Methodist Church in Guguletu tonight.

STAR 21/3/80

Security Police question Dean

Police took the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Knoake to John Vorster Square for questioning as he was collecting signatures outside St Mary's Cathedral for the "Free Mandela" campaign.

The Dean was questioned by Security Police after he and three members of the Mothers' Union and two Soweto students were approached where they were working at a table yesterday.

Posters and petiton forms were also taken by the police but after the questioning the dean and the other five people were allowed to go and their posters and forms returned to them.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police said today that he had no comment to make on the incident.

"It is impractical for us to comment on every incident in which the police question people. There are hundreds of people questioned every day," he said.

More than 4 000 signatures were collected from Wits students yesterday, in support of the campaign.

Student Representative Council spokesman, Mr Alex Scott, said the response has been "terrific," and many more signatures are expected.

The Wits SRC launched a ring Nelson Mandela campaign yesterday.

The "Ring Robben" campaign calls on people to telephone Robben Island and to ask to speak to Mr Mandela who is serving a life sentence on the island.

If the caller doesn't get through to Mr Mandela he must ask to speak to the warden of the prison, a campaign leaflet suggests.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

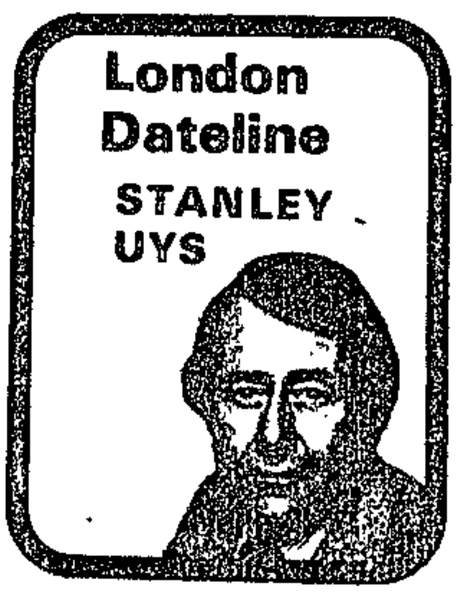
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
1620048	BURNS	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106102
1589550	CANO	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 114101
1621952	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101
1539650	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	102202
1578896	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101
1565038	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 910103
1539990	COLLINS	BEVERLEY RUNOR	116120
1536216	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101
1538726	COUSTENAY	COLETTE	117101
1537960	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101
1404572	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	904101
1623646	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102
1559310	DU PLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	107101
1589196	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101
1564158	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	001101 910106
1623102	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103
1614800	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101
1538631	FAKUNDAR	GILLIAN DEVURAJ	113101
1528661	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101
1573597	FINLAY	PAMELA JOAN	107101 115102 115103
1597446	FIUKAVANUI	LUIGINA	214102

UCT

After 20 years, could Sharpeville recur?

London Dateline

STANLEY UYS



LONDON. — Today is the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville, a name that will stay etched in South Africa's memory for ever. On that day, 69 Africans were killed and 178 wounded. The event plunged South Africa into a political crisis and economic decline, and sent ripples of shock throughout the world.

Could Sharpeville happen again? The question is not easy to answer. In some ways, yes — it could happen; in other ways, no — those days are gone for ever.

In a lecture delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand last October, Dr Hermann Giliomee, of Stellenbosch University, discussed the implications of Mr P W Botha's reforms. He said: "The further this government goes with its policy of differentiation of the black community and the creation of a black middle class, the harder it is to respond to black challenges in a 1976 Soweto-type reaction to protest.

"One simply cannot shoot people whom you consider to be respectable members of society. Once you grant them legitimacy, as being permanent with humanity and certain rights in the city, one cannot show great disdain for them, much less shoot them down in large numbers."

Avoidable tragedy

Looking back on Sharpeville, clearly it was an avoidable tragedy. Either the police panicked, or else it was a reflex action — they simply allowed themselves the old police prerogative of shooting those who were disturbing the peace.

Probably they would shoot again if they thought law and order was really being threatened, but they would think twice before they did so. That is the difference between Sharpeville and today: The police at Sharpeville did not think even once.

What has happened in the 20 years since Sharpeville to bring about this change in the situation? Several things. It is worth noting some of them.

First, the Portuguese Empire collapsed, Mozambique fell to Frelimo and Angola to the MPLA. Now Rhodesia has been delivered into Mugabe's hands. Black Africa has closed in on South Africa, leaving only Namibia, where white rule still clings on precariously.

This is not to say South Africa's black neighbours are about to move in for the kill; they pitifully lack the capacity to do so. But South Africa's isolation now at the tip of the continent is a fact of life, and only an idiot would not try to come to terms with this new situation.

Mr Botha's new regime are not idiots. They may have no intention of surrendering white authority, but they know the score. Afrikanerdom is no longer the old, slow-witted dinosaur it used to be. It is in ideological ferment, with think-tanks and commissions proliferating wherever you care to look.

The intellectual activity in Afrikener ranks today, particularly among academics, is quite something to behold. At least, one day, when the history of the 1970s is written, the Afrikaner academics will be able to say: "Don't say we didn't warn you."

Afrikaner Nationalists themselves have changed. In 1948, when they came to power, they gave the impression at least of being homogeneous and monolithic. Now they cannot even pretend to be anything but an ill-assorted coalition that, surely, is headed for break-up.

The National Party is no longer the old self-sealing tube it used to be. It is just not elastic enough to contain both P W Botha and Andries Treurnicht, Arrie Paulus and Piet Koornhof. The split, when it comes, will be traumatic, but it must come, because at the moment the party is deadlocked within itself.

I have just returned from a visit to South Africa, in the course of which I had interesting discussions with some of my old adversaries in journalism and politics. What astonished me was that, while basic differences remain, and while they kept reminding me that politics is the art of the possible, the gap between our thinking had narrowed — and this was not because my views have changed very much.

There are any number of young Afrikaner professional men and businessmen today who have more in common even with English-speaking liberals than they have with their own right wing. Would they condone another Sharpeville? I think not.

Another profound change that has come over Afrikaners is that more of them are thinking in economic, not political, terms. They know it is no longer possible to continue treating 80 percent of the labour force in the old, crude, apartheid way.

Economic change is pulling political change along behind it. As Dr Giliomee puts it, white supremacy is being replaced by bourgeois supremacy. It is an important development.

Soweto warning

The troubles in Soweto in 1976 clinched many of these evolving situations in South Africa. Soweto was a warning. Whereas Sharpeville was a demonstration, Soweto was an uprising, and it took a full 18 months to subside.

Mr Botha must be credited with the percipience to see all these things that have been happening. He knew exactly what he was saying when he told South Africans last year that they must adapt or die. He did not use the word black "revolution" lightly.

But the warning lights are still blinking. Sharpeville, it will be remembered, was a protest against the pass laws, which then as now were the biggest single source of race conflict in the country.

To create the urban black elite about which he has been speaking, Mr Botha must necessarily keep the numbers of urban blacks down to a minimum. This can be done only by intensifying the pass laws and imposing the new punitive fines which have been introduced for white employers who take on black workers illegally.

Twice now in the past four months, the Black Sash — who probably know more about the pass laws than any other organization — have warned, deliberately and in detail, that this new clamp-down on "illegal" work is turning off the last safety valve available to those blacks who come from impoverished rural areas and homelands to find work in the cities.

Are the conditions for another Sharpeville, therefore, being created while we all talk about reforms? The blacks don't want it, the whites don't want it, but like the tiger at the gates it waits to come in.

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Sharpeville

'Miracle' of 30th March

TWENTY years ago today the word SHARPEVILLE echoed around the world, and overnight the name of this black township outside Vereeniging found its way into the vocubulary of international politics.

For South Africans, this word still recalls one of the blackest and bloodiest days in their country's history — a day most people would rather forget, but the lessons of which still apply today.

At 1.15pm on March 21, 1960, in a vast mob that had gathered outside the Sharpeville police station the police commandant, Colonel A T Spengler, was knocked down in a scuffle with a black named Molepe.

At the entrance of the police station part of the fence gave way as the mob surged forward. Shots were heard from the crowd and a shower of stones fell among the police.

Someone shouted "shoot!" — and a volley was fired from police rifles, sten-guns and Browning machine-guns mounted on armoured vehicles.

Minutes later, 67 blacks lay dead. The crowd hesitated and then fled, leaving behind nearly 200 wounded. Twelve of the police had been injured.

IN THE shattering wake of Sharpeville one of the most momentous and potentially explosive situations in Cape Town's history occurred in the heart of the Mother City — a situation the outcome of which was referred to at the time as "The Miracle of March 30".

In retrospect, it can be seen that this miracle could instead have been a bloodbath, and one of the greatest tragedies in the City's history — if the police officer in charge had taken the kind of action expected of him by a politically-motivated Cabinet minister.

The police officer was Colonel I P S Terblanche, at the time Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, and it was through his actions that the miracle occurred. Not a drop of blood was shed that day, but it could have been otherwise if the then Minister of Justice, Mr Frans Erasmus, had had his way.

When a phalanx of some 30 000 angry blacks marched on Cape Town from the townships on March 30, and the main body swarmed around the Caledon Square police station, Colonel Terblanche walked calmly and unarmed into the crowd and asked what the men wanted, and who their leader was.

He was told that the leader was one Philip Kgosana, regional secretary of the Pan-African Congress (PAC), and that he was with another body of men waiting near the fire station in Roeland Street.

Colonel Terblanche sent for Kgosana and in the electric atmosphere in the streets surrounding Caledon Square, in which one wrong move could have triggered open warfare in central Cape Town, Colonel Terblanche quietly but firmly addressed himself to this 21-year-old university student.

Armoured vehicles and detachments of armed police and military personnel had meanhile been positioned in side-streets in and around the central City, ready for instant action if required.

Kgosana said he and the others had come to see the Minister of Justice about certain of their leaders who had been put in jail.

Colonel Terblanche gave Kgosana his loudhailer and asked him to tell his people to return home peacefully, and then to send a deputation of not more than three to Caledon Square to interview him, and he would undertake to convey their request to the minister.

Kgosana agreed, and he managed to persuade the crowd to disperse and return home. Colonel Terblanche himself later described the incident as a miracle.

But what happened subsequently was referred to by Opposition members in Parliament as a breach of faith on the part of



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the Minister of Justice, Mr Erasmus.

When Kgosana and three other PAC men later that day kept their appointment at Caledon Square they were arrested — reportedly on orders from Mr Erasmus, who in Parliament denied having given such an order. Kgosana subsequently fled the country, while on bail pending trial on a charge of incitement.

It was known in police circles at the time, however, that Mr Erasmus, a man who as Minister of Defence had through political ideology, high-handedness and ignorance reduced morale in the armed forces to its lowest ebb and who had had to be removed from his office, had castigated Colonel Terblanche for not taking drastic punitive action against the 30 000 marchers.

Mr Erasmus's attitude was that Colonel Terblanche had failed to use the powers at his disposal.

Colonel Terblanche, who has been in retirement for some years, said from his home at Bellville this week that he did not wish to comment on the events of March 30, and did not wish to reflect on anyone, past or present.

But he repeated that "a miracle happened that day".

It is well known in police circles what Colonel Terblanche's reward was for bringing about that "miracle". It was the withholding by a politician, the late Mr Frans Erasmus, of the promotion which in the normal course was due to this outstanding police officer.

Colonel Terblanche should by right have retired at least as a brigadier.

● He in fact retired as a colonel — the rank he held the day he saved Cape Town from what could so easily have been another Sharpeville.

wo policemen look over the scene of the the shooting at Sharpeville on March 21, 1960. There are more than 20 bodies in the picture. The photograph was published in the Cape Times on March 22, 1960

'Reports tabled and forgotten'

WHAT were the lessons of Sharpeville? To what extent were they learned and to what extent has corrective action been taken to avert further Sharpevilles?

The question was put this week to two Cabinet ministers, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and also to Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition.

Both Mr Le Grange and Dr Koornhof replied that they had nothing to say about Sharpeville.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert responded thus, first by sequentially recounting certain events, with Sharpeville as the starting-point —

● March 21, 1960: Sharpeville. Mr Justice Wessels, chairman of the commission of inquiry appointed by the government identifies the pass-book system as one of the key factors in black discontent.

● April 4, 1960: Mr Justice Diemont, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the riots at Langa — also on March 21, 1960 — wrote: "...witness after witness testified that their major grievances were low wages and the operation of the reference-book system".

● November 20/22, 1962: The Paarl riots take place. Mr Justice Snyman, head of the commission of inquiry, came to the conclusion that "extensive corruption existed in Paarl with regard to the issuing of admission permits to black work-seekers in terms of the influx control regulations".

● September 25, 1974: Disturbances at the University of the North, near Pietersburg. Mr Justice Snyman, head of the commission of inquiry, says: "All the student leaders who have come to the fore over the past five years have almost without exception rejected separate development, the university, ethnic division, the idea of separate black nations, the homeland, tribal connections and even their own language".

● June 16, 1976: Soweto erupts. Mr Justice Cillie, head of the commission of inquiry, identifies as some of the major contributory causes: influx control, Group Areas, administration boards and discrimination.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert then comments:

"Every time there was rioting or disturbance, white South Africa reacted with shock and alarm; the government appointed a commission of inquiry; the reports were tabled and then forgotten.

"Yet those reports make it quite clear what the underlying causes were of the discontent. From Sharpeville to Soweto, they remain the same — influx control, discrimination, low wages etc.

"Has the white electorate really got an awareness of the urgent need for radical reform in South Africa if we are to avoid violence and confrontation? "Does this government appreciate what expectations it raises when one of its senior ministers says: 'This government declares war on the dompass?'

"After the June riots in Soweto there were 4 000 young black refugees in Angola, Mozambique, Libya and Tanzania; 1 000 permanent refugees in Botswana; 8 000 in Swaziland.

"These are young black South Africans with parents and relatives still here in South Africa. Brigadier C F Zietsman has calculated that by June 1978 there were more than 4 000 black South Africans receiving guerilla training outside our borders.

"By June 17, 1979, more than 40 acts of violence and terror had been committed since June 1976.

"Every time we have had riots since Sharpeville the polarization between black and white has increased.

"The lesson of Sharpeville is the same as the lesson of Soweto:

"Power lies in white hands; the initiative for peaceful change must come from them. If they use that power to implement policies that lead to polarization, then peaceful change will become increasingly remote.

● "One thing is clear: whatever the nature of the external onslaught the struggle for survival and coexistence will be decided inside our borders — not outside or on them."

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March 21, 1960

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

Dr Jack Friedman, senior district surgeon in Johannesburg, who with three other medical officers carried out the post-mortem examinations on the victims, later reported that 52 of the dead had been struck by bullets from behind.

It was also later found that there was no evidence of intentional violence on the part of the organizers of the demonstration, or of the majority of the noisy crowd.

The appointment of a judicial inquiry at which these facts were testified to was announced in a hushed Parliament by the then Prime Minister, Dr Verwoerd, within hours of this shattering event and while the police fusillades were sending shock-waves around the world.

The Sharpeville inquiry was under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P J Wessels of Natal, and another judicial inquiry was later appointed, under Mr Justice Marius Diemont of the Cape Bench, into events at Langa outside Cape Town, where two people had been killed and about 50 injured in an outbreak of violence, also on March 21, when police tried to disperse a mob of 10 000 blacks.

In both places, the trouble started during demonstrations against the pass laws, and the reason for their being brought into particularly sharp focus throughout the world was that the shootings coincided with the wave of black nationalism that was sweeping over Africa — and the withdrawal of Britain, France and Belgium as colonial powers on the continent.

In the previous month — February 4, 1960, to be exact — the then British Conservative Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, had made his famous "Winds of Change" speech in the South African Parliament; a speech in which the warnings were unequivocal, and a speech to which Dr Verwoerd took the strongest exception.

The anti-pass laws campaign was organized and led by the subsequently banned Pan-African Congress (PAC), a militant black nationalist body which called for the abolition of passes and for a minimum wage of £35 a month.

Final preparatory meetings took place on March 20, and on March 21 the PAC leader, Robert Sobukwe, started the campaign by inviting arrest at a police station in Johannesburg, with 50 of his supporters.

Similar demonstrations took place in Cape Town, where the climax was reached five hours after the Sharpeville massacre.

By 6 pm about 10 000 demonstrators had gathered in a square bordered by six single-quarter blocks at Langa.

The shooting started about the same time that police reinforcements arrived in a convoy from Nyanga, the vehicles of which were heavily stoned as they passed the single quarters.

The order was given to cease fire, and the police went into the square in another baton charge, to drive the mob back, between the buildings.

Two Cape Times newsmen, Mr Terry Herbst, reporter, and Mr Cloete Breytenbach, photographer, were crouching on the roof of a building near the centre of the action.

Their precarious plight was noticed by one of the police officers, Captain Matthee, who ordered an armed party to go to the newsmen's assistance. The policemen's prompt action saved the lives of the newsmen, but Mr Richard Lombard, the Cape Times driver who was waiting for them nearby in an office car, was set on and murdered by black rioters.

His body was found later that night by another Cape Times photographer, near the burnt-out wreck of the staff car.

The rioting at Langa sent a shock-wave through the Cape, coming as it did so soon after the events in the north.

But it is the name Sharpeville, with its sad and sinister connotation, that still lingers in national and international memory.

● The person who shouted "shoot!" at that critical moment in the township outside Vereeniging 20 years ago today has never been identified.

It was an anonymous and apparently unauthorized command given in a situation of extreme tension and panic — and its echoes are still being heard after two decades.



UCT SRC plea for Mandela

(327)

CT 21/3/80

Staff Reporter

A CALL to support the "free Mandela" campaign launched by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, three weeks ago, came from the Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town at a meeting held yesterday to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville.

Hundreds of petitions in support of the campaign were distributed at the meeting and will be distributed by the SRC throughout the Western Cape.

A statement attached to the petitions, calls for the release of Nelson Mandela, "the man who is the symbol to millions of the largest democratic movement in South Africa's turbulent history."

Support for the release of the imprisoned leader also came from local churchmen and other personalities.

In his personal capacity, the Rev Tom Parker of the Methodist Church, gave his full support to the campaign. Mr Parker has been the Methodist chaplain to Robben Island for the past five years and ministers to political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela.

"For a man who has been on the island for 17 years, there is no trace of bitterness or rancour," he said last night.

According to Mr Parker, a decision was taken at the Methodist Church conference in October last year, to call on the Prime Minister to consider the release of Nelson Mandela.

The president of the South African Council on Sport, Mr Hassan Howa, said that if the National Party sincerely wanted to consult with the people, then Nelson Mandela would be a key figure in any negotiation.

Mrs Sue Williamson of the Women's Movement for Peace said: "It was only a few weeks ago that the now leader of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, was described as a terrorist. We must bear this in mind when we think of Nelson Mandela."

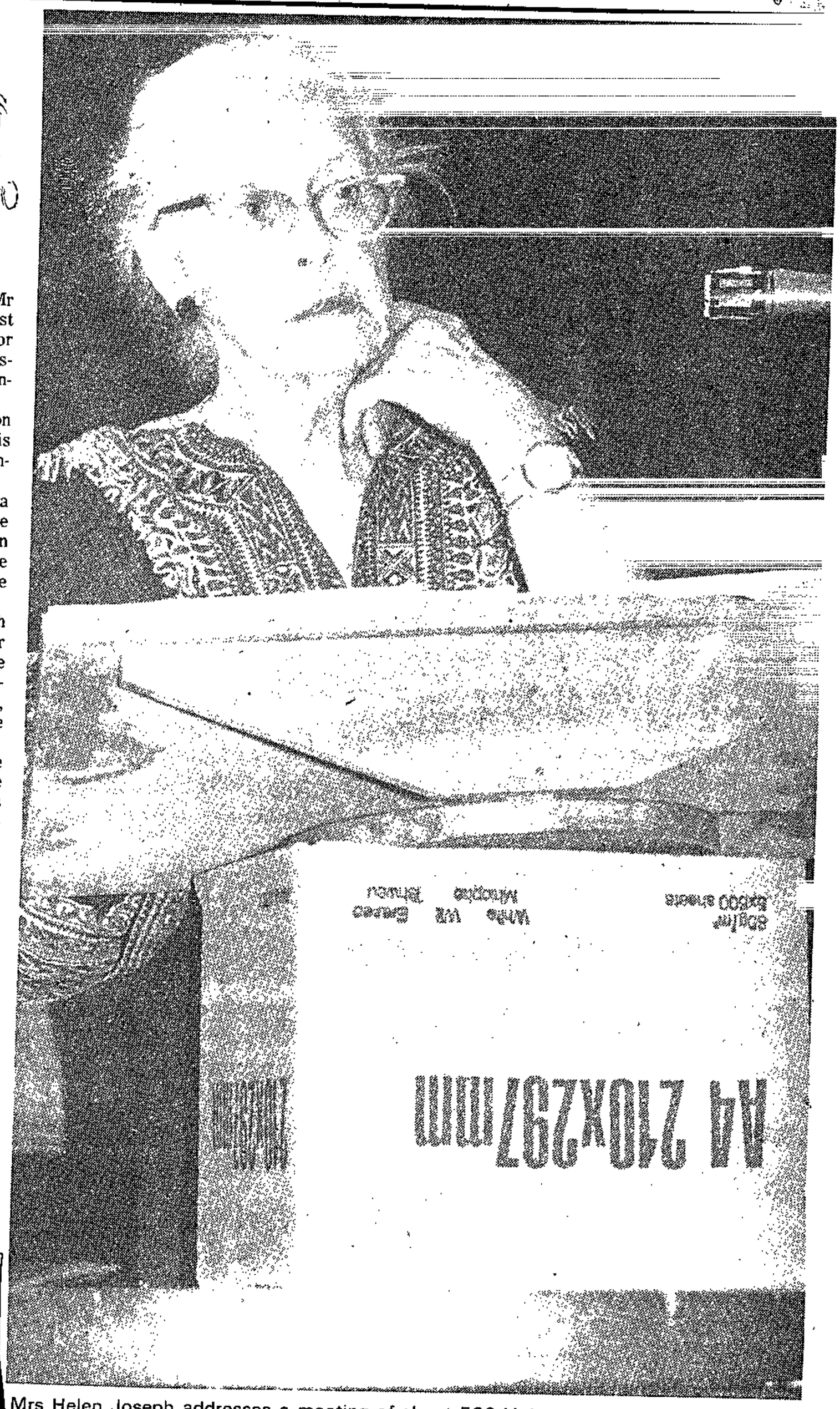
500 recall Sharpeville

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 500 University of Cape Town students attended a meeting yesterday to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville.

Nearly 70 people were killed and 180 were wounded on March 21, 1960, when when police opened fire on crowds gathered outside the Sharpeville police station.

The meeting yesterday was addressed by the projects' officer of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Mr John Gultig, and by Mrs Helen Joseph, the first person to be placed under a banning order.



Mrs Helen Joseph addresses a meeting of about 500 University of Cape Town students yesterday at a meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville today.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : I 12010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
~~1409808~~	~~BUHRING-UHLE~~	~~URSEL~~	~~118101~~	~~CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~1409808~~
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3	159075H

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Traders call on shops to close

THE Western Cape Traders Association has called on black businessmen to close their shops between 1 pm and 2 pm today to commemorate the people who died in the Sharpeville uprising 20 years ago.

A pamphlet distributed by the 2 000-strong association said: "We call upon all black businessmen to observe a minute's silence and to close their shops during the lunch-hour in memory of the dead heroes who gave their lives to the liberation movement."

Today is the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, when police fired into a crowd of blacks who were pressing towards the Sharpeville police station, Vereeniging, to court arrest for not carrying passes.

Remembrance services will be held in churches in Guguletu tonight and in Langa on Sunday.

At 6 pm today a dedication service will be held at the Nonzwakazi Methodist Church, NY 1, Guguletu.

On Sunday at 2.30 pm the South African Students' Association will present a discussion on "The Economics of Azania" in the Habibia Orphanage, College Road, Rylands Estate. The speakers will include the acting president of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), Mrs Nombulelo Malane.

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1980

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Modernizing the police

TWENTY years ago today the shooting at Sharpeville rocked South Africa and the world. As the subsequent inquiry disclosed, many of the victims were shot in the back, fleeing from the police. The death toll was the consequence of the ill-disciplined use of firearms on an unarmed crowd of pass-law demonstrators. Today, 20 years later, it is chastening to reflect that police methods of crowd control have hardly changed and that the Soweto disturbances of 1976 could not be curbed without the loss of nearly 600 lives.

The police are not to blame for the policies that were the underlying cause of unrest in both 1960 and 1976. But the fact that the unrest on both occasions assumed such serious proportions — with grave consequences for the economy and the country — was undoubtedly a result of the use of unsuitable police methods and equipment. Twenty years after Sharpeville, it is worth fastening attention on this aspect of the affair — because so little headway has been made. Nowhere in the world are police called upon to deal with stone-throwing mobs unless they are equipped with helmets, visors and shields. If they are not so equipped, they are in danger of serious injury and even death at the hands of stone-throwers. Hence the precipitate use of firearms. In 1960, the old World War 11 Sten gun was widely used. In 1976, it was the modern automatic rifle, as deadly a weapon as yet devised, which took a dreadful toll of young lives in the townships, including the lives of passers-by and others not involved in disturbances. Given the lethal effect of the automatic rifle, its use in built-up areas is ill-considered, to say the least. Anyone wanting chapter and verse may consult the report of the Cillie commission.

It is difficult to establish why the police, and the ministers responsible for the police, have steadfastly refused to bring methods and equipment into line with modern standards elsewhere. The significant and worrying fact, given present police tactics, is that even a relatively minor disturbance in South Africa can result in loss of life. Major unrest brings with it a horrifying death toll — which shocks the world and shakes investor confidence. South Africa cannot afford any more Sharpevilles or Sowetos. An atmosphere of confidence which has taken years to build up can be destroyed in a few hours. The police failure to curb unrest without heavy casualties is a negative phenomenon which should be immediately tackled in the national interest.

'I remember my father's prophecy'

ON this occasion I have not only joined you as a daughter calling for the release of her father; I have joined as part of my generation who have never known what normal life is, what it is to be with a father and sometimes a mother — not because one's parents had committed any crimes.

But my generation has seen grave crimes of oppression committed against the people.

What a teenager concerns herself or himself with in a normal society is the latest in fashions, make-up etc.

We grew up discussing the latest pass-raids, whose father had been detained, who had lost a parent in detention, or in which prison one of your parents is, when last they were visited, when the last police raid was in your home, what books were confiscated and which members of the family were seized. This briefly was our childhood conversation.

As years went by the reality of our grim situation dawned as we not only watched trial after trial of our parents, our brothers and sisters, but saw more losing their lives in the hands of those who have the liberty to seize them any time from their loved ones.

Without suggesting that I have personally suffered more than any black child I've known the horrors of harassments, I've known the horrors of seeing my parents sacrifice all the material things in "freedom" to fight for justice, honour and human dignity.

This is Zinzi, Nelson Mandela's daughter's speech at Wits.

I've seen them give up everything for the cause. I've seen millions of parents do this but I've also seen that these sacrifices simply achieved more and more of a loss of the very freedom they fought for.

I've seen influx control laws applied more viciously on my people, the humiliating removals of my people like cattle from one part of the land to the more barren, even though their share of the country is only 13 percent.

I've seen the suffering my people escalating to boiling point, I've seen the thunderous eruption of the Soweto volcano when my generation could no longer take it.

What horrified me and what has driven me to embrace the call of the people to release Mandela was the prophesy I read in one of his speeches which he made before I was born.

What horrified me more was that throughout his active political career he offered solutions for this country's problems and that unless they were listened to, violence would escalate in an uncontrollable form. He predicted that the people would resort to an armed struggle which no man, no matter how powerful at a given time, would stop through imposed solutions, as no people that thirst for freedom could be deterred.

The call therefore for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath. The continued detention of the people's leaders can only lead us to where we're going to without them, where June 16 will be the order of the day.

Who dares to tell us now that we listened to for years that Mugabe was wrong?

Free Nelson Mandela

• From Page 14

Stone Age and both have no right to go up the lengths and breadths of this land bedevelling race relations.

We have enough time to get Nelson Mandela out of that jail in Robben Island, and with him, enter into a serious era of negotiation to form a total national strategy that will bring peace to our land. A peace that will bring participation for all of us in the decision-making processes of our land. A peace, that will, above all, bring the

of white Zimbabweans as Robert Mugabe unfolds his intelligence and pushes his country into a true state of reconciliation.

Indeed the greatest demonstration of goodwill and statesmanship I have yet to see, is Robert Mugabe, sitting there and appointing his enemy number one, General Walls, to be head supreme commander of his forces. It was a stroke of genius, one which many of our people dare not forget.

This situation in Zimbabwe, was unfortunately

tion. If these things form the foundations of your party philosophy, then you are quite right in regarding us as enemies.

For there is no way we can be party to humiliation. But if these things are not part and parcel of your philosophy, then we say do not regard us as enemies but as allies for justice and peace. We place a very high premium to individual freedom and opportunity.

And we place an even higher premium to our God-given right to be [illegible]ns. It is a [illegible] never [illegible]pro-

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21/03/80

POST Editor, Percy Qoboza, yesterday addressed students at the University of the Witwatersrand with Dr Nthato Motlana, Mrs Joyce Harris and Ms Zinzi Mandela, daughter of national leader Nelson Mandela. The four speakers were advocating for the release of Mandela from Robben Island. Here is the full text of Mr Qoboza's speech . . .

For the sake of SA, free Nelson Mandela

JUST a few years ago, standing on this very platform, I warned the people of our country that history is slowly but painfully catching up with us.

I pleaded on that occasion for a realistic assessment of our national positions and urged the Government to initiate true and meaningful dialogue with the real leaders of the black community.

As if in deafening response to my call, the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster — may his political soul rest in peace — invited Chief Patrick Mphephu and his entire Cabinet to Cape Town! And so the pathetic tale of self-deception continued to flourish around the land.

For a few months before the Zimbabwe elections, South Africans, with the aid of their ever loyal and faithful South African Broadcasting Corporation, were being fed the palatable news that all is well in that land. They were assured by their leaders that the lovable and genial Bishop Abel Muzorewa was going to walk the free and fair elections.

In spite of warnings from us that this assumption was far from the truth and that people of Zimbabwe had other ideas, the lie continued to permeate the spirit of this nation.

Instead, we were subjected to the barrage of insults and venom and accused of supporting what they usually like to describe as "terrorists".

But my colleagues and I were vindicated. Bishop Muzorewa turned out to be what we said he was — a lovable and genial minister of religion. The people of Zimbabwe made their choice in what everybody accepts — with the notable and understandable exception of the SABC — that the elections were fair and free.

But for us, it is not a time for gloating. It is time of considerable concern. Concern for the future of this country and all of its inhabitants. It is this deep concern, as we see ominous dark clouds of conflict gathering in the horizons, that motivated us to launch a campaign that would release Nelson Mandela from prison. It is our honest and sincere conviction that, of all the political leaders of our land, he and he alone stands the greatest chance of transforming the darkness of today to the glittering daylight of tomorrow.

"The people of this country must accept realities of the future."

Just as the people of Zimbabwe had to learn the true realities of their situation, we believe that the people of this country must accept the realities of their situation. The biggest of these realities is that far too many of my people reject with increasing venom the policies imposed upon them by this society.

You must also accept that there is frightening increase of those people who have abandoned hope for peaceful transformation of this system. Just like it happened in Zim-



Mr Percy Qoboza

state of affairs in this nation.

We are no different from the people of Zimbabwe. Their struggle is the struggle of mankind throughout the ages, which was symbolised far more aptly by Moses in the gutteral indignities of Egypt when he said "Let My People Go." The one mistake South Africans can make is to underestimate the will of our people to be free.

I beg of you today to regard our situation as a crisis situation. Do not be made comfortable at night by those of our people that Nationalists parade on your television and take their sweet words as representative of the mass of our people.

Just like Zimbabwe's white community slept peacefully at night after listening to Muzorewa on TV, please go out and listen to the voices of the genuine black aspirations. Leaders approved and encouraged by Pretoria are part and parcel of a massive deception designed to detract us from true issues facing the country.

We believe that the

While it is true they find comfort in talking to Matanzima and Mphephu and Sebe, the fact of the matter is that those people represent only the sick elements of my community. They are men pushed down our throats by a system that has become politically bankrupt, economically insane and sociologically untenable.

I am glad to reflect as I look at the last two weeks the tremendous response that has come from South Africans on the campaign to release Mandela. I am so touched by the letters that have accompanied the coupons we printed in our newspaper. It was a response that did not only come from our own people but many white people. Some of them even from Bloemfontein!

"South Africa is worth saving because it is a beautiful land."

It is this type of response across the racial barriers of our nation, that gives one courage and hope that is worth saving South Africa. South Africa is worth saving because it is a beautiful land. God gave us a wonderful country with all the resources to make life meaningful for all of our people.

Yet, we face the prospect of having all of this broken down as hunger, disease and deprivation wreak havoc among my people simply because of the selfishness of so many people in the white community.

This decade, more than any in our history, is our final chance to solve

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babwe, many have been forced by sheer frustration and hopelessness to leave the country to undergo military training around the world.

In short, accept the reality that we are threatened by a far dangerous conflict that would make the seven years Zimbabwe conflict lasted look like a tea party. This is my fear and I am going to tell it to you straight.

And when a man like Vorster suddenly ressurects from political ruins and tells you that you must not panic in the light of what has happened in Zimbabwe, because you are different, then that really gets me thinking about the sorry

most visible act of faith by the Government would be to release Nelson Mandela. It would give their often expressed — but never demonstrated — intention to change, immense credibility. It would have the effect of immediately releasing the frightening tension in the country and create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation.

Mandela stands in our midst as a giant. In spite of nearly 16 years away from public life, survey after survey portrays him as the man most blacks in our country will listen to and follow. These are the people the Government ought to be talking to.

our problems. If there is one major enemy we face, it is time. We haven't got the time to nibble away at the guerilla warfare that is raging within the National Party. We haven't got the time to analyse the nonsensical pronouncement of John Vorster. We haven't got time to tolerate the insensitivities of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Neither have we the time to entertain the insolence and arrogance of Jaap Marais and Connie Mulder. Both of these people belong to the

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people of our country together in a spirit of mutual trust and freedom.

Just that much time we still have. Yet it is limited. We have to grab all of the opportunities and initiatives to bring freedom back to this land.

White South Africans have got nothing to fear. You have nothing to fear but fear itself. Your leaders told you of the damnation and collapse of Zimbabwe when the Patriotic Front took over. They have thrived over the last thirty years on that fear. They have manipulated you; they have exploited that fear to further their own interests.

Well, you are witnesses to the big lies that have been going on. There is no damnation in Zimbabwe. Nothing is collapsing in Zimbabwe. Only one thing seems to be falling flat on his face — and that is the fear

not arrived at so simply. It cost tens of thousands of lives. It is a stark reminder to all of us in South Africa that we must do our damnest not to reach that stage.

In conclusion, I would like to make a strong and urgent appeal to the Government. I want to appeal to them to stop the spate of acts of intimidation they have recently engaged in calling leaders of the black community to various police stations, asking them strange questions and generally giving them the impression they are going to be banned.

Maybe they are But I want to say to them: for the sake of this country, don't do it. We are not enemies of South Africa. We readily admit that we are consistent and unshakeable enemies of injustice and deprivation. We are enemies of discrimination and exploita-

South African[illegible] right that we will be persuaded to compromise, and we regard as coming from the hand of God, and not from the generosity of the National Party.

So do not temper with this right. It is one for which we are prepared to pay the ultimate price.



Zinzi Mandela

DISTANT HEROES

POEM written by Zinzi Mandela and read at the campaign:
(dedicated to all our leaders in prison throughout the country).

In silence
the distant heroes bow their heads
the chains weigh them down
they know no laughter
retreating . . . retreating
into a mist of bloodiness
the decaying skull
of buried freedom
emits a dull echo
of cries
free me
free me

the people are calling
looking back
they see nothing but death
where is the welcome
Why the sound of tears
hammering . . . hammering
those coffins of confessions
the decaying skull
of buried freedom
emits a dull echo
of cries
free me
free me

the people are calling
tomorrow has come
the distant heroes stand above
they look down
they shake their heads
whispering . . . whispering
into ears of emptiness
the decaying skull
of buried freedom
emits a dull echo
of cries
free me
free me

the people are calling
South Africa, are you listening?

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~133849N~~	~~PEARCE~~	~~CAREY SUSAN~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~3~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~133849N~~
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY [illegible]	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
			~~104202~~	~~ARCHAEOLOGY II~~	~~2+~~	~~(70)~~		
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
			106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
		EORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
		VEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
			004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134302F
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS			
			~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~2-~~	~~(63)~~	~~1~~	~~111532F~~
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)		
		NER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
		NNE	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Spare James Mange's life, Kenya tells SA

NAIROBI. — Kenya yesterday renewed its appeal for the death sentence on Mr James Mange, to be lifted.

A statement read to reporters on behalf of the Foreign Minister, Mr Robert Ouko, said Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi had already asked that Mange's life be spared.

"All of us in Kenya support, without exception, the appeal made by our President. As the Foreign Minister I take this opportunity to strongly reiterate the same appeal."

Mange was sentenced to death last November by a court in Pietermaritzburg.

The statement was to commemorate the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination today, the anniversary of the Sharpeville shooting.

"...we are confident that our hopes and aspirations shall be crowned with victory and the diabolical system of apartheid will be forever wiped out from the African continent," the statement said.

Post 21/3/80

ANC pamphlet on Venda independence banned

22/3/80 (327)

A PAMPHLET by the African National Congress of South Africa, entitled "We reject the independence of Vendaland", has been found undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

Included in the list of undesirable publications, which were published in the Government Gazette yesterday, are "Social Review No 7 of December 1979", by the Social Research Agency, Cape Town, and the publication "Film as a Subversive Art", by Amos Vogel.

"Whitehouse No 35", produced by Figcrest Ltd, London, has been found undesirable and all subsequent editions declared undesirable.

From today, it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following publications (name of author or producer in brackets):

Menschenrechte in Südafrika (herausgegeben von Winfried Bassmann); Luttes Ouvrieres et Liberation en Afrique du Sud (Brigitte Lachartre); Custody (Tom Alinbrandi); Marx and the Trade Unions (A Lozovsky, pseudonym for Rdidzo, Solomon Abramovich); Lenin: Selected Works — Vol 3 (Progress Publishers, Moscow); Moscow Gold (John Salisbury).

K Marx, F Engels, V Lenin: On Historical Materialism (T Borodulina); Send Photos, State Preferences (Marshall Ford); We reject the independence of Vendaland (African National Congress of South Africa — pamphlet); Film as a Subversive Art (Amos Vogel); The Year of the Spear — pamphlet (unknown); Documents and Information — 6/1979 (The WIDF Secretariat, 108 Berlin, GDR).

Social Review No 7 December, 1979 (Social Research Agency, Cape Town); Wietie No 1 (Sable Books, Riverlea); Two Thousand Seasons (Ayi Kwel Armah). — Sapa

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	133849N
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
			104202	ARCHAEOLOGY II	2+	(74)		
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134302F
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS			
		DEVON CLARE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	111532F
				LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)		
				ISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
				ORY I	2-	(61)		
				KAANS	ABS		3	121723H
				ORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Weekend of mourning

By Elliot Tshingwala

THE Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has called on owners of shebeens, cinemas and shops to close on Saturday to observe the Heroes Day mourning period.

The organisation has declared today until Sunday a mourning period and has also called on the NPSL to comply by cancelling their weekend games and pledge solidarity with students and parents who are observing the period.

But, Mr Veli Kraai, chairman of the Soweto Traders Association, said yesterday that he could not comment as his organisation had not been approached.

No-one was available from the NPSL for comment but, the South African National Football Association (Safa) was said to be meeting yesterday afternoon. It was not clear whether the meeting was called to decide on the weekend games.



Mr Veli Kraai . . . "we were not informed."

Cosas has also requested students and people throughout South Africa to attend the funeral of Lillian Ngoyi, the service which will be held at the Orlando East Methodist Church. The public is asked to make their cars available to help carry mourners to the cemetery.

The organisation announced that they would be forming a branch at Sharpeville and called on students in that area and throughout the Vaal complex to attend the meeting.

POST
TRANSVAAL
Telephone 27-6081

AMIDST the great emotion that was shown yesterday at the University of the Witwatersrand during a "Free Mandela" rally, it was his daughter, Zinzi, who held the audience spellbound. Not because of her talented oratory, but because of the sincere, heartthrobbing contents of her message.

She spoke with calculated deliberation, and the defeaning silence of the audience was indicative of the powerful message of this young woman, whose own life was tailored by tragic circumstances. But as she herself told the audience, circumstances that have tailored the lives of thousands of other people of her generation.

She, more than anybody else yesterday, spelled out the tragedy of South Africa. She outlined young men and women of her age meeting everyday and the subject always invariably centres around whose father has been thrown into jail without trial, whose father has died in jail; whose home was raided by the police last night; what books were removed from whose home; and so on.

This is the entire new generation South African experiences has coined. Bitter young men and women carrying around with them in their hearts heavy burdens of trial and tribulation. As the drama of political trials unfolds around the courts of this land, it is that generation that figures at the centre. The generation that can't take it anymore.

Nobody in that hall who heard Zinzi spell it out remained unaffected. It hit us between the eyes and reinforced our belief that we are going through a crisis situation. We are going to need traumatic changes to reverse this trerifying flood of bitterness.

Yet for all her experiences, Zinzi, remains cool, resolute but what is more, ready to be reconciled. And for a person who was a baby when her father went to jail, she demonstrated outstanding courage. One that only her father showed in his campaigns. In endorsing the "Free Mandela" campaign she said:

"The call therefore for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath."

It is that alternative we must grab. South Africa please listen.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STUDENT YEAR : 2 AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS PAGE 2

1333499H PLAAIJIES NANCY 101105 AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2- (66) 1 3

1375011H PLAGIS JOHN ACHILLES 001303 COMPANY LAW ABS 1

1392716 REUMAN BARRY GEORGE 105104 LATIN I F (36) 1 1392716

0528928 KOSS SALLY MARY 103302 SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE 2- (60) 1 0528928

1104203 AFRICAN HISTORY II 2- (60)

1066202 DAVID LEON 101201 ECONOMICS II 3 (53) 1 1214611

1333333C SFAKIANOS ALEXANDER GEORGE 107201 ENGLISH II 3 (57) 1 1333333C

1330344C SHAPIRO DEENA MERLE 107101 ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) 3NX 1 1330344C

1379988Y SHAPIRO LEONARD STEVEN 114101 RELIGIOUS STUDIES I F (44) 1 1379988Y

1343028 SOLOMON IVOR DANIEL 004201 PSYCHOLOGY II 3 (58) 1 1343028

1558780 STIGLING TERESA 004101 PSYCHOLOGY I 2- (63) 1 1115328

103302 SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE ABS

DEVON CLARE 004101 PSYCHOLOGY I 2- (63) 1 1358780

101103 AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) 2- (25) 1

(60) 1

(61) 1

1723H 2168C



Dean Nkoane and two members of the Mothers' Union . . . praying after their release.

A big cry for Mandela

Post 21/3/80

"FREE Mandela — and avoid a bloodbath". This call was made at a rally held at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, yesterday.

More than 3 000 predominantly white students crammed the university's Great Hall, clapped hands and applauded when the call was made by leading speakers which included Mr Percy Qoboza, Mrs Sheena Duncan, Dr Nthato Motlana and Miss Zinzi Mandela, daughter of imprisoned black leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

By LEN KALANE

The rally was organised as part of the campaign on the call to release Mandela. The campaign was started by **SUNDAY POST** two weeks ago. White students at the university also signed petitions to start a nationwide campaign on the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

Also present at the rally was Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches and Dr Selma Browde, PFP spokesman in the Johannesburg City Council.

Struggled

Speakers at the rally warned that unless Mr Mandela and other leaders were freed and take part in a national convention for a peace settlement in the country, South Africa will ultimately be faced with an armed struggle that may be worse than that in Zimbabwe.

"In short, accept the reality that we are threatened by a far dangerous conflict that would make the seven years Zimbabwe conflict look like a tea party," Mr Qoboza, Editor of **POST**, told the rally.

Miss Zinzi Mandela said: "The call for his release is merely to say there is an alternative to the inevitable bloodbath that is threatening our country." She also read a poem, Distant Heroes, dedicated to black leaders in prisons throughout the country.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, spoke on the necessity of whites

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UN RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 2
13020
140639U
133499H
137501H
139271G
052892R
133333C
133054C
137998Y
134302F
135878U
115532F
121723H
102168C
121461Y

Storm ove scandal

By HELEN ZILLE in Cape Town
and DON MARSHALL in Pretoria

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday called for an urgent Debate in Parliament this week after weekend disclosures of a Defence Force document outlining a strategy to "nullify" the Opposition attack during the coming Budget Debate on Defence.

The document also gives details of an SADF plan to manipulate the news media by arranging favourable Press and television reports on several Defence matters as part of the attempt to defuse Opposition criticism.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he had ordered an investigation into the matter.

He said involving the Defence Force in politics was contrary to the spirit in which he had administered the Department for the past 14 years.

Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said the PFP had called for the snap Debate as a matter of urgent public importance, because the Defence Force plan outlined in the document amounted to contempt of Parliament and an abuse of Press freedom.

The document outlines a "Psychological Action plan" to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Government in the Budget debate. It sets out five "targets", and involves use of the various news media.

The targets are: The role of black, coloured and Indian soldiers, problems over pay, complaints that Citizen Force infantry bear the brunt of the defence of South West Africa, conscientious objection — and the question of unlawful game hunting.

And a leading constitutional expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers, warned that if an agent outside Parliament — such as the Defence Force — sought to manipulate the political process, it signified a serious breakdown in the democratic system.

Such intervention could set a dangerous precedent for the future, he said.

The Defence Force has no comment to make on the Sunday Times report which claimed the Defence Force had involved itself in politics, a spokesman said in Pretoria last night.

Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations, also declined comment on the report.

A spokesman for Defence Force Headquarters said a copy of the document would be made available to Mr Botha in Cape Town early this week, and he would also be briefed by Defence Force officials.

"The Minister of Defence has asked to be briefed on this particular document, about which he said he had no knowledge, and its contents. He will then decide whether to comment on it", the spokesman said.

General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force — on whose behalf the document was signed by Major-General Phil Pretorius — declined comment, and referred the Rand Daily Mail to the Defence Force's Press liaison channels.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, said he could not approve of the wording of a sentence in the document describing a Defence Force mission "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget Debate".

"It is unhappy wording, very unfortunate wording," Mr Coetsee said.

"If that is the correct version, I cannot approve of the wording."

He said it would be "far-fetched" to say the military was interfering in the political process.

"The true spirit of this document is to be found in the duty of every department to Parliament, and to the public, to do away with the things that justify criticism.

"They must, in other words, take steps to put *their own house in order.*"

He said he had sent for the document and would investigate the situation to see if further action was necessary.

The Opposition yesterday took the extremely unusual step of contacting the Speaker of Parliament on a Sunday to request an urgent Debate on the matter — which could be held tomorrow.

Dr Alex Boraine, one of the PFP whips, said he had requested a 2½-hour Debate this week to discuss the document as a matter of "urgent public importance".

Commenting on reports about the document yesterday, Dr Slabbert said: "The role of the Defence Force is to protect the State, not the ruling party. If this document is correct, it indicates that the Defence Force is interfering in the political process and the parliamentary system.

"This amounts to contempt of Parliament on the part of the Defence Force and those responsible will have to be dealt with immediately.

"If the debate is held, the following issues will be raised:

- "The apparent attempt by the Defence Force to manipulate the news media in a propaganda campaign with *political motives*;
- "The issue of contempt of Parliament arising from this;
- "Pinpointing those responsible for drawing up the plan, and those who subsequently knew about it.

"One of the most crucial aspects is to find out how high the responsibility for the document went, and why nothing was done about it for over a month," Dr Slabbert said.

"I find the attempted manipulation of the media extremely disturbing and sinister. The issues involved here are the parliamentary system and Press freedom — matters that are at the core of the democratic process."

Prof Wiechers said the document reflected a "serious break with constitutional tradition".

"Any attempt to nullify an Opposition goes against the whole spirit of democracy when used in this context. The Opposition has a vital role to play in criticising and exposing the shortcomings of Government."

Mr Hein Jordaan, head of the SABC'S Public Relations division, last night disclaimed any knowledge of the corporation being approached by the military for help to combat any criticism of the Defence Force in the Budget Debate, reports TV Editor IAN REID.

He was asked to comment on a statement in the plan which reads: "SA TV is to be approached with a requirement to build up the image of the "competent and confident" soldier. Pride in his calling, as also extra-curricular activities such as sport, part-time study at university and churchgoing must be played up".

"I know nothing of this," Mr Jordaan said. "If they say they will ask us we will naturally look at the matter, remembering we must at all times keep our editorial freedom and autonomy.

"We have been making a lot of documentaries on different facets of the army, and they were featured in many discussion programmes."

SADF's plans to use media — Page 2

***Aberration that must be eliminated* — Editorial Comment, Page 8**

'Evidence a danger to SA's security'

BY DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SIX days before putting his signature to the controversial document which this week will have repercussions in Parliament, Major-General Phillip Pretorius gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Press coverage of Defence matters.

General Pretorius, the SADF's Director General of Civic Action, told the commission that some Defence Force evidence would endanger national security if it was presented in public and he requested that parts of the evidence be heard in camera.

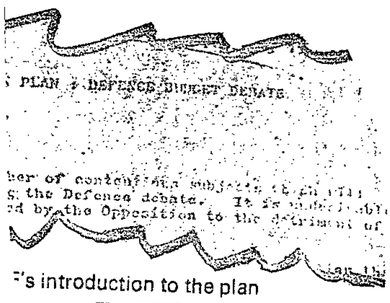
The Defence Force also wanted the arguments for its request to be heard in camera.

Mr Justice Steyn, the Commission's chairman, had told the Press earlier that he wanted to keep the commission as open as possible.

He said: "Because South African society is open and democratic and because the Defence Force is a citizens' army, I believe the hearing should be held in public."

Much of the Defence Force's evidence to the commission was subsequently given in camera.

r Army


PLAN : DEFENCE BUDGET DEBATE

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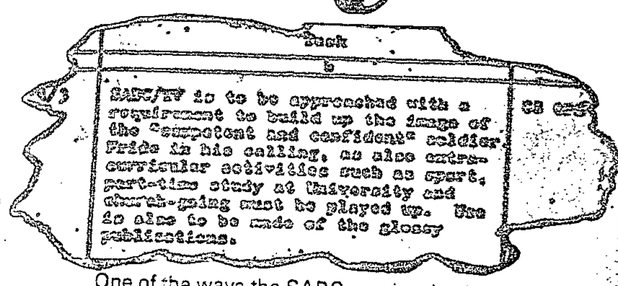

Back

SABC/TV is to be approached with a requirement to build up the image of the "competent and confident" soldier. Pride in his calling, as also extra-curricular activities such as sport, part-time study at University and church-going must be played up. The is also to be made of the glossy publications.

One of the ways the SABC was involved

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 5

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	159454V
152965R	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	108102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	ABS		7	152965R
			905102	CHEMISTRY IB	F	(27)		
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	F	(39)		
157093D	MERCORIO	GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS		1	157093D
155747Q	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS		1	155747Q
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(50)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
158469Z	MITCHELL	JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(50)	1	158469Z
157815N	MORRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(59)	1	157815N
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(48)		
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(62)	1	150180P
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)	1	150783V
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS		1	157521U
137983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		7	137983G
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(61)	1	157560L
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(47)		
155924H	NEWHAM	JENNIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(55)	1	155924H
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(52)	1	157913V
155878H	O'CONNOR	SHIRLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(57)	1	155878H
162116N	PAM	JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(52)	7	162116N
154187V	PATERSON	IAN JAMES STEWART	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	154187V
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(40)		
154286C	PETERSEN	DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP	(50)	1	154286C
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
156134L	PHEIFFER	FREDI CHRISTIAAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	(49)	1	156134L
150154L	POTGIETER	FELICITY ANGELA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	150154L
			110101	HISTORY I	UP	(50)		
		[illegible]N	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(40)	1	133406G
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)		

UCT

Blacks remember

327

RDM 22/3/80

Staff Reporters

HEROES' Day reminded every black man of the day when parents demonstrated against the pass laws and scores of them lost their lives, a member of the Committee of Ten, Mr Tom Manthata, said at the weekend.

Speaking at a Sharpeville shooting commemoration service in an Alexandra church hall, Mr Manthata said the services being held throughout the country showed that blacks had realised that before they could be liberated, lives could be lost.

Some 15 000 people crowded in and around Regina Mundi Church hall in Soweto for a similar service.

RDM 22/3/80

Newsmen can attend service

(327)

By J S MOJAPELO

ALL foreign correspondents will be welcome to cover the Heroes' Day commemoration service, at Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, tomorrow. The service begins at 1.30pm.

Similar services are to be held in black residential areas throughout the country. But the Soweto service is expected to be the main attraction.

Foreign correspondents recently were made to feel uncomfortable at such ocassions. A spokesman for the organisers said correspondents would be allowed to attend.

The Soweto service has been organised by the Azanian Peoples Organisation, the Writers Association of South Africa, the Black Lawyers' Association and the Committee of Ten.

A spokesman for the organisations said all other organisations on the Reef and black communities were invited to attend the service for "a day of mourning for our heroes who lost their lives in pursuit of freedom in South Africa".

Organisers of the Soweto service have requested the black community to refrain from revelry such as sports, drinking, and merry-making as a token of respect.

Invitations have been sent to organisations such as Solidarity Front, South African Medical Discussion Group, Congress of South African Students (Cosas), two cultural groups, Khuvhangano and Mdali, Soweto Taxi Association, Soweto Traders Association, Soweto Tavern Association, sporting bodies and trade unions.

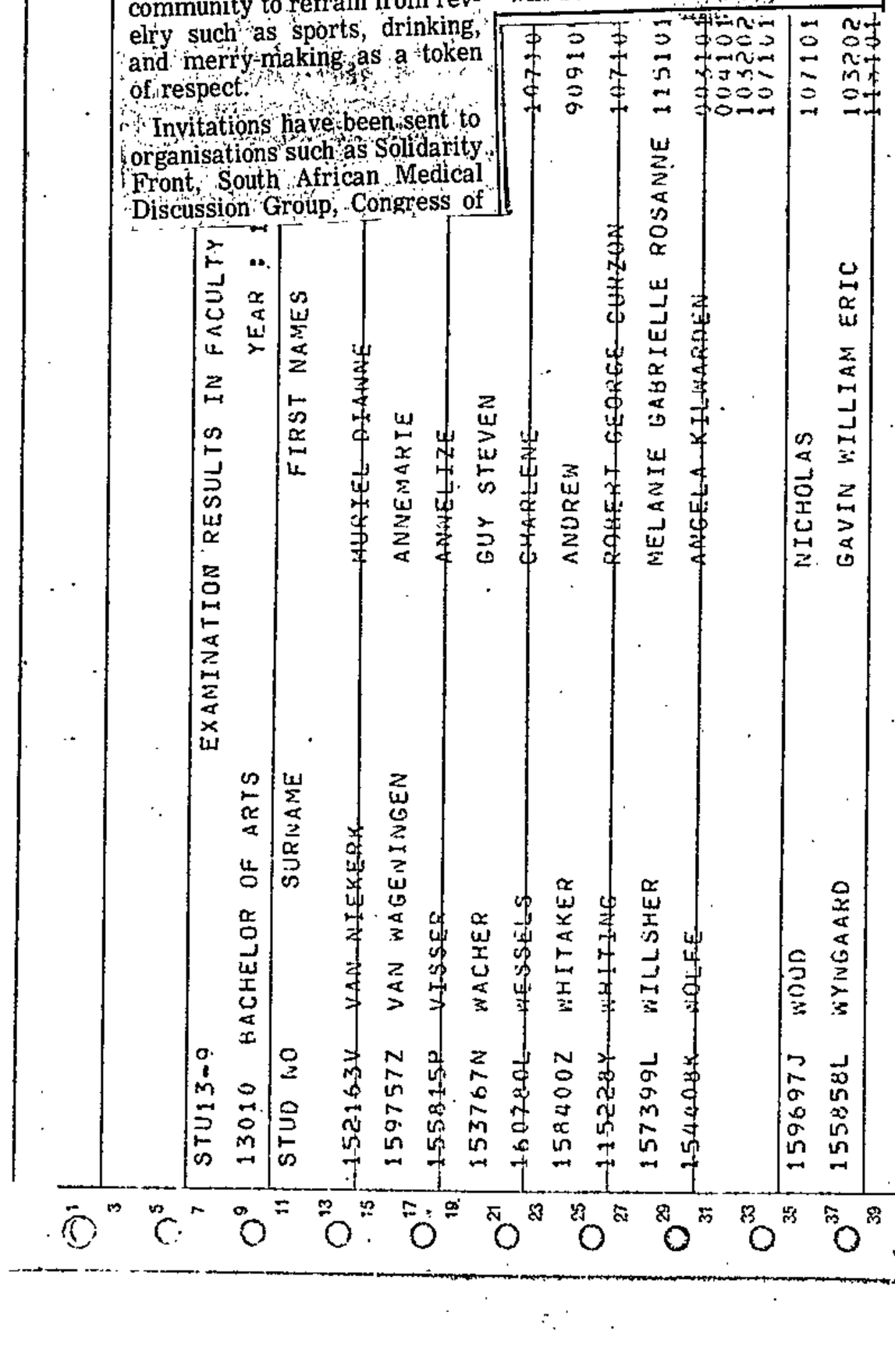
Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, will open the service.

A panel of nine speakers, including Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Soweto Teachers Action Committee, will represent seven organisations in Soweto. Mr Nkondo is the suspended president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation.

Mr Godfrey Pitje, a prominent attorney in Johannesburg, will deliver a paper on Justice and Freedom for All.

While the Johannesburg Football Association has decided to call off their Sunday fixtures to honour the commemorations, teams in the NPSL playing on Sunday will observe a two minute silence before starting play.

The Alexandra service will be held at the NGK Church in Fourth Avenue today at 1pm. Mr Tom Manthata of Azapo will be one of the speakers.



THE CRUCIAL DECISION

w/e Argus 22/3/80

Appeal board holds key to future of SA literature

327

By Keith Kiewiet

A CRUCIAL DECISION by the Publications Appeal Board on the controversial, prize-winning Afrikaans novel Magersfontein, O Magersfontien! will be handed down on Monday.

Professor Kobus van Rooyen, chairman of the board, said this week the decision would 'clearly show the direction in which the board is moving and where it stands.'

Whatever the decision, it will have a profound affect on the future of South African literature.

Some South African authors recently expressed the hope that the unbanning of Andre Brink's 'n Droe Wit Seisoen and Nadine Gordimer's Burgher's Daughter was an indication of a 'new approach' by the censors.

FINAL TEST

In their opinion, Magersfontein would be the final test — a watershed decision.

The novel — which concerns a film and television team who go to Magersfontein to make a film about a battle fought there during the South African War — was banned in 1977.



Etienne Leroux

It has twice been submitted to the Appeal Board for reconsideration.

The last decision handed down by the then chairman of the board, Mr Justice J H Snyman, was that the book was undesirable.

It was deemed to be so because it was 'indecent and offensive to public morals, as well as being blasphemous and offensive to the religious convictions of Christians.'

'My invisible reader has been in jail for two years'

For the past two weeks Professor van Rooyen and his board have been considering evidence for and against the book and, in the words of the professor, their decision will have to reflect what 'a reasonable man, who is likely to read the book' would think about the novel.

NOT EASY

In the opinion of the legal representatives of the publishers of the book, it is 'not an easy book to understand and the average person would read perhaps 20 pages and then put it down because he could not make any sense of it.'

According to evidence by the Publications Committee, nothing has changed since 1977 to make the novel more desirable now than when it was banned in 1977.

Meanwhile, Etienne Leroux is waiting with 'bated breath' on his dry Koffiefontein farm Ja-Nee hoping that the decision will be: Ja.

'Whatever the decision, it will profoundly influence my future as a writer,' he said.

'I am busy on a new novel but I find the going difficult. I have lost trace of my invisible reader for whom, in a sense, I write.

'My invisible reader has been in jail for two years. If he is freed I will also have that feeling of freedom.

TAKE STOCK

'If the book is banned again I will have to take stock. And, I'm not quite sure of the outcome yet. This is a very final decision.

'I can't write a new novel until Magersfontein is out of the way. I want to get the book out of my system.

'I can't find an English publisher — they are impressed — but will it sell?'

Other South African writers too are waiting and watching.

Monday's decision will be crucial and highly controversial.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3
SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION
STUD NO
13130 PERFORMERS DIP
STU13-9
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
13130

SHARPEVILLE - AND ITS LESSON FOR SA

22/03/80 (327)

By a newsman who was in the crowd that day

By Humphrey Tyler

ABOUT 1.30 am on Sharpeville day — March 21, 20 years ago — I managed at last to get through to a contact of mine to find out if the police expected any 'trouble' in the black townships around Johannesburg and along the Reef that day.

For months the Africanists had been holding meetings and talking of the day when they would finally confront the authorities over the pass laws.

My contact was not himself a policeman, but a rather fat reporter who had cultivated his crime 'beat' so effectively that he had become virtually indistinguishable from the police. He was on such good terms with them that sometimes senior officers would send a car especially to fetch him if there was a serious crime.

When I got through, he was rather drunk. But he had some information.

He had been out all night with the security police, into the townships and 'all around' and they had been in touch with many informers.

'Nothing is going to happen,' he said. 'You can forget it.'

Contradicted

This completely contradicted what we had heard on Drum.

Just a few nights before, tation' and the 'revolution'. In the middle of it Mrs Leballo politely handed round tea and biscuits from a tray with a pretty doily.

There were many other signs that 'trouble' was coming. Nearly every weekend the Africanists met on street corners and vacant lots. They had their own flag which many of them assumed would become the South African national flag one day.

Eccentric

Some of them were rather eccentric.

One man lived in Alexandra Township and sold cardboard boxes in the streets of Johannesburg. Sometimes he would simply abandon his trade and let loose a political tirade.

The white newspapers paid little attention to him but a lot of blacks were listening.

There was another man fond of smoking pipes. He was a merry little man. He once told me earnestly: 'When we blacks take over [illegible] you

HUMPHREY TYLER and Ian Berry, who both worked for the black magazine Drum at the time, were the only two journalists in the crowd at Sharpeville when the police opened fire. One woman was shot dead only a few yards away from them.

When she fell, her companion ran back to her. He turned her over and saw the blood on her chest. 'My God, she's gone,' he said. But what can South Africa learn from that tragic event?

Later this was confirmed by the police brigadier who was divisional commissioner for Soweto at the time.

He said the police were taken completely by surprise. He himself was never given any indication that disturbances of such consequences were about to erupt.

Yet there were many warnings for anybody who cared to listen.

Day after day the black newspaper World — since banned by the Government — warned of the frustration that was building up so dangerously. This was apart from direct warnings to various officials from desperate blacks.

But they would not listen.

Or if they did, they didn't understand or they refused to believe what they were being told.

Another little lesson from Sharpeville:

Some of the 'responsible' newspapers at the time decided that it would be a mistake to report anything about the Africanists because it might 'encourage' them.

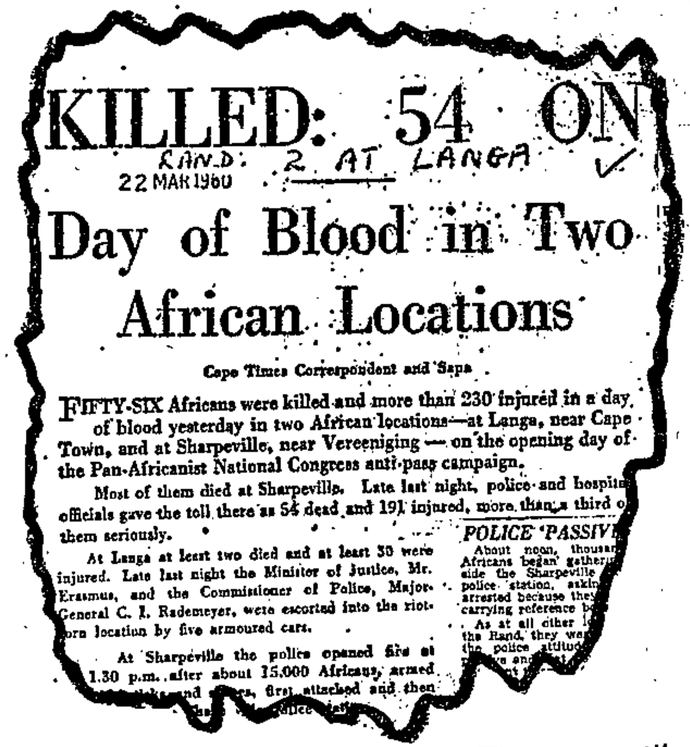
So instead of warning their readers of what was afoot, some remained almost silent on the issue. The result was that the demonstrations and their aftermath hit the country like a bombshell. Hardly anybody was prepared.

But perhaps if they had reported what was going on the Government would have acted against them.

Like it banned the World.

See no evil. Hear no evil. Especially when it contradicts National Party theory.

It's one way of doing things. But Sharpeville and 1976 show how terribly dangerous it can be.



KILLED: 54 ON RAND; 2 AT LANGA ✓

22 MAR 1960

Day of Blood in Two African Locations

Cape Times Correspondent and Sapa

FIFTY-SIX Africans were killed and more than 230 injured in a day of blood yesterday in two African locations—at Langa, near Cape Town, and at Sharpeville, near Vereeniging — on the opening day of the Pan-Africanist National Congress anti-pass campaign.

Most of them died at Sharpeville. Late last night, police and hospital officials gave the toll there as 54 dead and 191 injured, more than a third of them seriously.

At Langa at least two died and at least 30 were injured. Late last night the Minister of Justice, Mr. Erasmus, and the Commissioner of Police, Major-General C. I. Rademeyer, were escorted into the riot-torn location by five armoured cars.

At Sharpeville the police opened fire at 1.30 p.m. after about 15,000 Africans, armed [illegible] and spears, first attacked and then [illegible]

POLICE 'PASSIVE'

About noon, thousands of Africans began gathering outside the Sharpeville police station, asking to be arrested because they were not carrying reference books.

As at all other locations on the Rand, they were unarmed. The police attitude was passive and [illegible]

The Argus Page One 20 years ago. The Sharpeville death toll was finally 69.

to check myself, I had been out to a township house, over rutted roads, lurching and jolting, to see the leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress Mangaliso Sobukwe, at the house of his lieutenant, Potlako Leballo.

We pulled up at the gate. The driver jerked on the handbrake. The lever came off in his hand.

Potlako Leballo himself came up puffing on his pipe like a steam locomotive. Somebody apologised for the garden. The grass was overcome by tall weeds. 'It's a political garden. We live in stirring times. The garden has been overtaken by events.'

Like so much of South Africa's politics, the evening was a little bizarre, slightly surreal. People came and went, talking about the coming confron-

22/03/80

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Lower [illegible] whites can live in Soweto. — Ha ha ha.' I think he meant it. Apart from politics he wrote poems.

There were mysterious trips by the Africanist leaders. Often when you wanted to see such-and-such you would be told he was 'away.'

Where?

Sometimes the answer was, 'just away.' Sometimes, 'He's gone to the coast.' Sometimes: 'Gone to Lesotho.'

Quite often it was 'Gone to Lesotho.' This was where Leballo fled later and where he organised his Poqo murder gangs.

After attending dozens of Africanist meetings and talking to all the available leaders, Drum staff decided that March 21 could turn out to be a significant day. We prepared a special cover story with a picture of Sobukwe and the Africanist flag with a big headline saying: Who are the Africanists?

But my contact on March 21 said nothing was going to happen.

Peaceful

It did of course. There were several orderly and peaceful demonstrations (the leadership emphasised time and again: Go quietly. Do not be provoked). But in Sharpeville the police opened fire. People were killed. Many were injured.

When we drove away afterwards with our pictures we stopped at a shop along the road to phone the office. The white woman behind the counter had heard of the shootings. She said: 'That's the way to do it. They should shoot them all. Then they'll all come back to work again tomorrow.'

Within a few days there was a state of emergency in South Africa and somebody tried to kill the Prime Minister (Dr Verwoerd) by shooting him in the head at the Milner Park Showgrounds in Johannesburg.

But 'nothing' was going to happen.

What's the point of all this now?

Just a few months ago the Department of National Security (formerly Boss) defector Arthur McGivern gave the security police version of the riots that started in Soweto in 1976.

The day they began, the first telex reports started pouring into Boss headquarters before lunch. The top brass had an emergency meeting to try to evaluate them so that they could help the Prime Minister (Mr Vorster) understand what was happening. And why.

But, said Mr McGivern, they had no advice to give.

They did not know what was going on.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1 13110

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
135656C	BANTJES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F	3	135656C
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTUFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F	1	154249M
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP (-50)	1	156762U
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP (50)	1	162343K
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CUPIDO	116120	DRAMA I	F	3	154826P

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

'Free Nelson Mandela' plea at, UN meeting

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The "Free Nelson Mandela" campaign yesterday reached a special meeting of the United Nations held to mark an international day for the elimination of discrimination.

Among messages sent to the meeting was a plea from Canon John Collins, president of the International Defence and Aid Fund, urging South Africa to "face the realities of the present situation and free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners."

At the meeting, which coincided with the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville incident, the UN Secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, denounced apartheid as "a grave malignancy" and indirectly urged South Africa to see "a lesson for the future" in Rhodesia's independence.

Dr Waldheim said racial discrimination was affecting the health and wellbeing of the world. "It must be identified where it exists and excised with all the skill and speed of which we are capable," he said.

LESSON

In what seemed an obvious reference to the South African Government, he said: "At this historic moment when Zimbabwe approaches true independence, the lesson for the future should be clear to all."

Sapa reports that thousands of leaflets purportedly by the banned African National Congress, calling on black South Africans not to sign the "Free Mandela" petition, were found scattered in Soweto today.

The leaflet warns the black people against signing the petition because it was an exercise in futility.

Instead, the police are going to use the addresses on the petitions to further harass the people," the leaflet says.

UCT

Sharpeville: The aftermath

23/3/80 S. Tribune HA 327

Rod Jackson-Smith reports on the "decade of freedom"

TODAY black South Africa commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, an event which indelibly blotted the country's copybook and marked an infamous milestone in black-white relationships.

In the aftermath of the shootings on March 21, 1960, which left 69 dead and more than 180 people injured, a shocked South Africa took stock of the bloody confrontation between black and white.

....At the time there was talk in Government circles of the need for whites in the country to re-assess their attributes to what was then termed "the Native question" and the necessity of removing the "pinpricks" which led to the confrontation.

... In effect, the two most notable results to flow from the riots were the emergence of the Nationalist Government's Bantustan policy as a means of giving expression to the political aspirations of blacks — and the strengthening of the country's internal security.

These two aspects have enjoyed high priority ever since, but few of the pinpricks have been removed, least of all the pass laws, the guise under which Sharpeville erupted.

... It is against this background that a number of commemorative services will be taking place today, the largest of which will be held at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto, under the theme: This is the decade for freedom.

.. One of the main speakers at this service will be Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches who earlier this week gave an indication of what could herald the end of two decades of polarisation.

But he made it clear that it was now up to whites to narrow the polarisation gap.

Addressing students at the University of the Witwatersrand virtually on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of Sharpeville Bishop Tutu urged whites to throw their weight behind the black liberation struggle.

.. To do so, whites would have to throw off their lethargy and apathy of affluence.

....He made the point that by backing the black liberation struggle whites would also secure true liberation.

"You will never be free until we blacks are free," he said.

Bishop Tutu also urged whites to work towards a better South Africa "for yourselves and ourselves and for our children", and called for the uprooting of injustices where blacks were the victims and whites the beneficiaries, 'so that you won't reap the whirlwind".

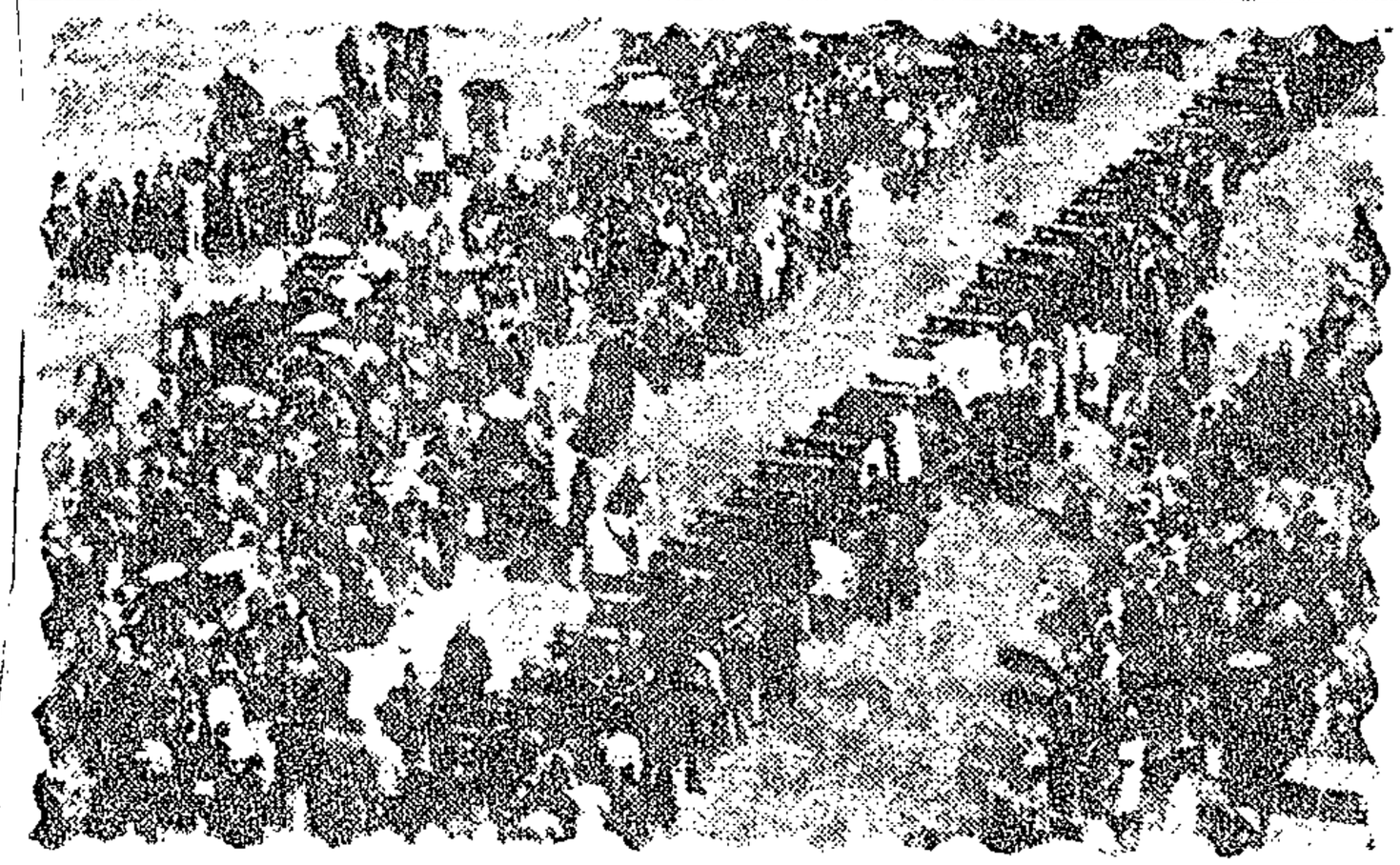
Pleading for whites to choose the path of reconciliation rather than confrontation, Bishop Tutu said blacks were still holding out their hands of fellowship and saying to whites: "Grasp them."

"Let us talk while there is still some time," he said.

He said he was looking forward to the time when white and black South Africans could step out together towards the goal of a united country.

But he warned that if the Government continued in its attempts to divide the country against itself and to snatch citizenship away from blacks there would be no peaceful solution and these steps would be seen as a declaration of war.

"What are blacks expected to do in such a situation? Fold their hands?"



Coffins containing some of the victims of the 1960 Sharpeville shooting

Speaking to the Sunday Tribune after his address to the students, Bishop Tutu said it was because whites had the vote that they were able to play the decisive role now expected of them.

Referring to Parliamentarians, he said: "These people listen to what their people are saying and doing."

Expanding on his call for the need for whites to join the black liberation struggle as a means of securing true white liberation, Bishop Tutu said: "Let's take the Mixed Marriages Act as an example. Whites have no more freedom than blacks in this regard. The only real difference is that whites could be said to be trapped in somewhat more comfortable surroundings."

Bishop Tutu also urged whites to be more vociferous on issues in which they felt blacks were being unjustly victimised.

This involvement should be on an individual and an organised basis. Too often, he said, whites who felt an injustice had been committed did nothing but had their consciences cleared when an organisation such as the Black Sash tackled the issue.

He said there were too few white organisations prepared to take a stand.

"That is, apart from the Black Sash and university students and organisations. But the trouble is that most university students — not all — are swallowed by the system once they enter it," he said.

Referring specifically to Sharpeville and its aftermath, Bishop Tutu said moves by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had played a significant role in easing the polarisation which accelerated after that bloody confrontation 20 years ago.

But Bishop Tutu made it clear he believed there was too much at stake to allow another 20 years to pass before there was a meaningful change in white attitudes towards blacks.

Nor could whites afford the luxury of sitting back, complacently pointing to changes promised by the Prime Minister.

Churches must save the soul of the nation by supporting the campaign to free Mandela – or commit an act of treason against God

THE Christian churches in South Africa are facing a crisis of conscience.

On the one hand one of the largest Afrikaans churches re-affirmed this week their stand on the issue of allowing blacks to worship in their churches. They still find, in the Year of Our Lord 1980, sound basis for justifying segregation in church and church-conducted funerals on the basis of colour.

On the other extreme, churchmen going under the mysterious banner of the Anglican Reform Movement and the Church League of South Africa have delivered some scathing attacks on this paper and the South African Council of Churches. The reason: for being sensitive to the issues facing South Africa and asking the Government to release Nelson Mandela from Robben Island prison.

We would, under normal circumstances, simply disregard these people as nothing but rampant right-wingers who have no respect at all for what the church stands for. To have to slate a Christian church — on the basis that it is meddling in politics — at a time when the moral conscience of this nation is being ravaged by selfishness and shortsightedness is to be most cynical, to say the very least.

If the soul of the nation is being destroyed then the church has a duty and moral responsibility to intervene. If the church fails to do this, as has happened in the past in South Africa, then the church fails dismally in its prophetic mission and is committing an act of treason against God, who has bestowed upon the church the power of authority.

So when these sinister men describe the "Free Mandela Campaign" as nothing more than a liberal publicity stunt, they are displaying an amazing ignorance of causes of possible conflict in this country. We see the freeing of Mandela as the greatest possibility for a demonstration of faith on the part of the Government.

personally speaking . . .

Churches have a duty to intervene if the soul of the nation is being destroyed, writes SUNDAY POST Editor Percy Qoboza.



We view it as an important and dramatic gesture that will go a long way towards convincing us that the Government is determined to follow a new course in our history. We see Mandela as the authentic voice of the black masses, one who would be able to represent them in whatever processes of negotiation may take place.

We would, therefore, expect people who profess to be Christians to support this campaign with the vigour and respect it deserves. The Christian League and their allies have not, as yet, whimpered a squeak about the many murderers who have been released from jail after only a couple of years. Nelson Mandela killed no one and no court of law convicted him of murder. Surely he has paid his debt to society for the crimes he was convicted of.

Christian compassion and good sense for the future of this country are factors that must weigh heavily on our consciences when we are convinced that a new political dispensation and a new direction are our last hope for averting disaster.

If the Christian League is even unable to interpret correctly what the lessons of Zimbabwe were, then their ignorance has exceeded everything we would expect from biased and prejudiced people. We would challenge them to examine their consciences — and we readily admit many consciences have been dulled in this land — and say to themselves can they face God squarely in the face if called upon to do so tomorrow? If not, then they have some explaining to do.

Blacks remember "Heroes' Day"

Sunday Times 23/3/86

Sunday Times Reporter

LARGE numbers of black mourners are expected to attend "Heroes' Day" remembrance services on the Reef today.

"Heroes' Day" has been organised by black consciousness organisations to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings in March 1960 when 67 people died and 186 were wounded..

The congregations will also be asked to mourn for those who have since died in pursuit of political ideals.

The service organisers — The Azanian People's Organisation, Teachers' Action Committee, South African Black Social Workers' Association, and the Black Lawyers' Association — have asked all black communities to observe the day by refraining from sporting activities, drinking and partying.

Speakers will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten; and Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation.

Services will be held at the Regina Mundi Church, Soweto, the Jiswa Centre, Lenasia, and the New Hall, Sebokeng.

1980

Reluctant refugees take that long trail north...

By SAM MABE

THE first batch of South African refugees in Botswana were this week moved from Gaborone to the controversial Dukwe refugee camp previously occupied by Rhodesian refugees.

The move follows a directive from the office of the Botswana presidency that all refugees who are not employed in Botswana be moved to the refugee village, which is more than 500 km north of Gaborone.

Most of the 1 000 refugees are former Soweto students who fled during the June 16 1976 unrest. There are also some from Angola, Lesotho and SWA/Namibia.

Earlier in the week the refugees showed reluctance to be uprooted from Botswana's capital where they have for the past four years been integrated with the local population.

On Monday and Tuesday, after they failed to turn up at assembly points where they were to get transport to Dukwe, the Botswana Government threatened to round them up at various places where they lived.



A goodbye to friends as the bus prepares for its 500-km journey to Dukwe.

This weekend some of the refugees in Gaborone who had not yet decided whether they would go or not reacted sharply to newspaper reports that they had defied the Botswana Government or that they were planning a demonstration.

They said their main contention about Dukwe was that it was isolated and vulnerable to incursions by South African security forces. It could be easier for some of them to be kidnapped and taken back into South Africa.

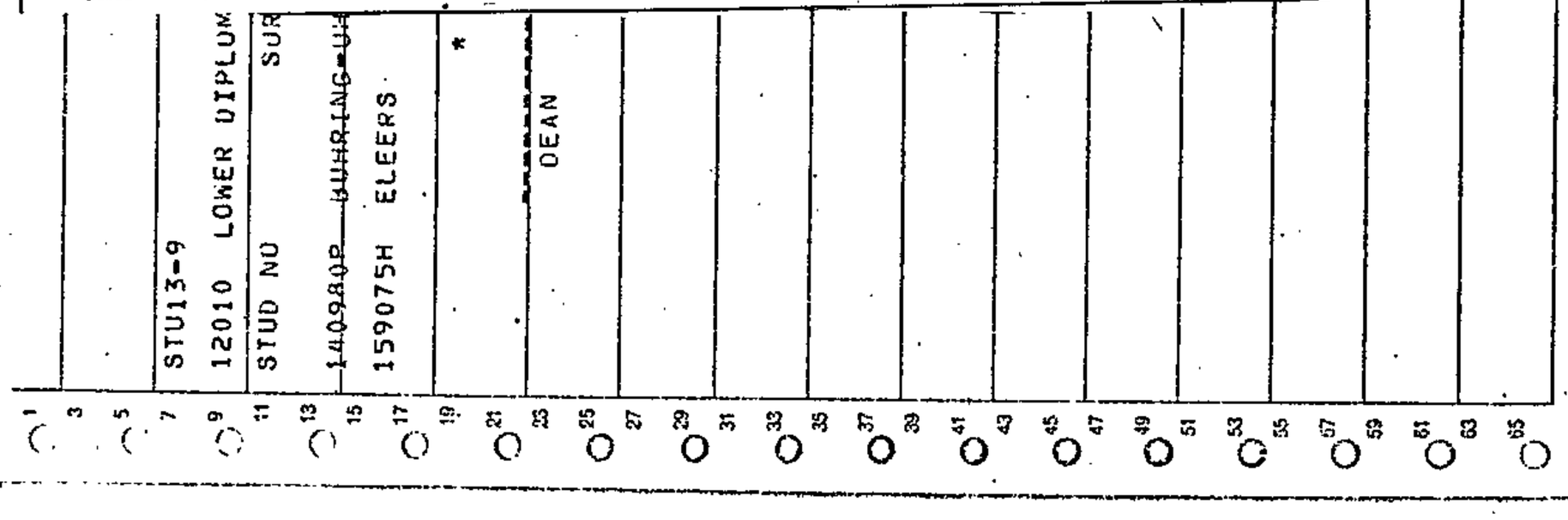
The refugees said although the Botswana Government had assured them maximum security, they were sceptical about the Botswana Defence Force's capability to resist attacks by South Africans.

"There is a police post manned by only 10 policemen there. While the Rhodesians were in that camp the Smith/Muzorewa clique managed — in spite of the tight security — to fly over Dukwe and drop reactionary pamphlets.

"Tomorrow it won't be the dropping of pamphlets but the extermination of human lives," the refugees said.

They said they believed one of the main reasons for their hasty and non-negotiable removal was pressure from the South African Government. The Botswana Government also stands to gain aid from international sources if the camp is fully occupied.

At the moment many stands in Dukwe are vacant following mass evacuations by the Rhodesian refugees who flocked back home after Mr Robert Mugabe's overwhelming win in last month's general elections.



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159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	155173R
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
153855J	GROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		7	*153855J
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
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			~~115120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~		
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(65)	1	155641A
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
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			102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(65)~~		159604H
~~152126E~~	~~HENSON~~	~~RONALD ALAN~~	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
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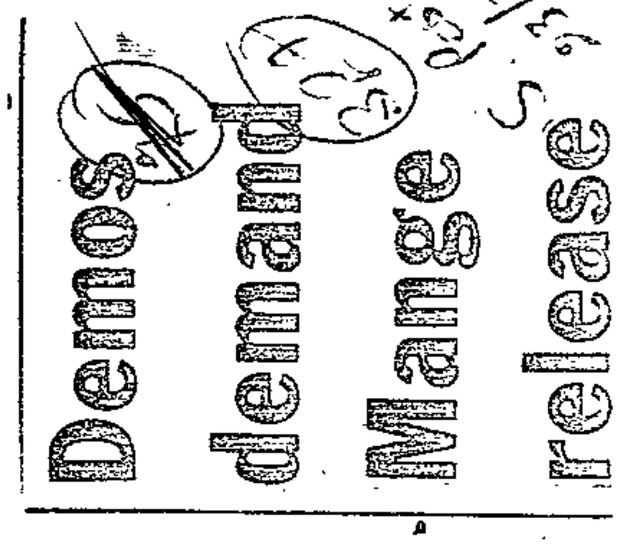

ANTI-apartheid demonstrators marched from the French Foreign Ministry to the South African Embassy in Paris on Friday demanding the release of James Mange (24), sentenced to death last November 15 accused of being a guerilla.

The marchers were also commemorating the 20th anniversay today of the Sharpeville shootings.

Australian Alexander Moumbaris, who escaped from Robben Island last December after being convicted under the terrorism Act, was among the leaders of the demo.

In Bonn, West Germany, a social democratic member of the West German Parliament, Mrs Brigette Erler, has complained that South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has failed to reply to a telegram she and 54 others sent him on February 13 this year.

In the telegram, signed by members of all parliamentary parties, it was demanded that the Government release 31 youths who, it is alleged, have been "jailed and tortured" as a result of racial discrimination.

The deputies also protested against the death sentence of ANC member, James Mange.

Meanwhile Kenya has renewed its appeal for the death sentence on Mange to be lifted. — AFP.

NATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CAMPAIGN



Zinzi Mandela, in Johannesburg for the Free Mandela rally at Wits University this week. With her are Mpho Moeketsi (left) and cousin Nthuthu Mabandla. Pic: MAC MOGOROSI

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SUNDAY POST Reporter

THERE was a massive build-up of support this week for **SUNDAY POST**'s Free Mandela campaign.

By the time of going to press, 13 113 signatures had been collected on the petition calling for the release of the former ANC leader.

4 548 were sent in on the **SUNDAY POST** coupons, 658 were collected by the South African Council of Churches, and 7 907 were collected in street signings.

More than 3 000 people crammed into the Great Hall at the University of the Witwatersrand on Thursday in a rally organised as part of the campaign.

The campaign was launched in Port Elizabeth on Friday when the petition was distributed at a rally of more than 3 000 people in New Brighton.

From Geneva the International Commission of Jurists, the most highly respected legal body in the world, sent a cable asking P W Botha to release Mandela to show that he was serious about his "new approach to race relations".

In Maseru a group of people carrying placards reading "Free Mandela" paraded along the busier sections of town and were also collecting signatures.

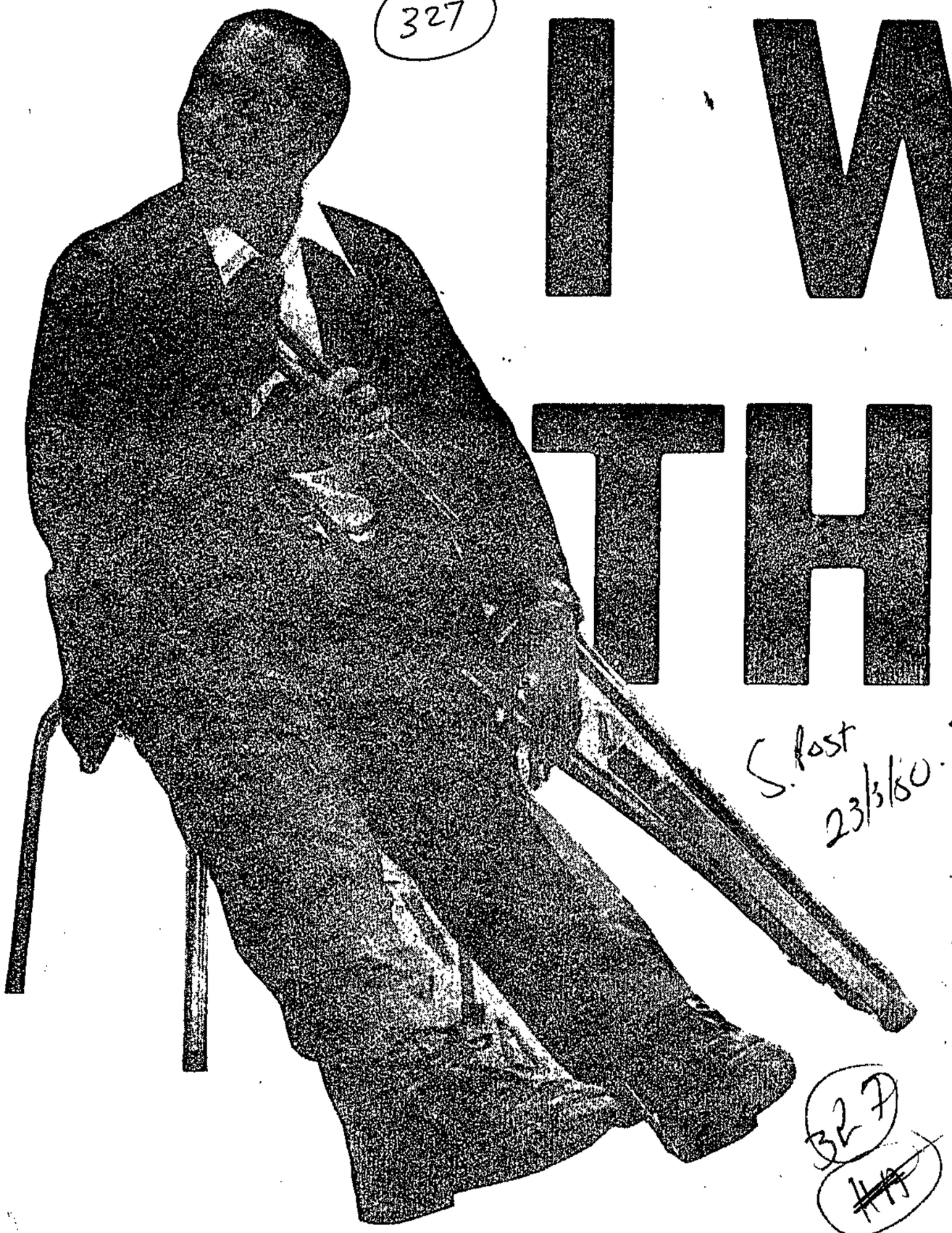
Yesterday a pamphlet allegedly drawn up by the ANC, but clearly a forgery, was circulated in Soweto, urging people not to sign the petition.

● See pages 3, 4 & 8.



A cripple remembers that bloody day 67 died...

I WAS THERE



Mr Adam Malefane . . . "As I stood up to run away I was hit in both legs and lost consciousness."

The events of March 21 1960 have transformed the name of a small township near Vanderbijlpark into a name that has significance all over the world. For it was on that day that police opened fire on a crowd of anti-pass law demonstrators outside the Sharpeville police station.

When the sounds of gunfire had died down 67 people were dead and 186 wounded. One of the wounded . . . who lost both his legs . . . recalls that fateful day in an interview with ZWELAKHE SISULU.

ADAM MALEFANE, father of five, can still recall the fateful events of March 21 in Sharpeville — he was there and he lost both legs.

While the nation observes the anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings, Mr Malefane looks back on 20 years as a cripple.

Three days before that Bloody Wednesday PAC leader Robert Sobukwe had addressed a Press conference to disclose an anti-pass law campaign.

The strategy of the campaign was for people to leave passes at home and hand themselves over to the police.

If the police did not arrest them, they were to come back again and again until arrested. Non-violence was to be observed at all times.

"Some were actually sitting on top of neighbouring houses to get a view of the proceedings in the police station yard where there were scores of policemen. We would not leave because we were waiting for an announcement that was going to be made by the police about the pass laws," he said.

Storm gathers

He does not know from where the crowd got the information, but that was the general belief.

"To most of us the possibility of the scrapping of the pass laws was very real then."

At that time in Orlando, Sobukwe and other

The carnage of a few minutes had changed the entire history of a people."

Mr Malefane, still confused, took out a handkerchief to try to stop bleeding from his right leg: "Nine bullets had entered my right foot and one had gone through my left knee.

"I still think of those women who fell with their babies in their arms — it was a painful day."

The rest he remembers hazily. He was admitted to hospital where both legs were amputated.

He was released on October 15, 1963 — a changed man whose legs from then on were to be crutches.

For the more than three years he stayed in hospital his wife, Johanna, looked after their three children — Moss, Alice and Alina.

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Conflicting reports

"My boss at work assisted the family with the house rent and groceries until I was discharged."

Before the shootings Mr Malefane was choirmaster of the church choir. "Sadly, I drifted more and more away from the church and got more engrossed in politics — a complete reversal of my life," he said.

On two occasions after the shootings Mr Malefane was detained by security police for questioning.

"I was detained in 1964 and 1965 by the police who said I was spreading false stories about the shootings.

"On both occasions they told me that police fired into the crowd only after extreme provocation — but I reiterated what I knew, that there was absolutely no provocation. We were just shot and that's it," said Mr Malefane.

"All these stories about the crowd having stoned the police and the scuffles — I never saw."

The commission of inquiry which investigated the shootings at Sharpeville found that there were many conflicting reports.

All told, 67 people were killed and 186 wounded. Of the wounded, 40 were women and eight were children. Another version gives the victims as 69 dead and 178 wounded.

In Evaton, Vanderbijlpark, police fired teargas to disperse crowds near police stations.

State of emergency

In Langa in Cape Town a crowd led by Phillip Kgosana was dispersed in the morning but reassembled in the afternoon.

Police baton-charged the crowd and fired shots from a machine-gun mounted on one of the saracens.

Baragwanath and Vereeniging hospitals where the Sharpeville dead and wounded were taken, ran out of blood and had to use white reserves.

On March 24 the Government banned all public meetings. A state of emergency, declared in 83 magisterial districts, allowed for detention without trial.

On March 28, with most of the leaders of the PAC and the ANC in prison, the Government introduced legislation to ban both organisations through the Unlawful Organisations Act.

Between March 30 and April 2 the entire citizen force, permanent force reserve, reserves of officers and the commandos were placed on standby.

Shot in back

While the Sharpeville dead were being buried Parliament, where a month earlier McMillan had made his "Winds of Change" speech, was introducing more stringent legislation.

According to the evidence of the doctors to the commission of inquiry into the Sharpeville shootings, many of the victims had been shot in the back.

In several cases it was said certain wounds showed the victims were shot while lying on their backs, stooping forward or crawling away.

The people of Sharpeville, the people of South Africa, the entire world will never forget Sharpevile.

Even today in Sharpeville, whether by accident or not, there is a street not far from the scene of the shootings called . . . Dubula.

SUNDAY POST

March 23, 1980

Very dangerous games

THE campaign to free Mandela, set in motion by this newspaper two weeks ago, has attracted overwhelming response from our people. This is as it should be.

But if all that is achieved through this campaign is the mere completion of thousands of petition forms, we — both this newspaper and you who have responded — must regard it as a dismal failure, in that our efforts will have been tragically wasted in a futile attempt at sincere communication.

Although it concerns us in the first instance, the people to whom the "message" of the campaign is finally directed are not ourselves, but the whites, those who hold ultimate political and judicial power and therefore the ones with whom the decision rests whether or not to release Mandela.

Indications are that the "Free Mandela" campaign started out achieving a measure of success (gauging "success" in this instance in terms of white response).

Some 140 whites from many parts of the country put their names to petition forms cut out from our newspaper.

More optimistic still was the fact that thousands of others signed petition forms circulated by students of the University of the Witwatersrand.

And attention from the white community came in other ways. There has been growing — albeit cautious — notice taken of the campaign by major white newspapers.

But now, just when it seemed as if the "Free Mandela" message was starting to get through to where it counts, new sounds are being unleashed at the white psyche that seem designed to seriously distort any utterance of reason.

An article and an advertisement have already appeared in an English-language newspaper criticising the campaign as a "liberal publicity stunt", and trying to appeal to negative self-defensive sentiment among whites so as to destroy the effort.

Another tactic has been to try to influence black thinking by circulating a pamphlet in Soweto ostensibly put out by the ANC. This pamphlet is clearly a forgery.

It makes liberal use, for example, of the word "Azania", a term long avoided by the ANC.

The campaign to have Nelson Mandela freed from Robben Island is a genuine attempt — which could yet prove to be the last one we will get — to secure peace for the future, one without the bloodshed that other nations in similar circumstances have known.

Continued white rule will not achieve this. Ian Smith thought it could. The Rhodesian Front party believed him. The Security Forces tried to make it a reality.

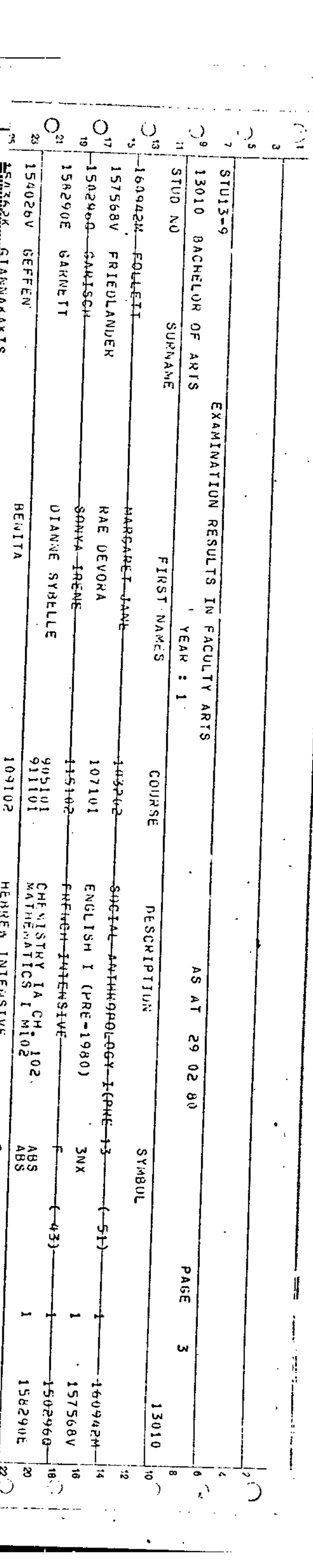
The result? The country only had to return to the very thing it had tried so hard, and at such tragic cost in lives, to avoid, something it was repeatedly warned from the beginning that it would have to do.

South Africa is now being told the same things.

SUNDAY POST has been able to demonstrate that, despite a decade and a half in prison, Nelson Mandela has by far the greatest popular support of any other politician.

Freeing him will give us all a meaningful chance to move towards the logical political consequences facing this country while avoiding the bloodshed that Zimbabwe had to experience through its stubbornness.

So let those whites, who would play highly dangerous games with genuine efforts for peace, be made to understand what they do and what will rest on their consciences if they persist.



7 000 march

As envisaged, the campaign would have crippled industry and the economy of the country to the extent that the Government would be left with no alternative but to scrap the pass laws.

Early on the morning of March 21 a throng of about 7 000 people marched to the municipal offices at the entrance of Sharpeville.

The crowd dispersed after police fired teargas and launched a baton charge. There was a general movement towards the police station.

Mr Malefane takes up the story: "I got up early as usual that morning and although I knew that it was the day for the campaign, I was not really involved in politics. I washed and went to work."

His boss told him that since other workers had not reported for work he could take the rest of the day off.

He continued: "I had to get off the bus at the entrance to the township because bus drivers were afraid to go in.

Crowd grows

"There were throngs of people going towards the police station and, curious, I joined in," he said.

The large crowd was peaceful. "As we stood just outside the fence of the police station, the crowd grew bigger and bigger. It was an endless stream of people until it reached about 15 000.

"There was no tension at this stage. People were shouting slogans. Of course, most of the people in the crowd did not have their passes with them.

Johannesburg-based PAC leaders had handed themselves over at Orlando Police Station under the slogan "No plea, no fine, no defence", a slogan they were to follow to the ultimate.

In Sharpeville, the storm was gathering.

Mr Malefane continued: "At about 12.30, four saracens appeared from the direction of Vanderbijlpark followed by several army trucks and police vehicles.

"Two of the saracens drove into the police station yard while the other two stopped strategically on either side of the crowd. More police went into the police station," he said.

"If I am not mistaken, the man who was generally listened to by the crowd was a Mr Tsholo who was arrested with two other men."

Hell breaks loose

The situation became tense: "A few minutes before 2 pm a policeman shouted at us to go away but we did not. I took several bricks and made a seat for myself under a tree.

"As I settled myself, I saw the crowd turn back as if to run away.

"Then all hell broke lose.

"There was gunfire and sten-gun shots. As I stood up to run away I was hit in both legs and lost consciousness," he said.

"I regained consciousness in about 10 minutes and I cannot describe what met my eyes — there were screams from women and children, blood, people were toppling and others struggling to get up. Others just lay there — dead.

"I tried to stand up to run away but I could not. My legs could not move."

23/03/80

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STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~160942M~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~	~~103202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 13~~		~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~160942M~~
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	157568V
~~1502960~~	~~GARISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~	~~115102~~	~~FRENCH INTENSIVE~~	~~F~~	~~(43)~~	~~1~~	~~1502960~~
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102. MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS		1	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F		1	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
153855J	GROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS		7	*153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(49)	1	162109F
			~~115120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~		
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				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
				MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS		1	115954M
				AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	159604H
				~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(65)~~		
				POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
				~~FRENCH I~~	~~F~~	~~(37)~~	~~7~~	~~152126E~~
				FRENCH I	ABS		1	155720L
				~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~152889J~~
				PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(57)	1	155148P
				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)		
				~~FRENCH I~~	~~3~~	~~(56)~~		

UCT

Welkom Azapo calls on Real Hearts to cancel meeting today

THE Welkom branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) has called on the local Premier League affiliates, Real Hearts, to cancel their supporters' meeting, scheduled for the Thabong's Lebogang High School this morning to observe Sharpeville Day.

The supporters' meeting was advertised in a Friday Bloemfontein daily newspaper.

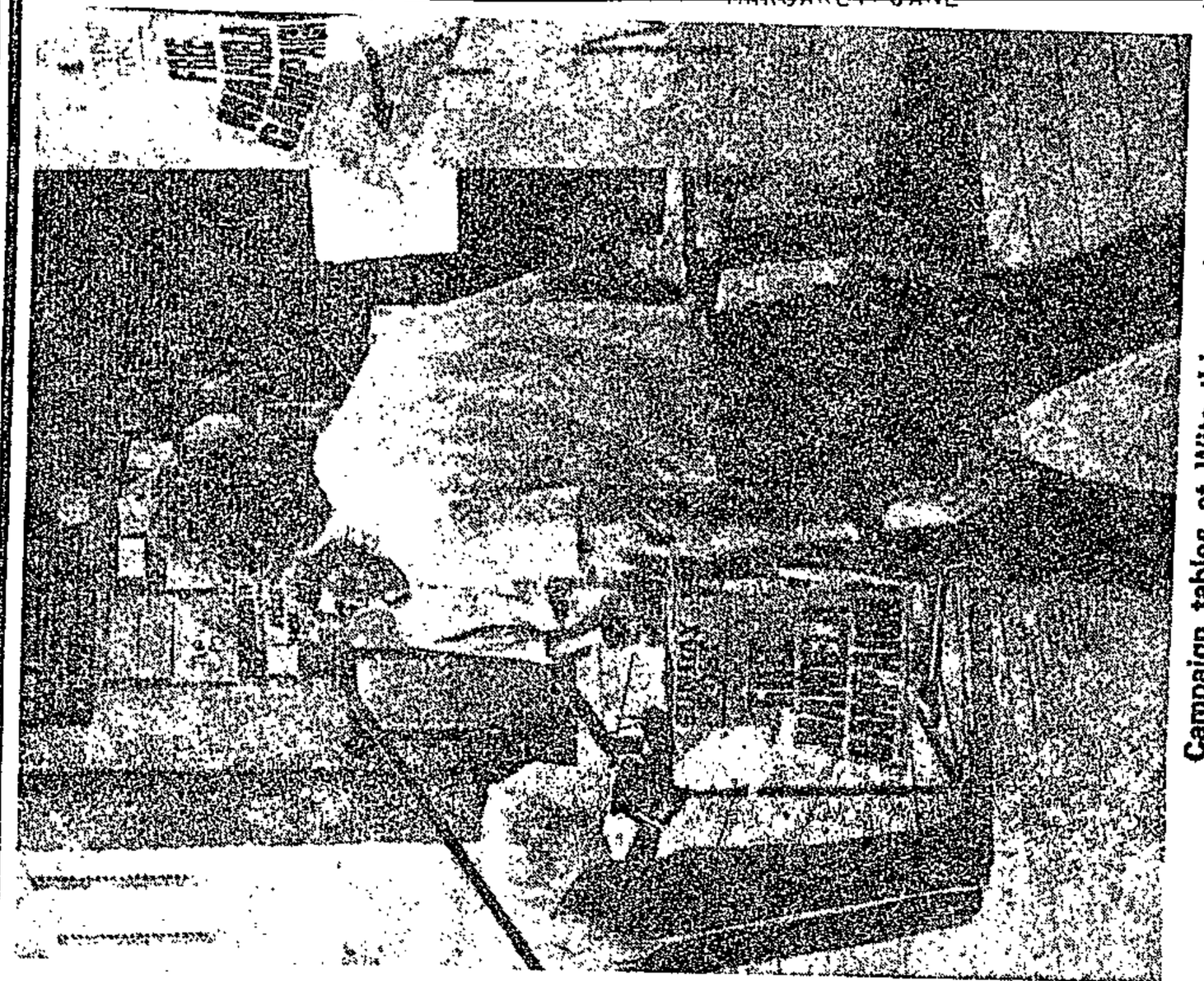
The organisation will hold a commemoration service to observe the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville shooting at the Roman Catholic Church, Thabong, today at 2 pm.

Officials of the branch said they had appealed to shebeens to close.

This is the first time in the history of the black struggle that this area has identified itself with the rest of the country in holding a commemoration service.

In mid 1978, all committee members of the local Azapo were detained. —SUNDAY POST Reporter.

SUNDAY POST, March 23, 1980



Petition campaign takes off in P'maritzburg

THE petition calling for the release of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was circulated after a meeting addressed by Mrs Helen Joseph on the Pietermaritzburg University campus this week.

Mrs Joseph, who as a listed person may not be quoted, was invited to address a public meeting in the university's main science lecture theatre to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the shooting at Sharpeville.

At the end of Mrs Joseph's address, the president of the university's students representative council, Mr Alan Velcich, called on all those present to sign the petition as, he said, it was essential that the Government should negotiate with Mandela and other political leaders imprisoned on Robben Island. — Sapa.

Campaign tables at Wits this week.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
[illegible]	[illegible]	MARGARET JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 13	(51)		1	160942M
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02				FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(43)	1	150296Q
01				CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102.	ABS		1	158290E
01				MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS			
02				HEBREW INTENSIVE	F		1	154026V
01				FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	154362K
01				POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
01				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	155173R
01				FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
01				PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
02				ECONOMIC HISTORY 1	ABS		7	*153855J
03				ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
01				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161662V
01				RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(49)	1	162109F
20				DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
01				PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(65)	1	155641A
01				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
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01				PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(57)	1	155148P
01				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)		
01				FRENCH I	3	(56)		

UCT

[redacted]

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

24 MARCH 1980 — 31 MARCH 1980

STAR 24/3/80

Motlana demands power for blacks

327

The Chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten said yesterday that he wondered whether one day he would see Nelson Mandela's statue in Church Square, Pretoria.

Mandela, former ANC leader, is jailed on Robben Island.

Dr Motlana was addressing more than 2 000 people in the Regina Mundi Cathedral at Rockville, Soweto, to commemorate the shootings, 20 years ago, at Sharpeville and other townships throughout the country.

He said that when Soweto erupted in violence on the morning of June 16 1976 "agitators" were blamed for the disturbances.

"But who are the agitators? Agitators are those who denny us our God-given rights," Dr Motlana said.

He said blacks were not demanding any concessions.

"We do not want whitey to do anything for us. What we want is to do things for ourselves. We want power," Dr Motlana told the cheering crowd.

What blacks also demanded was full citizenship and the right to decide for themselves.

Dr Motlana was also critical of the Government creating "an artifical white majority in so-called white South Africa — this is the black man's continent."

Mr Godfrey Pitje, a prominent Johannesburg lawyer who was previously served with banning orders, said the black man demanded freedom here and now.

"We say today: release Nelson Mandela and all our comrades on Robben Island," Mr Pitje said to resounding applause from the gathering which was composed mainly of young people.

The pass laws were a mockery of justice and freedom and South Africa was the only country in which there were laws for everybody and also laws specifically meant for the black man.

"We demand full and active participation in all organs of government. We demand direct representation in Parliament, Mr Pitje said.

The president of the Interdenominational Association of Ministers of South Africa, the Reverend Joe Mzamane, said blacks wanted equality and one man, one vote.

"Now is the decade, now is the time! Unity! Solidarity!" he shouted to loud applause.

Petitions calling for the release of Nelson Mandela were circulated during the service and hundreds of signatures were collected.

Between speeches freedom songs were chanted, with shouts of "Amandla" and the giving of clenched-fist salutes. There was also poetry reading.

Police maintained a low profile throughout the service, although at one time two security policemen parked their car in front of the gates of the church. There were no incidents.

RAND Daily Mail

MONDAY
March 24, 1980

Aberration that must be eliminated

THERE WILL BE great anger in the land today among the many thousands of South Africans who support the Opposition. They and their sons are conscripted to serve in the Defence Force — and now they discover that the Defence Force has mounted a "psychological action" mission against the parliamentary Opposition.

This is outrageous. It is an axiom of parliamentary democracy that the civil service must be impartial, and nowhere is this more important than in the Department of Defence. The Defence Force more than anything else should be an instrument of the State. It is there to defend South Africa, not the Nationalist Government. It has absolutely no business trying to "nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister" in a parliamentary debate.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has suggested that it may all be a matter of clumsy wording; that the object of the exercise is simply to project a better image of the Defence Force on issues where it might be subject to attack and that there is not really a party political motive involved.

With the best will in the world we find that hard to accept in the face of the action plan's very explicit phraseology. This document emanates from the general staff: can there really be such semantic incompetence at that level? Or is it perhaps indicative of a state of mind induced by too much power behind too much protective secrecy, in which some senior officers have become careless of the basic requirements of parliamentary democracy?

But there is more to this matter than just the question of political partisanship. It also amounts to a clear attempt to manipulate the news media for propaganda purposes.

It must be understood that there is no freedom of the Press in South Africa as far as defence matters are concerned. The Defence Act, together with the Official Secrets Act, has eliminated that. Virtually the only news the public may receive is that which the Defence Force itself passes for publication.

In operating this system, the Defence Force has always strenuously denied that it manipulates the news media for propaganda purposes. But that is exactly what this operation amounted to. It is a "psychological action plan" to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Defence Budget debate — in other words a propaganda exercise with a political objective. And the instruments to be used to publicise this propaganda are the newspapers — including, in one specific instance, Post newspaper — the glossy magazines and SABC-TV.

Speaking for ourselves, we find this aberration in the Defence Force both distressing and unaccountable. We have always held the Defence Force in high regard, and it has been our impression that over the past 14 years Mr P W Botha has sought to run it on a nonpartisan basis. The Opposition has appreciated this and in turn adopted a nonpartisan stance towards the Defence Force.

Yet here is this clear and distressing abuse. It cannot be tolerated. It must be cleaned up. Mr Botha has a double obligation to do so: as Prime Minister he has pledged himself to running a clean administration, and as Minister of Defence he is the man who must carry ultimate responsibility. His undertaking yesterday to order an immediate investigation is a welcome start.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
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PAGE 5

	STU13-9				
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS				
STUD NO	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
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		9051102	CHEMISTRY IB		
		9151103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE		(27)
1570930	MERCURIO GIANCARLO	111011	HISTORY I	ABS	(39)
1557470	MICHAELS KAREN	0031101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS	

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1	1559241	1	1578781		
1	1579137	1	1621161		
1	1541877	1	1542866		
1	1501541	1	1561341		
1	1334066				

Change of word ends visiting reprieve

(DM 24/3/80)

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

A PRINTING or translation error, which granted domestic servants a reprieve from the ban on receiving visitors in their rooms after 10pm, has been corrected.

In November last year an amendment to the proclamation, under the Group Areas Act, accidently made it permissible for servants to receive visitors in their quarters after 10pm.

The English version of the amendment read: "No domestic servant . . . may not permit a (visitor) to be upon the premises occupied by such domestic servants between the hours of 10pm and 8am."

It was interpreted by Mr John Rees, Director of the Institute of Race Relations, to mean that domestic servants were permitted to receive visitors during the prescribed hours.

The amendment should have read "A domestic servant" may not permit visitors during the relevant hours. The mistake has since been rectified through publication of a correcting proclamation in the Government Gazette.

Under the Group Areas Act, no person of one race may live in an area set aside for another race unless he or she falls into an exempted category.

Thus blacks may not normally live lawfully in white areas. Servants are exempted from the prohibition, however, provided, among other conditions, they do not receive visitors between 10pm and 8am.

Employers whose servants allow vistors into their rooms during these hours face a fine of R200 — and the servants may be prosecuted.

Since the correction, the Black Sash has received reports of raids on servants' quarters in Pretoria.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, said last night: "In most cases, the offenders were husband and wife".

The correction and stringent application of the prohibition in Pretoria, coincides with a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, that influx control would be applied more strictly in the Western Cape.

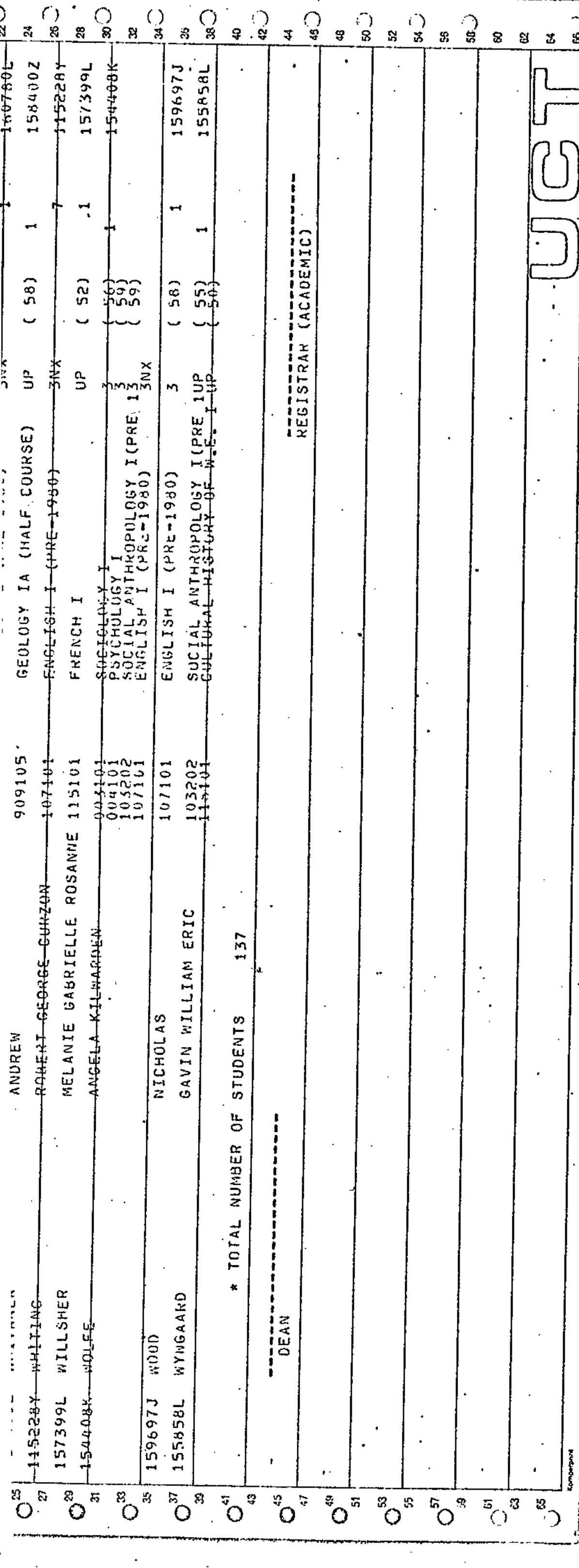
Dr Koornhof told the Cape Times: "In order to prevent a recurrence of another Crossroads situation, the stepping up of control measures would be absolutely necessary."

Dr Koornhof intervened to prevent the Crossroads squatter camp from being flattened shortly after he became Minister of Co-operation and Development late in 1978. At the time the Cape National Party had already resolved to demolish Crossroads.

Last year the Rand Daily Mail reported that Dr Koornhof had been forced to reach a quid pro quo with hardliners in the Cape National Party, in which he undertook to implement influx control more vigorously in the Western Cape in return for being able to save the Crossroads people from "deportation" to the homelands.

In an interview with the Cape Times, Dr Koornhof gave details of plans to provide housing for about 25 000 people from Crossroads at a new township near the existing township of Nyanga.

He rejected reports that the population at Crossroads was about 40 000.



RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, March 24, 1980

SADF's plans to use media as political weapon

How the generals attacked five targets: Black recruiting, pay, CF criticism, objectors — and illegal game hunting

BY DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

NOT only did the South African Defence Force set out on a secret mission to nullify the Opposition's attack during next month's Defence Budget Debate in Parliament — the generals also wanted to manipulate the news media to achieve their objective.

Details of their plans are set out in a confidential document drawn up by Major-General Phil Pretorius, Director-General Civic Action at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

The document, headed "Psychological Action Plan Defence Force Budget Debate", was drawn up as a mission to "nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate". It is directed to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force for action.

Among the "targets" selected by Defence Force Chiefs is one which calls for SABC TV to be approached with a "requirement" to build up the image of the "competent and confident" soldier.

The document, dated February 12, 1980, was signed on behalf of General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, by Maj-Gen Pretorius.

Under the sub-heading "Situation", the document reads:

"1. There are a number of contentious subjects which will probably arise during the Defence Debate. It is undesirable that they be exploited by the Opposition to the detriment of the Government.

"2. The expected date for the Debate will not be earlier than 15 April. This leaves little time for creating the right climate and requires that certain steps be initiated immediately."

Defence strategists had identified the "most vulnerable" targets and appropriate action decided upon.

"As the Opposition tactics develop in the ensuing weeks other likely vulnerabilities may be disclosed. They are to be brought to CS OPS' (Chief of Staff Operations) attention timeously", warns the Defence directive.

Target One

Target One for the Psychological Action plan are the blacks, Indians and coloureds in the Defence Force, "in particular the fact that recruiting is not as successful as it could be due to the fact that the whites enjoy advantages over the remainder".

To counter this, the SADF chiefs wanted the recruiting, training and utilisation of Blacks, coloureds and Indians to receive wide publicity.

And this is how the psychological warfare planners wanted to achieve this goal:

- "A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved.
- Newspapers in the Cape and Natal are to be encouraged to produce articles about the military and naval role the coloureds and Indians play in their particular spheres.
- "The glossy publications are to be encouraged to run articles of such a nature as to glamourise the life of our black, coloured and Indian servicemen. This means lots of emphasis on smart uniforms, relaxed mess life, good quarters and entertainment.

Target Two

Target Two is related to pay problems in the SADF, "particularly the fact that complaints are still streaming in from those who have not yet received special payments such as camp and border allowances for duties long since completed".

Task No 2.1: "Chief of Staff Finance must implement his programme designed to take the sting out of this matter. This must be launched as soon as possible so that by mid-April the subject is no longer newsworthy.

"While not over-emphasising the squalid surroundings, cramped quarters and personal problems of the Chief Paymaster, an attempt must be made to gain sympathy for the department.

"The message is that we are doing our level best to deal with the situation", selected members of the SADF were told.

In order to further take the sting out of the matter, the Defence Force intended to publish the latest payments situation immediately prior to the matter being raised in Parliament.

And to add extra emphasis, the Chief of Staff Finance would "appear on SA TV in this connection and interviews with satisfied national servicemen should be obtained".

Target Three

Target Three — complaints that Citizen Force infantry appear to be almost totally responsible for the defence of South West Africa.

To realise this target, "the positive side of Citizen Force training must be played up. Emphasise the proud traditions of the various regiments and the fact that the SADF is a citizen's army.

"The image we want to achieve is pride in service and the fact that the man is proud to serve. Chief of Staff Personnel (CSP) must be ready to react to possible adverse publicity."

Responsibility for this aspect of the operation would fall on Chief of Staff Operations (Directorate of Public Relations) and Chief of Staff Personnel.

Sub-section 3/2 of the document reads: "The media are to be encouraged to print reports and articles about the importance of the infantryman in the terrorist war. Again the emphasis on pride in the unit must be reflected with the added message that a trained, experienced team is the essential for which we strive."

Again, responsibility for this task falls on the Directorate of Public Relations, the Defence Force section which deals with the Press.

Target Four

Target Four — criticism of the National Service organisation, including representations that a non-military corps should be organised for conscientious objectors.

"Paratus will publish an article, to appear in the March edition, on conscientious objection, which will reflect the views of the Chaplain General. Controversy will inevitably be triggered. Chief of Staff Personnel must be prepared to emphasise the points of law in this connection.

The Chaplain General is warned to be prepared for subsequent theological argument arising out of the controversy.

"Defence spokesmen from the Opposition will be invited to give exclusive interviews to Paratus in which they will dissociate themselves from any direct or indirect attack on National Service and be asked to indicate their opinion of the present situation."

Task 4/3: "SABC TV is to be approached with a requirement to build up the image of the 'competent and confident' soldier. Pride in his calling, as also extra-curricular activities such as sport, part-time study at university and church-going, must be played up. Use is also to be made of the glossy publications."

Target Five

Target Five — questions about the unlawful hunting of game.

The document says further transgressions of the law must be handled quickly and effectively and that the SADF's efforts in the field of game preservation "must be given maximum attention in the media".

The Target Five project would be co-ordinated by the Directorate of Public Relations.

Certain tasks relating to the five listed targets had already been launched under the guidance of Civic Action.

Finally, Gen Pretorius warns: "... all actions taken must be well considered and carried out with circumspection. It must be avoided at all costs that a situation is worsened by lack of judgement. Any artificiality or any appearance of forcing an issue will be counter-productive".


POST, Fri

More blacks join the SADF

THE NUMBER of blacks joining the South African Defence Force as soldiers has increased from ... year to about 500 in the past six ...

Mission accomplished — Post's report on a visit to black soldiers, part of Target One.

Could Sharpeville happen again?

327 RDM 24/3/80.



Stanley Uys in LONDON

FRIDAY was the 20th anniversary of Sharpeville, a name that will stay etched in South Africa's memory for ever.

On that day, 69 blacks were killed and 178 wounded. The event plunged South Africa into a political crisis and economic decline and sent ripples of shock throughout the world.

Could Sharpeville happen again? The question is not easy to answer. In some ways, yes: it could happen. In other ways, no: those days are gone for ever.

In a lecture delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand last October, Dr Hermann Giliomee, of Stellenbosch University, discussed the implications of Prime Minister P W Botha's reforms.

He said: "The further this Government goes with its policy of differentiation of the black community and the creation of a black middle class, the harder it is to respond to black challenges in a 1976 Soweto-type reaction to protest.

"One simply cannot shoot people whom you consider to be respectable members of society. Once you grant them legitimacy, as being permanent with humanity and certain rights in the city, one cannot show great disdain for them, much less shoot them down in large numbers."

Looking back on Sharpeville, clearly it was an avoidable tragedy. Either the police panicked or else it was a reflex action — they simply allowed themselves the old police prerogative of shooting those who were disturbing the peace.

Probably they would shoot again if they thought law and order was really being threatened, but they would think twice before they did so. That is the difference between Sharpeville and today: the police at Sharpeville did not even think once.

What has happened in the 20 years since Sharpeville to bring about this change in the situation? Several things. It is worth noting some of them.

First, the Portuguese Empire collapsed, Mozambique fell to Frelimo and Angola to the MPLA. Now Rhodesia has been delivered into Mugabe's hands.

Black Africa has closed in on South Africa, leaving only South West Africa, where white rule still clings on precariously.

This is not to say South Africa's black neighbours are about to move in for the kill; they pitifully lack the capacity to do so. But South Africa's isolation now at the tip of the continent is a fact of life and only an idiot would not try to come to terms with this new situation.

Mr Botha's new regime are not idiots. They may have no intention of surrendering white authority, but they know the score. Afrikanerdom is no longer the old, slow-witted dinosaur it used to be. It is in ideological ferment, with think-tanks and commissions proliferating wherever you care to look.

The intellectual activity in Afrikaner ranks today, particularly among academics, is quite something to behold.

At least, one day, when the history of the 1970s is written, the Afrikaner academics will be able to say: Don't say we didn't warn you.

Afrikaner nationalists themselves have changed. In 1948, when they came to power, they gave the impression at least of being homogeneous and monolithic. Now they cannot even pretend to be anything but an ill-assorted coalition that, surely, is headed for break-up.

The National Party is no longer the old self-sealing tube it used to be. It is just not elastic enough to contain both P W Botha and Andries Treurnicht, Arrie Paulus and Piet Koornhof. The split, when it comes, will be traumatic, but it must come because at the moment the party is deadlocked within itself.

Neither the National Party nor the public service, as they were forged after 1948, were designed to effect reforms. They were there to protect and promote the Afrikaner. Now, if reforms are to be implemented, both the party and the public service will have to be redesigned, in the way one redesigns tools.

I have just returned from a visit to South Africa, in the course of which I had interesting discussions with some of my old adversaries in journalism and politics.

What astonished me was that, while basic differences remain and while they kept reminding me that politics is the art of the possible, the gap between our thinking had narrowed — and this was not because my views have changed very much.

There are any number of young Afrikaner professional and businessmen today who have more in common even with English-speaking liberals than they have with their own Rightwing. Would they condone another Sharpeville? I think not.

Another profound change that has come over Afrikaners is that more of them are thinking in economic, not political terms. They know it is no longer possible to continue treating 80% of the labour force in the old, crude apartheid way.

Economic change is pulling political change along behind it. As Dr Giliomee puts it, white supremacy is being replaced by bourgeois supremacy. It is an important development.

The troubles in Soweto in 1976 clinched many of these evolving situations in South Africa. Soweto was a warning. Whereas Sharpeville was a demonstration, Soweto was an uprising and it took a full 18 months to subside.

Mr Botha must be credited with the percipience to see all these things that have been happening. He knew exactly what he was saying when he told South Africans last year that they must adapt or die. He did not use the word black "revolution" lightly.

But the warning lights are still blinking. Sharpeville, it will be remembered, was a protest against the pass laws which then, as now, were the biggest single source of race conflict in the country.

To create the urban black elite about which he has been speaking, Mr Botha must necessarily keep the numbers of urban blacks down to a minimum. This can be done only by intensifying the pass laws and imposing the new punitive fines which have been introduced for white employers who take on black workers illegally.

Twice now in the past four months the Black Sash — who probably know more about the pass laws than any other organisation — have warned, deliberately and in detail, that this new clampdown on "illegal" work is turning off the last safety valve available to those blacks who come from impoverished rural areas and homelands to find work in the cities.

Are the conditions for another Sharpeville, therefore, being created while we all talk about reforms? The blacks don't want it; the whites don't want it, but like the tiger at the gates it waits to come in.

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UCT

Picture of Rhoodie: 327 Editor cautioned

JOHANNESBURG. — The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was cautioned and discharged by a magistrate here today for publishing a picture of former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie while in custody.

Mr Tyson pleaded guilty to the charge under the Police Act, but said in mitigation that newspapermen were confused about what photographs of prisoners, people in custody and detainees may be published legally.

CONFUSING

The Police Act and the Prisons Act applied different and often confusing restrictions, and other Acts could apply.

Mr Tyson said a decision on whether to publish often had to be made instantly because of pressure of newspaper deadlines. — Sapa.

Newspaper company for trial

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The case against Die Perskorporasie (Edms) Bpk, represented by Transvaler's assistant editor, Mr J H Kotze, for allegedly publishing a picture of Dr Eschel Rhoodie without permission of the Commissioner of Police was today postponed to May 5 for trial.

The State alleges that on August 24 last year the Transvaler published a photograph of Dr Rhoodie while he was in police custody, before his trial or release from custody.

The Transvaler did not pay their prescribed admission of guilt fine of R50.

ARGUS 24/3/80

Document signed by war expert

SABC boost for Army

Political Correspondent

THE Controversial Defence Force document which has led to a political storm was signed by Major-General Phil Pretorius, director of civic action, the army's psychological warfare expert.

At recent hearings of the Steyn Commission of inquiry into defence reporting he said South Africa was one of the communists' prime targets.

This onslaught covered diplomacy, the military, psychological aspects and the economy.

The media was a powerful weapon in countering the onslaught.

The battle for the hearts and minds of men was vitally important and the media played an important role.

He wanted an adaptation of the present agreement between the Press and the defence authorities, but maintained that this need not be more restrictive than at present.

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — It has been confirmed that the SABC's top decision-makers in television departments and Defence Force generals met in Defence headquarter's briefing bunker, which was followed by a campaign to boost the Army on the box.

The Pretoria meeting took place in 1978 and was attended by the head of television Mr Pieter de Bruyn, Mr Robin Knox-Grant head of English television, Mr Don Briscoe and Mr Hennie Human, head of English and Afrikaans TV documentary departments, and other decision-makers.

Afterwards producers at SATV were openly told they had to make 'propaganda' for the Defence Force.

DROP HIS WORK

A former producer who had been told in detail about the Defence HQ briefing, said the generals, led by Major-General Phil Pretorius — the man involved in the secret document aimed at nullifying the opposition during the parliamentary Defence Budget debate — scared the wits out of some SABC staff by briefing them on the dangers of urban terrorism, Swapo, the number of terrorist camps outside the borders and insurgency.

Afterwards Mr Briscoe, according to former SABC producer Mr Kevin Harris, ordered him in a memo to drop his work 'to make a Defence series in the light of recent discussions with the Defence Force'.

Mr Harris, who has since left the SABC, refused.

At another producers' meeting, Mr Briscoe told of the need 'to make sabre-rattling films' for television. 'We were all stunned by that remark,' Mr Harris said today.

At still another meeting SABC staff were told it had become necessary to make 'propaganda' for the Defence Force.

GLAMOURISING

SABC producers were instructed this year to make a series glamourising the Defence Force 'to coincide with an important announcement by the Minister of Defence in April'.

So many films boosting the army were needed by the SABC that it had to call on outside producers to help make the films in a hurry.

One staffer working on these programmes said later: 'The tenor of all the films is that the Defence Force is tops.'

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
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aumits protests on pay

Defence Reporter

THE sensitivity with which the South African Defence Force has always approached complaints about a salary backlog has been torpedoed by the leakage of Major-General Phil Pretorius's Psychological Action Plan to newspapers.

Unwittingly, because of the leakage, the SADF has admitted that the problem is acute.

The document, which is aimed at nullifying the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the debate, deals extensively with the problem and ways of countering the expected attack.

In it, the SADF admits complaints are still 'streaming in' from those who have not yet received special payments such as camp and border allowances for duties long since completed.'

The SADF is obviously concerned about the consequences when the matter is raised — as it inevitably will be—during the debate late next month.

WARNED

The Chief of Staff (Finance) was instructed in the document to implement his programme designed to take the sting out of the matter. This was to be launched as soon as possible so that by 'mid-April the subject is no longer newsworthy.'

The Chief of Staff is warned against overemphasising the chief paymaster's squalid surroundings, cramped quarters and personnel problems. He should seek rather to gain sympathy for the department.

Although the SADF has constantly over the past few months assured servicemen and newspapers alike that the problem was close to being solved, it never admitted it was acute.

ANSWER

However, an indication of how big the problem had become was contained in a written answer by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, to Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on defence.

While the SADF blamed the servicemen and a computer for the backlog they also said a training scheme for financial staff was to be instituted.

Chief still awaits Dr Piet's reply

N. MERCURY 24/3/80

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, is still waiting to hear from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, following a complaint to him after allegations that the Chief's letters had been opened by the former Department of National Security.

This was disclosed yesterday when Chief Buthelezi addressed a rally at Umlazi which was organised to coincide with the election of Inkatha branch committees for the area.

Speaking to more than 5 000 supporters, the Inkatha leader said he had protested to Dr Koornhof after newspaper allegations by a former Dons employee, Mr Arthur McGiven, that his correspondence was being read.

The minister had promised to inquire from the department concerned, he said.

'I am still waiting to hear from the minister after he has made those inquiries.'

Chief Buthelezi said he found himself in a quandary after having been asked by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to serve on a committee to draw up a statement of intent.

One of the reasons for his dilemma was that the Prime Minister's responses to the call for a national convention had been just as negative as those of his predecessor.

He pointed out that the Zulu people were wary of being pushed in the direction of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda type of independence.

'We hope the Prime Minister will understand that, while he has made some encouraging statements on some of the burning issues, we feel that his stand on the crucial issue of sharing power has not been made clear to us.

'That is what creates a problem for me and that is why I told the Prime Minister that I would have to consult blacks to find out if I should have anything to do with a committee to draft such a statement of intent concerning any political programme for the country if the goal is not joint power-sharing.'

The KwaZulu leader said he would be grateful to know through Inkatha branches what the feelings were on this particular matter. He also hoped to have a full debate on it in the KwaZulu Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi was of the opinion that the fundamental question of power-sharing should be deferred if it only resulted in confrontation at this stage.

'When we think of things like the dismantling of influx control regulations and pass laws, disparity in what is spent per head for white and black pupils, the bridging of the gap for white and black civil servants, and creating more employment opportunities, then we have more than enough to occupy us.'

Argus 24/3/80 327

Magersfontein ban lifted

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The ban on Etienne Leroux's controversial novel Magersfontein, O Magersfontein, has been lifted.

In setting aside the two-and-a-half-year ban on the award-winning novel, the Publications Appeal Board said today the likely reader of a book had to be taken into account when judging its desirability.

'The likely reader would be someone seriously interested in literature, who would understand the satirical genre in which the book is written.

'The satirist sees his role as a critic of society, and thus the moral, religious and political life of the community comes under his fire.

'He uses shock tactics, and the likely reader will understand these and not be offended by them.

'He will see that Magersfontein for all its sex descriptions, crude words and blasphemy, has a moral message.

'The frequent idle use of God's name will be offensive to a section of the community, but it is functional in the context of the book.'

The decision to lift the ban on Magersfontein was a majority decision. The acting chairman of the Appeal Board, Professor J C van Rooyen, said he could not disclose which of the nine members had voted for or against the book.

The board consisted of Professor van Rooyen, Professor A P Grove, Mr D F Abernethy, Mr D P Wilcocks, General G Joubert, Mr C D Fuchs, Mr J L S Fourie, the Rev C J S Venter and the Rev P R van der Merwe.

SABC told to make 'sabre rattling' film for the Army

STAR 24/3/80 (2514) 327

By Jaap Boekkooi

The SABC's top TV decision-makers met Defence Force generals and then set up a campaign to boost the army on the box.

The meeting in Defence Force HQ's briefing bunker in Pretoria, took place in 1978 and was attended by the Director of Television Services, Mr Pieter de Bruyn, Mr Robin Knox-Grant, head of English Television, Mr Don Briscoe, then head of the English documentary department, and Mr Hennie Human, head of Afrikaans TV and other decision-makers.

Afterwards producers at SABC-TV were openly told they had to make "propaganda" for the Defence Force.

A former producer who had been told in detail about the Defence HQ briefing said the generals, led by Major General Phil Pretorius, the man involved in the secret document aimed at nullifying the opposition during the Parliamentary Defence Budget debate, "scared the wits" out of some SABC personalities by briefing them on the dangers of urban terrorism, Swapo, the number of terrorist camps outside the borders and insurgency.

PROPAGANDA

Afterwards Mr Don Briscoe, according to former SABC producer Mr Kevin Harris, ordered him in a memo to drop his work "to make a defence series in the light of recent discussions with the Defence Force."

Mr Harris, who has since left the SABC, refused.

At another producers' meeting Mr Don Briscoe told of the need "to make sabre rattling films" for television. "We were all stunned by that remark," Mr Harris said today.

At still another meeting SABC staff were told it had become necessary to make "propaganda" (the

dent, Hugh Leggatt, reports from Cape Town that top-level inquiries were underway today about the embarrassing disclosure of the SADF document.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was acquainting himself with the contents of the document and how it came to be written in highly partisan, anti-opposition terms and was expected to issue a statement later today.

The Progressive Federal Party caucus today asked the Speaker for a 2½-hour debate on the matter tomorrow.

There was consensus in Nationalist circles that the wording of the directive was, at best unfortunate.

Sources said that it was nothing unusual for departments to provide briefs for Ministers informing them of possible points of attack which the Opposition may make in the Budget Debate.

But this Defence Force directive had "gone too far" in taking such an anti-Opposition stance.

● The Vaderland today reported that Major-General Pretorius, director-general of the Civil Affairs of the South African Defence Force, was relieved of his duties two weeks ago.

According to the report it was not known if General Pretorius's transfer to another department had anything to do with the document which sparked the present storm.

AS AT 29 02 80 UCT
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 3
PAGE 1
STU13-9 15036 B.A./LL.B.
STUD NO 1018348 SURNAME HACK
FIRST NAMES BRYAN CECIL
COURSE 602101
DESCRIPTION PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW 2- (67)
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW I (76)
ROMAN DUTCH LAW I (53)
SYMBOL 1018348 1154740 1143385 1030696
4 5 4 4
GREGORY MARK 602101 HARPER

urt told what is legal one day can become illegal under another Act

onfusing laws hamper ress photos of prisoners

STAR 24/3/80



Mr Tyson . . . declined to pay admission of guilt.



Eschel Rhoodie . . . when may he be photographed?

Police Act prevents public seeing how ers and the police ct themselves at the ent of arrest, the of The Star, Mr H yson, said in the Jo- esburg Magistrate's today.

Tyson pleaded guilty charge under the Po- Act of having publish- picture of Eschel die last August 24 Rhoodie was in dy.

Tyson declined to n admission of guilt se he wished to ap- in court to bring at- n to the law.

DISCHARGED

r making a state- to the court he was ned and discharged magistrate, Mr K G enkamp.

Tyson said if it was he intention of the Act to prevent the eye seeing the con- the police and their prisoners, it nevertheless was the practical result.

"The situation is not in the public interest, nor in the long term interests of the police. It is my firm belief that while the Police and Prisons Acts forbid photographs, ostensibly to protect a prisoner, it is in the interest of the prisoners, their relatives, the public and the State that photographs of prisoners be published where there is no contempt of court," Mr Tyson said.

MANY ACTS

In passing sentence, the magistrate said he took into account that there was a distinction in the case between The Star and The Transvaler under Section 27 of the Police Act where the latter was convicted of publishing a photograph for the first time of an accused on a murder charge (the French murder case).

Mr Tyson said editors had to consider more than one Act of Parliament. The Police and the Prisons Acts apply different and confusing restrictions and other Acts could apply.

A decision whether to publish often has to be made instantly because of pressure of newspaper deadlines.

Under the Prisons Act they may publish a prisoner's photograph during his trial for a period of only 30 days after his conviction, provided the photograph was taken at court or before his arrest, but they cannot take a picture of a prisoner in custody unless at or adjacent to a court in which he has appeared and they cannot take a photograph of a prisoner in court while proceedings are in progress.

Yet under the Police Act, they cannot use a picture taken before a person's arrest unless his "trial has been commenced with" and these words had to be decided on an appeal.

Once the prisoner passes from the Department of Police to the Department of Prisons, they can take his photograph and publish it under the Police Act — but not under the Prisons Act.

There is further confusion because the Supreme Court ruled that a trial does not commence when a prisoner appears in court. If he appears on a remand, as often happens, he is not before the court in terms of the Police Act — his trial has to commence and this happens when he pleads, even if he is then remanded without evidence being heard.

SCORING TRY

The Prisons Act no longer regards an escaped convict as a prisoner and this seemingly allows his photograph to be taken and published. The Police Act, however, does regard an escaped prisoner as a prisoner and photographs of him are banned.

To further illustrate the confusion, take a hypothetical situation where a sportsman is arrested and due to appear in court. A picture of him scoring a try appears on the sports pages of a newspaper. Has an offence been committed?

Presumably one has though in a daily newspaper's production schedules it might be physically impossible to avoid it. But there is another question to be asked.

How is it possible to establish, in time to meet a daily newspaper's deadline whether he is a prisoner in terms of the Prisons Act, or in lawful custody in terms of the Police Act, or in detention in terms of the security laws?

In the present case newspapers in the Republic and all over the world were able to publish pictures taken of Eschel Rhoodie while he was a prisoner in France being extradited by the South African Police. It was also legal to photograph Rhoodie and publish it on August 23 while he was already a prisoner of the South African Police and before his trial commenced.

But on the following day it was illegal because he had now set foot in the Republic or was literally about to do so as the illegal photograph in this case shows.

A few days later Rhoodie pleaded to the charge and it was legal to publish his photograph.

Hundreds of photographs of him had been published before his extradition. There was no question of protection of his privacy; nor that his identity was an issue; nor that the State's case was prejudiced.

Public interest was at fever pitch. What possible harm was done to anyone by a photograph of Eschel Rhoodie emerging from the aircraft?

Surely the only legitimate intention behind the Police Act restriction was to ensure that there was no prejudice to the State or the accused or an identification parade.

"One it left with the conclusion that the Police Act is there to prevent the public seeing how prisoners and the police conduct themselves at the moment of arrest. If this was not the intention, it nevertheless is the practical result.

"The situation is not in the public interest, nor in the long term interests of the police."

It cannot seriously be suggested that Rhoodie's identity still had to be established by witnesses or that the interests of the State or Rhoodie had to be protected.

The State lodged no objections at the trial about the photographs, nor did the defence. The breach of the law, therefore, was technical.

Mr Tyson showed the court six photographs.

CONFUSING

All of them were legally published — except one technically infringing the recently amended Police Act. "These photographs illustrate the confusing and absurd situation which has arisen.

"The above reasons explain why I declined to pay an admission of guilt. The restrictions imposed on photographs were not found legally necessary in the past. Why are they deemed necessary now?

"The restrictions raise suspicions and anomalies, and create a situation where people run the risk of becoming unwitting and unwilling parties to crim-

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 1 15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~153982X~~	~~STRACHAN~~	~~ANDREW KENNETH~~	~~105104~~	~~LATIN I~~	~~F~~	~~(39)~~	~~1~~	~~153982X~~
156529Q	VISSER	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(50)	1	156529Q
~~153547Z~~	~~WAINE~~	~~VINCENT CHARLES~~	~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~153547Z~~
			102101	AFRIKAANS	F	(28)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(44)		
~~156838B~~	~~ZACHERL~~	~~SABINE RUTH~~	~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~F~~	~~(39)~~	~~7~~	~~156838B~~
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	157915X
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Azapo STAR 24/3/80

members fear (327) beatings

Fears of a major security police crackdown on the Azanian People's Organisation were expressed today after weekend raids on the the organisation's president and three other officials in Cape Town.

Azapo's president, Miss Nombulelo Mdlane, the chairman of Azapo's Guguletu branch, Mr Vuyo Punyana, an Athlone branch official, Mr Richard Stevens, and Mr Cornie Mkesa were in a car when security police intercepted them in Guguletu on Friday.

The car was searched and pamphlets relating to the Sharpeville commemorations were confiscated by the police.

According to Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of Azapo, the police searched the homes of the four officials and confiscated more pamphlets and documents.

Mr Stevens was charged with entering an African township without a permit and fined R5 or 8 days. After paying the fine, he was taken to his home where police took possession of a banned book. He was charged with possessing a banned book and was due to appear in court today.

Mr Wauchope said today that after almost all Azapo branch officials throughout the country had been called in for questioning, indications were that the Government intended banning the organisation.

UCT

PM slams Defence 'politics' document

STAR 24/3/80

(28) 327

The Assembly

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Coetsee, today dissociated themselves from the Defence Force document that involves the military in party political matters.

In a statement read in the Assembly this afternoon on behalf of Mr Botha, Mr Coetsee announced that a formal inquiry had been ordered into the sources, compilation and contents of the document.

The inquiry would be held under the chairmanship of the former Defence Force chief, Admiral H H Biermann.

The Prime Minister said the policy he had pursued since 1966 that the Defence Force should be kept outside the constitutional party political arena, remained unchanged.

His full statement read:

"I have had the opportunity to peruse the document which the South African Defence Force has allegedly distributed for internal use with a view to the debate on the Defence Vote.

"Both the Deputy-Minister and I wish to dissociate ourselves from it. It does not, however, imply that by this the South African Defence Force is prevented either from administratively eliminating problems and reasons for legitimate criticism or from making the necessary normal preparations for [illegible]

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9 SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 1

13110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA AS AT 29 02 80

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1356560	BAMLIES	EDUARD STERHANUS	DRAMA 1	DRAMA I	F
1540804	[illegible]	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	[illegible]	DRAMA I	F

STAR 24/3/80 (327)

Board lifts Magersfontein ban

Own Correspondent

The ban on Etienne Leroux's controversial novel, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" has been lifted.

In setting aside the 2½-year ban on the award-winning novel, the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria said today the main reason for the unbanning was that the likely reader of the book had to be taken into account when judging its desirability.

"The likely reader would be someone seriously interested in literature, who would understand the satirical genre in which the book is written.

SHOCK TACTICS

"The satirist sees his role as a critic of society, and thus the moral, religious and political life of the community comes under his fire.

"He uses shock tactics, and the likely reader will understand these and not be offended by them.

"He will see that 'Magersfontein' for all its sex descriptions, crude words and blasphemy, has a moral message. The writer's aim is to satirise the moral decadence of today against the background of the heroic past.

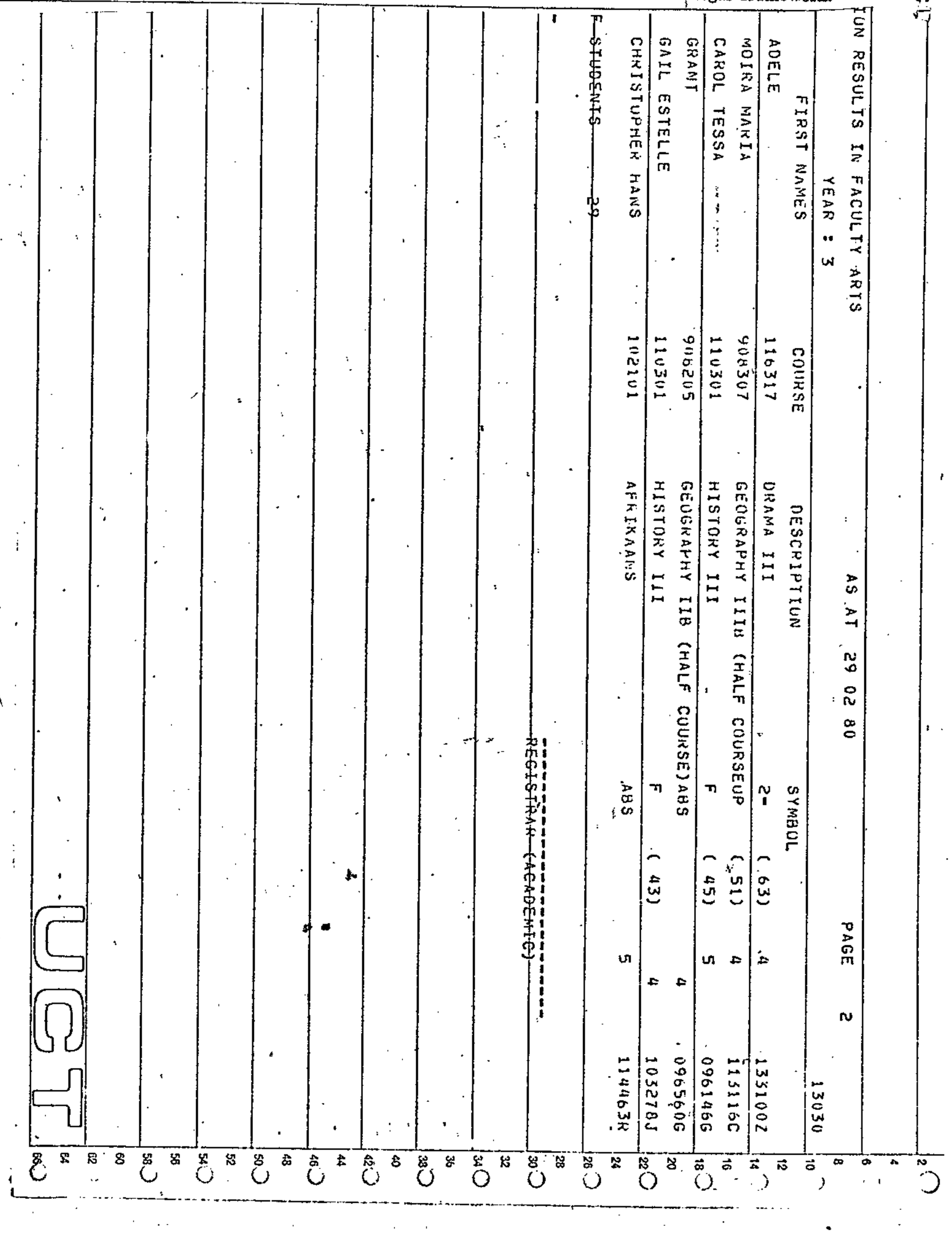
"The sex descriptions, per se, are not blatantly shameful and evocative. Rather, they are clinical and functional.

"The frequent idle use of God's name will be offensive to a section of the community, but it is functional in the context of the book.

"The frequent swearing is used to typify a character or to give vent to tension or frustration. Nowhere is God's name used to deliberately insult or abuse the Almighty."

In its judgment, the appeal board said that morals and religious convictions today were basically the same as they were when "Magersfontein" was banned in 1977.

Today, however, the Appeal Board could work within a more tolerant legal framework.



FUN RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80
YEAR : 3 PAGE 2

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(	
MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSEUP		(	13030
CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(	
			SYMBOL		
GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS		(63)	4
GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(51)	4
CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS	(43)	4
F STUDENTS 29				(45)	5
					4
					4
					5
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

1331002		
1131160		
0961460		
0965600		
1032780		
1144630		

UCT

24/03/80

327

sition to the detriment of the government, he says.

Dr Slabbert said yesterday that the document had the dangerous implication of involving the traditionally-neutral defence force in party politics.

"This is an issue that has to be clarified immediately in Parliament," he said.

He and the opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, are particularly concerned at the implication that the defence force is seeking to interfere in the political process by limiting opposition criticism.

The document's concentration on use of the media is seen as a propaganda campaign aimed at hindering the opposition's parliamentary role.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has called for a copy of the document, which he has not yet seen. (See page 2).

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had not seen it either and comment would ultimately be made by Mr Botha. He could not agree with some of the wording as reported yesterday and facets of the document would be scrutinized closely.

Mr Coetsee also said the contents as published by a Sunday newspaper did not bear out the headline that the army was stepping into politics.

"The true spirit of the document is not aimed at obviating criticism by putting things right, but at heading off criticism by a propaganda campaign. Nowhere, he said, did it suggest solutions for defence problems it raised.

Mr Schwarz is particularly angered to find an article requested from him by the defence magazine Paratus was part of the campaign to get opposition defence spokesmen to dissociate themselves from criticism of national service.

Mr Schwarz said that while he had never hidden his support for national service, he did not like to find himself used as a tool for a secret purpose.

'Incredible'

Mr Raw said the instruction as reported showed incredible ignorance and a dangerous confusion between the State and the political administration operating through Parliament. In his years as an opposition defence spokesman, criticism in the budget debate had never undermined national security.

He said Mr Coetsee could have been more forthright in his condemnation, and "wishy-washy" comments made him wonder if Mr Coetsee understood the motivation of a loyal opposition in a democracy.

Defence Force storm

Call for debate

C.T. 24/3/80

(327)



General Magnus



Mr Harry Sch

On page 2

- SADF's bid to use media
- PM orders probe

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party is to seek an urgent parliamentary debate this week about a defence force strategy to nullify the opposition attack during discussion on the defence budget.

A major political row is brewing about the strategy contained in a document signed on behalf of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, by Major-General Phil Prinsloo, who heads the defence force civic action programme.

While government ministers and senior defence force officers regard the wording as "unfortunate", they maintain so far that its intention is honest and legitimate. Opposition members, however, see it as an unwarranted attempt to interfere in the parliamentary process.

Both the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, and the New Republic Party leader and defence spokesman, Mr Vause Raw, have criticized the document's wording and import.

Defines objective

Headed "Psychological Action Plan: Defence Budget Debate", the document defines its objective as "to nullify the opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the budget debate".

"Contious matters, should ment) will be found in the fact that it is a duty of every department to thrash out problems, to improve its image by doing so, and so as not to cause undue criticism of, and embarrassment for, itself, its members and its ministry."

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands and an opposition whip, contacted the Speaker, Mr J J Loots, yesterday and requested a special debate this week.

After further discussion with Mr Loots today, the PFP is to ask either for a half-hour snap debate or for a 2½-hour debate reserved for matters of urgent public importance. The debate would probably be tomorrow.

'Positive attitude'

Mr Schwarz said the opposition attitude to the defence force had been a positive one — to build it up and to keep it out of politics.

"The defence force has no right to interfere in the political process in Parliament. Once it does it starts to undermine the democratic process.

"I think this is a political action, designed to hamper the opposition in Parliament, and



Draped in the green, gold and black colours of the banned ANC, the coffin of the former president of the ANC Women's League, Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, is carried from the Methodist Church in Orlando East.

CT. 24/3/80

Anti-Mandela leaflets at Lilian Ngoyi funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of pamphlets warning people not to sign petitions to free the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, distributed in Soweto at the weekend at the funeral of the former president of the ANC Women's League, Mrs Lilian Ngoyi, came from the security police, mourners at the funeral were told.

The pamphlets, purporting to have been issued by the banned ANC, were found in bundles on Saturday morning at the Methodist Church, Orlando East, where the funeral service was held.

Several people said they suspected the pamphlets were dumped by security police.

High-powered funeral messages were read from Nelson Mandela, from the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the British Anti-Apartheid Movement and from other quarters all over the world.

Hundreds of mourners — many dressed in ANC colours — packed the church for the service, while hundreds listened from outside.

After the four-hour service, the coffin, draped in the black, green and gold colours of the banned ANC, was put on a horse-drawn cart over which fluttered a large flag in ANC colours.

Mourners of all races from all over the country, including her long-time friend, Mrs Helen Joseph, who had worked with her, appeared in trials with her, and was jailed with her during the heyday of the ANC, attended the funeral.

The general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said when the true history of South Africa was written, Mrs Ngoyi's name would be written in letters of gold. "She was one of the greatest women leaders, a great fighter. She was truly a brave warrior."

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU113-9

13130 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3

STUD NO | FIRST NAMES | COURSE DESCRIPTION | SYMBOL

1000601 HENRY CAMERON 110347 DRAMA III 4A6

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

1000601

13130

20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 20

C.T. 24/3/80 (327)

Employers' attitude to Moll neutral and fair

letters

From Mr R C LLOYD, managing director, South African Mutual Life Assurance Society (Cape Town):

IN VIEW of misconceptions contained in some of the letters that have appeared in the Cape Times regarding Mr Peter Moll, there is a need for a full statement of the sequence of events that led up to the termination of his employment, as well as a statement of Old Mutual's policy in regard to the political and religious activities and beliefs of its staff. We regret that these misconceptions were prompted by information conveyed to the press by a senior journalist in our employ, who himself misunderstood the position.

(1) When Mr Moll was granted a bursary by Old Mutual some five years ago, he undertook either to work for Old Mutual for a period equivalent to the time he spent at university at Old Mutual's expense, or to repay any monies advanced to him. This is a normal condition of all our bursary contracts.

Discussed views

(2) When he was in his last year at university, Mr Moll approached us regarding a matter of conscientious objection, and discussed his views with us. He asked us whether we would frown upon such activities. At that time, we told him that we would maintain an entirely neutral attitude, but that we would expect him to fulfil the conditions of his bursary. Were he, as a result of his stance, unable to fulfil the conditions of his bursary, then we would have to treat him in the same way as any person wishing to break the conditions of that contract. He subsequently took his stance, and was charged with not attending a camp. He appeared in court but was given a suspended sentence. Thus, and I think that this is a very important point that has been overlooked, Mr Moll was a conscientious objector at the time Old Mutual first employed him.

(3) In August 1979, Mr Moll was charged once again with failing to respond to call-up. Anticipating a more severe sentence, he was given leave immediately prior to the trial to enable him to set his personal affairs in order and to prepare for the trial. The attitude of the military authorities was beginning to harden and it became clear that Mr Moll was in for a difficult period as a result of his views. However, we did not ask him to leave. What we did was to enter into a new agreement with him to cater for the circumstances that were arising. As matters turned out he was fined, together with a further suspended sentence, after which he returned to work in our actuarial department.

(4) He was then charged a third time, and was sentenced to serve a period in detention barracks. At that stage, his service with Old Mutual was terminated in terms of the agreement reached with him.

Re-employment

On December 7, 1979, we wrote to Mr Moll that on completion of his sentence we would be prepared to consider an application for re-employment. Acceptance of such application will depend on whether Mr Moll is able, at the termination of his detention, to fulfil the balance of his contract with us without frequent interruption as a result of his stance on conscientious objection or for any other reason.

Legally, in terms of his contract, Mr Moll is due to commence repayment of his bursary debt in 1980, by half-yearly instalments. There has, however, never been any question of pressure in this regard, as we are well aware that Mr Moll would find early repayment difficult if not impossible. Failure to make payments on their due dates will, as in normal commercial practice, simply result in the accrual of interest on the arrears. We are satisfied that Mr Moll understood this to be the position when he left our employment. Naturally, should he be re-employed by us, the service then rendered will be taken into account in relation to his bursary debt.

It will be clear from the above that we tried at all times to maintain a totally neutral and fair attitude on Mr Moll's extra-Mutual activities.

Against the above background we should like to explain our policy regarding our staff.

Many beliefs

Old Mutual is a truly national organization, providing life insurance benefits to the whole spectrum of the population. The policy-holders of Old Mutual include persons of many different political and religious beliefs. It follows that Old Mutual, as an organization, cannot support any particular religious or political view, and it is therefore our policy that Old Mutual must take a neutral stance on such matters. The employees of Old Mutual naturally must respect this neutral stance of Old Mutual, but this does not mean that they as individuals may not have their own personal beliefs. Indeed many different religious and political beliefs are represented amongst Old Mutual employees. We have never and will never interfere with the personal, social, religious or political activities of our employees provided that these activities do not bring the Old Mutual into contentious situations or convey the impression that Old Mutual itself takes a non-neutral stance, or detract from the employee's ability to perform his work properly.

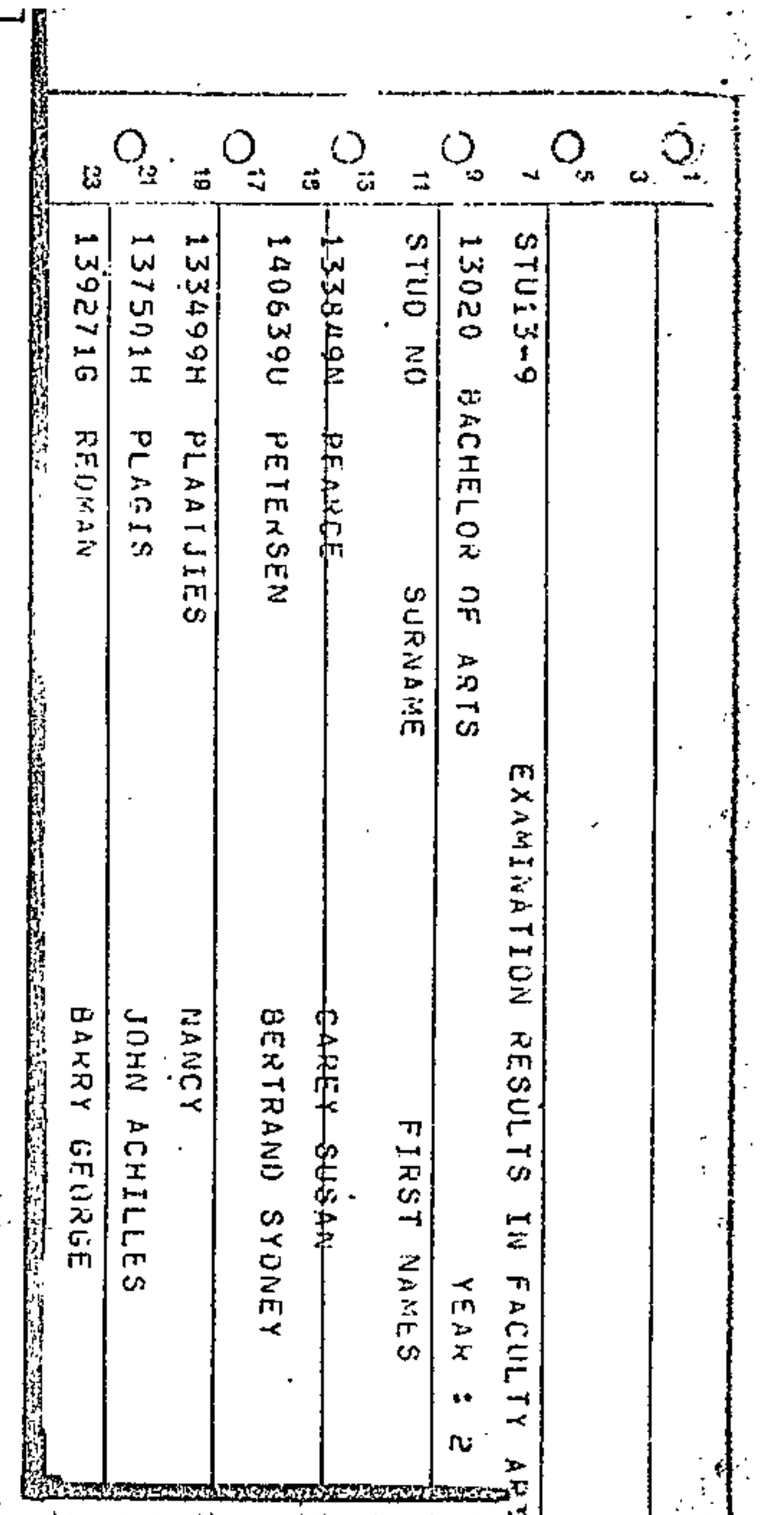
[This correspondence concerning Mr Peter Moll and the Old Mutual is now closed. — Editor, Cape Times.]

5 000 at Regina

Leaders call for freedom

Post 24/3/80

327



EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES
STUD NO		
STU13-9		
13020	BACHELOR OF ARTS	
133849N	PEARCE	CAREY SUSAN
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY
133499H	PLAAIJIES	NANCY
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE

ABOUT 5 000 people who crammed Regina Mundi yesterday for Heroes' Day were urged to pursue the course of those who died so that those that come after them must enjoy freedom.

The highly enthusiastic audience which had started converging as early as 1.00 pm was told by the speakers that this was the time to act.

Bishop Desmond Tutu who opened the service, said freedom will come when some of them are no longer around, but their children and grandchildren will see it.

By PHIL MTIMKULU

All the black people who had laid down their lives for freedom were eulogised by the speakers. They emphasised that the struggle started 300 years ago when Jan van Riebeeck landed at Cape Town.

Father Buti Thlagale sent the audience into a frenzy when he produced a reference book and said 20 years ago the black people laid down their lives to free themselves of it.

"They lost their lives so that we can enjoy freedom. We are gathered here to pursue their course. They refused to be made slaves but they wanted to sell there labour on the free market.

"The country can come to a standstill if we can all decide we want to be free. The dispensations which are being made are to buy time," he said.

Father Thlagale said blacks in their rural areas were part of South Africa. He said urban blacks were fooled by some of the privileges they enjoyed: "We must direct ourselves to the basic problem," he said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, the chairman of the Committee of Ten, said when Frelimo took over, the statue of a Portuguese at Lourenco Marcues (Maputo) was brought down and that of Dr Eduardo Mondlane was erected.

He said the young people should also look forward to the time when the statue of Nelson Mandela will replace one in Church Street, Pretoria.

He said it was said there were agitators who took up the unrest after 1976. He said the agitators were the government, the police and those denying blacks citizenship.

"The whites are surprised when we are not grateful they built us schools, but we want the power so that we can do things for ourselves.

The whites will have to learn to live with the fact of life that this is a blackman's continent. Mugabe has shown them that black majority does not exclude the whites."

Another speaker who was well received was veteran trade unionist, Mrs Emma Mashinini. She said the growth of trade unions was amazing. Efforts have been made to discourage trade unionism by banning and detaining leaders.

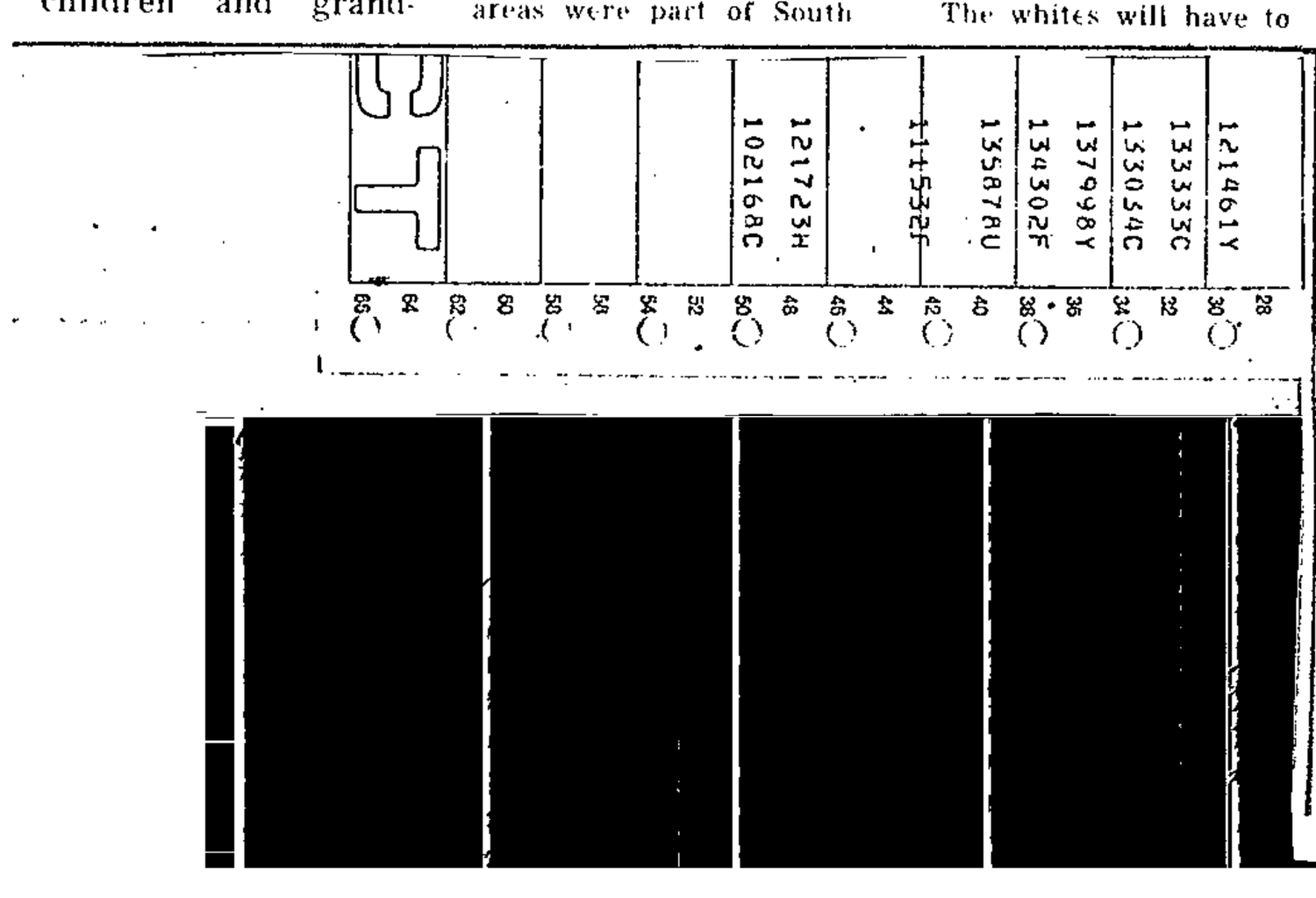
"Black trade unions must be regarded as a fact of life." She said the numbers of the workers was of vital importance to registration of trade unions. "Without us, there is no collective bargaining.

"White trade unions are responsible for the retension of job reservation because they say they are keeping the jobs open for their brothers who are fighting on the borders," she said.

Mr G M Pitje, and attorney, said freedom and justice for all was given by Christ over 2 000 years ago. "Moses, after spending years in exile, returned to lead the children of Israel to the land of milk and honey, but we demand freedom here and now as we are not going anywhere.

Mr Vorster has made it clear to the homeland leaders that his discussions with them are within the policies of separate development. Mr Botha's change is also within the framework of separate development. Blacks in this hall must make their demand for freedom and justice for all loud and clear and be prepared to take the consequences," he said.

See also Page 2.





Part of the 5 000-strong crowd at the service at Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church, Soweto, yesterday.



Mrs Emma Mashinini speaks.

Sharpeville is remembered

Post 24/3/80 (327)

By LEN KALANE

MORE "Free Mandela" petitions were signed at the commemoration service at Regina Mundi, Soweto, yesterday.

More than 5 000 people chanted and sung freedom songs as they queued to sign before and after the service.

At the end of last week, about 3 000 white students at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, also signed the petition calling for Mandela to be freed.

This was during a rally and leading speakers told the students that unless Mandela was freed South Africa was threatened with a bloodbath.

At Holy Cross Anglican Church, Orlando West, more people signed yesterday.

The campaign is nationwide and more people are expected to sign. Before the Heroes' Day services, 13 113 people had signed.

GATHERING IN MASERU ATTRACTS 1 000

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

24/3/80

529

Heroes Day — unwelcome

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THREE MEN — two whites and a black — believed to be security police, were yesterday asked to leave a Sharpeville memorial service in KwaThema, Springs.

The men, who were travelling in a small car, left the meeting and kept watch from a distance.

The service, which started at 2 p m, was held at the Club Rita. About 100 people attended. It was organised by the Azapo branch in Springs and the Bayajula Art group.

Speakers included Mr Duke More, chairman of the branch, Mr Mandla Motsoane, president of Bayajula and Mr Mncebisi Mqhayi, a trade unionist.

In his speech, Mr Mqhayi condemned the present education system for blacks. He also called for all organisations to get together and struggle together for the liberation of the black man.

Mr More paid tribute to those killed in the Sharpeville shootings. He condemned the detention and banning of black leaders.

Poetry was read and freedom songs sung.

Signatures for the free Mandela campaign were also collected.

They chanted during the service: "Free Mandela now, we want freedom".

Messages from Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of the executed Goch Street gunman, Solomon Mahlangu, and Zinzi Mandela, daughter of the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela, were read.

SILENCE

The crowd also bowed in silence to observe the 1960 Sharpeville shootings after a prayer opening by Bishop Desmon Tutu.

The service was incident-free. Police parked at a distance and watched the huge crowd leaving, chanting songs after the service.

The crowd indicated that they were in full support of the Mandela campaign. They said they were signing the petition out of their own free will and wanted Mandela freed.

The Free Mandela campaign was started by **SUNDAY POST** two weeks ago and the support for the release of the black leader has been increasing.

MASERU — About 1 000 people gathered at the St James AME Centre yesterday to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings in 1960.

In an emotional service, organised by the Committee for Action and Solidarity of Southern African Students (Cassas) based at the National University of Lesotho, calls for unity among black people in the liberation struggle were made.

Among those who spoke was limping Mr Ben Lechesa Phoofolo, one of the Sharpeville victims, who called for moral assistance by frontline states.

Representatives of the Zanu-PF, Swapo and the banned African National Congress (ANC) also spoke.

"We pay tribute to those who fell in Langa and Sharpeville. It is today 20 years since that grim Monday morning at Sharpeville and fascism in our country still lives," one speaker said.

Tributes were paid for Mrs Lilian Ngoyi and the June 16 1976 events were recalled.

'Sharpeville' in Welkom

By MOETI MOLELEKOA

FREEDOM SONGS punctuated speeches of the Sharpeville service organised by the Welkom branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Thabong, Mr Velile Soga, Azapo chairman, described the anti-pass demonstrations led by Robert Sobukwe in March 1960.

As Sharpeville, demonstrators went to hand themselves over to the police, he recalled, and there was shooting in which defenceless and unarmed people died or were wounded.

Mr Soga further urged the oppressed people to come together and oppose the common enemy. He appealed to local people to take membership in black organisations which had direction.

FREEDOM SONGS

Mr Nkosinathi Dladla and others read poetry.

Speakers were interrupted by freedom songs sung by more than 100 people at the church.

Among the speakers was Mr Letsatsi Mosala, Azapo national organiser, who said the road of liberation demanded total commitment.

"As long as you are relaxed in the so-called comfort of your home, there will never be freedom. The struggle is a collective endeavour and it demands total participation," he said.

(327)

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 177] PRETORIA, 21 MAART / MARCH 1980 [No. 6894

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 584 21 Maart 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. 584 21 March 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 P80/18

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/2/53	*Menschenrechte in Südafrika*	Herausgegeben von Winfried Bassmann	(e)
P80/2/73	*Luttes ouvrières et libération en Afrique du Sud*	Brigitte Lachartre	(e)
P80/2/86	*Custody*	Tom Alibrandi	(a)
P80/2/151	*Marx and the Trade Unions*	A. Lozovsky (pseud. for Dridzo, Solomon Abramovich)	(e)
P80/2/156	*Lenin: Selected Works*—Vol 3	Progress Publishers, Moscow	(e)
P80/2/157	*Moscow Gold*	John Salisbury	(a)+(d)
P80/2/145	*K Marx, F Engels, V Lenin: On Historical Materialism*	T. Borodulina	(e)
P80/2/88	*Send Photos State Preferences*	Marshall Ford	(a)
P80/3/8	*We Reject the Independence of Vendaland*	African National Congress of South Africa (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	(e)
P80/3/11	*Film as a Subversive Art*	Amos Vogel	(a)
P80/3/21	*Year of the Spear, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/3/22	*Documents and Information*—6/1979	The WIDF Secretariat, 108 Berlin, GDR	(e)
P80/3/34	*Social Review*—No 7, December 1979	Social Research Agency, Cape Town	(d)+(e)
P80/3/54	*Wietie*—No 1	Sable Books, Riverlea	(a)
P80/3/61	*Whitehouse*—No 35	Figcrest Ltd, London	(a)
P80/3/70	*Two thousand Seasons*	Ayi Kwel Armah	(a)

No. 586 21 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6448, Goewermentskennisgewing 1054 van 18 Mei 1979 skrap inskrywingsnommer P79/4/102.

117—A

No. 586 21 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6448, Government Notice 1054 of 18 May 1979 delete entry number P79/4/102.

6894—1

No. 585 21 Maart 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Maart 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. 585 21 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 17 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 March 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
P80/3/60.....	*Photography Year* 1979/80 (Advertensiepamflet/Advertisement Pamphlet)	Time-Life Books, Amsterdam.

No. 587 21 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLINGS

In *Staatskoerant* 6890, in Goewermentskennisgewing 538 van 14 Maart 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/3/56 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)
P80/3/56.....	*Seaweed—Nature's Miracle* (Advertensieplakkaat/Advertisement Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 587 21 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTIONS

In *Government Gazette* 6890, in Government Notice 538 of 14 March 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P80/3/56:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/3/56.....	*Seaweed—Nature's Miracle* (Advertensieplakkaat/Advertisement Poster)	Onbekend/Unknown.....	(a)

No. 588 21 Maart 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 ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

No. 588 21 March 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)
P80/3/61.....	*Whitehouse*—No. 35.....	Figcrest Ltd, London.....	(a)

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Sake, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
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6894—1

Alex says it loud

Post 24/3/80 327

By MESHACK MOTLOUNG

BLACK people know who their leaders are, and where they are, the Alexandra's Heroes' Day Commemoration was told at the weekend.

The Sharpeville shooting commemoration, which was attended by more than 600 people at the NG Kerk in Alexandra, relived 1960 when Manthata, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, stood up to take the platform.

Manthata, who was a guest speaker at this commemoration, said: "We are in difficult times, and we must look back to see actually what had happened.

"The triumph of Mugabe over Bishop Abel Muzorewa has instilled new life in us, and we are also going to triumph.

"The white man has divided Rhodesia into ethnic groupings, thinking that Mr Mugabe will not get enough support to annex the seat, but all those attempts fell through," he said.

He went on to say that what Zimbabwe Rhodesia had achieved was a giant step towards the liberation of the black man.

Shouts of "Amandla" reverberated when Mr Manthata mentioned the legendary Mrs Lillian Ngoyi, who was buried at the Avalon Cemetery on Saturday.

He told the gathering that MaNgoyi was a woman who fought for the liberation of the black man, how she led more than 20 000 women on an anti-pass campaign to Pretoria and how she was honoured and adored by the public.

"As Mugabe and Nkomo have redeemed Zimbabwe, so shall we redeem Azania, said another speaker.

A Wasa representative said: "We know who our leaders are, and where they are". She appealed to all women to join journalism because she said that women journal-



Poetry was read by these four youths during the Heroe the NG Kerk at the weekend



nday, March 24, 1980 Page 3

s' Day Commemoration held at

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC).

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	COURSE	
13020			
1334494	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	144101	3
1406391	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS II F	102201	
	AFRICAN HISTORY I F	110201	
1334991	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-	101105	
1375011	COMPANY LAW	001303	
1392716		(36)	1
0528926		(60)	1
1214611		53)	1
1333336		57)	1
1330346			1
1379986		(44)	1
1343026		(58)	1
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YEAR : 2

SA politicals 'adopted' in US

STAR 25/3/80 327

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A significant Congressional group has adopted a programme in terms of which United States Representatives and Senators will each "adopt" one or more South African "political prisoners."

This is an attempt by Ad Hoc Monitoring Group on South Africa to focus international attention on South African "political prisoners" and to "impose a political cost on the persecution of moderates" in South Africa.

Members of Congress who have "adopted" a South African "political prisoner" will correspond with the prisoner and his family, write to appropriate South African officials on his behalf, publicise his plight and generally promote the safety and the ultimate release of the prisoner.

The programme has been organised by Representative Tom Downey, a Democrat from New York, who has compiled a list of 200 South African "political prisoners." So far 56 South Africans have been "addopted" by American Congressmen and women.

Explaining the programme in the Senate, Senator Paul Tsongas said it was designed in part to prevent a recurrence of what happened to Stephen Biko in 1977.

He stressed that none of the Ad Hoc Monitoring Group wanted to see violent, radical resolution of the racial crisis in South Africa.

The "political prisoners" "adopted" so far include The Reverend David Russell, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, Walter Sisulu, Winnie Mandela, Dr Fatima Meer, Donald Mattera, Daniel Montsisi, and Zeph Mothopeng.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
STU13-9 14340 BACHELOR OF ARTS/HIGH.DIP.LIBRARIAN. YEAR : 4
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UCT

RAND Daily Mail
TUESDAY
March 25, 1980

Another triumph for Press exposure

RDM 25/3/80

IT IS WITH relief and satisfaction that we note Mr P W Botha and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetzee, have dissociated themselves from the Defence Force's action plan against the parliamentary Opposition. Clearly they have taken a look at the document and realised it is indefensible; so they have repudiated it and the Prime Minister has ordered an inquiry into how it came to be drafted.

This swift action is commendable and will help mollify the anger Opposition people felt at such a gross abuse of the nonpartisan position of the Defence Force. Nevertheless there is still a lot of explaining to be done before the matter can be considered settled.

In the first place, why was nothing done about this abuse until the Press exposed it? This document is dated February 12; it is signed by a major-general *for* the Chief of the Defence Force and was directed for action to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force. So one must assume that in the course of five weeks the three most senior officers in the Defence Force became aware of its contents. They must surely have realised immediately, as Mr Botha and Mr Coetzee did, that it was an indefensible abuse. But did they do anything about it? Did they immediately dissociate themselves from it and issue a countermanding order? Did they order an inquiry into how it came to be drafted?

Answers are required to these questions, and we hope Admiral H H Bierman's investigation will provide them. Because as things stand one has the strong suspicion that, had the Press not exposed this matter, it would have been covered up and the public would never have known anything about it.

We think this episode demonstrates once again the importance of a probing Press. Without it bureaucracies will invariably tend to protect themselves and conceal their own abuses from public view. And the more abuses are concealed the more they will occur.

It becomes a law of life, therefore, that the more official secrecy you have the more official abuses you will have. Yet official secrecy is always introduced under the guise of being "in the national interest".

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 5
13010
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STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
1594544 MCCARTHY MELISSA JANE 911102 MATHEMATICS IA 3
1529658 MEHL ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID 1021025 GERMAN INTENSIVE ABS
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9111035 ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEF ABS
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Censors lift ban on Leroux

RDM 327 25/3/80

Staff Reporter

THE BAN on the book "Magersfontein O Magersfontein", by Etienne Leroux, was lifted yesterday by the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria.

The prohibition on its distribution was withdrawn because the board "now has to take into consideration the probable readership of the book".

The book was found to be not undesirable.

In upholding the appeal made by the publishers of the book, Human and Rousseau Uitgewers Beperk, the board said the publicity the book had received during the past three years should not be taken into consideration in determining its probable readership.

Sapa reported that Mr Koos Human, general manager of Human and Rousseau, said: "One of the greatest injustices ever done to an Afrikaans author has now been rectified.

"My only regret is that it cost both the publishers and the taxpayer such a lot of money to prove the simple point that good literature should not be banned," he said.

Mr Human said it had cost his firm R30 000 in legal fees to take the book twice to the Publications Appeal Board and once to the Supreme Court.

Before the book was banned in 1977 4 000 copies were sold. The publishers have ordered the printing of 5 000 copies of the book, and these should be on sale in three weeks.

UCT

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ROBERT GEORGE CURZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX					7	115228Y
MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(52)	1				157399L
ANGELA KILWARDEN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	3	(56)	1				154408K
	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(59)					
	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	3	(59)					
	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX						
NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(58)	1				159697J
GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(55)	1				155858L
	115101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	(50)					

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		
STUD NO		SURNAME	
152163V	VAN NIEKERK		
159757Z	VAN WAGENINGEN		
155815P	VISSER		
153767N	WACHER		
160780L	WESSELS		
158400Z	WHITAKER		
115228Y	WHITING		
157399L	WILLSHER		
154408K	WOLFE		
159697J	WOOD		
155858L	WYNGAARD		

National conference on SA censorship

CAPE TOWN. — South Africa's first national conference on censorship will be held at the University of Cape Town next month.

The conference, organised by the university's Department of Public Administration, will be held from April 22 to 25.

Speakers representing the areas affected by censorship will present a wide variety of viewpoints.

Special guest speakers will be Mr James Ferman, secretary of the British Board of Film Censors and Britain's chief film censor, and Mr Justice J H Snyman, retiring chairman of the Publications Appeal Board.

About 20 other speakers will participate. They include: Andre P Brink, Jan Rabie, Miriam Tlali, J Dugard, Prof Barend van Niekerk, Jane Raphaely, Robert Kirby and Keyan Tomaselli.

Topics include: General aspects of censorship legislation in South Africa; restrictions on criticism of Government self-censorship; censorship and the South African author; problems of the black writer; nudity, sex and the "average" man; and violence on TV and its effect on children. — Sapa.

Commission knew of SADF paper

ARGUS 25/3/80

~~254~~ 527

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The controversial Defence Force document aimed at 'nullifying' Opposition attacks of the Defence Budget, was known to the Steyn Commission investigating defence reporting before the document was published in the Press.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, confirmed today that the commission knew about the document before it was published at the weekend.

He said the commission did not have a copy of the document and said he could not disclose how it had heard about the document.

Mr Justice Steyn said that the commission at first had no intention of including the matter in his report as it was outside the mandate of the commission.

However, since the matter had become controversial it would be included in the commission's report which will be completed later this week.

The report will be printed and will be handed to the State President on April 14.

A break-in at the Pretoria offices of the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail which both published news of the document, occurred on Saturday night.

This coincided with the timing of the Sunday Times publication of the document.

There is no evidence to link the break-in with the document, but staff have noted that both newspapers which knew of the document, were the victims of the theft.

CAMERA

Camera equipment worth about R2 300 was stolen in the burglary which was discovered about 9 am on Sunday and reported to the police.

The burglars apparently searched the office of Mr Martin Welz, who wrote the Sunday Times article on the defence document.

It is not known whether his office was locked nor whether anything is missing.

The burglars then took a chair and forced a window to get into the Rand Daily Mail offices across the passage.

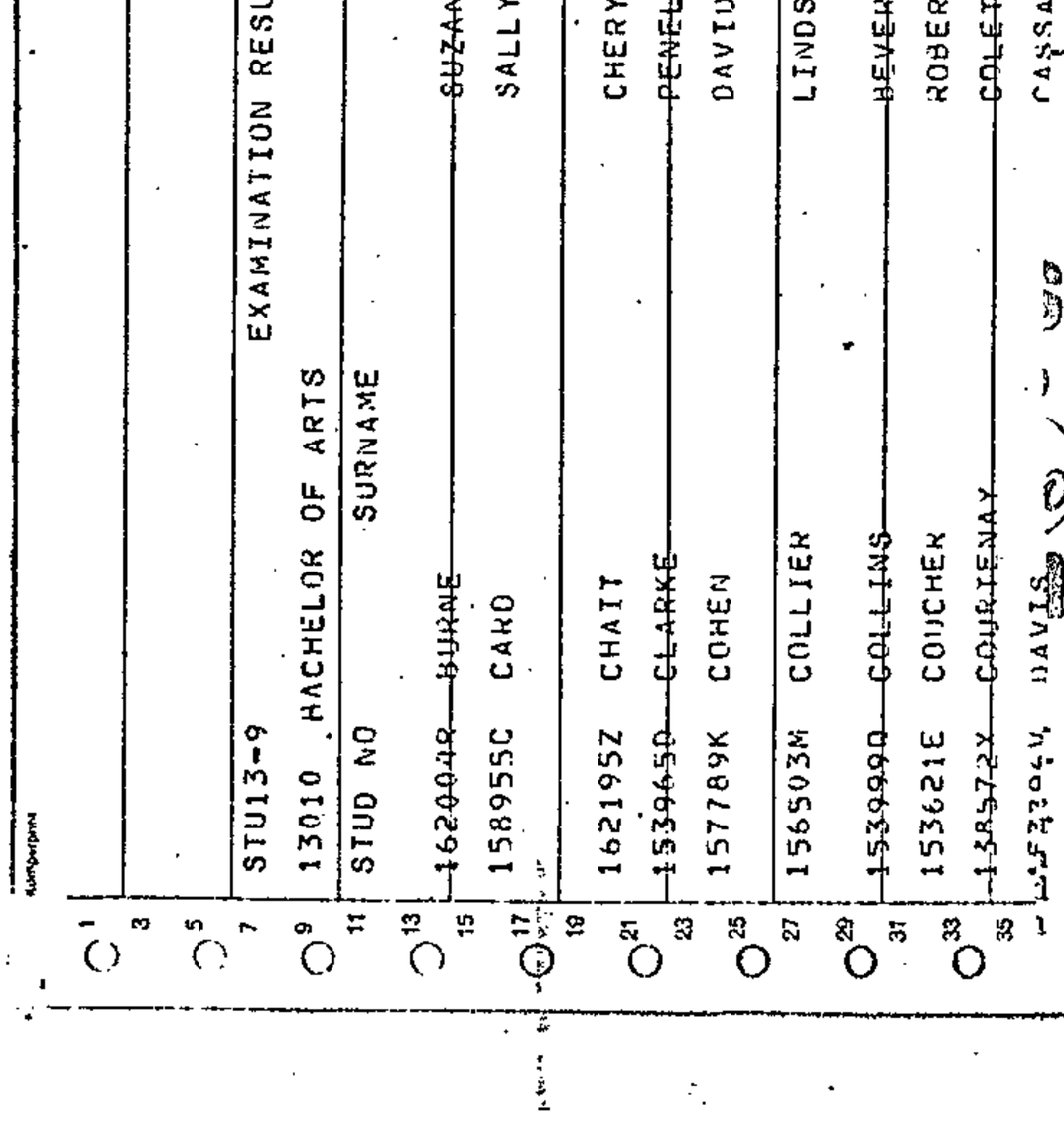
DESK DRAWERS

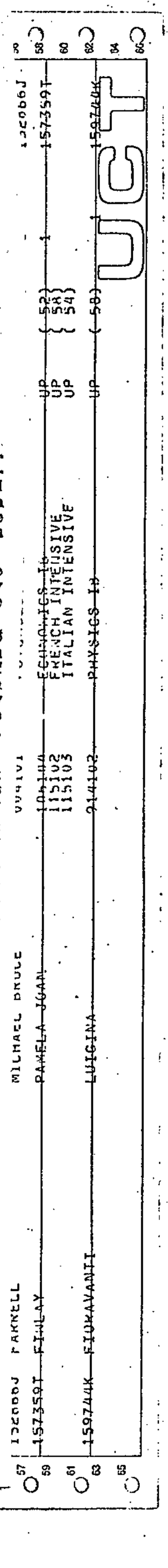
There they forced open desk drawers and removed a camera and equipment belonging to a Rand Daily Mail staff member.

The thieves also removed a typewriter and another staff member's jacket, but left these outside the offices.

The Divisional Criminal Investigating Officer of the Northern Transvaal Police, Brigadier H A du Plessis, said police were investigating the matter, but that no arrests had been made.

Brigadier du Plessis declined to comment on the progress made with police investigations.





DAILY DISP 25/3/80 (103) (327) (329) (331)

Chief: democracy doomed

UMTATA — Recent political trials and detentions without charges which had left victims in poor health were clear indications democracy was doomed in Transkei, the National Assembly was told here yesterday.

The allegation came from the Chief Whip of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Chief D. D. Mlindazwe.

The traditional no confidence motion was moved earlier by DPP frontbencher, Mr W. Dweba, who called on the government to resign.

He moved the motion in the absence of party leader, Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who has been suspended while he is appearing under security law charges, and the deputy party leader, Mr Sizakela Mda, who is still in hospital following his release from detention.

Chief Mlindazwe accused the government of adopting attitudes whereby their policies could not be challenged. He said the government's attitude persecuted democracy.

He said it was two-faced for the government to shout at the top of its voice that Transkei was a democratic country yet all the atrocities and misdemeanours of South Africa obtained right in Transkei.

Chief Mlindazwe said when the Transkei National Progressive Party (TNPP) was formed, the then Deputy Premier, Chief George Matanzima, said in no uncertain terms that "they have got to be careful about us because we are dangerous".

"At the time it never occurred to us in a democratic country that by watching us he meant a security officer wherever one goes, even to the lavatory. It never occurred that the watching meant a total prejudicing of the freedom of speech," Chief Mlindazwe said.

The scathing attack on DPP by Chief George at the TNIP's congress last week was termed an irresponsible utterance from a man who holds a responsible position.

Chief George had said the DPP had been influenced by people who had communistic ideas and were filled with hatred of the Matanzima brothers who had brought independence to Transkei.

Chief Mlindazwe said the Transkei civil service was in a disgraceful situation because it was manned by incompetent, unqualified and unreliable people.

He said some of these people seemed to be helpless and would be ordered, against regulations, to sign cheques for large amounts of money, and they were not supposed to ask questions.

"This critical situation has put Transkei in a bad light because even countries we would like to recognise us, are amazed that we have to depend on South African officials in the handling of our financial affairs.

The government must therefore resign as they have failed to administer the affairs of the country, and should let these white South African officials run the country.

"In fact we never understood why you broke away from them in the first place," Chief Mlindazwe said.

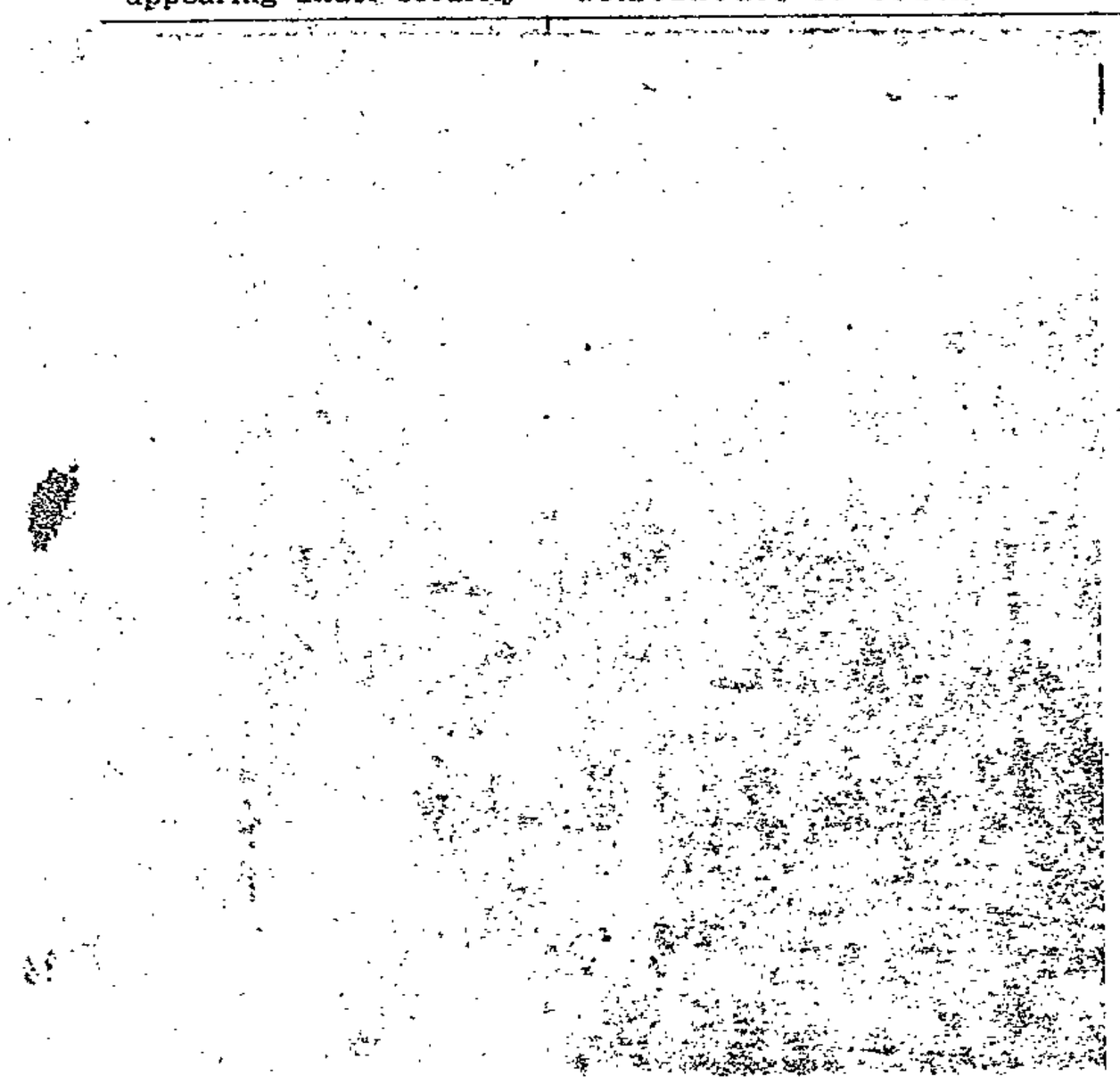
Replying to a question on whether he meant that Transkei should go back to South Africa, Chief Mlindazwe said maladministration had caused the Transkei Government to invite the whites back, and therefore they should be allowed to take over control of everything.

Mr Dweba said because the government was also involved in squandering, it pretended nothing had happened.

He said more than R143 000 had been stolen from the government and about R10 000 could not be accounted for.

He said the whites in the Transkei Development Corporation did not come here to promote development, but only to reap "our riches and leave us poor."

The debate was adjourned. — SAPA-DDR.



N RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT
YEAR : N/A

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
~~BARBARA LOUISE~~	~~011101~~	~~MATHEMATICS I~~
STUDENTS 1		

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
102521L	ARBOIT	PETER HARRY KAETH D	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(57)	4	102521L
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3	(56)	4	077201P
101148U	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	101148U
101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3	(52)	4	101875J
114694T	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	908204	GEOGRAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(51)	4	114694T
115418E	CUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP	(50)	4	115418E
111405T	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	111405T
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	100997E
098097C	FRANK	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	098097C
113612R	GATZOURIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	113612R
101853K	KLIJN	HELENA JANET	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	101853K
102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	102381J
097859U	LEVEIAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTRONOMY A (HALF CRSE)	2-	(63)	5	097859U
101158E	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS		5	101158E
094835G	ORGILL	ANALIESE LYNETTE	116317	DRAMA III	UP	(53)	4	094835G
111331M	PLOTKIN	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS		5	111331M
103519A	SHUMAN	ANTHONY						

Signs of 'flexible' censors — Dugard

Argus 25/3/80 327

Education Reporter

THERE seemed to be a new flexibility in the system of publications control, as illustrated by the lifting of the ban on Etienne Leroux's Magersfontein, O Magersfontein, Professor John Dugard, professor of Law at the University of Witwatersrand, said today.

Reacting to the news of South Africa's first national conference on censorship — it is to be held at the University of Cape Town next month — Professor Dugard said the conference came at an important time.

'At the conference a new look will be taken at censorship in South Africa and it is hoped that this will have some influence on the authorities,' Professor Dugard, who will be among speakers at the conference, said.

Afrikaans author Jan Rabie, who has long been an outspoken critic of censorship, welcomed the conference but said it was 'belated.'

Long battle

'Writers have been battling against censorship for a long time and to us it's all old hat. I've said most of the nasty and barbed things I wanted to say about people who have dared to be censors of other people's minds and works,' Mr Rabie said.

Mr Rabie is also speaking at the conference, which is being organised by the university's Department of Public Administration from April 22 to 25.

Special guest speakers will be Mr James Ferman, secretary of the British Board of Film Censors and Britain's chief film censor, and Mr Justice J. H Snyman, retiring chair-

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(63)	4	133100Z
113116C	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSE	UP	(51)	4	113116C
0961466	WENGROME	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(45)	5	0961466
0965606	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	ABS		4	0965606
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(43)	4	103278J
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5	114463R

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

13 000 sign petition for Mandela

Well over 13 000 signatures have been collected by the organisers of the "Free Mandela" campaign, and thousands more are expected as a result of the countrywide circulation of petitions during Heroes' Day commemoration services at the weekend.

The organiser of the campaign, Mr Dave Allen, said today that several thousand whites had signed the petition calling for Mandela's release.

Today Mr Allen's desk was piled high with mail from people supporting the campaign, and he said it would be late today before he had an idea of how many signatures had been collected.

The petition, which will be sent to the Government, has already been endorsed by the South African Foundation representing both English and Afrikaans-speaking businessmen.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches said new methods of running the campaign would have to be started in view of the support it had gained.

● Police have denied reports that Mandela's wife, Winnie, had been arrested last night.

UCT

GENERAL NEWS

Steyn probe knew of Defence Force document

STAR 25/3/80 ~~2 SEC~~ 327

The controversial Defence Force document aimed at nullifying opposition attacks on the defence budget was known to the Steyn Commission investigating defence reporting before the document was published in the Press.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, confirmed this today.

He said the commission did not have a copy of the document and said he could not disclose how it had heard about it.

Judge Steyn said the commission at first had no intention of including the matter in its report as it was outside the mandate of the commission

But, as the matter had become controversial it would be included in the commission's report which would be completed later this week.

SABC-TV

Any person or organisation could ask the SABC to further its aims, the director-general of the SABC, Dr Jan Schutte, said last night.

Dr Schutte said this in a TV news broadcast in reply to The Star's report yesterday that the SABC had set up a campaign to boost the Defence Force on television.

Since the introduction of television the SABC had always tried to inform the public about various aspects of life in South Africa including the economy, health, fuel saving and the work of the SADF with the accent on national service, Dr Schutte said.

The SABC had many orientation meetings with various organisations including the Defence Force.

He could not remember if top officials of SABC-TV met General Phillip Pretorius and members of the General Staff in 1978.

deny The Star's report that TV producers had been told openly that they had to make propaganda for the Defence Force.

DEBATE

From Cape Town The Star's political correspondent reports that in a snap debate in the Assembly later today the PFP opposition is expected to demand action against SADF officers who dabble in party politics.

The 90-minute debate results from the disclosure of the politically loaded SADF document.

It is understood that the PFP will ask for urgent remedial action, perhaps in the form of calling the officers responsible to account, and also for a select committee of Parliament to investigate the matter.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who will speak in the debate has already appointed a formal inquiry under former defence force chief, Admiral H H Biermann.

But the Opposition, through defence spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz, believes that the controversial document has affected the rights and privileges of Parliament and that Parliament itself should probe the matter rather than an outsider.

In a statement read on the Prime Minister's behalf in both Houses of Parliament yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he and Mr Botha dissociated themselves from the document.

AS AT 29 OCT 80
DESCRIPTION
POLITICAL
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1
COURSE
STU13-9 H.A./LL.B.
FIRST NAMES STUD NO SURNAME
ANDREW KENNETH 1053104 PAYNE
VIVIEN ELIZABETH 1171017 STAGMAN
VINCENT CHARLES 1565290 VISSER
UCT

25/03/80

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Politics in the Army: Leading article, page 10

the New Republic Party leader and defence spokesman, Mr Vause Raw, and the PFP defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, are expected to take part.

There is no indication yet whether Mr Botha will enter the debate or leave it to be handled by Mr Coetsee.

Mr Schwarz issued a statement welcoming Mr Botha's dissociation from the document but rejecting the internal inquiry as inadequate. He called for a parliamentary investigation into action which could affect parliamentary democracy by limiting the opposition role.

Mr Schwarz said that the inquiry under Admiral Biermann was unacceptable as opposition members would not be involved, and there was no obligation to table the report in parliament.

"As the rights of parliament and the opposition, as well as those of ordinary citizens, have been affected, any inquiry must be by parliament," he said. "The mechanism for inquiry is a select committee on which all opposition parties are represented."

The call for a parliamentary select committee is likely to be one of the main points in the PFP attack on a matter which they regard as urgent and potentially damaging to democracy. Opposition speakers are expected to press for details of how far the campaign has progressed since the document was issued on February 12, who was involved and whether it has been stopped.

The debate could also involve the role of the present Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, in the document issued in his name by the head of the defence civic action programme, Major-General Phil Pretorius.

Government speakers are likely to deny accountability by Mr Botha or Mr Coetsee, who had not seen the document till yesterday, when they dissociated themselves from it and announced an inquiry into its origin and contents.

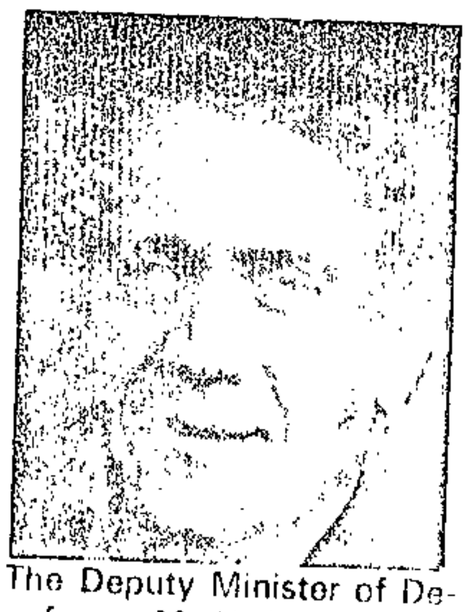
Dr Slabbert is likely to refer to the issue and to today's debate when he addresses a public meeting at Cape Town High School at 8 pm tonight.

Schwarz tells of pressure, page 4

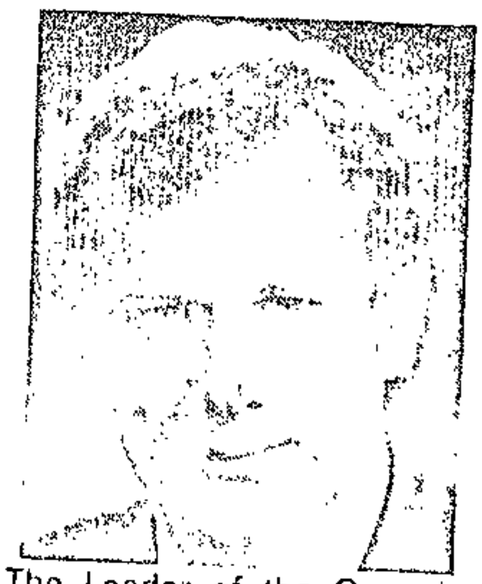
PM, deputy disown document, page 7



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha



The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetsee



The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert



The Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr H Schwarz

Demand by PFP today on SADF

C.T. 25/3/80

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By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

IN A SPECIAL DEBATE TODAY the Progressive Federal Party is to call for a parliamentary investigation into a South African Defence Force campaign which has led to claims that it (the SADF) has involved itself in party politics.

The row over a Defence Force document published at the weekend spread to parliament yesterday, where the PFP called a special debate today in spite of a strong statement by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha dissociated himself from the document, which set up a campaign aimed at nullifying the opposition attack during debate on the Defence budget.

Mr Botha, who emphasized his policy of keeping the Defence Force out of politics, also announced an internal inquiry under the former chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann.

Mr Botha said, however, that this did not mean that the Defence Force could not seek to eliminate problems or make normal preparations for the debate on the Defence budget.

The statement, read on Mr Botha's behalf in both Houses of Parliament by the Deputy Defence Minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee, showed that the government views the matter seriously, and it probably presages disciplinary steps.

While the New Republic Party dropped plans for a snap debate in the Senate after hearing the statement, the PFP regards the issue as crucial and pressed ahead in the Assembly with its intention to call a special debate today.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, gave notice that he is to move today's debate under a rule governing discussion of matters of public importance.

In view of government steps already taken, the debate has been by agreement to 90 minutes, starting at 5 pm. Dr Slabbert,

Booi mourners say free Mandela

Post 25/3/80 32-1

By Owen Vanqa

MANY hundreds of signatures calling for the release of the African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, were signed at the funeral of a former Robben Island prisoner at Mdantsane on Sunday.

Mourners at the funeral of Mr Joseph Booi queued to sign the petition after service. About 1 000 people attended the funeral of Mr Booi. His coffin was carried shoulder high from his house for half a mile, to where seven buses and cars were waiting to carry the people to the graveyard.

The procession was joined by people in the streets as the mourners with clenched fists marched singing freedom songs. Black security policemen from the South African Police and the Ciskei central intelligence mingled with mourners. White members of the special branch watched the proceedings from a distance. They took pictures of the procession.

Mr Booi was jailed for furthering the aims of the ANC and for sabotage and served nine years on the Island. He was removed from Port Elizabeth on his release and resettled at Mdantsane. In 1973, he was served with a two-year banning order.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
STU13-9					
15016	H.A./LL.B.				
1539825	STRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	10510401	LATIN I	F
1565290	VISSER	VINCENT CHARLES	00410101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS
1535477	MAINE	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	11710101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP
1568388	ZACHERL	SANDRA RUTH	00410101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F
1579155	ZACKON	JEFFREY	10210101 10710101	AFRIKAANS ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP SNX

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

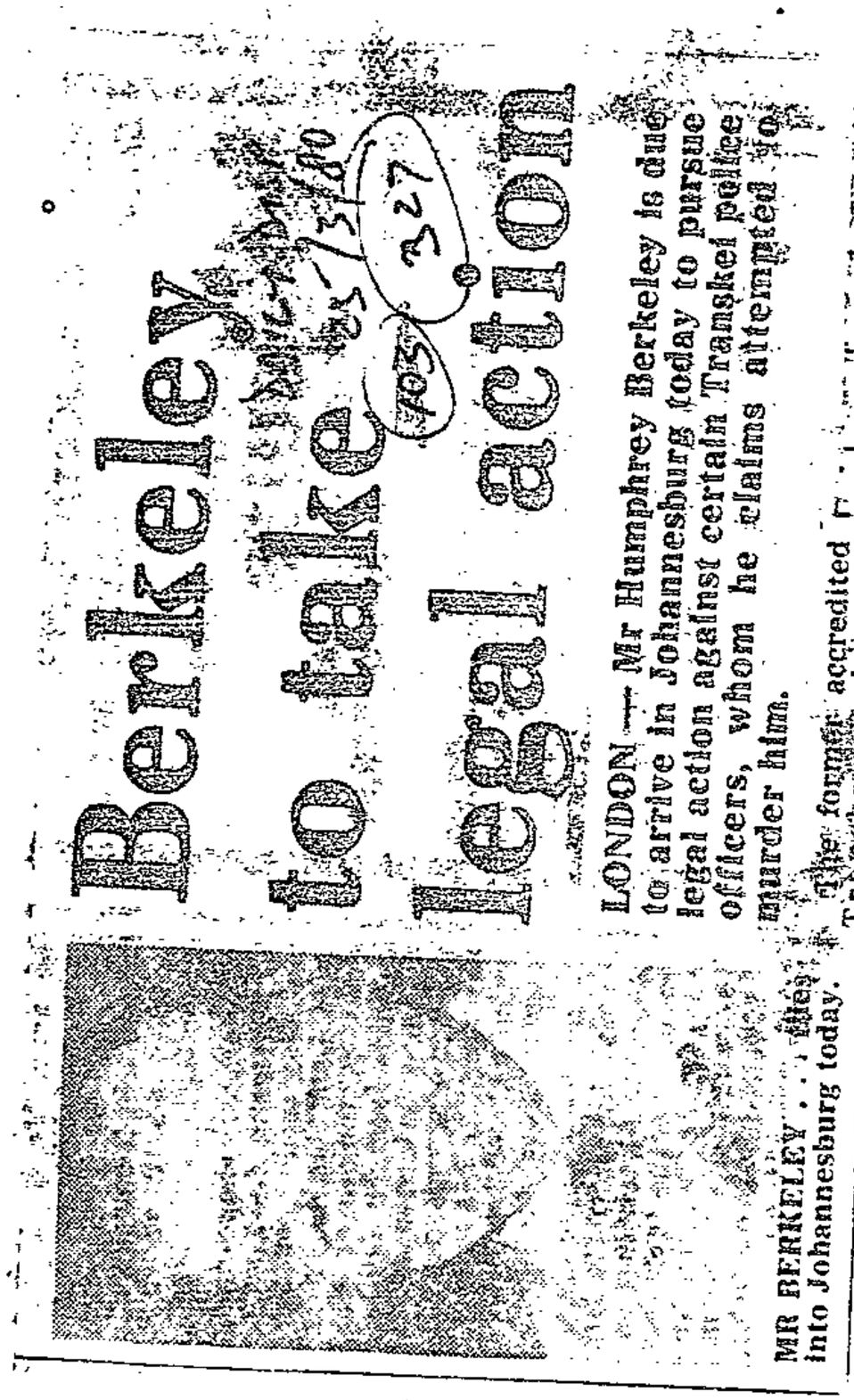
10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS YEAR : N/A 10000

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(37) 152327Y

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)



Berkeley to take legal action

LONDON — Mr Humphrey Berkeley is due to arrive in Johannesburg today to pursue legal action against certain Transkei police officers, whom he claims attempted to murder him.

The former accredited representative in London of the Transkei Government alleges that the police officers were responsible for abducting him in Umtata on February 15 1979.

"I will be consulting with my lawyers in Johannesburg over the (alleged) attempted murder by certain members of the Transkei police with a view to a criminal prosecution being brought," said Mr Berkeley.

"Since I am a prohibited person in South Africa I am most grateful to the authorities for granting me a visa to pursue justice."

Mr Berkeley ran the Transkei Government offices here which were closed down without explanation after his abduction in Umtata.

He claims that serving police officers he can name, dumped him badly injured across the border in South Africa, after he had been beaten up and theatened at pistol point.

— DDC.

MR BERKELEY . . . flies into Johannesburg today.

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

12010 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : 1 12010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
~~140980P~~	~~BURRING-URLE~~	~~URSEL~~	~~111101~~	~~CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~140980P~~
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	111101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)	3	159075H

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

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'Sensitivity' on Mandela issue

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Foundation, representing the Republic's business community, yesterday appealed to the government to be "very sensitive" on requests for the release of Nelson Mandela.

The foundation's senior researcher, Mr David Willers, said yesterday that Mr Mandela's release would be "symbolic of the government's determination to effect a reconciliation between the races."

His comments came as the "Free Mandela" campaign gained momentum in the black community and among an increasing number of whites.

The government should be sensitive to requests for his release, not only because of world attention, but also because the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has been credited with supporting the politics of reconciliation," Mr Willers said

● The Lebowa Member of Parliament for Seshego, Mr J Duba, yesterday called on the government to release Nelson Mandela and other jailed black leaders to enable them to participate in the country's constitutional discussions.

UCT

25/03/80

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day ... of Parliament to investigate what it sees as an attempt by the Defence Force to interfere in the parliamentary process.

The major questions that will be raised today are:

- The principle of impartiality and non-interference of the SADF in the political process;
- The apparent attempt by the SADF to manipulate the news media in a propaganda campaign with political motives;
- Pinpointing those responsible for drawing up the plan and those who subsequently knew about it.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition spokesman on Defence, noted that the document came from the office of the Chief of the SADF, General Magnus Malan, and was signed on his behalf.

It was distributed to the chiefs of the Army and the Air Force.

"Who decided on this plan, and who later knew about it? These are vital questions," Mr Schwarz said.

The Prime Minister's statement, read on his behalf by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said they both dissociated themselves from the document.

But it said this did not imply that the Defence Force was "prevented either from administratively eliminating problems and

To Page 2

... view to the Defence Force magazine, Paratus, last month.

The "psychological action" document revealed that part of the SADF plan was to ask Opposition defence spokesmen for their views on conscientious objection to national service, to be billed as exclusive interviews in Paratus.

Mr Schwarz said that on February 12 — the day the Defence Force plan was circulated — he was approached by a senior Army officer who asked for an urgent article on national service.

"He gave the reason that it was wanted to combat endeavours to undermine the concept of national service."

The officer also insisted it be given immediately. "I was pressured into doing it right away," Mr Schwarz said.

Mr Schwarz said it now turned out that he had been used as part of an operation to counter the Opposition. "I think the public will be able to judge for themselves what they think of these tactics," he said.

He added: "This means that there was a plan to use my contribution, made in good faith to Paratus magazine, against me."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, asked last night whether General Malan and the chiefs of the Army and the Air Force knew about the controversial document.

"Did they in fact know about the document or was it withheld from them?" he asked. "If they did know, why was action not taken immediately?"

Mr Raw, however, said he had no objection to the fact that he was interviewed by Paratus on his views on conscientious objection to national service.

He said conscientious objection often undermined military morale, and he would gladly be interviewed on the subject in the future, whether or not it was part of a deliberate Defence Force campaign.

Mr John Wiley, the South African Party's Defence spokesman, whose views on the subject were also published in Paratus, was unavailable for comment last night.

Meanwhile an official SADF spokesman declined comment yesterday on General Pretorius' future, but it is understood he has been transferred to another senior post in the SADF, reports the Rand Daily Mail's **Pretoria Bureau.**

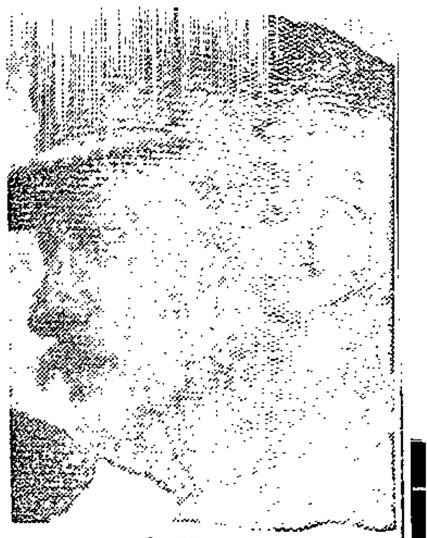
He was Director-General of the Civic Action Division, which controlled the SADF's psychological planning and the Directorate of Public Relations, and was responsible for the provision of agricultural and educational advice and assistance in the homelands and in the border areas.

See Page 12

Debate, inquiry into Army plan

RDM 25/3/80.

327 ~~254~~



MAJ-GEN PRETORIUS
. . . signed the document

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has dissociated himself from the Defence Force plan to "nullify" the Opposition attack during the Budget Debate on the Defence Vote — but the row on the issue will continue in Parliament this afternoon.

Following a request by the official Opposition, the normal parliamentary agenda will be suspended at 5pm today to hold an urgent 90-minute debate on the document that caused a countrywide outcry after its disclosure by the Sunday Times.

Meanwhile, the officer who drew up the campaign plan, Major-General Phil Pretorius, has been moved to another job and his former Civic Action division of the Defence Force disbanded — but not because of the row over the document.

It is understood the division was dismantled two weeks ago on a decision made some time earlier.

In a statement to Parliament yesterday, the Prime Minister promised a formal inquiry into "the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters'.

The document, headed "Psychological Action Plan — Defence Budget Debate", gives details of an SADF plan to manipulate the news media by arranging favourable Press and television reports on several Defence matters.

This was part of the plan to defuse Opposition criticism during the Budget debate.

Mr Botha told Parliament the inquiry would be conducted by the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann.

But the Opposition rejected the internal inquiry as inadequate, and will call to-

Debate, inquiry into Army scheme

RDM 254 25/3/80

From Page 1

reasons for legitimate criticism, or from making the necessary normal preparations for the Debate on the Defence Vote".

"The policy which I have followed since 1966 remains unchanged, that is to keep the SA Defence Force outside the consititutional party political arena, yet positively involving the Opposition as far as possible through briefings, visits, etc, to enable them to fulfil their functions and role as Opposition.

"In connection with the document in question, I have found it necessary to order a formal inquiry as to the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters," the statement said.

On receiving the report of the inquiry, Mr Botha said, he would decide "what further steps may be taken".

Mr Schwarz said he welcomed the Prime Minister's dissociation from the document. However, this did not solve the problem.

An inquiry by a former Chief of the Defence Force, without the presence of the Opposition and without any obligation to table the report, was not acceptable.

The Opposition stood by its call for a Select Committee of Parliament to investigate the matter, because the rights of Parliament, the Opposition and ordinary citizens were at issue.

And last night Mr Schwarz revealed how he was "pressured" into giving an urgent

NATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 5

FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	13010
ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	108102 905102 916103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IB ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	ABS F (27) (39)	7		159454V 152965R
GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS		1	1570930
KAREN	003101 004101 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS UP 3NX (50)		1	1557470

SHIRLEY ANNE 117101

JONATHAN 114101

POLITICAL SCIENCE I UP (52) 1 1579120

(327)

seen as state's enemies — Slabbert

able. If an image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform, this country will split from top to bottom. Not only between white and white, but between black and white as well."

This danger in itself was enough justification for a parliamentary select committee.

"When, as is alleged, the Opposition's tactics are watched by the Defence Force and the mass media is manipulated in order to nullify Opposition attacks on the government and the Prime Minister, then the rightfully elected Opposition in this Parliament is being treated as an enemy of the state.

"This will create a totally untenable situation. The Defence Force is the servant of all parties in this Assembly, that is its constitutional position.

"If there is the slightest possibility that the Defence Force does not understand or disregards this, then it is the duty of this House to investigate," Dr Slabbert said.

It was a duty of the House towards the taxpayer as well.

The Prime Minister had repeatedly pointed out that a total national strategy was required to ward off the total onslaught against the country.

"If the possibility exists that there are responsible people in the Defence Force who see their role in this al strategy to nullify Opposition criticism against the Prime Mster, then it changes to a totalitarian strategy.

"A fundamental parliamentary right, least for whites, is opposition in this House. A central task of Defence Force is to defend that right of opposition against vnt change to ensure peaceful constitutional change in our cou.

"When there is the slightest hint of possibility that the Defence Force not only fails to protect th right (of opposition), but knowingly ignores it, then this Hous must investigate the possibility of such an attitude and eradica it.

"The question arises: To what extent s the Defence Force grant a parliamentary opposition a right exist? What will be the extent of tolerance for the advancem and success of such an opposition?

"These questions cannot be left una ered by this House because its integrity is affected most dee."

The Opposition in no way questioned the egrity of the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H Biermann, who had been appointed to head the inquiry.

"We accept his bone fides. However, su one-man inquiry is inadequate because it has the nature of urely departmental inquiry. It is not an independent inquiry, Admiral Biermann is a former head of the department he has to investigate.

"It also does not have to report to Parliament. The report simply goes to the Prime Minister who exercises his discretion.

"We must keep the Defence Force above suspicion. We cannot allow it to become a divisive issue in the problems facing our society. It must be a source and symbol of unity and not division."

The fact that both the Prime Minister and his Deputy Minister of Defence had been ignorant of the document's existence and dissociated themselves from it raised the question whether more ministerial attention should not be devoted to that department.

"The time appears to be ripe to make this portfolio the responsibility of one Cabinet minister."

The Prime Minister had committed himself to clean administration since taking office.

"It is the responsibility of Parliament to assist him in this by means of a select committee to investigate what is undoubtedly one of the most disturbing and potentially disruptive incidents concerning the Defence Force in decades," Dr Slabbert said. — Sapa

(327)

26/03/80

Opposition apparently

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The fundamental right in Parliament was to oppose and the central task of the Defence Force was to defend that right of opposition, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday.

Dr Slabbert said that if the Defence Force was monitoring Opposition tactics, manipulating the mass media to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, "then the legitimately elected Opposition in this Parliament is being treated like enemies of the state".

He was introducing a snap debate under the adjournment rule to call for a select committee of Parliament to investigate a document allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the coming Budget debate on the Defence vote.

The document, Dr Slabbert said, contained statements which had direct implications on the working and respect for the parliamentary system.

The Opposition would be failing in its duty if it had not asked for the debate.

It was good that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had dissociated themselves from the document.

The document said it was undesirable that certain matters be exploited by the Opposition to the detriment of the government, that Opposition tactics in coming weeks be watched and that sensitive matters touched on should be drawn to the attention of heads of personnel.

"These statements reflect a contempt for the workings of the parliamentary system and this must be viewed as a matter of urgent public importance," Dr Slabbert said.

The Prime Minister had appointed a one-man commission to report to him and that was good. "But not good enough.

"This is not only an internal departmental matter at issue. It involves the relationship between the Defence Force and Parliament.

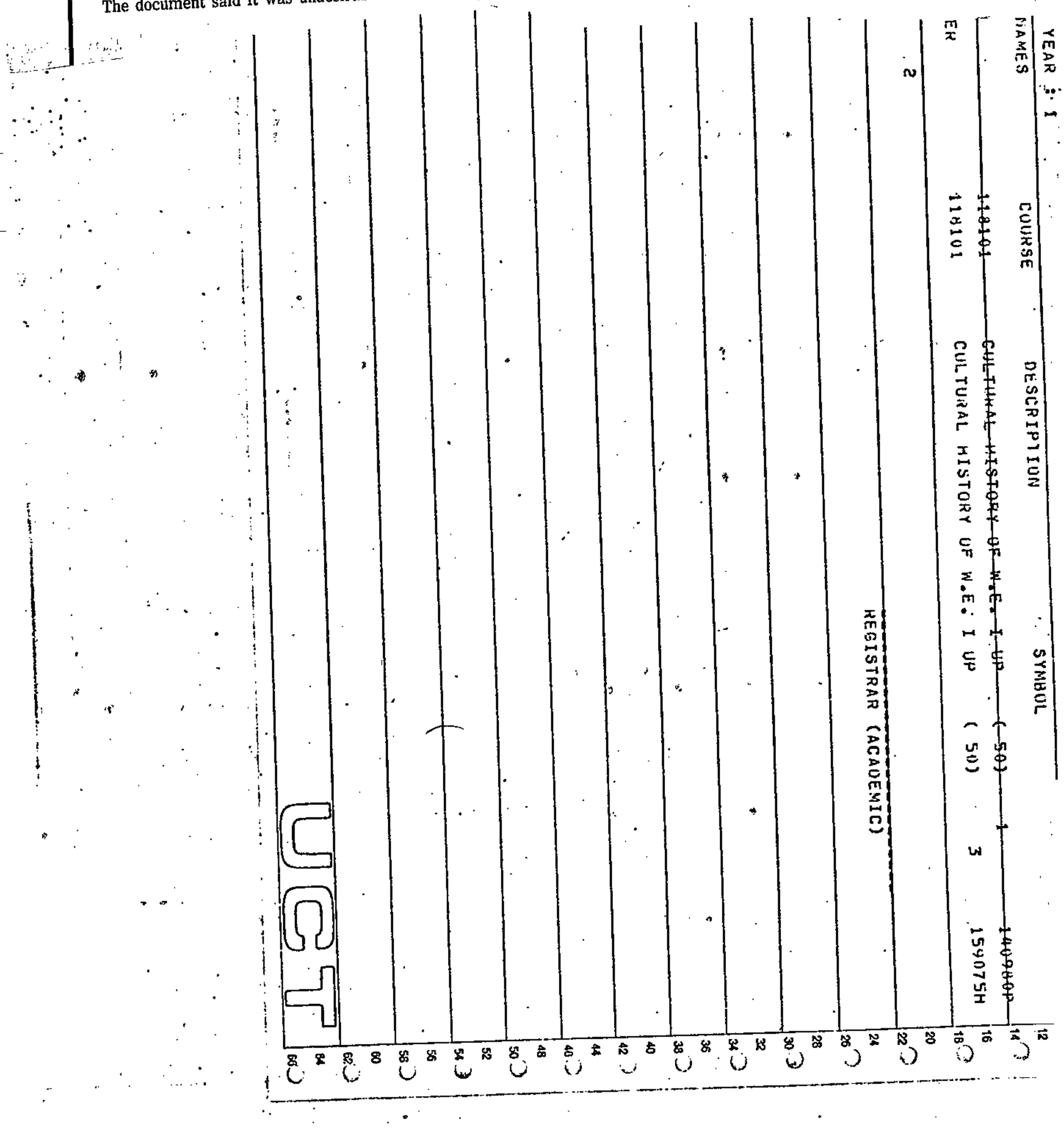
"Every member has an interest in what is reported."

The Prime Minister had a justifiably proud record as a successful Minister of Defence who had kept politics out of the Defence Force as well as in the system of promotion.

"The Prime Minister has kept politics out of the Defence Force, but the Defence Force allegedly does not want to keep out of politics," Dr Slabbert said.

It in fact sought to promote the interests of one party, the government, against the Opposition.

"This is the most dangerous and divisive development imagin



Slabbert speaks out on Mandela

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, last night spelled out his position on the current campaign for the release from prison of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress.

In reply to a question from a New Republic Party worker at a political meeting in Gardens, Cape Town, Dr Slabbert said it was the responsibility of the Government to explore all avenues that could reduce bloodshed and violence.

He said if it should appear — and there were various ways in which this could be determined — that Mandela was, firstly a representative leader among blacks, and secondly, that he was prepared to lay down arms and negotiate (gesels), then it was the responsibility of the Government to talk to him.

If this was done the possibility existed that bloodshed and violence could be reduced.

At this moment, Dr Slabbert said, the Administrator-General in South West Africa was, on the initiative of the National Party Government, offering amnesty to Swapo terrorists for precisely this reason.

TERRORISTS

"And if you look at Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith put Mugabe, Sithole, Muzorewa and Nkomo in prison.

"With whom did he eventually have to negotiate?"

Dr Slabbert said he argued this not because he wanted to talk to terrorists or approved of terrorists. "I say if steps can be taken to reduce the possibility of violent confrontation then it is the absolute responsibility of the Government of the day to investigate those avenues."

On the Reef the "Free Mandela" campaign received support from an unexpected source yesterday — the Katlehong Community Council.

○ More than 8 000 "Free Mandela" signatures have been collected by University of the Witwatersrand students in addition to the 13 000 collected by the Sunday Post.

And yesterday his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, added her name to the petition campaign. Mrs Mandela, who was banished to the Free State, was in Johannesburg on a legal matter.

Foundation explains its stance

The South Africa Foundation had not endorsed the petition to free Nelson Mandela, the director of the foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said in Johannesburg today.

"All we indicated was the need to communicate with the people who are recognised leaders of large numbers of blacks," he said.

"It is up to the legal people in this country to decide whether Mandela should be freed. But we maintain it is good to have discussions with Mandela and to communicate with people like him.

"The emotionalism built into this and similar appeals tends to destroy any value it may have because it makes it more difficult for the Government to respond.

"As the Prime Minister has pointed out we should and do keep communications open between us and the recognised leaders of the black people," Mr Sorour said.

More than 15 000 signatures have been collected so far on a "Free Nelson Mandela" petition.

PAGE 2 AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS YEAR : 3

FIRST NAMES	SURNAME	STUD NO	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
ADELE	VILJOEN	1331002	116317	DRAMA III	2-
MOIRA MARIA	KANNENBURG	1131160	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSE)AB	(.63) .4
CAROL TESSA	WENGROVE	0961466	11u301	HISTORY III	(.51) 4
GRANT	WILLIS-SMITH	0965606	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS	(.45) 5
GATI ESTELLE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UCT

SADF action on Opposition likened to 'army operation'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The action against the Opposition as outlined in a Defence Force document was mounted like a military operation, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the special snap debate on the document, he said it was a military-style operation in which the Opposition had been identified as the enemy.

This was a political exercise embarked upon by the Defence Force with taxpayers' money, Mr Schwarz said.

The "enemy" was to be monitored and the object to be protected was the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The aim of the operation was to ensure that tne Prime Minister would "come out on top" in the Budget debate on the Defence Vote.

SIGNIFICANT

Mr Schwarz said that significant aspects of the document included:

- That it came from the office of the Chief of the Defence Force.
- That it was a psychological action plan for "creating the right climate" and not a plan to correct faults or to collect information.
- The plan provided for the monitoring of Opposition tactics.
- It was not a casual circular but came about as a result of calculated investigation and decisions. It stated among other things that "the most vulnerable targets have been identified and appropriate actions decided upon."

CONFUSION.

Mr Schwarz said that the document demonstrated the effectiveness of the Opposition, because no one would mount an operation of this nature with the manpower and money involved to deal with an ineffective Opposition.

It demonstrated also a confusion in the minds of top military men between their duty to the State and its people and their allegiance to the political Government in control.

Mr Schwarz said that so far not a word had been heard from the Chief of the Defence Force as to his involvement in the affair.

PW: I will not allow 'witch hunt' in army

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he would not allow a "witch hunt" in the defence force. He rejected an Opposition call for a parliamentary select committee to investigate a military plan against the Opposition in Parliament.

In a tense debate, Mr Botha clashed angrily with the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who insisted that the defence force was a servant of Parliament and of all parties in the Assembly, including the Opposition.

NO ANSWERS

The clash occurred during a 1½-hour snap debate called by Dr Slabbert to discuss "a matter of public importance" and alleged defence force document setting out an action plan "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate."

In his reply to points raised in the debate, Mr Botha announced the appointment of a defence force board of inquiry into the source and distribution of the document.

Rejecting the official Opposition's call, Mr Botha said it was not a parliamentary matter "but a disciplinary matter within the military context."

During the debate Mr Botha failed to reply to key questions put by Dr Slabbert, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw.

Unanswered questions from Dr Slabbert included:

- What right of exsistence is the defence force prepared to grant an opposition in Parliament?
- What progress and advancement by a parliamentary opposition will be tolerated by the defence force?

Unanswered questions from Mr Raw included:

- Have there been any other documents like the one under discussion that were previously distributed by the defence force
- Were the chiefs of the defence force and senior officers at any time aware of the document under discussion, and if so, why did they not take immediate action?

Mr Botha accused the official opposition of seeking a "witch hunt" against defence force officers who were fighting against South Africa's enemies and against the "communist onslaught."

He also denounced the Sunday Times, which had disclosed extracts from the alleged document, as "a nasty newspaper serving the enemies of South Africa."

In the final stages of his address, Mr Botha was called to order by the Speaker, Mr J J Loots, who asked him to withdraw the word "cowardly" which Mr Botha has used against the Opposition.

"BELITTLING"

Mr Botha said there were certain paragraphs in the document which could not be approved, but he associated himself wholeheartedly with the rest of the document.

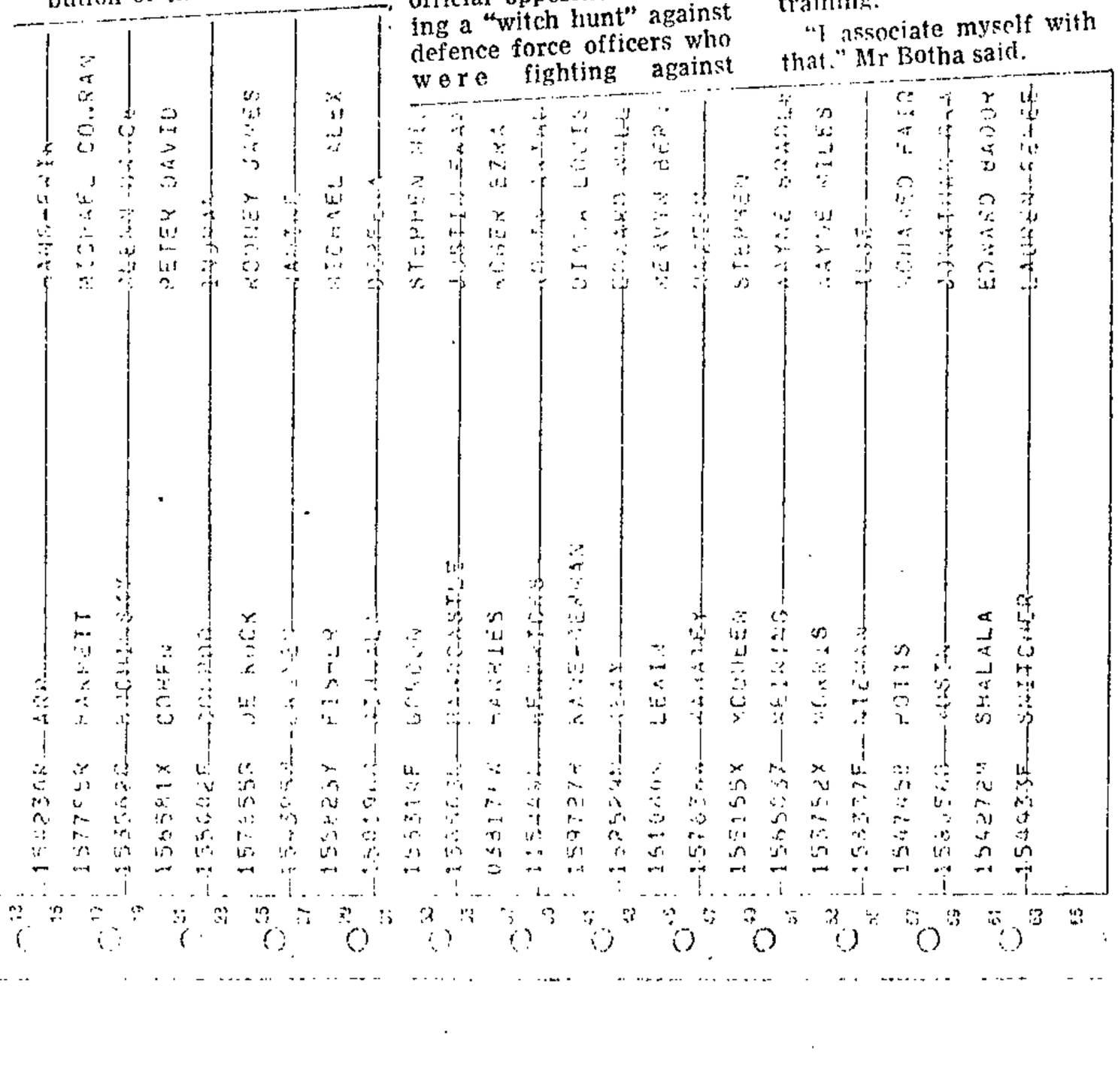
The chief of the defence force had issued instructions for better recruitment of non-whites, that close attention be paid to the timeous payment of soldiers, that the positive aspect of defence force training should be stressed, and that the defence force should employ everything in its power to combat subversion of national training.

"I associate myself with that," Mr Botha said.

He said he could not associate himself with Opposition attacks aimed at "belittling" the defence force.

Rejecting the Opposition's request for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the affair, Mr Botha said Parliament did not have the right to take disciplinary action against officers of the defence force.

Dr Slabbert, in his reply to the debate, said he had not for one moment asked for disciplinary measures by a select committee.



'Something wrong with security'

ARGUS 26/3/80 (254) (32)

IT WAS deeply concerning that an internal Defence Force document should have found its way into the hands of the Sunday Times, the Leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said in the Assembly yesterday.

He said it was not the first time that a confidential document had been passed to the Press.

'One is left with a strong impression that something is seriously wrong with the security arrangements of some government departments.

'The person who gave the document to the Press should have gone straight to the Minister of Defence and Prime Minister and, only if he had not then received satisfaction, would he perhaps have been justified in going to the Press.

Mr Wiley said the Prime Minister, as Minister of Defence, had gone to great lengths to try to find a reasonable accommodation with the Press in the reporting of Defence and security matters.

'This being so, it is shocking that the newspaper concerned should also not have gone to the Prime Minister for an explanation before printing something that undoubtedly disturbs the morale of the serving men and arouses public suspicion.' — Sapa.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

15036 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~1018348~~	~~HACK~~	~~BRYAN CECIL~~	~~602101~~	~~PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW~~	~~ABS~~		~~4~~	~~1018348~~
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	(67)	5	1154740
~~1143386~~	~~HAGUES~~	~~DENISE ELLEN~~	~~604201~~	~~ROMAN DUTCH LAW I~~	~~1~~	~~(76)~~	~~4~~	~~1143386~~
1030696	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I3	(53)	4	4	1030696
~~1003440~~	~~LOWE~~	~~BRIAN ANTHONY~~	~~603202~~	~~ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP~~	~~(56)~~	~~5~~	~~5~~	~~1003440~~
0944400	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)	4	4	0944400
~~1022534~~	~~ILLIA S~~	~~MICHAEL DAVID~~	~~603202~~	~~ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP~~	~~(50)~~	~~4~~	~~4~~	~~1022534~~

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(63)	4
113116C	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSEUP		(51)	4
096146G	WENGROWE	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(45)	5
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)	ABS		4
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(43)	4
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

2 terrorists arrested in Natal

STAR 26/3/80

327

Police fired six shots during the arrest of two trained terrorists near Vryheid in northern Natal recently.

A spokesman for the SA Police said today that one of the men tried to make a break for freedom when police swooped on a hut, following an intensive investigation. The police fired at him but he was not injured.

Ammunition, magazines, communist - manufactured pistols, RPG-5 grenades, medicine and other equipment were found in the hut.

The man apparently entered South Africa through Swaziland and Mozambique, after presumably having undergone terrorist training in Angola and Tanzania, the spokesman said. The investigation is continuing

UCT

Communication vital issue — Foundation

Argus 26/3/80 327

JOHANNESBURG. — The South Africa Foundation had not endorsed the petition to free Nelson Mandela, said the director of the foundation, Mr Peter Sorour in Johannesburg today.

'All we indicated was the need to communicate with the people who are leaders of large numbers of blacks,' he said.

'Its up to the legal people in this country to decide whether Mandela should be freed, but we maintain it is good to have discussions with Mandela and to communicate with people like him.

'The emotionalism built into this appeal and appeals like this tends to destroy any value they may have because it makes it more difficult for the Government to respond.

SIGNATURES

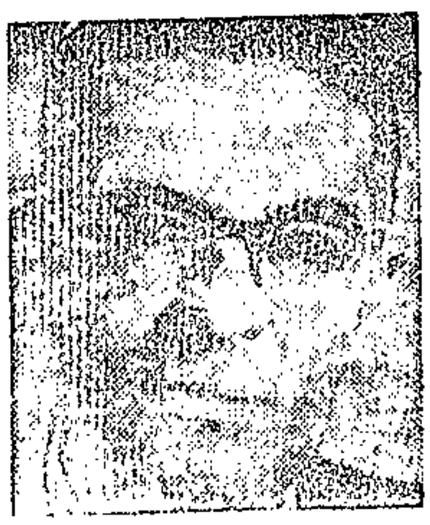
'As the Prime Minister has pointed out, we should, and are, keeping communications open between us and the recognised leaders of the black people,' he said.

More than 15 000 signatures have been collected so far on a 'Free Nelson Mandela' petition which was yesterday also signed by his wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The chief research worker of the foundation, Mr David Willers, said this week the Government should be 'sensitive' to the requests to free Mandela.

Commenting on the statement by Mr Willers, Mr Sorour said Mr Willers had not directly asked for Mandela's release, but had stated his views as head of research.

The foundation also bore in mind that Mandela was found guilty and sentenced by a court for a serious crime.



Mr Peter Sorour.

OVERSEAS

However, what the foundation was concerned about was contact with people overseas as a duty towards South Africa, and he was of the opinion that the task would be made easier if there was communication between the Government and Mandela, Mr Sorour said.

'Wherever we have international contact, Nelson Mandelas name constantly comes up. Now, after the Rhodesian election, we are also constantly being asked whether the Government is talking to the right leaders.'

Mr Sorour said he did not prescribe to the Government how the communication should take place. — Argus Correspondent-Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
17300 HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : N/A
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES
0435124 MAURICE MARY-ANN
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
DEAN
COURSE DESCRIPTION AS AT 29 02 80
1447402 BODY SELECTION UP
(53) 4 0435124
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
PAGE 1
17300
UCT

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
162004R	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(43)	1	162004R
158955C	CARO	SALLY-ANN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(40)	1	158955C
			116120	DRAMA I	2-	(60)		
			118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	3	(56)		
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	162195Z
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(60)	1	153965D
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	2-	(62)	1	157789K
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(23)		
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP	(69)	1	156503M
			916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE	UP	(54)		
153999Q	COLLINS	BEVERLEY ROYNON	116120	DRAMA I	F		1	153999Q
153621E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(56)	1	153621E
138572X	COURTENAY	COLETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	138572X
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	153796V
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESE	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS		1	140457W
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	F	(8)	1	162384E
155931Q	DU PLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(57)	1	155931Q
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	F	(49)	7	158919N
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(49)		
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	601101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	F	(35)	1	156415R
			910108	STATISTICS IC(HALF CRSE)	F	(48)		
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	3	(57)	1	162310Z
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161480X
153863T	FARQUHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(57)	1	153863T
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	152866J
157359T	FINLAY	PAMELA JOAN	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP	(52)	1	157359T
			115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP	(58)		
			115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(54)		
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	910102	PHYSICS IB	UP	(58)	1	159744K

JCT

More Natal ANC terrorist arrests

Al. Mercury 26/3/80

327

Crime Reporter

TWO trained and armed ANC terrorists have been arrested in a late-night swoop on a hut near Vryheid, Northern Natal.

The Mercury knew of the arrests last week, but was asked not to publish news of them while police combed the district for more terrorists. Investigations are continuing.

It was the fourth blow to ANC efforts in Natal this year.

Police disclosed last night that the men had been armed with Russian-made pistols and ammunition, grenades and detonators. They had medical supplies and other equipment.

They had entered the country from Mozambique, via Swaziland, after being trained in Angola and Dar-es-Salaam.

They had left South Africa after the 1976 Soweto riots to join Umkonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the military wing of the ANC.

Both are in their early 20s and had lived in Soweto and Alexandria.

The arrest of another two terrorists — on a sabotage mission — near Durban earlier in the year had indicated a renewed spate of ANC activity.

These arrests were followed by a massive terrorist arms find in Northern Natal early last month. Later a gang, armed with Russian guns, attacked a trading store 25 km from the Mozambique border.

Anyone can 'call on SABC to help aims'

Argus 26/3/80

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Any person or body can call on the SABC to further its aims, the director-general of SABC, Dr Jan Schutte, said here.

Dr Schutte said this on television news in response to allegations that the SABC collaborated with the Defence Force to bolster the public image of the military.

He confirmed that SABC-TV was preparing five more documentaries about life in the Defence Force.

Since the introduction of television the SABC had always tried to inform the public about various aspects of life in South Africa, including the economy, health, fuel saving and the working of the SADF with the accent on national service.

ORIENTATION

Dr Schutte said the SABC had many orientation meetings with various organisations including the Defence Force.

He could not remember if top oficials of SABC-TV had a meeting with General Phillip Pretorius and members of the General Staff in 1978, but said SABC would have neglected its duty to the public if it has not had a meeting with the SADF since 1978.

Dr Schutte did not deny an allegation in The Star on Monday that producers at SABC-TV had been told openly that they had to make 'propaganda' for the Defence Force.

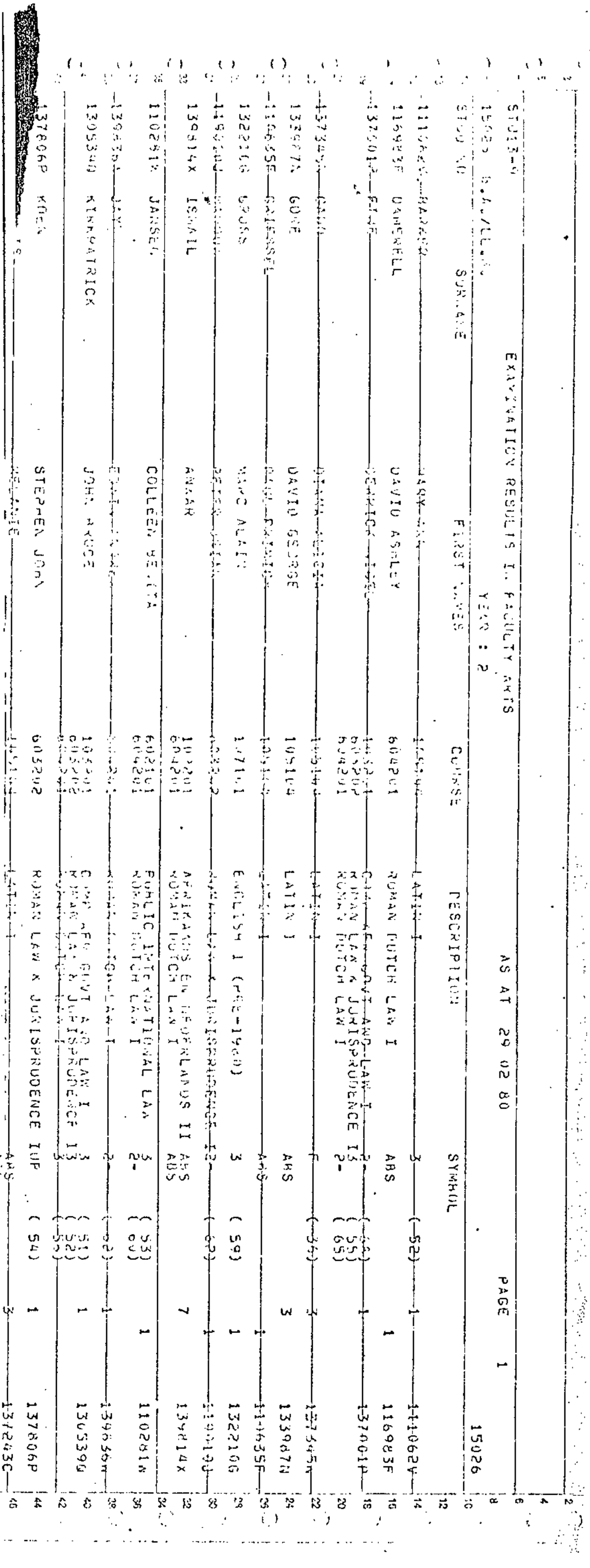
FILMS SCREENED

Films in English on the Defence Force that have been screened by SABC-TV are:

In Their Hand, 1976 (on the Navy), A War of Waiting, 1976, Those Who Serve, 1977 (Four programme series).

Documentary films that are beig prepared are: Life on the Border, The Infantryman, The New Navy, and Their Frontier: The Sea.

Afrikaans films that have been screened are: Brug 14, 1976, Opdrag, 1977 (series of 10 programmes), Geskiedenis van die SA Lugmag, 1979, Vuis vir Vrede, 1979, as well as various magazine programmes on aspects of military life.



ARGUS 26/3/80 327

US begins campaign for SA political prisoners

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — A Congressional group has begun a campaign in terms of which United States congressmen and senators will each 'adopt' one or more South African political prisoners.

This is an attempt by the Ad Hoc Monitoring Group to focus international attention on South African political prisoners.

Congressmen who have 'adopted' a political prisoner will correspond with the prisoner and his family, write to South African officials on his behalf, publicise his plight and generally promote the safety and the ultimate release of the prisoner.

STEVE BIKO

The programme has been organised by Democrat Tom Downey, who has compiled a list of 200 South African political prisoners. So far 56 South Africans have been 'adopted' by American congressmen and women.

Explaining the programme, Senator Paul Tsongas said it was designed in part to prevent a recurrence of what happened to Steven Biko in 1977.

In future prisoners such as Biko would not be anonymous.

TORTURE

'There will be a realisation that here in the United States Congress, a senator or a congressman knows the situation, is following it closely and is ready to respond.'

He said the ad hoc group did not want to see a violent, radical resolution of the racial crisis in South Africa.

The ad hoc monitoring group consists of 48 members of congress men and it includes both senators and members of the House of Representatives of both political parties.

'People adopted so far include the Rev David Russell, Dr Mamphele Ramphele, Albertina and Walter Sisulu, Thozamile Botha, Winnie Mandela, Dr Fatima Meer, Donald Mattera, Daniel Montsisi, and Zeph Mothopeng.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80
13100 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR = N/A PAGE 1
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
1623211 STERN JOCELYN NEILA PRACT SP I AFRIKAANS LUNEHABS 3 1623211
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NIGEL	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2-	(68)	1	137001P
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(65)		
137345N	GADD	DIANA ALICIA	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N
133987N	GORE	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
110635F	GRIESSEL	RAUL PRIMICH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
132210G	GRUSS	MARC ALAIN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G
119010J	HADDOW	PETER BRIAN	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2-	(62)	1	119010J
139814X	ISMAIL	ANWAR	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	139814X
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
110281W	JANSEN	COLLEEN BENITA	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(60)		
139836W	JAY	EDWIN ANDREW	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(62)	1	139836W
130539Q			103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	130539Q
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)		
137806P				ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	1	137806P
137243C			105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
117171K				STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K
135970U			105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U
			102201	ENGLISH II	ABS			
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
133096V				ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(52)	1	133096V
134385W			103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	7	134385W
131836A				COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A
133011C			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(49)	1	133011C

UCT

Document idiotic—Raw

THE New Republic Party's chief spokesman on defence, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday called for a responsible attitude to be adopted until the full circumstances surrounding a document, allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, were available.

Speaking in a snap debate called by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, asking for a select committee to investigate the matter, the NRP leader said: 'The facts must be placed before Parliament.'

DUTY

He did not believe Parliament could be both prosecutor and judge, but I believe we must be responsible in our attitude to it. I want to make it clear that I do not agree with anything in that document.'

Mr Raw said he agreed with Dr Slabbert that Parliament had a duty to keep the democratic system alive.

He could think of nothing more harmful to the morale and image of the Defence Force than this 'stupid, clumsy and idiotic' document that implied that the Defence Force was an arm of the National Party.

'What is more important, it has undermined the credibility of everything the Defence Force has done up to now.'

'TRAGIC'

He agreed that under the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, everything possible had been done to take politics out of the Defence Force.

It made it all the more tragic now, however, that political suspicions which existed in the past should be given credibility through the careless use of phraseology.

'I totally condemn any attempt to interfere in the rights and privileges of Parliament as the institution and voice of the people.'— Sapa.

Not his line of thought

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Having one of the oldest railway stations in South Africa is apparently not reason enough for considering the building of a new one.

Certainly not in the case of Port Elizabeth, as the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, made clear in reply to a question by the MP for Walmer, Mr Theo Aronson (SAP).

Mr Aronson asked the minister when the railway station in Port Elizabeth had been taken into service.

The answer: September, 1875.

Was a new station to be built in Port Elizabeth?

The minister: No.

Would the minister investigate the feasibility of having such a railway station built?

The minister: Not at this stage. — Sapa

CT, 26/3/80 327

Ministers must answer

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Public Service Commission has stated emphatically that Cabinet ministers are responsible for "everything" that goes on in their departments.

This stand contradicts views expressed by some members of the Cabinet that officials in their departments were responsible for errors in administration.

In its annual report tabled yesterday, the Public Service Commission said that "public service administration — that is to say the administration of the whole — cannot, however, be carried out in such a way that individual ministers and heads of departments are prevented from discharging their responsibilities.

"These responsiblities are considerable.

"In terms of the Constitution, ministers are appointed to administer the government departments and are accountable to Parliament for everything (which the commission underlined) their departments do or neglect to do."

It added that heads of departments were made responsible for the efficient management and administration of their departments and were financially accountable for the funds voted for their departments by Parliament.

In recent years, a number of ministers have blamed officials in their departments for problems that have arisen.

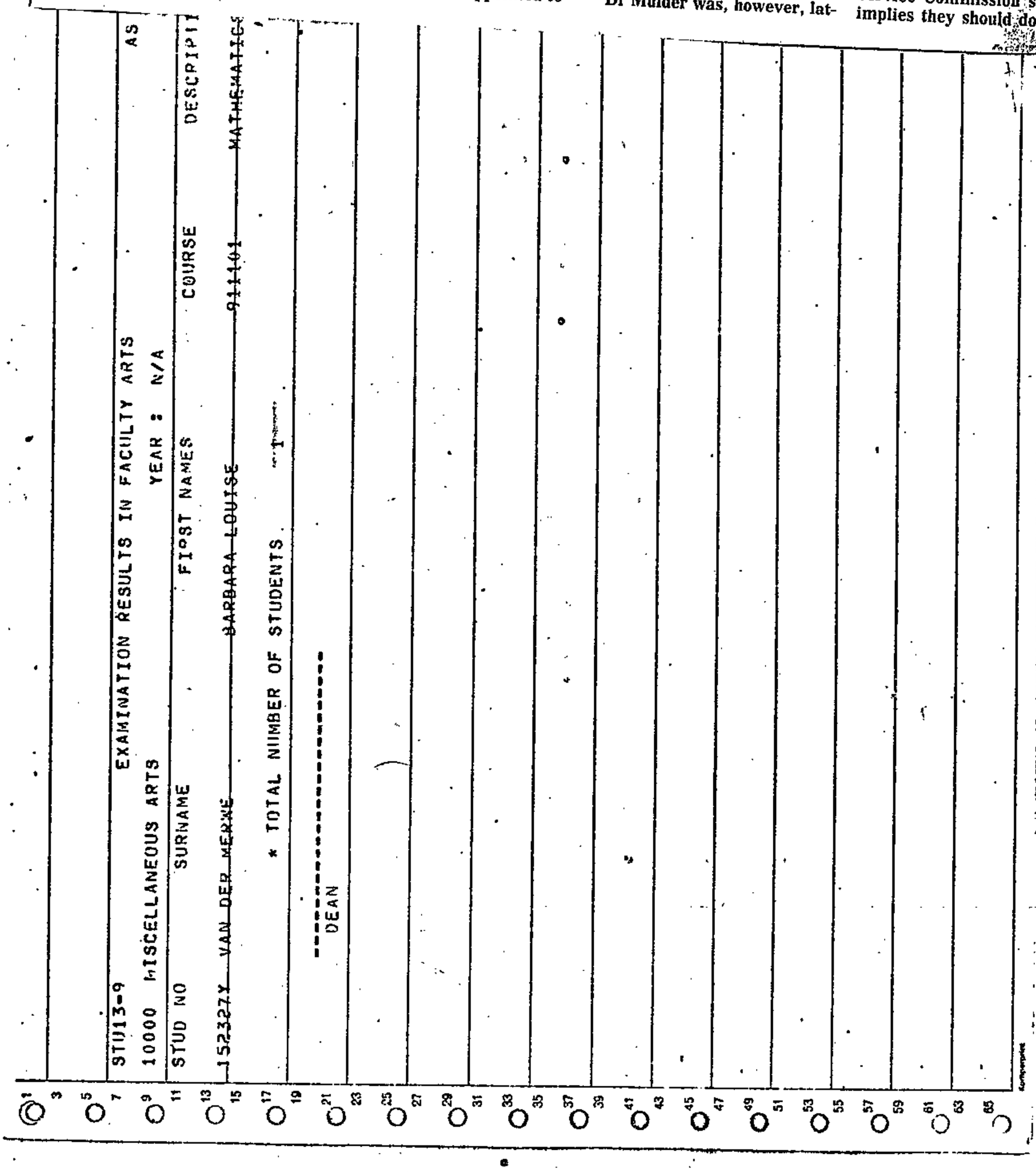
When various officials, including the secretary, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, were retired from the Department of Information, the then minister, Dr Connie Mulder, refused to resign on the grounds that he was not responsible for their actions.

Dr Mulder was, however, later forced to resign by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, soon after he took office.

More recently, the then deputy minister of Bantu Education, Dr Andries Treurnicht, blamed officials in his department for not keeping him informed about the true situation before the 1976 riots and rejected Opposition demands that he resign as a result of the department's handling of the Afrikaans language issue.

In the current Defence Department row, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Defence and of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetsee, have dissociated themselves from the controversial document, allegedly drawn up by General Phil Pretorius.

But they have not accepted responsibility, as the Public Service Commission statement implies they should do.



CT. 26/3/8

Slabbert prepared to meet Mandela

(327) (HA)

THE Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, told a Cape Town meeting last night that his party would be prepared to negotiate with black leaders such as Nelson Mandela.

Dr Slabbert said negotiations with Mandela would have to be conducted if it was established that he represented a large percentage of people in South Africa, and if he laid down arms and abandoned violence as a means to seeking change in South Africa.

He told a PFP meeting held in Gardens that confrontation and violence could be avoided only if the government negotiated with the real leaders of the country's black people.

He was responding to a question put by a member of the audience who asked him what the PFP's policy was on the question of releasing Mandela from prison.

In his speech Dr Slabbert described as "obnoxious" a Defence Force document which set out a plan to nullify the opposition's attack on the government in the forthcoming parliamentary debate on the defence budget. He said the document was disturbing because it touched on the relation between Parliament and the Defence Force.

"The Defence Force cannot become part of party politics, because it must create conditions where a reformist government can carry out reforms to prevent revolutionary change in South Africa," he said.

He said the government was incapable of carrying out reforms because the sharp divisions of principle within the governing party were paralysing it.

"The worst thing that can happen to this country at this time of crisis is to have a government which 'resolves' the differences within its ranks by doing nothing, because that will lead to polarization between black and white."

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 3

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~160942M~~	~~FOLLETT~~	~~MARGARET JANE~~	~~103262~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 13~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~160942M~~
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	157568V
~~150296Q~~	~~GARISCH~~	~~SONYA IRENE~~	~~115102~~	~~FRENCH INTENSIVE~~	~~F~~	~~(43)~~	~~1~~	~~150296Q~~
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	1	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	HEBREW INTENSIVE	F	1	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(55)	1	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(60)	1	158211U
153855J	GROSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	7	153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	(50)	1	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWINA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1	161662V
			114101 ~~116120~~	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I ~~DRAMA I~~	F UP	(49) (50)	1	162109F
			004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX	(65)	1	155641A
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	1	115954M
			102101 ~~114101~~	AFRIKAANS ~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	UP UP	(50) (65)	1	159604H
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(48)	1	161491J
			~~115101~~	~~FRENCH I~~	~~F~~	~~(37)~~	~~7~~	~~152126E~~
			115101	FRENCH I	ABS	1	155720L
			~~116120~~	~~DRAMA I~~	~~ABS~~	~~7~~	~~152889J~~
			004101 107101 ~~115101~~	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ~~FRENCH I~~	3 3 3	(57) (59) (56)	1	155148P

UCT

Transkei opposition warned

UMTATA — The Transkei government would not be intimidated by the English press, and the opposition Democratic Progressive Party was warned against the "machinations of the press" by a Cabinet Minister in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, said he had always wondered if the non-recognition of Transkei could not be attributed to the machinations of the press.

He said the government was not muzzling the youth but "we will not countenance our youth being misled by the kind of press we have around here."

"We will expose the fallacies of newspapers. We will continue to run the affairs of this country, no matter how much the press tells the world there is no democracy in Transkei.

He said there was never any democracy in Transkei before the governing party took control.

"These people will write about unauthorised expenditure as if there is not a single country in the civilised world that does not have these things.

"This is the kind of press the opposition here believes in. — SAPA.

26/3/80

Winnie was not detained



Mrs Winnie Mandela

MRS WINNIE Mandela was not detained on Monday.

This was explained yesterday by her lawyer, Mr Ishmail Ayob.

He said she had gone to John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, police headquarters, to lay charges of assault and crimen injuria against police at Parys.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the police public relations directorate in Pretoria.

Mr Ayob said the charges arose from Mrs Mandela's visit to the police at Parys a week ago. She had accompanied her daughter's fiance who was called to report to the police.

QUESTIONED

The police spokesman said Mrs Mandela, who is restricted to Brandfort in the Free State, was questioned while at John Vorster Square.

The spokesman said: "Mrs Mandela went to John Vorster Square to lay charges of assault and crimen injuria against members of the police.

"While she was in the building, security police officers spoke to her, but she was never arrested or detained.

"She was allowed to return to her home after she had laid charges against the police. No charge has been preferred against her by the police," the *spokesman* added.

RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80
DRAMA YEAR : 3 PAGE 1
FIRST NAMES SYMBOL DESCRIPTION COURSE
CHERRY CAMERON 13130 DRAMA III 116317
STUDENTS 1
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
UCT

PFP backs free Mandela campaign

Post 26/8/80 327

POST Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party is the only white party which has so far shown sympathy towards efforts for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

As the campaign for his release gains momentum, cabinet ministers and Nationalist MPs are making it clear the Government will not be influenced.

Inkatha leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has also disclosed that when he asked the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to release Mandela, he was told that the Government would not free "trained terrorists".

A few Nationalist MPs are not opposed to Mandela being released if he were to agree to stay out of politics, or if he were released and placed under a strict banning order.

They admit that, bearing in mind his age and the long time he has been in prison, there are humanitarian grounds for his release.

However, they claim the present campaign for his release will do him more harm than good.

"The Government will never release him in a way in which it looks as though the Government is bowing to pressure," one MP said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman on justice, said yesterday that she had made several appeals for amnesty for Mandela and other Robben Island prisoners.

MANDELA

She said that in any normal society Mandela would have been granted a remission of sentence by this time.

The PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has said repeatedly in the past that Mandela should be allowed to take part in a national convention if he renounces violence.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said he had not been persuaded that Mandela had altered his views on violence as a means of change. Therefore, Mr Raw could not support the campaign.

2603180

327

officers".

The paragraphs contradicted Defence Force instructions and were a matter for a Defence Force inquiry.



The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert

Parliament had no powers to judge Defence Force officers or take disciplinary steps against them, he said. He would not allow a witch-hunt against senior officers entrusted with defending the country against communism.

Dr Slabbert said in reply that the opposition had every right to call for a parliamentary investigation, as the document concerned the workings of parliament, not the internal problems of the Defence Force.

"I never suggested there should not be internal disciplinary steps in the Defence Force but it is our right as members who are involved, and the prime minister has not given one good reason why there should not be a select committee."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, supported Dr Slabbert's views on the workings of parliament and on keeping the Defence Force out of politics, but not the call for a select committee.

Although the document was "stupid, clumsy and idiotic" and could harm Defence Force morale and motivation, parliament should await Admiral Biermann's report before deciding if its rights had been infringed and whether action was warranted.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, also said that a decision should depend on the Defence Force inquiry, but criticized the Sunday Times for publishing the document.

● **Board, but no 'witch-hunt', page 6**

Slabbert, Botha in angry row

(327) (284) C.T. 26/3/80

Political Correspondent

THE ROW over the apparent involvement of the South African Defence Force in party politics provoked one of the most heated exchanges in parliament this year between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

PM ordered to withdraw remark

YESTERDAY'S special debate in parliament on the South African Defence Force and politics led to exchanges between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Speaker, Mr J J Loots, when Mr Loots said that Mr Botha was going too far and requested him to withdraw a remark.

Mr Botha, who had said that he was not cowardly like the opposition, said he did not think this was going too far. He then said it was difficult to withdraw the remark, but would do so because this was in accordance with the rules of the House.

When the Speaker said that the prime minister, like any other member, had to withdraw the remark unconditionally, Mr Botha did so.

Mr Botha, who in previous debates has asked the Speaker to put a stop to opposition remarks while he was speaking, also protested that he was being given little protection from a barrage of opposition interjections. Mr Loots said he had called for order when interjections had been made.

While Mr Botha was being asked to withdraw the remark, an opposition member called, "throw him out" in a reference to opposition speakers who have been ordered out of the Assembly this session.

Yesterday's special debate ended with Mr Botha accusing Dr Slabbert of being despicable, of delivering a tirade, of dragging the Defence Force into politics and of charging in like a young rhino bull when he did not know the facts.

"It is scandalous and he should be ashamed of his irresponsibility," Mr Botha said.

Dr Slabbert, in turn, said with controlled anger that the tone to which Mr Botha had lowered the debate was reprehensible and that he hoped he would never deal with Mr Botha on the level on which Mr Botha had treated him.

During Dr Slabbert's reply to the debate Mr Botha said: "Now we understand each other."

He turned down Dr Slabbert's request for a parliamentary select committee investigation into a Defence Force document aimed at nullifying the opposition attack during next month's debate on the defence budget.

Mr Botha said that the inquiry under the former chief of the Defence Force, Admiral Hugo Biermann, was a board of inquiry on which other officers would serve.

Mr Botha did not reply to opposition requests for the board's report to be tabled in parliament, but launched an attack on the Progressive Federal Party for "exaggerating" the matter and on the Sunday Times for publishing a classified document.

He disclosed that the board's terms of reference would include establishing how the document had reached unauthorized persons.

He accused the Sunday Times of not having the decency to approach him for comment, of "scandalous behaviour" in failing to protect the Defence Force and of serving the country's enemies.

"This document was published for one purpose only — to encourage refusal to do national service," he said.

Mr Botha dissociated himself in particular from three paragraphs in the document, which he called "an error of judgment by one or two officers — and they are not senior



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha



It's a military-style move, says Schwarz

ASSEMBLY. — The De- Force had launched a ilitary-style, no-holds- ed" operation against the osition, using taxpayers y, Mr Harry Schwarz, the ial Opposition's chief an on Defence mat- said in the House yester-

in this operation the opposi- has been identified as the y and the aim is for the e Minister to come out on in the debate on the De- e Vote in the Budget," he in the special debate on a ment issued by the De- e Force.

here was no question of ong" or "unfortunate" ding in the document, as some Government spokesman had said. The document itself, headed "Psychological Action Plan: Defence Budget Debate", with the stated aim "to nullify the opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate," proved this.

The document was signed by a senior officer and purported to come from the office of the chief of the SADF himself.

"This is not a casual circular. It came about as a result of calculation. It talks of 'monitoring opposition tactics as they develop' and of finding 'vulnerabilities'."

The document stated all actions taken had to be "well considered and circumspect".

One thing was clear from the document. "I think the Prime Minister should be concerned. The effectiveness of the opposition is demonstrated by the fact that people have to think up an operation like this in order to deal with the opposition to assist the Prime Minister."

The document also showed that top military personnel confused their duty to the people and the state with an allegiance to a particular political party.

"Senior military men are clearly prepared to play a political role where there may be attacks on a leading Government personality."

On the face of it the document did not only emanate from the office of the Chief of the Defence Force, but it stated that copies had been circulated to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force.

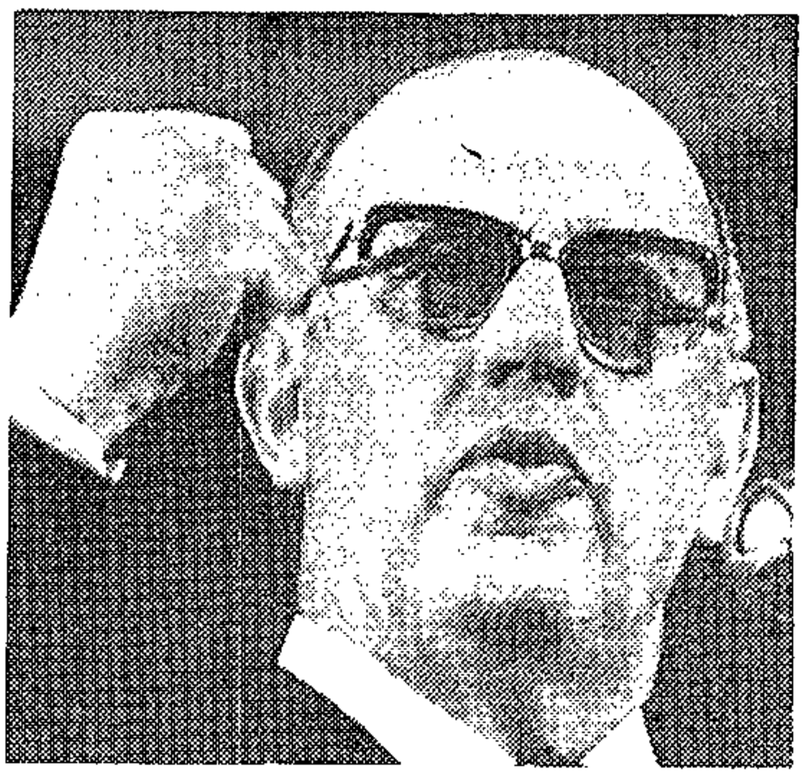
In the six weeks since the date on the document, nobody had stated they had seen it or that they had reported its existence to the Prime Minister.

"The military appears to be acting in utter disregard of the fact that opposition supporters serve in the Defence Force.

"What needs to be established beyond all question is that the Defence Force serves the country, not a political party," he said.



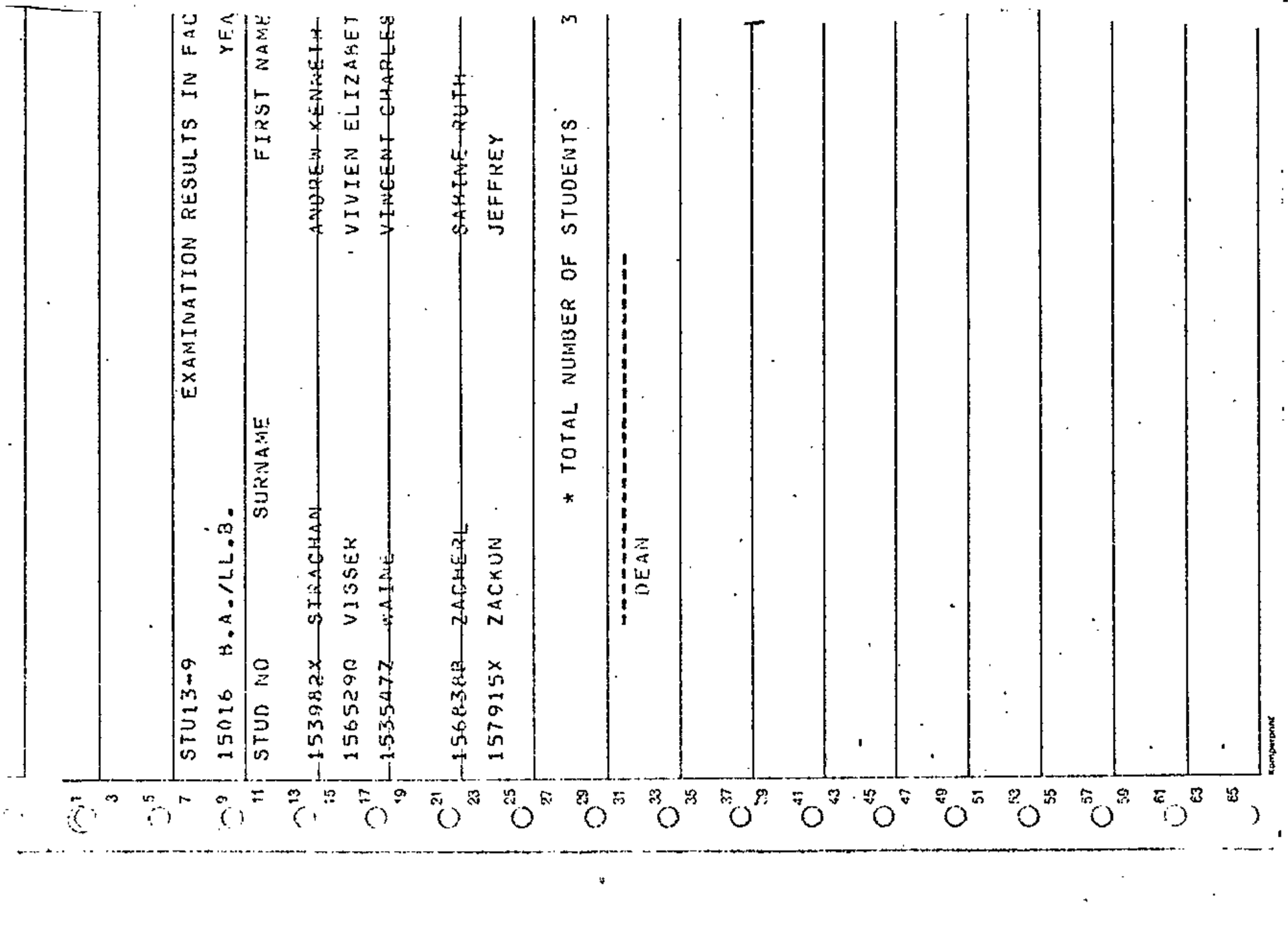
Dr CONNIE MULDER
. . . it was not my fault



Mr P W Botha
. . . not accepted blame



DR ANDRIES TREURNICHT
. . . blamed his department



'What's up with Defence Force?'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The fundamental right in Parliament was to oppose and the central task of the Defence Force was to defend that right of opposition, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said in the House yesterday.

Dr Slabbert said that if the Defence Force was monitoring opposition tactics and manipulating the mass media to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, "then the legitimately elected Opposition in this Parliament is being treated like an enemy of the State."

He was introducing a snap debate under the adjournment rule to call for a select committee of Parliament to investigate a document allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the coming Budget debate on the Defence Vote.

The document, Dr Slabbert said, contained statements which had direct implications on the working of, and respect for the Parliamentary system.

The Opposition would be failing in its duty if it had not asked for the debate.

It was good that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had dissociated themselves from the document. The document said it was undesirable that certain matters be exploited by the opposition to the detriment of the Government, that opposition tactics in coming weeks be watched and that sensitive matters touched on should be drawn to the attention of heads of personnel.

"These statements reflect a contempt for the workings of the Parliamentary system and this must be viewed as a matter of urgent public importance," Dr Slabbert said.

The Prime Minister had appointed a one-man commission to report to him and that was good. "But not good enough," he said.



Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert
... a most disturbing incident

"This is not only an internal departmental matter at issue. It involves the relationship between the Defence Force and Parliament.

"Every member has an interest in what is reported.

The Prime Minister had a justifiably proud record as a successful Minister of Defence who had kept politics out of the Defence Force, as well as in matters of promotion.

"The Prime Minister has kept politics out of the Defence Force, but the Defence Force allegedly does not want to keep out of politics," Dr Slabbert said.

It in fact sought to promote the interests of one party, the Government, against the Opposition.

"This is the most dangerous and divisive development imaginable. If an image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform, this country will split from top to bottom. Not only between white and white, but between black and white as well."

This danger in itself was enough justification for a Parliamentary select committee.

"When, as is alleged, the opposition's tactics are watched by the Defence Force and the mass media is manipulated in order to nullify opposition attacks on the Government and the Prime Minister, then the rightfully elected opposition in this Parliament is being treated as an enemy of the State.

"This will create a totally untenable situation. The Defence Force is the servant of all parties in this Assembly, that is its constitutional position.

"If there is the slightest possibility that the Defence Force does not understand or disregards this, then it is the duty of this House to investigate," Dr Slabbert said.

It was a duty of the House towards the taxpayer as well.

The Prime Minister had repeatedly pointed out that a total national strategy was required to ward off the total onslaught against the country.

"If the possibility exists that there are responsible people in the Defence Force who see their role in this total strategy to nullify opposition criticism against the Prime Minister, then it changes to a totalitarian strategy.

"A fundamental Parliamentary right, at least for whites, is opposition in this House. A central task of the Defence Force is to defend that right of opposition against violent change to ensure peaceful constitutional change in our country.

"When there is the slightest hint of a possibility that the Defence Force not only fails to protect the right of opposition, but knowingly ignores it, then this House must investigate the possibility of such an attitude and eradicate it.

"The question arises: To what extent does the Defence Force grant a Parliamentary opposition a right to exist? What will be the extent of tolerance for the advancement and success of such an Opposition?

"These questions cannot be left unanswered by this House because its integrity is affected most deeply."

The Opposition in no way questioned the integrity of the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, who had been appointed to head the inquiry.

"We accept his bone fides. However, such a one-man inquiry is inadequate because it has the nature of a purely departmental inquiry. It is not an independent inquiry, Admiral Biermann is a former head of the department he has to investigate.

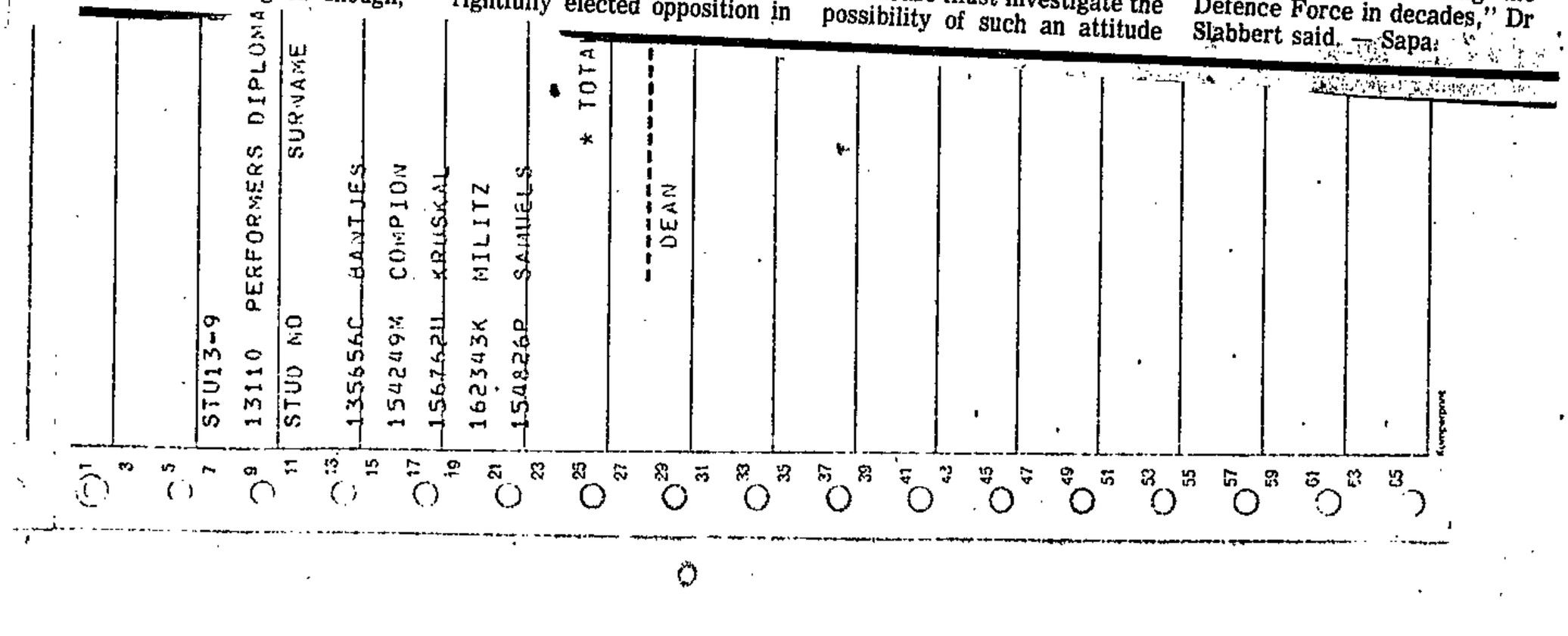
"It also does not have to report to Parliament. The report simply goes to the Prime Minister who exercises his discretion.

The fact that both the Prime Minister and his Deputy Minister of Defence had been ignorant of the document's existence and dissociated themselves from it raised the question whether more ministerial attention should not be devoted to that department.

"The time appears to be ripe to make this portfolio the responsibility of one Cabinet Minister."

The Prime Minister had committed himself to clean administration since taking office.

"It is the responsibility of Parliament to assist him in this by means of a select committee to investigate what is undoubtedly one of the most disturbing and potentially disruptive incidents concerning the Defence Force in decades," Dr Slabbert said. — Sapa.



her story

PW blast in bitter debate on SADF

(354) (327)

RDM 26/3/80.

By HELEN ZILLE, Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE special Debate on the Defence Force's alleged strategy to interfere with the parliamentary process turned into the most bitter debate this session yesterday when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, unleashed his wrath on the Press and the official Opposition.

Mr Botha came within a hairsbreadth of being ejected from the House during an explosive outburst in which he accused the Opposition of being "cowardly".

The Speaker, Mr J J Loots, ordered Mr Botha to withdraw the remark, and after remonstrating, he did so.

Mr Botha rejected the Opposition's call for a Select Committee to investigate the SADF's covert plan to "nullify" the opposition attack on the Government during the Budget Debate on the Defence Vote.

Describing the document outlining the plan as "a minor error by certain officers", Mr Botha hit out at the Sunday Times for publishing the document and accused the editor of the newspaper, Mr Tertius Myburgh, of encouraging "draft-dodging".

He said: "This debate should never have taken place, and the Sunday Times, which is serving the country's enemies, should never have been allowed to publish the document."

In reply, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, said he hoped he would never sink to the level on which the Prime Minister had debated the issue.

Dr Slabbert repeated his call for a par[illegible]

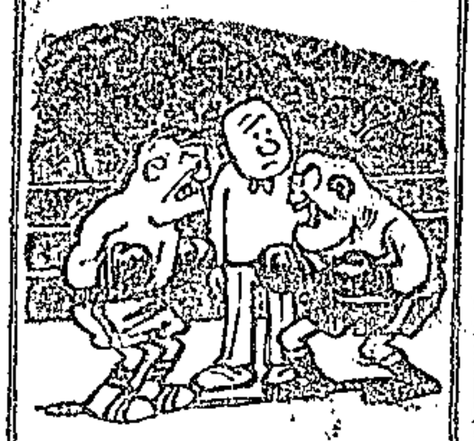
Winnie signs petition

Political Reporter

MRS NOMZAMO Winnie Mandela yesterday joined about 15 000 other people when she signed a petition for the release of her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners.

Mrs Mandela, who is banished to Brandfort in the Free State, signed the petition at the office of her attorney in Johannesburg.

Breakfast Quip



"You're going to nullify who?"

26/03/80

327



is busy knitting the first garments
aby now."

Picture: DANIE COETZEE
© Rand Daily Mail

' catch foiled
suicide.
: rat poison
ny pills as I
o my mouth
ther found

she was unfit to have the baby.

Koble was taken to the Universitas Hospital in Bloemfontein. She was pre-

parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the Defence Force's strategy to counter the opposition during the debate on the Defence Vote.

The Opposition could not accept a purely departmental inquiry, because it was not an independent inquiry — it did not have to report to Parliament.

The Defence Force plan showed a "deplorable ignorance and contempt" for the working of the parliamentary system. The Defence Force was the servant of all political parties, and had no role to play in politics, Dr Slabbert said.

"If the image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform, this country will split from top to bottom," Dr Slabbert said.

Legitimate opponents of the Government were being treated as enemies of the State, Dr Slabbert charged.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, and the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, did not support Dr Slabbert's call for a Select Committee.

They said they would await the outcome of the departmental investigation.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition spokesman on Defence, asked why there had been no statement on the matter from the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

The Prime Minister said that to the best of his knowledge and that of General Malan no other such documents existed. General Malan had first heard of the document last week.

● During the debate, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Defence Force board of inquiry into the document. The former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral Hugo Biermann, will preside.

● See Pages 2, 4



STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 4

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(47)	1	155148P
156426D	JONES	TIMOTHY ARNOT	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(44)	1	156426D
160764U	JONES	MARK FRANCIS	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(62)	1	160764U
162323N	JOOSTE	LINDA ADELE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	ABS		7	162323N
			116101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS			
~~157009M~~	~~KATZ~~	~~MARCELLE FAYE~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(54)~~	~~1~~	~~157009M~~
157519R	KENYON	GERDA-MARIE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(58)	1	157519R
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
160448A	KOOY	CAROLYN MAY	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(57)	1	160448A
157025E	KOTZE	MONIQUE RUTH	102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	F		1	157025E
160168W	KRAMER	JANINE MARIETTA CAROLINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	160168W
			115101	FRENCH I	F	(48)		
~~157458L~~	~~LANCASTER~~	~~DEBORAH ANNE~~	~~103202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~157458L~~
159478W	LE ROUX	KAREN JEANETTE	908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS		1	159478W
~~156804P~~	~~LOUW~~	~~RIAAN~~	~~102103~~	~~AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~156804P~~
130847A	MAHOMED	RIYANI	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(43)	1	130847A
			105104	LATIN I	F	(46)		
			~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~ABS~~			
137330X	MALHERBE	VIVIENNE NORAH	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		7	137330X
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS			
159321A	MALHERBE	GODEON JOZUA	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS		1	159321A
150182R	MARSHALL	JENNIFER MARY	106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS		1	150182R
155800Y	MARTIN	JENNIFER ANN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(52)	1	155800Y
			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(50)		
~~157772R~~	~~MARX~~	~~ADRIAN~~	~~601101~~	~~COMMERCIAL LAW A~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~157772R~~
158259W	MASSARI	RICCARDO EDWARD GREGORIO	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(45)	1	158259W
~~156326V~~	~~MATTHEE~~	~~SANDRA ROCHEL~~	~~106103~~	~~ECONOMICS IA~~	~~ABS~~		~~1~~	~~156326V~~
157549Z	MC CRAE	CECILIA AGNES	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	157549Z
~~159454V~~	~~MCCARTHY~~	~~MELISSA JANE~~	~~911101~~	~~MATHEMATICS I M102~~	~~F~~	~~(48)~~	~~1~~	~~159454V~~

UCT

400 exiles have yielded

ABOUT 400 South African, Angolan and Basotho refugees have now arrived at the Dukwe resettlement camp in Northern Botswana, Red Cross sources reported in Gaborone yesterday.

This leaves about 300 recalcitrant refugees still to be rounded up in the Gaborone and Lobatse areas.

Police have been given instructions to detain refugees if and when they see them.

Many of them have been defying orders from the Botswana Government to move from the urban areas to the new camp north of Francistown.

The public have also been asked to report the presence of refugees and have been warned not to harbour them.

Political repression 'increasing in SA'

STAR 27/3/80 (327)

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The secretary general of Amnesty International said at the United Nations today that talk of dialogue and reform in South Africa was a smokescreen. "Political repression has increased," he said.

Mr Martin Enwals was addressing an anti-apartheid committee hearing on political prisoners in South Africa.

The Amnesty International report on political prisoners in South Africa was banned in 1978. Since then conditions had further deteriorated. Trials were increasingly held in camera and detainees continued to allege that they had been tortured, Mr Enwals said.

Amnesty said the minimum measures it demanded were:

- Lifting of banning orders
- An end to detention incommunicado
- Full legal rights for all detainees
- Repeal of minimum sentences
- Release of old and young political prisoners as a first step to the release of all political prisoners.

A representative on the International Commission of Jurists, Mr Millard W Arnold, told the hearing that victory by Mr Robert Mugabe in Rhodesia had driven home to white South Africans the "inescapable finality" that rapid change was essential.

Government officials were obsessed with the talk of change, he said.

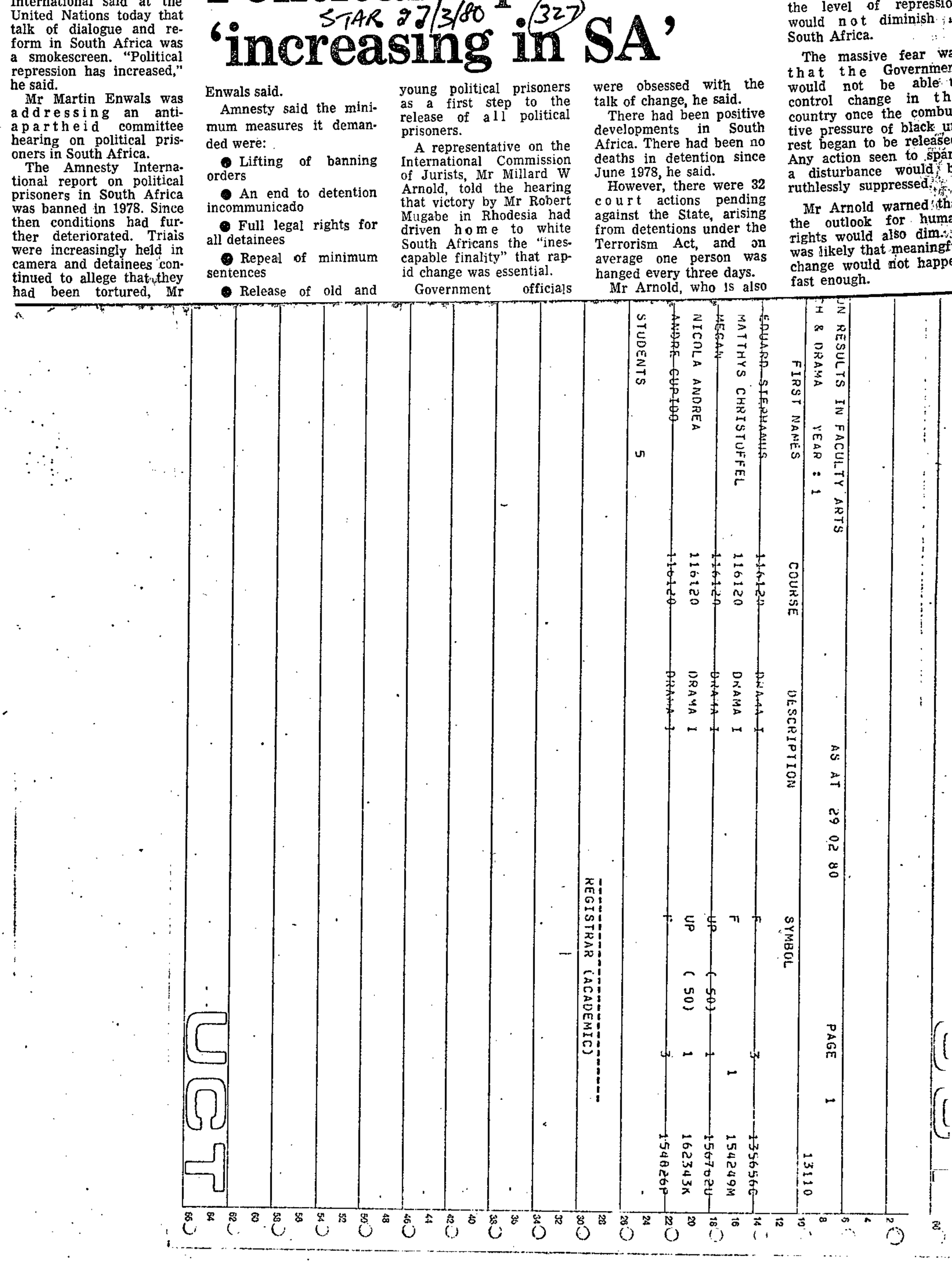
There had been positive developments in South Africa. There had been no deaths in detention since June 1978, he said.

However, there were 32 court actions pending against the State, arising from detentions under the Terrorism Act, and on average one person was hanged every three days.

Mr Arnold, who is also director of the Southern Africa Project lawyers' committee for civil rights under law, and the level of repression would not diminish in South Africa.

The massive fear was that the Government would not be able to control change in the country once the combustive pressure of black unrest began to be released. Any action seen to spark a disturbance would be ruthlessly suppressed.

Mr Arnold warned that the outlook for human rights would also dim. It was likely that meaningful change would not happen fast enough.



Cabinet minister to blame, says Mulder

Political Staff

IT was General Magnus Malan, Chief of the South African Defence Force, as administrative head of the SADF, and not the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who should accept full responsibility for the defence scandal, Dr Connie Mulder, leader of the National Conservative Party, said today.

Dr Mulder, who resigned from the Cabinet as Minister responsible for the Information scandal, was reacting to the ongoing row over the Defence Forces military-style plan to nullify the opposition attack in the forthcoming Budget debate on the Defence Vote.

Speaking from his home in Randfontein Dr Mulder said that it had been his contention all along that it was the administrative head of a Government department, and not the Minister in charge, who should take full responsibility for what went on in his department.

UNAWARE

The Prime Minister or his Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, could not be blamed for being unaware of the controversial Defence Force document.

Dr Mulder said that no Minister, however capable, could be expected to be aware of everything that went on in his department.

'This applies even to a Prime Minister who has committed himself to clean administration,' Dr Mulder said.

27/3/80 Argus

UCT

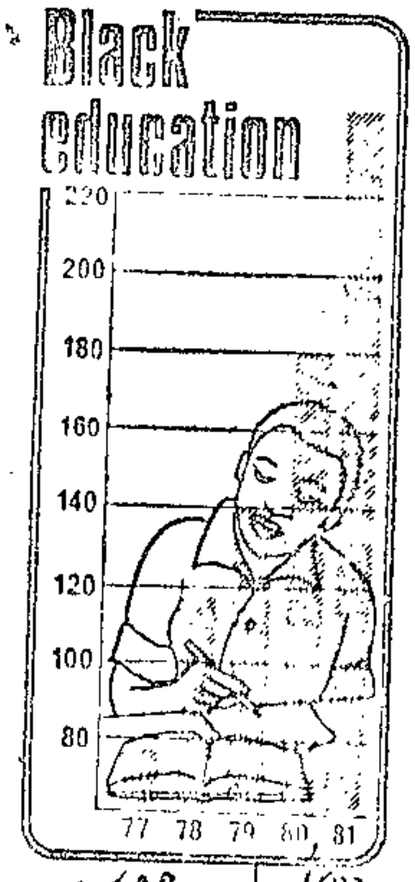
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80

YEAR : 1

STUD NO 15016 SURNAME d.a./LL.B. FIRST NAMES

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
15016					
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	1551552X
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	1577959R
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	1	1553628G
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	1565981X
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	A99		1	1559082F
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	1	1578559G
10210I	AFRIKAANS	F		1	1554395A
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	1553523Y
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(31)	1	1563140F
10210I	AFRIKAANS	F		1	1550196G
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(56)	1	1552437F
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(46)	1	1562572X
10210I	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	1562632Z
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	1551552X
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(51)	1	1578388M
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	1610280M
10510S	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)	7	1642529M
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	1597278K
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	1544408M
10710I	ENGLISH I (PRE-1930)	2-	(64)	1	0361764A
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	1	1545052L
10510I	LATIN I	F	(31)	1	1563140F
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(56)	1	1501968G
10210I	AFRIKAANS	F		1	1552437Y
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	1554395A
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(56)	1	1578559G
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(57)	1	1565981X
10510S	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(50)	1	1555628G
10210I	AFRIKAANS	UP	(59)	1	1577959R
11710I	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	1554250R

PAGE 1



STAR 27/3/80

'Security planning' costs more

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Spending on security planning by the Department of the Prime Minister has been stepped up considerably.

According to the estimates of expenditure on revenue account, R490 100 will be spent on this in 1980/81, compared with R45 000 in 1979/80. For the first time, an amount for political planning, R103 425, has been put down.

In the estimates, security planning is defined as policy formulation by the State Security Council, and the formulating and planning of a national strategy and the co-ordination and controlling of its implementation.

The need for a national strategy has, since last year, been one of Mr P W Botha's major themes.

GENERAL NEWS

Mandela call may boomerang — Buthelezi

Political Staff

DURBAN — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, today said he thought the timing of the campaign for the release of former ANC leader Nelson Mandela to be politically ill-considered.

The campaign, he said, was being handled in "theatrical and cavalier" fashion, which was the surest way of ensuring that "the door of Robben Island prison is slammed in Mr Mandela's face for longer than should have been otherwise the case."

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on calls from black leaders, church groups and newspapers for the release of Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Chief Buthelezi said he felt the present campaign had not been thoroughly considered by those in the forefront of it, nor whether "the Nationalist Government is likely to react positively if it is confronted in this vein on the matter."

Chief Buthelezi said he thought that other political prisoners like Walter Susulu, the former secretary of the ANC, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada and Elias Motso Aledi also deserved to be released on humanitarian grounds.

"Why are they excluded from the campaign? Walter Sisulu was secretary-general of the ANC at the time of their imprisonment.

"I begin to fear that if the matter is handled in theatrical and cavalier fashion, as is the case now, this is the surest way of ensuring that the door of Robben Island prison is slammed in Mr Mandela's face for longer than should have been otherwise the case."

Chief Buthelezi said that even at the time of the present campaign he had been privately involved in campaigning for their release at Government level.

"This I did not want to publicise because I thought it might be seen as not sincere on my part, but merely an attempt to make political mileage at the expense of Mandela, regardless of whether he is released or not.

"I am 100 percent behind a plea I made long ago, that Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners be released."

STAR 27/3/80 (327)

UCT
AS AT 29 02 80
DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
RUN4 SELECTION UP (S
PAGE 1 17300
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
1730U HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : N/A COURSE
STU13-9 EXAMINATION
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES 1
0435124 MAURICE MARY-ANN 111702
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS
DEAN
UCT



Mr M B Kumalo, Chairman of the Community Council.

Katlehong CC supports 'Free Mandela' call

27/3/80 Post 327

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, said this week that his council was fully supporting the "Free Mandela" campaign, launched by SUNDAY POST three weeks ago.

Mr M B Kumalo said this at the council's monthly meeting held at the council's chambers on Monday.

He said: "We regard it as highly responsible on our part to let the authorities know that the black man in the street, a member of the silent majority, has his body and soul involved in supporting this campaign. He knows suffering, but cannot express himself for the fear of unpleasant repercussions.

Mr Kumalo added: "We also regard it as highly responsible on our part not to be accused of having been asleep in the revolution, but of having drawn attention to the seemingly dormant mood of the times."

He also said that he believes that Nelson Mandela, on his own rights, qualifies for a reprieve.

Mr Kumalo said "our concern was to see a magnanimous hand being extended."

The council also resolved that the water accounts be suspended and a R3 fee be introduced instead until such time that professional meter readers were hired by the Administration Board.

In his unopposed motion, Mr Kumalo called upon councillor E A Sikazi of Ward 6, to state categorically whether he regarded himself as a member of the council and whether he was prepared to abide by the decision taken by the council.

He said: "Councillor Sukazi is alleged to be spreading false propaganda about this council. It is significant that since its inception in May 1979, councillor Sukazi has never taken part in debates whether for or against any issue under discussion, but speaks about meeting proceedings outside the council and that is breach of conduct. He has also," Mr Kumalo concluded, "written an affidavit as a witness in a law suit against the council."

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2-	(63)	4	133100Z
113116C	WANNENBURG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIIB (HALF COURSE)UP		(51)	4	113116C
096146G	WENGROME	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F	(45)	5	096146G
096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	GRANT	906205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS			4	096560G
103278J	WYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F	(43)	4	103278J
114463R	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		5	114463R

Women urged to continue MaNgoyi's fight for freedom

BLACK women have been challenged to pick up MaNgoyi's spear and fight on "for that will be the only consolation Africa will have".

The call on women to continue the fight for liberation from where Mrs Ngoyi, the president of the Federation of African Women and African Women's League in the banned African National Congress left off, was made at her funeral at the Orlando East Methodist Church Hall.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary of the South African Council of Churches urged black women to lead the struggle for liberation.



Father Desmond Tutu urged women to say that they have had enough.

Zodwa Mshibe

"Our liberation waits for you mothers. Men will catch the disease of determination from you. Sisters, mothers and women, our liberation is in your hands," Bishop Tutu said in his address to the women mourners.

He added that men and the nation were waiting for women to say that they had had enough.

Black leaders said that MaNgoyi had fallen and her spear lay next to her.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko called "on all daughters of Africa" to take up her spear and carry on fighting. "Don't let it rot — it's the only consolation for Africa," he urged.

Mr Mazibuko described MaNgoyi as a woman who "had a burning desire to free herself and others".

BURDEN

He added that the burden would be less "if there were more people and more women who were prepared to carry the yoke and pick up the spear".

A spokesman for the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), called MaNgoyi a mother, a leader and an inspiring woman who "in typical fashion led men and reduced them to scare pants (bang broeke).

"The challenge is not so much on the men, but on women to start where MaNgoyi left off," he said.

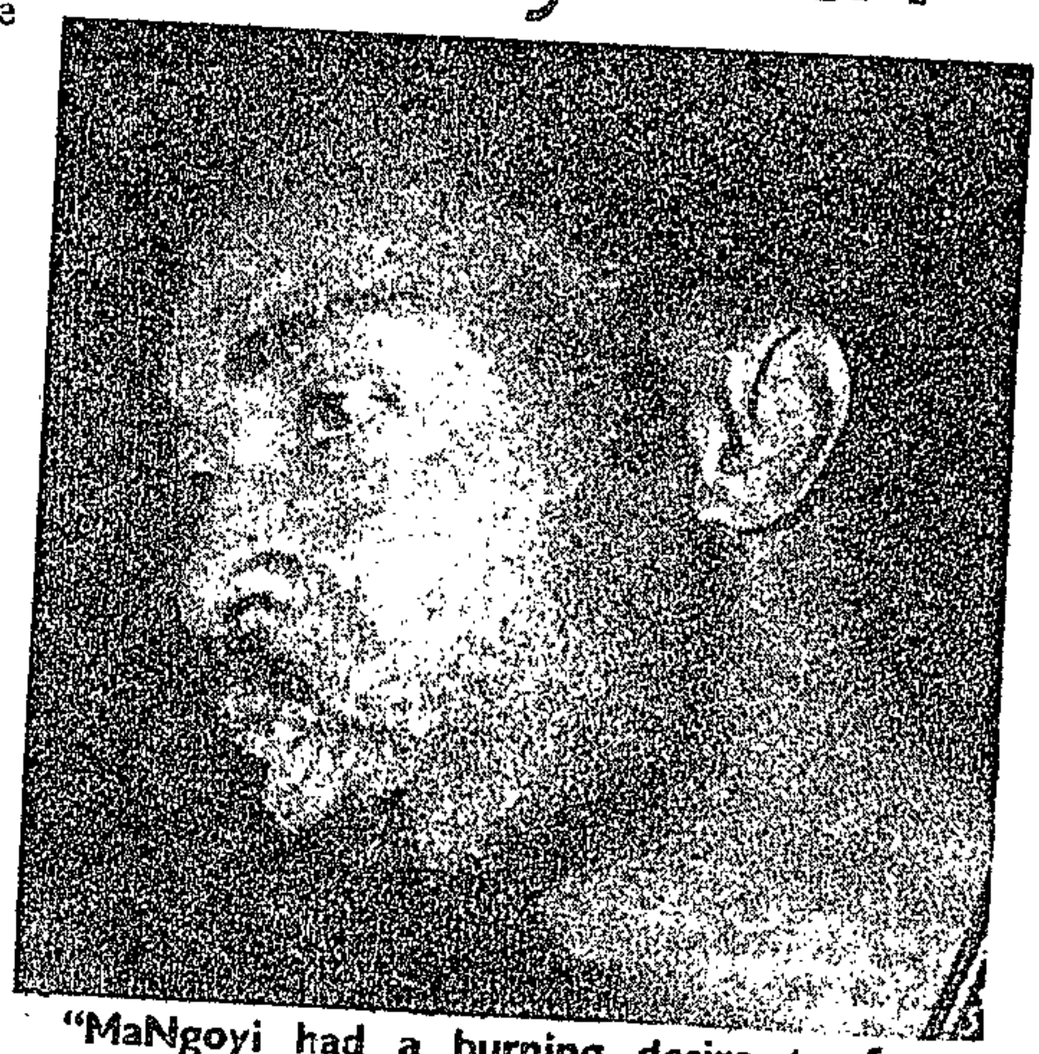
"Blacks are oppressed so much that they sometimes do not realise it. Women must show us the way," the spokesman urged.

Mr T. Nkoana, a representative for the Azanian People's Organisation, in his speech on The role of women in our liberation struggle, highlighted the "significant contribution and the marked sacrifices this beloved daugh-



MaNgoyi spent her life fighting for justice.

Daughters of Africa must teach youth



"MaNgoyi had a burning desire to free herself and all others," said Mr Fanyana Mazibuko of the Teachers' Action Committee.

...kitchen. All ... resources must be mobilised. Let our Black women move out of the vast network of domestic traditions and occupy honourable places in the community.

Mr Nkoana described MaNgoyi as "a perfect example."

CONTRIBUTE

"Our struggle for the right to contribute freely towards human development requires the women element as a catalyst to progress," he said.

Not only are women needed in the struggle, but they are also needed to educate the youth.

"Black women must organise themselves and teach the youth, for it is from these ranks that our future leaders come," Mr Nkoana said.

Concluding his speech, Tom Nkoana comforted the more than 2 000 mourners at the funeral and added: "Whilst we acknowledge MaNgoyi's death as a great national loss, we also accept as a matter of fact that in the struggle, leaders come and go. Let therefore more young and dauntless leaders emerge."

...ter of Africa made towards getting the three essentials for freedom; peace, justice and reconciliation," which she did for the love of her motherland, the present and future generation.

Mr Nkoana called on women to play a major role in the struggle. "The concrete conditions of the black man's situation demand that



MR MATOTIE . . . wants KD's photo.



DR SLABBERT . . . talk to Mandela.

MP objects to photo of Mandela

DAILY DISP 27/3/80

UMTATA — A member of the Transkei governing party, Mr J. J. Matotie, complained in the National Assembly here yesterday that a large picture of Nelson Mandela, who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, was hanging on the wall of the offices of the Xhosa weekly newspaper, Imvo.

Warning that the newspaper was being closely watched, Mr Matotie said reporters there should have put up pictures of Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the State President, and of Chief George Matanzima, the Prime Minister.

Mr Matotie joined in a concerted attack on the press started by the Minister of Education, Mr A. N. Jonas, during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Matotie also complained about the layout of Imvo, and said a story about Chief L. L. Sebe of the Ciskei had received prominence over another about President Kaiser Matanzima.

Regarding statements by the youth wing of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party that they were prepared to die for freedom, Mr Matotie said: "All these young men should join the Transkei Army where the youth are trained to die."

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, has said in Cape Town his party would be prepared to negotiate with black leaders like Nelson Mandela.

Dr Slabbert said negotiations with Nelson Mandela would have to be conducted if it was established he represented a large percentage of people in South Africa, and if he laid down arms and abandoned violence as a means to seeking change in South Africa.

He said confrontation and violence could only be avoided if the Government negotiated with the country's real leaders.

He was responding to a question put to him by a member of the audience, who asked him what his party's policy was in the question of releasing Nelson Mandela.

In Durban, the police said the two trained and armed ANC terrorists arrested in a late-night swoop on a hut near Vryheid, in Northern Natal, was the fourth blow to the banned organisation's efforts in Natal this year.

Police said the men had been armed with Russian-made pistols and ammunition, grenades, detonators, medical supplies and other equipment.

Their capture was an indication the ANC was continuing its plans to intensify urban terrorism in South Africa, a senior police spokesman said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett of the Police directorate of public relations said the men — a Zulu and a Swazi — had grown up in townships near Johannesburg.

They left South Africa after the 1976 riots and joined the military wing of the ANC.

Indications were they were not directly connected with the massive terrorist arms caches found in Northern Natal early last month and had been operating on their own. — DDC-SAPA.

POST WOMAN

Black artists are fed-up with the 'unfair' system

BLACK ARTISTS, especially women, are stifled by the discriminatory South African laws. These laws shorten their lifespan and limit what they can do and where they can do it.

"It's racism," shouts Ms Mabel Nozipho Mabuya, one of our oldest black stars.

"I see no point in why I can't rehearse at Wits with other artists or appear at any theatre in town," she says.

Benjy Francis, Federated Union Of Black Arts, Fuba's administrative secretary and stage director describes the position black women artists are in as, "the whole struggle facing the black artist is a result of the system we live in, which discriminates against the black woman."

It's not only laws which get black female artists down. It is the whole emphasis of the society we live in which traditionally underplays the role of our women and I think they are no longer prepared to accept that role. They are now looking for people or organisations to help them assert themselves on an equal basis," Benjy says.

MOVE

"Reports say that women don't move into theatre and make a go of it. There is some truth in this because of the situation we are in.

"Our artists have no job opportunities to really let themselves grow. White impresarios tend to see black artists, especially black female artists as song





Benjy Francis — "promoters will feel the pinch later."

ably would have been a greater artist than what she is today.

"I feel my talent is wasted here, maybe it will be appreciated elsewhere where I can make my name," she moans.

Because of the present set-up artists think seriously of going overseas sad and hard as it is for them, and though they believe that, 'home is where the music is,' they can't stay as there is no 'bread.'

"We are here, the talent is right here, but impresarios and promoters spend millions bringing artists from outside, and the reason is that they have no respect for local talent," shouts 'Sunshine', Sophie Mgcina.

"I still want to know what yardstick they use to measure the hot stuff they import to appear here," she demands.

However, Sunshine feels the blame lies squarely with black promoters. "White impresarios don't know us, black promoters do, and what are they doing for us?" she asks.

torans," she laments.

Sunshine says, "Producers or promoters do seem to forget that talent never grows old, and we old stars grow old gracefully."

"I don't know what they are looking for, or is it because 'ou Sophie is nie meer sexy?"

These are some of the things which force artists to go abroad "to try and start afresh and build a name for themselves." Sunshine strongly discourages local artists to go overseas forever. "But what else is there for them?" she says in an understanding way.

All artists are crying to go out for experience and exposure which is very limited at home.

"How can we be exposed when overseas artists block us here? How can we make money when the elite socialites flock to town for the big shows and leave us here?" asks veteran stage personality, Abigail Kubheka.

IMPORT

"I don't know why promoters import artists. Maybe they just don't know where their bread is buttered or they feel we are not what they want, the ready made material and they are not prepared to build us," Abigail says.

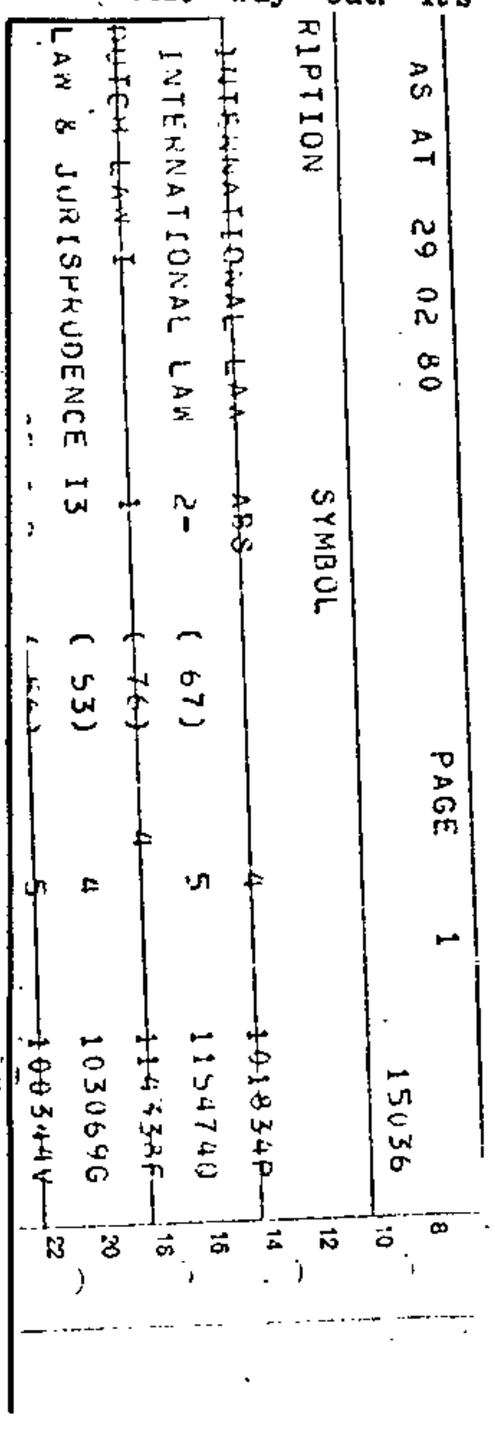
Benjy Francis says that promoters know and recognise that there is a lot of talent among blacks.

"All they need do is plough back the money they make into the black market to train artists instead of spending i on outsiders."

"Promoters lack fore sight. They only look what they are maki now. They don't look a what building the young stars will do for them", Benjy says.

"There'll come a time when there will be a need for home grown products. That is when they will feel the pinch for having spent money on outsiders," Benjy says.

Benjy warns artists not to expect 'milk and honey' abroad. However, he does not blame artists for wanting to leave the country. "They feel it's the best way out. It's



2/13/80
327



Mabel Mafuya — "I don't see why I can't rehearse anywhere with any artist."

and dance artists, and this becomes a whole cultural thing," Benjy adds.

"Our women artists are not challenged to the full, and it's basically because of limited job opportunities, exploitation and discrimination which faces society," he continues.

Mara Louw, former song and dance artist of Meropa fame also feels that were it not for this country, she prob-

"All they do is degrade us. They don't even pay us. More so because we are women," Sophie adds.

BLACK

Mara Louw, who has never had a black manager is also "sick of the whole thing. I had a manager who sounded prepared to boost me, but where did it take me to? — nowhere! She might have done things for others, white artists maybe, but not for me."

Mabel Mafuya, who has shared the stage with great singers like Letta Mbuli and who has appeared in various productions and films, still regards herself a star, but is bitter about the fact that promoters have no respect for their old stars.

"Black producers are not proud of their ve-



"... or is it ou Sophie is ni meer sexy?" — Sophie Mgcina. Pic: Absy Mnisi.

POST Thursday, March 27, 1980 Page 9 of



Mara Louw . . . "My talent is wasted here."

this nagging frustration which drives them out, this absolute fight they are involved in," he says.

"I would also encourage anything that will help broaden an artist's view as we live in a very narrow and bigotted system which tends to stifle our world view and anything that will help the artist, the most important person in our society is welcome," Benjy says.

Many whites want to see Mandela freed

BY a margin of 54 to 41 percent, whites in the Johannesburg area believe the Government should release Nelson Mandela or consider releasing him.

This is the most striking finding of a survey conducted among a sample of 502 people by The (Johannesburg) Star's Research Bureau.

Another striking feature was the number of people who refused to answer questions on Mandela. Of 710 persons approached, 208 declined to give their views.

The survey was conducted in view of the campaign, strongly supported by black leaders and others, for the release of the imprisoned head of the banned African National Congress, Mandela, serving a life sentence for his role in the ANC's sabotage campaign of the early 1960s, has been on Robben Island for nearly 17 years.

Respondents were presented with a range of eight options as a gauge to test their feelings on Mandela (see accompanying table).

The largest segment (23 percent) chose the most 'hard-line' answer — 'Certainly not, he's a terrorist and a danger to the State.'

At the other extreme, 10 percent were in favour of his unconditional release.

Seventeen percent thought Mandela should be released on humanitarian grounds but be banned from political activity, and 16 percent favoured his release on condition he renounce violence.

Distinct differences were noted in the response of English and Afrikaans speaking people. English speakers supported releasing him, or questioning him as a preliminary to releasing him, by a decisive 63 percent to 30 percent.

Afrikaans chose the reverse options (keeping him in prison) by almost as great a margin — 61 percent to 36 percent.

However, taking into account those who agreed he would have to be released eventually, 44 percent of Afrikaners said the Government must consider freeing Mandela sooner or later, while 53 percent said he must never be released.

Among people who refused to answer the questionnaire, Afrikaans speakers were in a three-to-one majority. This accounted for the 64 to 36 percent English/Afrikaans composition of the sample. This roughly reflects the population distribution of greater Johannesburg.

English-speaking women proved more sympathetic to Mandela than men on the jail-or-release options, and 21 percent of English-speaking women (compared to 14 percent of men) favoured release on humanitarian grounds.

The Mandela survey was conducted among a random sample of 502 whites.

They were interviewed in central business and suburban shopping centres. The field covered the greater Johannesburg Metropolitan area, extending from Southdale to Sandton and from Florida-Roodepoort to Eastgate.

Each respondent's home or preferred language was used. Of the sample, 323 were English-speaking and 179 Afrikaans-speaking.

All respondents remained anonymous, and the involvement of The Star was not mentioned in case of any unconscious bias.

A short description of Nelson Mandela and his activities was shown to those people who asked to know more about him. It mentioned that he was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia sabotage trial in 1964 and was leader of Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) the fighting wing of the ANC.

The following is the questionnaire and the answers presented to respondents. Responses are given in terms of total percentages and language groups.

There is a strong feeling among blacks, and some whites, that the detained ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, should be included in any Government discussions with black spokesmen. Should Mandela be released from Robben Island?

	Total %	English speakers' %	Afrikaans speakers' %
(a) Certainly not—he's a terrorist and a danger to the State	23	17	33
(b) No — he was duly convicted by the courts and must serve the full sentence imposed ...	11	6	20
(c) As a popular leader the Government will eventually have to negotiate with him — as happened with Robert Mugabe, Jomo Kenyatta, Dr Banda and others — but it is too soon to do that now	8	7	8
(d) The Government should talk to him in jail and find out his current political views so that they can consider releasing him	11	13	8
(e) Since he is 62, and has already served 17 years, the Government should release him on humanitarian grounds — but impose a ban so that he can take no part in politics .	17	17	15
(f) The Government should release him and negotiate with him but only if he undertakes to renounce violent methods	16	20	8
(g) He should be released unconditionally now and allowed to take a full part in political life	10	13	5
(h) Do not know	5	6	3

NOTE: Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding-off of percentages.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

14149 B.A./~~B.SC.~~ YEAR : 4 14149

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
102531X	BURROW	ROSEMARY KATHERINE	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50) 4 102531X

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Azapo detention 'no comment'

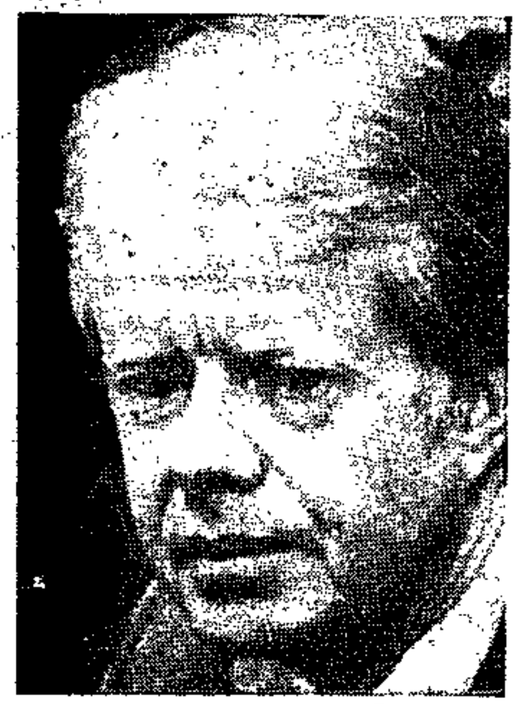
Political Reporter

POLICE have declined to comment on claims that the acting president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Mrs Nombuleko Melane, was detained overnight by Security Police and that they confiscated a number of pamphlets during a search of her Guguletu home.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said Mrs Nombulelo was detained in Cape Town last Thursday night and that an executive member of Azapo in Cape Town, Mr Richard Stevens, was arrested and charged with entering a black area without a permit.

He also said Mrs Melane's house was searched last Friday and pamphlets confiscated.

UCT



President Jimmy Carter

Latest polls show Carter's popularity is on the decline



Senator Edward Kennedy

WASHINGTON — Senator Kennedy's convincing wins in state primaries in New York and Connecticut this week have brought the harsh realities of politics home to the White House, voting patterns have followed opinion polls, which show the President with a 40 percent popularity rating, a slump from the 62 percent in December.

In both New York and Connecticut the same low level of Democrats supported Mr Carter.

The President's campaign experts have been sounding the alarms for several weeks. They believe that although Americans traditionally rally to a President in times of crisis they might not this tme rally to Mr Carter.

Many explanations for this have been advanced. The Press has highlighted foreign policy problems.

The oval office preparing tough measures against an inflation rate approaching 20 percent.

Mr Kennedy wanted to make New York and Connecticut polls "a referendum on the Carter Presidency" and he appears to have succeeded.

Repeated White House gaffes in foreign policy have not helped the Carter image. The worst was the mixup over voting for a United Nations resolution opposing Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories earlier this month. The President's about turn three days later started doubts in the public's mind about his ability as a statesman.

Up to now the public has admired his patience and determination. But now there is talk of his lack of courage and short term policies.

This change of attitude was aggravated by the failure of the United Nations Investigation Commission to Teheran — which returned to New York without the 50 American embassy hostages — and also the limited results that the President has achieved since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But the President's opponents are cautious. A recent poll showed only nine percent of voters held him responsible for rising prices. Mr Carter could therefore still impose an austerity programme whose main effects will not be felt until 1981, after the November elections.

Since the American hostages were seized in Teheran on November 4, the President has not ventured further than his Camp David mountain retreat. But the feeling is now that the President should come out and meet his opponents on the ground.

nSatnoiblhave

If he does choose this option, Mr Carter will be a late comer to the campaign trail. But his advisers recall that in 1976 his direct contacts were a major success and that he scored in debates. He would also be able to attack Mr Kennedy's policies more easily.

Mathematically it will be very difficult for Senator Kennedy to make up the gap between him an Mr Carter in national convention delegates' support for the presidetial nomination.

Once that is clinched the White House will be able to turn its attention on the threat from Ronald Reagan, who now appears virtually certain to collect the Republican Party nomination. — AFP.

SA political repression's increasing says AI

NEW YORK — The Secretary General of Amnesty International said at the United Nations yesterday that talk of dialogue and reform in South Africa was a smokescreen. "Political repression has increased," he said.

Mr Martin Enwals was addressing an Anti-Apartheid Committee hearing on political prisoners in South Africa.

"The Amnesty International report on political prisoners in South Africa was banned in 1978. Since then conditions had further deteriorated. Trials were increasingly held in camera and detainees

that victory by Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe had driven home to white South Africans the "inescapable finality" that rapid change was essential.

Government officials were obsessed with the talk of change, he said.

There had been positive developments in South Africa. There had been no deaths in detention since June 1978, he said.

However, there were 32 actions pending against the State arising from detentions under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Arnold, who is also director of the Southern Africa Project Lawyers' Committee for Civil

Mandela daughter to speak at UCT

By CHRIS MORE

THE "Free Mandela" campaign is continuing throughout the country and another of his daughters will address a student meeting today.

Mrs Zeni Dlamini, the elder of Mandela's daughters, will address a meeting organised by the University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council at the campus this afternoon.

Zeni will base her talk on who Mandela is and why the call for "his" release. The paper traces the history of the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC) from his birth up to date — his imprisonment.

What is noteworthy about this paper is that Zeni will, like most young people, talk about the Rolihlahla she read about and the stories her mother, uncles and other friends and relatives of the family told her. She read books, newspaper editorials and any material carrying information about Mandela or the ANC.

Although she met her father more than once, the circumstances under which the re-union occurred, made it impossible for her to get the real history from the man. It happened on Robben Island and conversation, besides being restricted, was through a glass plate.

That was the closest Zeni came to her father.

In her speech, Zeni will talk about the Freedom Charter drawn by the ANC in 1952.

Zeni will further outline the marathon Treason Trial which lasted five years after which Rolihlahla and co-accused were acquitted.

She will also talk about the mandate Rolihlahla and Chief Luthuli got from the masses to lead the ANC from underground and mobilise them towards achieving total liberation.

28/03/80

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they had been tortured, Mr Enwals said.

As long as laws allowed people to be held incommunicado, "South African officials" would inflict torture, he said.

Amnesty said the minimum measures it demanded were:

- Lifting of banning orders
- An end to detention incommunicado
- Full legal rights to all detainees
- Repeal of minimum sentences
- Release of all old and young political prisoners as a first step to release of all political prisoners.

A representative of the International Commission of Jurists, Mr Millard W Arnold, told the hearing the level of repression would not diminish in South Africa.

The massive fear was that the Government would not be able to control change in the country once the combustive pressure of black unrest began to be released. Any action seen to spark a disturbance would be ruthlessly suppressed.

Mr Arnold warned that the outlook for human rights would also dim. It was likely that meaningful change would not happen fast enough, the legal system would be manipulated or circumvented and the country would slip into urban conflict "with everyone the loser."

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 594 28 Maart 1980

VERBOD OP BYEENKOMSTE.—ARTIKEL 2 (3) (a) VAN WET 17 VAN 1956

Aangesien ek, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister van Justisie, dit nodig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) (a) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), enige byeenkoms in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van 1 April 1980 tot en met 31 Maart 1981 behalwe in die gevalle van byeenkomste—

(1) van 'n bona fide-sportaangeleentheid; of

(2) wat geheel en al en vir solank as wat hulle duur binne die mure van 'n gebou plaasvind; of

(3) wat ek of die landdros van die betrokke distrik te eniger tyd uitdruklik magtig.

Gedateer te Kaapstad op hede die 17de dag van Maart 1980.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister van Justisie.

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(327)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 594 28 March 1980

PROHIBITION OF GATHERINGS.—SECTION 2 (3) (a) OF ACT 17 OF 1956

Whereas I, Alwyn Louis Schlebusch, Minister of Justice, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby prohibit, in terms of section 2 (3) (a) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), any gathering in the Republic of South Africa from 1 April 1980 up to and including 31 March 1981 except in the cases of gatherings—

(1) of a bona fide sporting nature; or

(2) taking place wholly and for as long as they last within the walls of a building; or

(3) at any time expressly authorised by me or the magistrate of the district concerned.

Dated at Cape Town this 17th day of March, 1980.

A. L. SCHLEBUSCH, Minister of Justice.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 687 28 Maart 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 P80/19

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/1/176	*Carefree Love*	David Delvin	(a)
P80/2/153	*Marxism of Regis Debray, The*	Hartmut Ramm	(e)
P80/2/154	*Revolutionary Marxism Today*	Ernest Mandel	(e)
P80/2/162	*Our Right to Love*	Edited by Ginny Vida	(a)
P80/3/41	*Starrs of Texas, The*	Warren Leslie	(a)
P80/3/67	*Educational Journal, The*—Vol L1, No 4, December 1979	The Teachers' League of South Africa	(c)+(e)
P80/3/69	*Decolonization*—Vol 1, No 3, December 1974	United Nations Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization	(e)
P80/3/86	*For an Effective Participation of Rural Workers in Economic and Social Development with annexure Thirty Years of the TUIAFPW*	WFTU, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P80/3/90	*Albanian Telegraphic Agency News Bulletin*—Nr 23, Wednesday, January 23, 1980; Nr 24, Thursday, January 24, 1980; Nr 25, Friday, January 25, 1980; Nr 26, Saturday, January 26, 1980; Nr 27, Sunday, January 27, 1980; Nr 46, Friday, February 15, 1980; Nr 47, Saturday, February 16, 1980; Nr 48, Sunday, February 17, 1980	Albanian Telegraphic Agency, Tirana	(e)
P80/3/94	*RBI-Journal*—Vol 13, 1/80	Radio Berlin International, DDR-116 Berlin	(e)
P80/3/96	*Albanian Telegraphic Agency News Bulletin*—Nr 42, Monday, February 11, 1980; Nr 43, Tuesday, February 12, 1980; Nr 55, Sunday, February 24, 1980; Nr 56, Monday, February 25, 1980; Nr 57, Tuesday, February 26, 1980	Albanian Telegraphic Agency, Tirana	(e)
P80/3/110	*Heroes Day*—21 March 1960 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/3/128	*Freedom Charter, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	SRC Press, UCT	(e)
P80/2/82	*Screenplays of Lina Wertmüller, The*	Warner Books Inc., New York	(a)
P80/2/109	*Wild Storms of Heaven, The*	June Lund Shiplett	(a)
P80/3/66	*Lightrib Floor System* 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Pictorial Press	(a)
P80/2/123	*Needles*	William Deverell	(a)
P80/3/24	*Beijing Review*—No 6, February 11, 1980	Beijing Review, China	(e)
P80/2/158	*Scarlet Madonna*	Anita Bronson	(a)
P80/2/164	*Frelimo Militant*	Ndabaningi Sithole	(d)+(e)
P80/3/17	*Wholesome Hooker, The*	Kristin Andersen with Linda DuBreuil	(a)
P80/2/163	*African Revolution, The* (Three Essays)	N. Numade	(e)
P80/3/7	*Down with Puppet Mphephu and his bunch of clowns!!!!* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Onbekend/Unknown	(d)+(e)
P80/3/29	*Communist Call to Africa, A*	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/3/30	*Pen Pals Wanted*	Onbekend/Unknown	(e)
P80/3/32	*Palestine Solidarity Newsletter*—Vol 1, February 1980	Follow-up Committee of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, Helsinki, Finland	(e)
P80/3/37	*Journal of African Marxists Newsletter dated February* 11 1980 *with annexures*—"Why the Journal for African Marxists?" and "Journal of African Marxists"	Local Organizing Committee, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P80/3/38	*DDR*—No 2, 1980	Liga für Völkerfreundschaft der DDR, Berlin	(e)
P80/3/58	*JET Radio and Television (Pty) Ltd* 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/3/59	*Saunders and van Blerk Electric (Pty) Ltd* 1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)
P80/3/123	*Ferobrake*—March 1980—February 1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Group Editors, Natal	(a)

No. 692 28 Maart 1980

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

Vervang Goewermentskennisgewing 489, in *Staatskoerant* 6878 van 7 Maart 1980 met die volgende kennisgewing:

Skrap Goewermentskennisgewing 200 in *Staatskoerant* 5874 van 3 Februarie 1978.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. 687 28 March 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. 692 28 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

Substitute Government Notice 489, in *Government Gazette* 6878 of 7 March 1980 with the following notice:

Delete Government Notice 200 in *Government Gazette* 5874 of 3 February 1978.

No. 688 28 Maart 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 ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet, het kragtens artikel 9 (1) van genoemde Wet elke latere uitgawe van genoemde publikasie aldus ongewens verklaar:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/3/24.....	*Beijing Review*—No 6, February 11, 1980.....	Beijing Review, China.....	(e)

No. 688 28 March 1980

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 689 28 Maart 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 25 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 19 Maart 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P80/3/70.....	*Two Thousand Seasons*.....	Ayi Kwei Armah.

No. 689 28 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 25 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 19 March 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. 690 28 Maart 1980

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 24 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 17 Maart 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
P80/2/78.....	*Sins of Philip Fleming, The*.....	Irving Wallace.

No. 690 28 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 24 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 17 March 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. 694 28 Maart 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:

No. 694 28 March 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:

Ediciones Editorpress, SA, Madrid, Spain

No. 691 28 Maart 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op hersiening deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b), soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (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 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R80/3/31.....	*Come and Have Coffee with Us*.....	C.I.C.-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 691 28 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 21 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 25 (2) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval on review by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b), as applied by section 25 (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 21 days from the date of this notice.

No. 693 28 Maart 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 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:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/12/30.....	*Magersfontein, O Magersfontein!*.....	Etienne Leroux.....	GK./G.N. 2450, SK./G.G. 5810 van/of 25/11/77.

No. 693 28 March 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 Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/2/78.....	*Sins of Philip Fleming, The*.....	Irving Wallace.....	GK./G.N. 2005 van/of 7/12/66.
P80/3/80.....	*Apache Death* (Edge No 3).....	George G. Gilman.....	SK./G.G. 4080, GK./G.N. 2171 van/of 16/11/73.
P80/3/81.....	*Ten Thousand Dollars, American* (Edge No 2)	George G. Gilman.....	SK./G.G. 3676, GK./G.N. 1835 van/of 13/10/72.

No. 695 28 Maart 1980

TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van genoemde Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

No. 695 28 March 1980

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATIONS ARE UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/2/78.....	*Sins of Philip Fleming, The*.....	Irving Wallace.....	GK./G.N. 2005 van/of 7/12/66.
P80/3/80.....	*Apache Death* (Edge No 3).....	George G. Gilman.....	SK./G.G. 4080, GK./G.N. 2171 van/of 16/11/73.
P80/3/81.....	*Ten Thousand Dollars, American* (Edge No 2)	George G. Gilman.....	SK./G.G. 3676, GK./G.N. 1835 van/of 13/10/72.

No. 702 28 Maart 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Maart 1980 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op hersiening deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b), soos toegepas deur artikel 25 (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 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing:

No. 702 28 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 20 March 1980 the Directorate of Publications under section 25 (2) (b) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval on review by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b), as applied by section 25 (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 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R80/3/29.....	*Norman Is That You?*.....	C.I.C.-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

Hierdie publikasie is 'n voortsetting van die Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Landbouwetenskap Jaargang 1 tot 11, 1958–1968 en bevat artikels oor Biochemie, Biometrika, Grondkunde, Landbou-ingenieurswese, Landbouweerkunde en Ontledingstegnieke. Vier dele van die tydskif word per jaar gepubliseer.

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Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

AGROCHEMOPHYSICA

This publication is a continuation of the South African Journal of Agricultural Science Vol. 1 to 11, 1958-1968 and deals with Biochemistry, Biometry, Soil Science, Agricultural Engineering, Agriculutural Meteorology and Analysis Techniques. Four parts of the journal are published annually.

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

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

Sales tax must accompany inland orders.

MEMOIRS VAN DIE BOTANIESE OPNAME VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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

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

Verkoopbelasting moet by binnelandse bestellings ingesluit word.

MEMOIRS OF THE BOTANICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The memoirs are individual treatises usually of 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.

(b) word aan bedoelde voorsitter dieselfde verblyftoelae en reisgeriewe betaal of toegeken as wat ingevolge Hoofstukke D en E van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 2047 van 11 Desember 1959, aan 'n beampte wat 'n pos van sekretaris beklee in die administratiewe afdeling van die Staatsdiens bedoel in artikel 3 van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), betaal of toegeken word, en aan bedoelde voorsitter word die maksimum voorregte ten opsigte van afwesigheidsverlof verleen wat in Hoofstuk C van daardie regulasies vervat is.".

(b) there shall be paid or granted to the said chairman the same subsistence allowance and travelling facilities as those paid or granted in terms of Chapters D and E of the regulations published by Government Notice 2047 of 11 December 1959, to an officer holding a post of secretary in the administrative division as referred to in section 3 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), and to the said chairman there shall be granted the maximum privileges in respect of leave of absence contained in Chapter C of the aforementioned regulations.".

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 668 28 Maart 1980

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES OP PUBLIKASIES

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 44 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (Wet 42 van 1974), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 536 van 18 Maart 1975, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewing R. 819 van 25 April 1975, R. 1751 van 24 September 1976, R. 2014 van 30 September 1977, R. 835 van 21 April 1978, R. 1974 van 29 September 1978, R. 670 van 30 Maart 1979 en R. 1917 van 31 Augustus 1979.

2. Regulasie 10 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) Indien die voorsitter van die appèlraad in 'n heeltydse hoedanigheid aangestel is en hy nie 'n persoon is wat voor sy aanstelling as voorsitter van die appèlraad die amp van regter van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika beklee het nie—

(a) is die besoldiging betaalbaar aan bedoelde voorsitter R23 100 per jaar maandeliks betaalbaar in gelyke bedrae;

(b) word aan bedoelde voorsitter dieselfde verblyftoelae, reisgeriewe en oorplasingskoste betaal of toegeken as wat ingevolge Hoofstukke D, E en F van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing 2047 van 11 Desember 1959, aan 'n beampte wat 'n pos van sekretaris beklee in die administratiewe afdeling van die Staatsdiens bedoel in artikel 3 van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), betaal of toegeken word, en aan bedoelde voorsitter word die maksimum voorregte ten opsigte van afwesigheidsverlof verleen wat in Hoofstuk C van daardie regulasies vervat is;

(c) word aan bedoelde voorsitter 'n verlofgratifikasie en vakansiebesparingsbonus betaal op dieselfde grondslag as die wat van toepassing sou wees indien hy 'n beampte of werknemer in die Staatsdiens was, soos in artikel 3 van die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), omskryf: Met dien verstande dat bedoelde verlofgratifikasie ook aan bedoelde voorsitter betaal kan word as sy dienste eindig as gevolg van die verstryking van sy dienstermyn en hy nie weer heraangestel word nie."; en

(b) deur na subregulasie (1) die volgende subregulasie in te voeg:

"(1A) Indien die voorsitter van die appèlraad in 'n deeltydse hoedanigheid aangestel is en hy nie 'n persoon is wat voor sy aanstelling as voorsitter van die appèlraad die amp van regter van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika beklee het nie—

(a) is die besoldiging betaalbaar aan bedoelde voorsitter R20 000 per jaar maandeliks betaalbaar in gelyke bedrae;

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

No. R. 668 28 March 1980

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

AMENDMENT OF PUBLICATIONS REGULATIONS

The Minister of the Interior has, in terms of section 44 of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise indicates "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R. 536 of 18 March 1975, as amended by Government Notice R. 819 of 25 April 1975, R. 1751 of 24 September 1976, R. 2014 of 30 September 1977, R. 835 of 21 April 1978, R. 1974 of 29 September 1978, R. 670 of 30 March 1979 and R. 1917 of 31 August 1979.

2. Regulation 10 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) If the chairman of the appeal board has been appointed in a full-time capacity and he is not a person who before his appointment as chairman of the appeal board occupied the office of a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa—

(a) the remuneration payable to the said chairman shall be R23 100 per annum payable monthly in equal amounts;

(b) there shall be paid or granted to the said chairman the same subsistence allowance, travelling facilities and transfer expenses as those paid or granted in terms of Chapters D, E and F of the regulations published by Government Notice 2047 of 11 December 1959, to an officer holding a post of secretary in the administrative division as referred to in section 3 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957) and to the said chairman there shall be granted the maximum privileges in respect of leave of absence contained in Chapter C of the aforementioned regulations;

(c) there shall be paid to the said chairman a leave gratuity and a vacation savings bonus on the same basis as that which would have applied had he been an officer or employee in the Public Service, as defined in section 3 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957): Provided that the said leave gratuity may also be paid to the said chairman if his services terminate as a result of the expiry of his term of office, and he is not reappointed."; and

(b) by the insertion after subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1A) If the chairman of the appeal board has been appointed in a part-time capacity and he is not a person who before his appointment as chairman of the appeal board occupied the office of a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa—

(a) the remuneration payable to the said chairman shall be R20 000 per annum payable monthly in equal amounts;

DAILY DISP 28/3/80

Transkei must not keep quiet — Koyana

UMTATA — Transkei had to show concern and not keep quiet about events in its neighbouring countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana, said here yesterday.

Early this week the Opposition members who moved the no-confidence motion complained about an attack by the Prime Minister on the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, and his statements againt the return to politics of the former South African Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster.

"This country has to take grave interest in changes in South Africa at the earliest possible moment and has to regularly comment about changes in that country," he said.

There were no atrocities and misdemeanors in Transkei as alleged by the Opposition, Mr Koyana said, and warned them to stop their mischief of importing situations from South Africa and other countries into Transkei.

Meanwhile, there has been a strong reaction to the MP for Cofimvaba, Mr J. J. Matotie's objection to the Imvo newspaper displaying a poster-size picture of the Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela on the walls of its office here.

Mr Matotie voiced his objection in the National Assembly and said a photograph of the Transkei President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, should rather have been placed on the wall.

In a statement yesterday, the former president of the banned Transkei Youth League, Mr Prince Madikizela, said Mr Mandela was born in Transkei and is also a relative of both President Matanzima and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

"I do not recall our government at any stage banning Mr Madela or declaring the display of his photograph illegal.

"In fact the people of Transkei and the rest of the world are looking forward to the time when Mr Mandela is freed," Mr Madikizela said. — SAPA-DDR

Ban on gatherings renewed

STAR 28/3/80

Political Staff

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The ban on external gatherings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act has been renewed in South Africa.

A notice in today's Government Gazette by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, prohibits any gathering in the country from April 1 up to and including March 31 next year except for sports meetings and gatherings inside buildings, unless they have been authorised by the Minister or magistrate of the district.

This ban was first enforced in August 1976 after the Soweto unrest and has been renewed every year since.

Poll support for a free Mandela

(327)

STAR 28/3/80

By a margin of 54 to 41 percent, whites in the Johannesburg area believe the Government should either release Nelson Mandela or consider releasing him.

This is the most striking finding of a survey conducted among a sample of 502 people by The Star Research Department.

Another feature was the number of people who refused to answer questions on Mandela. Of 710 persons approached, 208 declined to give their views on the subject.

Respondents were presented with a range of eight options as a gauge to their feelings on Mandela. (See acompanying table).

The largest number (23 percent) chose the most "hard-line" answer — "Certainly not, he's a terrorist and a danger to the State."

At the other extreme, 10 percent were in favour of his unconditional release.

Seventeen percent thought Mandela should be released on humanitarian grounds but banned from political activity, and 16 percent favoured his release on condition he renounced violence.

The survey was conducted in view of the current campaign, strongly supported by black leaders and others, for the release of the imprisoned head of the banned African National Congress. Mandela, serving a life sentence for his role in the ANC's sabotage campaign of the early 1960s has been on Robben Island for nearly 17 years.

Distinct differences were noted between the response of English and Afrikaans-speaking people. English speakers supported releasing him, or sounding him out as a preliminary to release, by a decisive 63 percent to 30 percent majority.

Afrikaners chose the reverse options (keeping him in prison) by almost as great a margin — 61 percent to 36 percent.

However, taking into account those who agreed he would have to be released some day, 44 percent of Afrikaners said the Government must consider freeing Mandela sooner or later, while 53 percent said he must never come out.

Among people who refused to answer the questionnaire, Afrikaans-speakers were in a three to one majority. This accounted for the 64 to 36 percent English-Afrikaans composition of the sample — approximately reflecting, however, the population distribution of greater Johannesburg.

English-speaking women proved more sympathetic to Mandela than men on the jail-or-release options, and 21 percent of English-speaking women (compared with 14 percent of men) favoured release on humanitarian grounds.

The Mandela survey was conducted among a random sample of 502 whites who were approached by experienced interviewers of The Star Research Department last Saturday.

The field covered the greater Johannesburg metropolitan area, extending from Southdale to Sandton and from Florida-Roodepoort to Eastgate.

Each respondent's home or preferred language was used. Of the sample, 323 were English-speaking and 179 Afrikaans-speaking.

All respondents remained anonymous, and The Star's involvement in the survey was not mentioned in case of any unconscious bias factor.

A short description of Nelson Mandela and his activities was shown to those people who asked to know more about him.

There is a strong feeling among blacks, and some whites, that the detained ANC leader Nelson Mandela should be included in any Government discussions with black spokesmen. Should Mandela be released from Robben Island?	Total %	English speakers %	Afrikaans speakers %
A—Certainly not — he's a terrorist and a danger to the State.	23	17	33
B—No — he was duly convicted by the courts and must serve the full life sentence that was imposed.	11	6	20
C—As a popular leader the Government will eventually have to negotiate with him — as happened with Robert Mugabe and Jomo Kenyatta, Dr Banda and others — but it is too soon to do that now.	8	7	8
D—The Government should talk to him in jail and find out his current political views so that they can consider releasing him.	11	13	8
E—Since he is 62 and has already served 17 years, the Government should release him on humanitarian grounds — but impose a ban so that he can take no part in politics.	17	17	15
F—The Government should release him and negotiate with him but only if he undertakes to renounce violent methods.	16	20	8
G—He should be released unconditionally now and allowed to take a full part in SA political life.	10	13	5
H—Don't know.	5	6	3

NOTE: Total may not add to 100 percent due to rounding-off of pertages.
Source:
Star Research Dept.



This bar chart shows the proportionate responses to the eight options on Nelson Mandela listed above.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
0859133	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2	(61)	1	0859133
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	(34)	7	152249N
1545080	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(54)	1	1545080
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(60)		
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(44)	1	157349G
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	(55)	1	155374K
153885R	ARGAS	MARIA JOAO CARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I	F	(39)	1	153885R
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	162594H
1170467	AIKI-SUN	HENRY NICHOLAS	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I ABS			1	1170467
157724P	BASINGS	CRAIG REIN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(53)	1	157724P
			105202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE 1	UP	(54)		
			502101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP	(51)		
162809R	BAILEY	LINDA JEAN	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	ABS		1	162809R
			502113	HISTORY OF ART I	ABS			
1539408	BARNARD	CAROLINE ALISON JANE	106104	ECONOMICS 1B	UP	(61)	1	1539408
1152100	BARROWS	CLIVE CARL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F	(37)	7	1152100
			603402	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(46)		
159729U	BAUMANN	SYLVIA MARITA	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	(36)	1	159729U
			116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)		
155052K	BEGLEY	MARK DAVID	110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	155052K
138311N	BELL	LORELLE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	138311N
161780Y	BEVAN	KIM	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161780Y
1577U0N	BORGSTROM	MICHAEL CLIFFORD	106104	ECONOMICS 1B	UP	(53)	1	1577U0N
			110101	HISTORY I	F	(44)		
153399N	BOTHA	MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	153399N
1622500	BOWKER	TIMOTHY JOHN	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	1622500
			911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(42)		
			911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)		
			910103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)P		(50)	1	1502150

UCT

Mandela campaign students detained

SEVERAL UCT students were detained by the Security Police in Cape Town today while handing out pamphlets in support of the campaign to free the imprisoned former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

The Western Cape head of the Security Police, Colonel H W Kotze, said he could not disclose the number held as the investigation was still under way, but some could be expected to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court this afternoon on charges under the Internal Security Act.

It is believed two of the students are Miss Sarah Cullinan, vice-chairman of the SRC, and Mr Crispin Olver.

Later, Mr Andrew Boraine, president of Nusas, confirmed that 13 students had been detained and were due to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court on charges under the Internal Security Act, Section 11a.

Section 11a of the Internal Security Act applies to any person 'who performs any act which is calculated to further the achievements of any of the objectives of communism.'

Release Mandela call right

NELSON MANDELA was one of the most significant leaders in South Africa and it was right to call for his release, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, said today.

Dr Boraine addressed a lunchtime meeting at the University of Cape Town in support of the Free Mandela campaign. The meeting was the most crowded since Bobby Kennedy spoke at UCT in 1966.

He said the Government was trying to resolve the conflict which threatened to tear South Africa apart by increasing control.

Its methods included detention without trial, restrictions and banning, gagging of student publications, informers, telephone tapping, opening of mail and large-scale intimidation.

"Wherever there is true opposition there will be an attempt to control."

Dr Boraine warned that those who sought a just dispensation in South Africa would not be intimidated, in spite of all control and co-option.

"The conflict will continue to grow until a new constitution is negotiated by the genuine leaders in South Africa.

"This is why it is important that Nelson Mandela, as one of the most significant leaders in South Africa, be released from Robben Island," he said.

The main speaker, Mandela's daughter Zenani, was delayed and had not arrived at the meeting by 2 pm.

UCT

Russell's secretary goes to jail

MRS DOROTHY CLEMINSHAW, 57, was taken into custody today after the Regional Court, Parow, sentenced her to one month's imprisonment or a fine of R100 for possessing two banned publications.

Mrs Cleminshaw, secretary of the banned Anglican priest, the Rev David Russell, was taken into custody after she indicated she was not prepared to pay the fine because of her strong feelings on the matter.

The publications were I Write What I Like, by Steve Biko and the Rioters Digest, Deersuur Press, published by the Michaelis Students' Society at the University of Cape Town.

Mrs Cleminshaw was found in possession of the banned publications on April 9 last year at 2 Buchan Road, Newlands.

INVASION

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence, Mrs Cleminshaw said the security police had invaded the privacy of her home to look for a document to do with her office.

She said they had not found the document but had found a copy of Steve Biko's book and the Rioters Digest. She knew the books were banned for distribution but did not know they were banned for possession. She had forgotten she had the digest.

SA AFFAIRS

She claimed many people like herself who tried to take an intelligent interest in South African affairs had banned books on their shelves.

Mrs Cleminshaw said

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

Cleminshaw

(Continued from Page 1)

she had tried to calculate the number of titles declared undesirable since the 1950s and it was more than 1500. It was impossible for her to keep track of what was banned for distribution, banned for possession, or even unbanned.

The magistrate, Mr M C C Symington, said the court was prepared to allow her to pay the fine in any reasonable time.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
1523374	HAEGOOLA	DUALE	110120
1523660	POGRUND	JENNIFER SOLANGE	115101

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

AS AT 29 02 80

DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
ARAB I	ARAB 1 1523374
FRENCH I	F (45) 1 1523660

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

PAGE 1

14210

Mandela's daughter to speak in City

Staff Reporter

ZENANI MANDELA, the eldest daughter of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, will speak at the University of Cape Town today, in support of the "Free Mandela" campaign.

The Progressive Federal Party member of parliament for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine and the media officer of the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council, Mr Franz Kruger, will also speak at the meeting. It will be held in the Jameson Hall, UCT at 1pm today.

The public is welcome. Petitions in support of the campaign will be distributed at the meeting.

The "Free Mandela" campaign was launched three weeks ago, by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the Sunday Post. 20 000 signatures have so far been collected throughout the country.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

STU13-9 10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS YEAR : N/A PAGE 1

STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL

152327Y VAN DEN BERG BARBARA LOUISE 9111441 MATHEMATICS I 4102 F (37) 152327Y

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

W/E Argus
29/3/80

Mandela: whites' minds more open, says Suzman

Political Staff

MANY South African whites no longer had the closed minds they had a few years ago, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Justice, said today.

She was reacting to a survey among whites in the Johannesburg area which showed that, by a margin of 54 to 41 percent, they believe the Government should release Mandela or consider releasing him.

Mrs Suzman said whites' attitudes had probably been influenced by events in neighbouring countries.

'More people are realising that whites cannot make all the decisions,' she said.

ENCOURAGED

Dr Alex Boraine Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, said he had been 'enormously encouraged' by the poll commissioned by The Star.

A Nationalist newspaper has meanwhile claimed there is a sharp difference of opinion between Dr Boraine and the PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, over the campaign for Mandela's release.

Dr Boraine has backed the campaign. Dr Slabbert was quoted in an interview as saying that it could do Mandela more harm than good.

Dr Boraine said he, Dr Slabbert and other PFP MPs agreed that Mandela should be released and allowed to take part in a national convention if it were shown that he was an authentic leader of black people and if he renounced violence.

The Cape Times, Saturday, March 29, 1980

1 000 students in free Mandela call

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 1 000 University of Cape Town students yesterday added their voices to the call for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, after his daughter, Zenani Mandela, had addressed them at a lunch-time meeting on the campus.

She was greeted with a standing ovation when she arrived -- more than an hour late -- after her departure from Swaziland was delayed because her ticket was apparently mislaid.

At the meeting students endorsed the actions of 13 students who were detained earlier yesterday while distributing pamphlets in support of the "Free Mandela" campaign in the City, and who have since been charged under the Internal Security Act.

Other speakers included Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, and the SRC media officer, Mr Frans Kruger.

Father's rich history

Miss Mandela traced the history of her father's life, from the time he first came into contact with urban life as a mineworker, his friendship with men such as Bram Fischer and Achmad Kathrada, his studies to become a lawyer, and eventually the death sentence he faced at the Rivonia trial in 1963.

"There can be no solution which excludes Mandela, those imprisoned with him, the leaders in exile, and those banned," she said.

In support of the campaign, Dr Boraine said that "to call for the release of Nelson Mandela is to rediscover our history and to understand the true character of the conflict in South Africa which threatens to tear us apart.

"This conflict will continue to grow, unless and until a new constitution is negotiated by the true leaders of South Africa."

Mr Kruger outlined significant episodes in South African history in which Nelson Mandela had played a prominent role.

He outlined the demands of the Freedom Charter, the document drawn up at a national convention of people of all races, all over the country in 1955, and described it as being "the only expression of the will of the people available to us."

After the meeting, numerous students sought the autograph of Zenani Mandela, and then went along to fill the buses and cars provided to take students into the suburbs to petition for signatures in support of the campaign.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 3

13010

SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
BACHELOR OF ARTS								
3713-9								
33510								
3rd NO								
SURNAME								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Campaign to fight censorship begins

(327 RDM 29/3/80)

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE South African censors this week were challenged to unban black literature as a sign that they wanted a "lessening of State muzzling".

Five writers and literary critics made the call at the launching of a campaign to fight South Africa's censorship apparatus as well as the more than 100 laws affecting "freedom of the word".

They were Professor Ernst Lindenberg, Dr Anita Lindenberg, Dr John Miles and Dr Ampie Coetzee, all attached to the University of the Witwatersrand's Afrikaans-Nederlands department, as well as novelist Nadine Gordimer.

Launching the publication of a series of books focussing on censorship, they said that despite what was claimed in many quarters, there had been no change in the system of banning books.

In fact, they argued, the unbanning of a work by a prize-winning writer like Etienne Leroux was merely a "red herring and a smoke-screen" while the pressure on black authors especially, was increasing.

Taurus, publisher of the series, is a small, private, non-profit-making company, established in protest against "rigorous State muzzling".

The first in the series was published this week — "What Happened to Burger's Daughter or How South African Censorship Works".

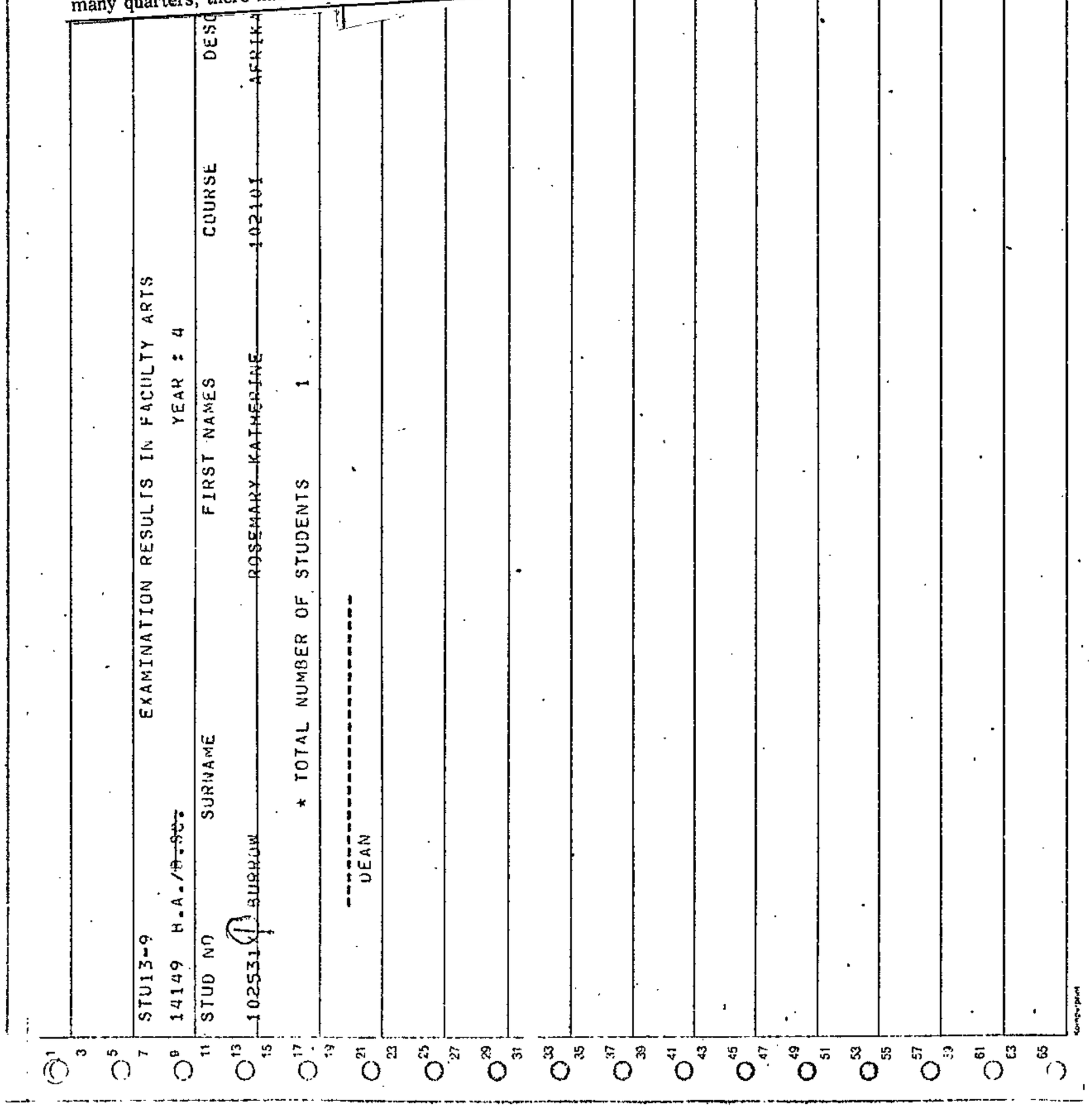
The authors are Nadine Gordimer, whose novel "Burger's Daughter" was first banned and later unbanned, and Prof John Dugard from the law department at Wits University.

Miss Gordimer said she had put down "the facts of what happened to my novel in order to place on open record the totally arbitrary powers of censorship in South Africa and exactly how they work".

Prof Dugard deals with the legal framework and in particular with statutes "attempting to preserve political orthodoxy and moral conformism by isolating the public from radical political thought and contemporary literary trends".

The five uncompromising campaigners said:

- The unbanning of Etienne Leroux's "Magersfontein O Magersfontein" reflected the fight between supporters of either the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, or Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the National Party.
- The tactics of banning then unbanning works by whites with wide access to media at home and abroad had "sinister implications" and was an attempt to "divide the unity of black and white writers".
- The banning or embargoing of books did not boost sales, but rather discredited the writers and created a readership with "no real literary but, instead, an unnatural" interest.
- Censorship legislation "blurred" standards because serious fictional and non-fictional works were banned together with "trash".
- Agitation against censorship laws implied a struggle against everything in South Africa which led to "thought-control" — the system of apartheid.
- Writers and artists were not only affected by the Publications Act and the Internal Security Act but also by all race laws and the numerous laws affecting Press reporting because this hampered research.



STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

13030 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 3 13030

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
102521L	ABBOTT	PETER HARRY KASTH D	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(57)	4	102521L
077201P	ANDREWS	DAVID BRIAN	107301	ENGLISH III	3	(56)	4	077201P
101148U	BASKIN	MELANIE ANN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	(54)	5	101148U
101875J	BUSSE	PETER GRAHAM	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	3	(52)	4	101875J
114494T	COOKE	JOHN GEORGE	908204	GEOGRAPHY IIA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(51)	4	114494T
115418E	CUPIDO	ODILE ARLENE	101202	AFRICAN LANGUAGES XHOSA II	UP	(50)	4	115418E
111405T	CURTIS	RICHARD MARK	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	111405T
100997E	FABER	LESLEY SHARON	911103	MATHEMATICS IB	F	(41)	5	100997E
098097C	FRANK	SUSAN	004301	PSYCHOLOGY III	UP	(57)	4	098097C
113612R	GAITZOURIS	EUSTRATIOS JOHN	603301	ROMAN LAW II	UP	(63)	4	113612R
101853K	KLIJN	HELENA JANET	110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	UP	(50)	4	101853K
102381J	KRAUSE	INGRID GERTLINDE	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP	(60)	4	102381J
097859U	LEVETAN	LAURA JEAN	902201	ASTROLOGY A (HALF CRSE)	2-	(63)	5	097859U
101158E	OOSTERBAAN	WILLEM DINANT	106301	ECONOMICS III	ABS		5	101158E
094835G	ORGILL	ANALIESE LYNETTE	116317	DRAMA III	UP	(53)	4	094835G
111331M	PLOTKIN	NADINE BETTY	107301	ENGLISH III	ABS		5	111331M
103519W	SHUMAN	ANTHONY	117301	POLITICAL SCIENCE III	UP	(53)	4	103519W
102719B	SMALLHORNE	AMANDA JANE	802131	HIST & APPRECIAT OF MUSIC IA	ABS		5	102719B
102257Z	TAYLOR	COLLEEN JANE	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	3	(58)	5	102257Z
033909H	VALLEY-OMAR	FAROUK ISMAIL	102302	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS IIIF			5	033909H
101164L	VAN DER ELST	JEAN-MARIE RICHARD	106301	ECONOMICS III	UP	(51)	4	101164L
			910101	STATISTICS 1A(HALF CRSE)	F	(24)		
			910106	STATISTICS 1C(HALF CRSE)	F	(34)		
112105D	VAN WYNGAARDT	ANNE-MARIE	911201	MATHEMATICS IIA M204	UP	(55)	4	112105D
116606W	VENIER	GILDA MARIA	102101	AFRIKAANS				
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE						

Here are the latest banings (327) 29/3/80

CAPE TOWN. — The prohibition on Etienne Leroux's novel "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" was lifted in a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town.

The prohibition has also been lifted on "The Sins of Philip" by Irving Wallace, "Fleming" by Ian Fleming which was declared undesirable by the former Publications Control Board in 1966.

Among items which may not be distributed is a pamphlet, "The Freedom Charter", and "The Wholesome Hooker" by Kristin Andersen with Linda Dubreuil.

It is an offence to import or distribute the following (names of author or producer in brackets):

Careless Love (David Egbon) The Marxism of Regis Debray (Hartmut Ramm) Revolutionary Marxism Today (Ernest Mandel) Our Fights to Love (Edited by Ginny Vidal) The Stasis of Texas (Warren Leslie) The Educational Journal Vol 11, No 4 December 1979 (The Teachers' League of South Africa)

Decolonization - Vol 1 No 3 December 1974 (UN Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization) For an Effective Participation of Rural Workers in Economic and Social Development with annexure (WFTU, Czechoslovakia) Albanian Telegraphic Agency news bulletin - Nr 23, Wednesday January 23, 1980 Nr 24 Thursday January 24, 1980 Nr 25 Friday, January 25, 1980 Nr 26 Saturday January 26, 1980 Nr 27 Sunday January 27, 1980 Nr 47 Saturday February 16, 1980 Nr 48 Sunday February 17, 1980 (Albanian Telegraphic Agency Tirana) Vol 13 1980 (Radio Berlin Internationale Journal DDR 116 Berlin) Albanian Telegraphic Agency News Bulletin - Nr 42, Monday February 11, 1980, Nr 43, Tuesday, February 12, 1980, Nr 55, Sunday, February 24 1980, Nr 56, Monday, February 25 1980, Nr 57, Tuesday, February 26 1980 (Albanian Telegraphic Agency Tirana)

Heroes Day - 21 March 1960 (pamphlet) (unknown) The Freedom Charter (pamphlet) (unknown) The Screenplays of Lina Wertmuller (Warner Books Inc, New York) The Wild Storms of Heaven (June Lord Shiplett) Lighted Floor System 1980 (calendar) (Pictorial Press) Noodles Williams Doverolf) Beijing Review - No 6, February 11 1980, also Review - Subsequent edition (Beijing Review Chinese) Soviet Medicine (Anatoli Brusnikin) The Whole Mutant (Nidahamung Situlele) The Whole Land Hooker (Ronald Anderson with Linda Dubreuil) The African Revolution (R Nandan) Down with Capital (unknown) A Commune (unknown) Palestine Solidarity Newsletter Call to Africa (unknown) Follow up Committee Vol 1 February 1980 (Follow up Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, Helsinki Journal of African Marxists Newsletter dated February 11, 1980 with annexures — "Why the Journal for African Marxists" (Local Organising Committee, Lusaka Zambia) DDR — No 2, 1980 — (Liga fur Volkerfreundschaft der DDR, Berlin) Jol Radio and Television (Pty) Ltd 1980 calendar (unknown) Saunders and van Blerk Electric (Pty) Ltd 1980 (calendar) (unknown) Ferobroke — March 1980 February 1981 (calendar) Group Editors, Natal)

It is no longer an offence to import or distribute the following Sins of Philip Fleming (Irving Wallace) Apples Death (Etige No 3) (George G Gilman) Ian Thomson Dollars, American (Etige No 2) (George G Gilman) Publications or objects issued by Education Editorial Board, Cape Town no longer an unprinted except by permit

Sapa

Mandela: Transkei backing sought

UMTATA — The Transkei National Assembly is to be asked to associate itself with the current "Free Mandela" campaign, according to a motion introduced by Mr W. M. Dweba, acting leader of the Opposition.

Mr Dweba said the motion would also ask the Transkei Government to continue to negotiate for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, now serving life imprisonment on Robben Island.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said he supported the campaign in his personal capacity, but the government could not give its official backing in view of Transkei's status as an independent country.

Meanwhile, the row over a Transkei MP, Mr J. J. Matotie's objection to a photograph of Mandela's hanging in the Imvo offices here rages on.

The leader of the Transkei Youth League, Mr Prince Madikzela, said Transkeians were ready to endorse any move towards the release of Mr Mandela.

Another member of the league, Mr C. M. Peter, said anyone who was against Mr Mandela was opposed to the liberation of black Africans in South Africa and therefore against the independence of Transkei.

The president of the Democratic Progressive Party youth wing, Mr Teddy Mpahlwa, said he was awaiting a batch of "Free Mandela" petition forms from Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches.

In Cape Town, Dr Alex Boraine, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, joined in a "Free Mandela" campaign meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday and said: "Calling for the release of Mandela is right."

He said the issue brought into focus an overlooked perspective of black/white conflict which had started with the exclusion of blacks from the 1909 national convention when the seeds of the conflict were planted.

That conflict would continue to grow unless and until a new constitution was negotiated by the true leaders of South Africa.

"This is why it is important that Nelson Mandela, as one of the most important leaders in South Africa, be released from Robben Island."

Dr Boraine's statement comes a day after the leader of the PFP, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, told Die Burger that "Free Mandela" type of campaigning and petitions were counter productive and usually served only as moral self-gratification rather than achieving goals.

There could hardly be anything which could contribute more to Mr Mandela's continued detention than campaigns and petitions by Nusas and certain black movements which the authorities viewed as militant, Dr Slabbert told Die Burger.

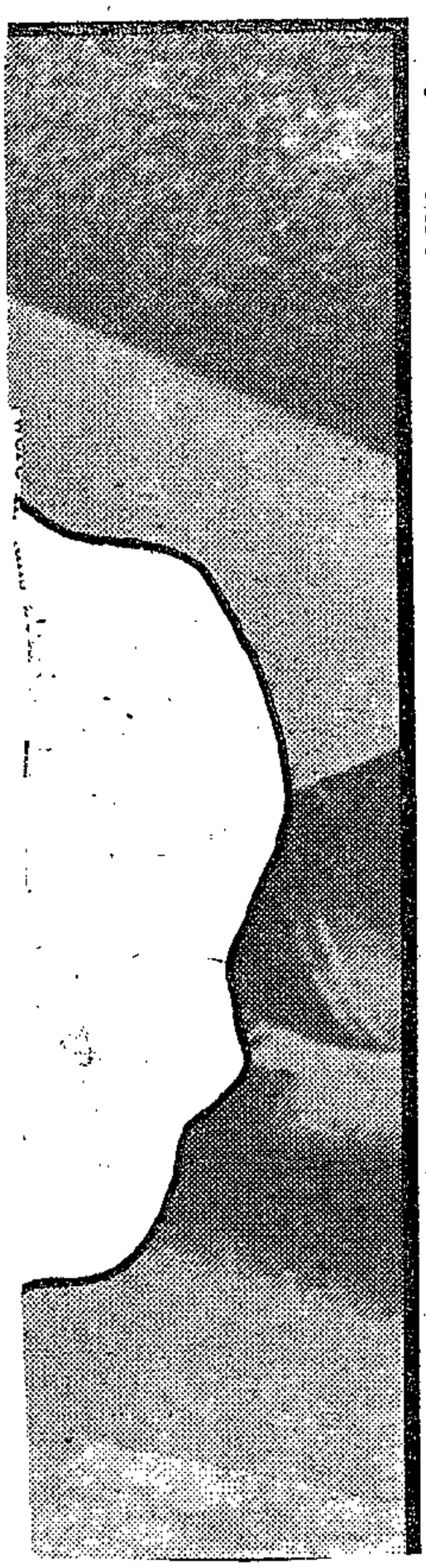
He said this after a meeting during which a questioner had asked him his views on freeing Mr Mandela. Dr Slabbert told the meeting that if it appeared Mr Mandela was a true leader of the blacks and if he was prepared to lay down arms and negotiate, it was the duty of the government to negotiate with him.

Dr Boraine said yesterday there were those who said the government would refuse to hear the appeal to free Mandela.

"But who knows? Perhaps after putting pressure on the Smith Government in Zimbabwe to release Mugabe, Nkomo and Sithole, they will decide that justice begins at home," he said. — SAPA.

24/03/80

527



MANDELA ... the faceless politician the Nats fear. The Prisons Act prohibits us from publishing his photograph

dela" from a calm conviction that it is necessary now for real change to be taking place in the country, and there can be no doubt whatsoever that real change can begin to happen only at that moment when this Government decides on talking also with a man such as Nelson Mandela.

Aspiration

I am speaking about change that can be effected in a reasonably peaceful way. (Of course real change can come about differently, too, but no sensible person really wishes it to happen that way.)

We may not know what kind of a leader Mr Mandela might be, but that is neither here nor there. The fact is very simply that Nelson Mandela is the outstanding symbol of black aspiration, of black longing for freedom.

Symbolism

Mr Mandela has been this for long, long years. That ought to be common knowledge. I know how such knowledge can be suppressed. However, if this Government is stubborn about this fact — a clear-cut, naked fact, there is very little hope (in fact, no hope) of real and peaceful change in South Africa. After all, this symbolism is important in cultural and political situations. It is superlatively significant and superlatively foolish to ignore it.

So much for what my hopeful mind tells me. I also have a despairing mind, and it tells me that Mr P. W. Botha will not,

Mr Botha may be trying hard (trying his level best, as the saying goes) to educate his white public of the necessity for real change at this time, but has to do it at a certain pace. And the tragedy is that this pace will not allow him to do the amount of educating that still must be done in time for the deadline. For the deadline is now. In fact, the deadline was yesterday. Mr Botha's struggle with his heritage of racism is Herculean, but the clock is ahead of him and ahead of the white public.

That I say, is what my despairing mind — or shall I call it my realistic mind — tells me.

One has to live with hope, however, miracles do happen. Hence I, too, find it worthwhile to take out time for saying: "Free Mandela". Reasonably peaceful change can only come about if a man such as Nelson Mandela also comes into the picture — if he is part and parcel of working out the "mechanics" of change". Otherwise the regime, as much as anyone else, will be opting for violence.

Negotiate

What this Government should bear in mind always is that violence is elicited by its refusal to negotiate meaningfully.

In conclusion — of course this question must also be pondered: does Mr Mandela want to be talking with the Government of the day? Would he consider this kind of talking worthwhile now?

MAN



Isn't 16 years long enough?

24/03/80

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

It is clear that the release of Mr Nelson Mandela from Robben Island is becoming a political issue of the first magnitude.

It is going to have a profound influence on the constitutional talks which you are hoping to have with black leaders. In fact, I would predict that we are approaching the stage when recognised black leaders will take part only if Mr Mandela is released and takes part also. Those who are willing to take part without making such conditions will lose all credibility, and their careers as leaders will be finished.

enough?

I earnestly hope that you will never contemplate releasing Mr Mandela and others from prison, and then immediately imposing banning orders upon them. Such a step would not only be futile, it would also be dangerous. Mr Eddie Daniels, once a member of the Liberal Party, adopted unlawful means of opposition, and was sentenced to 15 years. He spent that time in study and reflection, he was a law-abiding prisoner, he emerged from his bitter experience without bitterness, and was immediately given a banning order for five years. Can one never expiate an offence under a Nationalist Government?

This puts you in a very difficult position. Your predecessor, Mr B. J. Vorster, was adamantly opposed to the release of Mr Mandela. It did not appear to disturb him at all that a man could spend the rest of his life in prison for opposing by unlawful means the government of the day, and for contemplating subversive acts that were strikingly similar to those contemplated by the Ossewabrandwag during the years of the Second World War. Mr Vorster in his career as Minister and Prime Minister repeatedly announced his determination to uphold law and order, but he was prepared to overthrow a law and order in whose fashioning he had had no part.

This is the same stance as has been adopted by some of the opponents of your Government.

Those Nationalist opponents who were found guilty of committing unlawful acts during the years of the war were released from prison as soon as the National Party came to power in 1948. If a black government were to come to power in South Africa, it would release Mr Mandela and all political prisoners immediately. Is that what you are waiting for?

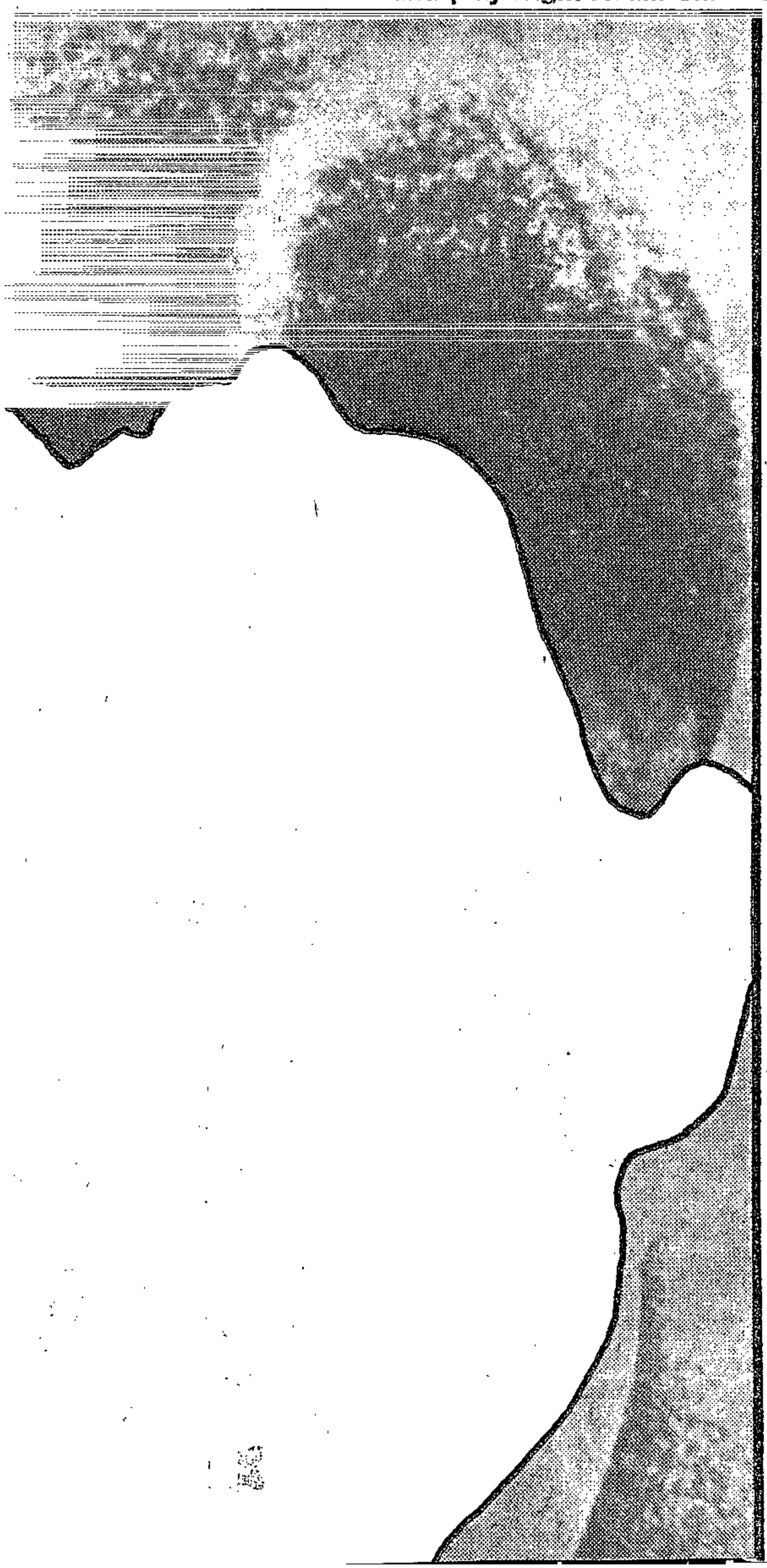
Those Nationalist opponents of General Smuts served but a mere fraction of their sentences. Mr Mandela has already served 16 years. Isn't that

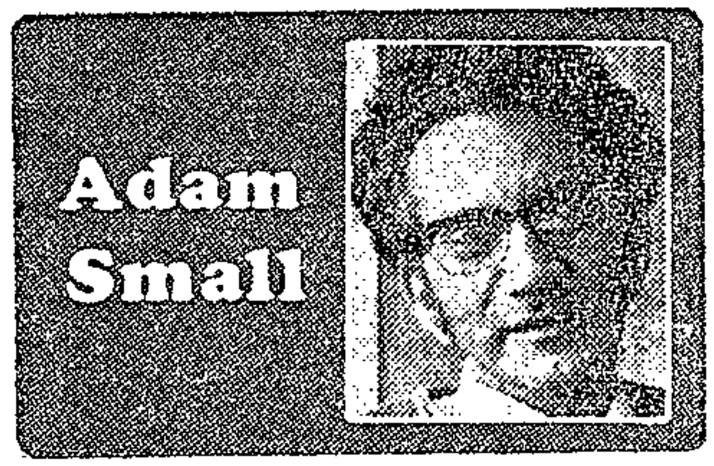
I urge you to release Mr Mandela from prison and to invite him to your office to talk about the future of your common country. This act of release must be regarded as a prelude to a new era in South African history. The underlying assumptions will be that the progress towards the removal of all discrimination will be steady and sustained, and that the use of violence will be totally proscribed.

Nelson Mandela is a man of the calibre of his predecessors, Chief Albert Lutuli and Professor Z. K. Matthews, and I have no reason to believe that 16 years of Robben Island have decreased his stature. Quite apart from that, if you do not talk to him, whom else are you going to talk to, and who else is going to talk to you?

I realise fully the political and psychological difficulties that you will have to surmount before you can take a step of this nature. But if you cannot surmount them the consequences for our country will be grave indeed. You have taken on a hard job, the hardest that's ever confronted a Prime Minister of South Africa. May you be given the courage and the wisdom to perform it. This is the wish and prayer of millions of your fellow countrymen.

Jailed former ANC leader Nelson Mandela has been for many years the forgotten man of South African politics as he languished on Robben Island. But suddenly as Robert Mugabe swept to power, much to the surprise of Zimbabwe whites, the name of Mandela is being mentioned again as the man PW Botha must talk to to reach conciliation with blacks. Here, in open letters to the Prime Minister, author Alan Paton and playwright Adam Small call for Mandela's release





Heed this man—a peace symbol

29/03/80
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Dear Mr Botha,

IF I say "Free Mandela", then I say it without juvenile emotion, without immature sentiment. I am not riding along on any bandwagon, since bandwagons are a kind of thing I shun.

I say "Free Man-

indeed cannot, move with statesmanlike insight. He cannot, because of the bog that he finds himself in, the morass of his own legacy, as left to him by Malan, Strijdom, Verwoerd, Vorster.

The Warrior slams Post newspaper

Sun. Post 30/3/80 (327) 254 245

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

SINCE the bannings of the various black organisations and The World newspaper, relative calm has returned to Soweto, the South African Defence Force publication, The Warrior, said.

In its February edition, the publication attacked Bishop Tutu and **POST** newspapers. It also accused the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, which the publication says was "responsible for several brutal murders".

According to the telex message we received from them, they said **POST** Transvaal and **SUNDAY POST** had referred to The Warrior in a derogatory manner.

The Warrior states: "We must look out for the religious leader cloaked in his sacred shrouds, but leading our people not towards the love of Christ but to death and violence.

"A newspaper will propagate boycotts; when the children do use violence and some get killed, these newspapers are overjoyed because now they do have a good story, they can write about the poor children who were killed".

The Warrior says that Amnesty International faked a photo of the late Mr Joseph Mdluli who died in prison in Durban while detained under Section Six.

It says the photograph of the injuries on the body taken by the undertaker and sent to London was an established farce. However, they omit the fact that Mrs Mdluli was awarded R15 000 by the Minister of Police.

It adds that many newspapers derived a lot of sadistic pleasure from the Silverton incident. "Some even insinuated that the siege was a warning to the Government of certain people's frustrations," The Warrior said.

◉ See: **SUNDAY POST** Script, Page 10.

Sun. Times 30/3/80

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Softly, softly, the censors ease up

By DOUG GORDON

powerful political theme of Robben Island and strong sexual connotations, starring international award-winning black actors Winston Ntshona and John Kani.

The PAB examined it at Cape Town's Baxter Theatre and and judged it "a wonderful work".

Hailed

A 2-18 age restriction was imposed upon the play, which ended yesterday.

A spokeswoman for the Baxter Theatre hailed the PAB decision as "a great breakthrough".

"We are surprised, pleased and very encouraged with the decision," she said. "There has clearly been a massive change in the standards of censorship in theatre here."

The sweeping change of attitude follows the departure from the PAB recently of former chairman, Mr Lammie Snyman.

The source confirmed that the present acting chairman, Professor J C W "Cobus" van Rooyen, and the PAB throughout, were "conforming to new standards".

"This applies to all the areas we examine," he said. "The measure of our standard of merits are drawn very much from previous judgments in the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division.

"With the Athol Fugard play, we found that several apparently contentious points were acceptable.

"The dialogue is fine. A scene where urination had taken place onstage was upheld, although since the front of the body could be seen from the audience, we advised that the man's back be turned fully to the auditorium.

"But the display of the actors' pubic hair we did find unnecessary and it will not be seen.

"But we will not make formal announcements on the subject — let the change and the new standards be measured by our recent decisions," the source said.

Guideline

"This shows our line in theatre as the films show in the cinema field," the source said. "And Magersfontein certainly can be taken as the guideline for literature."

The ban on Leroux's "Magersfontein O' Magersfontein" was lifted on a re-appeal after the statutory two-year wait. It won the CNA Award after publication in 1976 and was banned in 1977.

Major budget and award-winning films like "Apocalypse Now" and "And Justice For All", now on the South African circuit, are virtually uncensored in dialogue.

Arch-satirist Robert Kirby — who opened his latest attack on the South African system, "Separate Development", in Johannesburg this week — welcomed the "Magersfontein" decision but slammed the previous ban "which cost the book's publishers R30 000".

"There are not too many writers in this country who can afford that kind of support and expense," he said.

"I suffered my share under Judge Snyman — from 'Dot dash Dot' back in 1975 through to 'Quodlibet' last year."

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Nadine tells what happened to her 'Dau

By DOREEN LEVIN

A REMARKABLE little paperback bounced onto the market this week to tell, tongue in cheek, exactly what happened to South African writer Nadine Gordimer's banned-unbanned novel, "Burger's Daughter".

Last week "Burger's Daughter" won for Miss Gordimer her second CNA Literary Award.

What happened to "Burger's Daughter or How South African Censorship Works", sets out Miss Gordimer's own understanding of what her book is about.

It also gives, verbatim, the Director of Publications' reasons for banning it last July, and the Publications Appeal Board's reasons for lifting that ban three months later.

It records why an anonymous member of the censorship committee wanted "Burger's Daughter" not only banned, but prohibited on 12 grounds including: "The book doesn't possess one particular positive quality — of creation, insight, style, language or composition — which can save it as a work of art . . ."

And the reaction of Dr Rialette Wiehahn, one of the three literary experts appointed by the Publications Appeal Board: ". . . nowhere in the readers' report is it acknowledged that the novel in question is, in fact, literature of superior quality".



NADINE GORDIMER
Her version

It reveals how Professor P J H Titlestad, who chaired the committee of experts during the appeal, was "deeply shocked by the crudity of this report" (by the original committee of readers).

And in his chairman's report, Prof Titlestad's belief that the committee had ". . . directly and by implication, smeared the authoress . . . erred very gravely in the way it has approached this novel . . . not read accurately . . . severely distorted by quoting extensively out of context . . . not considered the work as a literary work deserves to be considered . . . many of the distortions committed by the committee of readers are quite inexcusable . . ."

The professor said he was "compelled to comment" that the report was an example of the kind of reading that "the very existence of a censorship system inevitably creates the tendency towards, and which must be guarded against — the greatest rigour".

"The members of the committee of readers, whether the main report or minority report is in question, have not began to read the novel."

Miss Gordimer told me this week that she had written the paperback "to place on open record the totally arbitrary powers of censorship in South Africa, and exactly how they work".

"I was indifferent to the opinions of the original censorship committee who neither read nor understood the book properly in the first place, and to those of the committee of literary experts

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wonder who else will be either willing, or able, to spend such a sum of money on fighting a banning order.

"There are so many regulations confining us, including getting permission from the Department of Justice; to quote a banned person that we are still walking a minefield," said Mr Human.

He spoke of "the insidious, hidden censorship"; and said that he firmly believed censorship would be tightened especially where the subject matters was political or blasphemous.

"Sex no longer seems to bug people that much."

He said the possibility had been mentioned that Customs and Excise would no longer be expected to scrutinise books at the point of entry, but that they would only do so on a directive from the Department of the Interior.

"This may seem like a streamlining of the present procedure," said the publisher, "but the question arises whether publishers will be expected to look at books before we import.

"Already we are aware of catch words that cause embargoes like 'gay', 'love', 'red', 'Mao Tse-tung', 'feminist' and 'socialism'. One can spot them a mile away."

Coincidentally to the unbanning of "Magersfontein", the University of Cape Town's Department of Public Administration is planning a national conference on censorship.

It will be held at UCT from April 22 to 25 and there will be about 30 speakers.

Mr James Ferman, secretary of the British Board of Film Censors, and Mr H Snyman, retiring chairman of the South African Publications Appeal Board



ETIENNE LEROUX
"Magersfontein" ban lifted

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who made this discovery, since both are part of the censorship system."

She had talked to Dr Ampie Coetzee, of Taurus, a tiny Johannesburg publishing house founded by him with fellow literary academics John Miles and Ernest Lindenberg, when "Burger's Daughter" was banned and then, when it was unbanned.

They had published her book out of their concern about censorship.

"People don't know exactly how censorship works, what the quality of mind is of the committee, who is anonymous, and what the whole business of literary experts means."

will be the guest speakers.

Among the other contributors will be Jane Raphaely, Jan Rabie, Andre Brink, Robert Kirby and Miriam Tlali.

Subjects will include self-censorship, censorship and the South African author, nudity, sex and the average man, and there will be a panel discussion on pornography.

SURPRISE decisions by the Publications Appeal Board this week indicate that a quiet revolution has taken place among South Africa's ultra-strict censors.

They have apparently abandoned their grim, scissor-happy image and are now looking at all areas of literature, arts and entertainment with a more worldy attitude.

Shortly after the lifting of the ban on Etienne Leroux's controversial "Magersfontein" novel this week, the appeal board members approved Athol Fugard's political play "The Island", passing it virtually untouched.

And in the cinema, the brutal Vietnam war film "Apocalypse Now" was passed with just 40 seconds of cuts.

An Appeal Board source said this week that its handling of "Magersfontein" and "The Island" would set the new "guidelines for the future".

He confirmed that "a change" had taken place, and that more mature standards of censorship were being applied.

"The Island" is a play with the

The

By MADELEINE VAN BILJON

TO reverse the banning of Etienne Leroux's novel, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein!" cost publishers Human and Rousseau R30 000 and three years, says Mr Koos Human.

Mr Human said the firm's first appearance before the Appeal Board cost upward of R7 000.

"We had two advocates over a period of three days and an endless stream of printed evidence was presented, some 700 pages."

The court case cost Human and Rousseau and Nasionale Boekhandel, who are sharing the costs, R17 000 while R2 000 was spent on the final appearance before the Appeal Board.

Minefield

"Add to that we had to pay expert witnesses. While many friends came forward to give free expert opinion for our side, I felt compelled to reimburse them and that cost R1 400. Offhand, I cannot say what was spent on air fares, or countless telephone calls."

Now other publishers

Jailed women face prison charge

see POs
30/3/80
327

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

FOUR women serving sentences at the Potchefstroom Female Prison, including Sibongile Mthembu, a former member of the Soweto SRC, have been charged with contravening prison regulations.

The women are Sibongile Mthembu, Feziwe Bookhalane, Elizabeth Nhlapo and Dorothy Nyembe.

Miss Mthembu was sentenced to four years jail for sedition at the Kempton Park SRC trial, while Mrs Bookhalane is serving eight years under the Terrorism Act.

The two other women are also serving terms under the Terrorism Act.

According to the charge sheet, the four women refused to go to their cells when ordered to do so on March 1 by the wardresses.

The women were to have appeared on March 21, but the hearing was postponed to April 24.

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ease of a book is not a single crack in a wall p — *Nadine Gordimer*

ry ighter

summing-up of the legal framework of censorship in South Africa by Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand.

■■■

ALTHOUGH the book was unbanned, "Burger's Daughter" and writer Nadine Gordimer did not get off scot-free.

In gratuitous comments after the ban was removed, retiring chairman of the Appeal Board Justice "Lammie" Snyman said the ban was being lifted in spite of the novel's "crudity and profanity". He also said in a Press interview: "Don't buy it — it is not worth buying. It is very badly written . . . that is also why we passed it, we know our people won't read it anyway. You know, we Boere find it a bit irritating when someone actises politics so badly".

Miss Gordimer makes the point in her introduction to the book-about-a-book that if her novel had been really obscene and subversive she should have been charged in the courts.

"The only evaluation of a book that counts is that of literary critics and the people who can read it freely," she says.

But that's not the way the South African system works, Professor Andre Brink told the Sunday Express — and he should know, because his book "Dry White Season" went through the same ridiculous process of banning and unbanning.

"It seems to me that the censors are now giving special consideration to books written by well-known writers, while those by new writers are subjected to same old shibboleths. The day after they unbanned "Dry White Season" they banned Mtutuzeli Matshoba's "Call me not a Man". If this is so, it is an obscenity in itself.

"And established authors are being harassed. I left for overseas shortly after the book was banned and I was cross-questioned at the airport by Security Police because they said they had been tipped off I was trying to smuggle copies out of the country.

"But I had no need to — it had already been published overseas."

The final comment comes from Nadine Gordimer herself. "I cannot be bought off and my full involvement in the struggle to abolish the Publications Act continues. So long as the Act is in force, the release of a single book, mine or anyone else's, is not yet a victory for the freedom to write. It is a single crack in a wall that the censors can shore up again."



● Nadine Gardimer: 'My fight against the Publications Act will continue.'

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the censors will be able to shore u

The strange sto of Burger's Dau

30/3/80 (327)



By JEAN LE MAY

uly and October, something very urious indeed happened to 'Burger's Daughter".

■■■

N JULY, according to the Publi·ations Directorate which banned he book, it was:

- A launching-pad used by the uthoress for a blistering fullscale ttack on the country, the policies f the Government, White privi·ege, the police, the processes of aw and prisons. Black housing and ducation. Or, in the immortal ords of the Director of Publica·ions, Mr E G Malan, in a letter iving reasons for the ban: "The Vhites are the baddies, the Blacks ie goodies."
- Indecent, offensive and harmful public morals.
- Offensive to the religious feel·gs or convictions of a section of ie inhabitants of the country.
- Liable to bring some of South Africa's inhabitants into ridicule or contempt.
- Harmful to relations between the peoples of South Africa.
- Prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare and the peace and good order because some characters in the book propagated communism, the book created a psychosis of revolution and rebellion, propagated the viewpoint of an unlawful organisation (the Soweto Students' Representative Council), and showed the police in an unfavourable light.

A member of the committee which recommended the book be banned also wanted the Government to rule posession of the book an offence. His reasons were, among others, that it furthered communism, was dangerous in all aspects to the public and was badly written.

■■■

IN OCTOBER the book was unbanned. Suddenly, it was no longer indecent, offensive, harmful, prejudicial, communistic and all the rest of it. Why the *volte face?*

The Acting Chairman of the Board, Professor J C W van Rooyen, summarised the reasons for overturning the ban: "Limited readership and considerable literary merit are extenuating circumstances in considering possible prejudice to safety of the State ... the book's effect is rather counter-productive than subversive."

Professor P J H Titlestad was chairman of the committee of experts asked by the directorate to evaluate the book, and his condemnation of the original committee's operations was possibly the most damning indictment of the whole censorship system ever published:

"The committee of readers erred very gravely in the way it approached this novel. It did not read the book accurately, it severely distorted by quoting extensively out of context, it did not consider the work as a literary work deserves to be considered and, directly and by implication, the committee smeared the authoress ... the committee of readers stands convicted of bias, prejudice and literary incompetence."

The committee had not understood what the book was about and many of its criticisms had arisen out of racism — or plain ignorance and incompetence. In one instance, the committee had failed to recognise a quotation and slammed it as an example of obscenity.

Perhaps the most revealing part of the whole sorry story of the banning of "Burger's Daughter" was the minority report by the member of the reader's committee who was so disgusted, that he (or she?) wanted possession of the book made an offence.

This reader's views can't be beaten for sheer niggling querulousness or for their obscurity: "The book fosters a sense of grievance which is most undesirable in a political situation where there are racial situations ... the writer blames the White man for everything. She seems to indulge and to find relief in stimulating hate against the White element. The book doesn't possess one particularly positive quality which can save it as work of art or as contribution to the public welfare."

■■■

THE final chapter of "What happened to Burger's Daughter" is a

BACKGROUND

Sun POST 30/3/80

This refugee from apartheid won't easily be forgotten

By SAM MARE

AFTER she was refused a passport on three occasions, Miss Mankekolo Mahlangu gained the impression that she might be given one if she changed her attitude towards South Africa's political system.

She said in an interview in Botswana, where she is seeking political asylum, that her conscience would not allow her to close her eyes to what she considered injustices in order to win special favours from the Government.

After her third application was turned down, she was determined not to try again, no matter how desperately she wished to honour the scholarship she was granted to study in America last year and an invitation to visit America by the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edmond Williamson.

She chose rather to sacrifice everything about South Africa and to go into self-exile.

Miss Mahlangu is one woman whose departure cannot be easily forgotten by members of the community she served for many years.

Like many other black teachers who resigned from their professions for various reasons including low salaries and offers of jobs with brighter prospects, Miss Mahlangu quit teaching and took up nursing.

She was expelled from the University of the North while studying for a diploma in nursing. She was secretary of the university's Students Representative Council.

She told me that when she made up her mind to forget about nursing, it was after she had thought her potential could be better used in nursing casualties of the apartheid system. From then onwards, she dedicated her life to community work in which her contributions were noteworthy.



Mankekolo Mahlangu

Organisations and projects in which Miss Mahlangu was involved are: The Soweto Committee of Ten, secretary; the Soweto Action Committee (SAC), secretary; People United to Save Orphans (PUSO, secretary; Interdenominational Youth Christian, treasurer; Industrial Feeding Scheme manager; Youth Alive, counsellor and in the Johannesburg branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo), she was treasurer.

At the age of 29, there is every reason to believe that had she not left the country, there would have been a lot more she would have continued doing for the black community.

But she said that in the same way as the laws of this country showed lack of tolerance for her, she could also not tolerate them, and in disillusionment, she decided to skip the country for good.

How many other people like Miss Mahlangu are likely to leave the country for similar reasons?

Sunday EXPRESS

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YES, SET MANDELA FREE

NELSON MANDELA is no angel. His jailing was no miscarriage of justice. The basis for the campaign to have him released from Robben Island has nothing to do with issues of that kind.

There are humanitarian reasons to let him go. His violence was directed at objects, not people. Murderers have frequently served much shorter terms for brutal crimes. Robey Leibbrandt — initially sentenced to death for sabotage and spying against his own country in war-time — was released from life imprisonment after only six years.

But the real case for releasing Mandela has nothing to do with that either.

It has everything to do with the simple fact that, after 16 years of anonymity behind bars — he may not be quoted, his picture may not be published, a whole generation knows nothing of him save what their elders have told them — his name retains its magic in politically-aware Black circles. He is **seen** as a leader, and not only by radicals who support the violent methods that landed him in jail.

Several conservative Black businessmen at a banquet in Johannesburg this week (pillars of the capitalist system all) also saw him as a natural leader. Not the only one — but a natural one, nevertheless. A small survey by the Sunday Express last week was accurately headlined: "Almost everyone, White or Black, knows his name." A more comprehensive survey by The Star this week showed a surprising majority to feel inclined to approve his release under one condition or another.

And surely everyone realises by now that out of Africa has come what is almost a cardinal rule. Black leaders who are picked out by Whites as suitable people to negotiate with will be politically destroyed by precisely that recognition. When the time comes for hard bargaining they will be replaced by people whose prestige rests on the fact that they were **not** considered suitable.

The Government has an opportunity to turn this fact to advantage — an opportunity that may never be repeated. It can release Mandela and offer back to Africa a man who may or may not have the credentials to be the ultimate leader of South African Blacks. Only his own people can decide that.

But, either way, it will be a masterly gesture of reconciliation.

Of course, Mandela must not be restored to society as a toothless bulldog made docile by bans or restrictions. That would destroy the object of the exercise.

Only with Mandela back in active politics can Whites effectively refute the belief that they will talk only to tame Blacks. Risky? Not really. If Mandela still pursues violent aims the courts can put him behind bars again. This newspaper would be the first to support that. Our security forces are surely effective enough to ensure it.

The Prime Minister has warned that only rapid change can prevent a revolution in South Africa. Mandela provides the historical justification for this grave warning. After all, evidence at his trial was that it was only because Mandela could see no prospect of peaceful change that he turned to violence.

The political climate is supposed to be much different now.

What greater gesture for Whites to make, what better challenge to offer than to give a Black leader of undeniable stature the chance to prove the sincerity of the claim that he would prefer a peaceful course?

There is another side to this coin. If the Mandelas of today are more than Whites can stomach, will the unknown Black negotiators of tomorrow be easier to treat with? All African history argues not.

The message is inescapable: Free the Mandelas and face a tough, but not hopeless, hunt for reconciliation. Miss the opportunity and face bigger ogres when the inevitable happens and Whites are forced to negotiate with leaders chosen by Blacks grown angrier yet.

Free Mandela campaign setback

Sun Trib 30/3/80

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Tribune Reporter

THE campaign to release Nelson Mandela had a setback in Natal this week as leading figures voiced reservations about the timing of the call for the freeing of the former African National Congress leader.

After the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, first questioned the timing of the call, at least one member of a Natal committee formed to organise the campaign has dissociated himself from it — and has supported the stand taken by the Zulu leader.

He is Professor Tony Mathews of the faculty of law at the University of Natal.

Earlier this week Chief Buthelezi said he considered the timing of the campaign to have Mandela released to be politically ill-considered.

He felt that involving himself in the present campaign was over-dramatising the issue which would prove politically inept and counter-productive.

Professor Mathews said this week that Press reports that he had agreed to be on the Release Nelson Mandela Committee were inaccurate.

He said he had joined a committee of clemency for political prisoners, but the organisers had changed the name of the committee — identifying it with Nelson Mandela only — without his knowledge.

Professor Mathews said he would consider joining the committee once he had studied the committee's full intended programme.

Mr Paul David, interim secretary of the committee, would not comment on Professor Mathews' claim, but said a meeting of the committee would be held tomorrow night where the aims and programme of the campaign would be set out.

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Resign call to Broeders in State jobs



KOWIE MARAIS
'Irreconcilable'

NGK ministers demand a probe

PPOSITION Justice ›okesman Mr Kowie arais this week de- anded the resignation om the Broederbond all public service, de- nce, police and teach- g profession mem- ›rs.

And angry Nederduitse ›reformeerde Kerk minis- ›s lashed out at secret oederbond influence in › church and repeated lls for an investigation o its role.

This follows former Broeder- nd Chairman Dr Piet ›yer's remarkable admission, television that the secret rikaner organisation was in- lved in party politics.

The admission, during the P du Plessis chat programme, s put a new spotlight on the nflict of interests between oederbond membership and

By EUGENE HUGO

employment in departments of the public sector which demand impartiality.

It is well known that key positions in the defence force, police, the public service and Education Department are held by Broeders, while in the NGK most of the hierarchy and 90 per cent of the moderators of provincial synods are members.

Mr Marais, a former judge who resigned from the Broederbond in 1977, said Dr Meyer's admission made nonsense of Prime Minister Mr P W Botha's claim in Parliament that the Broederbond was just a cultural organisation.

It also meant that the public now had no guarantee at all that the defence force was not involved in politics because prominent officers in all branches of the services were members of the organisation.

"If you have a democracy and you have a secret society with political aims, you have two irreconcilable elements. The Broederbond cannot be reconciled with a democratic state," said Mr Marais.

He said it was a totally unhealthy situation in which the organisation infiltrated secretly into key positions in a society which was supposed to be open.

"Broederbond members of the defence force, police, public service and teaching profession cannot make up their own minds. They are influenced secretly by the executive council of the Broederbond.

"They should resign unless the Broederbond is prepared to become a public organisation open to the scrutiny of all," said Mr Marais.



DR PIET MEYER
Admission on TV

Asked about the possible conflict of interests when he was a member of the Broederbond as a judge, Mr Marais said he had not resigned from the Broederbond because he had felt he could always recuse himself in particular circumstances.

Judges, he said, had some

'I don't want secret body in church'

years ago asked the Broederbond not to recruit membership among the ranks of promising advocates who might be appointed to the bench.

The Rev Johann van Vuuren of Villieria-East, Pretoria, who last year during the Northern Transvaal Synod of the NGK said his children were discriminated against at school because he was not a member of the Broederbond, lashed out again this week.

He said he dissociated himself totally from the Broederbond and still maintained that no secret organisation should operate within the church.

The Rev Danie Malan, son of former South African Prime Minister Dr D F Malan, said: "As a clergyman I don't want a secret organisation in the church. It should be properly investigated as demanded by the Free State Synod last year."

The church could not allow an extra-ecclesiastical body to dabble in its affairs.

He said that membership of the Freemasons was actively discouraged by the NGK and no Freemason could become a member of a church council because of that organisation's secrecy. The same argument could apply to the Broederbond.

Mr Malan said he could also understand the argument that employees of the defence force, police, public service and teaching profession, should not be members of the Broederbond. "They are supposed to serve the public impartially."

" I don't side with any political organisation and I certainly do not belong to any secret organisation. One should only obey God and one cannot allow oneself to be dictated to by a secret organisation which propagates a particular ideology," said Mr Malan.

Campaign go

(327)

30/03/80

WINNIE JOINS FIGHT TO FREE HER MAN



By SAM MABE

THIRTEEN University of Cape Town students were this week charged in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court after being arrested while allegedly distributing pamphlets during the Free Mandela campaign.

Their charges are related to furthering the aims of communism and after their appearance, during which no evidence was led and they were not asked to plead, the magistrate released them and warned them to appear in court on April 18.

The students include Miss Sarah Cullinan, vice-president of the Students' Representative Council and Miss Sue Myrdal, general-secretary of National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

MANDELA CAMPAIGN: 13 UTC STUDENTS CHARGED

The Free Mandela campaign started by **SUNDAY POST** three weeks ago is gaining momentum every day throughout the country and among members of all races.

Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima is supporting the campaign in his personal capacity while the Transkei National Assembly will be requested to offer its support. Britain's opposition Labour Party is also supporting the campaign.

And an opinion poll conducted by a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper this week revealed that 54 percent of Johannesburg whites believed Mr Mandela should be released as opposed to 41 percent who thought he should remain on Robben Island.

On Friday afternoon, the day the Cape Town students were arrested, Zenani Mandela, Nelson Mandela's daughter married to a Swazi prince, Prince Thumbumuzi Dlamini, addressed more than 2 500 students at the UCT's Jameson Hall.

After the meeting, more than 1 200 signatures were appended to the petitions circulated in the hall and students later obtained about 1 000 signatures in the city of Cape Town itself.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the South African Council of Chur-

pealed through the SRC's magazine for donations from students to pay for the printing of more petitions which have been circulated by the university's students in the campus.

The Transkei National Assembly is to be requested to associate itself with the Free Mandela campaign, according to a motion introduced by Mr W M Dweba, acting leader of the opposition.

Mr Dweba said the motion would also ask the Transkei government to continue to negotiate for the release of Mr Mandela.

Meanwhile, an objection by a government member, Mr J J Matoti, to a picture of Mr Mandela being displayed in a newspaper office in Umtata has received strong criticism from Transkeian MPs and political organisations.

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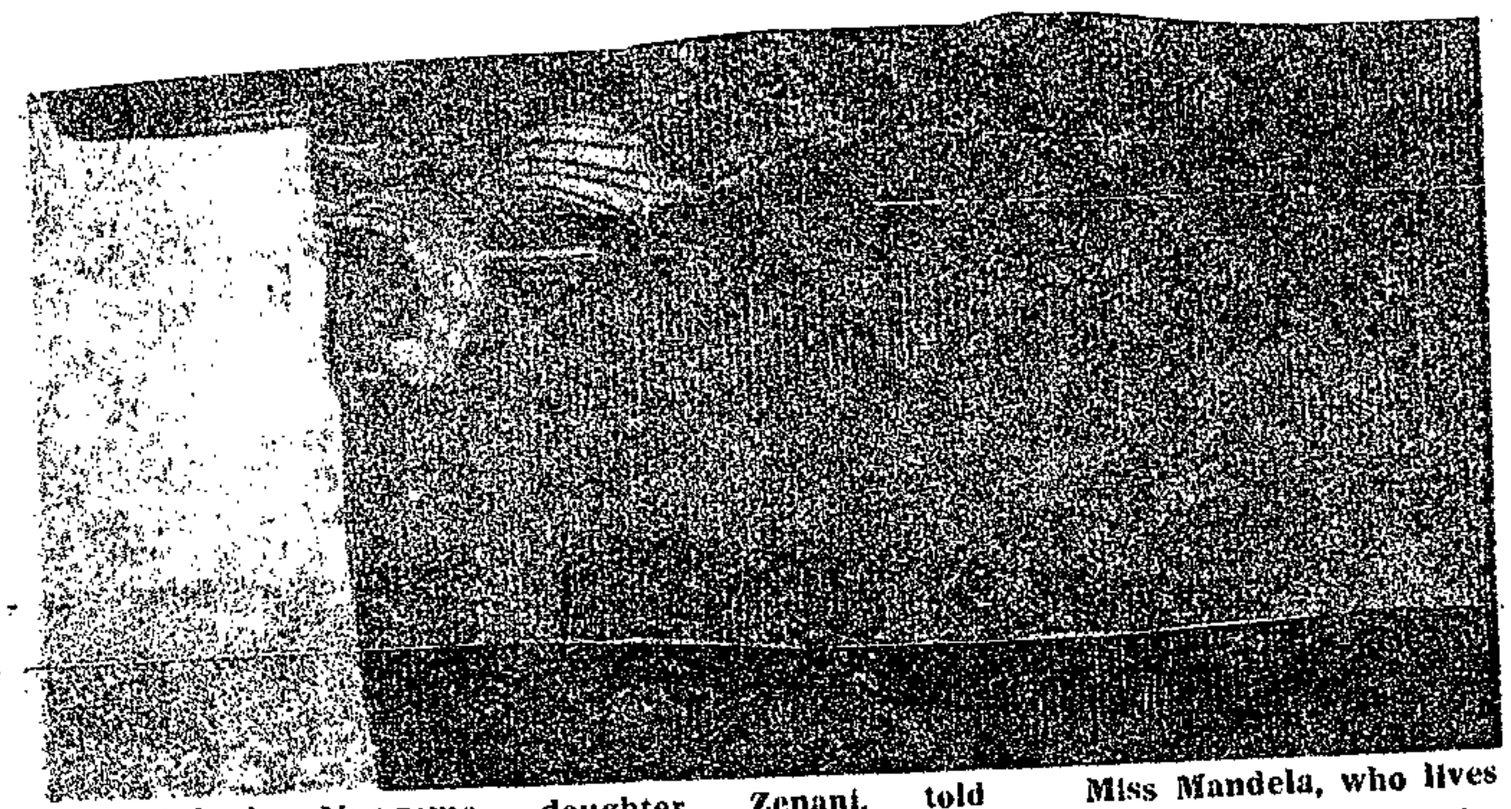

MRS Winnie Nomzamo Mandela holds young Mandela, the 5-month-old son of banned Mr Aubrey Mokoena. She was recently in Johannesburg to sign the petition for the release of her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, who is on Robben Island.

Calls for Mandela to be freed are being intensified around the country. In Cape Town Mandela's daughter, Zenani, told UCT students that any solution to South Africa's problems which excluded the former ANC leader would "only succeed in plunging the country into an unavoidable bloodbath."

"The dilemma of our country is having to accept that apartheid has failed with its imposed solutions through imposed leaders."

Miss Mandela, who lives in Swaziland, said she was in a "unique" position of living in an adopted country next to her own country.

"I am therefore in a better position to assess the situation in South Africa and the feelings of our loved brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers who gave up everything to fight for freedom."

ches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, has called on all church ministers to circulate lists in churches each Sunday. He said their congregations must be urged to sign the petitions during services.

"The church must give a lead in the matter. These petitions must be drawn on ordinary paper and taken to the offices of **SUNDAY POST** as soon as possible," he said.

By late last night, the number of signatures received by **SUNDAY POST** reached 21 890 and it is believed that there could be thousands of others in different centres around the country.

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of **SUNDAY POST**, appealed to people who have signed petitions in their possession to make an effort to send them to **SUNDAY POST's** offices as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Mr Norman Manoim, president of the University of Witwatersrand's Students' Representative Council (SRC), ap-

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SUNDAY

Tree of life for ANC

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

A MASS ceremony for the unveiling of the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu, the young ANC guerilla hanged last year, will be held in Mamelodi next month.

In an interview this week, Solomon's mother Mrs Martha Mahlangu (62) said: "Ever since the hanging of my son, I have never been able to rest."

Mrs Mahlangu was released from hospital last Friday after receiving treatment for an ulcer.

"I had wanted the erection of Solomon's tombstone to be on April 6, a year after his death, but I have to wait a bit because of some financial difficulties," she said.

Last year Mrs Mahlangu left her job to concentrate on efforts to stop the execution of her son who was sentenced to death for the Goch Street shooting in 1977.

MARKER TO BE ERECTED ON HIS GRAVE

Growth

Speaking about her son's tombstone, Mrs Mahlangu said. "It is going to be in the form of a tree trunk, to symbolise the ending of Solomon's life, but also to show that in spite of that the tree will still grow.

"This is just an idea which came to me, and I am firmly committed to it," she said.

Last year, the ANC voted Mrs Mahlangu Woman of the Year because of the courage she displayed during her son's detention and execution.

She attributes her ulcer to her worries: "I have never been at peace since I heard that Solomon was going to die.

"Even now, I am out of work and although I could still work, how can I ever face these people. How can I?" she said, sobbing softly.

Her other son, Lucas, the family's sole breadwinner, said: "Perhaps as soon as Solly's tombstone is erected my heart will be relieved."

Representatives of most black organisations are expected to be present at the unveiling ceremony.

Since the wreath-laying ceremony on Solomon's grave shortly after his burial last year was disrupted by police who fired teargas, Mrs Mahlangu has never been to the grave.

Police

"I am afraid lest the same thing happens. It pains me that I, a mother, cannot go to the grave of my son," said Mrs Mahlangu.

Last year, after the burial of her son, she was visited by police on several occasions. "They generally came to ask me unkind questions, but these visits have now stopped."



Mrs Martha Mahlangu, Solomon Mahlangu's mother. The ANC guerilla's tombstone will be unveiled on April 26 in Mamelodi.

Picture MCDONALD MOGOROSI

Mandela petition signed

Post 31/3/80

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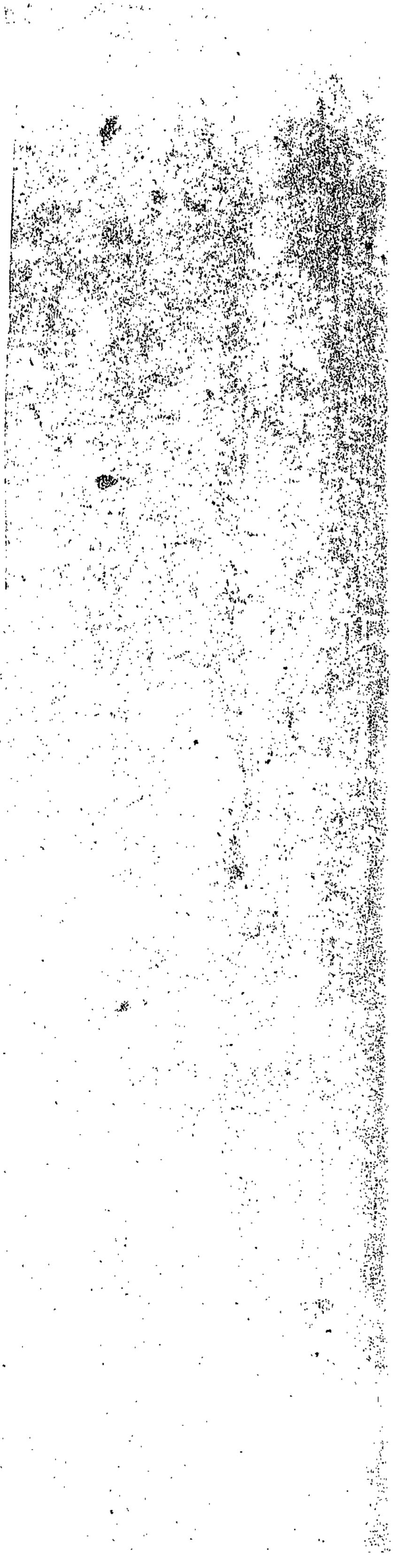
MORE THAN 50 students signed the Free Mandela petition in Soshanguve, Pretoria, at the weekend.

The petition was signed at the meeting organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), at the local Anglican Church.

The students shouted, "Amandla" when a speaker called for all to fight for education and freedom. "You as students should speak to be heard. You should make whites be aware of the fact that we have been hurt in our original land," he said.



Defence: SABC briefing claimed

Cape Times 31/5/80

Staff Reporter

THE head of the documentary section of SABC-TV, Mr Don Briscoe, after a briefing by Defence Force generals in Pretoria in April, 1978, ordered an immediate axing of current documentary productions and told producers to start work on a propaganda film for the SADF.

According to a report in yesterday's Sunday Express the seven producers objected and challenged Mr Briscoe to say whether he regarded the proposed documentary as propaganda.

"Let's not be afraid of the term propaganda — and let's not be ashamed of it" he reportedly told them.

TV producer-interviewer Pat Rogers walked out on the meeting. Within days he was moved to low key TV variety shows. He later resigned.

Approached for comment yesterday, he said: "I really would prefer not to comment".

A private film company had to be engaged to produce a pro-SADF documentary after the refusal of the SABC producers to associate themselves with the film, according to the report.

The director-general of programmes, Dr Jan Schutte, said on TV last week that no pressure had been brought to bear on the corporation to make documentaries favourable to the SADF.

Mr Briscoe could not be contacted yesterday.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 4

13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 1 13010

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(47)	1	155148P
156426D	JONES	TIMOTHY ARNOT	106103	ECONOMICS IA	F	(44)	1	156426D
160764U	JONES	MARK FRANCIS	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(62)	1	160764U
162323N	JOOSTE	LINDA ADELE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	ABS		7	162323N
			116101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS			
~~157009M~~	~~KATZ~~	~~MARCELLE FAYE~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~UP~~	~~(54)~~	~~1~~	~~157009M~~
157519R	KENYON	GERDA-MARIE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(58)	1	157519R
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
Y			110101	HISTORY I	UP	(57)	1	160448A
TH			102103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	F		1	157025E
ETTA CAROLINE			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	160168W
			115101	FRENCH I	F	(48)		
~~E~~			~~105202~~	~~SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~137458L~~
TTE			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS		1	159478W
			~~102103~~	~~AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I~~	~~UP~~	~~(50)~~	~~1~~	~~156804P~~
			004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F	(43)	1	130847A
			105104	LATIN I	F	(46)		
			~~107101~~	~~ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)~~	~~ABS~~			
NURAH			102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		7	37330X
			908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS			
159321A	MALHERBE	GODEON JOZUA	105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS		1	159321A
150182R	MARSHALL	JENNIFER MARY	106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS		1	150182R
155800Y	MARTIN	JENNIFER ANN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	(52)	1	155800Y
			103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE	UP	(50)		
~~157772R~~	~~MARX~~	~~ADRIAN~~	~~601101~~	~~COMMERCIAL LAW A~~	~~ABS~~		~~7~~	~~157772R~~
158259W	MASSARI	RICCARDO EDWARD GREGORIO	115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F	(45)	1	158259W
~~156326V~~	~~MATTHEE~~	~~SANDRA ROCHEL~~	~~106103~~	~~ECONOMICS IA~~	~~ABS~~		~~1~~	~~156326V~~
157549Z	MC CRAE	CECILIA AGNES	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	157549Z
~~159454V~~	~~MCCARTHY~~	~~MELISSA JANE~~	~~911101~~	~~MATHEMATICS I M102~~	~~F~~	~~(48)~~	~~1~~	~~159454V~~

22 000 sign Mandela petitions

Close to 22 000 people have signed the "Free Mandela" campaign petitions, according to figures released by the Sunday Post newspaper.

The campaign started three weeks ago and has since been followed up by the South African Council of Churches, the SRC at the University of the Witwatersrand, by opposition politicians and by other organisations.

UCT