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SA backs out of spy swop

(327)

Own Correspondent

BONN — South Africa has decided not to release a Soviet agent it is holding as part of an international spy exchange being put together by West Germany.

According to Die Welt, a leading West German newspaper, Pretoria had let Bonn know that it would not take part in a spy exchange now, and intended to release KGB Major Kozlow only in return for Soviet concessions after several more months.

Metal union alleges bid to impede talks

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union charges it is being prevented from holding meetings with workers at Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs because schools and churches in the townships say police have told them not to lease their halls to the union.

Mawu also claimed in a statement yesterday that TMSA — the largest non-mining employer in Springs — was co-operating "hand-in-glove" with the police to "bust a democratic union out of the factory".

TMSA was recently hit by a strike in which Mawu unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate on behalf of workers.

Both the company and police yesterday denied the Mawu allegations.

The TMSA strike ended with the company sacking its 1 600-strong black workforce. However, all but about 200 have now returned to the plant.

In the wake of the strike, police banned all weekend meetings in KwaThema several weeks ago and arrested several workers on charges of assault.

The union said it had scheduled meetings in KwaThema with TMSA workers twice in the past 10 days — first at a church, then at a school hall.

The owners of both halls had said that since the meetings ban, police had told them not to lease the halls for meetings of TMSA workers.

Demands

Mawu said the meetings had been called for workers to decide whether they wanted to continue to pursue demands for union recognition.

"Management is clearly trying to avoid workers making this choice, because it will mean total rejection of their favoured unions . . ."

A police spokesman denied the union's allegations.

"We have no information of any meetings or intended meetings in halls in KwaThema. If the owners refused permission for meetings to be held, they must have done so for their own reasons," he said.

A spokesman for TMSA said the company "has absolutely no knowledge of these allegations", and added: "We categorically deny them."

In its statement, Mawu disclosed that workers charged with assault were scheduled to appear in court in several East Rand areas next month.

The union said it would assist 142 sacked TMSA workers in applications for Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits.

Indian withdraws as SAIC 'ignored'

East Rand Bureau

A prominent Benoni Indian businessman has withdrawn from the coming South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections because he feels that the Government completely ignores the advice of the body.

Mr Ahmed Karolia, who was to have stood in Benoni's Actonville Township during the nationwide elections in November, is a member of the township's housing committee.

The vice-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr I M Cachaua, has sent a letter of congratulation to Mr Karolia on his decision.

"This is a further blow to the Government's attempts to impose powerless ethnic bodies on our people. The struggle for a non-racial democratic South Africa will continue to gain strength from such acts of rejection," the letter reads.

Mr Karolia said that the Indian community of Actonville had lost faith in the SAIC. In 13 years it had been unable to persuade the Government to give more land to the community.

He said the Government had in no way co-operated with the SAIC. When the councillors asked to be given the Boksburg suburb of Dawn Park, this had been turned down.

Yet the area was perfect for an Indian community as it would have provided enough housing to clear the backlog of 3000. It was also central to Johannesburg and the East Rand and would provide a buffer zone between white Boksburg and Vosloorus black township

'Gutless' candidates should not expect votes

Star 4/10/81

By Yussuf Nazeer

SAIC candidates who lacked "political gut" and feared to hold public meetings should not expect the people to have any confidence in them on voting day, a candidate for Eastern Transvaal constituency said yesterday.

Mr Ahmed Ebrahim Laher, from Bronkhorstspruit, who jumped on to an Anti-SAIC Committee platform this week to challenge anti-apartheid leaders in a crowded Bethal hall, said he had no fear of the "boos, eggs and tomatoes" of anti-SAIC radicals.

"I'm going into the new all-elected Indian council whether the anti-apartheid people like it or not," Mr Laher declared.

"And I'm not going in there for money or glory," he added. "I'm a successful businessman. I don't need Government money to keep me going.

"I see the SAIC as a legitimate vehicle to loudly voice my protests against all the discriminations this Government is perpetrating against my people.

"I don't agree with the Government's policy of apartheid, group areas, pass laws and other discriminatory legislation. So I am going to use the SAIC to tell it to them loud and clear," said Mr Laher.

At his public confrontation with the anti-SAIC leaders, where he was booed and jeered by young firebrands, Mr Laher challenged the anti-apartheid spokesmen to come up with alternatives to the SAIC.

No. 2061 2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—YOU IN KAY

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Dudley Lee You, woonagtig te Kimberleyweg 90, Judith Paarl, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Kay aan te neem.

No. 2062 2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MARCOS PANTAZIS NA MARCOS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Panagiotis Marcos Pantazis, en sy vrou Vasiliki, gebore Efstathiou, en sy kinders Mersini en Emmanuel, woonagtig te Kerkstraat 20, Wellington, te magtig om die van Marcos aan te neem.

No. 2093 2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—CHEUNAPA IN GOVENDER

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Munikam Cheunapa, sy vrou Asothi, gebore Naidoo, en sy kinders Sybol, Roy en Vanessa, woonagtig te Sparrowlaan 4, Lenasia, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Govender aan te neem.

No. 2094 2 Oktober 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—BROWN IN LUCKIN

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Errol Warren Brown, woonagtig te Saturnstraat 27, Westville, te magtig om die van Luckin aan te neem.

No. 2095 2 Oktober 1981

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. 2061 2 October 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—YOU TO KAY

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Dudley Lee You, residing at 90 Kimberley Road, Judith Paarl, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Kay.

No. 2062 2 October 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MARCOS PANTAZIS TO MARCOS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Panagiotis Marcos Pantazis, his wife Vasiliki, born Efstathiou, and his children Mersini and Emmanuel, residing at 20 Church Street, Wellington, to assume the surname of Marcos.

No. 2093 2 October 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—CHEUNAPA TO GOVENDER

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Munikam Cheunapa, his wife Asothi, born Naidoo, and his children Sybol, Roy and Vanessa, residing at 4 Sparrow Avenue, Lenasia, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Govender.

No. 2094 2 October 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—BROWN TO LUCKIN

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Errol Warren Brown, residing at 27 Saturn Road, Westville, to assume the surname of Luckin.

No. 2095 2 October 1981

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)
P81/6/28	*Animals for Sex*	C. Harold John	(a)
P81/6/30	*Beach Stud*	Ruy Traube	(a)
P81/6/31	*Bedroom Business*	Reg Bryant	(a)
P81/6/33	*Deeper and Deeper*	Roy Battle	(a)
P81/6/34	*Doctor in Ward B, The*	Jean Francis	(a)
P81/6/35	*Eager Virgin*	Michael Doren	(a)
P81/6/36	*Family Secrets*	Chris Harrison	(a)
P81/6/37	*French Love*	Dora Carl	(a) + (b)
P81/6/38	*Give Till it Hurts*	Larry Hopkins	(a)
P81/6/39	*High School Sinners*	Godfrey Ramdagger	(a)
P81/6/40	*Honky-Tonk Girl*	J. Holbrook	(a)
P81/6/41	*Hot Trail*	Bret Steele	(a)
P81/6/42	*I Confess*	Chris Harrison	(a)
P81/6/43	*Inside Eve*	Todd Edmund	(a)
P81/6/44	*Joy Ride*	Will Rudd	(a)
P81/6/45	*Jumpers, The*	Joseph Arrowsmith	(a)
P81/6/46	*Lady Susan's Cruel Lover*	Joan Ayres	(a)
P81/6/47	*French Kiss*	Joseph Arrowsmith	(a)
P81/6/48	*Lollipop Girl*	Chris Harrison	(a)
P81/6/49	*Love Shop*	Janis Pearl	(a)
P81/6/51	*Mail Order Sex*	Del Marks	(a)
P81/6/52	*Men, Women & Animal Sex*	Edited by William Peters	(a)
P81/6/53	*Network Nymphs*	L. L. Goode	(a)
P81/6/54	*Office Sex Games*	Dick Marx	(a)
P81/6/55	*On the Make The Ultimate Sin* (A Midwood Double Novel)	Don Starr/Walter Leveraux	(a)
P81/6/56	*Sex Kitten*	Jason Hyte	(a)
P81/6/57	*Silk Panties*	George Simon	(a)
P81/6/58	*Ski-Lodge Weekend*	Bob Schreiber	(a)
P81/6/59	*Sorority Sinners*	Simeo Morris	(a)
P81/6/60	*Strange Sisters*	Peter Stanley	(a)
P81/6/61	*Sweet Seduction*	Bret Steele	(a)
P81/6/63	*Switching Party*	Jay Wood	(a)
P81/6/64	*Tarnished*	Gus Stevens	(a)
P81/6/65	*Three for all*	Marcus van Heller	(a)
P81/6/66	*Three's Company*	Joseph Arrowsmith	(a)
P81/6/67	*Tight Fit*	John Denis	(a)
P81/6/68	*Twisted Flesh*	George Meyers	(a)
P81/6/70	*Will the real Rod please stand up?* (Coxeman No 21)	Troy Conway	(a)
P81/6/71	*Pillow Talk*	Sloan Brittain	(a)
P81/6/72	*Search for Passion*	Roy Battle	(a)
P81/6/75	*Men in Love*	Nancy Friday	(a)
P81/6/116	*P O D Reports from Southern Africa*—Vol 4, No 1, April 1981; Vol 4, No 2, April 1981	Oxfam, Canada	(e)
P81/6/117	*Statement of the African National Congress on the appointment of the selous scouts suicide squad leader by the Pretoria white minority regime to command the puppet Transkei Bantustan Army*	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/119	*Anti-Apartheid News*—June 1981	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(d) + (e)
P81/6/123	*VOW—Voice of Women*—Special Issue	ANC Women's Section	(e)
P81/6/125	*International Mobilisation*—Vol II, No 2, 1981	World Peace Council in cooperation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, Finland	(e)
P81/6/126	*On or About the First Day in June*	John Colleton	(a)
P81/6/137	*Azania Struggle*—Vol 2, No 2, February–May 1981	NZ PAC Support Committee, Wellington, New Zealand	(e)
P81/6/139	*CPSU, The: Stages of History*	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P81/6/144	*APDUSA*—Vol VII, No 1, May 1981	APDUSA, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/6/148	*Political Economy of Africa*	Edited and introduced by Dennis L. Cohen and John Daniel	(e)
P81/6/156	Namibia—Dokumente	AEJ, Stuttgart; BDKJ, Düsseldorf; Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung, West-Berlin; Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika, Klausenhof	(e)
P81/6/157	*Namibia: Probleme der wirtschaftlichen Unabhängigkeit*	Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung, Bonn	(e)
P81/6/159	*Namibia Today*—Vol 4, No 9/10/80; Vol 4, No 11/12/80; Vol 5, No 1/1981	SWAPO, Luanda	(e)
P81/6/160	*Namibia-Today*—Sept/Oct 1975	SWAPO, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/6/161	Isandlwana—Revolutionary Effort of Azania—Bobby Sands: An inspiration . . . World 7/5/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Information and Propaganda Committee	(e)
P81/6/162	Isandlwana—Revolutionary Effort of Azania—To Arms Against Botha-Malan!—16/6/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/163	10 Years of Black Consciousness Movement—An Evaluation 20 May 1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/164	June 16 Remembered: Unity, Mobilise, Fight on (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/170	Remember our Heroes'!!—Stay Away: 16–17 June (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/171	Remember Stay Away June!! 16 and 17, Mobilise Don't Mourn (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/173	*Civic Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 2, April 1980	The Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone	(e)
P81/6/176	16 June—The day which will always remind us of our Commitment (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/178	"They have disenfranchised black people . . . future" (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Issued by Projects Comm, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/6/179	*Welche Unabhängigkeit für die Transkei?*	Alexander Kirby	(e)
P81/6/185	*Unser Kurs: Frieden und Sozialismus*	L. I. Breshnew	(e)
P81/6/187	*Pogrom*—Nr 38, 6 jahrgang, Report Nr 22	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/6/195	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 3/76, Mai/Juni 1976	Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Westberlin & Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/6/196	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 5/76, September/Oktober/November	Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Westberlin & Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/6/197	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 6, Dezember 1976	Anti-Apartheid Bewegung Westberlin & Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika, (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/6/198	*Children of Soweto* (Toneelteks/Playscript)	Lionel Ngakane	(d) + (e)
P81/6/199	*Sechaba* Vol 11, Fourth Quarter, 1977	The African National Congress of South Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	(e)
P81/6/202	*Further experiences of Emmanuelle, The*	Emmanuelle Arsan	(a)
P81/6/221	*Isandlwana*—Special Issue—No 1, June 1980	Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania	(e)
P81/6/220	*Isandlwana*—Quaterly Journal—No 6, April 1981 met los pamflet/with loose pamphlet Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania: Open letter to the interim comittee of BCM/A	Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania	(e)
P81/6/217	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 34, May—June 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/6/218	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—Special Issue 2, April 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/6/222	*Isandlwana*—Special Issue—No 2, July 1980	Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania	(e)
P81/6/223	*Isandlwana*—Special Issue—No 3, March 1981	Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania	(e)
P81/6/226	*Mayibuye*—Number 4, 1981	African National Congress	(e)
P81/6/227	*Mayibuye*—Number 5, 1981	African National Congress	(e)
P81/6/228	*Namibia Today*—Vol 5, No 2/1981	SWAPO, Luanda	(e)
P81/6/235	*Audio Visual* 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/6/236	*Publications* 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/7/6	*Inqaba Ya Basebenzi*—No 2, April 1981	Gedruk deur /Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (TU), London	(e)
P81/7/8	*Vanguard, The*—Vol 4, No 1, Dec 1980–Mar 1981	CASSAS, National University of Lesotho, Lesotho	(e)
P81/7/34	*Workinglot of all Lands—Unite*	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/7/39	*International*—Vol 3, No 2, Winter 1976	Gedruk deur/Printed by Prestagate Ltd, Berkshire	(e)
P81/7/41	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 5/6 Juni 1981	Informationsstelle Südliches Afrika e.V. (ISSA), Bonn	(e)
P81/7/42	*Amandla*—April-June 1981	Mike Freeman for HART: The NZ anti-apartheid Movement, Wellington	(d) + (e)
P81/7/44	*Egoli—City of Gold* (Toneelteks/Playscript)	Matsemela Manaka	(e)
P81/7/47	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa* No 35, July–Aug 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/7/48	*Mozambique: Sowing the Seeds of Revolution*	Samora Machel/President, Frelimo	(e)
P81/7/55	*Resister*—No 14, June/July 1981	Committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), London	(e)
P81/7/75	*Manifesto of the Communist Party*	Karl Marx & F. Engels	(e)
P81/7/92	*VOW—Voice of Women*—2nd Quarter 1981	ANC (SA) Women's Section	(d) + (e)
P81/7/93	*Sechaba*—May 1981	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/4/55	*PAC News and Views—Special Sharpeville Commemorative Issue*—March 1981	The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	(e)
P81/4/80	Pickering's Playmates of '81—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Pickering Enterprises	(a)
P81/5/110	*Goldrake*—Anno X, No 206, 9 Gennaio 1975	A & G Marco, Milano	(a)

No. 2096 2 Oktober 1981

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. 2096 2 October 1981

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
P81/9/52.....	*"Sam, the ceiling needs painting"*	Woody Gelman, Sy Goodstadt & Mel Poretz	In SK./G.G. 3779, GK./G.N. 190 van/of 9/2/1973
P81/9/62.....	*Sex was more fun when*.....	Beatrice Braden	In SK./G.G. 4353, GK./G.N. 1357 van/of 9/8/1974

No. 2097 2 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7654, Goewermentskennisgewing 1440 van 10 Julie 1981, vervang die inskrywings P81/6/160, P81/6/161, P81/6/163 en P81/6/173 deur die volgende inskrywings onderskeidelik:

No. 2097 2 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7654, Government Notice 1440 of 10 July 1981 substitute entries P81/6/160, P81/6/161, P81/6/163 and P81/6/173 with the following entries respectively:

Inskrywing No. Entry No	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/160	*Namibia-Today*—Sept/Oct 1975	Swapo, Lusake, Zambia	(e)
P81/6/161	Isandlwana—Revolutionary Effort of Azania—Bobby Sands: An inspiration to al the liberation fighters in the World —7/5/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Information and Propaganda Committee	(e)
P81/6/163	10 Years of Black Consciousness Movement—An Evaluation—20 May 1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/173	*Civic Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 2, April 1980)	Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone	(e)

No. 2098 2 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Kommitee 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. 2098 2 October 1981

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 P81/82

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/149	*Intimate Secrets* - Vol 20, No 3, August 1981	Rolat Publishing Corp., New York.....	(a)
P81/9/61.....	Claudia und Marianne (Poskaart/Post Card)	Kunstverlag michel + Co, Frankfurt.....	(a)
P81/9/61.....	Mireille (Poskaart/Post Card)	Kunstverlag michel + Co, Frankfurt.....	(a)
P81/9/61.....	Simone (Poskaart/Post Card).....	Kunstverlag michel + Co, Frankfurt.....	(a)
P81/7/74.....	By the Green of the Spring (Advance Proof).....	John Masters.....	(a)+(b)

No. 2099 2 Oktober 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 18 September 1981 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2099 2 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 18 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications in terms of 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing Entry No	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/8/90	*I Escaped from Devil's Island*.....	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd

No. 2100 2 Oktober 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 18 September 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as tien dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2100 2 October 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 18 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974 appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as ten days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/9/12	*Lady Chatterley's Lover*	Ster-Kinekor (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2055 2 Oktober 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISE-KONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan Mnr. Mzwandile Barney Sidwaba met ingang van 29 Mei 1981 erkenning verleen is as Vise-konsul van die Republiek van Transkei in Kaapstad met die deel van die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop ten weste van en met inbegrip van die landdrosdistrikte van Riversdal, Ladysmith, Laingsburg, Sutherland, Fraserburg en Carnarvon as regsgebied. Mnr. Sidwaba is die opvolger van Mnr. N. Rasmeni.

[72/226/7 (32)]

No. 2056 2 Oktober 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISE-KONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Vuyisile Ivan Majija met ingang van 29 Mei 1981 erkenning verleen is as Vise-konsul van die Republiek Transkei in Johannesburg met die provinsie Transvaal as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Majija is die opvolger van mnr. H. L. Maganga.

[72/226/3 (32)]

No. 2070 2 Oktober 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS VISE-KONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Robert Francis Cekuta met ingang van 23 April 1981 erkenning verleen is as Vise-konsul van die Verenigde State van Amerika in Johannesburg, met die provinsies Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat as sy regsgebied.

[72/33/2 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2055 2 October 1982

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 29 May 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Mzwandile Barney Sidwaba as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Transkei in Cape Town with that portion of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope to the west of and including the Magisterial Districts of Riversdale, Ladysmith, Laingsburg, Sutherland, Fraserburg and Carnarvon as his area of jurisdiction. Mr Sidwaba is the successor to Mr N. Rasmeni.

[72/226/7 (32)]

No. 2056 2 October 1981

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 29 May 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Vuyisile Ivan Majija as Vice-Consul of the Republic of Transkei in Johannesburg with the Province of the Transvaal as his area of jurisdiction. Mr Majija is the successor to Mr H. L. Maganga.

[72/226/3 (32)]

No. 2070 2 October 1981

RECOGNITION GRANTED AS VICE-CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 23 April 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Robert Francis Cekuta as Vice-Consul of the United States of America in Johannesburg with the Provinces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as his area of jurisdiction.

[72/33/2 (32)]

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VOL. 196] PRETORIA, 2 OKTOBER / OCTOBER 1981 [No. 7822

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2137 2 Oktober 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2137 2 October 1981

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 P81/83

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/70.....	*Schrijvers tegen apartheid*.....	Uitgeverij Horus, Den Haag.....	(e)
P81/6/154.....	*Chinaberry* (d.i. op grond daarvan dat die omslag no 07221 3909 8 ongewens is/i.e. on the ground that the cover no 07221 3909 8 is undesirable)	William Lavender.....	(d)
P81/9/81.....	*Paris Declaration on Sanctions Against South Africa (And Special Declaration on Namibia)* 27 May 1981	The United Nations Centre against Apartheid	(e)
P81/9/82.....	*National Executive Committee of the African National Congress calls for the release of the Patriots recently condemned to death by Apartheid South Africa, The*—20/8/1981	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia...	(e)
P81/9/84.....	*United Nations Centre against Apartheid*—Notes and Documents—No 28/80, November 1980	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P81/9/84.....	*United Nations Centre against Apartheid*—Notes and Documents—25/80, December 1980	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P81/9/105.....	*Women in South Africa Today*.....	Issued by the Federation of SA Women.....	(e)
P81/9/112.....	*Critical Health* No 4, February 1981.....	Critical Health, c/o Medical Students' Council, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P81/9/114.....	*Care Newsletter*—No 30, May 1981.....	National Office of the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Kensington Park	(e)
P81/9/114.....	*Care Newsletter*—No 31, June 1981.....	National Office of the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Kensington Park	(e)
P81/9/121.....	*SRC News*—No 1, September '81.....	SRC, University of Cape Town.....	(e)
P81/9/122.....	*Comment*—Vol 11, No 10, 14 September 1981..	SCA and YMCA, University of Cape Town....	(e)
P81/9/160.....	South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary met 'n verklaring van/ with a statement from Central Committee of South African Communist Party (Pamflet/ Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/9/161.....	South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary met uittreksels van/ with extracts from Communist Party Manifesto—1921 en/and South African Communist Party Programme 1962 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/9/161.....	South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary (Kleefseël/Sticker: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)

No. 2138 2 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE. — APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 September 1981, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 15 September 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van gemelde Wet ongewens is:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/9/53.....	Regterhand met duim tussen wys- en middelvinger/Right hand with thumb between the index and middle finger (Hanger/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.
P81/9/53.....	Linkerhand en deel van voorarm met duim tussen wys- en middelvinger/Left hand and part of forearm with thumb between the index and middle finger (Hanger/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.
P81/9/40.....	Kaal manlike figuur/Nude male figure (Hanger/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.

No. 2138 2 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.— APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 21 September 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 15 September 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2137	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/83.....	1	7822
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7822—1

Metal union alleges bid to impede talks

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE Metal and Allied Workers' Union charges it is being prevented from holding meetings with workers at Telephone Manufacturers of SA in Springs because schools and churches in the townships say police have told them not to lease their halls to the union.

Mawu also claimed in a statement yesterday that TMSA — the largest non-mining employer in Springs — was co-operating "hand-in-glove" with the police to "bust a democratic union out of the factory".

TMSA was recently hit by a strike in which Mawu unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate on behalf of workers.

Both the company and police yesterday denied the Mawu allegations.

The TMSA strike ended with the company sacking its 1 600-strong black workforce. However, all but about 200 have now returned to the plant.

In the wake of the strike, police banned all weekend meetings in KwaThema several weeks ago and arrested several workers on charges of assault.

The union said it had scheduled meetings in KwaThema with TMSA workers twice in the past 10 days — first at a church, then at a school hall.

The owners of both halls had said that since the meetings ban, police had told them not to lease the halls for meetings of TMSA workers.

Demands

Mawu said the meetings had been called for workers to decide whether they wanted to continue to pursue demands for union recognition.

"Management is clearly trying to avoid workers making this choice, because it will mean total rejection of their favoured unions . . ."

A police spokesman denied the union's allegations.

"We have no information of any meetings or intended meetings in halls in KwaThema. If the owners refused permission for meetings to be held, they must have done so for their own reasons," he said.

A spokesman for TMSA said the company "has absolutely no knowledge of these allegations", and added: "We categorically deny them."

In its statement, Mawu disclosed that workers charged with assault were scheduled to appear in court in several East Rand areas next month.

The union said it would assist 142 sacked TMSA workers in applications for Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits.

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Fund-raising 2nd AM. Bill - 3rd reading

Hans 9 2/10/81 col. 5546.

Buthelezi is asked to see for himself

SIR — In the Mercury dated September 21 Chief Buthelezi is reported to have said: '... most whites and all blacks in the Natal/KwaZulu region were opposed to the idea of fragmenting this region into two areas or separate regions.'

I would like to question this statement by asking this gentleman whoever gave him the authority to speak on behalf of 'most whites'.

I would even go as far as to ask him whether he can be sure that 'all blacks' are against this 'fragmenting'. I'll venture to say that he cannot. With regard to the other independent states and their heads of State being 'trophies of success' of the Government's 'wicked plans', I would like to suggest that Chief Buthelezi attend the independence celebration of the Ciskei in December. Attend these celebrations and observe for himself that these people are a proud nation, proud of their own heritage and proud of their own independent state.

Chief Buthelezi is presently denying his people the right of identifying themselves with all that belongs to the Zulu people. His attitude deprives them of becoming independent, and this emanates from short-sightedness, especially in view of the fact that such denial can only harm inter-neighbourly relations.

And all this is taking place while millions of rands worth of developing and improvements are being undertaken in KwaZulu — mostly with the Government's money.

The Forum

letters to the editor

An article on the same page as the report of Chief Buthelezi's speech mentioned that a new complex to replace the old stalls at Umgababa was given to the Amatuli-tribe — value at least at R90 000.

Recently on a trip to the Hluhluwe Game Reserve rows upon rows of new lorries and earth-moving equipment were observed at at least two depots alongside the road. The registration? ZG.

'Wicked plans' of the Government? Surely not. I sincerely hope that Chief Buthelezi will see the light soon and realise that not all the other independent states and their heads were fools. May he then have the courage to admit that for all these years he, as a politician, has been playing for the grandstand.

OPTIMISTIC NEIGHBOUR

Why I quit the President's Council



The government does not listen even to its own enlightened and educated supporters

By PAT POOVALINGAM

DURBAN lawyer Pat Poovalingam resigned from the President's Council this week as he said he would when he joined a year ago, unless Africans had been appointed to the body by now. Here he expands on the factors behind his decision.

Sunday Tribune 27 Oct 1985

WHEN late last year the difficult decision whether or not to go into the President's Council was made, certain assumptions also had to be made.

The first was the clear danger that the exclusion of black South Africans was not simply a blunder born of arrogance, but that there might be a deliberate attempt to win over coloureds and Indians as satellites. One felt that by "being there" any such moves could be discerned and warnings issued.

The second assumption was that, whatever the motives in excluding blacks, even the slowest thinking member of the National Party would soon realise that even if the President's Council produced the best and fairest draft constitution possible for South Africa, the fact that blacks played no participatory role in its formulation would persuade them to be suspicious of every single word in it.

Both assumptions were proved wrong. The Government, obviously in not able to think clearly enough on this vital issue. But there is, I have satisfied myself, no dark Machiavellian plot for whites and browns to be "ganged up" in anticipation of a coming conflict with blacks.

Nor is it only the arrogance of the ruling group — and that factor is not absent by any means — that prevents it doing the only sensible thing vis-a-vis the structuring of the President's Council.

One says to oneself that if only the Nationalists were not so rigid and so Teutonic in their thinking (however slowly that is done) and if only they used some of the flair of the British and the French and the Indians (of India) for dissimulation, they would have created a President's Council on a non-racial basis and peopled it with political scientists and constitutional lawyers.

Or that they might have followed the well-tried British technique of co-option, on a strictly non-racial basis. Maybe this system is not so British after all for the whites of Spanish and Portuguese origin apply it very successfully in Brazil and in the Argentine.

One accepted that the idea of a National Convention may not be practicable, for if one were to be held and the 1909 precedent were not followed, that would be fraudulent. If it were, who would elect the delegates? On what basis? In what proportion?

Yet how on earth can a satisfactory and a viable constitution be devised by what I have had to describe, much to the annoyance of many senior Nationalists, as a three-legged horse.

Racial prejudice is there. But necessity coupled with education, even if that education is imposed elegantly and with finesse by a Chester Crocker, can help to dispel racial prejudice. Yet one is aware that the Government does have real problems in relation to admitting black South Africans to the President's Council.

The concept of a separate black council having been shot down fast by all black leaders, where could they fit the leaders of what are called the non-independent national states?

And if they accept suggestions that non-homeland or at least 'Section 10' blacks be represented upon the P.C., would this not cut across the expressed or unexpressed wishes of the homeland leaders?

Nevertheless, these problems are themselves the creatures of the policies of the Government. There may well be answers but these will never be satisfactorily found without consultation on an equal-status basis with leaders of all black South Africans including such men as Dr Nthato Motlana and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Indeed eight out of nine illustrious Afrikaner academics, most of them close to the Afrikaner establishment, agreed under questioning (by me) that there can be no satisfactory political dispensation designed to produce reform leading to reconciliation unless adequate and acceptable provisions are made therein for our black countrymen.

Professor Jan Lombard agreed with that proposition. So did Professor Ben Vosloo and Professor Willie Esterhuyse and Professor A. C. Cilliers. Professor S. P. Cilliers of Stellenbosch was quite emphatic that only if all people of all racial groups are given genuine authority over matters that affect them directly, can disaffection diminish.

Professor Gerrit Olivier of Pretoria University conceded that unless a constitutional plan provided for all blacks, including those in what will be non-homeland areas such as Soweto, Nyanga, Gugaletu and Langa, any such plan would be futile.

Almost all of them also agreed that since such a plan must provide for blacks, blacks must play a part in the making of them. And Professor R. E. van der Ross, Rector of the University of Western Cape, a moderate coloured leader who has felt the sting of harsh criticism over his stance, was quite categorical in agreeing that if blacks were excluded from the vital role in formulating a constitutional plan, that act of exclusion would be planting a time bomb into any constitutional mechanism that is devised.

The pity of it all is that the Government does not listen even to its own enlightened and educated supporters. Of course I knew when I accepted appointment that the Government was averse to having blacks on the P.C. Dr van Zyl Slabbert publicly warned that there was no such prospect. I hoped the Government would do the intelligent, and in the long-run the patriotic thing. But alas they have proved Dr van Zyl Slabbert right.

Yet, I will not damage the President's Council. It offers the only available vehicle that could take us all along the road to reconciliation. Even a three-legged horse might move matters forward. The alternative is violent revolution. One can only hope that the most recent reformist sounds that have come from the Prime Minister, and the vice-State President and the Minister of Internal Affairs justify this hope.

before it got off its feet.

C267/66 cleaned out Whitehall

S Express 4/10/81
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From Page 1

that Miss La Grange used to clean offices in London's centre, including offices in Whitehall.

In his book Gordon Winter claims that he recruited Jean about 17 years ago as an agent for Republican Intelligence, the forerunner of BOSS. On the eve of her exposure, Miss La Grange suddenly quit her job and disappeared with her husband, Mr Terry Flynn.

Yesterday she was back home again in Bermondsey, but her husband refused to allow reporters to interview her.

I telephoned Miss La Grange, whom I know well, but she refused to speak to me.

A member of Miss La Grange's family who had spoken to her earlier in the week said she had not seemed worried, and did not appear to believe that Gordon Winter would make the disclosure in his book.

The relative said: "Although she had been worried about Winter's book originally, she seemed assured that he would not blow her cover. When I spoke to her this week she still appeared sure he would not do that to her."

But she quit her job suddenly on Friday afternoon after being hounded by the British Press.

Investigations in South Africa and by newspapers in London have established that many of the claims in Gordon Winter's book are either outright lies or exaggerations. But his claims about his beautiful former wife have been verified.

Enquiries in London this week revealed that anti-apartheid groups with whom Miss La Grange had been associated were shocked to learn that she was a BOSS agent.

Claims in Mr Winter's book were confirmed although the anti-apartheid groups tried to mimimise their gravity, says a London newspaper.

Mr Winter starts his chapter on South African agents in Britain with: "In my opinion the most beautiful agent or spy for BOSS in London was Jean McClay la Grange. I could be biased about her beauty, as she was once my wife, but there is no doubt she was a very successful spy. I know she worked for BOSS because I recruited her and at one stage acted as her handler.

"Jean started on a freelance basis for Republican Intelligence (the forerunner of BOSS), using the code number C125, in 1964. Her Johannesburg handler was Jack "Koos" Kemp, although, like me, she always had direct access to General Hendrik van den Bergh. When placed on the full-time payroll in 1966 she was given the code number CV232. Later, when Boss was formed and she operated in London, her number was changed to C267/66."

Mr Winter said that one of his former wife's biggest successes came when she gained the confidence of Mrs Rica Hodgson, a self-confessed Communist and member of the ANC who fled South Africa in the sixties with her late husband, Mr Jack Hodgson, who was the first to train ANC terrorists.

At the time Miss La Grange befriended Mrs Hodgson, the latter was a senior member of Canon John Collins' International Defence and Aid Fund in New-gate Street, near the Old Bailey.

According to Winter, Jean drew a sketch of Mrs Hodgson's office, and a BOSS burglar took midnight photographs of documents kept in Mrs Hodgosn's normally jealously guarded filing cabinet, and gained extensive information about South African exiles in London and people operating underground in South Africa. Several people were arrested as a result, says Winter.

"Another of Jean's regular tricks was to root through the waste-paper baskets at the Defence and Aid offices, particularly the one next to the photocopying machine. Jean was quick-witted enough to realise that some of the office workers made mistakes when using the machine, and if a document was incorrectly placed, or if the ink was running out, the resulting photostat would be thrown into the waste-paper basket because it was faulty. Jean would scoop a handful of paper from the basket and push it into her handbag when nobody was looking.

"It was all sent to the inteligence analysts back in Pretoria. Jean also stole sheets of used carbon paper and switched typewriter ribbons: using sophisticated techniques Pretoria can lift a surprising amount from these."

He said that his disclosure that Jean was a BOSS agent would perhaps come as a shock to Canon Collins and his office staff, and might even be a serious embarrassment to them, particularly because she often helped in the publications department and so obtained a full list of people subscribing to Defence and Aid and 'Christian Action' literature. The list, says Winter, provided Pretoria with many vital clues about enemies of apartheid all over Britain.

Another success for Jean was when she was chosen by the Martin Luther King Memorial Fund to escort Mrs Coretta King, the widow of the American civil rights leader, round London in 1969.

According to Winter Miss La Grange also cultivated friendships with South African exiles and psople connected with South African exiles, on the instructions of Pretoria.

Winter writes: "When I defected from BOSS in may 1979 Jean's handler was still Major-General Jack "Koos" Kemp, then head of South Africa's Counter-Intelligence Unit.

"Kemp will probably recall her now that I have exposed her, as she has vital information which could help Scotland Yard to solve at least four crimes committed in 1966 on the orders of BOSS.

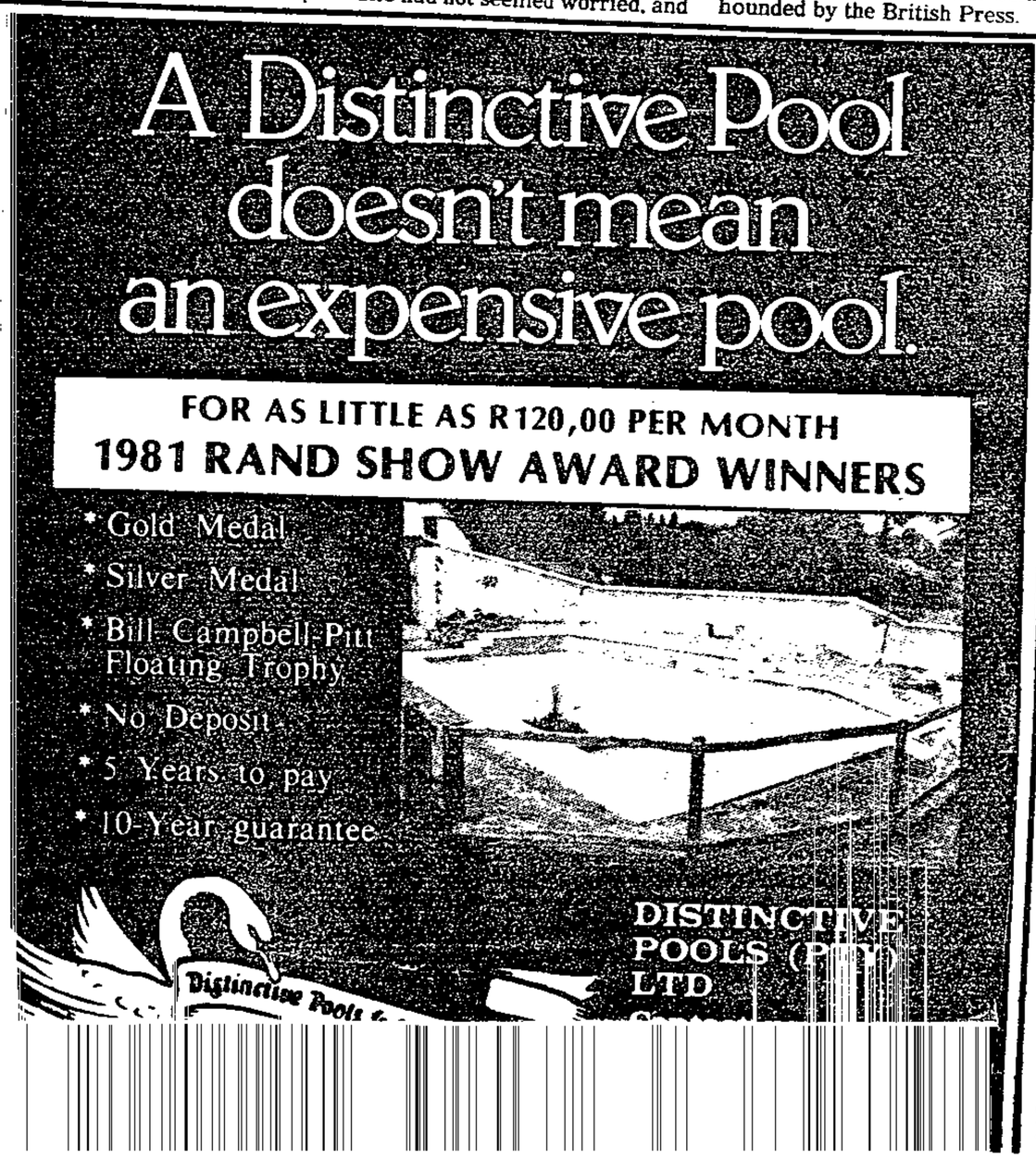
- On March 18 the London office of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) was raided.
- On March 20 the publishers of the Zimbabwe Review suffered a break-in. The only items stolen were letters and documents connected with political events in southern Africa.
- On March 28 there was a burglary at the office of Amnesty International and private files were stolen, as well as a parcel addressed to ZAPU.

According to Winter, Jean did not take part in these break-ins but she knows the identity of the man who organized them, and a fourth break-in: that of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, when a vast amount of documents, note books and membership lists were stolen.

However, of the ten large plastic refuse bags filled with these papers and documents, seven were picked up on the pavement by dustmen and thrown on a refuse truck, which sped away with them, says Winter.

According to Winter Jean and General Hendrik van den Bergh laughed at this when it was recounted to them, but Kemp was upset.

Jean who was a top Johannesburg model when she wed Winter and gave up a promising offer to model in New York, soon became disillusioned in her marriage when Winter began assaulting her.



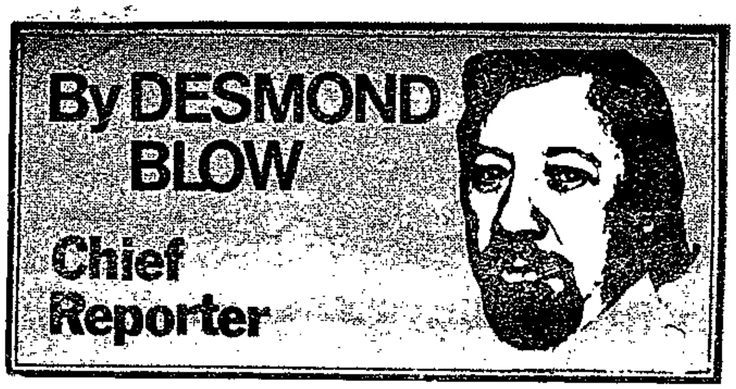
S. Express 4/10/81

(327)

Agent C267/66 cleaned out Whitehall: UK row expected

BEAUTIFUL SA SPY UNMASKED

4/10/81 /327



A BEAUTIFUL South African spy, Jean La Grange, who has been operating in Britain for 17 years, went into hiding this week after her cover as agent C267/66 was blown.

Miss La Grange, 36, had her cover blown in a book "Inside BOSS" by her former husband, Gordon Winter, who claims he was an agent for South Africa's Bureau for State Security (BOSS) for twenty years.

The British Press has been given advance copies of the book which goes on sale in Britain towards the end of this month.

As a manager for the Alliance Cleaning Services, the giant London office cleaning company, Miss La Grange has for years been in charge of cleaners in British government offices in Whitehall.

The disclosures that the lovely former model had access to British government offices is expected to cause a furore in Britain and the British Government is sure to protest to Pretoria about Miss La Grange's spying activities.

As a trained agent it was simple for her to search wastepaper baskets and typewriter ribbons for any information which might be of interest to Pretoria.

The regional manager of Alliance, Mr Dennis Newman, confirmed to me on Friday that Miss La Grange was in charge of workers cleaning government offices in Whitehall.

Mr Newman told me on Friday that Miss La Grange "is no longer with us, she quit her job about two hours ago. She has been with us for several years. She did disclose her reasons for leaving suddenly, but I am not prepared to reveal them to you." Mr Newman

To Page 2



● Beautiful Jean La Grange operated as a South African spy in the UK while cleaning British government offices

P.T.

BACKGROUND

Sta 5/10/81 (327)

BOSS 'used top gangster'

Britain's gangland boss Charles Richardson in a "confession" smuggled out of jail alleges that he was personally recruited by General Hendrik van den Bergh to smash anti-apartheid groups in London. CLIFF SCOTT of The Star's London Bureau reports.

South Africa's former secret service chief, General Hendrik van den Bergh, personally recruited Britain's gangland boss Charles "Charlie" Richardson to smash the security of three major anti-apartheid groups in London.

To achieve this General van den Bergh used a glamorous BOSS agent, Jean Lagrange, former wife of one-time Boss spy Gordon Winter. Miss Lagrange had a love affair with Richardson and later introduced him to the general.

These claims are made by Richardson in a "confession" smuggled out of Wandsworth Jail, where he is serving 25 years for torturing other gangland figures he believed had double-crossed him. (He is now in another jail).

The claims are supported by Winter, who has given me a detailed account of how he says the deal with Richardson was set up. The Star also has documentary evidence of telegrams sent to Miss Lagrange by Richardson telling her that documents were on their way to Johannesburg.



Scott

A South African Embassy spokesman in London has officially denied that Richardson ever worked for the South African Government.

Richardson claims that General van den Bergh used his alleged complicity in the Thomas Waldeck murder (which, to this day, Richardson denies) to pressure him into working for Boss in London.

Richardson says he agreed to work for Boss, and later, on Boss instructions:

● Burgled the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) offices in London, stealing notebooks, notepaper, files and address cards.

● Burgled the Zimbabwe African People's Union offices in London, stealing subscription lists and written material and photographs covering several years.

● Burgled the offices of Amnesty International and stole files, cheques, address cards and a parcel addressed to Zapu.

● Bugged and burgled the houses of senior British politicians.

● In addition Richardson makes one further startling claim: That Miss Lagrange succeeded in penetrating the most sensitive anti-apartheid group in Britain, Canon John Collins's International Defence and Aid Fund.

A day after the AAM burglary Richardson sent a telegram to Miss Lagrange in Johannesburg saying: "Papers despatched as promised which you felt would be useful at Government level. Flight number 227 arriving Sunday 1405. Parcel number 4130284. Another collection awaits despatch if this first batch is proven useful. Love you always. Charles."

Similar telegrams confirming despatch of documents were sent to Miss Lagrange a day after the Zapu and Amnesty burglaries. The Star's London correspondent has seen the originals of these telegrams as received in Johannesburg.



Winter



Van den Bergh

Richardson's "confession" to these burglaries was made to British journalist Robert Parker, whose book telling the story of Richardson's life of crime will be published later this month. Gordon Winter also claims Jean LaGrange told him independently about the Richardson's Boss burglary operation.

Richardson claims he personally did all three break-ins. But there is a strong belief that he personally broke only into the Amnesty International offices, and that others, acting on his instructions, burgled the other two offices.

Gordon Winter told me the papers stolen from the three offices were invaluable to Boss and were certainly responsible for dozens of later arrests in South Africa.

Winter claims that two years after the burglaries, which were in 1966, General van den Bergh received information that Labour MP Mr Ben Whittaker was getting "dangerously close" to the truth behind them.

Winter said: "HJ (General van den Bergh) sent me instructions to field disinformation to Whittaker to swerve him away from the origin of the break-ins."

Winter claims he contacted Mr Whittaker and told him he had some "inside information" on the burglaries. It was arranged that he should contact the MP again the next day.

But, Winter claims, that night a detective inspector Gordon Seager from the British Special Branch called at Winter's flat and demanded the information.

Winter then fed Mr Seager a cock-and-bull story about Rhodesian students carrying out the burglaries on behalf of the Rhodesian intelligence service. Winter said he told Mr Seager he did not know the names of the students, and that his informant had recently died suddenly.

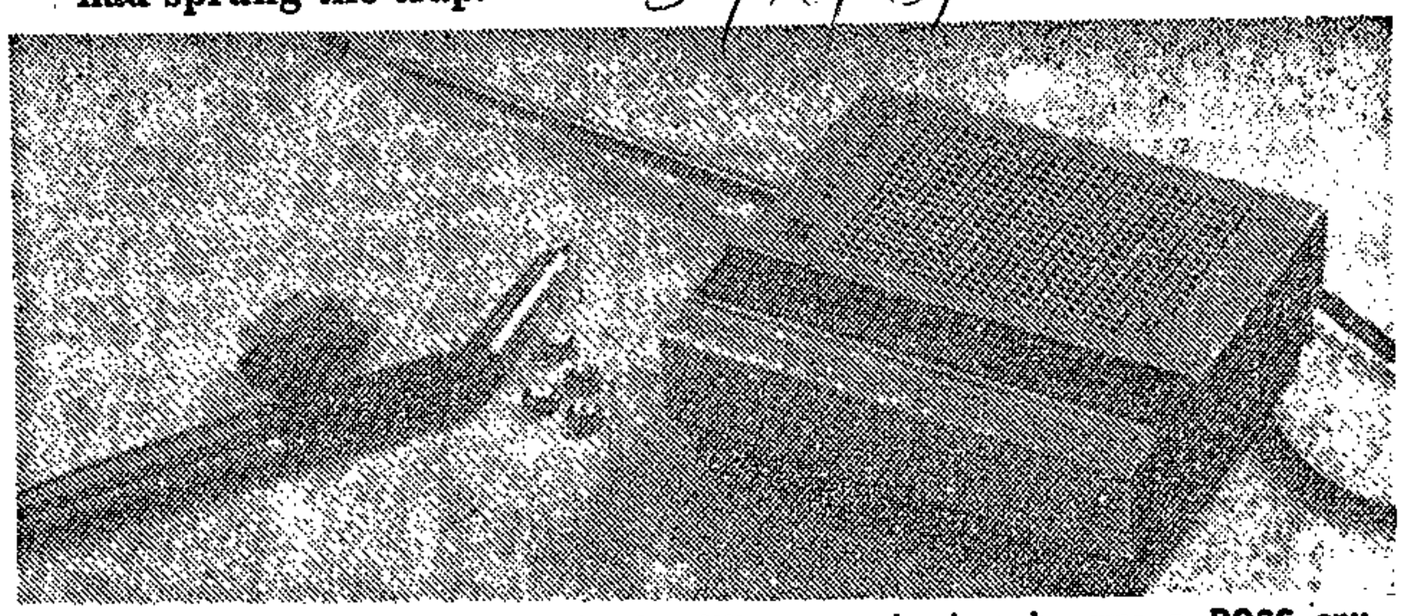
Mr Whittaker told me last night that he could not recall this incident. But at around that time he was receiving many calls about the break-ins and had contacted the Home Office about them.

Winter makes a further allegation about Richardson's work for Boss, which Richardson himself firmly denies. Winter claims that when he was "pressured" by General van den Bergh, Richardson also volunteered to have MI5 (now Sir) Harold Wilson's phone lines to his personal quarters at 10 Downing Street bugged.

This allegation will be published in Parker's book about Richardson and the source is again Winter.

How they got Richardson

Talk to my uncle, Jean Lagrange told her lover. So they met in Pretoria the following day . . . and General van den Bergh had sprung the trap.



The fountain-pen recorder which Gordon Winter used when he was a BOSS spy. He still has it in his study at his secret hideout.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Jean Lagrange was the link between BOSS chief Hendrik van den Bergh and gangster Charles Richardson, the Sunday Times of London reported yesterday.

Miss Lagrange, an alleged BOSS spy, posed as General Van den Bergh's niece in order to bring the two men into contact in 1965 after she had moved into Richardson's Bok Street, Johannesburg, flat.

The lever used by General Van den Bergh to inspan Richardson as an agent concerned the death a few months earlier of Richardson's South African business partner, Mr Thomas Waldeck, who was shot by a member of Richardson's gang.

The general told Richardson he could not guarantee him immunity from SAP inquiries into Waldeck's murder.

The Sunday Times report goes on:

Richardson had gone to South Africa in 1964 to pursue a mining deal. Within a year he had a string of companies that promised to make him a millionaire. He had also exchanged his commonlaw wife for a young and attractive South African girl named Jean Lagrange who seemed to adore him.

One evening Jean returned to their flat obviously distressed. With apparent reluctance, she told him she had been to see her uncle.

He strongly disapproved her relationship with Richardson, she said, because he was a hoodlum.

The only chance of changing uncle's mind, Jean said, was if Richardson would meet and talk to him.

However, "uncle" turned out to be General Van den Bergh.

Richardson met him the next day in Pretoria. Far from being hostile, Van den Bergh said he wanted to protect Richardson "against any possibility that one of our officers should unwittingly stumble on something that could hurt you and I wouldn't be able to clamp it down, Charles. We really must think in terms of absolutely cementing your position."

That "something" could have been the suspicion — later to emerge as a blunt allegation — that Richardson had commissioned Waldeck's murder in June 1965.

Richardson has always categorically denied any knowledge of the killing, but in Van den Bergh's office, he had no difficulty in recognising the threat.

"Well, what can I do?" he said. "I'd be only too pleased to help. I'll do anything you want for South Africa."

Our investigation, continues the Sunday Times, has revealed considerable evidence that between 1966 and 1971, Richardson and Lagrange between them posed an alarming threat to South Africa's "enemies" in Britain.

Although the British authorities almost certainly knew of Jean Lagrange's role as a South African spy, she has for the past two years held a job in Britian which allowed her night-time access to government departments and to the Portland Place offices of the British Council, where material that would certainly interest Pretoria is left in unlocked files.

And though she undoubtedly did work for BOSS and did infiltrate the International Defence and Aid fund, that does not necessarily mean she inflicted any real damage.

Jean Lagrange was born on August 13 1941 — though she pretends it was 1948 — in Cape Province. Her father was the town clerk, and personal friend of Mr John Vorster, who became South Africa's Prime Minister in 1966.

Her links to BOSS were forged when she met and married Gordon Winter, who moved from London to South Africa after serving 21 months' imprisonment for jewel theft.

Very soon he also became an agent for the security service.

There is little doubt that Lagrange did become deeply attached to Richardson. If not, she put on a dazzling act.

We have obtained copies of letters she wrote to him while he was in London and she in South Africa, and they are moving testimonies to her anguish at the separation. Even more plaintive are the letters she wrote to friends in England after Richardson was arrested in July 1966 on charges of extortion, grevious bodily harm and fraud.

She did not arrive here until after his committal began in late August 1966. For the next two years, so far as we know, she devoted herself to proving Richardson's "innocence."

But then, in June 1965 . . . her activities took a sinister turn.

Her work at Defence and Aid provided office gossip of the sort that BOSS would appreciate. And Winter makes the astonishing — though unprovable — claim that she was able to help BOSS break into the office undetected and photograph files.



MR VORSTER . . . "personal friend."

Journalist faces threats of death

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British journalist Robert Parker, who has released to The Star details of Charles Richardson's claim that he worked as a burglar for BOSS, has received several death threats at his home in the past two weeks.

Some have threatened his wife, Liz, and their baby daughter, Sophie. In one the Parkers were told there was a "contract" out on his life if he publishes his book on Richardson.

Parker said at his London home last night: "I don't know who they were from. We taped some. The police have them."

He says there is a dispute between him and the Richardson family about some of the material in his book.

recruited her myself, says Winter

Girl was key link

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Jean Lagrange is a dark-haired girl with a spectacular figure and a winning smile. And she emerged this weekend as a key link in alleged BOSS plots to infiltrate anti-apartheid movements in London.

It is claimed that:

● She helped to "set up" British gangland leader Charlie Richardson as a BOSS burglar in London.

● She infiltrated the Christian Action and Defence and Aid offices in London.

● Information she gleaned from these organisations was passed back to BOSS in Pretoria by her former husband, spy Gordon Winter, who has now defected from the organisation.

● She managed to have herself appointed personal courier to Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King, when she visited London.

For this she received a warm letter of thanks from Canon John Collins who also thanked her for her "kind assistance" in the publications department of Christian Action.

For the past five years she has been working for an office cleaning firm in London, which for two years has given her access to Government departments including the British Council Student Centre in Portland Place.

Her work there ended abruptly four days ago when she was confronted with her alleged BOSS connections.

Gordon Winter claims that he personally recruited Miss Lagrange to work for Republican Intelligence in 1964. He says she worked on a freelance basis until 1966, then full time. When Republican Intelligence became BOSS, her code number was C267/66, he says.

Miss Jean McClay Lagrange had a stormy two-year marriage to Winter in the early 1960s and when the marriage was breaking up Winter introduced her at his flat in Johannesburg to Charlie Richardson.

Richardson fell for her immediately, and later they shared a flat together in Johannesburg. It was then, according to Richardson and Winter, that Miss Lagrange introduced her lover to her chief, General H J van den Bergh, who pressured him into becoming A BOSS burglar in London.

There seems little doubt that Miss Lagrange and Richardson were in love at that time and she campaigned vigorously for his release after he was sentenced to 25 years' jail in Britain.

During this campaign she was threatened with deportation by Scotland Yard, although there is evidence that at that time she was also suspected by the British of having BOSS connections.

But she married a Briton named Francis Fraser to foil deportation.

She introduced herself to Canon Collins and to Mr John Morrison, head of Christian Action's publications department, and got to know Mr Morrison very well.

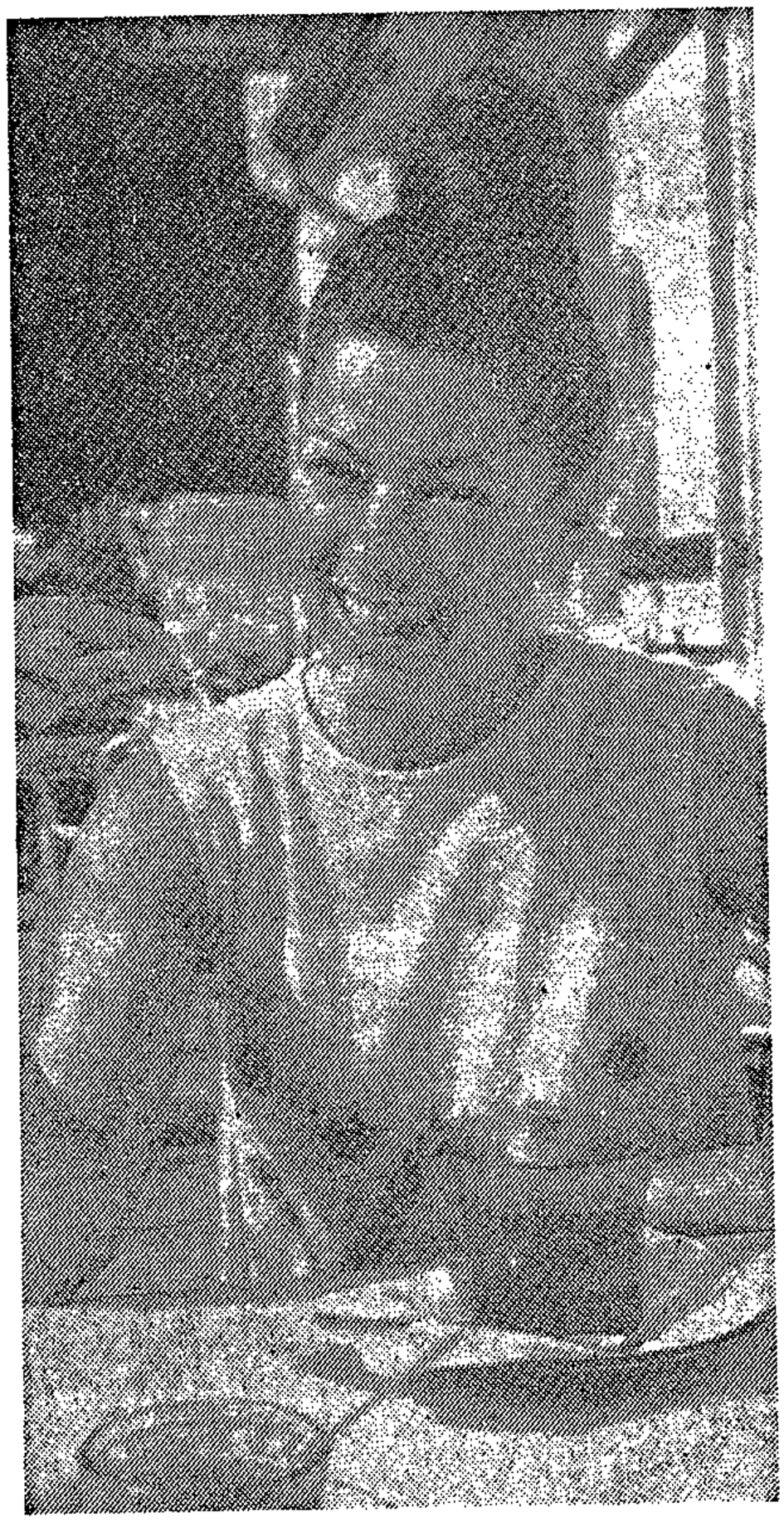
She persuaded Mr Morrison to give her a voluntary job with Christian Action. A few months later she also began working part time for Canon Collins's associated organisation, Defence and Aid, which used the same offices in London's Newgate Street.

Winter claims that Miss Lagrange supplied valuable information about the activities of both organisations which he fed back to BOSS.

In the past few days Canon Collins has made a determined effort to minimise the role which Miss Lagrange could have played in infiltrating his two organisations.

When first asked about her he said he could recall no such person. Later, when shown documentary evidence, he said she could not have done serious harm as all important files were kept in "secret" places.

Mr Morrison, who is ... and retired, clearly remembers Miss Lagrange, but while he was being interviewed by newsmen Canon Collins phoned to urge him to give as little information as possible to the Press.



Miss Jean Lagrange (now Mrs Flynn), the South African girl accused of spying for BOSS in London. The picture was taken by her former husband Gordon Winter while they were holidaying in Europe some years after their divorce.

MARTIN LUTHER KING MEMORIAL FUND

Chairman: Canon L. John Collins, Organising Secretary: Pat Woodhouse
8 Amen Corner, London, E.C.4. Telephone as overleaf

5/10/81

25th March, 1965.

Dear Miss Lagrange,

I am writing to say how grateful I am for all your generous voluntary work over the past three weeks in connection with the organisation of the Coretta King Meeting at the Central Hall on Monday night and for your kind assistance in the Publications Department from time to time before Christmas.

Please accept my warmest thanks.

Yours sincerely,

(L.John Collins)

Canon John Collins's letter to Miss Lagrange.

URGENT

LA GRANGE 810 WINDSOR GARDENS BOKSTREET JOHANNESBURG

•PAPERS DESPATCHED AS PROMISED WHICH YOU FELT WOULD BE USEFUL AT GOVERNMENT LEVEL FLIGHT NUMBER 227 ARRIVING SUNDAY 1605• PARCEL NUMBER 4130284 ANOTHER COLLECTION AWAITS DESPATCH IF THIS FIRST BATCH IS PROVEN USEFUL TICKET IN DAVIDS HANDS LOVE YOU ALWAYS

CHARLES

First Richardson telegram.

•URGENT 810 Windsor Gardens Bok Street Joh'burg

TF246713 LAGRANGE, JOHANNESBURG

7240713

JEAN THREE PARCELS NUMBER 4137275 AND ONE PARCEL NUMBER 4137277 ON FLIGHT BOAC 121 ARRIVING JOBURG NOON SUNDAY

LOVE

CHARLES•

Second Richardson telegram.

5/10/81

This Winter's tale is one of fear

In this interview self-confessed Boss spy, Gordon Winter, claims to be in fear of his life from his former spy bosses and the American CIA.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Gordon Winter, the Boss spy who went out into the cold, lives in a hideout about 650 km from London. He claims to be living in fear of his life — from his former spy bosses and the American CIA.

Winter has documentary evidence of substantial CIA activity in South Africa in support of black nationalist movements and also of covert collaboration with South African intelligence networks.

He is writing a second edition of his book "Inside Boss" giving extensive detail of the CIA operations. This book will be published later this year.

He claims to have ended his spying activities but old habits eventually die hard.

He asked curious questions about editorial policies on sensitive issues and, although he said he had written his book to make amends for his period as a spy, he refused several times to name the men and women still spying on South African newspapers.

In the rather gloomy stone-floored kitchen of his three-up-two-down cottage he told me how he betrayed friends and colleagues.

He described how he built up a friendship with Mrs Winnie Mandela, using his front as a reporter on the Sunday Express in Johannesburg.

He used this friendship, he claims, to trap her and to have her sent to prison again.

The tiny upstairs room he uses as a study is crammed with photostats of Boss files and documents he stole from Boss, including a 2,5 cm thick book detailing all the known CIA agents in Britain and southern Africa.

Included in this book is the name of Mr Edward Holmes, former US Consul-General in Durban. Winter claims the Holmes residence in Durban North was used as a "letter box" for mail addressed to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The mail was intercepted by Boss, and Winter has photostats which appear to substantiate this.

Despite all these stolen files he denies he had long planned to defect from Boss.

He says he kept careful copies of documents and detailed notes on all meetings and incidents because he has a "squirrel" instinct. He has dozens of notebooks and tapes recording in detail most encounters he has had.

Also in his study are the tools of his trade. They include a concealel microphone in a fountain pen with a transmitter which enables him to listen in up to 30 m away.

He has a briefcase with a sensitive hidden recorder activated by moving the handle and hundreds of photographs taken covertly with a camera fitted with a special lens and a shutter release that can be hidden in a pocket.

One of the pictures taken covertly is of the man he claims was his Boss "handler," Brigadier J J Kemp, known to Winter by the codename "Jack."

Although he drives a dilapidated 20-year-old car and is living in very poor surroundings, Winter says he still has plenty of money.

BOSS spy for Big Brother

Big Brother spy for BOSS, says ex-gang leader

By MARGARET SMITH

A STORM of controversy has broken in Britain over the activities of a notorious gang leader and his South African-born former girlfriend who, it is claimed, worked for South Africa's Bureau for State Security.

The gang leader is Charles Richardson, who is serving a 25-year sentence following Britain's sensational "torture trial".

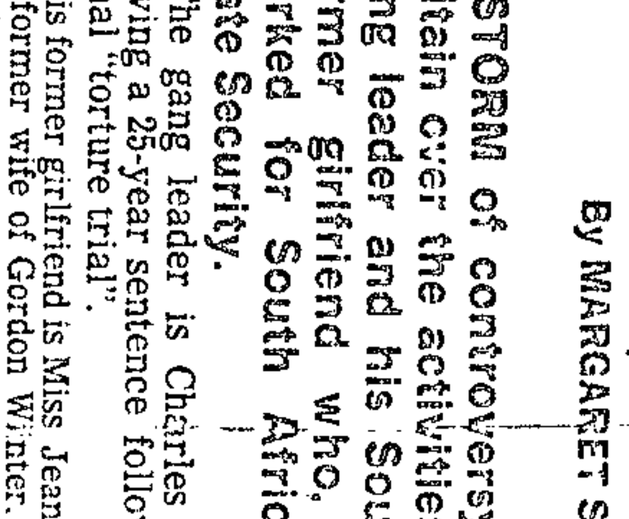
His former girlfriend is Miss Jean La Grange, who is also the former wife of Gordon Winter, a self confessed BOSS agent.

In confessions smuggled out of jail, Richardson alleges that, on behalf of BOSS, he burgled three organisations known for their strongly anti-South African views.

He makes a further startling claim — that Miss La Grange succeeded in penetrating the most sensitive anti-apartheid group in Britain, the International Defence and Aid Fund.

Richardson's claims are made in a book by British journalist Robert Parker, to be published on October 29.

A book by Winter, "Inside Boss", will be published the same day. The book claims Miss La Grange had access to Whitehall offices.



JEAN LA GRANGE
access to Whitehall

Saturday Page 10

Her former employers were the Alliance Cleaning Company where, as a superviser, she had access to some Whitehall offices.

The South African Embassy in London has told the BBC it had no comment to make about Miss La Grange being a police spy. It denied Charles Richardson had worked for BOSS.

Parker, who interviewed the former gang leader when he was on the run from jail last year, told the BBC yesterday that after his recapture he smuggled a letter from jail to Parker, saying he carried out burglaries at the premises of anti-South African organisations.

He said he carried out three robberies: the first at the Anti-Apartheid Movement headquarters, the second at the office of Zapu (the Rhodesian guerrilla movement) and the third at Amnesty International, the human rights organisation.

The BBC reported: "The story begins with a murder in South Africa in 1965. Charles Richardson had branched out into mining and he thought he would become a millionaire.

"But his partner was murdered.

"Gordon Winter's gun was used in the killing and there were suggestions that Richardson was involved.

"Help came from Winter's former wife, model Jean La Grange. According to Richardson he had an affair with her, and it was she who introduced him to the head of the South African intelligence service (General Hendrik van den Bergh)."

The BBC continued: "Two days after the (Anti-Apartheid Movement) burglary, Richardson sent material by air to South Africa. In a telegram to Jean la Grange in Johannesburg he advised her of the papers which he thought would be of interest 'at Government level'."

Shortly after this came the break-ins to the Zapu and Amnesty International offices.

Telegrams were again sent from Richardson to Miss La Grange advising her of material he was sending, the BBC said.

However, some doubt was cast on Richardson's descriptions of the burglaries by journalist Roy East, who spent months investigating the Richardson Gang.

East told the BBC he had never heard it suggested that Richardson had worked for BOSS.

He said: "My conjecture is that Richardson, having spent a long time in jail, is trying desperately to show in some way or other that he wasn't a petty, nasty, violent criminal — that . . . the British Government wanted to keep him in jail for political purposes rather than criminal purposes."

The BBC pointed out that perhaps the most important organisation worth penetrating was the International Defence and Aid Fund (IDAF). It helped South Africans in political trials and supports prisoners' families.

And while there was suspicion among South African exiles of Gordon Winter, the BBC said, Jean La Grange was different. The fact that she was Winter's ex-wife was not known.

She had come to Britain as a girlfriend of Charles Richardson and she campaigned for his release.

The BBC said she went back to South Africa, then returned to Britain and got a job with the Alliance Cleaning Company

Just over two years ago, she became a service manager responsible for checking on after-hours cleaning operations at a number of government offices.

Two days ago she left the company. Her manager said she told him of the allegations against her.

Call to stop flag agitation

CT 6/10/87 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday called for a stop to agitation to change South Africa's national flag.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Republic of South Africa Constitu-



Mr Chris Heunis

tion Second Amendment Bill he reiterated the government's undertaking not to change the flag, adding that he could not think of a more unfavourable time to do so.

"I hope we can now put a stop to the agitation to change the flag."

The Republic's flag was unique because it depicted the course of South Africa's history, he said.

Mr Heunis said he regretted the fact that discussion on the bill which, among other things, provided for a fine not exceeding R10 000 or five years imprisonment for offences against the flag, could not have been elevated and discussed above petty politics.

"There is enough in this country over which we can differ and the flag should not have been subjected to this kind of discussion."

Earlier Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) said that if the flag was becoming a target for provocative acts it was a symptom of fundamental problems.

"I say that if we want our flag to be an honoured and respected symbol of national unity, it will not be sufficient to insert a new penal clause into the constitution, no matter how draconian.

"I say it will be necessary to abolish apartheid. No penal clause can still the bitterness in the heart of a man who has been denied his birthright. No clause can force pride towards the symbols of a nation by a man who has been robbed of his citizenship of that nation," he said.

In short, Mr Hulley said, no Parliament could legislate for patriotism.

"While we support the principle of the Bill insofar as protection of the flag is accepted in other Western countries, we nevertheless believe that the penalties prescribed in it reflect a clear case of overkill on the part of the government.

"They have inflated the situation out of all proportion to its importance."

The bill was read a second time. — Sapa

Three freed

RDM 6.10.81 329

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

ANOTHER three of the 12 people held last month under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act were released yesterday after nearly two weeks in detention.

They are Mr Robin Bloch, a post graduate student at Wits University, Mr Gavin Anderson, an official of the Environmental and Development Agency and Mr Morris Smithers, who operates a raw materials supply service for rural development projects.

PFP reveals economic plan

Star 6/10/81 (327)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) today revealed its economic policy recommendations under the banner of "economic democracy."

The recommendations propose that the PFP should tie itself firmly to the free enterprise system but make it clear that the success of the policy will depend on its being implemented together with major political and social reforms.

The policy recommendations must go before the PFP national congress in Cape Town in November before they can be adopted as party policy.

The recommendations are likely to be a focal point in the third reading Budget debate in Parliament this week.

The main thrust of the policy is the provision of substantial protection for workers and consumers including the setting of minimum wages, but with a minimum of State interference.

The main points of the recommendations are:

● Political freedom is an essential ingredient for a just economic system.

● There must be true equality of opportunity for all citizens, including buying property, so that they can enter the economic system on an equal footing. This would entail removing discriminatory legislation, outlawing racial constraints on economic activities, and providing equal access to education, training, adult re-training and reasonable health facilities.

● The basic right of an individual to work, with the State providing relief when jobs cannot be provided must be accepted.

● The principle of equal pay for equal work of equal value should be fully accepted along with the need for a logical evaluation of job responsibility and the determination of a just level or range of remuneration. The need for a basic minimum wage based on regional considerations to enable people to meet basic living standards must be recognised.

● Industrial democracy should be encouraged with a close relationship between capital, management and labour on the basis that each has an interest in the welfare of the others. This includes the possibility of share option schemes and worker participation.

● Nationalisation as a general rule is rejected but the State has a role in providing services which private enterprise cannot, or does not, offer.

● Planning is required but State participation should be essentially indicative and not compulsive.

● The disparity in income and wealth requires special attention but this can be achieved only by uplifting the underprivileged rather than by impairing the standards enjoyed by the more fortunate.

● Taxation should be applied so that it will maintain incentive but, at the same time, enable the State to function properly and provide adequate social services.

● Policies should be directed towards encouraging the creation of wealth.

The role of the Government should be directed towards the creation of employment opportunities, the retention of the value of money, the maintenance of economic stability and the increase of living standards.

The recommendations conclude with a warning that the proposed economic system could "flourish only in a free and democratic society."

Argus 6/10/81 (327)

Economic reform needed as well — PFP

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party's economic policy proposals were intended as a 'political document' and not as an 'economic textbook', Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, chairman of the PFP economic commission, said today.

At a Press conference to unveil the proposals, Mr Schwarz said the PFP was committed to the freedom of people and it was not sufficent to deal only with constitutional changes.

'If we are going to avoid revolution and confrontation we have got to have economy reform as well as constitutional reform.'

Too much attention was being given to constitutional proposals without there being any debate on economic reform.

This had been one of the failures of Africa, where political freedom had been given but without freedom being given from squalor and poverty.

The essence of the recommendations was that people should make a contribution according to their capabilities and should expect a just return, but that people who through one cause or another could not make a contribution should be cared for by the State.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, the party leader, said he did not expect any difficulties in having the proposals adopted by the PFP national congress in November.

In the preamble to the recommendations, the commission says they were based on the needs of South Africa and 'are not intended to fit any other country or society.'

For this reason the commission had deliberately 'shied away' from names which are applied to existing political economic doctrines.'

Also the guidelines did not fall fully within the bounds of other existing doctrines.

The commission believed that what was important was finding solutions for problems and encouraging debate on real issues, rather than advocating of 'isms' without regard for their practicality to the South African situation.

It had named its proposed policy 'economic democracy.'

(News by B Cameron, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

Hrgus 6/10/81 (321)

Heunis calls for end to agitation over flag

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday called for a stop to agitation to change South Africa's national flag.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Republic of South Africa Constitution Second Amendment Bill, he reiterated the Government's undertaking not to change the flag, adding that he could not think of a more unfavourable time to do so.

'I hope we can now put a stop to the agitation to change the flag,' he said.

The Republic's flag was 'more unique' because it depicted the course of South Africa's history.

Mr Heunis said he regretted the fact that discussion on the Bill, which among other things provided for a fine not exceeding R10 000, or five years' imprisonment, for offences against the flag, could not have been elevated and discussed above petty politics.

'There is enough in this country over which we can differ and the flag should not have been subjected to this kind of discussion,' he said.

SYMPTOM OF PROBLEMS

Earlier Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) said if the flag was becoming a target for provocative acts, it was a symptom of fundamental problems.

'I say that if we want our flag to be an honoured and respected symbol of national unity, it will not be sufficient to insert a new penal clause into the constitution, no matter how draconian,' he said.

'I say it will be necessary to abolish apartheid. No penal clause can still the bitterness in the heart of a man who has been denied his birthright. No clause can force pride towards the symbols of a nation by a man who has been robbed of his citizenship of that nation.'

In short, no Parliament could legislate for patriotism.

The Bill was read a second time. — Sapa.

Argus 6/10/81

'Compulsion' tag for PC (327)

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government was trying to compel people into recognising the President's Council as the sole constitution-making body in South Africa, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) told the Assembly yesterday.

He said the Government itself was to blame for the advance refusal by the Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, and his party to give evidence to the council.

Mr van der Merwe was voicing his party's opposition to the second reading of the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill — a measure supported by the New Republic Party and the National Party.

RADICAL

The PFP criticism drew fierce attacks on the official Opposition from the NRP leader, Mr W Vause Raw, and Government speakers.

Mr Raw accused the PFP of moving close to the 'radical left' in its attitude to the President's Council.

Mr van der Merwe said a provision of the Bill sought to impose a compulsion on members of the public to give evidence to the President's Council when subpoenaed to do so.

Unfortunately, because of the Government's handling of constitutional affairs, the situation had now arisen where Mr Hendrickse and his party would refuse to appear before the council.

Mr van der Merwe said he did not believe Mr Hendrickse would under normal circumstances consider not obeying a subpoena by any commission. He was not that kind of person.

'I believe the blame for his refusal lies squarely with the Government,' Mr van der Merwe said.

The Minister (of Internal Affairs) knew there was a 'considerable dispute' between the Government and the Labour Party, even at the time of the Schlebusch Comission, which preceded the President's Council.

The Coloured Representative Council had made its own constitutional investigation and had suggested negotiations with the Schlebusch Commission on the respective proposals merging from the two bodies.

'In spite of the fact that the Minister knew this he was now coming to Parliament with legislation to impose a compulsion on people to recognise the President's Council as the sole constitution-making body in South Africa.

Mr van der Merwe also voiced his party's opposition to various other provisions of the Bill.

He believed certain privileges to be extended to the President's Council were privileges similar to those enjoyed by Parliament and should be used sparingly. Parliament had been established through tested democratic procedures, but the President's Council was merely a kind of commission of inquiry.

Rejecting the PFP criticism, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) accused Mr van der Merwe of trying to extend his party's 'boycott action' by seeking to discredit the President's Council.

Dr van Rensburg accused the PFP of harbouring an inherent contempt for the President's Council.

Mr V Raw said the PFP had done its 'damndest' to destroy the President's Council because it did not want to allow it to succeed.

FREEDOM

Mr Heunis said earlier, when he introduced the second reading of the Bill, that the most important principle embodied in the proposed legislation was freedom of speech and debate.

He did not believe anyone would deny that protection to members of the President's Council.

Members of the council would not be able to carry out their task properly if members could not talk and debate contentious matters in an unbiased way.

PARLIAMENTARY reports by F S Esterhuyse and L Parker; Sapa reports by A Braid, C le Roux, P Claassen, J W Lordan, S Moller and D Powell, all of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.

PFP plan for SA's economic prosperity

Argus 6/10/81 (327)

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party today unveiled its economic policy recommendations under the banner of 'economic democracy.'

The recommendations propose that the PFP should firmly tie itself to the free enterprise system, but makes it clear the success of the policy must be linked with major political and social reforms.

The policy recommendations have to be considered by the PFP national congress in Cape Town in November before they can be adopted as party policy.

The recommendations have been two years, almost to the day, in the making following the appointment by the PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, of a party commission under the chairmanship of Mr Harry Schwarz.

PROTECTION

The main thrust of the policy is the provision of substantial protection for workers and consumers, including the setting of minimum wages, but with a minimum of State interference.

Major points of the recommendations include:

● Political freedom is an essential ingredient for a just economic system.

● There must be true equality of opportunity for all citizens, including buying property, so they can enter the economic system on an equal footing.

This would entail the removal of discriminatory legislation, outlawing racial constraints on economic activities, and the provision of equal access to education, training and adult re-training and reasonable health facilities.

● The recognition of the 'basic right of an individual to work' with the State providing relief where jobs cannot be provided.

● The principle of equal pay for equal work of equal value should be fully accepted along with the 'need for a logical evaluation of job responsibility and the determination of a just level or range of renumeration.'

There is a need for a basic minimum wage based on regional considerations to enable people to meet basic living standards.

● Industrial democracy should be encouraged with a close relationship between capital, management and labour on the basis that each had an interest in the welfare of the other. This included the possibility of share option schemes and worker participation.

DISPARITY

● Nationalisation as a 'general rule is rejected but the State has a role in provision of services which private enterprise cannot or does not offer.'

● Planning is required, but State participation should be 'essentially indicative, not compulsive.'

● The disparity in income and wealth requires special attention but this can only be achieved 'by uplifting the underprivileged rather than by impairing the standards enjoyed by the more fortunate.

● Taxation should be applied in a manner that

(Continued on Page 3, col 7)

PFP plan

Argus 6/10/81 (327)

(Continued from Page 1)

will maintain incentive but at the same time enable the State to function properly and to provide adequate social services.

● Policies should be directed to encouraging the creation of wealth.

● The role of the Government should be directed towards the creation of employment opportunities, the retention of the value of money, the maintenance of economic stability and the increases of living standards.

The recommendations are concluded with a warning that the proposed economic system could only 'flourish in a free and democratic society and we, therefore, believe that the economic reform must go hand in hand with political reform.'

(News by Bruce Cameron, Press Gallery, Parliament.)

Argus 6/10/81 (327)

NRP, Nats join forces

Parliamentary Staff

THE New Republic Party joined forces with the Government in the Assembly last night in an attack on the Progressive Federal Party's stand against the President's Council.

Both the leader of the NRP, Mr W Vause Raw, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, were involved in sharp clashes with the PFP.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill, Mr Raw said it was difficult to find the dividing line between the 'radical left' and what the PFP was doing.

He accused the PFP of trying to destroy the President's Council because it did not want the council to succeed.

The 'total irrelevance' of the PFP would become clear when the President's Council succeeded.

Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Groote Schuur) interjected that the PFP was becoming stronger.

Mr Raw said: 'When a body created by Parliament is under pressure as the President's Council is, then we have a duty to protect it.'

He said the PFP would not give evidence to the President's Council on the interpretation of PFP policy.

'The last thing they want is to be put under the spotlight of cross-questioning by the President's Council.'

This remark was greeted with derisive laughter from the PFP benches.

Reacting to Mr Raw's speech, Mr John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) said the 'radicals' referred to by Mr Raw as being against the President's Council could only be the vast majority of the people of South Africa.

The black people, comprising 70 percent of South Africa's population, were excluded from the council.

The council was also not accepted to any degree by the coloured and Indian communities.

Citizenship concessions

LEGISLATION to amend the South African Citizenship Act of 1949 was introduced yesterday by Mr Heunis, and taken through all its stages with the support of all parties.

In terms of the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill certain concessions are made to prospective citizens and antiquated determinations are scrapped.

The Bill allows the Minister to decide whether a person may retain his South African citizenship even though he has accepted citizenship of another country, lowers the age limit for the automatic acquisition of citizenship by virtue of permanent residence and limits the language requirement to obtain citizenship by naturalisation.

In the second reading debate, Mr Heunis said the concept of dual citizenship was not an acceptable one.

The Government did not want to force citizenship on anyone as a matter of principle, 'but if you have the benefits of a country, you should also share the responsibilities.' — Sapa.

'Free speech' protection for PC members

Argus 6/10/81
327

FREEDOM of speech and debate was one of the most important principles embodied in the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill, Mr Heunis said yesterday.

He said he did not believe anyone would deny that protection to council members.

Members of the council will not be able to carry out their task properly if members cannot talk and debate contentious matters in an unbiased way,' he said.

Referring to the so-called 'secrecy clause', Mr Heunis said it was not the intention of the proposed measure to 'gag' the council, whose sense of responsibility in handling confidential matters had never been questioned.

In terms of the clause no member or officer of the council, including a member of a consultative commitee, shall, except with the consent of the council or the chairman of the council, disclose to any person any information which has been entrusted in confidence to him as a member of a committee.

He pointed out that in the case of commissions of inquiry secrecy of matters of a confidential nature was normally safe-guarded by regulations in terms of the Commissions Act — it was consequently deemed fit that the Bill should contain a measure of a similar nature.

The Bill also provided for a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, for general offences against the council or its members.

It was essential, Mr Heunis said, that council members be protected in the carrying out of their duties. — Sapa.

BACKGROUND

Two hoodlums were hired to 'bump off' Malawian leader, claims book

Star 6/10/87

A plot to kill Banda filed by ngster

"Tommy" had a contract to e of South Africa's few Africa. But when BOSS it contacted Charles elp and he "dissuaded"

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Allegations that BOSS worked in close harmony with a notorious London gangster have taken a new twist with the claim that gangland leader Charles Richardson foiled a plot to assassinate Malawian President Hastings Banda.

British freelance journalist Robert Parker, who has written a book on Richardson ("Rough Justice," to be published later this month) yesterday gave details of the bizarre story.

"The head of BOSS, General H J van den Bergh, told Richardson that his agents had got wind of a plot a kill Banda, at the time one of South Africa's few friends in black Africa.

"He asked Richardson to investigate the plot which, he believed, involved two hoodlums in Britain.

"Charlie (Richardson) soon found out that the men, whom he referred to as 'Danny' and 'Tommy,' had been hired to bump off Banda for a large sum of money.



Lagrange . . . gone into hiding after disclosures.



Banda . . . his alleged assassins may have been bought off by Richardson.

"He was able to track down the men and to foil the assassination attempt, I think by buying them over.

"Charlie never told me who was behind the plot, but I reckon it must have been something political because of Banda's friendship with South Africa and the fact that BOSS had become involved," Parker said.

"And he never told me what he actually did to stop 'Danny' and 'Tommy.' He might have received money from BOSS for this purpose, or he might have acted on his own to get into BOSS's good books.

"But he did admit openly to me that he worked for BOSS and I subsequently found out that he had been offered 'a new life' in South Africa when he got out of prison."

Richardson, who escaped from custody last year, was re-arrested on January 18 and is now being held in an undisclosed jail.

In a related development, Jean Lagrange named as being a key BOSS spy in Britain by ex-husband and fellow spy Gordon Winter, has apparently gone into hiding.

The 40-year-old South African woman, now married to London-based Irishman Terry Flynn, was named at the weekend as a BOSS operative and alleged lover of Charles Richardson.

She was sacked from her job as a supervisor for an office cleaning firm here after details of her activities were made known.

Sensational material on the life of Miss Lagrange and the admission by Richardson that he burgled anti-apartheid organisation offices and promised to arrange a tap on the then Prime Minister Harold Wilson's private telephone were widely published in British newspapers yesterday and on Sunday.

Sir Harold admitted that he had discussed with Winter the possible tapping of his telephone, but declined to say anything further because of a security commission inquiry into the country's secret services.

AAM secretary Mr Mike Terry dismissed the Richardson claims. "Who is to believe a criminal who is locked up in prison?" said Mr Terry.

"The one thing which he (Richardson) has not — and no one else has ever got hold of — is our membership records of the movement."

Labour to ask about 'BOSS' spies

6/10/87 (327)

By MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — Questions are to be asked in the House of Commons about the activities of South African secret service agents operating in Britain.

Labour MPs want to see a parliamentary select committee investigate what are still referred to as "BOSS" activities in the UK, with reference also to links with British intelligence.

This follows the spate of publicity in Britain surrounding the alleged activities of three people who, it is claimed, worked for the Bureau for State Security in the UK.

As well as notorious gang leader, Charles Richardson, and self-confessed police spy, Gordon Winter, they include the South African-born former model, Jean la Grange.

Break-ins

Following allegations at the weekend by gang leader Charles Richardson that he burgled the premises of sensitive anti-South African organisations, comes fresh evidence of a score or more mysterious break-ins in the late sixties.

These were at the homes of South African political exiles active in various organisations in Britain.

At about the same time that the offices of the anti-apartheid movement and Amnesty International were burgled, a number of mysterious burglaries occurred in which homes were ransacked and no valuables taken.

Several of these occurred at the homes of active members of the African National Congress in Britain.

They all followed the same pattern. The place was ransacked but articles of value were not taken.

Close watch

In cases where homes were occupied by several members of a family it was apparent that a close watch would have had to have been kept on the premises to establish when everyone was out.

But although these break-ins occurred in the late sixties, when Charles Richardson alleges he burgled premises on behalf of the Bureau for State Security, several anti-South African organisations say they are aware of other "suspect" activities since then.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy here said last night that all queries regarding the activities of Richardson, Winter or La Grange had been referred to Pretoria.

So far there had been no response from there.

Charles Richardson claims that Jean la Grange penetrated the highly sensitive International Defence and Aid Fund. But Canon John Colins, founder of the organisation, claims that confidential material was not kept on the premises and that, by going through waste paper baskets and files on the premises, as is claimed, she would not have been able to obtain material of value to South African security services.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Bill 'not meant to gag PC members'

CT 6/10/81 (327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Freedom of speech and debate was one of the most important principles embodied in the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading of the bill, he said he did not believe anyone would deny protection to members.

Referring to the so-called "secrecy clause", he said it was not the intention to "gag" members, whose sense of responsibility in the handling of matters of a confidential nature had never been questioned.

In terms of the clause no member or officer, including a member of a consultative committee shall, except with the consent of the council or the chairman of the council, disclose to any person any information which has been entrusted to him as a member of a committee.

He pointed out that in the case of commissions of inquiry, confidential matters were usually safeguarded by the Commissions Act and it was consequently deemed fit that the bill should contain a measure of a similar nature.

The bill also provided for a fine of R500, or six months, or both, for general offences against the council or its members.

It was essential, Mr Heunis said, that members of the council be protected in the carrying out of their duties.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point), opposing the bill, said the government was constantly trying to enhance the status of the President's Council and tried to put it on par with the functions of Parliament as far as possible. — Sapa

President's Council: fringe benefits

Hansard 10 7/10/61 QC 645 (327)

*3. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the ~~Prime~~ Minister:

What is the (a) nature and (b) total value of the fringe benefits granted to a (i) member, and (ii) chairman of a committee, of the President's Council?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(a)(i) and (ii) Service benefits for Members and Chairmen of Committees of the President's Council include the following, amongst others:

pension scheme
insurance against accidents
transport facilities
parking facilities

In addition a Member and a Chairman of a Committee receive annual tax-free allowances of R9 060 and R10 992 respectively, to cover expenses.

(b)(i) and (ii) The total value of the service benefits cannot be determined as every person concerned makes use thereof according to his personal needs.

HGNS (Housing of President's Council 2/10/81 QC 701 327

*6. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Community Development:

What was the final total cost of preparing the facilities for housing the President's Council in respect of (a) building alterations and (b) furniture and fittings?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) R1 156 969;

(b) R263 585.

Stabbing blamed on race laws

Star 8/10/81

327

By Yussuf Nazeer

The SA Indian Council candidate for Lenasia Central, Mr Dinky Pillay, blames the Government's segregation laws for the attack last week on his wife by knife-wielding thugs.

Mr Pillay, who will contest the elections on November 4, said he was "fiercely against" the SAIC, as its existence had split the Indian community.

"The Government, with its divide and rule policy, has not only succeeded in cultivating suspicion and racism among the different nations in this country but has fragmented the Indian community where we are now fighting each other on ethnic, religious and political grounds," said Mr Pillay.

Asked how the Government figured in the attack on his wife, Mr Pillay said the thugs did not come there to rob him but to stop him going to the polls.

"Before stabbing my terrified wife with a screwdriver, they yelled they wanted me because I was standing in the SAIC elections."

OPERATION

Mr Pillay's wife Thaynakie has to undergo an eye and brain operation to remove splintered bones behind her eye and inside her skull. A nerve had also been severed.

"The SAIC is directly responsible for this. I am determined to go in there and close down this accursed body," he said.

(Report by Yussif Nazeer, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg).

51 HELD IN RENT ROW

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

FIFTY-ONE women, some with babies on their backs, were arrested yesterday in Wattville, Benoni, while they were marching to the local offices of the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) to protest against the recent R4 rent increase.

Rent in the township was increased by R4 last Thursday, although at a special meeting of the local community council last week, the council resolved that residents should ignore the increases and pay the old rent, R22, until further notice.

Col G N Myburgh, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the East Rand, confirmed that the 51 women were arrested and that they will appear in court today charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The women were kept for about an hour at the Actonville police station before they were released and warned that they should appear in the Benoni magistrate's court today. They were charged with holding an illegal procession.

The intention of the women was to march to the local Erab offices and present the local council at its monthly meeting with a petition demanding that rents should not be increased.

The meeting did not take place for only two councillors, Mr Noel Mlokoti and Mr J M Mualasi were present. The chairman, Mr S P Ntshona, and two other councillors Mr S R Poo and Mr F L Tloane were absent.

Mr Harvey Anderson, secretary of the council, said: "I do not know why the three other councillors failed to attend yesterday's meeting, because they did not send any apologies." He said the meeting has been postponed to next week.

• The Dobsonville Community Council decided yesterday that they also would not encourage residents to pay the R8 increaes, which became effective this month.

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Vol. 196] PRETORIA, 9 OKTOBER / OCTOBER 1981 [No. 7824

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE
(KLEURLINGSAKE)

No. 2135 9 Oktober 1981

OORDRAG VAN STAATSONDERSTEUNDE SKOOL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 5 (1) van die Wet op Onderwys vir Kleurlinge, 1963 (Wet 47 van 1963), het die persoon bedoel in artikel 2 (4) van die Wet op die Suid-Afrikaanse Kleurlingraad, 1980 (Wet 24 van 1980), met ingang van 1 September 1981 die bestuur oor en beheer van die Kosie de Wet (NGK) Primêre Skool, Villiersdorp, 'n staatsondersteunde skool, aan die Departement van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede oorgedra.

No. 2139 9 Oktober 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS
(COLOURED AFFAIRS)

No. 2135 9 October 1981

TRANSFER OF STATE-AIDED SCHOOL

Under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 5 (1) of the Coloured Persons Education Act, 1963 (Act 47 of 1963), the person referred to in section 2 (4) of the South African Coloured Persons Council Act, 1980 (Act 24 of 1980), has transferred the management and control of the Kosie de Wet (DRC) Primary School, Villiersdorp, to the Department of Internal Affairs with effect from 1 September 1981.

No. 2139 9 October 1981

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 P81/84

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/107	*Last Flower*	Con Sellers	(a)
P81/8/120	*Sounds*—May 23, 1981	Spotlight Publications Limited, London	(a)
P81/9/27	*Inseminoid*	Larry Miller	(a)
P81/9/9	Flower of my Heart (A Minstrel Book—No. 18)	Jeanne Montague	(a)
P81/9/125	Crockarts Ford—July 1981–June 1982 (Kalender/Calendar)	The Swan Publishing Company (Pty) Ltd, Overport	(a)
P81/9/126	Temptation—No 6144 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Poster Verkerke Reproducties BV, Ede Holland	(a)
P81/9/128	Maritime Marketing (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Photography by Derek Rossenrode	(a)
P81/9/129	"A" (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/9/164	"Veertien naakte mans by 'n swemgat/Fourteen nude men at a swimming hole" (Skildery/Painting)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

No. 2140 9 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7801, Goewermentskennisgewing 1980 van 18 September 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/8/5 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2140 9 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7801, Government Notice 1980 of 18 September 1981, substitute the following entry for entry P81/8/5:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/5	*Sechaba* - N. 15, Gennaio-Marzo 1981 (Edizione Italiana)	l'Assessorato ai Rapporti Internazionali del Comune di Reggio Emilia	(c), (d) + (e)

No. 2141 9 Oktober 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 29 September 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die voorwaardelike goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Hammer House of Horror Reeks: Witching Time*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2141 9 October 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (1) (a)

On 29 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the conditional approval by the committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Hammer House of Horror Series: Witching Time*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/8/88	*Hammer House of Horror Reeks/Series: Witching Time*	Christmas Video International (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2144 9 Oktober 1981

OORHANDIGING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN DIE EERSTE KLAS: GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 9 September 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Sy Eksellensie mnr. Emilio Beladiez Navarro, Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van Spanje in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

[113/35/4 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2144 9 October 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE FIRST CLASS: GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that, on 9 September 1981, the above-mentioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

His Excellency Mr Emilio Beladiez Navarro, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain to the Republic of South Africa.

[113/35/4 (32)]

No. 2145 9 Oktober 1981

OORHANDIGING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN DIE EERSTE KLAS: GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 21 September 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan—

Dr. Koo Chen-Fu van die Republiek China.

[113/35/4 (32)]

No. 2145 9 Oktober 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE FIRST CLASS: GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that, on 21 September 1981, the above-mentioned decoration was, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, conferred on—

Dr Koo Chen-Fu of the Republic of China.

[113/35/4 (32)]

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2177 9 Oktober 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2177 9 October 1981

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 P81/85

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/82.....	Circular Letter to Solidarity Groups—25/8/1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia...	(e)
P81/9/82.....	Struggle for a Democratic South Africa Forges Ahead, The. Statement of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa—20/8/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia....	(e)
P81/9/152.....	*Revolutionary Worker*—No 119 (Vol 3, No 17), August 28, 1981	RCP Publications, Chicago.....	(e)
P81/9/153.....	*Revolutionary Worker*—No 120 (Vol 3, No 18), September 4, 1981	RCP Publications, Chicago.....	(e)
P81/9/155.....	*Southern Africa Perspectives*—No 2–80.....	The Africa Fund (Associated with the American Committee on Africa), New York	(e)
P81/9/159.....	National Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Issued by the Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d)+(e)
P81/9/162.....	Smash the White Republic (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Central Committee of the South African Communist Party	(e)

Raw says much rests on next session

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The next session of Parliament would show whether South Africa could be saved from confrontation, conflict and violence, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said last night.

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Budget, he said the 1982 Parliamentary session would show whether, by the faith and efforts of the moderates of all races, the country would be able to withstand the strong forces of violence and subversion that led to revolution.

Mr Raw spelt out what his party saw as some of the essential elements for any solution for co-existence which could ensure a stable and peaceful future for all.

These were:

● The recognition of the cardinal role of the group dynamic in South Africa's society. Group and ethnic identity should be stripped of all traces of abuse.

● That priority should be given to identifying the aspirations of non-homeland blacks and their accommodation within South Africa's social and political structure in accordance with the realities, and not with white assumptions.

● That constitutional change must be the product of negotiation between all groups, including blacks.

The NRP, Mr Raw said, was, however, not committed to any specific procedure, provided this was acceptable to a broad enough cross-section of all groups.

Any new system had to include a built-in certainty that it could not be used as a stepping-stone for the mere replacement of minority by majority domination.

"Let me say clearly that this needs more than constitutional devices and minority vetoes. We believe it requires an element of segmental autonomy — a political power based for each community and a high degree of administration and group option over its own affairs."

The challenge was to find new answers and this was what faced the President's Council, Mr Raw said. — Sapa

Slabbert warns on 'slow adjustment'

CT 9/10/87 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — If the government believed it could maintain National Party unity and reform at the same time, it was bluffing itself and the public, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday.

He warned the government that slow adjustment rather than real reform, was going to play into the hands of those who strove for revolutionary change.

Speaking in the third reading debate on the Budget he said the government was trying to reconcile two impossible goals: To deliver party unity, which rested on white segregationism, and at the same time to answer the demands by people of colour that fundamental political, economic and social reform had to come to satisfy their aspirations.

"The government's move away from apartheid is going to be slow, reluctant and painful," Dr Slabbert said.

"This is so because force of circumstance rather than their own inclination will bring about the abandonment of apartheid."

HNP

The election had shown that although the Herstigte Nasionale Party held no threat to the government electorally, it held a threat to the National Party's unity. For this reason the government was sensitive to the threat coming from the right.

The traditional unity of the National Party lay in a white South Africa, which would determine its political, economic and social situation on a segregated basis. The right accused the government of failing to deliver this traditional cornerstone of apartheid for the whites.

"Those in command within the National Party have to deal with two contradictory demands," Dr Slabbert said.

From within the arena of white politics, the demand to re-establish party unity on the basis of segregation and self-determination, and from without the demand of those of colour that fundamental reforms on the economic, social and political level have to come in order to meet their aspirations."

Economic realities

These contradictions caused large scale confusion over the so-called initiatives of the government while the technocrats brought new inputs which were related to survival and the central core of the economy. They were not concerned with ideology and pointed out coolly and clinically the economic realities and demands for stability and survival.

Two impressions dominated the present session of Parliament, Dr Slabbert said.

The first was that the National Party was suffering from an ideological hardening of the arteries. There were pathetic attempts by government spokesmen to reaffirm the NP's commitment to the traditional basis of NP unity, so effectively eroded by the HNP.

"This was followed by extraordinary attempts by various senior NP members trying to outbid each other in the significance they ascribed to 'verdringing' and swamping. This happened while the indefensible action against the Nyanga squatters was in progress to confirm the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape, which was basically a matter of keeping blacks out of the area.

'Senility'

"One of the symptoms of arteriosclerosis is senility, with the ability at the same time to recall in detail past experiences whilst being confused about the present," Dr Slabbert said to peals of laughter from the opposition benches.

"The other impression we had this session was that the government is increasingly losing administrative control over its own ideological commitment.

"In short, it is not so easy to service white domination as it used to be," Dr Slabbert said.

One of the fundamental errors the HNP made was that it did not realize it was impossible to create white self-determination as whites had become accustomed to and to maintain rigid segregation.

"Nobody realizes that better at the present time than the government and its leadership," he said.



Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert

"They have changed not because of some philantrophic hindsight or because they are determined to sell the whites out.

"They have changed because circumstances have forced them to. They had no choice," Dr Slabbert said.

Every time the government changed or adjusted, they lost a little more of their administrative control over realizing their ideological vision.

"Given the urgency of our times these have been indeed timid changes yet they signify a sacrifice of ideological purity and a growing realisation that apartheid is unsaleable," he said.

The government was adjusting, not reforming, and because of this there was a growing gap between its policies and the day to day reality of South Africa.

"This growing gap between policy and reality will, more than anything else, contribute towards polarization within South Africa and the undermining of co-operation and consensus.

"That is why the single most important cause of internal vulnerability to the possibility of evolutionary change is going to be the preoccupation of this government with the ideologies of apartheid and separate development."

Alternatives

If the strategy to meet the total onslaught was based on this preoccupation with apartheid and its goals, it would fail because it was aimed outward while the greatest onslaught was going to be internal.

The question has to be asked: What alternatives are there?"

He said there were really only two alternatives for South Africa. These were the classic constitutional models of partition, or a common constitution in a common South Africa.

The question was whether either was attainable. In the case of partition one was faced with the classical situation of who did the dividing and who did the choosing.

This route led too clearly, as the government knew, from experience gained, to the institutionalization of land as a source of conflict.

A common constitution was attainable through real and effective negotiation from which, as a start, a declaration of intent could flow.

"What is much more dangerous is half-hearted attempts at both.

"A combination of pseudo-partition and a pseudo-common constitution becomes the unwilling helper of revolutionary change.

"We will reach a stage soon when the right-wing has to be confronted. The government, if it wishes to maintain party unity and reform at the same time, is bluffing itself and the public. We simply don't have the time for it.

"If the government persists in its policies, then we will give the opposite of constitutional development the impetus. We will give it to those who see revolutionary change in South Africa," Dr Slabbert said. — Sapa

Star 9/10/81

Springs bans meetings

East Rand Bureau

In a bid to curb labour unrest, Mr P L le Roux, chief magistrate of Springs, has banned all meetings — other than sports and religious meetings — from 11 am tomorrow until midnight on Sunday.

At least 10 people are believed to have been arrested for alleged assault and intimidation of workers at Telephone Manufacturers of SA (TMSA) in Springs.

Colonel J van Niekerk, head of the Security Police on the East Rand, said that police were still investigating allegations of assault and intimidation of TMSA workers who had been going to work despite strike calls by sacked colleagues.

Colonel van Niekerk said: "The banning order applies to all public meetings with the exception of sports and religion meetings."

Death threats made to SAIC members

Sp 9/10/81 (44) (327)

Two South African Indian Council members said yesterday that their lives have been threatened because they were contesting the SAIC elections.

Mr I F H Mayet standing for the Fordsburg constituency and Mr I C Dasoo for the Vaal Triangle ward told The Star they had received telephone calls in which death threats were made against them and their families.

They said the matter had been reported to the police.

The callers said the SAIC was standing in the way of the Freedom Charter and the body should be scrapped, said Mr Mayet.

Mr Dasoo said anonymous callers who telephoned two members of his family threatened to use violence, indicating that they were anti-apartheid supporters.

Mr Dasoo and Mr Mayet said it was well known that they themselves were against apartheid and racial discrimination.

The only reason they were contesting the elections, they pointed out, was to keep out inexperienced newcomers who were not expected to oppose apartheid policies.

Mr Mayet said he wanted to be there when the Government came out with its new dispensation, and if it was not acceptable to "all black South Africans I want to oppose it and not accept it passively as we fear inexperienced members would do."

"There must be somebody inside there to do the talking for the Indian people, by staying away from the polls, the anti-apartheid leaders are going to give the real puppets the chance to get in," he added.

(Report by Yussuf Nazeer, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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VOL. 196] CAPE TOWN, 9 OCTOBER 1981 KAAPSTAD, 9 OKTOBER 1981 [No. 7831

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2165. 9 October 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 92 of 1981: Fund-raising Second Amendment Act, 1981.

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2165. 9 Oktober 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 92 van 1981: Tweede Wysigingswet op Fondsinsameling, 1981.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, relating to the power of the Minister to prohibit the collection of contributions.

(*English text signed by the State President.*)
(*Assented to 6 October 1981.*)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 29 of Act 107 of 1978.

1. Section 29 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) If the Minister deems it to be in the public interest, he may, notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, and without giving any person or organization notice or an opportunity to make representations, by notice in the *Gazette* prohibit the collection of contributions for any purpose or in any manner or by or for or on behalf of any person or organization mentioned in such notice.".

Short title.

2. This Act shall be called the Fund-raising Second Amendment Act, 1981.

Mrs Mohapi's ban lifted

DRD 16/10/87

322

PRETORIA — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has withdrawn bans on 24 people preventing them from attending public gatherings.

Five are from the East London-King William's Town area. They are: Mr Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, Mdantsane; Mr Maxwell Mayekiso, Dwashu, Middledrift, Mrs Nohle Hilary Mohapi, Zwelitsha, Mr Vusumzi Attwell Msauli, Mdantsane, Mr Jack Phambukile Nduza, Mdantsane.

The others are: Mr Gain Michael Anderson, Johannesburg, Mr Frank Anthony, Kraaifontein, Mr Graeme Bloch, Claremont, Mrs Deborah Jean Budlender, Cape Town, Mr Amina Suliman Nagdee Desai, Roodepoort, Mr Nkosinathi Benson Pihla, Port Elizabeth, Mr William Andrew Hofmeyer, Observatory, Cape, Mrs Patricia Morris, nee Horn, Observatory, Cape; Mr Siho Andries Kubeka, Alexandra, Mr Matthews Mfengu Makalima, Victoria East, Mr Radichiba Kenneth Matime, Atteridgeville, Pretoria, Mr Ishmail Mkhabela, Soweto, Mr Mogame Josiah Moeng, Soweto, Mr Khayalethu Luckboyl Mqayisa, Port Elizabeth, Mr Alpheus Mthethwa, Pinetown, Mr Moses Ndlovu, Pietermaritzburg, Mr Jackson Thibedi Ntsoane Thabamoopo, Mrs Vilma Daphne Lilian van Blerk, Goodwood, and Mr Robert Cedric Wilcox, Diep River. — SAPA

Session disappoints Opposition

CT 10/10/74 (327)

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — This year's second parliamentary session ended yesterday amid general Opposition disappointment at the lack of progress toward "real reform".

The post-election session was largely budgetary, but Opposition members had hoped for a start to legislative reform and a clear commitment to genuine changes at next year's full parliamentary session.

They have accused the government of demonstrating its fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which in the last election showed a massive increase in support although it was unable to win any seats.

This conflict led to an acrimonious start to the session, although a conscious attempt by all parties to avoid heated exchanges succeeded except for the bitter debates about government treatment of the Transkei squatters.

The session was not without reform, however, the most significant being further changes to labour legislation piloted through by the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha.

Another was an amendment to the Liquor Act which will give sports clubs more freedom than international hotels in admitting and entertaining, black members and their guests.

The Minister of Commerce, Industries and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said sports clubs would not be subjected to restrictions on the percentage of black occupation, mixed dancing or swimming which applied to premises with "international" licences.

The strongest opposition was registered to the bills giving independence to Ciskei, establishing a new separate black university and imposing what the Progressive Federal Party saw s a threat to private schools which admitted black pupils.

Those anticipating further reform will now have to wait till next year, when Parliament will have before it the first constitutional recommendations of the President's Council.

Legislation on constitutional reform is unlikely to come next year, however, as the proposals will first have to be approved by National Party congresses and possibly by a nationwide referendum.

Debate on the issue should, however, give a clear indication of the policy the government is likely to adopt.

Parliament reconvenes on January 29 next year, with the unusual provision that the Speaker may decide to advance or postpone this date.

The verligtes thought they won the short sharp session. The verkramptes claimed they had. And how about the Opposition?

There's always

RDM 10/10/87 327

"I HAD hoped that we would, given the urgency of the problems confronting us, debate the real problems of South Africa. But I made a mistake. I wish to admit that candidly. Such a debate in this House is apparently not possible. I must say that this fills me with grave anxiety for the future." — **Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, speaking at the end of the Censure Debate, the first major debate of the parliamentary session.**

THIS was the note on which the short, nine-week session began.

Dr Slabbert's words came at the close of a debate which traditionally allows the Opposition to pinpoint the shortcomings in Government policy and gives the country's leaders a chance of telling the people how it intends to solve them.

Within a day that debate degenerated into the kind of harangue that became one of the hallmarks of the session. Invective, personal insinuations and the questioning of the Opposition's loyalty to the country were the stuff of which most speeches were made, starting with that of the Prime Minister on the opening day.

At the end of the week, Dr Slabbert told the House: "In this way another parliamentary session can go by. It is no problem to do that. There is no skill involved."

Heated

Well, that session has gone by. What did it produce? Did it ever rise above the tone set in the Censure Debate? At times it did, such as during the Foreign Affairs debate, when the Minister, Mr Pik Botha, made a plea for calm and constructive discussion — although even then the central issue on the new initiative for South West African independence remained closely under wraps.

But often the level of debate sank even lower than that of the first week. Take the heated and bitter debate over the Nyanga squatters, whose shelters were burnt down in the middle of the Cape winter before they were arrested and taken back to Transkei. That debate was the lowest ebb of a session during which the tide seemed to be permanently out.

The more the Opposition tried to focus on ways of dealing with rapid urbanisation, the chronic housing shortage and the bitterness caused by influx control, the more the Government managed to deflect the issue.

Cabinet Ministers accused the squatters of deliberately challenging the Government to take action against them in the middle of winter and attacked some Opposition members for allegedly participating in an "illegal" march on Parliament to protest against the Government's action.

Family

"This great country cannot be absolutely prostituted by this type of activity," said Mr Owen Horwood during one angry encounter. He was referring to the protest outside Parliament, not the treatment of the squatters.

And during his first major speech, the Prime Minister claimed the preservation of family life was one of the Government's credits. "Do not single out for me among 20-million people the few thousand who enter a city illegally," he said.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, who was instrumental in saving the Crossroads squatter camp, added a different perspective on the Nyanga problem: "I am too humane, that is the problem," he told the House.

These statements did not pass unnoticed. Most English-language newspapers spread the same message: the Government was backtracking on its promises of reform because it feared the strong growth of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and sensed dissatisfaction among the grassroots of its own ranks.

THE VERLIGTES

THEY claimed the content of PM's vision remained unchanged

Some Rightwing Nationalists supported this interpretation, openly proclaiming that the party was back on the conservative track, turning its back on reform.

Signals

Verligtes and the Afrikaans Press strongly denied this. They conceded that the Prime Minister might have changed his style, but that the content of his vision for the future remained the same.

What is the man in the street to make of all these contradictory signals?

Looking back on the session it seems clear that the truth lies somewhere in between.

There were obvious examples of a backtracking — such as the Bill granting independence to the Ciskei which, contrary to promises, contained no special provisions allowing Ciskeians to retain South African nationality and stripped them of all citizenship rights.

But it also became clear that most South Africans had expected far more than the Prime Minister intended to convey through his "adapt or die" rhetoric of his first year in office.

The past session of Parliament has shown that reform-hungry South Africans had turned the Prime Minister's ringing medium into a message of hope for far-reaching change.

Now Mr Botha has changed his medium. He is back to tough, no-frills rhetoric.

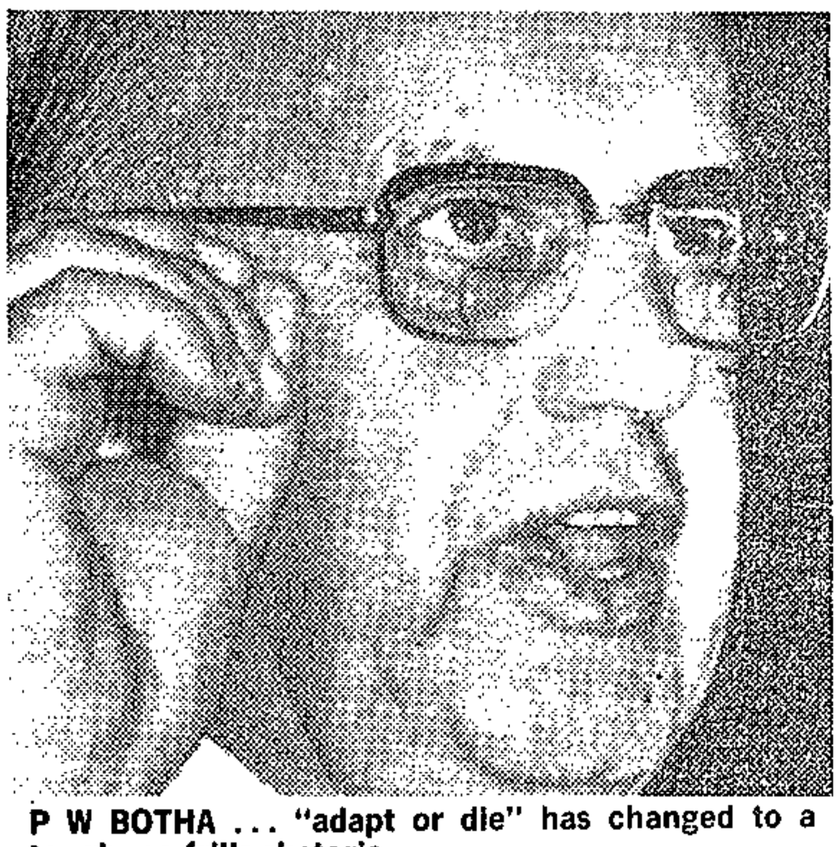
That was perhaps one of the session's most important developments because it defined the limits of the verligte vision.

The Prime Minister left no doubt that verligte reform would remain solidly based on the cornerstones of traditional Nationalist policy: homeland independence, stripping blacks of their citizenship rights, population removals, the Group Areas Act, and self determination as the foundation for a new dispensation for coloureds, Indians and whites.

Dilemma

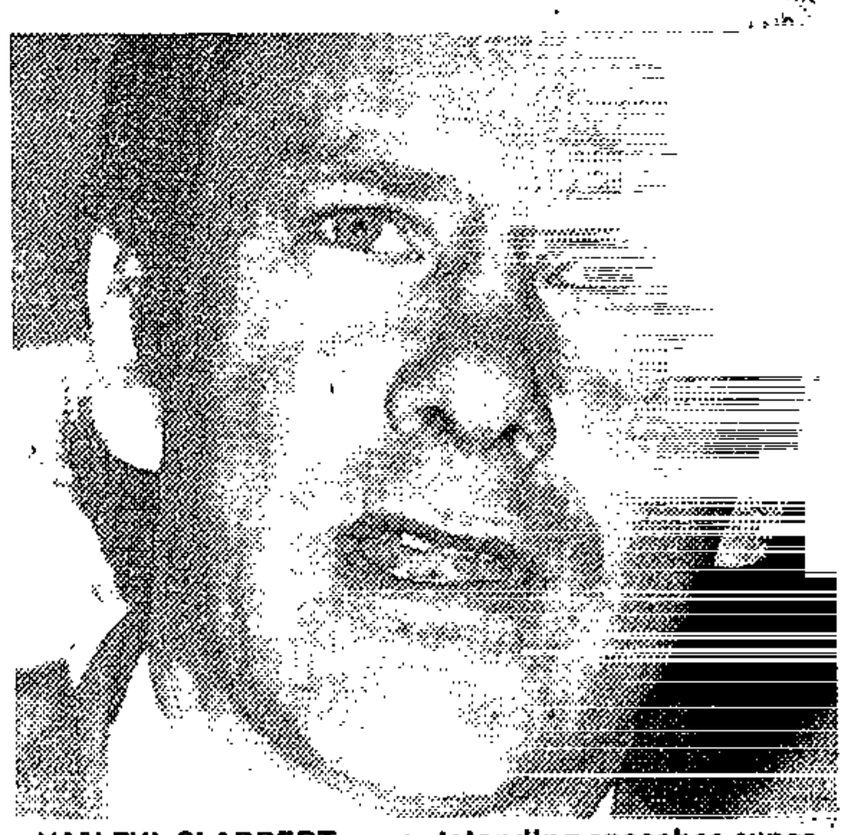
The problem facing the verligtes is how to uphold this political system without discrimination and domination. While most South Africans say this is impossible, verligtes are looking for a way of doing so.

It is this dilemma that gave rise to the contradictions, the backtracking and side-stepping of the session. It also explains how a measure could be simultaneously hailed as a major reform by verligtes and described as



P W BOTHA ... "adapt or die" has changed to a tough, no-frills rhetoric

The nine-week post-election session of Parliament ended last night. Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE assesses the session, its verligte-verkrampte balance, its implications and the role of the Opposition



VAN ZYL SLABBERT ... outstanding speeches exposing the weakness of Government policy

tomorrow

THE VERKRAMPTES

THEY claimed the party was back on the conservative track

backtracking by the Opposition.

Take the Liquor Amendment Bill tabled this session.

"Progress", cried verligtes. "Now people of all races can use licensed facilities if the licence holder gets the permission of the Minister." "Backtrack," cried the Opposition, recalling that earlier this year, the Government announced that it would amend the law to allow hotel owners and restaurateurs to decide who to admit to their premises — without having to ask ministerial permission first.

Verligtes replied that the Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, was a verligte who was unlikely to refuse an application.

Ominous

This touched the heart of the Opposition's objection to the Bill: It was yet another measure in the continuing process of removing legal rights from the Statute Book and placing them in the discretion of an official in Pretoria.

Verligtes say this is necessary because changes in the law cannot get round the verkramptes in the party's caucus. The Opposition says it is ominious because it continues to erode the rule of law and the parliamentary process.

This trend did not only affect the power of Parliament, but that of the courts as well.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced that he was planning legislation to by-pass the courts in evicting coloureds and Indians from dwellings in White Group Areas.

Up till now the authorities have needed a court order to evict a person from his dwelling. When the law is changed early next year, that will no longer be necessary.

It was Dr Lapa Munnik, Minister of Health, who summed up the philosophy behind the trend to by-pass the courts, when he spoke in support of another measure that will have a similar effect.

Unions

In a statement that will go down as one of the classics of the session, Dr Munnik said: "All I ask is sufficiently strong legislation so that I need not go to court every time."

So the Fund Raising Amendment Bill was passed and Dr Munnik now has the power to prohibit organisations raising funds if he considers it in the public interest, without being challenged in court.

As an exasperated Opposition politician said after the debate:

THE OPPOSITION

THE Nats left the door wide open. But did the Progs take the gap?

"How can we defend the principle of the rule of law when the person we are talking to clearly has little conception of what it means?"

Verligtes would define this view of the session as one-sided. They say there were several areas of progress: they rightly point to the Labour Relations Act which removed political controls on registered trade unions.

But verkramptes are quick to add that the restrictions on unions that refuse to enter the official registration system were not softened. The opposing interpretations by the two wings of the National Party was a feature of many measures introduced this session.

There was the Prime Minister's announcement that the Commission on Co-operation and Development would, for the first time, be able to study the problems facing blacks outside the homelands.

Verligtes hailed this as a vital step, giving concrete official recognition to the permanence of blacks in urban areas and opening the way between senior Government members and urban black leaders on a wide variety of issues.

Verkramptes answered that they had received an assurance that these issues would be confined to economic and social matters and that blacks would have to excercise their political rights through the homelands.

Verligtes were ecstatic at the recommendation of the President's Council that District Six should be returned to the coloured people and Pageview in Johannesbug to the Indians. They were convinced the Government would have to agree to the recommendation.

Verkramptes replied that the recommendation in no way breached the principle of separate group areas for different races and that measures were being taken to tighten the functioning of the Group Areas Act, not relax it.

Response

Verligtes eagerly held up the Prime Minister's announcement that the President's Council was likely to become an elected body.

Verkramptes responded that this did not matter as long as blacks were kept out.

Verligtes still hold hope that important reforms can emanate from Government commissions that reported during the session or are about to report. Verkramptes are confident they can block them, unless they are satisfied that white self-determination will not be affected.

The fate of commissions released or leaked this session tends to support the verkrampte viewpoint.

The as yet undisclosed Grosskopf Commission report covering influx control and the position of blacks outside the homelands has recommended full property rights for urban blacks.

Verkramptes are convinced that there is no chance of the Government accepting this recommendation.

The De Lange Commission has made recommendations for fundamental education reform cutting straight across the Government's policy of separate education departments and schools for different races.

Wiehahn

And already the Government has poured cold water on the fundamental issues raised.

The sixth report of the Wiehahn Commission did recommend the scrapping of job reservation on the mines, but the Government responded that it would not change the law until the white mineworkers had reached an agreement on adequate protective methods with their employers.

All this left the door wide open for the Opposition. Did it take the gap?

Observers and political across the white political spectrum agree that the PFP's leader, Dr Slabbert, made some outstanding analytic speeches exposing the weakness of Government policy, and explaining why it was just as likely to fall apart at the seams as the original apartheid model.

But what alternate message did the Progressive Federal Party offer the people of South Africa?

Two things that stand out are Mr Colin Eglin's proposals to meet the country's critical and growing housing shortage and Mr Harry Schwarz's manifesto for economic democracy.

But many of the PFP's critics outside Parliament accuse the party of failing to use its platform to prepare whites for the kind of changes they will inevitably have to make.

These critics believe the PFP should, for example, be preparing whites to live with the possibility of a Swapo government in South West Africa, even if they might not want to hear it.

They say the Opposition has a unique platform. And to use it relevantly, it must confront whites with realities, no matter how harsh they may be.

History's prime judgment of the party will be focused on how successfully it managed to fulfil this role.

But Dr Slabbert did not hesitate in telling the Nationalists what they didn't wish to hear.

Scathing

In a scathing attack on the verligte vision, Dr Slabbert said: "What is the plan for the future offered by the NP? Ultimately there will be confederal states that will be involved in a relationship with South Africa.

"Most of their citizens will live outside of those states and their citizens are going to be living in a state in which there is white domination. And that white domination will unfortunately depend on legislation such as that relating to separate amenities, population registration and group areas.

"That is ridiculous. Do we think we can sell anything of the past to the future, to our children?"

Some Nationalists are clearly worried too. But they have failed to add to the message with which the last three sessions of Parliament have ended: "Wait until next year."

Weekend meetings ban in strike-hit Springs

RDM 10/10/81

Mail Reporters

ALL public meetings, except sport and religious gatherings, in the Springs magisterial area have been banned this weekend after more than a week of labour unrest in the town.

At least five black workers were arrested in connection with a strike at Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa (TMSA).

A security police spokesman said yesterday the arrests had been made in connection with "serious cases of assault and intimidation" which had apparently resulted from the strike.

Injuries

He said two men were in hospital with serious injuries. At least five men had been arrested and more arrests were expected.

The ban on meetings, issued by the Chief Magistrate of Springs, prohibits all public gatherings other than sports and religious events in the Springs magisterial district. The order, made in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act, came into effect at 11am yesterday and will be effective until Monday morning.

It follows a series of meetings in the Kwa-Thema township by TMSA workers. A security police spokesman said the ban was decided upon because of fears of violence at meetings.

'Interference'

The ban affects a mass meeting called by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) this afternoon to discuss "solidarity action" arising from the strike.

A Fosatu spokesman said last night the ban was clearly aimed at preventing the meeting and countering the "increasing solidarity of Fosatu unions in Springs". He condemned the move as "direct interference by the State in the resolution of labour disputes through workers discussing their problems" and called on the State to keep out of labour disputes.

Cards

The unrest at TMSA, the biggest non-mining employer in Springs, started last week after three workers were fired for allegedly playing cards during working hours.

About 200 workers in the same department went on strike and were dismissed after ignoring an ultimatum to return to work. More workers joined the strike until all 1 600 black workers had downed tools.

The rest of the work-force was fired on Monday. Since then, the company has been attempting to re-employ all but the 200 initial strikers but the bulk of the workers have pledged not to return until all fired workers are reinstated.

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union said yesterday friction had started among workers on Thursday and it was understood that violent incidents had taken place.

In addition to the ban on meetings, he said the chairman of Fosatu's Transvaal Region, Mr Chris Dlamini, had been served with a special order instructing him not to attend any gatherings over the weekend.

No confirmation of this could be obtained from the police.

FUMBLING IN THE DARK

Sowetan 12/10/81 (327)

LET US today look at the reasons why Wits University lecturer Mr T W Kambule threw a damper at the "high-powered" seminar that was held in Johannesburg last week.

By MANDLA NDLAZI

A Pretoria-based Study Group on Internal Relations organised the seminar with the purpose of finding a political "middle-ground" to establish a common ground between the political and racial groups as a basis for regulating conflict and developing a new constitution for South Africa.

Obviously, the Study Group had good intentions, but Mr Kambule hit the nail on its head when he gave reasons that are endorsed by every patriot of the beloved country. "I cannot," he explained, "see myself getting involved in profitable discussions with people who have deliberately created the status quo and who know what really has to be done to save this land of ours."

Fruitless exercise

The seminar was called the "State of the Nation," and organisers had invited black and white top politicians and religious leaders, including newspaper editors and political commentators, solution for the country's problems.

The seminar served as a reminder that critics and concerned people have in the past put across their views in attempts to throw light to save the Government that seems to be fumbling in the dark.

A speaker at the seminar expressed a view held by many that in the absence of a peaceful solution, violence was the alternative.

He is Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, who said if the Government insisted first on making blacks foreigners in their land of birth, and then turning them into beggars in a constellation of states, "the revolutionary alternative is an honourable alternative because it is the only option containing self-respect for blacks."

Calls for a national convention have been made in the past by those seeking a peaceful solution, but it seems the powers that be have turned a deaf ear.

The latest person to worry about the failure of South Africans in getting together for a solution, is the Most Rev Phillip



KAMBULE: Can't get involved with people who created the status quo.

citizenship of all South Africans in an undivided South Africa, the abolition of the pass law system and a unified system of education for all races.

He said while almost everyone in South Africa was said to be desiring change, he was far from convinced it was the same change they were looking for. "In some areas their views are poles apart. Take the matter of power-sharing for example. Whites generally say 'no go' — blacks insist," he said.

He repeated what he had told the diocesan synod of Natal last year where he said that when one-man-one-vote was applied to one section of the community only, the white community, "then as Christians I believe that we have every right to raise our voices in protest."

It is worthy to note even the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert is concerned about the Governement's reform policy. Among other points he raised at the seminar was that the search for a middle ground on the black side was retarded by three main factors.

He listed them as rejection of any bona fides in white politics by blacks; revolutionary romanticism in which all reform was regarded as an obstacle to an inevitable revolution; and moral brinkmanship which rejected all co-operation if it was offered "inside the system."

In defending the Government's stand, Dr Willie Breytenbach, the Prime Minister's chief constitutional planner, told a panel discussion at the seminar that the constitutional reform now in the Government's pipeline aimed to get rid of the remnants of apartheid and replace it with what should be called "post-apartheid".

He said the Prime Minister's constitutional advisers were studying ideas which would include a common citizenship for all South Africans and national symbols under a confederal form of government.

Observers say the debates conducted through newspapers painted a picture of a constructive national convention. Their wish was those who contributed to such newspapers could one day come together and share the ideas in a search for a solution and bury apartheid.

'The revolutionary alternative is honourable because it is the only option containing self-respect for blacks'

- DR OSCAR DHLOMO

There has been an outcry from those who are concerned how some of us can soil our hands by engaging in fruitless exercises," added Mr Kambule. He said he could have attended if the people in detention and those banned were given their freedom.

His reasoning spells out the general trend of thought among blacks who say they would like to take part in such deliberations as equals in a free society, and not "collaborators" of the system.

But the architects of apartheid have a different view. They believe, according to what is termed the "fallacy" of their ideology, in seperate but equal development for all race groups, and it seems they gaze at the stars and see a constellation of states as the

Russel who was recently enthroned Archbishop of Cape Town.

"If the failure of South Africans generally — black and white alike — is to talk to each other, then we must provide such opportunities like a good family, and use them to the full as does any ordinary human family," said the Archbishop.

He expressed his concern at a colourful and solemn controversial ceremony that lasted for three hours. It was controversial in that only church leaders and not public personalities like the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, the State President and the Prime Minister were invited.

In his charge, Archbishop Russel said blacks were pressing for the creation of common



SLABBERT: Search for a middle ground retarded.



RUSSEL: Failure of black and white to talk to each other.

NM 13/10/81 (327)

After six years — a black pilot

I CAN'T remember reading anywhere of President Samora Machel's reaction to the defection of one of Mozambique's fighter pilots to South Africa early this year, but an interview in the October edition of Pace gives some indication of his feelings.

Reporter Vusi Khumalo was at a Press conference at Gaborone during President Machel's recent State visit to Botswana.

'Apparently I was the only South African journalist there and was given the opportunity to put only one question to the Mozambican leader,' reported Khumalo.

The question: 'Lieut Bomba has been singing to the South African Press and, if I may use the expression, he's been a canary who could both sing and fly. In the light of his utterances to the South African white Press, particularly the fact that after six years of independence in Mozambique there has been no progress and that was why he left his country, what is the President's comment and what is the attitude of your Government?'

Khumalo reports that halfway through the interpretation of the question the President jumped up from his chair, pulled the ends of his military coat, adjusted his thick waistbelt, smiled slyly, shook his head insensitively, and then wiped his sweating face.

'When the interpreter had finished my question, Samora Machel had already shifted his chair backwards, left the table, and



Evelyn Holtzhausen discusses

Black Opinion

was facing me.

'He took off his dark glasses and peeped at me as if I was darker than darkness itself.

'He spoke: "Thank you for your question, friend. And now tell me, have you got a black pilot in South Africa.

'None,' I answered.

'Now you have one from Mozambique — and that is a result of development after six years.'

'After his reply the "feathers" hit the fan. The entire conference room burst into a rapturous din and laughter around me almost bust my eardrums,' wrote Khumalo.

HISTORY will hold the South African Government and Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei responsible for the misery and hardship caused by the fragmentation of South Africa into over-populated pieces of land which are not viable and where thousands of people die of starvation, according to a leading article in a recent edition of Sowetan, a daily newspaper published in Johannesburg.

According to the leader, which is higly critical of Chief Sebe for leading his people into homeland independence, many blacks have suffered bitterly because of the clandestine way in which they were declared citizens of homelands.

'Nobody was consulted but their birthright was taken from them by the most devious stealth.

'What is most amazing is the manner in which homeland chiefs seem so determined to lead their countries and their people into the mess so dramatically typified by Transkei, Vendaland and Bophuthatswana.

'The lessons of the past and of the present are being swept smartly under the rug by men who are more concerned with political expediency than justice for their people.

'The fact that Ciskei already feels the pangs of this disastrous course, in the miseries of the various squatter problems, will only be more evidence, compiled by history, against these men.'

IN A LETTER in the same edition of the newspaper Mr Samuel 'Junior' Ngobeni of Alexandria asks why so much money is being used to build prisons in Gazankulu when what is desperately needed is money for education.

'Is this another step towards social-economic development?' he asks.

He also says that someone — preferably Bishop Tutu — should confront homeland Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, 'for he seems unaware of the fact that he is driving the whole nation into a pitch-black, bottomless pit'.

He adds: 'There are rumours that he is not to accept "independence" but I refuse to believe it because those prisons, his double-storeyed palace — which is guarded day and night by well-armed guards — and our being restricted to Johannesburg, all clearly denote "independence" is just around the corner.

'I appeal to all true leaders in this struggle to act bravely before the entire nation is permanently demarcated — which is the sly way the Nationalists use to destroy us.'

SOWETO muggers will have to be a little more selective in future and make sure that they steer well clear of some black salesmen.

According to a report in a recent edition of the Soweto News, at least 25 members of the South African Representative Sales Association have been granted permission to tote guns.

The report quotes the president of the association, Mr Freddie Mohajane, as saying that the 'horrifying times of being mugged and victimised' will become a thing of the past for members of his organisation.

'Two years of pleading and explaining our position to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Soweto Divisional police chief, Brig Muller van Eck, have proved fruitful.

'This breakthrough does not suggest that everybody is going to be permitted to carry a firearm. We will screen each application before endorsing it. Everyone will be treated on merit.'

Ironically, however, the newspaper published a front-page picture of one of the salesmen in a marksman's pose, 'showing off his gun'. The man's face was obscured as 'he did not want to be identified for fear of victimisation'.

THE argument between old traditions and the new trends continues with a letter published in the Soweto News recently which claimed that the 'sexy' summer clothes worn by black women were detracting from the essence of life and love.

According to S B Mabaso of Jabavu the clothes are foreign to black culture and the reason for the many illegitimate children.

'I think we can also put the high rate of divorce and rape down to the wantonness of today's women (who wear 'sexy' summer clothes),' S B concludes.

COMMENT

Solutions are needed

Sowetan 13/10/81 (327)

WITH the present trend of bombings and sabotage becoming more complicated and even ambiguous, the South African security forces will have a job in stabilising the situation.

Before long the escalation of attacks from the left and the right are going to be so intense the country will see total chaos. It is easy, it seems to us, for the Government to handle black radicals. It is a bit more difficult for them to get to grips with white radicals, particularly when they are rightwing.

The polarisation of races has made the situation in this country ripe for a rightwing white backlash to be unleashed and we see this as a possibility. When that happens, the job for the country's security forces is likely to become almost impossible.

White rightwing groups have shown they are not adverse to using violence to make political statements. Because they are white, we seem to think these people are even more dangerous to the security of the State.

There is a tendency to treat white dissidents with more tolerance and lenience than blacks, giving them a feeling of security and the idea that they can get away with serious acts of terror.

It seems reasonable to assume that with the passage of time there will be an escalation of such attacks from both points of the political spectrum.

This will happen as long as the untenable situation prevails in this country.

The truth is there are whites as well as blacks who are completely against the manner in which the country is being run. The disagreement is not simply passive, but serious and often violent.

The supposed new group in Natal called the Committee for the Consolidation of Natal and KwaZulu which claimed responsibility for the weekend bomb attack in Durban prompts this kind of thinking.

[illegible] They seem to be a pretty obscure bunch, difficult to pinpoint.

There is a speculation that they are English-speaking rightwingers who are against KwaZulu's wishes for more land. There are others who believe these may be rightwingers from Zimbabwe. The more implausible feeling is that they are from Inkatha.

Any of these descriptions may be right or wrong, but that is not exactly the point. The point is, as long as the Government is unable to get to reach a sensible resolution of the more extreme situations in this country, the longer and the more intense this chaos is going to reign.

We hope this will serve as a lesson to the Government not for them to tighten their security – which only takes care of the symptoms – but to get to the causes, the things that make so many people so unhappy on both sides of the colour-line.

An X for the SAIC is an X for apartheid

star 14/10/87 #4 327



DR RASHID SALOJEE

By Dr R A M Salojee,
vice chairman, Anti-SAIC Committee

A boycott of the South African Indian Council elections is warranted because it has been imposed upon the Indian people without regard to basic standards of democracy and self-determination.

The National Party is set on a course of trapping the Indian people through the SAIC into giving credibility to the system of ethnic and racial separation.

But we reject voluntary acceptance of our own subordination and unequal citizenship status.

Hence, niether as a strategy nor as a principle, can anyone who believes in the broader vision of an unfragmented and non-discriminatory South Africa align themselves with an institution which limits our participation and circumscribes our contribution strictly within the context of an "Indian" dispensation.

So the positive abstention from voting is to clearly indicate to the Botha Government that we reject apartheid and all that it stands for.

If the community participated fully in the SAIC elections, what would the long-term effects be?

It would simply mean that the community accepts the solution to the racial problems of South Africa can be achieved through separation and group division.

Also, it would be a negation of all the resistance and opposition the people have put up since 1860. It would be the go-ahead too for the Government to propagandise that the "Indians as a group" had themselves determined their political future and were quite happy to work within the constraints of National Party policies.

Thus, the Indian oppressed would join hands with the power structure while agreeing to the acceptance of inferior status.

If we refrained from voting, what would we hope to gain

Primarily, our self-respect and dignity.

Secondly, we would show solidarity in no uncertain terms with the other groups here striving towards a non-racial and socially just society.

Thirdly, the Indian people would define their objections to being used as pawns in the numbers game of majorities and minorities so that the privileged can hold power.

People argue that if the true leaders do not take over the SAIC, puppets and opportunists will do so, resulting in a greater setback for the Indian community.

This is a fallacy. While the SAIC is structured on an apartheid policy with no powers equal to those of a white Parliament, it does not matter whether true Indian leaders or puppets are there. They would have no powers to scrap the Group Areas Act, discriminatory education or solve the housing problems along with hundreds of other problems caused by the policy of separatism.

Casting a vote for Class Two status



DR ESSOP JASSAT

By Dr Essop Jassat, chairman
of the Anti-SAIC Committee

On November 4 Indian South Africans are expected to go to the polls to accept through the SA Indian Council elections, second-class citizenship — in the face of the Group Areas Act, inferior education, acute housing shortages, the bannings of our true leaders, and other discrimination.

After our true leaders were imprisoned, banned and driven into exile in the 1960s, the Government chose a few hand-picked individuals to represent the Indian people.

But it was clear that this body was designed to serve the interests of the Government and not of our community.

The SAIC has misled and misrepresented the people since it came into being. It has failed to articulate the aspirations of the Indian community.

The problems we face are no less an indictment of the Government's callous policies as of the SAIC.

After so many years of denying basic human rights to the majority of South Africa's people, one may be forgiven if at first the new elected SAIC appears to be a "reform" attempt by the Government. But closer scrutiny reveals the Government's more sinister intentions.

The central aim of this "reform" is clearly an initial first phase attempt to sell apartheid to the Indians by the strategy of incorporating "elected" so-called "leaders" as "partners" into the white-dominated political structure.

It is also a continued attempt to divide and weaken the oppressed people so that the grand illusion of apartheid can be perpetuated.

This illusion is that the different race groups have separate desires.

The Prime Minister a short while ago told SAIC members they should tell the Indian people to be grateful they do not live in India or Mozambique. So now we have to be grateful for all the racial discriminatory laws we are living under in South Africa?

This election has brought the Indian people to a most decisive point in their history in this country. Ever since the arrival of the first indentured Indians in 1860, the community has gone through several critical periods.

Our people were in the 1952 defiance campaign which eventually culminated in the Congress of the People in June 1955 where all races drew up the Freedom Charter.

The charter still remains our blueprint for a future non-racial democratic South Africa.

We cannot accept anything short of universal franchise



Dr Ismail Cachalia

By Dr Ismail Cachalia,
vice-chairman, Anti-SAIC Committee

The South African Indian Council has a dismal record. Its most ardent supporters readily admit this.

In South Africa power is held by the Government and its white minority supporters.

Outside the power structure lies the lifeless SAIC and other such ethnic powerless platforms which are not responsive to the demands of the people in the same way that the white Parliament is responsive to the call of the white electorate.

These unrepresentative powerless bodies, the SAIC, management and consultative bodies, are geared to negotiate with the powers that be on a narrow range of issues specified in advance by the Government and consistent with the apartheid policy.

The white Government has placed on record that within the framework of its separatist policy (which, needless to say, is rooted in racial discrimination), basic human rights through shared political equality between blacks and whites are non-negotiable.

It speaks of a "separate but equal" status which in its 33 years in power it has failed to bring about.

We do not accept this "separate but equal" illusion.

Nor will we accept powerless puppet institutions which undermine our self-respect and dignity as human beings who seek the same universal basic human rights and privileges presently exclusively reserved for the white minority.

We cannot accept anything short of universal franchise within a framework of a unitary State.

We seek a better life for all people in this beautiful land — even at this late hour — which would secure peace, prosperity, security, dignity and friendship for all.

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Row over Van der Walt's 'kaffertjies' remark

Koornhof explains

(327 14/10/81

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A key man in the implementation of the Government's homelands policy has sparked off a serious row because he referred to blacks as 'kaffertjies' in Parliament last week.

His remarks have caused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to send urgent telexes to homeland leaders giving a 'true representation' of what he meant.

He is Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development which is investigating the consolidation of the homelands.

During Thursday's debate he said in reference to the squatter problem in the Cape Peninsula: 'I think the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action (instead of Dr Koornhof). It was, after all, people from Transkei who were involved. It was not our own kaffertjies. They came from outside our borders.'

In reaction yesterday, black leaders called on the Prime Minister to take firm steps against Mr van der Walt. The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said Mr van der Walt should be made to apologise.

He challenged him to repeat the remark outside Parliament so he could be sued for insulting the dignity of blacks. Dr Motlana rejected the suggestion that the comments were not meant maliciously.

'Some of us know that the polite words used to describe blacks are just a facade. Basically the South African racist has not moved away from the ideology that brought about the use of such terms,' he said.

The KaNgwane Chief Minister, Mr Enos Mabuza, agreed that 'an insult is an insult and cannot be well intended'. Mr van der Walt was a man who should foster good relations with blacks, not destroy them.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima — whose people Mr van der Walt was referring to — said Mr van der Walt should be rapped over the knuckles by Mr P W Botha. He could not accept that the remark had been a slip of the tongue.

'I get the impression he is used to using this term and a man in his position must know very well that this word is highly offensive to blacks,' he said.

Mr van der Walt was unlikely to retain the respect and credibility he had enjoyed in the past among black leaders, Chief Matanzima said.

The Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said that while she believed Mr van der Walt had not intended any malice, a man in his position had to be extremely careful about what he said.

'A slip of the tongue like this can cause great damage,' she said.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that he had sent messages to all the commissioners-general and homeland leaders giving the 'true representation' of what had happened.

Mr van der Walt had not intended in any way to degrade anyone or hurt anyone's feelings, he said.

Mr van der Walt said yesterday he would be issuing a statement on the incident shortly and until then he had no further comment.

At the Nationalists' Cape congress

Speed limit may go up

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The speed limit on more main roads is expected to be pushed up to 100 km an hour before Christmas.

Energy Minister F W de Klerk virtually gave this assurance to the congress here yesterday following representations from the floor.

A delegate from the Karoo said that in his area people had to travel great distances and they could not see why they had to stick to the 90 km limit.

His speech was greeted by loud applause from other congress delegates.

Mr de Klerk replied that he would like to be able to say 'drive as fast as you like' but this would not be in the interests of the State.

South Africa was in a unique position as far as oil supplies were concerned and there were people whose full-time job it was to disrupt deliveries.

However, in spite of this interference, South Africa's supplies were going well but the country had to be prepared for any new development and the use of oil had to be limited in order to reduce the country's balance of payments problems.

The Government's attitude was to give the road user any possible relief as it had done when it relaxed the speed limit on certain roads earlier this year.

The roads had been chosen with various considerations in mind, one of them being that it should benefit the greatest number of road users.

An inter-departmental committee had been established to investigate the matter further and it was expected to report within the next few weeks.

Parole of prisoners likely to be reviewed

A SPECIAL committee may be appointed to review the release on parole of prisoners convicted of serious crimes such as rape.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told the Cape National Party congress yesterday he was considering an advisory committee on the release of prisoners, possibly under the chairmanship of a judge.

'They will review serious cases such as rape before the prisoners are released on parole.'

Such a review system would help protect and reassure the public, he said in reply to a resolution calling for strong action to protect law-abiding and loyal citizens.

Harsher penalties for serious crimes, including subversion and treason, were a matter for the courts but statistics indicated that longer terms of imprisonment were being imposed.

In the past three years, the number of long-term prisoners had increased while the number of charges had dropped and prosecutions and convictions had remained constant, he said.

Nats happy with education apartheid

THE Cape National Party has acclaimed the Government's reaction to the De lange report on separate education authorities and schools.

Though neither the report or the critical reaction of members of the De Lange Committee to the Government's interim White Paper were discussed specifically, Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was applauded when he referred to it.

A delegate had called on the Government to declare 1984 as an 'education year' to counteract a youth and education year being planned by the United Nations in 1985.

He declared it was a scheme to involve and 'brainwash' South Africa's youth into regarding everyone as the same.

Dr Viljoen said he would give serious consideration to what the delegate had said and was applauded when he said the congress already knew the Government's reaction towards the De Lange report that there should be separate schools and separate education authorities for the various groups.

Prohibited fund-raising

CT 14/10/81

(327)

THE provisions of the Fund-raising Act of 1978 have been amended, according to a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The amendment makes it possible for the cabinet minister under whose jurisdiction the Act falls to prohibit the collection of funds by any person or organization by means of a notice in the Gazette, without giving the person or organization concerned notice thereof, or an opportunity to make representations against the prohibition.

Crushing apathy over the Indian Council elections

14/10/84 Ev Post

By GRANT AUBIN

THE first ever South African Indian Council elections take place on November 4 and if a poll conducted yesterday in Malabar and Korsten is anything to go by then the apathy is crushing.

Many people spoken to are vehemently opposed to the election. Others don't want anything to do with it and still others simply don't know anything about it.

"I am totally against it, it's a system created by the Government," said Mr B Chetty, a businessman. "We want direct representation for blacks, coloureds, whites and Indians — politically aware people won't vote."

A Malabar housewife, Mrs F Naidoo, dismissed it with a wave. "I'm not interested in the elections," she said.

Another housewife, who asked for her name to be withheld, had similar views.

"I won't vote. There is no benefit from it, really," she said.

However matric pupil, Mr M Naidoo, 18, wasn't so sure that the elections were a bad thing.

"I am not registered yet, though I soon will be,"he said. "I would have to give it a lot of thought. The Indian Council might be able to do something. Perhaps in a decade or two it might work out as one government."

One man with very strong views was Dr J Moodaliar, a member of the Malabar ratepayers association.

"I have never supported a dummy institution," he said."It creates an impression overseas that the group is represented, but what is the value — are the votes equal in value to those of whites?"

A group of elderly residents
didn't want to speak about the election.

CT 14/10/81

Remark in Parliament sparks row

327

Politcal Staff

A KEY man in the implementation of the government's homelands policy has sparked off a serious row because he referred to blacks as "kaffertjies" in Parliament last week.

His remarks have caused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to send urgent telexes to homeland leaders giving a "true representation" of what the person meant.

He is Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development which is investigating the consolidation of the homelands.

Debate

During a debate last Thursday Mr Van der Walt said in reference to the recent squatter problem in the Cape Peninsula: "... I think the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action (instead of Dr Koornhof). It was, after all, people from Transkei who were involved. It was not our own kaffertjies. They came from outside our borders."

In reaction yesterday, black leaders called on the Prime Minister to take firm steps against Mr Van der Walt.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said Mr Van der Walt should be made to apologize. He challenged him to repeat the remark outside Parliament so he could be sued for insulting the dignity of blacks.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, whose people Mr Van der Walt was referring to, said Mr Van der Walt should be rapped over the knuckles by Mr P W Botha. He could not accept that the remark had been a slip of the tongue.

Unlikely

Mr Van der Walt was unlikely to retain the respect and credibility he had enjoyed in the past among black leaders, Chief Matanzima said.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that he had sent messages to all the Commissioners-General and homeland leaders giving the "true representation" of what had happened.

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday that he would be issuing a statement on the incident soon.

Suzman renews plea to business

Big business should express its disappointment at the country's slow rate of change at next month's Cape Town conference with the Prime Minister, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP, said last night.

Speaking at her 29th report back meeting in her Houghton constituency, Mrs Suzman said the Government believed it had all the time in the world. The election of less hostile governments in Britain and the United States had strengthened this belief.

"It forgets that the less abrasive reactions of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan to South Africa are not unconditional. Movement is required to remove racial discrimination and in seeking a resolution of the Namibia issue.

"And if these things do not take place soon the favourable attitudes towards South Africa will disappear.

"I hope that at the Cape Town meeting next month men who are responsible for the development of South Africa, who are the major taxpayers and the biggest employers of labour, will speak up in no uncertain terms and express their disappointment at the slow rate of change, and the Government's state of suspended animation," Mrs Suzman said.

URBANISATION

She warned that the Government would also have to come to terms with the urbanisation problem or there would be "a continuous repetition of Nyangas."

"We are facing a 'poor black' problem aggravated by Government policies like influx control and pushing people back into impoverished rural areas to starve out of sight," Mrs Suzman said.

Govt won't be put off decentralization policy

CT 15/10/81 (327)

Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday the government would not be put off its decentralization policy because a more even economic development was part of its future vision for the country.

Mr Botha was replying at the Cape National Party Congress to a resolution calling for the decentralization policy to be speeded up.

The resolution from East London requested concessions and incentives to expedite the plan.

Mr Botha said a key point in the government's future vision was the excessive and uneven development in four main metropolitan areas: The Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, the Durban-Pinetown area, the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area and the Cape Peninsula.

Fuuture development should not hamper metropolitan areas, but it should also not be at the expense of more backward areas.

Decentralization would require the co-operation of the homelands and of the private sector, without whose support the plan could not succeed.

Mentioning stumbling blocks being put in the government's way, Mr Botha referred to attempts by the government's enemies to minimize its efforts and to accusations by the HNP that co-operation with the private sector meant the government was in league with big capital.

MP: Remark 'in good humour'

ST 15/10/81

(327)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA.— Mr H J D van der Walt, MP, said last night that his "kaffertjies" remark in Parliament had been uttered in good humour and with compassion at a stage when a relaxed atmosphere prevailed in the House of Assembly.

He was apologizing for using the offending word.

The remarks caused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to fire off urgent telexes to homeland leaders giving a "true representation" of what had been meant.

Mr Van der Walt said last night: "To the extent in which the words complained of may be interpreted wrongly and consequently be seen as offensive, I offer my humble apologies."

The Nationalist MP, who heads the Commission of Co-operation and Development did not deny that he had used the word during the third reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill, but he emphatically denied that those words had been intended to offend anyone in any manner whatsoever.

Political gain

"To place the matter in proper perspective, I would like to point out that the words in question were uttered in good humour and with compassion at a stage when a relaxed atmosphere prevailed in the House of Assembly."

He said that those who wished to impair the good relations he had built up with blacks through his work were doing so for political gain.

He said he wanted to point out that no member of the Official Opposition at the time objected to the words in question, although several Opposition speakers had participated in the debate after him.

"It therefore suprised me to learn that Mr Brian Bamford found it necessary to make remarks of the sort as were reported (in the Sunday Tribune on October 11)."

In referring to the Langa squatters during the debate, Mr Van der Walt said:

"... I think the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs should have taken action (instead of Dr Koornhof). It was after all people from Transkei who were involved. It was not our own kaffertjies. They came from outside our borders".

Heunis stresses need for change

CT 15/10/81

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By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, called yesterday for political leadership which would confront the people of South Africa with the necessity of constitutional change.

He told the Cape National Party congress that, to be acceptable to other races, a new constitution could not be the product of white thinking alone. It would also have to be put to the people through a process of persuasion and conviction.

"We cannot pamper prejudice or raise narrow-mindedness to a principle."

Mr Heunis urged coloured and Asian leaders not to be misled by "white radicals who are not seeking their salvation but the destruction of the country".

"Political leaders, including whites, must be prepared to take even the vilification of their own people in the interests of South Africa."

His remarks came at the end of a lengthy discussion on constitutional change. He said a new constitution would have to accommodate people other than the whites and a change of attitude was essential to raise the level of acceptability of a new plan.

"What comes must not be the product of white thinking alone and it must not be presented to others as 'here is our decision for you'. We must achieve a greater acceptability among white political leaders as well."

Mr Heunis described the mere existence of the President's Council as the greatest constitutional change in South Africa's history.

"For the first time four population groups are sitting in one council. When they go home in the evening they are not the same people who came there in the morning."

It was "a public scandal" that those trying to destroy the President's Council were white political leaders who sought to make the position of other groups practically impossible.

"Whites should stop their squabbles about other peoples' rights and realize there are great masses who believe our rights are in question," he told delegates.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2178 16 Oktober 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2178 16 October 1981

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 P81/86

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/69	*Wet Lips*	Robert Evelyn	(a)
P81/7/142	*Scar, The*	Gerald Suster	(a)
P81/8/75	*Between Cloris and Amy*	John Colleton	(a)
P81/8/147	*Glenrose Calling*	Amanda Wells West	(a) + (b)
P80/11/182	*Mounts of Venus:* The Picador Book of Erotic Prose	Edited by Alan Bold	(a)
P81/1/135	*Born to Power* (Book II, The Manipulators Trilogy)	Gloria Vitanza Basile	(a)
P81/7/62	*Breaking Out*	Derek Maitland	(a) + (b)
P81/7/134	*Lemmings on the Edge* (The Warp - No 2)	Neil Oram	(a) + (b)
P81/8/150	*Intimate Romances* - Vol 11, No 6, September 1981	Rolat Publishing Corp, New York	(a)
P81/10/11	SAPCO (Pty) Ltd - July 1981-June 1982 (Kalender/ Calender)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

No. 2179 16 Oktober 1981

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. 2179 16 October 1981

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)
P81/7/127	*VOW—Voice of Women*—1st Quarter 1981	ANC Women's Section	(d) + (e)
P81/7/129	*Student's Journal*—No 1, May 1980	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/7/159	*Interviews in Depth—South Africa:* African National Congress No 1—Alfred Nzo	LSM Information Centre, Canada	(e)
P81/7/161	*International Anti-Apartheid Year*—No 1/78, April 1978; No 2/78, May 1978; No 3/78, June 1978; No 4/78, July 1978; No 5/78, August 1978; No 6/78, September 1978; No 7/78, October 1978	United Nations Centre against Apartheid	(e)
P81/8/6	Jana Shakti—Special Issue, May 1981 (Pamflet/ Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/8/8	*Würde des Menschen, Die:* Folter in unserer Zeit	Peter Koch & Reimar Oltmanns	(e)
P81/8/65	*Angola*	Novib, Den Haag/Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/62	*Namibië vrij of Vazalstaat?*	Actie Namibië, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/67	*Politieke Programma van de SWAPO, Het*	Actie Namibië, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/53	*Zwarte Bewustzijnsbeweging, De*	Henry Isaacs	(e)
P81/8/57	*"Oproep tot een nieuw Afrika"*	Azania Komitee, Rotterdam	(e)
P81/8/58	*Ireland and South Africa*—The case against apartheid	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin	(e)
P81/7/160	*South African Congress of Trade Unions*—Memorandum submitted by the South African Congress of Trade Unions to the International Labour Organisation Conference—Geneva, June 1980	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)

No. 2180 16 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 6 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 1 Oktober 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies 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. 2180 16 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 6 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 1 October 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are 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
P81/8/102	*What Makes a Man Good in Bed?*	Wendy Leigh.
P81/9/63.....	*Stern* Nr 28, 2 Juli 1981	Gruner + Jahr AG & Co., Hamburg.
P81/9/146	Roxy Music Grammofoonplaatomslag/Gramophone Record Cover No Stereo 88370 XOT (Illustrasie/Illustration)	Printed in Western Germany by Mohndruck Reinhard Mohn OHG, Gütersloh.
P81/9/165	Wet Spot, The—SS136–75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Brian Zick.
P81/9/165	Hot Flashes—SS140–75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration).....	Brian Zick.
P81/9/165	Sitting Pretty—RG906–75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration) ..	Robert Grossman.
P81/9/165	Sex, Drugs and Vitamin C—SS145–75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Brian Zick.
P81/9/165	Diane—OKHG5201–85 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration).....	John Kacere.
P81/9/165	Mental Picture, The—RG904–75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Robert Grossman.
P81/9/165	White Shoulder—PJS1803–85 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Paul Jasmin.
P81/9/165	Backseat Number—MS1204–75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Mary Ann Leitch.
P81/9/165	"L'Amazone"—H15 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Editions F. Nugeron, Levallo is-Perret.
P81/9/165	"Le Jeu"—H 18 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/ Illustration) ...	Editions F. Nugeron, Levallo is-Perret.

No. 2181 16 Oktober 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur te bepaal—

(a) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word; en

(b) dat 'n ouderdomsbeperking van 2–21 jaar toegepas moet word.

No. 2181 16 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that certain excisions be made; and

(b) that an age restriction of 2–21 years be imposed.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/8/15	*The Tin Drum*.....	Romay Films (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2182 16 Oktober 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 2 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Force Five*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2182 16 October 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 2 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Force Five*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/9/41	*Force Five*	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2183 16 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7721, Goewermentskennisgewing 1769 van 14 Augustus 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/7/160 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2183 16 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7721, Government Notice 1769 of 14 August 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P81/7/160:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/160	*South African Congress of Trade Unions*—Memorandum submitted by the South African Congress of Trade Unions to the International Labour Organisation Conference—Geneva, June 1980	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(e)

No. 2184 16 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7473, Goewermentskennisgewing 554 van 13 Maart 1981, vervang die inskrywing P80/7/46 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2184 16 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7473, Government Notice 554 of 13 March 1981, substitute the following entry for entry P80/7/46:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/7/46	*Store up the Anger*	Wessel Ebersohn	In SK./G.G. 7157, GK./G.N. 1588 van/of 25/7/1980

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2159 16 Oktober 1981

KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 6A (9) VAN DIE WET OP FISIESE BEPLANNING, 1967 (WET 88 VAN 1967)

VRYSTELLING VAN 'N GIDSPLAN VIR UPINGTON EN OMGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6A (9) van die Wet op Fisiese Beplanning, 1967 (Wet 88 van 1967), soos dit bestaan het voor die inwerkingtreding van die Wysigingswet op Omgewingsbeplanning, 1981 (Wet 51 van 1981), saamgelees met Goewermentskennisgewing 1841 van 28 Augustus 1981, maak ek, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, hierby bekend dat 'n gidsplan deur my goedgekeur is ten opsigte van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van Kennisgewing 594 wat in die *Staatskoerant* van 23 Maart 1978 verskyn het.

Afskrifte van die dokument is vir insae beskikbaar in die kantore van die Tak Fisiese Beplanning van die Kantoor van die Eerste Minister (African Eagle Lifesentrum, Pretoria); die Direkteur van Plaaslike Bestuur van die Kaapse Provinsiale Administrasie; die Stadsklerk van Upington en die Sekretarisse van die Afdelingsrade van Gordonia en Kenhardt.

Geteken te Kaapstad, op hede die 15de dag van September 1981.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2159 16 October 1981

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 6A (9) OF THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT, 1967 (ACT 88 OF 1967)

RELEASE OF A GUIDE PLAN FOR UPINGTON AND ENVIRONS

Under the powers vested in me by section 6A (9) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967), as it existed before the commencement of the Environment Planning Amendment Act, 1981 (Act 51 of 1981), read with Government Notice 1841 of 28 August 1981, I, Jan Christiaan Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, hereby make known that a guide plan has been approved by me in respect of the area defined in the Schedule to Notice 594 published in the *Government Gazette* of 23 March 1978.

Copies of the document are available for inspection at the offices of the Physical Planning Branch of the Office of the Prime Minister (African Eagle Life Centre, Pretoria); the Director of Local Government of the Cape Provincial Administration; the Town Clerk of Upington and the Secretaries of the Divisional Councils of Gordonia and Kenhardt.

Signed at Cape Town, this 15th day of September 1981.

J. C. HEUNIS, Minister of Internal Affairs.

Kiesafdeling Electoral division	Naam van verkose persoon en datum met ingang waarvan verkies verklaar Name of person elected and date with effect from which declared elected	Stemme uitgebring op, en politieke party verteenwoordig Votes polled for, and political party represented		Getal verworpe stembriewe Number of ballot papers rejected	Totale getal stemme uitgebring Total number of votes polled	Totale getal kiesers op kieserslys Total number of votes on voters list
		Kandidaat Candidate	Politieke Party Political Party			
Piketberg	Dawid Jacobus de Villiers, 6/10/81	D. J. de Villiers 7969 A. S. Treurnicht 1225	Nasionale Party/ National Party H.N.P.	37	9231	12,685

No. 2262 23 Oktober 1981

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. 2262 23 October 1981

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 P81/88 327

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/103	Indecent Exposure—LD 1076 Side 1 + 2 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)	George Carlin	(a) + (b)
P81/10/25	*Hot Rock*	Gloria Bell	(a)
P81/10/26	*Christina's World*	Blakely St James	(a)
P81/10/28	"Porno Freak"—2036 Side A + B (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)	Blowfly	(a)
P81/10/29	Blowfly's Party—LP-2034 Side 1 + 2 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)	Blowfly	(a)
P81/10/30	Rappin', Dancin' and Laughin'—2035 Side A + B (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone record)	Blowfly	(a)
P81/10/31	*Her First Hot Summer*	Crown Maricot	(a)
P81/10/32	*Hard-up!*	Mark Henry	(a)
P81/10/33	*Horny Wife*	Bruce Farmer	(a)
P81/5/29	*Spanking Girls, The*	Carter Brown	(a)
P81/10/4	*People*—September 2, 1981	Magazine Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Sydney	(a)
P81/10/5	*People*—September 9, 1981	Magazine Promotions (Pty) Ltd, Sydney	(a)
P81/10/35	Gekleurde kondoom, gegiet in 'n bonkige deursigtige sleutelringhouer/ Coloured condom, moulded into a chunky, transparent key-ring holder (Voorwerp/Object)	Score	(a)

No. 2263 23 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 2263 23 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/3/128	*We Shall Sing for the Fatherland and other Plays* (Ravan Playscripts, No 6)	Zakes Mda	In S.K./G.G. 7571, G.K./G.N. 997 van/of 1/5/1981

No. 2264 23 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

No. 2264 23 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publications is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entries 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
P81/7/76.....	Vrou in tennisrok geklee, wat met haar hand agter op haar kaal boud op 'n tennisbaan staan/Woman dressed in tennis frock, standing on tennis court with her hand resting on her bare buttock (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	In SK./G.G. 7687, G.K./G.N. 1618 van/of 31/7/1981
P81/9/40.....	Kaal manlike figuur/Nude male figure (Hanger/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	In SK./G.G. 7812, GK./G.N. 2027 van/of 25/9/81
P81/9/53.....	Regterhand met duim tussen wys- en middelvinger/Right hand with thumb between the index and middle finger (Hanger/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	In SK./G.G. 7812, GK./G.N. 2027 van/of 25/9/1981
P81/9/53.....	Linkerhand en deel van voorarm met duim tussen wys- en middelvinger/Left hand and part of forearm with thumb between the index and middle finger (Hanger/Pendant: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	In SK./G.G. 7812, GK./G.N. 2027 van/of 25/9/81

No. 2265 23 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 8 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 9 Oktober 1981 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. 2265 23 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 8 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 9 October 1981 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 Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/9/145	Color Foto—7/81, 1 Juli 81/11 Jahrgang	Verlag Laterna magica G.m.b.H. & Co KG, München .....

No. 2266 23 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 7 Oktober 1981 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, te opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2266 23 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 13 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 7 October 1981 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
P81/10/27	Wilson-Rowntree: The Workers' Struggle (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Wilson-Rowntree Support Committee, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch

No. 2267 23 Oktober 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde rolprent Middle Age Spread. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2267 23 October 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 13 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film Middle Age Spread. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/9/47	*Middle Age Spread*.....	Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd

No. 2268 23 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7822, Goewermentskennisgewing 2137 van 2 Oktober 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/9/82 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2268 23 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7822, Government Notice 2137 of 2 October 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P81/9/82.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/82.....	National Executive Committee of the African National Congress calls for the release of the Patriots recently condemned to death by Apartheid South Africa, The—20/8/1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

No. 2269 23 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7822, Goewermentskennisgewing 2137 van 2 Oktober 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/9/105 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2269 23 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7822, Government Notice 2137 of 2 October 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P81/9/105:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/105	*Women in South Africa Today*.....	Feminist Committee, University of Cape Town	(e)

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2278 23 Oktober 1981

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die oordragboeke van ondergenoemde binnelandse geregistreerde effekte van 1 November 1981 tot en met 1 Desember 1981 gesluit sal wees en dat die rente betaalbaar op 1 Desember 1981 aan die effektebesitters wat op die datum van sluiting van die oordragboeke geregistreer is, betaal sal word:

Binnelandse Geregistreede Effekte, 5,15 Persent, 1981.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 8 Persent, 1983.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9¼ Persent, 1981.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9⅞ Persent, 1984.
Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 11,50 Persent, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2278 23 October 1981

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the undermentioned internal registered stocks will be closed from 1 November 1981 to 1 December 1981 both days inclusive, and that the interest due on 1 December 1981, will be paid to the stockholders registered at the date of closing of the transfer books:

Internal Registered Stock, 5,15 Per Cent, 1981.
Internal Registered Stock, 8 Per Cent, 1983.
Internal Registered Stock, 9¼ Per Cent, 1981.
Internal Registered Stock, 9⅞ Per Cent, 1984.
Internal Registered Stock, 11,50 Per Cent, 2001.

ELECTION

Star 16/10/87

Why we are ready to give the SAIC another chance

Six speak out on poll

On Wednesday The Star published the views of Anti-SAIC Committee spokesmen against the SA Indian Council elections scheduled for November 4. Today six SAIC candidates contesting the elections give their views.

The Indian people are faced with an invidious decision: whether or not to participate in the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections.

Confusion reigns as a result of differing schools of thought, some of which offer no alternatives.

The anti-SAIC lobbyists have campaigned against any form of participation in this "bogus" election of a "stooge" body. They offer the Freedom Charter as the only alternative to the status quo.

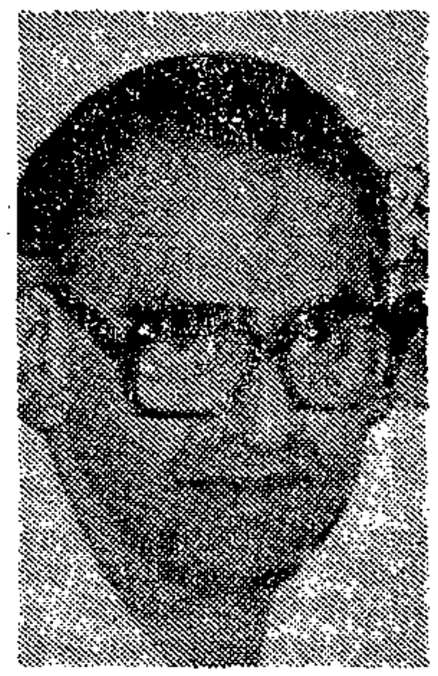
We agree. But we believe in evolutionary rather than revolutionary means of achieving this end.

We believe that enough goodwill exists between the various races to formulate an all-inclusive social, economic and political solution to this country's problems.

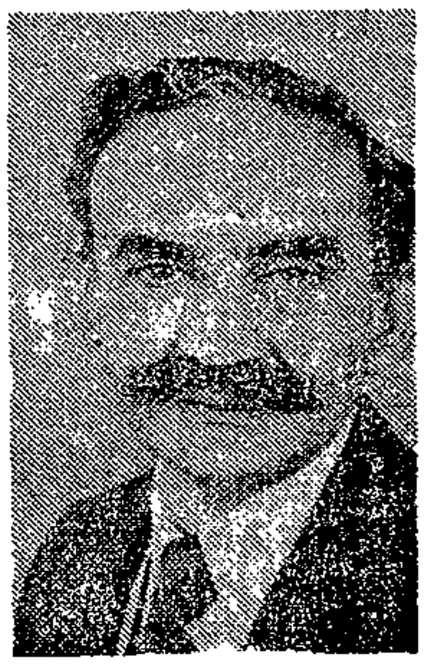
By participation in this election, we do not necessarily condone the racist policies of the Government. On the contrary, we merely wish to avoid confrontation with its ramifications of violence, conflict and bloodshed.

We believe we can avoid this by opting for the strategy of communication, consultation and consensus on the future of this country.

We believe that confrontation within the system can achieve far more for our defranchised people.



Mr Choonara



Mr Khan



Mr Jhina

By Manilal Jaison Jhina, Abdulhaq Abe Choonara and Faiz Mohamed Khan

Where the SAIC was previously a nominated body with little credibility, we now have the choice to elect our representatives who would be able to champion our grievances at the highest level.

Although each of us is contesting the elections as independent candidates, we collectively accept the SAIC platform as a means to an end — to institute negotiations with the authorities as the highest level.

Finally, we want to [illegible] that if this elected SAIC body proves to be as useless as its nominated predecessor and will [illegible] us meaningful voice, we will then canvass for its total closure.

J Jhina, A A Choonara, F M Khan, 120 Anemone Street, Lenasia).

I am contesting the South African Indian Council elections in the face of severe criticism and rejection of the elections by anti-SAIC bodies.

But from the outset I wish to say that, while I have chosen to go back into the SAIC, I have done so without accepting the statutary immoral laws such as the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Race Classification Act, detention without trials and bannings.

I am going back for what I believe are pragmatic reasons. Right now the President's Council is formulating a new constitution for South Africa.

When the Government presents it in whatever form it chooses with changes, amendments, additions and deletions I want to be there to reject or accept it, depending on whether it is practical or impractical in terms of what the people of this country want.

I believe there are community leaders deeply dedicated to bringing changes peacefully to this country who are not prepared to accept impractical constitutions for this

PTO

I want to gnaw at the structure of apartheid . . .

By Abdus-Samad Abdul-Kader, an Islamic teacher

I am entering the South African Indian Council elections because I believe the fight must go on from within the Government structure as well.



Mr Abdul-Kader

I want to gnaw at the structure of apartheid from inside the Indian council by constantly reminding the powers that be of their Christian duty and obligations to all South Africans.

The Koran says we must have detente with the "People of the Book" (that is, the Christians and Jews who have a revealed Scripture).

But we are not to submit to the deities of apartheid.

I shall help and co-operate with the powers that be in things that are beneficial for the welfare of the community because the Koran says, "Help ye one another in righteousness and God-consciousness."

However we Muslims are forbidden to help one another in sin and rancour.

So I will not co-operate with the Government in its sin and rancour.

The Koran also states: "Sit no in the company of the oppressor to fraternise with him." I shall not sit with the oppressor for this purpose for it could mean endorsing his actions.

So I will use the SAIC to speak out against the oppressor.

I believe one has to come face to face with the oppressor to tell him he is wrong.

The Koran rejects racial oppression and discrimination and judges mankind by righteous conduct and piety alone.

It does not judge men by the superiority of race, colour, position, status, power or other false values.

And it commands Muslims to condemn those who oppress or judge humands by these shallow values.

Righteous conduct alone, according to Islam and the Koran, is the criteria by which men should be judged.

This Government is not doing this.

It is judging men by the yardstick of race and colour alone.

And it is my duty — nay, I am commanded by God through the Koran — to hit out at this.

I believe the SAIC is the channel or platform to use in the fight against racial discrimination and Muslims should go to the polls to give a mandate for this to be done.

The Government never tires of telling us that this is a Christian State.

But if this is so why does it enforce the Day of Rest commandment only (the Sunday Observance Act)?

Why does it not enforce all the other commandments which would protect the rights of all human beings here, irrespective of their race or colour?

It is clear that we need the SAIC to tell the Government of all its unchristian acts. Hence, I support the elections.

Accept the hand of friendship

By Nanubhai Desai

For 17 years the Government nominated men who did not represent the people. We are now being given the chance to elect the leaders who should speak for the Indian community. We should take this chance.

The Government is extending the hand of friendship to us and we should not reject it.

The Government, it seems, is beginning to recognise that the Indian community will not accept "yesmen" and stooges.

In view of this, I wish to plead with the Indian people to go to the polls on November 4 to elect the real leaders and accept the hand of co-operation of the Government.

Negotiation and consultation will bring us results. Confrontation and boycotts will bring us chaos and disaster. So forward to the election.

(Nanubhai Desai, 11 Bree Street, corner Crown Street, Fordsburg, Johannesburg).

We must use Govt channels to keep communications open



Mr Mayet

By I F H Mayet, member of the SAIC executive

country. It is these men who should be in the SAIC.

That is why I am calling on the Anti-SAIC Committee leaders to reconsider their decision not to enter the SAIC. They are needed in this Government - created machine as a legal channel to register the people's aspirations.

There is a saying that "constant hammering at a wall soon breaks it down." If we look at the political and civic history of our people in this country, we notice that we have graduated from not being recognised by the Government to its setting up consultative committees with us. This soon developed into management committees, SAICs, CRCs and community councils.

We began as nominated consultative committees.

Then, with the constant agitation for more recognition, we were allowed elected management committees. The same was the case with the SAIC. Now we have the President's Council with Indians and coloured people being allowed to work on a new constitution.

Still, we do not regard all this as the fulfilment of our true aspirations. We will not cease clamouring for full representation in a common Parliament. We in the SAIC have not accepted the SAIC as the beginning and end of our aspirations.

We see the SAIC as nothing less than a legal platform from which to cry out to the Government for equal rights with all the citizens of this country.

It is a meeting point, a channel for contact, with the Government. The Government does not want to speak to us outside these councils and committees.

As we must speak to the Government which rules us about our grievances and the Government is prepared to listen to us provided we use the channel of communication it lays down, then we must do so.

Thus I plead that our true leaders articulate the peoples grievances through this channel.

SA needs major changes — Boesak

ARGUS 16 10 81 (327)

CHANGE within the ideological framework of apartheid was no change at all, the chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, Dr Alan Boesak, said last night.

He was speaking at the opening of the Mowbray Inter-Race Group (Mirge) centre in Athlone.

Dr Boesak said black people and those whites who no longer deceived themselves about political realities wanted fundamental change.

This meant:

- A change in the education system so that a decent education was enjoyed by all;
- A change in the legal system so that unjust laws would no longer simply set aside the due process of law;
- Changes in the political system so that all of South Africa's people could participate meaningfully and no longer be at the mercy of a fearful white minority; and
- Change in the economic system so that the riches of the country might be shared by all and glaring inequalities become a thing of the past.



Dr Alan Boesak

CONSENT

He said good government could not be guaranteed by the power of the gun but by the consent and support of all the people.

The type of change that the Government was talking about was change that left the oppressive structure intact.

By establishing a black middle class, it was creating junior partners in the oppression of others.

Constitutional changes had left most of the country's people in the political wilderness, deprived of their citizenship and their birthright and at the mercy of men who had learnt their politics from this Government.

Dr Boesak said appeals for a change in attitude made at the Cape Nationalist congress this week were not in themselves wrong. 'But to talk about a change of heart without action to change structures smacks of hypocrisy,' he said.

Dr Boesak warned that blacks would not respond positively to change as long as there were laws that:

- Prevented white people from seeing blacks as people;
- Made white people foster a sense of false superiority; and
- Made white people believe they had a right to exploit, to have more, to own the best, to vote alone, to decide for the rest of the country, to be racist.

TRUST

Three decades of exploitation had removed any trust that the black man might have had in the Government.

Dr Boesak said the system was not indestructible and urged people to work ceaselessly for change.

EP Post 16/10/87

Weekend ban on meetings

Crime Reporter

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S van Rensburg, today announced a 48-hour weekend ban on meetings by two unions in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

The ban — on meetings by the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa) and the Motor and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) — was authorised today by the Deputy Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr Piet de Wet, under Section 2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act 17 of 1956.

It bans all meetings called by Gwusa and Macwusa from 8am tomorrow until 8am on Monday.

It is believed the ban was requested by the Security Police in a bid to curb intimidation of workers which is alleged to have followed a number of meetings held by both unions this week.

ARGUS 327

Whites prisoners own ghetto'

Religion Reporter

JOHANNESBURG. — Apartheid has made white South Africans prisoners of their own self-created ghetto, and blacks hold the key to this prison, the leader of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Dr Simon Gqubule, said here yesterday.

Addressing a closed conference of Methodist ministers, Dr Gqubule said there could be no divorce of religion and politics, and Christians had to be the midwives of a colour-blind reconciliation' in South Africa.

Two weeks ago, the new head of the Anglican Church, the Most Rev Philip Russell, also gave warning that the Church could not 'keep out of politics.'

The hard-hitting attack on apartheid yesterday by Dr Gqubule, principal of John Wesley Theological College in Natal, precedes his formal induction this evening as 1981/82 president of the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa.

It is expected to set the keynote for the Church's national conference whose open sessions begin tomorrow.

Dr Gqubule said the essence of the Gospel was reconciliation, and this placed serious responsibilities on Christians in South Africa today.

'The ruthless application of apartheid and the suffering it has caused has created increasing estrangement, tension and polarisation between the races of this country.

'The tragedy is that apartheid, especially in the form of the Group Areas Act, appears to have succeeded. Apartheid prevents us knowing what is happening in the 'other camp.''

'Whites are so imprisoned by their own self-created ghetto that they are totally blind to the sufferings and aspirations of blacks.

UNAWARE

'Some are genuinely unaware there is any problem in the country. Blacks on the other hand have no idea of the fears of whites of the bogeys and bugbears 'they (whites) have created. Yet blacks have the key to the white man's prison and vice versa.'

'The increase in bombings and urban guerrilla activity increases the fears of whites. Paradoxically, many whites still believe that the Government is in control of the situation.'

At the same time there was greater militancy and greater opposition to apartheid among blacks.

In this situation, the church 'must be midwives of a completely colour-blind and reconciled community in this country,' he added.

'Reconciliation is possible only when we are actively involved in the struggle for justice and the dismantling of apartheid.'

Dr Gqubule said the Christian Gospel was not merely a private affair between an individual Christian and his God. Love, peace, joy, forgiveness, compassion and reconciliation were meant to be applied in the community's daily life.

Heunis shocks parties

Political Staff

OPPOSITION parties on the left and right of the National Party yesterday used the strongest terms to attack the government's plan to introduce tougher measures to deter election candidates of parties not already represented in Parliament.

They focused their attack on a statement by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of of Internal Affairs, who told the Cape National party congress this week: "If by increasing the deposit to R3 000 it leads to the bankruptcy and destruction of some parties, then so much the better."

Faced with a massive manpower shortage, the country could not afford to have the time of thousands of workers wasted by elections forced on established poitical parties represented in Parliament by people "with these stupid, misguided policies".

Mr Heunis clearly directed his remarks to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the National Conservative Party.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said Mr Heunis's statements were yet another manifestation of an "alarming trend in the government towards intolerance of almost any kind of dissent and opposition".

"The price a society has to pay to keep some form of democracy alive is worth far more than having no democracy at all.

"I find the policies and actions of the HNP distasteful in the extreme but prefer that they be dealt with by the electorate rather than by arbitrary actions of an intolerant government."

Mr Louis Stofberg, general secretary of the HNP, said the minister's move was clearly a "panic action".

'Terrified'

"He is terrified of the HNP. But nothing will stop us. He can raise the deposits to R3 000 and increase the signatures to 3 000. We will get our signatures and we will retain our deposits."

Mr Stofberg said he was shocked that the government had once more displayed its intolerance of opposition and democracy.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said: "If Mr Heunis is serious then he is displaying a totalitarian attitude in conflict with every tenet of democracy."

Strike-hit PE bans union meetings

RDM 17.10.87

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

ALL meetings by members of two trade unions in Port Elizabeth this weekend have been banned, and yesterday there were unconfirmed reports that more striking workers in the city had been detained.

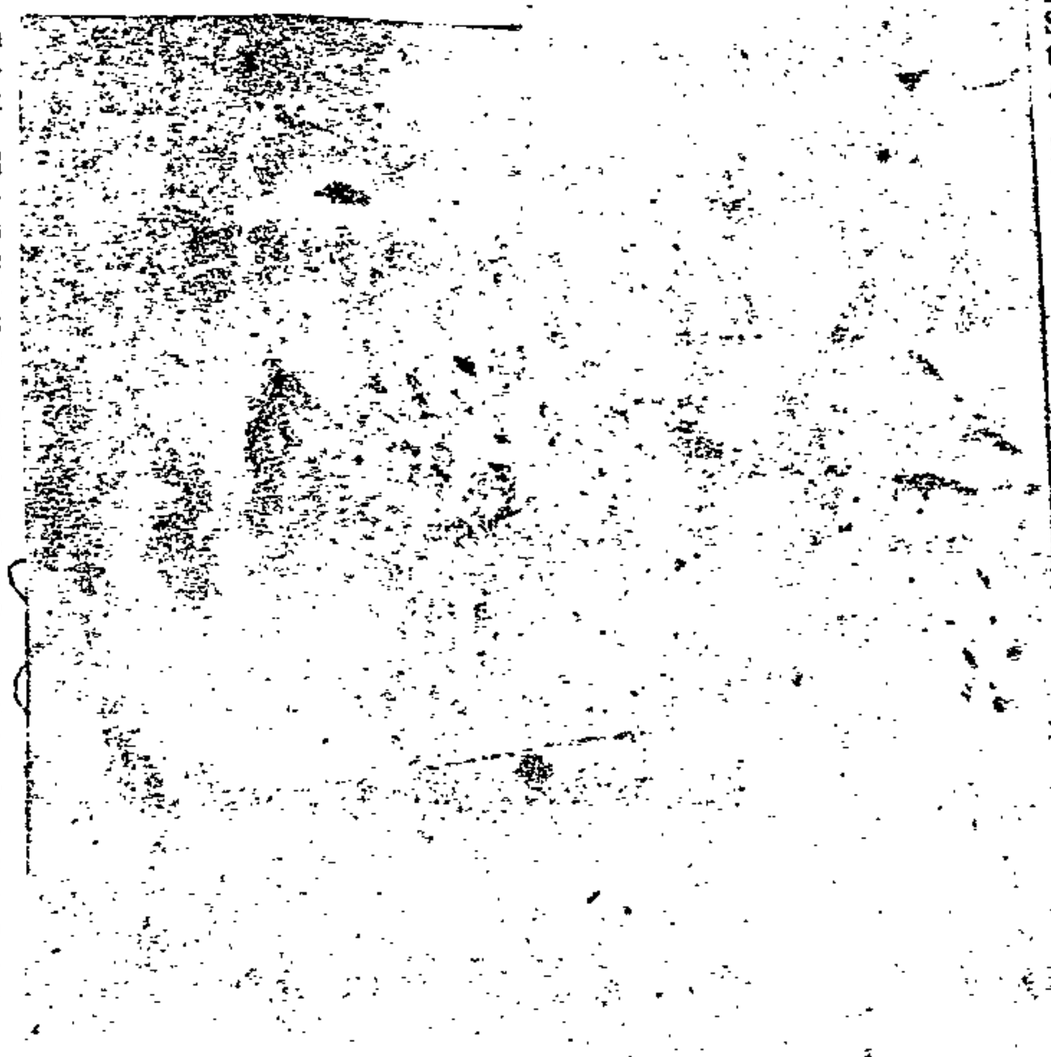
In other developments:

- Seven workers appeared in court in Port Elizabeth in connection with a recent strike at the General Post Office.
- 36 workers who were detained by the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service earlier this year in a dramatic swoop in Mdantsane township near East London yesterday had Riotous Assemblies Act charges against them withdrawn.

The Ciskeian authorities had maintained they were holding a "riotous assembly"in an unruly manner while alighting from a bus in the township. All 36 were fired from Wilson-Rowntree after a strike at the plant some months ago.

They had been held under Ciskeian Proclamation R252, which provides for three months' detention without trial.

In Port Elizabeth, the Chief Magistrate has banned all weekend meetings by members of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of SA (Gwusa), whose members have been involved in several strikes recently, including one at the General Post Office.



Order

Brigadier S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, told Sapa the order had been issued in terms of Section 2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

A Mail correspondent in Port Elizabeth reported that both Macwusa and Gwusa officials said they had no meetings planned for the weekend.

Meanwhile, seven Gwusa members appeared in court in Port Elizabeth yesterday on charges connected with the strikes. Two other union members appeared in court earlier this week.

They are among 23 union members detained by Port Elizabeth police this week. A union organiser, Mr Themba Dusa, was also detained but has since been released.

A Gwusa spokesman said yesterday that the nine workers who appeared in court were still being held in police custody.

He added that there had been more detentions of General Post Office strikers and that the union was trying to establish how many were being held.

17/10/87

PE 327

union meetings banned

PORT ELIZABETH — All meetings of the Motor Assemblers' and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa) and its sister union, the General Workers' Union (Gwusa), have been banned in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district from 8 am today till 8 am on Monday.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr P. W. de Wet, acting chief magistrate of Port Elizabeth.

All meetings by the Council of South African Students (Cosas) will also be banned.

Death threat for SAIC candidate

By Yussuf Nazeer

Death threats, intimidation and smear tactics have marked the South African Indian Council elections.

SAIC candidate Mr Ismail Mayet said yesterday an anonymous telephone caller had given him a "final warning" to pull out of the elections or "stop a bullet."

The Anti-SAIC Committee said it was being falsely linked with threats to SAIC candidates.

Anti-SAIC Committee's public relations officer Mr Naseem Pahad said: "A lowdown smear campaign by SAIC supporters has been launched to discredit my committee."

Mr Mayet said this was the second threat he had received.

Threats had also been levelled against his family and other SAIC members.

"Intimidation of businessmen backing me in this election have resulted in their withdrawing further support for me," Mr Mayet said.

DEMOCRATIC

"Intimidation and threats are an undemocratic way to stop people going to the polls.

Anti-SAIC spokesmen said people had complained about being threatened with eviction from flats owned by SAIC supporters if they stayed away from the polls.

"We have proof of this blatant intimidation," said Mr Pahad.

The chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Essop Jassat, said some SAIC candidates were already using "dishonest methods" to get people to vote for them before polling day on November 4.

"They are using special vote facilities under false pretences," Dr Jassat alleged.

The special vote facility is for voters who cannot get to the polls on election day.

Apart from the physically disabled, it provides for doctors, nurses, policemen, firemen, and public transport drivers.

It also applies to people who will be out of the country or who may be living more than 20 km from the nearest voting booth.

"We have learnt reliably that SAIC supporters who fear to be seen at the polls on November 4 are being told to cast their votes now under one or other reason provided for by the special vote facilities," said Dr Jassat.

Some SAIC candidates confirmed they had already received votes from people under this special provision.

While some candidates did not want to be identified Mr Mayet admitted special votes had already been cast for him — "legally and fairly."

(Report by J Nazeer, 47 Bauer Street, Johannesburg.)

'Carlton 2' conference: Business still sceptical

CT 17/10/81

327

Staff Reporter

SCEPTICISM continues in the business community on the Prime Minister's November 12th mass meeting with the private sector in Cape Town following disillusionment with the outcome of the previous conference.

Dubbed "Carlton Two" after the Johannesburg venue of the 1979 conference the new meeting is intended as a report-back by government and an opportunity to improve dialogue with the business community.

But in an interview with the Durban correspondent of the Cape Times, the new president of Assocom, Mr Gordon Stuart-Reckling, said business was frustrated at the lack of progress since the first Carlton conference on the "new initiative" outlined by Mr P W Botha.

In spite of rapidly changing conditions throughout the world very little progress had been made in dismantling South Africa's restrictive policies except in the labour field.

Mr Stuart-Reckling echoed the sentiments expressed by Tongaat Group chairman, Mr Chris Saunders, earlier this week who said that the government would be expected to produce positive action at its next meeting with the private sector and not merely a report-back on the present state of play.

Mr Saunders intimated that if the government was not prepared to act on deregulating society the business sector would take the initiative and lead the way.

Mr Stuart-Reckling said the message emerging from this week's Assocom national congress was clear and that was that the government had to move to repeal legislation which was counter-productive to business.

On top of the list of artificial restrictions which were detrimental to business was the Group Areas Act preventing people from exercising a freedom of choice to operate in areas most suitable to them.

The theme of Mr Stuart-Reckling's year of office would be stability and productivity. The stability would stem from a conviction to house people in their own homes so creating a more stable work force and to increase productivity through education to gear up for a totally integrated economy. He attached "enormous importance" to the De Lange Commission into education.

The business community was hoping that the Prime Minister would be "forward-looking" at their meeting next month and if he was seen to be prepared to move forward there would be massive support from the private sector.

He forecast a period of consolidation for business with high interest rates, high mortgage bond rates and a need to gear up for the next boom.

Economists 'let down'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would have to make dramatic announcements at his meeting with business leaders in Cape Town next month if he wanted to restore some of the credibility he lost after the Carlton conference.

This is the view of economists who emphasized yesterday that there was a feeling among businessmen that they had been badly let down. Expectations aroused at the Carlton conference had never been fulfilled.

And the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on finance and economics, Mr Harry Schwarz, agreed.

Two major developments would help restore some of the government's lost credibility.

These were announcements that:

● The government agreed to open all metropolitan central business districts for trade to all races.

● And that it intended dealing with the economic decentralization issue, not on political or ideological grounds, but purely on a basis of "good sense" economics.

Mr Schwarz pointed out that Assocom support for open CBDs, emphasized again at its congress in Durban earlier this week, indicated that businessmen were virtually 100 percent behind the move.

He said it was essential, too, that the Prime Minister talk to labour leaders of all races.

"Whether he invites them to next month's Cape Town conference or whether he has a separate meeting with them, it is absolutely vital that he should meet them."

Some of the most delicate and explosive problems threatening the economy in the next three or four years would be rooted in labour relations.

In a disturbed labour climate, progress was retarded. South Africa should have a number one economic priority — to create as many jobs as possible in the shortest possible time, Mr Schwarz said.

The Prime Minister appeared to be mainly concerned with decentralization.

He could sell this to businessmen only on the economic realities of the issues involved, and not on political or ideological grounds.

"If he does not see it this way, he is going to fail. However the project is handled, it's got to be economically-viable. Without this he could not expect the co-operation of business."

THE DE KOCK DEBATE

How to find your way out of the 'politics of negotiation'



By ANDREW NASH (right), who lectures in politics at the University of Stellenbosch

NEGOTIATION is an instrument of political strategy. How it is used — when, with whom, on what issues and on what basis — will depend on the assumptions and purposes of such strategy.

In white South African politics, such assumptions and purposes are so much taken for granted that this instrument of strategy has come to be seen as a strategy in its own right: the "politics of negotiation" proposed by white opposition parties, press and academics.

Wessel de Kock has asked some critical questions about this political strategy, and come up with confusing answers.

Mr De Kock has discovered that many of the slogans of the "politics of negotiation" do not make much sense. It won't help the ruling minority to "negotiate from a position of strength" if it is precisely that position of strength which is under negotiation. Nor will it help that minority to negotiate with "moderates" if their purpose is precisely to gain credibility among people who can see little difference between these "moderates" and their present rulers.

Confusion

Once these difficulties are revealed, however, Mr De Kock's confusion begins. He is not too sure how they might be resolved. He thinks that "futurologists who will project the likely course of the future dispassionately" are needed for that, as well as experiments with "scenarios and blueprints", public discussion" and the consideration of "unpalatable truths". The same idea occurred to Mr P W Botha, who has his own reasons for dissatisfaction with the conventional wisdoms he inherited, and also finds it confusing to move away from them. He appointed the President's Council to deal with it. Mr Botha has fooled nobody with his President's Council; Wessel de Kock has managed to fool himself.

He has fooled himself into thinking that he has avoided the pitfalls of the "politics of negotiation" simply by prosting about them.

In spite of these discoveries, Mr De Kock remains firmly within the framework of the "politics of negotiation" which he criticizes. So he is not able to get to the source of his confusion. As he is not alone in this, it is worth trying to do so here.

There are three basic assumptions, which can be set out here, which Mr De Kock shares with those who advance the slogans he criticizes, and with the "verligte" reformists whom he hardly even considers:

Identification

● Mr De Kock assumes that the racial identification of conflicting groups of South Africans, as "black" and "white", is not the product of oppression and exploitation in our society, manipulated for the ideological convenience of those who benefit from its inequality, but some kind of natural necessity.

Consequently he urges that we "put the black politician in the dock" and "let him explain his perspective". The one possibility which he cannot conceive of is the one which has been explained, often from a dock less metaphorical than Mr De Kock's, for years past: that the oppressed and exploited might not see their future in terms of oppression, exploitation and the racial categories which serve to legitimate it.

More than 25 years ago, the world was told in the opening words of the Freedom Charter that South Africa belongs to all who



Mr P W Botha . . . finds it confusing to move away from conventional wisdoms

live in it. More than five years ago, the world heard the call which issued from the streets of Soweto, and which has reverberated through the places of work, places of learning and the communities of the people of our country in the years since then: One Azania, One Nation. And still Mr De Kock waits, incapable of himself believing what all have heard, to hear some separate "black perspective" on our future.

(Curiously, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert has frequently pointed out that those who accuse the PFP of promoting "black majority rule" themselves claim that there is no oppressed "majority" in South Africa, only ethnic probable fortunes of one particular "group" — the ruling racial-caste minority of "whites".

He has discovered that "negotiation" will not secure the fortunes of this minority in the way in which proponents of this strategy have argued it will. But he continues to believe with them, and with the "verligtes", that their skin colour must continue to separate them from their fellow South Africans.

As a vast majority of South Africans clearly have no wish to separate this minority on the grounds of their skin colour, it is worth considering his implicit grounds for assuming that it will continue after minority rule has been ended.

Within the "politics of negotiation" an appeal is usually made to this minority's "willingness to die" in arguing, in Johan Degenaar's words, that "the stubborn nature of the white rulers must be accommodated" (Cape Times, October 3). But Mr De Kock differs here. For he holds that "the Afrikaner at this stage of his economic wellbeing has no stomach for dying". What he considers as the unalterable grounds for the separation of this minority from the rest of their country's people, it seems, is the "economic wellbeing" which the oppression and exploitation of the vast majority of their fellow South Africans have secured for them.

Mr De Kock differs, then, from the conventional wisdom of white opposition in thinking that the loss of exclusive political power on this privilege will be more severe than liberals anticipate. He differs from "verligte" reformism in thinking that exclusive political power is not an absolute precondition for the maintenance of this privilege. He agrees with both in regarding this sectional privilege as an inevitable part of our future.

Least explicit

● Mr De Kock's least explicit and most pervasive assumption follows automatically from these two. He assumes, along with those he criticizes, that social and political change in South Africa should be aimed at eradicating as little injustice as is possible, not at eradicating as much injustice as is possible. He differs from liberals and "verligtes" only in his estimation of how little such injustice can plausibly be eradicated: he thinks it will be necessary to "face up to the actualities" of seeing more erosion of white power and privilege than the others anticipate. But he agrees with them in regarding this as a prospect to be feared, not welcomed.

No doubt there is a long road to a society dominated by justice and equality, rather than by the interests of those with a certain skin colour. But it is only because he agrees with the "politics of negotiation" that these racial divisions must be respected that he is able to consider their ideal of "a future freed from oppression and domination" to be part of the "utopian litany".

The basis

These three assumptions — of the inevitability of racial division, of the special position of "whites" in a changed South Africa, and of the need to restrict social change to a minimum — form the basis of the "politics of negotiation". How, then, has Mr De Kock managed to become dissatisfied with this political strategy if he remains so firmly within its assumptions? The answer to this question can be seen from the route which David Welsh and Johan Degenaar offer him back to the security of its conventional wisdom: their assurance that the repressive power of the minority regime, its police and military strength, will prevent the "bleak future" he foresees.

Professor Welsh complains that Mr De Kock "fails to tell us how he sees that future coming about" (Cape Times, September 26). He claims that minority rule cannot be dislodged by "outright military victory". Nor can it be dislodged "in an evolutionary way". And he explains: "Just think of the fortunes of any political party (i e any white political party — *A.N.*) that campaigned on such a platform!"

This is the crucial fourth assumption underlying the "politics of negotiation", and making its other assumptions coherent, which Professor Welsh makes plain here: that any political process which circumvents white parliamentary politics is necessarily aimed at a "military victory". In a sense, the assumption is right: in the sense that the ruling minority consistently respond to "extra-parliamentary" action with police and military force. We have the death of Steve Biko, the baton-charging of commuters boycotting buses and the evictions at Nyanga to testify to that. And yet, in his own haphazard way, Mr De Kock has seen through this assumption.

Mr De Kock states bluntly that the beneficiaries of minority rule have "no stomach for dying" any longer. With that he tears the tender plant of "negotiation" from its carefully-prepared soil. A thousand platitudes about "majoritarian democracy leading to undemocratic practices in a deeply-divided society" shrivel and die once the ruling minority's society "deeply divided" falls away.

What these beneficiaries of minority rule are losing is not, of course, their "stomach for dying" in defence of their power and privilege which they have intended to enjoy all along. Rather, they are losing the ability to persuade others to kill and die for their power and privilege. And this is happening because — far more important — they are losing the ability to instil fear and resignation in the oppressed and exploited through their military and police power. Biko, the boycotts and the people of Nyanga testify also to a willingness not to give way before the ferocity of the regime, but to stand up for a vision of South Africa in which the systematic humiliation of men and women has no place.

In the face of this resistance, the moral and political bankruptcy of the regime has been exposed. It has been exposed for all to see, including the disbelieving upholders of the regime themselves. All have seen it, except the proponents of the "politics of negotiation".

For the "politics of negotiation" cannot afford to see this. In this sense, it is nothing more than the attempt to convince South Africans, in Professor Degenaar's words, that "the stubborn nature of the white rulers must be accommodated" (though how this "nature" is to be accommodated while that about which they are "stubborn" — their racially-defined power and privilege — is not, cannot be made clear). It is the attempt to convince them of this at precisely the moment in which the vast majority of this country's people are making plain their willingness to stand up against this "stubborn" contempt for their humanity.

Bankruptcy

The "politics of negotiation" is an appeal to us to keep the bankruptcy of an oppressive and exploitative social system from having to declare itself. It asks us to extend credit to its violence. Though the words of its proponents condemn the killing of Biko, the baton-charging of commuters and the evictions of Nyanga, its entire strategy urges us to celebrate it. It is that killing, that baton charge, those evictions and a thousand other such acts which make it possible for its proponents to insist that we limit our aims for a future society by taking special account of "white" interests in a society based on racial division.

On such a basis a learned dissertation, a popular polemic or a parliamentary career can be built. But a country cannot. Meanwhile, slowly, a country is being

"minorities". In doing so, he has sensed the ideological convenience of this assumption. But that is not to say that Dr Slabbert has understood his own words. If he has, he is not above making use of this ideological convenience himself. For it is between such "groups", he holds, that our future must be negotiated — even if he is only able to identify one such group, the "whites", with certainty.)

Crucial question

● Not only does Mr De Kock assume that our future must be understood as an extension of the racial division of the present. He also assumes that the crucial question to be confronted, in attempting to understand that future, concerns the

Confederation 'seen as scheme to subordinate'

8 Star 19/10/87 (327)

The establishment of a South African confederation was increasingly seen by the majority of South Africans as an elaborate scheme for subordination, Professor Marinus Wiechers, director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at Unisa, said in Pretoria today.

Speaking at a seminar on southern African interaction, he said: "The deep-rooted danger is that the establishment of a South African confederation is increasingly being seen by the majority of South Africans as an elaborate scheme for subordination, if not vasalage.

"The promise of future confederal nationality and economic co-operation across 'soft' borders are not enough to allay fears and to let rising resentment subside," Professor Wiechers said.

Constitutional development was still severely hampered by ideological and political considerations reminiscent of past separate development practices and creating almost insurmountable obstacles to internal consolidation.

These considerations have resulted in:

- Loss of South African citizenship for the majority of the national states' citizens who live permanently in South Africa.
- Consolidating land in terms of old-fashioned and anachronistic "native reserves" legislation.
- Institutions for whites, coloured people and Indians from which blacks were excluded.
- The overall and unrealistic emphasis on maintaining the so-called white (or predominantly white) Republic of South Africa.

Professor Wiechers said that in adopting a total scheme for restructing the institutions of southern Africa, the following constitutional means and methods must be applied:

- Multilateral agreements with independent and autonomous national states for economic and social advancement of all the people.
- Inclusion of land, towns and even cities in national states and the acceptance of constitutional guarantees.
- Promotion of new forms of regionalism where the option of national states proved to be unacceptable and not desirable. — Sapa.

Blacks urged to produce own plan for racial accord

Star 19/10/87

(327)

Black leaders should produce their own plan for multiracial accord as an alternative to the President's Council constitution-making process, Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, chancellor of the University of South Africa and Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, said today.

He was delivering the opening address at a seminar on alternative political, economic and legal structures for southern African interaction, organised by Unisa's Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law.

South Africa's second Republic would have to accommodate the striving of black and brown for recognition and human dignity and justice for all races, he said.

"If this fundamental principle of justice is not going to be part of implemented policy, I see nothing but strife and escalating unrest," the Chancellor said.

"Today, as in 1909, black people are being left out of the constitution-making process and the occasional consultation with black leaders is entirely inadequate.

"The Government assumes existing territorial arrangements are acceptable and final. It does not see that these consultations do not bring a solution any nearer for those black people who live outside the national states," he warned.

"A major problem in the confederation idea is going to be that we do not know what black people really want in the shape of constitutional arrangements.

"Their views range, on the one hand, from complete commitment to violence to gain exclusive control of the country and, on the other hand, a fatalistic and docile acceptance of whatever is done by the whites," Judge Hiemstra said.

The militant stand was taken mainly by young urban blacks, who looked upon their elders as stooges of the whites.

"It is to me of overwhelming importance that the initiative be taken by black leaders to produce a constructive plan of multiracial accord," he said.

The most important preparations for a future constitution were taking place in the President's Council "where they remain a tantalising secret with only a few broad guidelines as yet visible under the blanket of

The original design for a constellation of states had been ambitious, based on the assumption that at least the countries south of the Zambesi and the Cunene were moderate, facing a common marxist threat.

"There are, however, political and ideological divisions between South Africa and the black African states which, for the present, rule out any formal relationship."

This was not unexpected, he said. Such a confederation would for the foreseeable future consist of no more than "what was South Africa until portions of it became independent," Mr Hiemstra said.

Ask not for whom the paper's banned

Sowetan 19/10/81

327

IT IS four years today since the two black newspapers, The World and Weekend World, were banned.

By pure coincidence, a somewhat unsettling book by self-confessed former Boss spy and journalist, Gordon Winter, is being published.

An interesting item in the book, apart from a score of other hair-rising disclosures, is the reason Winter gives why the two newspapers were banned.

We hold no grief for Gordon Winter and whatever reasons he had to make him come "clean" certainly leaves a bad taste in the mouth. However he claims the papers were banned because of a tutorial Weekend World ran which was compiled by Sacched.

It was on the Russian Revolution and Boss, according to Winter, was convinced this was a cunning plot to teach Soweto children how to mount an uprising, Communist style.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the then Minister of Justice, was convinced that certain tapes made available to him had been used as part of the lecture notes in Weekend World. This was not so.

According to Winter, Kruger had listened to tapes on a similar subject which had been received from Sacched. These tapes, which were indeed highly emotional and suspicious, were later discarded by the people at Sacched, who changed the lecture notes.

There's nothing original in that view, although Winter's credentials are not exactly impeccable, to say the least.

However the banning of World and Weekend World set a shattering precedent, for one has the feeling the Government is now not at all apprehensive about banning newspapers.

A typical example was the threatened ban on Post last year. Thus the people of South Africa should be aware that as soon as they allow their Government to do such extraordinary things, they are giving them latitude to go right ahead in their draconian ways.

Things are getting most uncomfortable for whites. All along, only a few of them were roped into the web of bannings and detentions.

Dr Piet Koornhof must be feeling most uncomfortable that this kind of net is drawing closer around people related to lawmakers like him. The detention of his niece should be seen in this light.

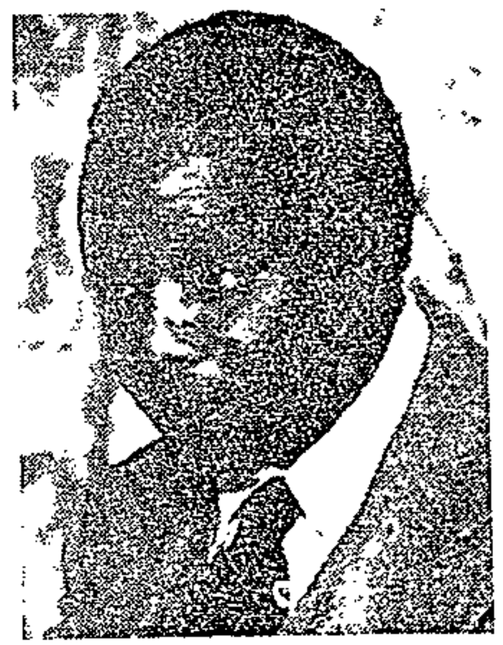
The fault is not in the stars, but in those people who keep quiet when the rulers become particularly harsh. Very soon they will not know where to stop and all South Africans are going to feel the pain of such atrocious legislations.



Mr Peter Randall



Dr Theo Kotze



Mr Percy Qoboza



Rev David Russell



Mr Donald Woods

Anniversary of bannings

CT 19/10/81

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Staff Reporter

TODAY is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday, October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organizations and a number of people were banned.

Among those to receive five-year banning orders were:

- Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, which was outlawed.
- The Rev David Russell, who had been actively involved in drawing attention to the plight of black families in government resettlement areas.
- The Rev Theo Kotze, Cape director of the Christian Institute.
- Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London.
- The Rev Brian Brown, administrative director of the Christian Institute.
- The Rev Cedric Mayson, editor of Pro Veritate, organ of the Christian Institute, which was banned.
- Mr Peter Randall, former director of Spro-Cas and a lecturer in Education at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Percy Qoboza, who was then editor of The World and Weekend World, was detained on the same day. He was released only five months later.

In April 1978, he became editor of Post and Weekend Post. In May the same year he received the Golden Pen of Freedom and the Pringle Press Award. He was also awarded an honorary doctorate by Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts.

He spent some time in the United States as editor-in-residence of the Washington Star after the banning of Post, and has recently returned to South Africa.

Dr Beyers Naude, now in his 60s, is still a banned person in South Africa, as is the Rev David Russell.

Mr Russell is restricted to the magisterial district of Wynberg and must remain in his home at night and on Saturdays. On Sundays he is permitted to attend church services.

In October last year he married Miss Dorothea Madden, a former nun, on a Sunday — the only day they can attend church together.

He caused a stir last year when he broke his restriction orders to attend the Anglican Synod at Grahamstown. He was sentenced to 12 months in prison, but won an appeal against the severity of the sentence. He subsequently served a sentence of two weeks in Pollsmoor Prison.

The Rev Brian Brown left South Africa with his family in March 1978 after being granted an exit permit by the Department of Interior. He settled in Britain and took up the position of minister of a Methodist church in Denby Dale, Yorkshire. He may not return to South Africa.

The retriction notices of the Rev Cedric Mayson and Mr Peter Randall were withdrawn in June this year after they had been banned for four years. The Minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had reviewed their cases and decided to withdraw the restriction notices.

The recent history of the Rev Theo Kotze and Mr Donald Woods have been more dramatic. Both fled the country — Mr Woods to Lesotho in December 1977 and Mr Kotze to Botswana in July 1978. Both subsequently arrived in London.

Mr Woods has settled in London, where he has written three books and spent a great deal of time lecturing. In 1978 he was named associate editor of a new journal, Worldpaper.

Mr Kotze spent some time in Utrecht, where he led the exiled Christian institute till it folded in March 1979.

He was then accepted into the Methodist Church of Great Britain and given the position of Consultant-in-Mission at Selly Oake Colleges, a group of ecumenical colleges in Bournville Estate in Birmingham.

He has lectured widely and, with his wife, is writing an autobiography which includes political and social comment on South Africa. He was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Edinburgh.

Beyers Naude — Still unbowed, page 11

Govt cracked down four years ago

CAPE TOWN — Today is the fourth anniversary of Wednesday October 19, 1977, when about 70 people were detained and three publications, 18 organisations and a number of people were banned.

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THE DAY THE COPS CAME

Sawetsa 19/10/87 3½ HA

By AGGREY KLAASTE

OCTOBER 1977. The pervasive air of gloom, distress and disaster still hung over the country. A hangover from June 16 the previous year. There had been a series of traumas but worse was to come.

The death of Steve Biko can fittingly be called the death-knell to the rise of black consciousness. As if this was the harbinger to this sad demise, the Government used the clenched fist and struck a solid blow at most BC organisations and its leaders.

And just to add to the mixture of gloom and acute anger, Bophuthatswana got its badly battered independence.

There must be truth in the aphorism that it never rains but it pours. Everything seemed to be happening at a bewildering speed and intensity. Not only that, the more things that spun themselves into history the fiercer the tempo, the more dramatic the effect.

October 19, 1977, was part of this climatic continuum.

How much has



OCTOBER 19, 1977: Editor of the banned World Mr Percy Qoboza being escorted by Security Police into detention on that fateful day.

...um.

Too much has been written and said about the sudden knock of the police at doors at dawn. But some of us had to experience the thrill of that experience. And it was fearful.

After the detention order was read we had a bit of respite. Section 10 did not seem as bad as Section Six. To add to our relief we were driven to the homes of other people and it really looked like this was going to be some party.

We were taken to the home of Hlaku Rachidi, leader of the Black Peoples' Convention. We seemed to be in good company. We were somewhat dismayed by his nonchalance.

He actually packed a bag and kissed his wife goodbye at the gate. It was almost as if he was going on holiday and even the police entered the spirit by joking and laughing with the guy.

The blow was softened even further at John Vorster Square. The place was crowded, almost star-studded with all the black consciousness leaders in the country. We were familiar with most of their names and had spoken to most over the phone. And here we were together. The men, over 20 and one lone woman, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, took the whole thing pretty lightly it seemed.

But this, the journalist in me said, was the big one. The scoop of the year. The only pity was that I was part of the story.

The trouble, even worse as it turned out later, was we were without two newspapers. We did not know it then but a prison has a remarkable kind of grapevine. Soon we knew. Both Weekend World and World were banned. The editor of those papers, Mr Percy Qoboza, was not yet among those detained. But they brought him later to Modder B. It seemed like the clean sweep.

Among the faces we knew at John Vorster were Dr Nthato Motlana, Mr L M Mathabathe, Mr L Mosala, Aubrey Mokoena, Sedupe Ramokgopa, Hlaku, Thandisizwe Mazibuko, Jarius Kgokong, George Wauchope and a whole brace of political stars.

The Government had in one fell swoop banned 18 BC organisations, most of their leaders and two newspapers.

It was a rattling experience. It had a lot of people completely helpless for some time. It was also most dramatic, even if the effect was perhaps what had been intended by the powers that be.

Soon reaction burst like the side of the Vaal Dam. The whole world echoed with the dismay of it all. They had really done the most incredible and it seemed the most unforgivable. But these things pall with time.

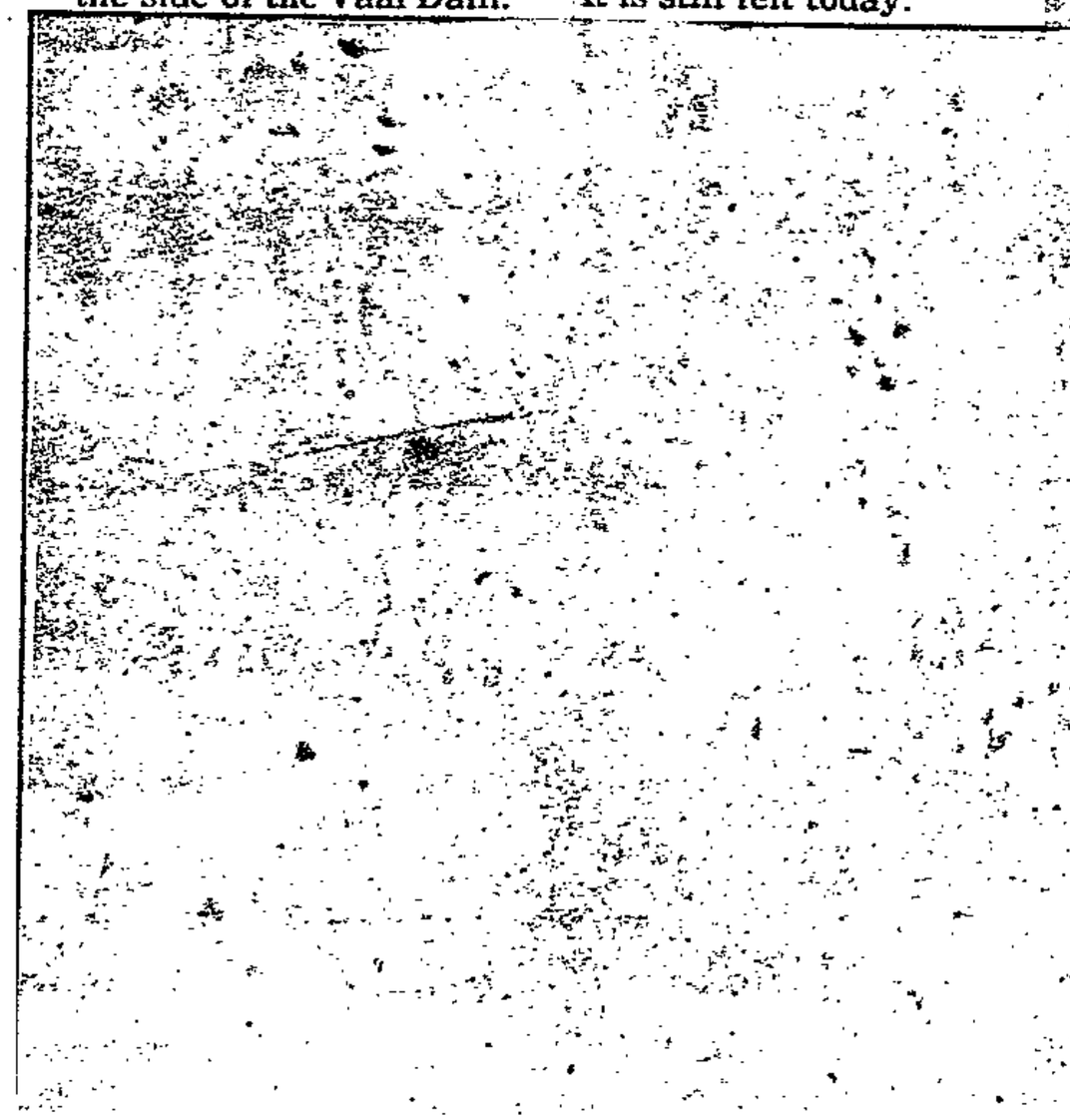
On the surface it seemed the most effective way of stemming dissent. The vacuum left by the bannings of organisations and leaders put on "ice" was felt across the land. The effects have their ripples up to this day.

The Committee of Ten got a blow it has never survived. The BCP and BPC suffered a mortal blow, and those who survived are still licking their wounds.

The reverberations, the physical ripples can still be felt to this day.

But you cannot ban, detain or even kill an idea. The idea promoted by Steve Biko and BC organisations may be shaken but it is still felt today.

OCTOBER 19, 1977: Editor of the banned World Mr Percy Qoboza being escorted by Security Police into detention on that fateful day.



Expert tells where the real second front will be

Star 19/10/81

327

By Jasper Mortimer
The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa's "second front" was not the Mozambique border but general insurgency around the country, said a Pretoria military analyst at the weekend.

The Minister of Defence, General Malan, told the Cape National Party congress this week that South Africa's enemies would probably soon open a second front.

The director of Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies, Dr Michael Hough, was initially reported as saying this front would most likely be along the Mozambique border.

MOMENTUM

But at the weekend Dr Hough emphasised the front should not be seen in the narrow sense of any border but rather as a general front against insurgency around South Africa.

"This is the front that is gaining momentum," said Dr Hough.



GENERAL MALAN

African National Congress sources in southern Africa have told The Star's Africa News Service that the ANC had infiltrated sufficient men and arms into South Africa to be able to step up attacks at short notice.

Dr Hough said the guerillas would probably strike first in urban areas but were expected to spread to the countryside, the classic base of guerilla war.

It was difficult to say what would make the ANC change to civilian targets by means such as bombs in shopping centres.

Such a move would depend on the ANC's perception of its popularity gains, the Government's making concessions to blacks, and the effectiveness of the State's counter-insurgency.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, refused to speculate which front General Malan had referred to, but said increased insurgency would depend on the speed and nature of reforms in South Africa.

able to see the cross influencing of opinion," he said.

Major error

He believes that as a nominated body the Council is unhindered by opportunism and caucus quarrels and the need to "put up a public show" that are part of Parliamentary politics.

The PFP, the Indian Reform Party and the coloured Labour Party made a "major error" by boycotting the Council and will have no moral right to criticise any recommendations that flow from the Council, Mr Basson said.

Their presence was not particularly missed. The Council had access to the views of the PFP and the Labour Party as contained in their submissions to the Schlebusch Commission and these had been considered, he said.

He regrets that black leaders decided against participating in

into Opposition politics by this clique.

While Mr Basson would not conceded that he had moved closer to the NP, he defended the Prime Minister's commitment to reform "as an observer".

He disagreed that there had been a slowdown in reform since the election and argued that a change from unilateral decision making to a multilateral system was by its nature a slow process.

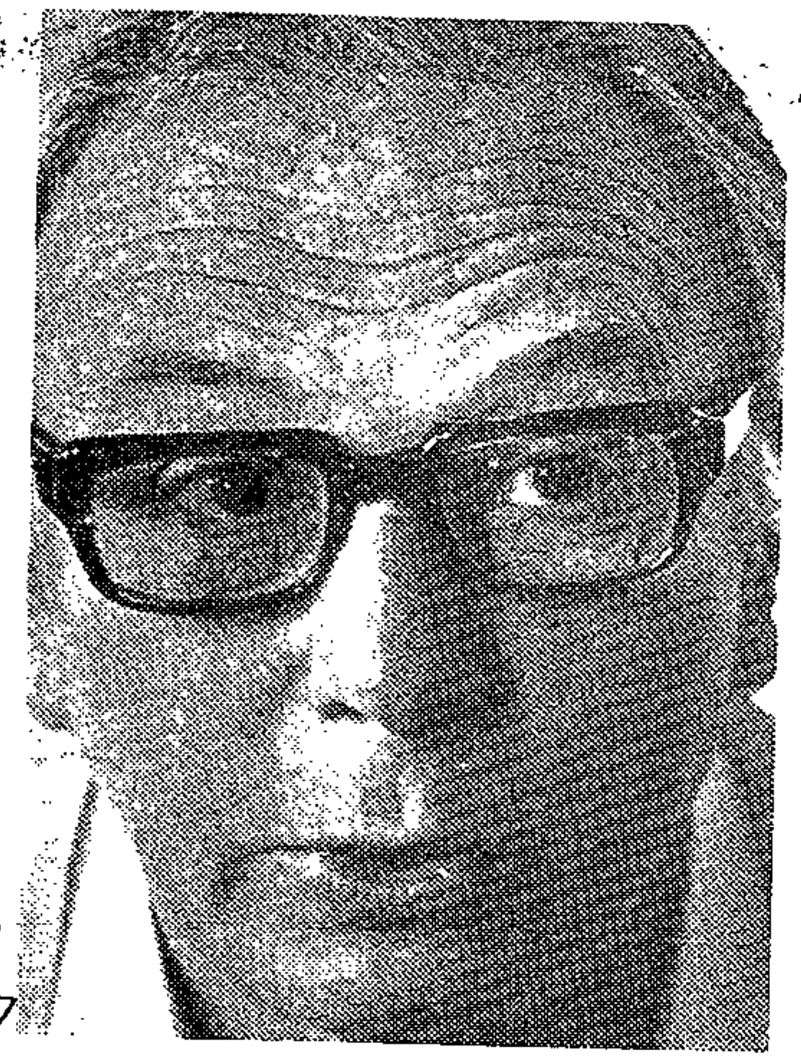
"I believe the Prime Minister is in a hurry to effect change . . . there has been no deliberate slowdown," he said.

He believed it was unfortunate that the process was so slow because it appeared to overseas observers that reform had ground to a halt and this was creating a bad impression.

But Mr Basson is satisfied that things will change in South Africa and that the President's Council will play a significant part of the reform process.

Basson: We are not working on what's acceptable to the Govt

RDM 20/10/84 327



MR JAPIE BASSON . . . convinced that joining the President's Council was the correct move

It is now a year since Mr Japie Basson took his controversial decision to join the President's Council — a decision which finally disillusioned many Nationalist opponents who saw him over the years as the one man who could unite white opposition to Government policy. In an interview with political reporter CHRIS FREIMOND he discussed his contribution to the Council and his views on major political issues over the past 12 months.

CYNICS could say Japie Basson has reached the pinnacle of his political career.

"After all, they could argue, he now boasts an office 21 floors above Table Bay in the towering Cape Town Centre.

But in his modest cubicle in the building that houses the debating chambers of the President's Council Mr Basson would merely chuckle and shrug off such cynicism.

In nearly 40 years of professional politics he has developed a skin thicker than rhino hide and it offers adequate protection from such barbed comments.

Mr Basson, now 63, could probably claim to be one of the country's most consistently controversial public figures.

He has bounced like a rubber ball through five political parties spanning almost the whole white political spectrum.

And last year — in perhaps his most controversial move of all — he bounced right out of party politics and into the President's Council.

Non-commital

A thumb-sketch of his career would read: From the United Party in the 1940s he joined the National Party and became MP for Namib in South West Africa; expelled from the NP he sat as an Independent MP; he formed the National Union and in an election pact with the UP won the safe opposition seat of Bezuidenhout; the NU and UP merged; as the UP crumbled he joined the Progressive Reform Party which later became the PFP; he resigned from the PFP last year to pre-empt his expulsion for accepting nomination to the President's Council which was opposed by the PFP because it excluded blacks.

The furore in Opposition ranks that led to Mr Basson and the PFP parting ways has died down. He has had time to assess his stand and consider the work of the President's Council — particularly of the Council's constitutional committee on which he serves.

He summed up his first year in the past 30 away from the cut and thrust of parliamentary politics with a rather non-commital: "Quite interesting".

He is glad to be free of what he sees as the negativism of parliamentary Opposition politics and to have a chance to apply some of the knowledge he has accumulated in decades of study of constitutional affairs.

He says he is still true to the basic principles in which he has always believed.

For this reason he has not changed his attitude since accepting a seat on the Council. If anything Mr Basson has become more convinced that his decision was correct.

He sees the Council as the most significant political development since the formation of Union in 1910.

For the first time fundamental constitutional discussions are being held with other race groups.

"We are talking straight, eye to eye. There are a number of people here facing members of other population groups for the fi[illegible]

the consultative body which would have been part of the Council's machinery and which would have played a major role in most of the dialogue.

But he does not believe that blacks should have been included on the Council as was demanded by the Opposition.

The machinery for determining their constitutional future already existed and issues affecting them were different to those of coloureds, Indians and whites.

Mr Basson praised the chairman of the constitutional committee, Dr Denis Worrall, for his handling of the committee's business.

"Each member has to do his homework. We all have to comment and contribute. There is no way anyone can duck any issue. I have sat on many committees and I must honestly say Dr Worrall's method of working is among the best I have come across," he said.

He believes the Government will have to pay serious attention to the recommendations of the committee.

"We are not operating on the basis of what is acceptable to the Government. We are working with the realities and there is no way top men in Government will be able to just ignore us," he said.

Changes

Mr Basson is confident the Council will have a major impact on South African politics which he predicted will undergo drastic change in the near future.

"Without wishing to create false impressions, I think in the near future at least the coloureds and Indians will be drawn into the centre of the decision making process .... There will be important changes in the top structure of politics," Mr Basson said.

He believed the old style, "battle and bitterness" of white politics would become increasingly irrelevant as new conditions developed.

Mr Basson was highly critical of the Opposition — particularly of a "dominant clique" that was misinterpreting the fundamental principles of the PFP which he helped draft and in which he still firmly believed.

If he were still in the party he would take a strong stand against the "spirit of negativ-

Call to boycott 'dummy' link businesses

ARGUS 20-10-81 (327)

A CALL to boycott businesses belonging to members of 'dummy' institutions such as the community councils was made in Guguletu last night at a meeting to commemorate the October 1977 mass bannings.

In that year 70 people were detained, two newspapers — the World and the Weekend World — 18 organisations and a number of people were banned.

Last night's meeting, which was organised by the Western Cape branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), was held at the Roman Catholic Church Hall in Guguletu.

The 100 people who attended the meeting — mainly youths — were asked to anaylse and assess the South African political situation according to their own view and to give suggestions on what should be done.

The Urban Foundation, the President's Council, the South African Indian Council (SAIC), the community councils, bantustans were seen as 'dummy' institutions created by the Government or with the aid of the Government in order to perpetrate the Government's policy of unity in diversity.

One speaker said: 'To prove that the Urban Foundation is an extension of the Government, it failed to provide houses for the so called Nyanga squatters although it claims to specialise in this field.'

He said that the purpose of the Urban Foundation was to create a middle class society in the black community thereby causing divisions.

Another speaker said that it was now clear ever to the people who supported the independence of Transkei that that country's independence was not a genuine one.

He said that this was so because when the people of that country came to Nyanga they were treated as squatters and not as refugees from an independent country.

Also discussed at last night's meeting were the pending SAIC elections and the independence of Ciskei.

A member of the Thornhill Residents' Association told the meeting that they were already organising the boycott of the SAIC elections.

She appealed for the suport of a rally to be held at the Athlone Civic Centre on November 1 in support of a boycott of the SAIC elections.

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Last week The Star published the views of anti-SAIC and pro-SAIC spokesmen on the South African Indian Council elections which take place on November 4.

Today YUSSUF NAZEER presents the views common to some major Islamic organisations who are against the elections.

These organisations include the Islamic Council of South Africa, the Jamiatul Ulama (council of theologians), Muslim Youth Movement and the Muslim Students' Association which has branches on all university campuses.

Muslim bodies quote Koran against SAIC poll

Star 29/10/81 (327) (Au)

Significant South African Islamic organisations oppose the SAIC elections, basing their views on the teachings of the Koran and those of the Prophet Mohammed.

Here is a summary of their joint statement.

God has revealed through his scriptures the divine laws of justice and compassion which man must institute among his kind.

Men are equal in God's judgment on the basis of their right conduct and peaceful behaviour alone and not on the basis of race and colour superiority.

All men are born free and no men have been given a mandate by the Creator of men to enslave, discriminate against and oppress their fellow-men with man-made laws motivated by racial and material selfishness. This is a transgression of divine law.

In all revealed scripture, God categorically rejects racial discrimination and oppression. He also rejects the judgment of men by the false material values of wealth, status, lineage, position and power.

Discrimination on the basis of race and colour through oppressive man-made laws is an evil.

"Apartheid, with its discrimination and oppression ramifications in the form of the Race Classification Act, Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act, permit and pass laws for 'non-whites' is an evil," the joint statement goes on.

"The SAIC has been born out of the evils of apartheid and is providing a channel through which the Indian people can be politically dominated, economically exploited and kept rooted in separate amenities and other inferior provisions.

"Those who would elect the SAIC into being with its inferior and powerless status and those who would serve on it would be collaborating with the racially discriminating oppressor to further the ends of apartheid.

"No self-respecting Muslim follower of the divine revelation, the Koran which categorically rejects racial discrimination and oppression, would cast a vote in or serve on this apartheid SAIC.

"For the acceptance of the SAIC implies approval of the racist and universally condemned policies of this Government which are solely responsible for the uprooting and displacement of thousands of humans from 'white areas' to limited and confined group areas.

"The acceptance of the SAIC implies the approval of a racist Government's apartheid policies which took away Indian homes and businesses in Lenasia, Laudium, Fairview and Vereeniging and in scores of other areas and kicked people out of there by enforced man-made immoral laws.

"We reject this sham 'democracy' which provides protection and privileges for the minority at the expense of the majority."

(Report by Y. Nazeer of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

Unions may not meet

ARGUS 20 10 81

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth has prohibited all meetings or gatherings at the weekend by members of two trade unions involved in recent strikes in the Eastern Cape.

Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, said the order had been issued in terms of Article 2 of the Riotous Assemblies Act. The ban applied to any meetings or gatherings by members of the General Workers Union of South Africa, and the Motor and Components Workers Union of South Africa. — Sapa.

THE DE KOCK DEBATE

Government should spell out the inevitability of change

CT 20/10/87 (327)



Mr P W Botha . . . shied away

By MICHAEL ACOTT, Political Correspondent

HITE South Africans are omfortable, privileged and, a great degree, compla-ent.

They do not want to give their often luxurious life-yle and are consequently eluctant to face the inevita-ility of sweeping political hange

It is therefore up to the ..lite opposition — and par-icularly the Progressive ederal Party which be-..ves in a common society gotiated with black lead-rs at a national convention to force a debate on the d of future whites will ve whether they like it or t.

This is the basis of the ar-ment made by Mr Wessel e Kock on this page (Sep-mber 19). He says in es-ence that a black-dominat-d society is coming, that values to which whites cling will be turned upside down nd that often unpalatable integration must be seen as an inevitable reality.

Provocative

His article was as provocative as possible — Mr De Kock enjoys nothing more than confronting political theorists with the supposed hypocrisy of their own attitudes. He lobbed several carefully-aimed stones with arguable assumptions and sometimes sweeping statements about the nature of the coming society and the viability of opposition theories.

Subsequent contributors to the debate have taken him up on various points, contesting the utimate form of government whites should seek or will have to accept. None, however, has disputed the appalling unwillingness of white voters to consider a variety of changes which could all be realities in their own lifetimes.

The need for an informed debate in white ranks is urgent. Where Mr De Kock is wrong is in maintaining that opposition politicians and newspapers must play the principal role in focusing attention on the future, that it is they above all who must bring about a change in white attitudes.

South Africa's political reality is the confrontation between dominant Afrikaner nationalism and emergent black nationalism. There is little that white liberals can do to force one to seek accommodation with the other, let alone yield to it.

They can argue the possible effects of change and propose mechanisms for change, but they have a strictly limited role when the majority of white voters are not convinced of the essential first step: acceptance of the need for change itself. It is difficult to convince people of the need to share power when they are not even convinced of the need to share post office queues.

Opposition politicians and journalists accept change, and increasingly the inevitablity of far-reaching change, as axiomatic. Their argument is how to avoid the looming racial confrontation and bring about fundamental reforms in as peaceful a manner as possible.

But whatever their "fond formulas" to which Mr De Kock refers so disparagingly, the reality of power is not theirs. Mr De Kock wants a debate about the future, but it is not easy to discuss a new order when most white voters cling to the delusion that tampering with the old will suffice.

The major responsibility for moulding white opinion rests on the government, and it is principally in this crucial area that the government is failing the people.

The tragedy of present-day politics is the unwillingness of the government to force its own supporters to face the inevitability of a shared and drastically altered future, let alone the possibility of the more radical social upheaval Mr De Kock foresees.

Lulls voters

The white opposition is in a political power-game whose terms are largely dictated by the government. While the government lulls white voters with assurances that whites can retain a monopoly of effective political power, those who propound the opposite are unlikely to make inroads into broad Nationalist support.

The government and Nationalist newspapers make as much racist political capital as possible out of PFP calls for open schools and residential areas. This is unpopular enough for many comfortable opposition voters. The PFP dilemma is to face essentially conservative voters with the realities of the future while retaining electoral popularity.



Mr Chris Heunis . . . charged with constitutional reform

Their ability to argue for even a share of power for whites is limited when Nationalists argue that white economic and military power can guarantee continued white political power.

South Africa is an African state and, at the moment, shows no signs of diverting from the pattern of Africa: Increasing white support for those who maintain that white power can be retained, followed by the inevitable collapse of everything whites sought to preserve.

The sort of society Mr De Kock envisages is far more likely to be the forced product of Nationalist intransigence than the result of whites willingly facing the alternatives the future holds.

making a massive effort to regain those who have already defected.

With this emphasis on consolidating the conservative wing, there can be little hope of enlightened leadership. Mr Chris Heunis, the cabinet minister charged with constitutional reform, is one of the few warning that the *status quo* must change and that whites will have to share a constitutional framework at least with their coloured and Indian compatriots.

But in the next breath he and other cabinet colleagues accuse white liberals of being communists and worse. They swear undying allegiance to separate white schools and residential areas and declare anyone propagating integration and power-sharing to be in league with subversives trying to cause chaos and the downfall of South Africa.

This, plus repeated assurances that whites will retain political sovereignty over their own affairs and an executive majority in some form of dispensation including coloured and Indian representatives, does little to shake white complacency.

Political advantage

This is a government fostering a delusion for its own short-term political advantage. It is a government following, not leading.

The white opposition response might be inadequate, but it is to some extent dictated by the need to retain white credibility in the climate created by the government. Opposition politicians would far rather talk about inflation and government maladministration than whether or not they think black majority rule is inevitable.

What South Africa needs is not an opposition-sponsored debate but a government prepared to shake the white electorate out of its prejudices, preferences and fond delusions.

South Africans need to be told bluntly that their way of life cannot continue, that what they would like is not possible and that changes they would rather not face are inevitable. And it is the government that must do it.

We need cabinet ministers who will spell out all the facts, all the options, and force the electorate to choose between stagnation and bold leadership toward real change. This would be inadequate for many black leaders but would turn the attention of most whites from present privilege to future reality.

Mr P W Botha seemed about to embark on this course two years ago when he told whites to adapt or die, that white survival could only be shared survival. He then shied away from the inevitable divisions this would create in Afrikaner ranks. But the initial response to his initiatives from all races showed potentially massive support for a prime minister willing to confront the nation with the country's realities and their implications.

Whites are extremely, but often secretly concerned about their future and that of their children, with black militancy increasing and the examples of Africa down to Zimbabwe before their eyes. They also like things as they are and wish to be told that with a few changes here and there, things can remain as for a long time to come.

They will accept radical changes to the *status quo* only if convinced that radical change is inevitable. Until then they will continue to vote for a government which soothes their fears.

As long as the government pretends the future can be postponed, there is little chance of anyone shocking the pampered white electorate into anything resembling a real debate on what the future might hold.

Depressing

One of the most depressing results of this year's white general election has been the government reaction to increased support for the Herstigte Nasionale Party. The HNP vilified Mr P W Botha as an integrationist and worse, and propagated white segregation, domination and exclusivity.

The government, to its credit, has ridiculed HNP objectives as unattainable and a certain recipe for race conflict, militarization and ultimate disaster for the Afrikaner. But its instinctive response has been to try to stop more Nationalists from defecting to the HNP while

Winter spied on 'best friend'

Sowetan 21/10/87

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A MAN who was betrayed to the Security Police by a spy for the defunct Bureau of State Security sadly declared yesterday: "I thought he was my friend, he was so kind to me and my family."

By CHARLES MOGALE

Mr Raphael Tshabalala (67) of Dube, Soweto, was speaking exclusively to **The SOWETAN** about his relationship with Gordon Winter who has just written a book called Inside Boss .

In the book Winter, an English immigrant who was a journalist in South Africa, reveals how he was asked to spy on numerous black and white leftwingers over a period of 16 years. Winter claims he had former State President Mr John Vorster (then Minister of Justice) and Boss chief General Hendrik van den Bergh as personal contacts.

According to Winter, he spoke to Mr Tshabalala and casually asked him about people who informed on black politicos. Mr Tshabalala revealed that he had been asked to be an informer, but had refused.

Winter says he contacted Boss about Mr Tshabalala's attitude. Soon afterwards, Mr Tshabalala was detained from his home at 3am.

When **The SOWETAN** asked Mr Tshabalala if he knew Winter, his face brightened up and he replied: "Oh yes, Winter my friend. Where is he?"

We told him about the revelations in Winter's Inside Boss, and the old man's visage turned sour. He glanced at his startled wife in a chair a few paces away. For a few moments there was an unnerving silence.

When he finally spoke, Mr Tshabalala asked: "You say it's Winter who sold out on me?"

"He says so," came the answer.

Mr Tshabalala then burst out laughing — the laughter of a man who was obviously doing so to avoid crying.

"Winter was, what I thought, a best friend. When we worked together at SAAN, I never ran short of money. He would just give me lump sums of money at random. On all the occasions I was detained, he came to my home several times and comforted my family. He supported my family until I was out of detention," Mr Tshabalala said.

He did not know, as Winter claims, that the money was supplied by Boss to enhance the coverup. The sympathiser-attitude was also adopted to woo over other political activists and genuine sympathisers so that they could also be spied on later.

According to Winter, Mr Tshabalala's frequent tastes of detention stemmed from his refusal to be an informer.

He writes: " . . . While he was incarcerated, H J van den Bergh authorised me to give money to his wife to help her buy food for her children. There was no sentimentality involved in this. The idea was that Mary (Mrs Tshabalala) would tell her black friends about my kindness and this, said H J, would 'strengthen my cover amongst the liberals and leftists.' He was right.

"The news spread and brought me the friendship of many other black politicos who could then be spied on."

Mr Tshabalala said he always thought there was something "strange" about Winter, but never thought him as a spy.

"I told my wife that he was a very strange person, and there was something I did not like about him," he said.

Mrs Tshabalala recalled several incidents in which Winter showed his "friendship" to the family.

"On one occasion he knocked on my window in the dead of night. There were people sleeping in the diningroom, and they were scared. But Winter, who was with another white man, told them not to worry. He said he only wanted to help my husband and came at that time of the night so that the public should not be aware that he was his friend," Mrs Tshabalala said.

UPE principal not talking on campus 'spy' approach

Ev Post 21/10/81

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THE Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, Prof S J Schoeman, was not prepared to comment today on claims by the chairman of the Students' Representative Council that the Security Police had sought information on members of the SRC.

He was not prepared to make a statement over the telephone, and a reporter who made an appointment to see him today was handed a prepared statement.

The statement read: "I have noted the Press statement by the chairman of the Students' Representative Council on the alleged attempts of the Security Police to obtain information about the activities of certain members of the Students' Representative Council.

"Any right-thinking member of the public will agree with me that I, as principal, cannot at this stage or in the immediate future, comment on such a sensitive matter, and all the more so on the basis of the unsubstantiated allegations."

Yesterday the chairman of the SRC, Mr Tony Mercer, released a strongly-worded statement following an SRC meeting at which a motion was passed objecting to the Security Police requests.

It was said that three members of the SRC were approached by the Security Police for information and had refused.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed that the students had been approached, but declined further comment.

RDM 24.10.87 ~~327~~ ~~21~~

IT has been known for some time now that many South African businessmen have become disillusioned with the partnership they entered into with the Government at the historic Carlton Conference in 1979.

In recent months business leaders have repeatedly expressed dismay at what many saw as the breaking, by the Government, of its side of the bargain — which was understood to be a move towards meaningful change in South Africa and a better future for all in return for co-operation and support from the business community.

How thoughts of Big Three shows concern for reforms

The disillusioned

But the extent of the disillusionment only became known this week when it was discovered that a delegation comprising three of the most powerful and influential captains of commerce and industry had an appointment to see the Prime Minister in Cape Town on Monday.

Although the meeting has been postponed — probably due to unwanted publicity — had it gone ahead, the delegation was expected to virtually demand that the Government rouse itself from apparent inactivity on the reform front over the past six months and implement immediate changes in a number of crucial areas.

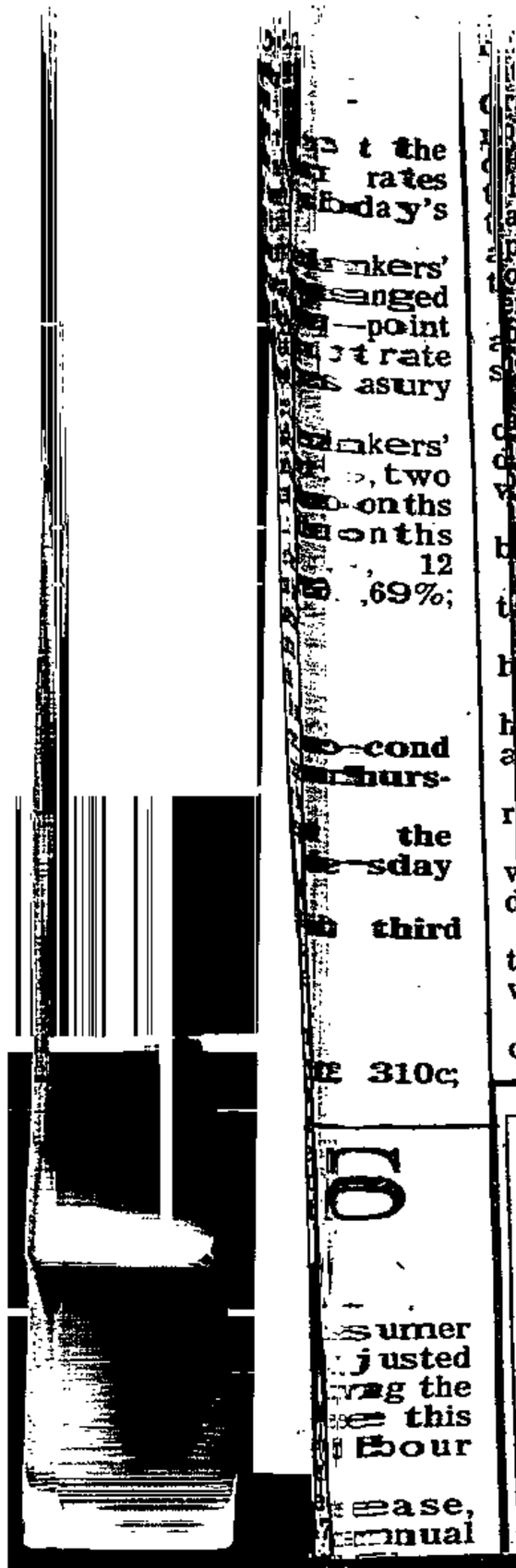
These would probably haved ncluded influx control, certain labour matters, group areas, education and housing — all of which have been or are being thoroughly investigated by Government-appointed commissions, some of which have recommended radical changes to existing structures.

Three aspects of the postponed interview are of particular significance.

The first is that it comes just two weeks before the much-publicised "Carlton Two" follow-up conference in Cape Town on November 12.

The purpose of this second conference, according to Mr P W Botha, is to review the progress made over the past two years. But some businessmen are so disappointed by the Prime Min-

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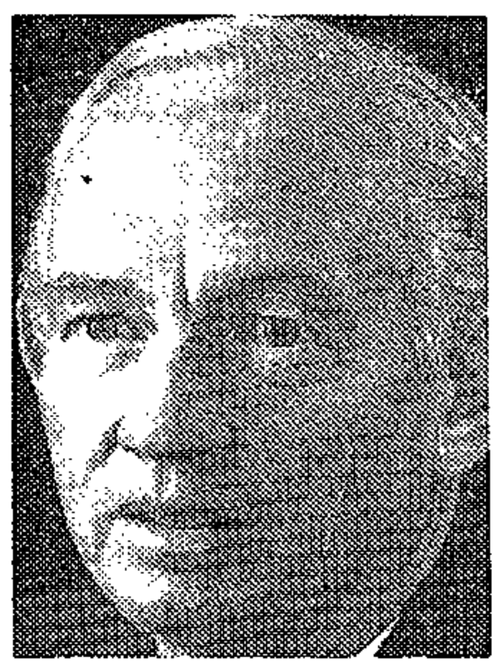
KERNEELS HUMAN:

If business is going to be ruined it's useless to look at profits



CHRIS SAUNDERS:

True change is painful . . . it's time to face up to the realities



MIKE ROSHOLT:

The lack of education and training will make plans more difficult

A delegation of top South African businessmen was due to meet secretly with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on Monday for crucial talks on the apparent breakdown of the Government's reform strategy which is causing serious concern to the business community. The meeting has been postponed, and Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND, looks at the three men who would have represented South African business in Mr Botha's office.

ly through the ranks to managing director in 1966 at the age of 44.

He was described at the time as being to industry what Dr Jan Marais was to banking and what Dr Anton Rupert was to liquor and tobacco.

Mr Human — like Mr Rosholt and Mr Saunders — has kept a relatively low public profile although he is a past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

He is also a member of the Atomic Energy Board, the Council of Stellenbosch University and chairman of the National Botanic Gardens.

Over the years, Mr Human has spoken out occasionally on the need for certain economic and social reforms including improved labour policies in industry and better education and training opportunities for blacks.

In a recent interview with the Financial Mail he spelt out clearly to what extent he believed the business sector was entitled to make it views known on certain State functions.

While it was important for businessmen to stick to business and keep an eye on profits, they also had a responsibility to express their views on socio-economic matters.

". . . in a country like ours with an inter-racial situation and different political nuances, it is useless to look at profits if your business is going to be ruined in five years time, or there is no market increase because people are not developing and producing and do not get sufficient incomes," Mr Human said.

Mr Rosholt became executive chairman of Barlows in 1979 at the age of 58 when Mr C S "Punch" Barlow died. He was previously vice-chairman of the group.

He was educated at Michaelhouse in Natal after which he studied accountancy. He passed his final examination for his CA (SA) qualification with distinction, gaining the highest marks in the country.

He joined Barlows in the mid-60s as joint deputy-chairman and was appointed chief executive of Barlow Rand in 1971.

He has been on the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council since 1976.

In recent months Mr Rosholt has repeatedly stressed the need for education reforms to provide the right type and quality of worker.

In an interview with the Financial Mail in February Mr Rosholt said: "If there is one single factor which is going to make our group's plans difficult, if not impossible to achieve, it will be the lack of adequately trained manpower. We have to get the basic education and training of all workers right — black and white."

Whenever possible Mr Rosholt has kept a low profile on political issues, but he feels entitled to speak out on socio-economic issues, and on anything which has an effect on his business.

He attributes his company's good realtions with the Government, in spite of critisism of official labour policies, to "keeping a low profile" — and keeping problems out of the Press.

Mr Saunders admits to being born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He comes from a familiy of Natal sugar barons dating back to his great-grandfather, Mr James Saunders.

He was educated at Hilton College, Cape Town University and Oxford. He joined the family firm — Tongaat Sugar Company — in 1953 and took over as chairman at the age of 33 when his father retired in 1963.

Since then the company has grown into a multi-million rand giant with a turnover of R557-million and employing 31 000 people.

Mr Saunders is also a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

He gave a clear indication of the disillusionment of some businessmen with the rate of fundamental change in South Africa in a speech last week to the annual conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Durban.

"In a computerised economic world of rapid and devastating communication techniques we cannot hope to be in anything but a state of turmoil and uncertainty if we move at the rate of the ox-wagon in our social and cultural spheres," he said.

In recent months there had been a lack of "symbolic significant change" in the political and socio-economic structures.

"Honest and true" change was a painful process, mainly because it was always demanded by the "have nots" and resisted by the "haves", but it was time we faced up to realities in this country, Mr Saunders said.

COURTS

Censorship for Afrikaans writers 'heavy'

Star 22/10/81 327

By Zenaide Vendeiro

Afrikaans writers were discriminated against in that they were more heavily censored, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand said yesterday.

Mr Gert Olivier of the Department Afrikaans-Netherlands was testifying in the trial of Mr Daniel Francois Roodt of Princess Street in Windsor Park.

Mr Roodt is charged with producing an undesirable publication.

Mr Roodt, a student at the University of the Witwatersrand and editor of "Taaldoos 1" and "Taaldoos 1 plus 1," pleaded not guilty to the charge in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Olivier said he was not the only person who felt that Afrikaans writers were discriminated against.

Mr Ettiene Le Roux had said in an interview that he felt "rather a fool" about the banning of his book "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" (the ban has since been lifted), because publications like it appeared almost daily in English.

To illustrate his point Mr Olivier said the Publications Appeal Board considered the blasphemous use of the word "God" as much more shocking in Afrikaans than in English.

Mr Olivier, who was called as an expert witness by the defence, said there was a wide range of differing opinions among Afrikaans academics about Mr Roodt's work.

Well-known author, Professor André P Brink of Rhodes University, he said, felt there was in Mr Roodt's work a lot to praise and a lot to criticise.

He regarded Mr Roodt as a promising poet and welcomed publications such as "Taaldoos."

Mr Olivier said the aim of the publications in question was to go against the conventional and the accepted. It sought to shock, he said.

"Shock is seen in the Western world as an important function in literature. When an American paperback is described," Mr Olivier told the court, "the word 'shocking' is often used as a compliment."

He said "Taaldoos" was in very good company in its anti-establishment stance, and named the Structuralist and Dada movements as other similar examples.

Mr Roodt is writing his MA thesis on the French Structuralist, Roland Barthe.

Mr Olivier said he felt it was impossible to say that an article had no literary merit.

"Taaldoos" made use of literary techniques and the language used in it was functional.

The case was postponed to January 18 1982.

Mr C A Allcock was on the Bench. Professor J Dugard appeared for the defence.

Business chiefs set to square up to PW

RDM 22-10-81 (327)

By EUGENE HUGO

BIG business is secretly planning to press the Prime Minister to make urgent major reforms before the proposed November 12 Carlton conference follow-up in Cape Town.

It is understood that a delegation — including prominent Afrikaans business leaders — has made arrangements to meet Mr Botha within the next fortnight.

And their message to Mr Botha will be clear: It is time for action, not for another round of talks.

Businessmen were reluctant yesterday to disclose details of the meeting, which some fear will risk private sector co-operation with the Government.

But the Mail was told that on the list for discussion with the Prime Minister were the Group Areas Act, the Wiehahn and Riekert reports on labour relations, the Grosskopf Commission on influx control and the De Lange report on education.

Botha 'anxious'

Sources close to the Prime Minister said Mr Botha was "extremely anxious" over steadily mounting business pressure for more rapid change in the face of strong Rightwing reaction to reform.

There have already been attempts by leading Afrikaans businessmen to convince Mr Botha to step up the pace of change — particularly in relation to the situation of urban bl...



Business chiefs set to square up to PW

□ From Page 1

statements by some of the most prominent of its leaders.

Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group and a director of Anglo American Corporation, has strongly criticised Nationalist policies and suggested the private sector seize the initiative for change.

"We cannot, as leaders in industry and commerce, allow the foolish inconsistency of tiny minds to continually masquerade under the banner of white racial harmony," he said.

Anglo American's executive director, Mr Dennis Etheredge, said in a keynote address: "Since the Carlton conference, the dismantling of legislative constraints has not proceeded far enough to leave South Africa firmly in the saddle of the free enterprise horse."

He said a major advance of free enterprise was not possible within the apartheid philosophy and while discriminatory laws pervaded the life of the majority of the people.

Obstructive

The new Assocom president, Mr Gordon Stuart Reckling, said he was disillusioned with the lack of reform progress and that the Government had done little, except in the field of labour reform.

Immediately wanted was the dismantling of obstructive legislation, chiefly the Group Areas Act.

The Prime Minister had to take action — the business community did not want to speak any more, he said.

Business chiefs set to square up to PW

RDM 22-10-81 (327)

JOHANNESBURG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1981

relation to the situation of urban blacks.

One such attempt was believed to have been made recently in a meeting between Mr Botha and Old Mutual's chairman, Mr J G van der Horst, who is regarded as a "heavyweight" within the Afrikaner business establishment.

Other approaches are said to have included discussions between the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and General Mining's executive director, Dr Wim de Villiers.

'Disillusioned'

The Rembrandt chief, Dr Anton Rupert, is also said by associates to be disillusioned with reform progress, but is not at present playing a leading role in the intensive build-up of pressure on the Prime Minister.

Dr Van der Horst denied that he was part of any joint approach to the Prime Minister and declined to discuss the matter further, while Dr De Villiers was unavailable for comment.

The move to meet Mr Botha stems from increasing business community gloom over the rate of reform implementation and a growing belief that another conference is pointless at this stage.

There are even suggestions that, because of disenchantment over the Prime Minister's failure to deliver after the euphoria of the 1979 Carlton conference, he might face a mass stayaway of key personalities from his Cape Town summit.

Clear picture

Dr Herman Giliomee, the Stellenbosch University historian, summed it up. He said that unlike the position at the first Carlton conference, business now had a much clearer picture of what Mr Botha had in mind when he talked of being serious about implementing reforms.

Business leaders would probably be informed at length of the latest Government decisions on regional development, deconcentration points, concessions to industrialists and the Development Bank, he said.

"The overwhelming impression arising from interviews with business leaders is that they have little or no inclination at all to discuss this."

The business community's growing disenchantment with the Botha Cabinet is reflected in recent

□ To Page 3

Reforms: Pressure builds up

CT 22/10/87

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African big business is secretly planning to pressure the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for urgent major reforms ahead of the proposed November 12 Carlton conference follow-up in Cape Town.

It is understood that a delegation — including prominent Afrikaans business leaders — has made arrangements to meet Mr Botha within the next two weeks. And their message to Mr Botha will be clear: It is now time for action, not for another round of talks.

Tight-lipped businessmen were yesterday reluctant to disclose details of the meeting which some fear will develop into an outright confrontation and put at risk private sector co-operation with the government.

But they said that on their list for discussion with the Prime Minister were the Group Areas Act, the Wiehahn, Riekert, Grosskopf and De Lange commissions into labour relations, influx control and eduction.

Sources close to the Prime Minister said that Mr Botha was "extremely anxious" over steadily mounting business pressure for more rapid change in the face of strong rightwing reaction to reform.

There have already been attempts by leading Afrikaans businessmen to convince Mr Botha to step up the pace of change — particularly in relation to the situation of urban blacks.

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Other approaches are said to have included discussions between the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and the General Mining Executive Director, Dr Wim de Villiers.

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There are even suggestions that, because of disenchantment over the Prime Minister's failure to deliver after the euphoria of 1979 Carlton Conference, he might face a mass stay-away of key personalities from his Cape Town conference.

The business community's growing disenchantment with the Botha Cabinet is reflected in recent statements by some of the most prominent of its leaders:

- Mr Chris Saunders, the chairman of the Tongaat Group and a director of the Anglo American Corporation, has strongly criticized Nationalist policies and suggested that the private sector seize the initiative for change.
- Anglo American Executive Director Dennis Etheredge said in a keynote address: "Since the Carlton Conference the dismantling of legislative constraints has not proceeded far enough to leave South Africa firmly in the saddle of the free enterprise horse."

● Plan change now, warns Oppenheimer, page 2



Mr P W Botha

S Africans take a look in the mirror

Star 22/10/81 328

Three prominent South Africans have predicted future developments that fly in the face of official Government policy. The tide of blacks to the cities is irreversible, more must be spent on housing than on defence, and there will be increasing instability without reform.

'Change quickly, or face violence'



If change in South Africa was to be brought about without violent conflict, it should be planned without delay, the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, warned last night.

Addressing a banquet of the Metal Association in London on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the discovery of vanadium, he said he did not believe South Africans could go on as they were, according to a copy of his speech released in Johannesburg.

Our present constitution no longer corresponds with the underlying facts of power in the country, and therefore if it is not reformed it will become increasingly unstable.

It asks a great deal of our present ruling party which, while it is white has a strongly tribal base, to find the necessary spirit of humanity, faith and sacrifice not only to perceive the facts of our situation but to accept them and act upon them.

The racial and tribal diversity of South Africa can certainly not be wished away or ignored, and no constitution will work if it does not take the facts of diversity as well as the facts of unity into account.

This is not easy but, willy nilly, we South Africans share one country and one destiny. I do not believe therefore that it is to much to hope that we will come in the time that remains to us to share a mutual respect and common optimism.

"In South Africa today we have a situation which is more uncertain and more fluid than at any time I can remember, and ovviously opinion about it is strongly divided. If you want to understand South Africa perhaps the first tning to bear in mind is that our national problems are extremely complicated and that complicated problems do not admit of simple solutions.

"That, you may well think, is merely to state the obvious but, nevertheless, I am not disposed to apologise for bringing it to your attention, for this important fact about South Africa is far too often overlooked by commentators and critics of ours around the world whether they be friendly or hostile."

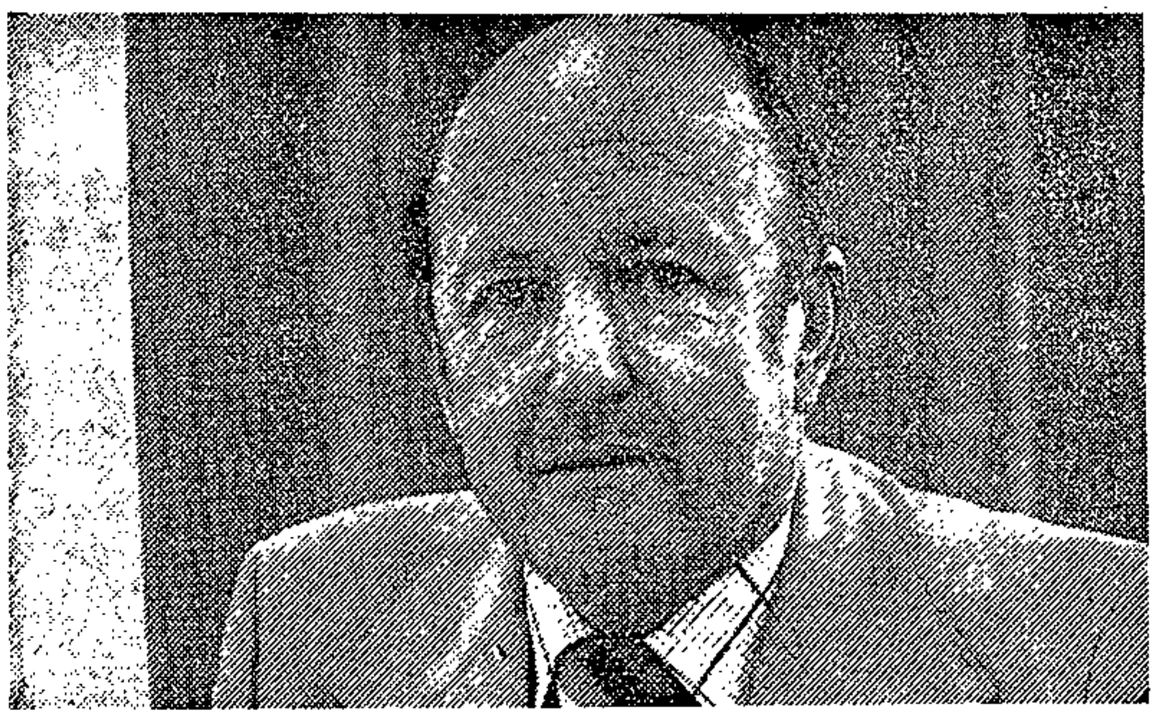
South Africa faced "the great moral issue" of racial discrimination, which was closely bound up with tht "great practical problem" of black poverty, of which the most important causes are discrimination against the blacks in the educational system and the reservation, sometimes by law but more often by custom, of skilled jobs for the whites," Mr Oppenheimer said.

Howtver, in recent years the rapid economic growth of South Africa had been producing "major favourable effects" not only on black living standards but on South African society and politics as a whole.

But he said that beneath the surface of political conflict in South Africa there was more common ground among South Africans of all races than was commonly supposed.

He believed all thinking South Africans realise "that major changes in our system are quite unavoidable." Some

'Housing must be given priority'



EAST LONDON — Unless South Africa placed a higher priority on housing and did so at the cost of other priorities such as defence, health and social and educational services, the country would still face a housing shortage by the year 2000, the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said yesterday.

Addressing a conference of the Federated Chamber of Industries he said it was essential to look anew at the available sources of housing.

"The problem is far wider and more complicated as the provision of Urban housing without an equal improvement in rural housing or urban housing in the black national states would simply draw more and more people to the urban complexes and aggravate the housing problem.

"A balance has to be found."

Dr de Loor said that even under favourable circumstances, such as a sustained average growth rate of 4,5 percent over 20 years and presuming "revolutionary" progress in the education of blacks and their participation in higher professions, the country would be unable to meet its housing needs at the present standard.

"To put it plainly, unless we place a higher priority on housing than we do today, and do so at the cost of other priorities such as defence, health and social and education services, we will still have a housing shortage by the year 2 000."

On average at today's prices more than R1 000-million a year of the taxpayers' money would be needed to provide reasonable housing for the population over the next 10 years.

It would be impossible for the Department of Community Development to solve the housing problems on its own.

"It is basically the responsibility of the individual to provide for a roof over his head.

"Only thereafter does the employer have a duty to assist, followed by local authorities and then the private sector as a whole.

"The State should accept the responsibility for housing lower income groups.

"No special assistance should be given to any particular group at the cost of the taxpayer if such assistance is not also available to all other income group.

'Massive black drift to cities inevitable'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — All races in South Africa were flocking to the cities in a probably unavoidable process which would have vast political, economic and social implications, Dr P Smith, vice-president of research development for the Human Sciences Research Council, told the science committee of the President's Council yesterday.

Squatter camps were an inevitable part of the process, he warned and there should be proper planning now to cope with this reality.

It was not unrealistic to predict that about 75 percent of the country's black population would be urbanised within the next 19 years.

About 43 percent of all blacks in "white" South Africa were already living in the four largest metropolitan areas, and there was a shortage of 160 000 houses and 100 000 hostel beds for them in these areas.

The white population was now fast approaching zero growth, and by the end of the century there would apparently be 200 000 fewer white school pupils than there were now.

At the same time, the white population was growing older.

"Currently, only about 28 percent of the white population is under the age of 15, compared with 43 percent of the blacks, 39 percent of the coloured people, and 36 percent of Asians," Dr Smit said.

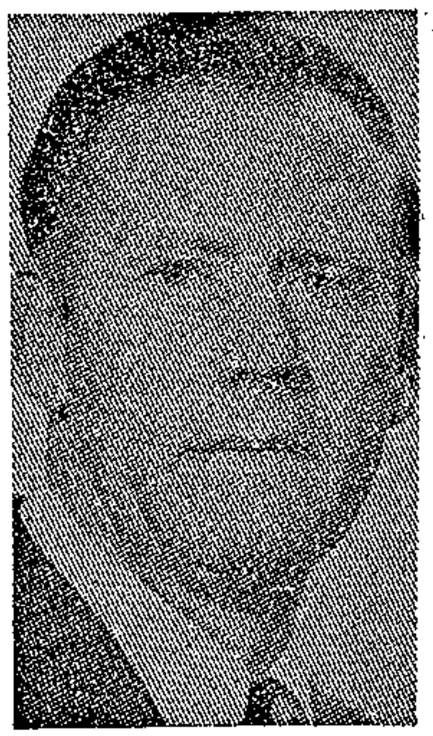
As the white population grew older, there would be new demands on educational facilities by the other races, Dr Smit warned.

"For instance, by the year 2000, there will be as many coloured children at school as there will be whites, even though the coloured population will be only about 3 500 000 compared with a white population of about 5 100 000. We will not only have to provide more schools and training, but more jobs."

Dr Smit warned that all attempts in capitalist and communist countries to deliberately redistribute populations had failed and he predicted that this would be the case in South Africa.

"Just as has happened in the rest of the world, the future of South Africa will be decided in its cities, because the centres of decision-making and the signals of social change are in the cities," he said

In this connection, the Witwatersrand-Pretoria-Vereeniging triangle was of particular importance.



While there had been some movement of coloured people from rural areas to the Western Cape, there had simultaneously been a movement of coloured people from the Western Cape to the Transvaal.

"The whole population will have to come to the realisation that in future tremendous new demands will be made, and that everyone will have to contribute towards a solution to these problems," Dr Smit said.

Basis for Southern African bank

R107 D-2 15/87

327

THE AGREED basis for negotiations for the establishment of the Southern African Development Bank was that it should be an institution independent of any particular government's administration.

This was disclosed yesterday by Professor J A Lombard, special adviser to the Reserve Bank, at an Federated Chamber of Industries symposium in East London on regional co-operation and industrial development.

Investments by the bank "would necessarily have to be made in very close liaison not only with South Africa but also the other governments in Southern Africa who have autonomous responsibilities for the development of their areas", he said.

This implied "a broader strategy of economy co-operation among governments in the region".

He likened the proposed bank to the European Investment Bank operating in the European Economic Community to prevent economic activity from being overconcentrated on one or two metropolitan centres.

The bank's integrity would depend on how it was controlled. It could not be seen to be an extension of any particular government in the region. It should stand for the principle of economic co-operation.

The overwhelming importance of South Africa in the region, however, meant that it had "a very important responsibility to seek ways and means to allow co-members of the development strategy to take a meaningful part in the constitution of the bank".

All states in the region could co-operate in the development strategy without having any further political involvement, such as recognition of constitutional sovereignty or similar issues which rose far above the simpler issues

SA's business leaders 'can spur reform'

RDM 22-10-81 (327)

BUSINESS leaders can play an important part in influencing fundamental reforms in South Africa, a leading political scientist said in Johannesburg yesterday.

By CHRIS FREIMOND

Dr Hennie Kotze, a senior lecturer in political science at the Rand Afrikaans University, was speaking at the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation.

He said there were indications that a large group within the National Party leadership wanted to create a more just society. But it was clear that the Government was in a phase of "political consolidation" which could lapse into stagnation.

The Prime Minister also had problems within the NP caucus, but it now appeared that the "political compromisers" or "modernisers" were winning against the "apartheid hardliners" or "traditionalists", Dr Kotze said.

Stalled

Although the Prime Minister's reform strategies appeared to be stalled temporarily by loss of support in the April General Election, it was doubtful that he would abandon his plans.

Statements by Government leaders that the Government should abandon the political status quo and commit itself to reform had been heard repeatedly over the past two months, he said.

A number of difficulties had been created because economic reforms had "outnumbered and outrun" constitutional changes and these would be felt most severely in the business world.

Spontaneous strikes and industrial conflict could be expected to increase during the next few years.

Reaction to this by the Government could take two directions; constitutional reforms that include urban blacks in an attempt to remove, for the time being, some of the expected political agitation from trade unions, or a clampdown on trade union leaders.

While the second alternative could deter foreign investment, an increased number of strikes could also be interpreted by foreign investors as indicative of an unstable situation.

"It would thus seem best to regard strikes as a challenge to the present system's impracticalities rather than to see them as revolts; for example, more reforms to the present union system can still be brought in," Dr Kotze said.

But it was important that a positive public opinion for change be created before reform could be introduced.

"In the end Afrikaner and white survival cannot be ensured by clinging to the present power monopoly and racial privileges. To make this point to the man in the street it will be necessary to introduce a definite programme of political education," he said.

SRC slams police info plea to students

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Students Representative Council of the University of Port Elizabeth has denounced Security Police requests to students — allegedly for information on recent SRC elections and on certain members.

The council chairman, Mr Tony Mercer, has slammed the Government in a strongly-worded statement for abusing the police function.

He said the meeting yesterday had heard that three SRC members had received phone calls from a Security Policeman requesting a meeting with him. Two refused, but one met the man and refused to give any information.

The Deputy Commander of the Eastern Cape Security Police, Colonel Harold Snyman, confirmed that some students had been questioned.

He would not elaborate, apart from saying that it was common for Security Police to make contact with large organisations in the country's interest.

SABC to air Indian Council row

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The row over participation in the first elections for the South African Indian Council enters a new phase next Wednesday when it will be discussed on SATV's magazine programme, "Midweek."

The chairman of the Anti-SAIC committee, Mr M J Naidoo, and his deputy, Dr Jerry Coovadia, will take part while the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr J B Patel, and the chairman of the SAIC, Mr A Rajbansi, who is running as an independent, have also accepted invitations to participate.

It is not known whether the leader of the National Federal Party, Mr Abdool Hack Seedat, will join the debate.

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VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 196] PRETORIA, 23 OKTOBER / OCTOBER 1981 [No. 7863

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2375 23 Oktober 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2375 23 October 1981

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 P81/89

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/10/37	*What is Marxism?*	Emile Burns	(e)
P81/10/43	*Joint Struggle of the Working-class Movement and the National Liberation Movement against Imperialism and for Social Progress, The*—International Scientific Conference Berlin, 20–24 October 1980 –Volume I	Verlag Zeit im Bild, Dresden, DDR	(e)
P81/10/44	*Africa Woman*—No 35, September/October 1981	African Journal Limited, London	(e)
P81/10/45	*Spare Rib*—Issue 109 August 1981	Spare Ribs Limited, London	(a), (d)+(e)

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No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2375	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/89	1	7863

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DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID, WELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No. 2260 23 Oktober 1981

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 29 VAN DIE WET OP FONDSINSAMELING, 1978 (WET 107 VAN 1978)

Kragtens artikel 29 van die Wet op Fondsinsameling, 1978 (Wet 107 van 1978), verbied ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, hierby die insameling van bydraes deur of vir of namens "Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU)".

Geteken te Kaapstad op hierdie 12de dag van Oktober 1981.

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. 2260 23 October 1981

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 29 OF THE FUND-RAISING ACT, 1978 (ACT 107 OF 1978)

Under section 29 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978), I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, hereby prohibit the collection of contributions by or for or on behalf of Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU).

Signed at Cape Town this 12th day of October 1981.

L. A. P. A. MUNNIK, Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

Black and white are co-citizens of South Africa

NM 23/10/81 ~~177~~ 327

SIR — In The Forum dated October 2 was published a letter headed 'Buthelezi is asked to see for himself', by 'Optimistic Neighbour'. In this letter quite a number of issues were raised to which I wish to react as follows:

● Authority to speak on behalf of 'most whites': I do not remember reading from the report any part of where Chief Buthelezi ever claimed that he was speaking on behalf of any whites. What I remember is that he said it was a fact that most whites were opposed to fragmenting this region ...

I wonder whether one needs any authority to state facts. One wonders whether Chief Buthelezi needs authority to say things about whites while the optimistic neighbour needs no authority to say things that have been proven, through an election held in 1978, to be false, about the Zulus. Inkatha won all KwaZulu elected seats on a no-independence ticket. If it is through any shortsightedness that KwaZulu is refusing to accept the Pretoria-conceived type of independence, then that short-sightedness is certainly not with Chief Buthelezi but with the Zulu nation, and it is their decision of which they are very proud indeed.

Statement of fact

When Chief Buthelezi speaks about the Zulus never accepting anything, of land returned as belonging to the Zulus, less than the whole of Natal plus some areas in the Transvaal, he does not say so because he will convince the Zulus to take such a stand, but he simply states the fact because as the leader of the Zulu people he is in a better position to know our attitudes to different issues.

So it would not help the optimistic neighbour for Chief Buthelezi to attend Ciskei's independence (so-called) celebrations on December 4. You could do that with a dictator, but with a democrat of Chief Buthelezi's calibre you cannot win against the wishes of the people.

If what the writer says is really true about the pride of the people for independence, so called, why is it

The Forum
Letters to the Editor

that the so-called new states suppress by detention all those opposed to their 'independence'? Anyway, pride is no sign of correctness. If the devil could show people the consequences of the actions to which he induces them, he would certainly not get many people lost with him on the last day; but he so acts and convinces them that they are proud of their deeds and actions and lose everlasting life, proud.

If anyone, whether it is the Government or an angel, draws out plans that are wicked in nature and purpose, whether he is proud or humble, such plans will remain wicked to whoever knows justice. Whether it is God or Chief Buthelezi, the fact will remain the same.

Knows it

● All black: Chief Buthelezi is a black man and therefore knows quite well all that comes with influx-control regulations to the black people of South Africa, and especially this region which is his home. So when he speaks as he does it is because he knows from us black people. As workers, we would like to be free to do any type of work we are competent at, anywhere we wish, like other races in South Africa. Once we become 'independent' we can no longer lay claim to these rights within 'South Africa', in which we would be foreigners.

So when he says that there is no part of our beautiful South Africa in which we wish to be strangers, he is not only speaking on our behalf, he is stating facts of life that will never change. In fact, that is why we black people of South Africa have elected him to be Chief Minister of KwaZulu, president of Inkatha/Kgare and chairman of South African Black Alliance. If he did not put your correspondent's optimism into correct perspective about the facts of this country and its good people, black and white, he would fail in the duties for which we elected him.

State duty

● Development money used in KwaZulu: This should be no problem if your correspondent knew and accepted the hard fact that it is the duty of the Government, whether Nationalist or whatever, to develop the country for the benefit of all its citizens regardless of the colour of their skin. So it is not wicked for the Government to spend millions of rands developing its country and people in the KwaZulu region. But what would be wickedness is for the Government to cut off some parts of its country in an attempt to avoid responsibility to develop those parts and its citizens living therein.

Money not lost

Nobody therefore should worry when he/she sees developmental work undertaken in KwaZulu, especially by the Government, because such money is not lost at all as KwaZulu is part of South Africa. Thus people living in KwaZulu and those in other parts of South Africa are not neighbours but co-citizens because South Africa is one, and has one people regardless of race or colour.

Moreover, we have every right to lay claim to the money our neighbour refers to as Government money, which is our money. We contribute through direct and indirect taxation, and through the billions and billions which have formed the difference in our pay (including what we have not been paid) and that of whites ever since the white man set foot on this tip of Africa.

I sincerely hope that all those who have been thinking of themselves as being neighbours of others in the same country will see the light soon and realise that not all the other citizens who think like Chief Buthelezi are fools. May they then have the courage to admit that for all these years they as politicans have been playing for the grandstand.

CO-CITIZEN

● All letters must bear the writer's signature and address, even if a nom-de-plume is used. The Editor reserves the right to reject or abbreviate any letter.

'Blacks will have top role by 2000'

8kr 23/10/87 312

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Economic growth in South Africa cannot be maintained by white people alone, and by the end of the century black people will play the most important role at all levels of the country's economy, the Natal trustees of the South Africa Foundation were told this week.

Addressing the meeting in Durban, the president of the foundation, Mr G W. H Relly, said that it was only rational that if the blacks were to play this role, they would have to have the right to make their own decisions about enjoying the fruits of their labour.

"And this will mean decisions about where they live, what they do with their leisure, and how and where they educate their children.

"Obviously, the process will be shaped by education opportunities, economic rewards, and attitudes towards institutions that form the foundations of any acceptable society.

"If we as a leadership class, bring these institutions — the Rule of Law policed impartially, a reasonably free press and the market economy — into desrepute, we are tampering with the birthright of the next generation.

"A society can only sustain itself if the bulk of the people perceive the laws which affect them to operate in the general good."

Top SA 3 to see PM on reform

CT 23/10/87 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three of South Africa's most prominent and influential businessmen — including a member of the Broederbond establishment — are due to see Mr P W Botha in Cape Town on Monday to impress upon him the urgent need for sweeping reform.

They are: Barlow Rand chairman Mr Mike Rosholt, Federale Volksbeleggings (FVB) managing director Mr Kerneels Human and Tongaat Group chairman Mr Chris Saunders.

This delegation will convey to the Prime Minister growing private-sector disillusionment with his reformist policies and deep-seated fears about political stability and economic growth in the country — ahead of the Carlton follow-up summit next month.

There is a possibility the meeting may be postponed because of the Prime Minister's pressing commitments over SWA/Namibia.

On their discussion list are are said to be the Group Areas Act, labour, housing, education, influx control, possibly the Buthelezi Commission into Natal's constitution, and other commission recommendations.

It is believed in financial circles that the implications of the meeting could be enormous with Mr Botha "extremely anxious" over the steadily mounting business pressure on him.



Mr Chris Saunders



Mr P W Botha



Mr Mike Rosholt

Barlow Rand has close links with Mr Botha's Defence Department, Mr Saunders is on the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council and a member of the Buthelezi Commission, and Mr Human is a former member of the Broederbond executive and carries all the clout of the giant Afrikaner FVB corporation.

Mr Human, who became managing director of FBV in 1966 and is now also vice-chairman, is regarded as a major figure in Afrikaner business and the economy at large with directorships within, allied to and outside the Federale group.

'Propaganda'

He also holds an impressive array of public offices: Member of the Atomic Energy Board, the Council of Stellenbosch University, chairman of the National Botanic Gardens, trustee of the SA Foundation and Urban Foundation and former president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

An angry Mr Botha yesterday dismissed early leaks about the planned secret meeting in the Cape Times, Rand Daily Mail and the Financial Mail as "cheap propaganda" and characterized it in terms of an everyday occasion.

The Prime Minister said that reports that there would be confrontation between him and business leaders were "cheap propaganda". There were numerous individuals and bodies that had appointments with him from time to time and these were conducted as normal and courteous discussions.

But the three delegates carry the majority of key private-sector personalities behind them — business "heavyweights" who have been speaking out against government timidity in the face of rightwing pressure.

Sources here said the planning for the meeting had been going on since July and almost certainly included an interchange of ideas at top level in business with contributions from other sectors such as the Urban Foundation.

At the same time there have been other recent attempts to urge the Prime Minister to speed up reform.

These are believed to have included a meeting between Mr Botha and Old Mutual's chairman, Dr J G van der Horst, and discussions between General Mining's executive director, Dr Wim de Villiers, and the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Associates have also indicated that Rembrandt Chief, Dr Anton Rupert, shares much of their disillusionment over the pace of change.

Top businessmen say that should Mr Botha fail to appreciate the dismay he has created by retreating from active reforms after the 1979 Carlton Conference, he risks losing the mainstream of private-sector co-operation for his confederation initiative.

Mr Saunders carries his belief to Monday's meeting that the soon-to-be-released Buthelezi Commission report should be taken as a blueprint for the country's future.

From what he said during last week's Assocom conference in Durban, it appears that the commission is going to recommend that separate development be abandoned in Natal.

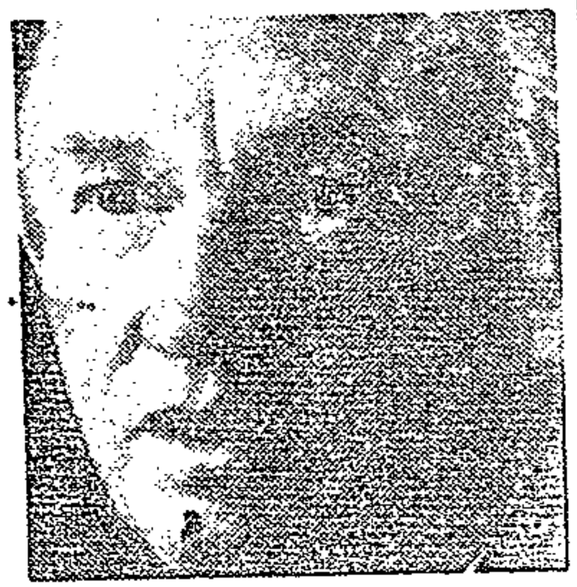
Big 3 who will see PW on reform



CHRIS SAUNDERS
Tongaat Group



KERNEELS HUMAN
Federale Volksbeleggings



MIKE ROSHOLT
Barlow Rand

By EUGENE HUGO

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This delegation will convey to the Prime Minister growing private sector disillusionment with his reformist policies and deep-seated fears about political stability and economic growth in the country — before the Carlton follow-up summit next month.

There is however a possibility that the meeting may be postponed due to the Prime Minister's pressing commitments over South West Africa

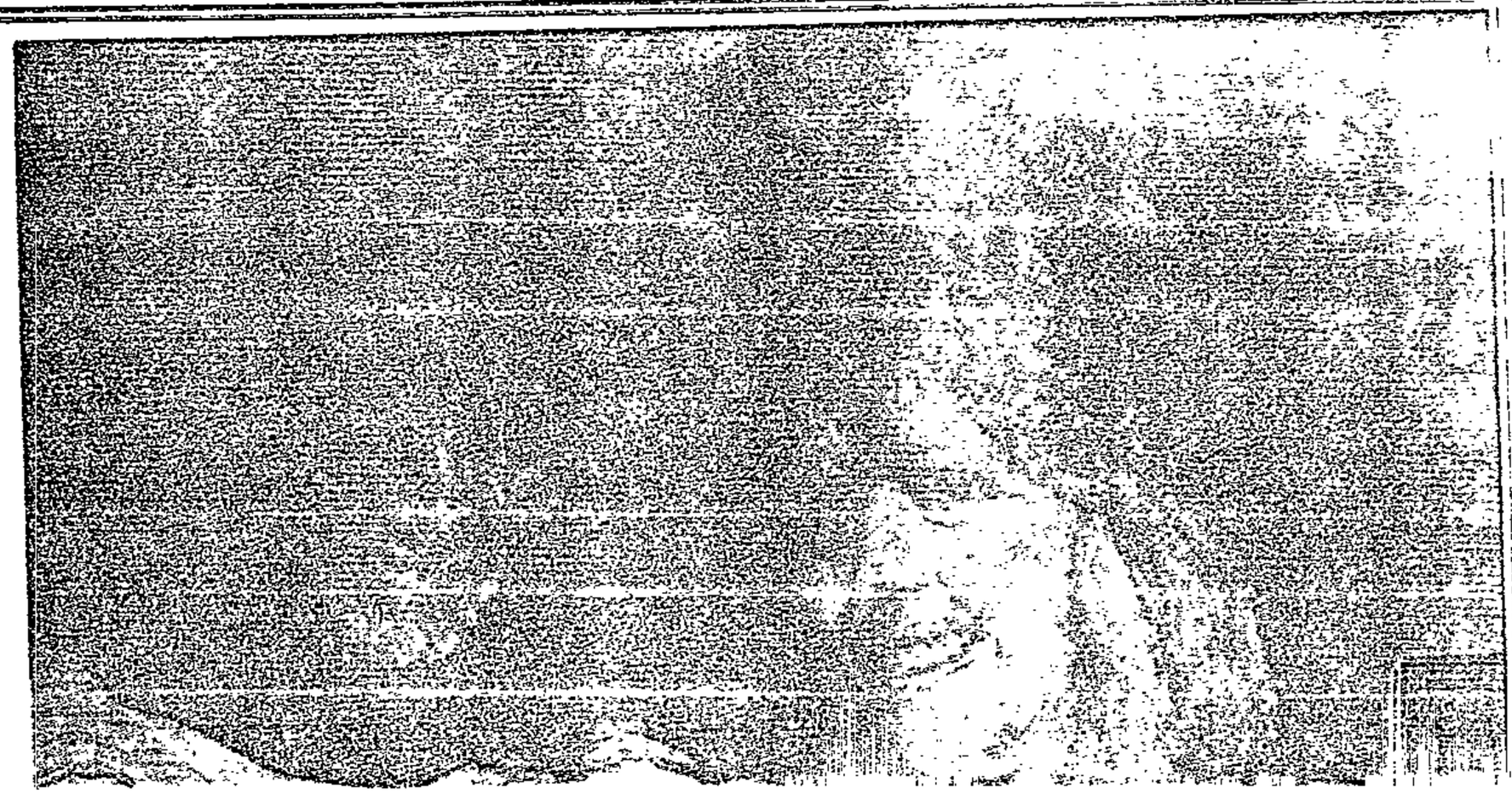
On their discussion list are said to be the Group Areas Act, labour, housing, education, influx control, possibly the Buthelezi Commission into Natal's constitution, and other relevant commission recommendations.

And it is believed in financial circles that the implications of

Friends again as fighting models make up

Mail Reporter

TWO Johannesburg models posed happily together as they made up after a bitter fight in a cafe, an assault case, a contempt of court [illegible] a dentist's bill



with Mr Botha "extremely anxious" over the steadily mounting business pressure on him.

Barlow Rand has close links with Mr Botha's Defence Department, Mr Saunders is on the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council and a member of the Buthelezi Commission, and Mr Human is a former member of the Broederbond executive and carries the clout of the giant Afrikaner FVB corporation.

Mr Human, who became managing director of FVB in 1960 and is now also vice-chairman, is regarded as a major figure in Afrikaner business and the economy at large with directorships within, allied to and outside the Federale group.

Impressive

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Top level

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Associates have also indicated that Rembrandt Chief, Dr Anton Rupert, shares much of their disillusionment.

It is pointed out by top businessmen that Mr Botha risks losing the mainstream of private sector co-operation for his confederation initiative.

Action

Business leaders have made it clear that the message they want carried to the Prime Minister is that it is now time for action and they are no longer interested in talking about peripheral change.

Their concerns revolve mainly around urban blacks.

Mr Saunders has said: "There is no doubt that we cannot take the most populated parts of our country and subject thousands of people to further physical movements and upheaval in order to support the philosophy of apartheid, which is not acceptable to the majority of inhabitants.

"We have a choice of being mixed, capitalist and free: or mixed, Marxist and dominated."

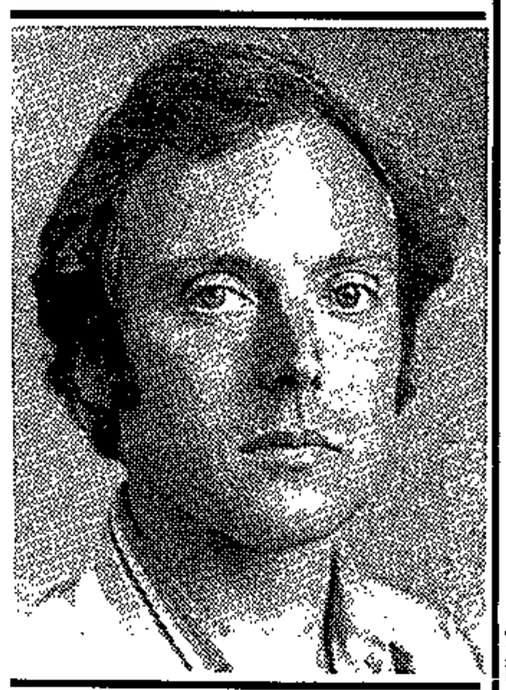
Mr Saunders, along with many Assocom delegates, has expressed distress that the reports of many commissions advocating reform have been held up, rejected or adopted only in part.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister's Press Secretary, Mr Neville Krige, has confirmed that there have been 600 acceptances for the big business summit in Cape Town next month, making it twice as big as the 1979 Carlton Conference.

l constitutional change satisfy ed people and Asians?

CT 23/10/81 (327)

By ROBERT SCHRIRE (right), of the Department of Political Science at the University of Cape Town



mands which all credible coloured and Asian leaders have made, namely:

1. Every member of the respective population groups must have a vote;

2. Every vote must carry equal weight.

Are reforms along these lines likely? The future has not yet been written and the prospects for genuine reform cannot simply be dismissed out of hand. However, our recent history provides little scope for optimism. For more than 30 years the National Party has consolidated its power by systematically stripping the coloured people of their already limited rights. As one cabinet minister candidly confessed, "the coloured people did not support the National Party and it was unacceptable to us that they should be a decisive factor in white (i e national) politics".

Two aims

If this attitude still prevails in government circles, what kind of policy proposals are likely to be acceptable to the National Party? Let us be cynical, but realistic, and assume that the government has two aims:

1. To satisfy the political aspirations of coloured people and Asians and thereby neutralize a potent source of opposition;

2. To retain the National Party's hold on power and to remain the senior partner in any inter-racial accommodation.

Can these two aims be reconciled? I would argue that they are mutually exclusive and that any attempt to reconcile them is doomed to failure. Either the coloured people and Asians are given genuine political rights (with all the consequent dangers for National Party unity and electoral position) or they are not (with all the consequent dangers of growing coloured/Asian alienation and opposition).

The now aborted 1977 constitutional proposals of the government illustrate clearly this dilemma. They advocated the creation of three ethnic parliaments and cabinets which could be linked at the national level by an executive president and multiracial cabinet. The State President, who would in essence be elected (and controlled) by the majority party in the white assembly, would adjudicate in the event of conflicts between the ethnic parliaments. The proposals thus contained the promise of limited inter-group power-sharing but only at the whim of and on the terms set by the whites. Unmourned, the proposals died under the weight of their own unresolved paradoxes.

If this analysis is accurate, the challenge now facing the President's Council is to fudge, if it cannot resolve, the tension between National Party interests on the one hand and coloured/Asian aspirations on the other. What form could the proposals take?

Two chambers

The most obvious approach would be to create one parliament with two chambers — one for whites and one for the coloured/Asian communities. Each chamber would have identical status, rights and privileges. This would, it is hoped, meet coloured/Asian demands for a system that is not inferior to that enjoyed by whites. However, the second goal (the retention of power and overall National Party control) could also be achieved by this scheme. This would be ensured (a) by separating "white politics" from "coloured/Asian politics", and (b) by controlling the mechanisms established to resolve conflicts and policy disagreements between the white chamber and the coloured/Asian chamber. This mechanism could take one of several forms, including a reformulated President's Council, a constitutional court, and/or an executive presidency. Any one of these institutions, if white-controlled, could serve this purpose.

tuals are fully aware of the political dynamics of inter-group relations. Four political segments — the 2,5 million Afrikaners, 2,5 million coloured people, 1,5 million English-speakers, and three-quarters of a million Asians — share a common destiny.

Justifications for political separation between whites, coloured people and Asians are nothing more than transparent smokescreens designed to conceal the reality of power politics — the National Party can only dominate the political system by either excluding coloured people and Asians from the political centre or by separating politically whites from coloured people and Asians.

Whether this separation takes the form of a coloured persons' council, a coloured parliament, or a coloured chamber of a two-house parliament, the result is the same — the National Party is able to overcome the logic of the political arithmetic and remain the dominant political force.

The government recognizes that *any* shared political structure which includes elected representatives from all four groups must, if the electoral system is even remotely fair, endanger the position of the National Party. This logic becomes even more overwhelming if we include, as we should, the African population permanently resident in the common areas. Which of course explains the intransigence of the National Party on this issue and its unwillingness even to recognize the legitimacy of African political claims.

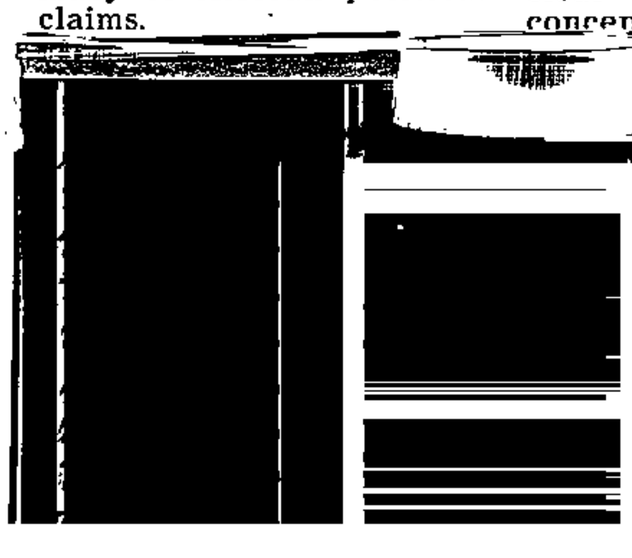
the African majority, is thus not conducive at this time to genuine reform. The pessimism which flows from this analysis can only be reinforced if we examine the policy implications of power-sharing. Is it really credible to believe that coloured and Asian leaders would accept a society based upon statutory separation? Yet Prime Minister Botha has repeatedly stated that basic ethnic separation in education, institutions and living areas is non-negotiable. Will coloured and Asian leaders accept a political economy in which separate development is non-negotiable? And would the exercise of coloured/Asian "political rights" which left this basic framework intact bring us any closer to a genuine inter-group accommodation?

Coloured people and Asians will only enjoy equal political rights when, like the humblest white voter today, their vote can influence the selection of national leaders and the determination of national policies. This can only be achieved if they participate *equally* in common institutions, on either an individual or communal basis. Separate but equal is not only a contradiction in terms but is a clear violation of the very concept of equal political

Another possibility would be a revised version of the 1977 proposals. The coloured people and Asians would each be granted a communal "parliament" formally equivalent to the existing white parliament. All three parliaments would elect delegates to a "national parliament" which would take over many of the functions at present performed by the South African parliament. Opposition parties would of course be excluded in practice from winning election to the national parliament! An executive president sharing power with the national parliament, and, of course, held by a white, and a multi-racial cabinet would complete the new system. Like the previous alternative, this system would at some level provide "formal" equality to the coloured/Asian communities while retaining overall control in National Party hands.

Advance

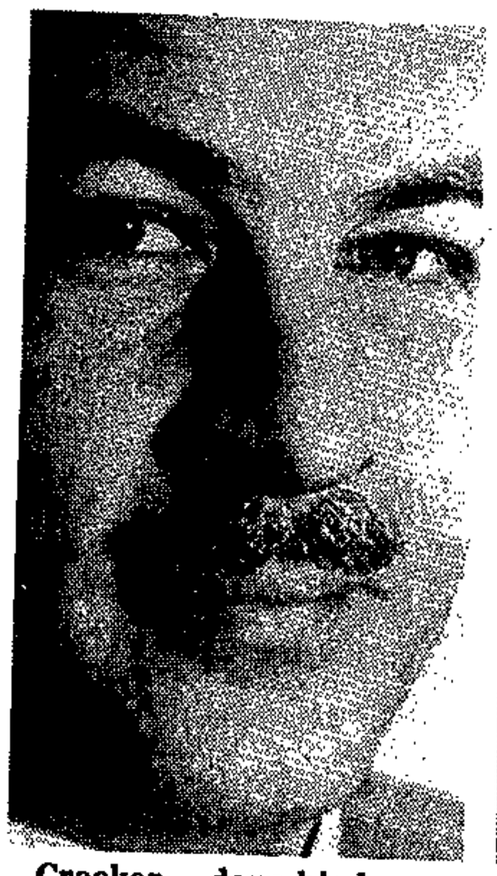
Would either of these proposals win sufficient coloured/Asian support to make them viable? Although it is clear that they constitute a considerable advance over the status quo (after all, given the total exclusion of coloured people from any institutional political rights, almost *any* change would constitute an advance!) it is not clear whether they would meet even the minimum demands of coloured people and Asians.



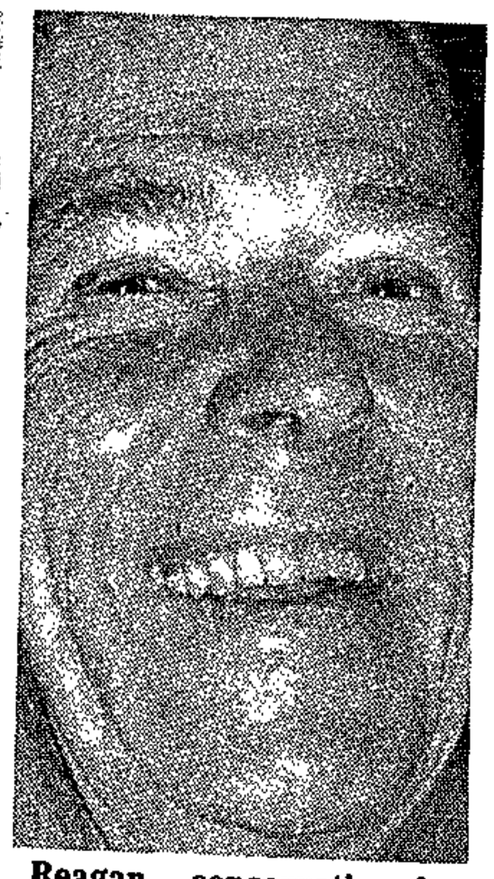
ARTITION

Will this be the South Africa solution in the end?

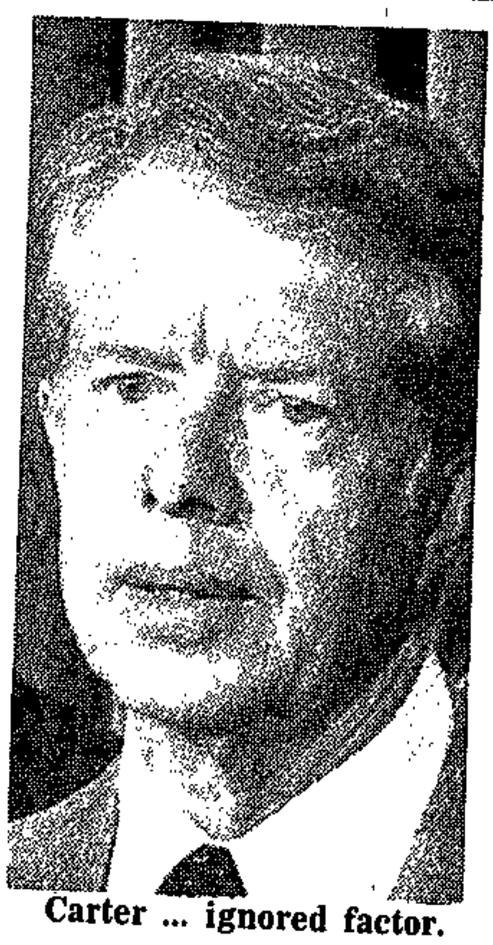
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Crocker ... done his homework.



Reagan ... conservative elements.



Carter ... ignored factor.

This article by Klaus Freiherr von der Ropp has been taken, with acknowledgements, from the German foreign affairs review, Aussen Politik. Mr Von der Ropp, of the Foundation for Science and Politics in Bonn, is an expert on the problems of South Africa south of the Sahara.

nomic issued play a secondary role. Thus, there is little hope of a promising dialogue between Pretoria and Washington on South Africa's future before a new Prime Minister (perhaps the present Education Minister, Gerrit Viljoen) replaces Botha.

Any government headed by Botha will try to take of liberalisation rather than a fundamental change of the existing system.

And even the outcome of the latest elections to the (white) Parliament in Cape Town holds little promise if one disregards the fact that the new caucus of the still unchallengeably ruling Nasionale Party van Suid-Afrika (NP) could be more easily manipulated by a strong Prime Minister.

As was to be expected, the outcome of the election has made one thing clear: white South Africa's political scene has shifted still further to the right — both within and outside the NP.

This development has been promoted even more by the vague political reform promises which P. W. Botha made in 1978-79 (and which are open to many interpretations) than by the beginning urban terrorism of the black South Africans and by certain events in Zimbabwe.

[redacted]

While giving rise to more optimism among foreign conservatives, these promises have engendered a feeling of great insecurity among white South Africans who have been indoc-

On the other hand, the failure of numerous reforms aimed at politically overcoming apartheid (reforms very much hoped for by moderate blacks and feared by many whites) to materialise has bolstered still further the popular support of militant black groupings (Azanian People's Organisation, AZAPO; Black Consciousness Movement, BCM; and African National Congress, ANC).

The Pretoria government is unable at present to solve the country's admittedly extremely complex problems. But instead of at least earnestly trying to do so, the white South African government omits virtually nothing that would destabilise still further the neighbouring countries which are unstable anyway and which support Swapo's and the ANC's struggle against Pretoria. Due to its shortsighted policy, this government is also bound to prove a difficult dialogue partner for Crocker and Secretary of State Haig.

[redacted]

South African and foreign observers who had assumed that Botha had got the message put forward in his own speeches ("adapt or die") followed the plans initiated by Pretoria and aimed at creating a Constellation of Southern African States (Consas) with great interest.

But the hope that Pretoria and its Black African neighbours would arrive at a system of economic development and other co-

materialise.

Occasionally, visitors to South Africa gain the impression that today's mood among black South Africans is less revolutionary that it was at the time of the 1976-77 uprisings that were quashed by the superior power of the whites.

But the increasingly militant black resistance still expresses itself (apart from its manifestation in Church) primarily in strikes and boycotts at black and coloured schools and universities. It is general knowledge that the laws passed as a result of recommendations put forward by the Wiehahn Commission have considerably strengthened the legal position of black trade unions in the past few years.

They have meanwhile also acquired considerable politial weight — whih was certainly not the intention of the reform group around N. Wiehahn. Thus, for instance, numerous strikes called between 1979 and 1981 were aimed at political changes.

The following industrial actions were particularly important in this contxt: the textile workers' strike at the Frame Concern (Natal) with its strike headquarters at the Consolidated Frame Cotton Corporation; the strike at the Volkswagen Works, Uitenhage; the Table Bay Cold Storage industrial action, aimed at bringing about the recognition by the management of a non-registered workers' committee; the strike at the Ford Company in Port Elizabeth to bring about the re-employment of the leader of the militant political movement Pebco. Mr T. Botha was subsequently banned and, while in exile, joined the ANC; and finally, the Johannesburg strike initiated by Joseph Mavi which was aimed at bringing about the recognition of the independent Black Municipality Workers Union (Bmwu).

Notwithstanding the great importance of all these strikes for the political structure of South Africa in particular, two things must be taken into account when evaluating them: There is no solidarity between black and white workers. And, where it exists all solidarity between black workers on the one side and their coloured or Indian-descent counterparts on the other is frequently tenuous.

White South Africa's response to the militant protests by black and, to some extent, brown South Afrians is anything but encouraging.

It is to be expected that, by means of "separate rolls", a limited number of coloured and Indian South Africans will move into the hitherto purely white Parliament in Cape Town and, later probably also into the Pretoria government.

But it is unlikely that Pretoria will change its current policy towards the 20 million black South Africans who represent about 71 per cent of the total population. Here, it is still kragdadigheid (muscle flexing) that remains dominant.

Like a great many blacks, white South Africans are also unlikely to start pondering and openly discussing compromise solutions before the toll of a South African civil war becomes more than they are willing to pay.

For the moment, however, the policy that will make the Ciskei the fourth reserve to be granted independence (in December 1981) still enjoys general approval. The Ciskei has much more in common with the outback reserve for Australian Aborigin als and American Red In dians than with an ev... modestly viable state.

Only if the Unites State — in concert with Western Europe, New Zealand Japan and as many OAU states as possible — explores all avenues in a bi to bring the feuding parties in South Africa to th... conference table ca chaos be prevented in thi economically and strategically eminently importa... country to the West.

If these mediator states are not to admit defeat from the beginning, they will have to come up with compromise proposals for a new order in South Africa, notwithstanding fierce resistance. And, for the first time, the United States, spearheaded by Chester A. Crocker, now seems to be prepared to do exactly this.

It is noteworthy that, following a discussion triggered by Aussenpolitik (among others), Crocker mentions a "negotiated partition" of South Africa (into a larger black and a smaller white — brown African state) as one possible way out of the dilemma.

Should it prove impossible to bring about a settlement between the feuding parties — in other words, should the South African war extend over years, notwithstanding incalculable international implications — the comment of the Aussenpolitik plan, made years ago by the liberal white African Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, will come true.

The borders of the two successor states to today's South Africa will be drawn by soldiers rather than scholars. A. J. Venter recently argued along similar lines: "In the final analysis it may also be impossible for South Africa to maintain unity among diversity by a sustained consociational marriage and some kind of divorce (such a India and Pakistan in 1948) may well be a viable alternative — despite the enormous costs involved."

feuding parties to negotiate before the war with all its predictable and unpredictable international implications gets out of hand.

So far, however, the two parties to the conflict are still totally irreconcilable. Since assuming office three years ago, Prime Minister P. W. Botha has proved one thing: the inability of white South Africa under his leadership to implement genuine political reforms, let alone realise the urgently called for revolution from the top with which to overcome apartheid.

And exactly this would have had to be the focal point of a sucessful reform policy, compared with which all social and economic reforms would be peripheral. But the white electorate is indoctrinated with apartheid for decades.

They fear that, under Botha's leadership, South Africa will ultimately take the same road as Zimbabwe and that the whites will be politically emasculiated, stipped of their privileges and driven out.

The resistance of ultra-conservative white circles not only finds its expression at the polls but also in the actions of such movements as the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging and the Wit Kommando which is dominated by fascist immigrants from Europe. But at present their terror is directed primarily against verligte government representative; in other word not yet against the blacks.

wark against communism") dwindled along with the hope that the apartheid system in South Africa would be overcome.

Only one thing remains of the much vaunted Consas plans of 1979: a confederal framework for South Africa's relations with the reserves to which Pretoria granted independence but which remain internationally isolated (Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda). In other words, the normalisation of South Africa's relations (let alone those of the above-mentioned re serve) with Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Angola and Mozambique failed to

Govt slaps new bai on Fosatu money

RDM 24/10/81 ~~#104~~ 327

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

THE Government has for the second time prohibited the Federation of SA Trade Unions from raising funds both inside and outside the country — a move which was last night angrily condemned by unionists and lawyers who described it as "totalitarian".

The move is also certain to provoke angry reaction from international unions, who have assisted Fosatu financially.

Recently, the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, overruled the first ban on Fosatu fund-raising, imposed by the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, early this year.

The Minister acted in terms of Section 29 of the Fund-Raising Act, which prohibits fund-raising without Government permission for all organisations except registered welfare organisations.

The court found that the Minister had not followed the rules of natural justice because he had not heard Fosatu's case before banning its fundraising.

But in the last session of Parliament, the Act was amended to remove a right of appeal against Ministerial bans on fund-raising as well as the need for an organisation's case to be heard before a ban was imposed on them.

Yesterday Dr Munnik published an order in the Government Gazette — identical to the first one — prohibiting the collection of any contributions "by, for, or on behalf of" Fosatu.

No appeal

Lawyers say there is no right of appeal against the latest order.

Unionists believe the chief intention is to cut off Fosatu's overseas funding again. The first ban forced Fosatu to retrench organisers and cut back on research and other activities. But its unions continued to grow after the ban was imposed.

It is understood that yesterday's bans will not be a serious setback to the operation of Fosatu unions, but that it will be a serious blow to the organisation's research, education and publications work.

Fosatu last night condemned the ban as "an outrageous and futile attempt at preventing the stabilisation and growth of Fosatu and its affiliates".

It said it would be considering action "in the near future".

Prof Johan van der Vyver of Wits University's Law School said that, by using legislation which overrode a Supreme Court decision, the Government had "deviated from the principles of natural justice".

Totalitarian

He said the ban had "taken South Africa one step closer to a totalitarian regime which imposes serious restrictions on the freedom of its subjects without recourse to the courts".

He added: "It is difficult to opposition to communism — on the scale of absolutism, measures like these are as bad as those in communist countries."

The measure seemed to aimed at "killing black trade unions" which recent legislation had sanctioned. By allowing unions and then imposing restrictive measures on them, the Government was "creating a time bomb", he said.

A leading labour lawyer said the Government "seems to have no objection to companies receiving money from abroad — but apparently unions are not allowed the same right".

"It seems that, in a time of growing labour unrest, the Government is determined to undermine the very organisations which can channel the unrest into negotiations," he added.

Munnik nullifies ruling on union funds

Star 24/10/87

(327)

By Tony Davis,
Labour Reporter

Labour lawyers and union leaders have condemned the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik, for "blatantly flouting" justice by again prohibiting the Federation of South African Trade Union (Fosatu) from raising funds.

The prohibition was gazetted yesterday by the Minister and prevents Fosatu from collecting any contributions under Section 29 of the Fund-raising Act of 1978.

This measure follows almost two years of struggle by the union federation to raise funds legally.

Fosatu applied in December 1979 for the Minister's permission to raise funds but, in June last year, a Government Gazette ruling prohibited the federation from doing so.

The federation appealed and the Judge President of the Supreme Court of Natal, Mr Justice James, declared this August that the ruling in the June gazette was null and void.

In his judgment Mr Justice James said the Minister had not allowed Fosatu to make representations against the prohibition.

But the federation's jubilation was short-lived because, less than three weeks after the Supreme Court judgment, Dr Munnik tabled an amendment to the Fund-raising Act effectively stifling the judgment.

While legislation passed in 1978 gave the Minister authority to refuse permission to raise funds, the amendment removed the right of an organisation to appeal against his decision.

Opposition parties in Parliament attacked Dr Munnik for disregarding the legal principle of the right of appeal and claimed that the amendment made a mockery of the courts.

A prominent Johannesburg labour lawyer, reacting to yesterday's proclamation, said: "The legislation, and the Minister's cynical use of it, represents the most blatant flouting of the rules of natural justice.

"It is all but impossible for a sophisticated trade union movement to develop in this country when it is prevented from becoming financially sound by ministerial decree," he added.

A senior Fosatu official told The Star that the federation condemned this "outrageous and also futile attempt" to prevent unions from stabilising and growing.

"We will be consulting our affiliates and considering what steps to take in due course," he said.

Another labour lawyer said the prohibition in the gazette was "yet another example of the Government being unwilling to accept decisions made in the courts."

Post Focus

Sex is OK but po

Ev Post 24/10/81 (327.

Publications on

By Charlene Beltramo

THE list of publications banned this week is fairly typical. It includes several politically-orientated publications and others which are sexually explicit.

From yesterday it was an offence to import or distribute *What is Marxism?* **(Emile Burns);** *The Joint Struggle of the Working-class Movement and the National Liberation Movement against Imperialism and for Social Progress* **(International Scientific Conference, Berlin, October 20-24, ... — Volume 1);** *Africa Woman* **— No 35, September/October 1981 (African Jouffl Ltd, London);** *Spare Rib* **— Issue 109, August, 1981;** *Her First Hot Summer* **(Crown Maricot);** *Hard-up* **(Mark Henry);** *Horny Wife* **(Bruce Farmer);** *The Spanking Girls* **(Carter Brown); and** *People* **magazine of September 2 and September 9, 1981 (Magazine Promotions Pty Ltd, Sydney).**

The following records were also banned: *Indecent Exposure*

SOUTH AFRICAN censors are relaxing their tight hold on sex, but are cracking down on anything that smacks of volatile politics.

The number of books banned for security reasons rose from none to 423 in the three years from 1975 to 1978. The number of obscene books outlawed rose from 20 to 550 in the same period.

But in 1978, the number of publications banned from the possession of individuals included 292 considered to be a threat to State security — yet only 99 obscene books.

These are the latest available figures.

So while South African censors are allowing more sexually explicit scenes in books and movies, political themes are becoming more sensitive.

However, occasionally even strong Government criticism is overturned on appeal, as shown by the recent unbanning of *An Empty Table — Churches and the Ciskei Future*, a South African Council of Churches publication.

Parts of the book are scathingly critical of Government attitudes to squatter settlements. One caption accompanying pictures of the poverty at Glenmore, near Grahamstown, reads: " 'Glenmore has brought dignity to the resettlement people' was the official comment in April this year. Maybe the stench of the latrines wasn't so overpowering then."

But Penguin are not even going to consider bringing into this country the controversial Gordon Winter book about the former Bureau for State Security.

"It will be embargoed and banned without doubt," said Penguin's Mr John Allen.

Mr Allen said that to some extent publishers and distributors in South Africa practised self-censorship if they considered a book would be banned.

"We don't even consider bringing in anything by a name person in the anti-South African sense," he said.

But anything considered pornographic five years ago, might get through now if it was considered in a literary sense and not in terms of the ... only as the censors used to do.

"However, even politically the censors are relaxing in some ways. For example, if a university can prove a certain book, say by Lenin or Marx, is essential to a political study of Russia, often the censors will allow it through — but for that university's use only."

Mr Allen said that if all the books on Penguin's banned list were unbanned tomorrow the company would have another 150 000 books to sell each year.

The retail value of these books would be about R500 000.

Another local publisher said the banning of a book could cost him in the region of R10 000.

"On a print run, for a book of about 3 000 copies — the average — the cost per book would be about R2," he said.

"If the book is banned, one sits with 3 000 copies that cannot be distributed — and a financial loss of R6 000. That does not take into account the time, production costs, author's advance royalties, promotion and money lost by having one less book to sell that year."

But political pamphlets, booklets and books do not hold much fascination for the majority of the South African reading public — all matters of major interest revolve around pleasures of the flesh.

The sexual coyness found in Mills and Boons novels and their ilk, is, in the eyes of Mrs Louise Silver, an expert on censorship, the "worst sort of pornography".

It gives people an entirely unrealistic view of life and relationships," she believes.

Mrs Silver, a researcher at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said such novels perpetrated untruths about human relationships and followed set themes: "The ... rican publications committees are becoming more realistic and enlightened in the passing of books that contain sexual scenes and related language, they are undoubtedly more stringent in the censoring of the printed word than the visual image on the silver screen.

Mrs Silver said the censors were particularly sensitive about any sexual literature directed at teenagers — "which is quite strange, because ... heroine, though poor and underprivileged, is beautiful. She falls in love with a wealthy man, who is a bastard to her and whom she thinks loves another, but who secretly loves her.

"Shortly before the proposal of marriage, or afterwards, the relationship is consummated."

Richard Hoggart, in his introduction to *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, voiced similar sentiments to those of Mrs Silver, after Penguin were found not guilty in 1961 under Britain's Obscene Publications Act of marketing a "dirty" book.

He says the threepenny romance, with roses, a chaste love affair and innuendo about sex is "really nasty writing, since it is both sentimentally coy and furtively suggestive".

Lawrence, Hoggart wrote, treats the love affair between Lady Chatterley and the gamekeeper, Oliver Mellors, with reverence. They each seek relations "in which tenderness, physical passion and mutual respect flow together".

Despite this, the book was banned when it was first published in Europe in 1928. It was legally available in Britain only from 1961 and unbanned in South Africa towards the end of last year.

The second draft of Lawrence's attempt at the novel — *John Thomas and Lady Jane* — was unbanned here this April.

However, although South Af... young people can see love scenes at the cinema and they are certainly more promiscuous than their parents were.

"One would think the censors would prefer to allow literature that would help teenagers deal, in a mature way, with their sexuality," she said.

Making Sense of Sex, by Helen Kaplan, was recently banned — a decision upheld by the Publications Appeal Board.

The main reason was that the book said: "A young person should be equipped with accurate information and a guilt-free, positive attitude to-

litics is suspect

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the banned list

(George Carlin); *Hot Rock* (Gloria Bell); *Christina's World* (Blakely St James); *Porno Freak* (Blowfly); *Blowfly's Party* (Blowfly); *Rappin', Dancin' and Laughin'* (Blowfly).

During the week, the Directorate of Publications examined 23 films of which eight were unconditionally and 11 conditionally approved. Four films were rejected. They are *Big Racket, Sentence, Buck Town* and *Female Bunch.*

The directorate also lifted the banning on two pendants, a poster/photograph and a publication.

One pendant depicts right and left hands with the thumb between the index and middle finger; the other a nude male figure. The poster shows a photograph of a woman in a tennis frock, standing on a tennis court with her hand on her bare buttock.

The publication, *We Shall Sing for the Fatherland and Other Plays* (Ravan Playscripts No 6), by Zakes Mda, was declared no longer undesirable.

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wards sex so he can be free — free to experience sex without guilt or shame or pressure."

The Publications Appeal Board's 11 members — five over the age of 65, two older than 60 and no one under 35 — said in their report: "What the book says is that sex is good and right and the choice to have premarital sex falls on the young people and they should not feel guilty."

Nevertheless, censorship experts have accused the Directorate of Publications and its censors of ignoring the "enlightened" lead being taken by the Publications Appeal Board.

They point to a number of recent cases where the Publication Appeal Board has reversed directorate decisions and often passed books or films for distribution with no cuts.

Experts are awaiting the Appeal Board's written decision on *Audrey Rose*, a film about religious freedom which was initially passed by a censorhsip committee, then banned by the directorate after a minority report against it, a highly placed source said.

The Appeal Board has now passed *Audrey Rose* the film.

The PAB decision is seen as a milestone for South African censorship, which is ususally strongly opposed to anything that could be considered "blasphemous".

Censorship sources said the decision could pave the way for *Jesus Christ Superstar* to be passed when it came up for review next year.

The highly acclaimed rock opera, by Andrew Lloyd-Webber and Tim Rice, has been banned each time it has been submitted for review.

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the main stumbling block in the censorship system was the committees, "whose identities are unknown, who meet and operate in a secretive way and who have too much unaccountable power.

"The real censorship takes place in the committees and the enlightened guidelines being laid down by the Publications Appeal Board are not always being followed," he said.

"The committees are being obstructive."

Prof Dugard pointed out that not all items banned could come before the PAB on appeal. An appeal could only be lodged by a person with a financial interest in the work.

Many authors — including Nadine Gordimer, André Brink, John Miles and others — refuse to appeal against the banning of their works, saying that would be recognising censorship.

Appeals against bannings of their books have come from publishers.

Prof Dugard said the Appeal Board was showing a definite relaxation in attitude toward sex and obscenity.

This had become apparent by the unbanning of acclaimed books such as the 50-year-old *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and *Magersfontein, O Magersfontein.*

Mrs Silver, who works with Prof Dugard, said there were several disturbing factors about the censorship system.

"The committees are composed almost entirely of whites and, therefore, decisions are primarily linked to (the feelings) of the white community, particularly in regard to the banning of items of a political theme."

Mrs Silver said most members of the PAB were elderly but, significantly, the chairman, Professor J van Rooyen, is 38. His predecessor, Mr Lammie Snyman, who held office from 1975 to 1989, was 68 when he assumed office. Nine of the 11 members are Afrikaans-speaking.

Mrs Silver said, despite the PAB's relatively enlightened views, there was a suggestion that the committees disregarded or paid inadequate attention to PAB guidelines.

(327) 24/10/81

Today's blacks detect cracks in apartheid's monolith

RDM 24.10.81

Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND reports on the latest assessment of black political attitudes.

THERE has been a dramatic change in black political awareness over the past 10 years — but white attitudes have altered only slightly to accomodate this shift.

This has emerged from research by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at Natal University.

In a paper presented to the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg this week, Prof Schlemmer said the "anger and impatience" of blacks on the Witwatersrand with life in South Africa had increased from 39% in 1977 to 56% in 1981.

However most blacks were still prepared to negotiate with whites for change and, as an ideal, white-black power sharing options were more favoured by blacks than black majority rule.

But the response of whites to the new situation was essentially to discourage black belief in the possibility of moderate or evolutionary options. Prof Schlemmer outlined the events that led to renewed black political consciousness.

"In 1972 the dominant (black) sentiment was one of political apathy. The white power system seemed to be massive, rock-like and immovable. The major political response among all except the better-educated minority was one of helpless acquiescence.

"Ten years later the mood has changed dramatically. Whereas black subjects in 1972 were far less concerned with politics than whites in answer to questions about daily affairs, today they are significantly more politically conscious than either whites, Indians or coloureds," he said.

The major and most significant change was that blacks no longer saw the white system as immovable or rock-like in its security as they did in 1972.

They perceived possibilities and opportunities, they were no longer apathetic and there was a great deal more hidden determination and sense of confidence, he said.

Prof Schlemmer listed four main reasons for the change in attitude:

- The success of black nationalism in neighbouring states.
- School boycotts which have tested and defined for blacks the limits and capacity of the internal security system.
- The independence of two major homelands — Transkei and BophuthaTswana — have caused legal disadvantages or the threat of legal disadvantages for urban blacks and migrant workers, and revealed a perceived need for action to counter the erosion of black rights.
- The symbolic effect of sabotage.

But this did not mean the situation South Africa had reached a point of "pre-revolutionary political tension", although Prof Schlemmer said he was "all but confident" in this belief.

"In many respects the white South African employer and the authorities are fortunate in that the basic values and attitudes of South African blacks are moderate and very compatible with key aspects of our institutional system — excluding apartheid," he said.

Three main factors contributed to this:

- About 75% of blacks valued the private enterprise system more than socialist alternatives.

They disliked bureaucratic regimentation — including the highly controlled system of public administration for blacks in South Africa.

- Roughly two-thirds of blacks — even those who were highly discontented — maintained consistently non-violent attitudes.

Generally most blacks believed in dialogue and placed their hopes in a form of leadership which would be able to engage the white authorities in dialogue.

- Seven out of 10 blacks were prepared to accept second-best political options if they improved access to the labour market and basic need-provision services, tended towards equality of opportunity and involved black leaders in meaningful shared decision making.

This was, however, a "very tenuous" advantage which could be shattered in Natal, for example, if Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stated publicly that peaceful change was impossible.

It should be remembered that about one-third of blacks were consistenly militant in their attitudes. This group contained a core of hundreds of thousands of people who could be revolutionaries seeking an opportunity, Prof Schlemmer said.

It had also been shown in surveys that nearly 50% of blacks in Natal believed that many or most people would co-operate with or shelter African National Congress insurgents if asked to do so discreetly.

The response from the white authorities to the new situation was in effect to tighten — not loosen — constraints on blacks, for example in the application of influx control laws.

Prof Schlemmer said his impression was that where reforms were instituted — such as in housing, community circumstances and education — promises preceding reforms had been larger than the reforms themselves and improvements seemed to be "agonisingly slow".

"It must be considered that our formal approach comes close to what a textbook on destabilisation would prescribe. Are we not raising hopes and then systematically frustrating these expectations with elaborate foot-dragging?"

However, there was a positive response to the new situation from "high-level and prestigious", mainly academic, white groups outside party politics, and they seemed to be achieving increasing consensus about rational and necessary paths of reform.

While very little of this seemed to penetrate through to official policy, it had to be asked for how long the Government could ignore or side-lin legitimate expert opinion, he said.

There were also indications that the main bod of rank and file white voters had developed a acceptance of reform including the possibility c limited black-white power sharing.

Theoretically there was enough commo ground between the majorities in the black an white groups to compromise and negotiate refor — even at constitutional level.

"From the black side this theoretical opportun ty is tenuous. There is very little time to waste, bi there is some leeway in time available," Pr Schlemmer said.

But theoretical possibility meant little unle the leadership took advantage of it.

White leadership could be swayed by lobbies influence groups from within the business ar professional sectors. These groups could counte balance pressure from the Right.

Black leadership was a more complex proble involving areas such independent homelanc spokesmen with no formalised following and ma movements.

Prof Schlemmer said leaders like Chief Buth lezi had chosen the only avenue available f negotiated reform given the inevitability of p larisation in South African society, and they c served support.

PM puts off key talks with Big 3

By EUGENE HUGO

THE Prime Minister has put off Monday's meeting with three of South Africa's most powerful business leaders — ostensibly because he will be tied up with South West Africa negotiations.

The businessmen are Barlow Rand chairman Mr Mike Rosholt, Federale Volksbeleggings managing director Mr Kerneels Human, and Tongaat Group chairman Mr Chris Saunders.

On their list for discussion were said to be the Group Areas Act, labour, housing, education, influx control, possibly the Buthelezi Commission into Natal's constitution, and other relevant commission recommendations.

The planned secret meeting between the Rosholt delegation and the Prime Minister was suddenly postponed late on Thursday after leaks about it in the Rand Daily Mail and the Financial Mail.

Tension

Yesterday the Afrikaans Press carried a statement from a spokesman for the Prime Minister that Mr Botha was "well aware" of "deliberate attempts" to create tension between him and the private sector.

Sources close to the Prime Minister said that he was "extremely anxious" over the steadily mounting private sector pressure for rapid change in the face of Rightwing reaction against his promised reforms.

And after disclosures that he faced a call for action from the private sector there was "a lot of humming and hahing" about the meeting, said the sources.

Later yesterday a spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office confirmed that the meeting scheduled for Monday had been postponed due to the Prime Minister's heavy commitments — a Cabinet meeting, a Security Council meeting and South West Africa negotiations.

This kind of discussion took place on a regular basis and Mr Botha would now meet "certain business leaders" in the "foreseeable future." The spokesman assured the Mail that this meant "shortly."

Boss book bust-up

Sowetan 27/10/81 320

LONDON — Penguin Books are being accused of a "gross error of judgment" by one of their senior literary advisers by publishing an account of the South African security service written by a "dirty tricks" agent — Gordon Winter.

A report in the London Sunday Times says the book, Inside BOSS, written by Winter, "a former journalist and a notorious figure among South African political exiles in Britain, many of whom he admits having betrayed to the Pretoria regime."

Penguin, the report adds, published the book without first consulting Mr Ronald Segal, their African Affairs Editor. Mr Segal has called for the withdrawal of the book.

He said he would attack the company publicly for handling the work and added: "If they want my resignation they can have it."

However, anti-apartheid campaigner Peter Hain is one of the few people named in the book who feels justification for its publication. He was consulted when Penguin received the manuscript.

He said: "While there is no doubt that Winter is a sordid character, he does reveal much that will be embarrassing to the South African authorities.

"Above all, he reveals the extent of the close links between British Intelligence and BOSS."

However, one observer of the security scene in Britain says there is nothing new about these intelligence links and adds that Winter's information is "hopelessly out of date."

He said the South Africans operated in a different field today. "They are less concerned with political exiles in Britain because the real fight against them is now taking place on their own borders, in the capitals of the front line states."

Mr Neil Middleton, the Penguin Editor who handled the book, said Mr Segal had not been consulted "because it is more to do with BOSS activities in England."

He refuted a suggestion that it was chequebook journalism. "For all its nastiness, the book does give us an insight into South African security." But he agreed that some passages about Winter's exploits with women, might have been better left out.

In a telephone conversation, Gordon Winter, now in Ireland, denied making much money out of the book, which he has been trying to sell around Fleet Street and in South Africa.

Asked why he had written it, he said: "Imagine the trauma of a man suddenly realising that I was in the wrong and that I had been used.

"They (South African security) brainwashed me. I had to take it out on the people who had wronged me."

The anti-apartheid movement here say they are surprised that "reputable publishers" should enable Winter to profit from his alleged association with BOSS. — OC.

No point in pleading for justice

ON FRIDAY, the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, prohibited the Federation of South African Trade Unions from raising funds. It was the second time Dr Munnik has done so.

The first time, Fosatu appealed to the Supreme Court of Natal and Mr Justice Howes declared the prohibition null and void.

But the Minister – like his colleagues in the Government – does not easily give up. Legislation in 1976 had provided him with the power to prohibit organisations from raising funds. However, organisations affected in this way could appeal against the Minister's decision to a court of law.

So the Minister simply removed that legal right, and his decision is now final. Which means that Fosatu cannot raise funds at all or as long as the Minister so desires.

The implications of this move are ominous. Surely Dr Munnik should have confidence in the courts of law? Surely, as we would like to believe, the courts would not lightly overrule him?

But it is precisely because the Minister knows that he has no legal justification for prohibiting organisations like Fosatu from raising funds that he removed the right of appeal.

The fact of the matter is that Fosatu is not seen purely as a trade union movement. As far as the Government is concerned, they are more than just that. They have no proof of it, otherwise they could have tested this in a court of law. Their decision is based purely on hearsay evidence, which, the Government knows, cannot stand up in a court of law.

Dr Munnik's reaction, therefore, is typical. We have seen how legislation is introduced simply to silence people without giving them the opportunity of going to court to defend themselves. Hence the hundreds of people who are banned. And the hundreds who are in detention without trial.

BOSS book; court stops publication

The Star Bureau

LONDON — An injunction has been granted in the High Court here against Penguin Books to prevent the company going ahead this week with the publication of Gordon Winter's controversial book, "Inside BOSS."

The injunction was granted yesterday to lawyers acting for Mrs Patricia Cook, a South African actress and model, who claims Mr Winter libels her in the book.

Indian parties thinking again now about the SAIC elections

Ex Post 28/10/87

327

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Political parties contesting the South African Indian Council elections due for November 4 were today reassessing their positions in the wake of the Prime Minister's rebuttal of the community's representations on Pageview.

The Prime Minister's stand has also drawn strong criticism from political opponents, who have claimed his statement again emphasises the impotence of the President's Council.

In his reply to the SAIC Mr P W Botha said the Government was not committed to carrying out the recommendations of the President's Council as it was a commission of inquiry and not ruling the country.

Mr J B Patel, executive chairman of the SAIC, said today it was difficult to assess the response of the candidates to the Prime Minister's stand, but discussions among all parties were under way.

"Once we can get a better feedback from the members we may call a meeting soon to discuss whether we should, as a party, continue participation in the elections," he said.

Mr Patel said he did not know of any further decisions by candidates in the election to withdraw as a result of the Government's rejection of the President's Council recommendation that Pageview be given to the Indian community, and the Prime Minister's subsequent response to representations by the SAIC.

The Prime Minister's letter to Mr Patel, in which he turned down a request for a meeting over Pageview, has sparked an uproar in the Indian community.

In the letter, Mr Botha said the South African Indian's standards of living were better than in most places in the world, and he admonished Mr Patel for not taking a positive attitude.

In an angry response today, Mr Patel described the Prime Minister's statement as insulting, pointing out that South African whites also enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in the world.

So far, six candidates in the SAIC elections have signalled their intention of pulling out.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said today the Prime Minister's stand on the Pageview issue showed that the President's Council had been formed not bring about change in National Party policy but to implement it.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, warned that such statements as made by the Prime Minister could do nothing but harm the image of the council.

GENERAL NEWS

Indian Council crisis mounts

28/10/91 Age

322

By Yussuf Nazeer

More members are resigning from the South African Indian Council (SAIC) and its collapse is imminent, say SAIC members.

For this they blame the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the council yesterday.

Mr Botha told the SAIC in a statement to the council's executive chairman, Mr J B Patel that:

- Pageview would remain white.
- The President's Council was a commission of inquiry and that its recommendations would not necessarily be accepted by the Government.
- Indians were living "under better conditions" in this country than in most other countries.

Mr Botha said Pageview was a limited area and could not be included in Fordsburg which, in accordance with the recommendation of the President's Council, the Government accepts as an area for Indians.

'SAVE MONEY'

The SAIC's Transvaal leader, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said he would now "definitely resign" from the council as the Prime Minister had shown that the Government would not necessarily listen to the President's Council.

"If this is so, the Government should disband the President's Council and save taxpayers' money. He has dashed our hopes for the President's Council so what powers would a lesser body, the SAIC have?" Mr Abramjee asked.

He said he was certain his resignation would motivate other SAIC members to resign in support of his stand.

Mr Abramjee said SAIC members were also annoyed at Mr Botha's statement in his written reply to Mr Patel that Indians in South Africa were living under better conditions than those in other parts of the world.

Mr I F H Mayet, who resigned from the SAIC and its elections, said Mr Botha belittled the Indian people by this uncalled for statement.

But Mr Faiz Khan, who is contesting the election in the Lenasia East constituency, said he agreed with Mr Botha that Indians in South Africa had the best living conditions in the world.

SMALL

Mr Khan also agreed that Pageview was a small place for Indians. He said the State should develop Fordsburg.

Mr A S Abdul-Kader, who also withdrew from the SAIC election in Lenasia East, called on the Indian people not to take part in the SAIC election next Wednesday in the light of the Prime Minister's reply to the SAIC.

"It is clear that the Government is standing by its commitment to apartheid and that the SAIC would have no real power to help the Indian people," Mr Abdul-Kader said.

Leaders of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr R A M Salojee, Dr E Jassat and Dr I Cachalia, said Mr Botha had clearly spelt out the sort of policy the Government was relentlessly pursuing.

They called on the SAIC and President's Council members to resign.

From Durban it is reported that a fast by three prominent women, to be joined by others including banned persons, will be part of the protest campaign to discredit the SAIC election next week.

MRS NAICKER

Taking part in the 24-hour fast, starting on Saturday at 4 pm will be the wife of the former President of the South African Indian Congress, Mrs Marie Naicker; Mrs Ela Ramgobin; and Miss Manibhen Sita, daughter of the Congress stalwart, the late Mr Nana Sita.

Another veteran Transvaal congressman, Mr M Saloojee will also demonstrate his opposition to the council by fasting for 24 hours.

RDM 29-10-81 (327)

'Business will want answers from PM

The Prime Minister risks a breakdown in relations with the country's business community unless he has specific answers to a number of crucial questions during his discussions with business leaders in Cape Town scheduled for November 12.

This is the view of economists spoken to this week.

Mail Reporter

And the PFP's finance and economics spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said among the issues troubling commerce and industry were:

- Why the Cabinet rejected the President Council's recommendations to give back District Six to the coloureds and Pageview to the Indians.
- Why, in the face of an overwhelming demand from the business community, have Central Business Districts in the metropoltan areas still not been opened to all races for trading.
- Why have the recommendations of the Grosskopf Commission into influx control not been released.
- When are economic restraints resulting from the Government's ideological legislation going to be removed or at least relaxed.
- How does the Government propose to finance the enormous costs of its expanded education policy.
- Will the decentralisation plan be based on ideological or economic grounds, and what inducements does the Government intend offering to stimulate the plan.
- What are the consequences — for the metropolitan areas — of the Government's announced policy of removing all subsidies from the areas?

Problems

Mr Schwarz said: "Mostly commerce and industry will want specific answers to their problems. Without this the Cape Town conference will serve little purpose."

Meanwhile the general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar — who will attend the Cape Town meeting — said the Prime Minister's priority should be to restore lost confidence in the Government among business leaders.

Confidence had taken a nosedive in the wake of the Carlton conference two years ago.

What the conference would want to hear was a specific programme of reforms — with a timetable, Mr Grobbelaar said.

More SAIC poll switches

Star 29/8/81

The interim chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Faiz Khan, came under fire yesterday for his reported statement that he agreed with the Prime Minister.

Mr Botha had said that Indians in South Africa were "better off" than those in other parts of the world.

Mr Khan, who is unopposed in the SAIC Lenasia East constituency, after the withdrawal of his rival Mr A S Abul-Kader, said his statement had been misunderstood.

"What I meant was that the Prime Minister should not compare South African Indians with those living in other parts of the world."

Regarding his statement that Pageview was too small, Mr Khan said it was big enough for the city's working-class Indians and should be developed for them.

And in another reverse statement today, the Transvaal leader of the SAIC, Mr Boetie Abramjee, who said yesterday he was "now definitely resigning" in the light of the Prime Minister's latest answer on Pageview, today called The Star to say he was no longer resigning because he "still had work to do" in the SAIC.

Similar contradictory statements have also come from a number of SAIC members around the country. The only two authentic resignations are those of Mr I F H Mayet and Mr A S Abdul-Kader.

Anti-SAIC leaders were quick to lash out at the contradictory statements which SAIC candidates have been making to the media, including the SABC.

(Report by Y Nazeer, of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

No. 216, 1981

DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP MINERAALTEGNOLOGIE, 1981 (WET 84 VAN 1981)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 21 van die Wet op Mineraaltegnologie, 1981 (Wet 84 van 1981), verklaar ek hierby 30 Oktober 1981 as die datum waarop die genoemde Wet in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

No. 216, 1981

DATE OF COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE MINERALS TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1981 (ACT 84 OF 1981)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 21 of the Minerals Technology Act, 1981 (Act 84 of 1981), I hereby declare 30 October 1981 to be the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-second day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2376 30 Oktober 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2376 30 October 1981

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 P81/90

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/95	*'Through the eyes of a Pig'*	James Humphreys	(a)
P81/10/57	*Boy-Crazy Daisy*	Kevin Cory	(a)
P81/10/58	*Sexual Euphoria with Gloria*	Stella DuBrin	(a)
P81/9/101	*Catch the Fire*	Grania Beckford	(a)
P81/9/140	*Shared Intimacies*	Lonnie Barbach and Linda Levine	(a)

No. 2377 30 Oktober 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 2377 30 October 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/9	Angola: Lieder und Texte von der Freiheitsbewegung in Angola—Side 1: F 65.001 A + Side 2: F 65.001 B (Gramafoonplaat/Gramophone Record)	Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf	(e)

No. 2378 30 Oktober 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 21 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die voorwaardelike goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Hammer House of Horror Reeks: Mark of Satan*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2378 30 October 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (1) (a)

On 21 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974 appealed against the conditional approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Hammer House of Horror Series: Mark of Satan*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/10/41	*Hammer House of Horror Reeks/Series: Mark of Satan*	Frank Lee Video Consultants.

No. 2379 30 Oktober 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL (LASGEWING)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Oktober 1981 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. 2379 30 October 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL (DIRECTION)

On 15 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 October 1981 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
P81/10/34	Tennis Girl—30/6893 deur/by Martin Elliott (Plakkaat/Poster)	Athena International, London.

No. 2380 30 Oktober 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE OF VOORWERP.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7856, Goewermentskennisgewing 2261 van 16 Oktober 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/9/12 deur die volgende:

No. 2380 30 October 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION OR OBJECT.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7856, Government Notice 2261 of 16 October 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P81/9/12:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/12.....	*Six Million Reconsidered, The: A Special Report by the Committee for Truth in History—Volume one*	Historical Review Press Chapel Ascote, Ladbroke, Southam, Warks	(c)+(d)

No. 2381 30 Oktober 1981

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 inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

No. 2381 30 October 1981

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 publication are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/9/109	*Three Sirens, The*	Irving Wallace	In S.K./G.G 699, G.K./G N. 87 van/of 24/1/1964
P81/9/110	*Where love has gone*	Harold Robbins	In G.K./G.N. 659 van/of 10/5/1963
P81/10/39	*Unersättlichen, Die*	Harold Robbins	In S.K./G.G. 3313, G.K./G.N. 2143 van/of 26/11/1971

No. 2382 30 Oktober 1981

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

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

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

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersyde gestel.

No. 2382 30 October 1981

REJECTION OF FILM

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

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

(b) rejected the film; and

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/7/6	*Hammer House of Horror Reeks/Series: Guardian of the Abyss*	Cable TV (Edms.) Bpk/(Pty) Ltd.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2310 30 Oktober 1981

GELOOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dr. Paul Bodenstein op 12 Oktober 1981 deur die President van die Republiek Transkei, ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Transkei oorhandig het.

[4/2/171 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2310 30 October 1981

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

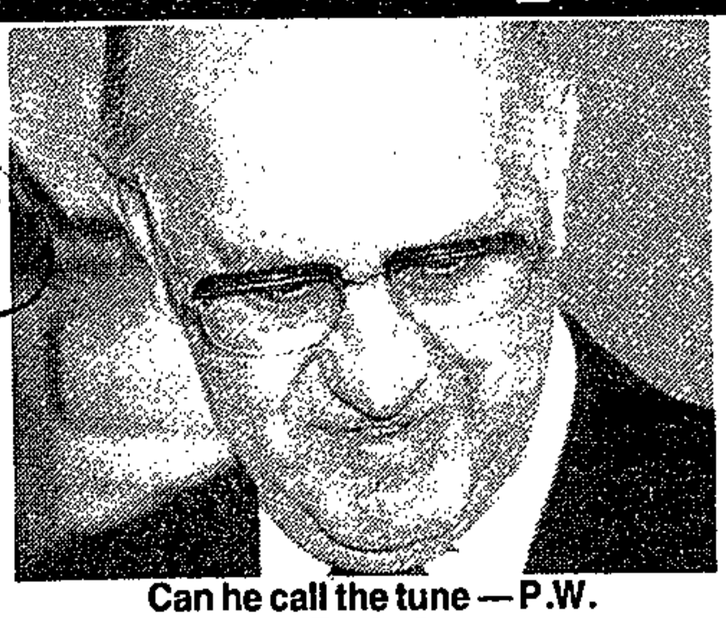
It is hereby notified that Dr Paul Bodenstein was received by the President of the Republic of Transkei, on 12 October 1981, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to the Transkei.

[4/2/171 (32)]

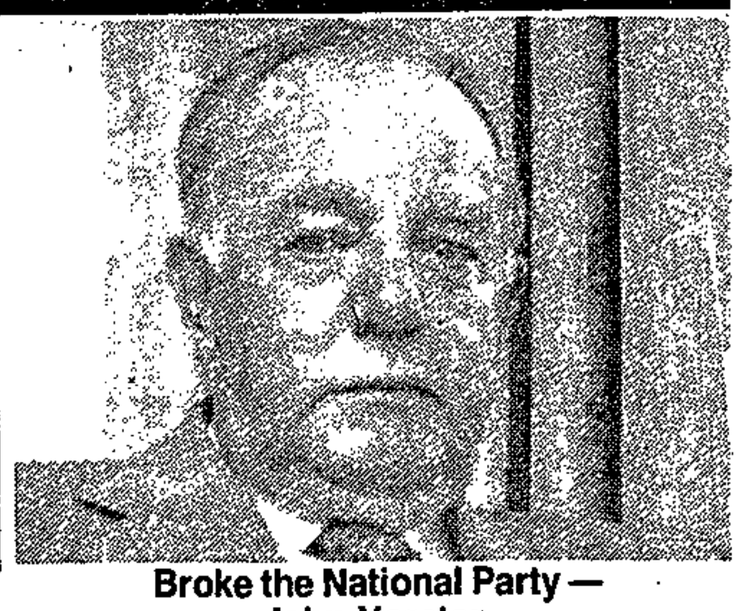
He hopes to stop PW dead

Sowetan 30/10/81 22 Oct 327

Jaap Marais plans to call on white Namibian resistance movement



Can he call the tune — P.W. Botha?



Broke the National Party — John Vorster.

'Close borders and stop rail traffic'

THE man who has stopped South Africa's Prime Minister, P W Botha, in his reformist tracks over the past five months believes he can do it again on Namibia, and upset the new Western plan for independence elections next year.

Jaap Marais, leader of the far right Herstigte Nasionale Party, explained in an interview in Pretoria last week how he planned to mobilise white Namibian resistance to the plan, to the extent of persuading civilian members of commando units to refuse to hand in their army weapons as required under the settlement plan.

Most whites, and all farmers in the territory — who constitute the most conservative element of the population, the kind of people likely to heed Marais's call — belong to the commando units. Each man keeps an automatic rifle and ammunition and there are heavier weapons, such as mortars, at unit headquarters.

If they were to refuse to hand in these weapons, as required in terms of Security Council Resolution 435, which sets out the pre-election procedures, it would confront the South African Government with the need to use force against Namibian whites.

"And that," said Marais, "is the last thing they would want to do. The political cost would be too high and I think they would balk at it."

Marais said he had made stopping the independence plan his priority task and would begin a series of meetings in Namibia to drum up white resistance. He expects to get co-operation from the National Party in Namibia, "which is far more open to influence from the HNP than from Botha's National Party in South Africa."

The interview provided some insights not only into why Botha has halted reform, but also into some other government actions which have puzzled foreign observers — such as its attempts to destabilise neighbouring black States and its obstruction of vital rail supplies to Zimbabwe.

Clearly the HNP is challenging the Government hard on such issues in the heartland of Afrikanerdom, and the Government is running scared. Marais, 59 and greying, believes he has the Government on the run on every front and that his HNP is destined to come into power.

Yet he is not arrogant. He is mild-mannered and almost excessively courteous and his approach to politics is unexpectedly analytical. While no intellectual, he is decidedly intelligent, with all his positions thought through with pedantic logic.

There is undeniable logic to his position. If you are going to resist integration don't start it — because once you start, in however small a way, you won't buy off the pressures but will rather increase them until in the end you have to go the whole hog.

Pragmatism is his real enemy. He broke with the National Party over Prime Minister John Vorster's moves to relax sports integration. Ironically, echoing Sanroc and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, he argued that sport had to be seen in the context of the whole society.

He looks in the same way at the tentative Government moves towards greater economic and social equality, and warns that the inevitable corollary must be eventual political equality.

This is what makes Marais's HNP so dangerous to the National Party Government, because it is precisely what the Nationalists have been preaching to Afrikaners for generations. Now that the realities of power and economic growth require greater pragmatism, Marais is keeping the Government pinned down with its own doctrine.

Marais spent 12 years in the political wilderness after Vorster expelled him, but Botha's reformist talk brought him into his own, and at the general election last April the HNP picked up 30 per cent of the vote.

It failed to win a seat, but only because its gains were across a broad front. At least 33 seats are within its grasp, and Marais says, those 33 MPs know they are in danger, so they act as a huge brake in Botha's caucus.

But is this total resistance to change not suicidal for the Afrikaner? What about the Prime Minister's warning that there must be reform to avoid revolution?

"A misconception," says Marais. "You can't stop revolution through reform. It comprises you and weakens your basis of resistance. All the great revolutions in history came about as a result of attempted appeasement through reforms."

What is his answer?

"In the first place we must get rid of this image that the whites are in retreat from Africa and the blacks on the advance. This can only be ended by military victory over the terrorists.

"It is shocking to see the way this Government is fighting the war against the terrorists. It is supplying food and fuel to the countries that harbour these terrorists, and our young soldiers, who are supposed to be fighting, are sent into classrooms to teach black children.

"We should close the borders and stop all rail traffic carrying goods and fuel to those countries that harbour terrorists. That would stop them. And if it didn't, then national self-respect would demand an invasion to wipe out those bases."

The most immediate task, says Marais, is to stop the Namibian elections.

"If they take place, they will end in Swapo rule, which means the terrorist border will move down from the Kunene River to the Orange River. Politically, militarily, morally, psychologically, this is the worst thing that could possibly happen.

"But I think I have it in my power to stop it." — LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE.

Winter claims British officials aided Boss

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Millions of television viewers here have heard that local and national British Government officials helped BOSS to hound and discredit anti-apartheid activists, including Mr Peter Hain.

The activities of South Africa's undercover agents are once again sensational news here with the launching of the memoirs of ex-BOSS man Mr Gordon Winter.

On BBC television last night, Mr Winter, speaking from his hideaway farm in Ireland, admitted: "I was responsible for people dying."

He alleged that, on orders from BOSS, he:

● Broke the Norman Scott homosexual story that disgraced former Liberal Party leader Mr Jeremy Thorpe;

● Got Mr Hain off three charges of conspiracy to disrupt the 1969/70 Springbok rugby tour — only to see Mr Hain "set up" by BOSS five years later on a bank robbery charge.

Mr Winter said his "deportation" from South Africa in 1966 was his cover to start operating for BOSS in Britain.

Mr Winter claimed he was instructed by BOSS to "compile a huge dossier of hatred against Peter Hain" in order to "pin that political butterfly to the wall."

That was why he had become the chief prosecution witness in the private prosecution against demonstrators.

But a few days before the trial, BOSS changed its tactics and told him: "Get him off. Get him off," Mr Winter said.

They had done this so that he could maintain his cover and "complete the Thorpe massacre."

Mr Winter said he defected from BOSS after his wife's best friend had been tortured "by my own friends . . . my own men in security."

"That is when I said to my wife: 'that's it'."

He left South Africa in 1979.

● The temporary injunction against publication of Winter's book, "Inside BOSS" was lifted by the High Court in London yesterday. The main action for libel brought by Mrs Patrica Cook will be heard later.

PC plans proposals on government next year

CT 30/10/81 329

Staff Reporter

THE President's Council plans to submit in 1982 its proposals on central government as well as local and regional government aspects of constitutional change, the chairman of the PC's constitutional committee, Dr Denis Worrall, said yesterday.

The PC's proposals on local and regional government would be submitted during the first quarter of the year and its proposals on central government "shortly afterwards", Dr Worrall told the Cape Times.

And a member of the constitutional committee, former Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Japie Basson, said yesterday that the government did not "dictate" to the PC and could not slow down its work.

This follows a report from Washington quoting Mr Chris Heunis as saying it was "unlikely" that the PC would submit proposals next year on representation for coloured and Indian South Africans.

His reported comments have fuelled suspicions that the government is slowing down constitutional change in the face of rightwing pressure.

In August the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, indicated that he expected the council to submit its proposals on a new constitutional dispensation for coloured and Indian people by November or December this year.

No stampeding

Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, chairman of the PC, subequently held a press conference to state that the body would not allow itself to be stampeded into making hasty decisions or recommendations. Nothing Mr Botha had said in Parliament would influence the council in its deliberations, he said.

Mr Heunis was also reported yesterday as saying the council had been asked as a matter of urgency to submit proposals on local and regional government, an issue known to be worrying the government in the light of the failure of the management committee system.

Mr Basson said yesterday he did not think that Mr Heunis was in a position to say that the PC would not report on central government issues next year.

"We're working on the basis of completing our assignments as soon as possible," he told the Cape Times.

Mr Basson said there was no "collusion" between the PC and the government, which could only slow down the tempo of constitutional change once the council had submitted its proposals.

Not shelved

Yesterday Dr Worrall denied a local report that the committee had shelved work on central government issues.

"Apart from the fact that all levels of government are obviously inter-related, the constitutional committee has just spent the last week working on aspects of its central government recommendations."

The economic affairs committee and constitutional committee were scheduled to meet in November to formulate proposals on local and regional government. The committees hoped to submit their report to the government within the first quarter of 1982.

Dr Worrall said the constitutional committee would definitely be "ready to report" its recommendations on central government during 1982.

Fears of PC man

Staff Reporter

ANOTHER member of the President's Council, Mr Piet Marais, has expressed disappointment at the government's decision on District Six and Pageview.

Mr Marais is a member of the PC joint committee which formulated the council's proposals that District Six in Cape Town be returned to the coloured community and that Pageview should be given back to Johannesburg's Indian community.

Addressing the Afrikaanse Sakekamer of Vredenburg on Wednesday he expressed the fear that the government's decision on the issue might harden attitudes once again among Indian and coloured people.

He said studies made by the planning committee of the council had led him to the conclusion that in cases such as Pageview and District Six one had to say that "man was not made for logic, but logic for man".

The PC deserved praise for the coolheaded manner in which it had looked fearlessly at these issues, he said.

Killer blaze wrecks Gqweta home

DD 3/11/81

EAST LONDON — The home of the parents of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of Saawu, burnt to the ground, killing his uncle and seriously burning his mother.

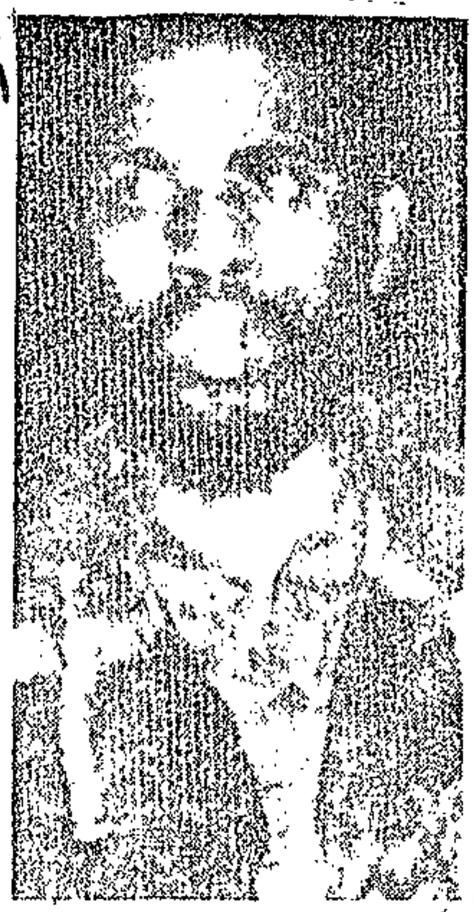
Mr Gqweta said the house, which is in Peelton near King William's Town, was destroyed in the blaze which occurred at about midnight on Saturday.

He said his uncle, Mr King Gqweta, was burnt to death and his mother, Mrs Ntombana Elsie Gqweta, was admitted to Grey Hospital in King William's Town with serious burns. She was later transferred to Frere Hospital.

A spokesman at Frere Hospital said no one with the name of Gqweta had been admitted but that a Mrs Nomentile Meti, 60, had been transferred from Grey Hospital on Sunday with serious burns.

A spokesman for the Zwelitsha police said yesterday evening the files were locked up and he could not check up on the case until today.

Mr Gqweta said his uncle would be buried on Sunday. — DDR



MR GQWETA . . . uncle dead, mother injured.

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Professor M J Whitaker
Head of the Department

Fosatu discusses fund-raising ban

CAPE TIMES 3/11/81 (Wood) 327

By TONY WEAVER

THE Central Committee of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) met in Johannesburg at the weekend to discuss the amendment to the Fund-raising Act, which bans the organization from raising funds in South Africa and abroad.

The bill — published under section 29 of the 1978 Fund-raising Act and signed by the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik — prohibits "the collection of contributions by or for or on behalf of the Federation of South African Trade Unions".

When the bill was published on October 23, unionists and lawyers on the Reef condemned it as "totalitarian", and strong condemnation is expected from the international trade union movement, which has assisted Fosatu financially.



Dr L A P A Munnik

An executive member of Fosatu said from Johannesburg yesterday that a statement released after the meeting "related the ban to increasing suppression of the trade union movement."

Rare clauses

"In recent weeks, meetings have been prohibited in Fosatu areas, and rare clauses of the Riotous Assemblies Act, carrying heavy penalties, have been invoked in prosecutions of Fosatu members."

It was "noteworthy" that this was also a ban on international investment in the South African labour movement while "international investment in South African capital proceeds unfetterred".

He said that with increasing pressure on the trade union movement, the only defence was "the strength of our membership".

Fosatu-affiliated unions are not affected by the ban, but the ban on Fosatu as a co-ordinating body was described as being "halfway between declaring us an affected organization" — which prohibits the collection of funds from overseas — "and banning us outright".

Bill overruled

This is the second time Dr Munnik has introduced the bill, after the Judge-President of Natal, Mr Justice James, overruled an identically-worded ban imposed earlier this year.

He said at the time that Dr Munnik had "not observed the rules of natural justice" because he failed to give Fosatu a hearing before imposing the ban.

But in the last Parliamentary session the act was amended, removing the right of appeal against ministerial bans on fund-raising, as well as removing the need for a case to be heard before a ban is imposed.

Our correspondent in Johannesburg reports that unionists believe the chief intention is to cut off Fosatu's overseas funding. The first ban forced Fosatu to retrench organizers and cut back on research and other activities, but its unions continued to grow after the ban was imposed.

Operations

It is understood that the latest ban will not deal a serious blow to the operation of Fosatu unions, but will severely hamper research, education and publications work.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, of the University of the Witwatersrand Law School, said that by using legislation which overrode a Supreme Court decision, the government had "deviated from the principles of natural justice".

He said the ban had "taken South Africa one step closer to a totalitarian regime which imposes serious restrictions on the freedom of its subjects without recourse to the courts".

A leading Johannesburg labour lawyer said "it seems that in a time of growing labour unrest, the government is determined to undermine the very organizations which can channel the unrest into negotiations".

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Celebrity in exile

By SAM MABE
who recently returned from a trip overseas.

SOUTH AFRICA'S apartheid policy has given this country's liberation struggle a prominent place on the international agenda. Thus it is likely that many South Africans arriving abroad as political exiles become celebrities.

But becoming a celebrity is one thing, and staying one is another. That is why after a few months, many exiles just fizzle into obscurity and their refugee credentials cease to offer them free passage into the social and political limelight.

To be an exception to this unwritten rule, you have to be much more than just a political exile. You need to have outstanding qualities that can withstand the test of time and the heavy demands of public life.

This is the unique category under which Duma Ndlovu happens to fall. Today, almost four years after he skipped the country and went to America, he has not lost his impact. He is still under the public spotlight and seems to be aiming at the higher rungs of the ladder of fame and popularity.

It was October 20, 1977, a day after the Government had banned 18 organisations and detained several political leaders, that Duma, who had grown accustomed to being detained without trial, decided that he was not going to risk another detention by staying in the country.

He quietly sneaked out of the country and sought political asylum in Lesotho. Among the banned organisations were the Medupe Writers Association, of which Duma was president, and The World, for which he worked as a journalist.

Several of his colleagues, including his editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, were detained for periods ranging from five to 18 months. All without the benefit of a trial in an open court of law.

Duma left Lesotho on a grant to further his studies in the US. I met him in New York recently while on a visit there. As a former colleague and close friend of mine, my first impressions were that he was the same old Duma that I knew. But I was mistaken.

It was when I saw him on stage reciting his poetry and after talking to him on what he was doing besides studying that I realised what a big change he had undergone.

I was part of an audience of several thousands of people who ate out of Duma's hand as he steadily, but forcefully and sometimes emotionally unfolded the miseries suffered by blacks in South Africa.

I had seen Duma reciting his poetry in Soweto before, but this time he seemed to have acquired special skills. He displayed a remarkable ability to hold his audience's attention, glued to his graceful gyrations which had a heavy tint of Zulu tribal dancing.



EXILED NDLOVU: "The thing that really kills the black man in SA are the laws preventing him from expressing his feelings."

When he recited: "They say I am a terrorist" and "Africa shall be free," his unique insight on life unfolded to its fullest. His ability to relate to the liberation struggle, not only in South Africa, but in the US, the Middle East, El Salvador, Ireland and elsewhere in the world, has established him in his own right as a symbol of the struggle and won him the love and support of many black Americans.

Duma performs his poetry on stage to the beat of drummers who projected an enchanting and captivating mood that had everybody gaping in disbelief as he shouted to them to raise and lower the volume to conform to his recital and dancing.

Asked what he was achieving through his recitals, he told me: "The thing that really kills the black man in South Africa are the laws that prevent him from expressing his feelings or lamenting about his oppression. You find this with all of us at home.

"Everybody wants to tell somebody that he is somebody. Hence I see my recitals as more of a spiritual message I communicate to my audience and to the ancestors of Africa.

"You should know better, Sam, that poetry is a way of life among our folks at home. Through it, we pray, we share our sorrows and miseries and for a short while, it makes us feel good and free."

Duma's recitals have taken him to several parts of America where he is acclaimed for his magnificent performance and perception in interpreting the life of the oppressed people.

He has read his poetry on about six occasions at the United Nati[illegible] has featured in concerts by pro[illegible]-

nent South African artists like Hugh Masekela and Dollar Brand. He has also opened a show by Miriam Makeba which was attended by over 10 000 people.

A former student of Sekano Ntoane High School in Soweto, Duma (27) plays an influential role in student affairs at his college. He is president of the student government at Hunter College in New York where he is completing his four-year bachelor's degree in black literature and mass communications.

Catering for the social, cultural and other day-to-day needs of the 20 000-strong student population at the college, Duma also controls the student government's annual budget of about (R150 000).

Rescuer tells of blaze at Gqweta home

DD 5/11/81

EAST LONDON — A tribeswoman, Mrs N. Dyantyi, of Peelton near here, described how she kicked open a locked door to rescue a neighbour, Mrs N. Gqweta, from a blazing inferno at the weekend.



MR DYANTI . . . raised alarm.

The blaze seriously burnt Mrs Gqweta, the mother of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and killed his uncle, Mr King Gqweta.

Mrs Dyantyi said she was woken up at midnight by her son, Mr Boyisana Dyantyi, who told her there was a fire next door.

"I jumped out of bed in my nightie and went out to investigate, "she said.

"I saw flames coming out of the windows. I tried to open the door but it was locked and I had to kick it open. Hot smoke came out scorching my body and I had to retreat for a while.

"I crouched inside and tried to pull Mrs Gqweta by her clothes but they were burnt and I then dragged her out by her legs, "she said.

"Had I known Mr Gqweta was there as well I might have saved his life as well."

She said she had raised an alarm. By the time people arrived all the belongings in the house were burnt out and nothing could be salvaged.

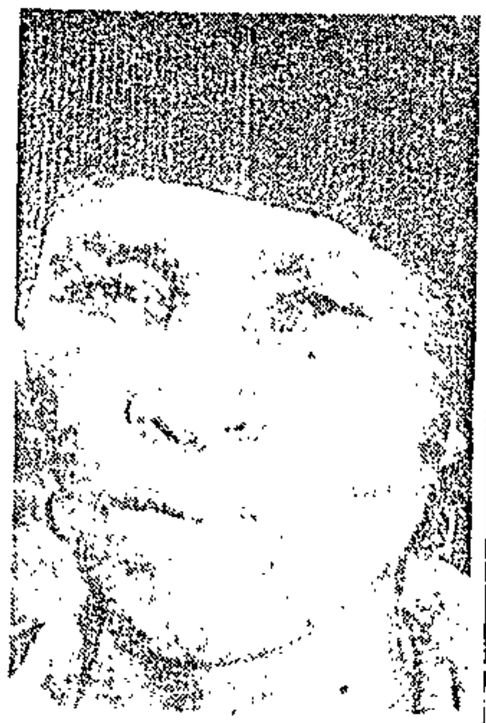
Mrs Nowandile Meti, sister of the man who was burnt to death, said she had gone there to visit Mrs Gqweta. She said the gruesome remains of the body were discovered the following morning.

The remains of the body was taken away by the police. Mr Gqweta will be buried at his home on Sunday.

Police are still investigating the incident but at this stage no foul play is suspected, according to Major W. Brown, the public relations officer for the police in the Border.

He said the dead man had been identified as Mr King Ntlangeni Meti.

He said police suspected that the fire started from within the hut. — DDR



MRS DYANTI . . . kicked door.

SP actions criticised by varsity heads

RDM 5/11/81

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THE vice-chancellors of four South African universities criticised the recent actions of the Security Police in a joint statement yesterday.

Dr Derek Henderson, vice-chancellor of Rhodes, spoke on behalf of his colleagues, the vice-chancellors of the universities of Cape Town, Natal and the Witwatersrand.

"The last few months have seen the banning of a number of student leaders, and the arrest, detention and harassment of many others.

"In our individual capacities we have frequently placed on record our opposition in principle to arbitrary arrests and interrogation, detention without trial, bannings and other extralegal interference with personal liberty.

"We further believe that many activities of this nature by the authorities, far from being conducive to the maintenance of peaceful public order, tend to subvert it, and we consider it our solemn duty to call on the authorities to refrain from provocation of this kind." — Sapa.

Call for banning of June 16

By SAM MAFE

AN AUTHOR of an anonymous letter published in a police magazine, Servitas, has called for the banning of Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Motlana, Azapo and newspapers publishing anything on June 16 commemoration services.

Published in the September edition of the monthly magazine, the letter asks that the editor of The SOWETAN be stopped from publishing June 16 services.

The letter appears without the name or address of the author. It is the only letter published in this edition and is printed in the middle of a story on the police shootout with five guerillas who were alleged to have been responsible for the bomb explosion in East London early in August.

The heading of the letter is merely, "Letter from Soweto." It reads thus: "We express our great regret about these unlawful organisations namely the Soweto Students, the Azapo and the hooligans of Soweto.

"We suggest that the editor of this so-called newspaper, The SOWETAN should be banned from publishing services which normally take place yearly on 16 June. We are definitely tired of being stopped from going to work on the 16 June every year.

"Please sir also see that you ban this Azapo. It is a great nuisance organisation, include in this Bishop Tutu and Dr Motlana. There is so much damage being done to Putco buses every 16 June. Here at the Potchefstroom Road near Esso garage people were beaten.

"Ban these papers talking about June 16 every year. They must not publish anything in regarding 16 June. Please come to our assistance."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, has over the past few months been a subject of attack through anonymous pamphlets or pamphlets distributed by unknown organisations.

Yesterday the Bishop said he was not going to waste his breath commenting on utterances made by people who are too scared even to associate their names with things they write of other people.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "When a man hasn't got the guts to sign his name on such a letter, then the letter must be treated with the contempt it deserves.

"June 16 is to us black people not a holiday but a holy day. We in fact intend starting a campaign to have it declared a public holiday and we hope the authorities will co-operate in helping us effect this.

"The situation in South Africa, the oppression of the black man and the whole structure based on the apartheid policies are responsible for the explosive situation in Soweto and the heightened tension that is found in the townships.

"It is not Azapo, or Bishop Tutu or Dr Motlana who are responsible for all that. Taking action against us will be barking up the wrong tree and that can only help to make the situation even more tense," Dr Motlana said.

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DD 6/11/81,

Gqweta's mother dies from burns

EAST LONDON — Mrs Nomentile Elsie Gqweta, the mother of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), died in Frere Hospital yesterday.

Mrs Gqweta died of injuries sustained in a fire which destroyed her house in the Peelton location near King William's Town on Saturday. Her brother, Mr King Gqweta, died in the blaze.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta said yesterday his mother had died at 11 am. She was moved from Grey Hospital in King William's Town to Frere Hospital on Sunday suffering from serious burns.

Mr Gqweta said his mother would be buried with his uncle at Peelton on Sunday. — DDR.

Police raids on City unions

CAPE TIMES 7/11/81

327

Staff Reporters

SECURITY police yesterday raided the offices of two trade unions and a church organization and confiscated pamphlets on the recent anti South African Indian Council election campaign.

The offices of the General Workers' Union in Athlone, the Food and Canning Workers' Union in the City, and the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Hanover Park, were all searched. The homes of two people were also searched.

A cameraman, Mr Mark Kaplan, who works for the community video resource centre which is attached to the University of Cape Town, was questioned for two hours after police searched his office and house.

Mass-meeting

Mr Kaplan had filmed Sunday's anti-SAIC mass meeting in Athlone for the UCT film-video unit. Students who were present when police came to the house said they asked Mr Kaplan for the film of Sunday's meeting.

Security police also went to the Gardens' home of Mr Gavin Younge, a lecturer at the Michaelis School of Art who runs a video and film unit. Mr Younge said security police had taken books, documents and videos. They also questioned him on a documentary he had made on resettlement.

He said they had asked for his passport, which he did not have at the time. Police told him they would return for the passport.

Eight security policemen raided the General Workers' Union office and searched it. They took a video tape and some documents.

Joint statement

The Food and Canning Workers' Union offices in Corporation Street were raided by five security policemen who confiscated a pamphlet on the SAIC elections.

Police confiscated pamphlets from the planning commission offices.

The Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union yesterday issued a joint statement protesting "in the strongest possible manner at this flagrant intervention in our internal affairs".

Contacted for comment on the police action Brigadier Kotze referred the Cape Times to Captain Charles Erasmus, police liaison officer for the Western Province.

Captain Erasmus said last night he had not been informed about the matter and could not comment.

[redacted]

No. 227, 1981

PROROGASIE EN BYEENROEPING VAN DIE VOLKSRAAD

Kragtens die bevoegdheid en gesag my verleen by artikel 25 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961, prorogeer ek hierby die Volksraad op die 28ste dag van Januarie 1982 en verklaar ek dat die Tweede Sessie van die Sewende Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika op die 29ste dag van Januarie 1982 te Kaapstad 'n aanvang sal neem vir die afhandeling van sake.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. W. BOTHA.

No. 227, 1981

PROROGATION AND SUMMONING OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by section 25 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961, I hereby prorogue the House of Assembly on the 28th day of January 1982, and I declare that the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Republic of South Africa will commence at Cape Town on the 29th day of January 1982, for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Ninth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. W. BOTHA.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2415 6 November 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Oktober 1981 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. 2415 6 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 26 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 October 1981 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
P81/10/98	*Scope*—Vol 16, No 43, October 23, 1981.	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
P81/10/69	*Seven Beauties*	CIC-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2419 6 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Oktober 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprente. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, 0001, ten opsigte van genoeme appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 10 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2419 6 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 26 October 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, 0001, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/10/4	*Redeemer*.....	Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.
R81/10/5	*Dogs*	Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2420 6 November 1981

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. 2420 6 November 1981

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)
P81/5/138	*Capital:* The Communist Manifesto and other writings by Karl Marx	Edited by Max Eastman.....	(e)
P81/7/133	*Cross of Gold*.....	Lauretta G. Ngcobo.....	(d) + (e)
P81/7/140	*Cadbury and The Born Losers*	George MacBeth	(a)
P81/8/63.....	*Beroofde Land, Het*.....	Actie Namibie, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/69.....	*Over het Nationale Vraagstuk van Azania*.....	Azania Komitee, Rotterdam.....	(e)
P81/8/77.....	*Anti-SAIC News*—No1, August 1981	Transvaal Anti SAIC Committee, Ferreirastown.....	(e)
P81/8/83.....	*Sechaba*—June 1981	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/8/84.....	*Workers' Unity—Issue* No 26, June 1981	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London...	(e)
P81/8/85.....	*Poets to the People:* South African Freedom Poems (African Writers Series—No 230) (Enlarged Edition)	Edited by Barry Feinberg	(d) + (e)
P81/8/96.....	*UNB News*—Vol 3, July 1981.....	Medical Students Representative Council, University of Natal, Congella	(e)
P81/8/132	*To Honour Women's Day*.....	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa in co-operation with United Nations Centre Against Apartheid	(e)
P81/8/137	*Benoni Student Movement*—1981.....	Benoni Student Movement, Benoni South	(e)

No. 2421 6 November 1981

PUBLIKASIE OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 2421 6 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/5/75.....	*Grassroots*—Vol. 2, No. 3, May 1981 ..	Grassroots Publications, Cape Town.....	In SK./G.G. 7611, GK./G.N. 1230 van/of 5/6/81

No. 2423 6 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MOTLOUTSE IN TABOLA

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Samson Moepane Motloutse en sy vrou Cecilia Matseisa, gebore Ketso, woonagtig te Mokholostraat 1735, Wattville, te magtig om die van Tabola aan te neem.

No. 2423 6 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MOTLOUTSE TO TABOLA

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Samson Moepane Motloutse and his wife Cecilia Matseisa, born Ketso, residing at 1735 Mokholo Street, Wattville, to assume the surname of Tabola:

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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VOL. 197] PRETORIA, 6 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7911

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2474 6 November 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2474 6 November 1981

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 P81/93

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/10/50	*Politisches Grundwissen*	Dietz Verlag, Berlin	(e)
P81/10/75	*Zimbabwe Report*—Vol 1, No 4, July 1977	ANC-Z Committee for International Information and Publicity	(e)
P81/10/126	*Kolbe Review, The*—October 1981	Justice and Peace Group of the Catholic Students' Society, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/10/131	South Africa Freedom Day Rally—26 June 1980 (Program/Programme)	South African Freedom Day Committee, London	(e)
P81/10/132	*Out*—August 81	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P81/10/133	*South Africa Freedom Day Concert 1980*	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin	(e)
P81/10/119	*Operation Protea*—SADF invades Angola	Students for Social Democracy (SSD) and AFROSOC	(e)
P81/11/22	*Ukusa*—Vol 1, No 23, 23–29 October 1981	Ukusa Investments	(e)

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2474	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/93	1	7911

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7911—1

Remand on Riot Act charges

Mercury Reporter

THE general secretary of the National Federation of Workers, Mr Matthews Oliphant, who is facing three charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act, was remanded yesterday to November 27 to the Eshowe Regional Court.

Mr Oliphant appeared in the Melmoth Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The three charges which Mr Oliphant faces are: Incitement to commit public violence; attending or convening an unlawful gathering; and trespassing and incitement of workers to strike.

Mr Oliphant was arrested on October 9 in Melmoth during a strike at the Natal Tanning Extract estates.

Christie loses appeals on four counts

RDM 7/11/81 (327)

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld the appeal of Renfrew Leslie Christie against his conviction and sentence of five years on a charge under the Terrorism Act.

But it dismissed his appeal against convictions on four other charges. This means Christie will still serve an effective 10 years' jail.

The trial court had ordered that the sentences for four of the charges be served concurrently with the 10 years imposed on a charge of conspiracy with the banned African National Congress.

Christie was convicted by Mr Justice Eloff in the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 6 last year.

The charge against which he appealed successfully involved an allegation that he acquired information about the region the Atomic Energy Board regarded as seismologically safe to explode nuclear devices in South Africa and that he sent this information to the International University Exchange Fund.

Mr Justice Diemont, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Rabie and Mr Justice Cillie, said that according to AEB testimony, this information was a summary of a scientific investigation conducted about 10 years previously.

It was contained in an AEB publication readily obtainable by the public. Thus it was not "likely" to embarrass administration of any affairs of the State.

Confession

The conviction on this count must accordingly be set aside, the Appeal Court ruled.

Mr Justice Diemont said there was a "heavy and prolonged attack" by Christie's counsel on the admissibility of his confession.

It had been conceded by counsel for the State that if the statement made by Christie to a police officer in Johannesburg was ruled inadmissible, the convictions on the remaining four charges must fail.

Mr Justice Diemont dealt at length with the submissions in regard to the admissibility of the confession.

He concluded the evidence clearly established that the harassment to which Christie was or may have been subjected in Cape Town, where he was arrested, had not continued in Johannesburg.

The confession was freely made, without undue pressure, and was not invalidated by an earlier inducement to speak.

Protection

Mr Justice Diemont had no doubt that the explanation for Christie's Johannesburg statement was not an aftermath of the Cape Town interrogation, but the recognition that police knew far more than

resultant anxiety to protect his friends and other people from interrogation or arrest.

Mr Justice Diemont said he could find no substance in the submission that Christie should have been convicted on one count only — the commission of a number of acts in furtherance of an unlawful conspiracy.

The trial judge had no difficulty in deciding that the evidence established that Christie conspired with the ANC to make information available that would be used to strike at South Africa.

Once the confession was admitted, there could be no criticism of that finding.

The factual basis of the offence — that Christie removed a drawing of the lay-out of the Koeberg nuclear power station and a confidential report from the Escom library and attempted to transmit them to the ANC — was proved beyond dispute.

The trial judge found this was an independent criminal act. No fault could be found with that conclusion.

Power station

On a charge of obtaining information at the Duvha power station, where Christie gathered much information and made copious notes, the only reasonable inference was that the information was acquired at least partly with the intention of passing it on to the ANC.

In time, place and nature, the act was distinct from the other acts at issue.

The offences involving visits by Christie to the Kriel power station and the Amcoal opencast coal mine, where he obtained information and took more notes, were also separable in time and place of commission.

Although they were performed in furtherance of the conspiracy, the State was entitled to frame separate charges and the trial court was entitled to convict.

c. Element File - a specially structured file on magnetic tape containing elements from a program file. No Table of Contents as such exists on an Element File. This file may be manipulated by special System file control routines.

d. User Data Files - a file whose format is under the exclusive control of the user program. This type of file may be on tape or mass storage and may be classified as sequential, indexed or random or any user defined format. It may be a permanent or temporary file and generally refers to files, such as Payroll, Inventory, Sales Analysis, etc., where the record format varies from file to file. The accessing of data in this type of file depends upon the level of control the user wishes to exercise. The various levels are:

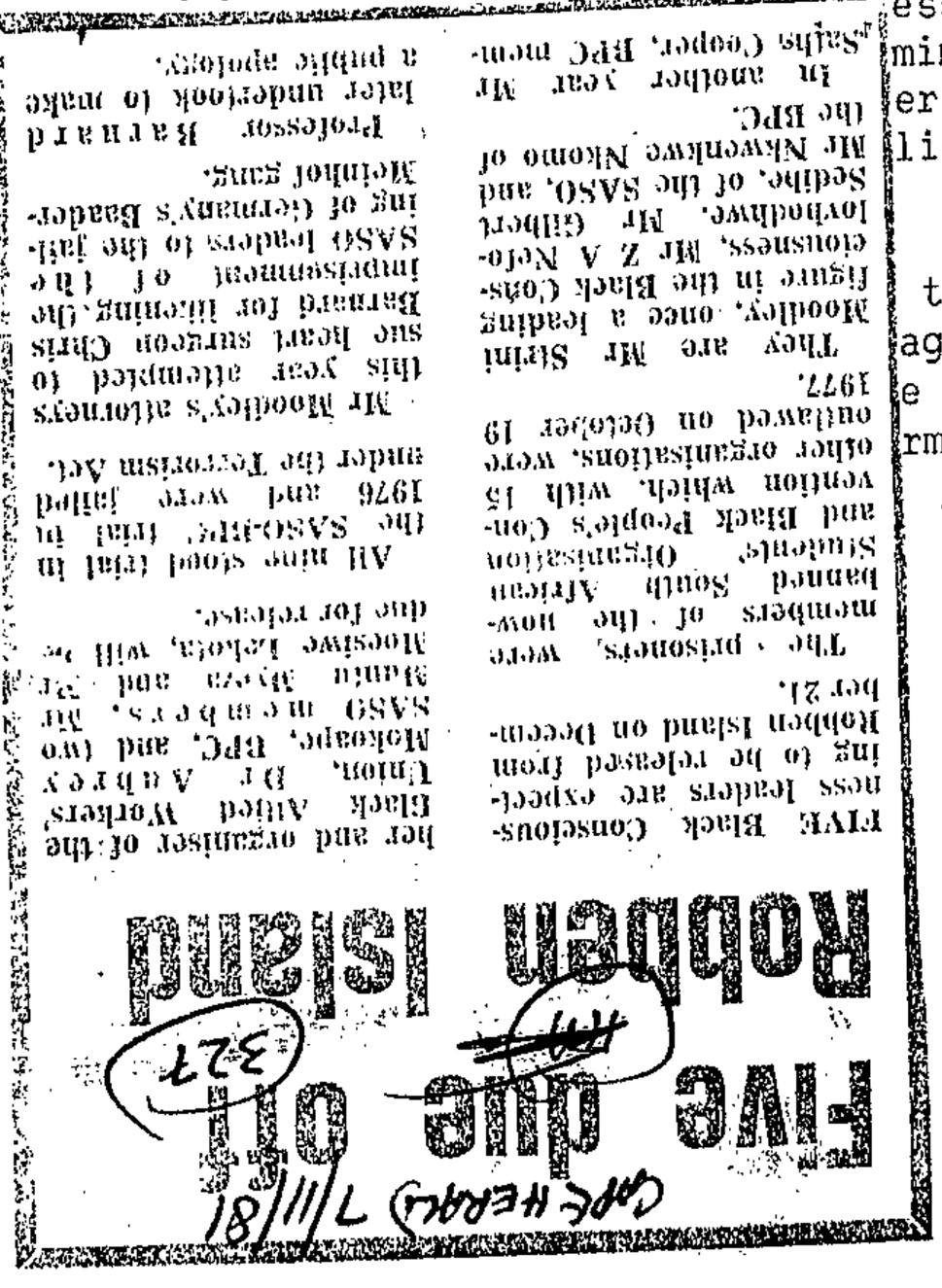
(1) Physical - (arbitrary devices) the user must know the physical characteristics of the device and be able to program the specifics. Generally this is used only for tape or disc units that have data in a format not readily adaptable to standard conversion. The user must know a great deal about the device characteristics to efficiently use this technique.

(2) Logical - this type of control is close to the physical level but the user need not know the device characteristics (except for some tape functions), only the file characteristics: file name, record size, block size, logical record location, whether the records are to be accessed sequentially (tape or mass storage) or randomly (mass storage only). This is not the level where OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE Procedures (MACROS) are used. The user program must create and check labels as required. End-of-file tests and sentinel records must be created and tested for partially filled files. If an indexed sequential file technique is used, the program must create the index, primary data area and overflow areas and main
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FIVE due on Robben Island

CAPE HERALD 7/11/81

327

Black Conscious-
ness leaders are expect-
ing to be released from
Robben Island on decem-
ber 21.

The prisoners, were
members of the now-
banned South African
Students' Organisation
and Black People's Con-
vention which, with 15
other organisations, were
outlawed on October 19
1977.

They are Mr Strini
Moodley, once a leading
figure in the Black Cons-
ciousness, Mr Z A Nofo-
lowhobwe, Mr Gilbert
Sedibe, of the SASO, and
Mr Nkwenkwe Nkomo of
the BPC.

In another year Mr
Sathe Cooper, BPC mem-
ber and organiser of the
Black United Workers'
Union, Mr Aubrey
Mokoape, BPC, and two
SASO members, Mr
Strini Moodley and Mr
Peter Jones.

All nine stood trial in
the SASO-BPC trial in
1976 and were jailed
under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Moodley's attorneys
this year attempted to
have heart surgeon Chris
Barnard for licensing the
imprisonment of the
SASO leaders to the jail-
ing of Germany's Buchen-
wald and Auschwitz
Professor Barnard
later undertook to make
a public apology.

Ex-SAP man replies to allegations by Winter

Cape Times 9/11/87

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Chief Reporter

MR MICHAEL MORRIS, principal researcher of the Terrorism Research Centre in Cape Town, said yesterday he was taking legal advice with a view to bringing an action for damages and defamation against Mr Gordon Winter and his publishers in Britain over allegations made about him in Winter's book "Inside BOSS".

At the same time Mr Morris made disclosures about secret tasks he said he had performed when he was a member of the South African Police.

Among other things, he said, he was voluntarily assigned to a specially-formed secret team to infiltrate deeply the groups responsible for smuggling explosives and other weapons into South Africa, and for sabotaging and bombing various targets.

Mr Morris also disclosed that as a policeman he had himself been subjected to "intense police investigation for years".

Allegations

● Among the many allegations made by Gordon Winter, a former newspaperman in South Africa, in "Inside BOSS" — a report on which appeared in the Cape Times on Saturday — is one that Mr Morris was recruited into Republican Intelligence in 1963 and assigned to infiltrate the SA Liberal Party, then led by Dr Alan Paton.

Mr Morris said yesterday: "I understand moreover that Mr Winter has also stated in his book that the Terrorism Research Centre is a 'front' for the Bureau for State Security.

"Those allegations are inaccurate and/or untruthful."

Mr Morris said he had nothing to hide and was prepared to have the financial and funding records of the TRC checked so that it could be seen whether or not it was a "front".

"As a member of the South African Police I was voluntarily assigned to a specially-formed secret team to deeply infiltrate the groups responsible for smuggling explosives and other weapons into South Africa, and for sabotaging and bombing various targets," he said.

"For this job I was designated one of the 'Q' identities, being in fact Q-081.

"The handlers of Q teams liaised closely with what was then known as RIS — Republican Intelligence Services. RIS had no connection at that stage with the Bureau for State Security, which was not even created until much later in the decade.

"I was not 'recruited', nor was it 1963. I did not even have an RI number."

Secret teams

Mr Morris said the special teams were so secret that other policemen, even in the security branch, were not advised of the identities of team members.

"My own family did not know I was a policeman, and hardly any Q operatives knew the identity of other Q persons. This led to peculiar situations; I for example, a policeman, was the subject of intense police investigation for years — not just in South Africa and not just by the SAP and SA Military Intelligence.

"And when I eventually surfaced' — of my own volition, and not as is popularly thought, because of campus exposés' — and was formally introduced to certain policemen at Pretoria, Caledon Square and elsewhere who had spent years scrutinizing my 'ultra-radical' activities, their astonishment was intense.

"I was never assigned to infiltrate the Liberal Party of SA. My task was to help catch bombers and saboteurs wherever they might be; however affiliated."

Mr Morris said that to expose adequately the entire spread of the sabotage network, he and others also infiltrated other societies and groups, only one of which was the Liberal Party.

"My personal role was investigatively insignificant compared with the sheer detective genius of other policemen — especially that of (now) Colonel A van Dyk.

'Boss zealots'

"I later asked for transfer away from secret-team duties so that I could participate in normal policing functions. This was granted in late 1967."

● Mr Morris said he had never in any way been associated with the Bureau for State Security other than on several occasions "to lodge strong and formal objections against interference by certain BOSS politically-constipated zealots, against the political and constitutional rights of myself and another Capetonian, who if he wishes could confirm this to you, he knows."

Mr Morris added that Gordon Winter had "not had the journalistic integrity" to ask for his comments and to correct those parts of the script concerning himself and the Terrorism Research Centre.

"More deplorable, though, is the fact that although I several weeks ago wrote to his publishers offering in the interests of accuracy to comment on any portion concerning myself, my letter was unanswered."

Mr Morris said that in the entire nine years of the TRC's existence Mr Winter had not contacted or visited it once, "nor has he purchased even one of its publications".

Gqweta calms crowd at funeral

PEELTON — The president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, calmed an angry crowd at the funeral of his mother and uncle here yesterday.

The crowd was milling around members of the Ciskei security police and protesting against the arrest of one of the mourners.

The crowd had surged forward to try to release Mr Butinyana Tokota from their custody.

The incident occurred during the funeral service of Mrs Nomtamba Elsie Gqweta and Mr King Gqweta.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners, including some from Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Durban and Bloemfontein.

Mourners from Mdantsane and East London came in a fleet of vehicles to pay their last tribute.

Mrs Gqweta and Mr Gqweta were burnt to death when their house here was destroyed by fire last week.

Messages of condolence read at the funeral included some from the management of factories and firms in East London, all expressing sympathy with Mr Thazamile Gqweta and members of his family.

Mr Tokota said he borrowed a pen from a friend and was writing a message on the palm of his hand when the security police came forward and tried to take him to a car. He protested and wanted to know why he was being taken away.

He said the security police paid no need and dragged him into the car. This drew the attention of the mourners who became angry and surged forward, milling around the security men demanding to know why they were taking Mr Tokota away.

Mr Gqweta left his seat as chief mourner to plead with the crowd to be calm. They responded immediately and Mr Tokota was released from the custody of the security police.

The security police left when the mourners left the cemetery. — DDR

Man in possession of banned publication held for two hours

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EVENING POST 9/11/81

By JIMMY MATYU

AN executive member of the Kwazakele Residents Association, Mr Mcweli Goduka, was questioned by the Security Police for two hours yesterday after they found a copy of a banned publication, *Setshaba*, in his possession.

The Kwazakele Residents Association is a branch of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Colonel Gerrie Erasmus, the head of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, confirmed that Mr Goduka had been questioned. He said *Setshaba* was banned and there might be a sequel to his questioning.

Mr Goduka was attending a rent-protest meeting organised by Pebco at the Roman Catholic hall in New Brighton when he was picked up.

In a statement issued yesterday, Pebco accused the Security Police of interfering in civic matters and of intimidating people attending Pebco meetings.

Mr Goduka said he was taken to the New Brighton Police Station where he was kept for a while and later driven to the security police headquarters in Sanlam Building, where he was questioned.

"I explained to them on my way to the meeting I saw the copy of *Setshaba* lying on the ground in Kwazakele and I picked it up. I told them I did not know whether the publication was banned or not," he said.

DD 9/11/81

Woman shot in Mdantsane claims union

EAST LONDON — A woman was said to have been shot dead in Mdantsane yesterday afternoon.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Eric Mntonga, said the incident happened after mourners returned from the Peelton funeral of Mr Thozamile Gqweta's mother and uncle.

Mr Gqweta is the president of Saawu.

Mr Mntonga said workers had reported to him that as they got off the buses singing, police appeared in Land Rovers.

"The workers were ordered to disperse and when they did not do so, the police opened fire and the workers ran away.

"I was told that the workers fought back with bottles and stones and that about five or six were arrested."

He said he did not know the name of the woman who had been shot, but his information was that she was a worker at an East London factory.

Mr Dan Mrwebi told a Daily Dispatch reporter that while he was waiting for a bus at the Zone ten bus stop, he saw a girl hit by bullets.

He said the girl was not part of the crowd of unionists who had alighted from the bus singing trade union songs.

Mr Mrwebi said he had not been part of the singing crowd either. He was returning from the Saule shopping complex when the shooting started.

"I do not know how I and other people were missed by the bullets. Some went past my ears and I was very frightened. I did not know what to do but just stood there."

Another eye-witness, who declined to reveal his name, said that as the mourners walked towards the bus stops for the feeder services to various units, they were singing trade union songs, holding up clenched fists and shouting "amandla".

He said one man was arrested as they went past a police contingent that had been watching the scene. The workers protested and shots were fired.

The Daily Dispatch was unable to get confirmation of a death from the authorities at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital last night.

A policeman at the Mdantsane police station refused to comment. He said the station commander would be available today. — DDR

Funeral report, page 11.

Shooting of union woman boosts tensions in the Ciskei

STAR 10/11/81 (327)

By Drew Forrest

A woman was shot dead on Sunday after Ciskeian police allegedly opened fire on a group of trade unionists in the township of Mdantsane, outside East London.

The unionists were gathered at the Mdantsane bus terminus after returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of the SA Allied Workers Union president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

According to eye-witness reports, the singing, slogan-chanting workers refused to disperse when ordered to do so, and protested when a policeman tried to arrest one of them.

Police allegedly opened fire, killing a woman. Her name was given by SAAWU as Mrs Deliswa Roxiso, a union supporter who had attended the funeral.

The head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Sebe, would not confirm the incident yesterday. He also refused to comment on SAAWU claims that at least five of the mourners had been detained.

In a joint statement yesterday, the SAAWU, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the General Workers Union said the alleged shooting marked a "new and sinister stage" in relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities.

"We must warn that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation," the statement adds. "If the South African authorities do not intercede and discipline the Ciskeian authorities, the consequences will be disastrous."

The unions also state that "deep-seated opposition" to the impending independence of the Ciskei — due to be formalised on December 4 — had sparked tension. "In the context of this general tension, the Ciskei authorities are taking on unions in the most vicious way possible," they state.

The death of Mrs Roxisa is the latest in a tragic sequence of events beginning with a fire which gutted the Peelton home of Mr Gqweta's mother and uncle on the night of November 1.

Both died of burns sustained in the blaze, which SAAWU claims was caused by a firebomb. In May this year, firebombs were thrown at the house of SAAWU vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana.

A South African Police spokesman said arson was not suspected.

Students released

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

FOUR former Mabuya high school students and two former East Rand Administration Board (Erab) employees from Daveyton, Benoni, have been released from Robben Island after completing a five-year sentence.

They are: Fuzile Mnguni, Sidwell Mazwi Phathekile, Simon Boy Fana, Walter Tinta Tsele — all matric students at Mabuya High before their arrest; Zwelakhe Suphetha and John Shidumo, who were clerks at the local offices of Erab.

Interviewed by The SOWETAN at his home after his release, Mr Mnguni said "During my stay at the island, I met ANC leaders, Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Walter Sisulu, who are both serving life sentences, as well as politicians from other countries. I have not decided what I will do in future."

RDM 10/11/81 ~~LOC~~ ~~HIGH~~ 327

Tensions rise after Ciskei police shooting

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

SIMMERING tensions between the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei Government and trade unions reached boiling point over the weekend when Ciskeian police opened fire on a crowd of workers in Mdantsane township near East London, killing one and wounding several others, according to eye-witnesses.

The workers were returning from the King William's Town funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the SA Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta. The two died when their house caught fire.

The head of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service, Major-General Charles Sebe, refused to comment on the shootings.

And, in another development likely to increase tensions, the Ciskeian authorities announced they had actively begun recruiting workers to replace strikers fired from the Dunlop Flooring factory in East London.

The Ciskei is due to become independent on December 4.

The authorities in Ciskei have increased action against unionists as independence nears and unionists warn of growing worker tension in the area.

Gathered

Our East London correspondent reports that about 5 000 workers gathered near King William's Town on Sunday for the Gqweta funeral. Ciskei security police under a senior CCIS officer arrived and attempted to arrest a worker.

The mourners then began "manhandling" the officer. Mr Gqweta intervened and calmed the crowd.

At the end of the funeral, workers boarded buses and travelled back to Mdantsane, which is just outside East London but officially part of Ciskei.

According to eye-witnesses, workers alighted from the buses with raised clenched fists, singing union songs. They were met by Ciskeian police who ordered them to disperse.

They refused and police opened fire. One young woman worker was killed and several other people injured in the hail of bullets, they said.

Maj-Gen Sebe said he was not prepared to comment, except to deny that several people had been injured. Asked if he was denying that one person had been killed, he again refused to comment.

Tensions

Hospital sources confirmed the death of one woman, but did not reveal her name. Workers, however, identified her as Miss Diliswa Raxiso.

Tensions have also been raised by a weekend statement by Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W M Xaba, inviting 250 workers to apply for jobs vacated when about 500 workers at Dunlop Flooring were sacked after a recent strike.

He congratulated Dunlop on its stand against "evil righteousness" and urged workers to apply at the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service offices.

Three East London unions, SAAWU, the General Workers' Union and African Food and Canning Workers' Union, last night issued a statement on the shooting.

They said it marked "a new sinister stage in relations between workers and the State in South Africa" and added that reforms of labour law and "progressive management initiatives" were being "severely undermined by continued police harassment of workers".

• See Page 11

Cops clash with mourners

10/11/81 105 327

CISKEI police were yesterday still unable to confirm weekend reports that a black woman had been shot dead during a clash between funeral mourners and police at Mdantsane near East London yesterday.

The branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Eric Mntonga, claimed last night that a female factory worker from East London had died when police opened fire to disperse stone-throwing mourners.

He said the police had appeared unexpectedly in land-rovers as a crowd of mourners returning from the funeral of a relative of SAAWA president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, disembarked from buses in Mdantsane.

Mr Mntonga claimed the police ordered the crowd to disperse, a clash ensued and the woman was shot as mourners fled.

Mdantsane police confirmed this morning that a clash had occurred between police and mourners, but denied that any shots had been fired. A spokesman at Ciskei police headquarters had no knowledge of any shooting.

He said the reports would be investigated.

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STAR 10/11/81

Security chief tells why EL job seekers were screened

EAST LONDON — More than 150 job seekers had been screened by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services and sent to the Dunlop factory in East London yesterday.

The chief of the CCIS, General Charles Sebe, said the job seekers had been responding to a call by the Ciskei Agricultural Ministry urging unemployed people to apply for 250 vacancies at the factory.

These had occurred after a strike over pensions two weeks ago.

Asked why the Ciskei Government had involved itself in "sorting out" workers, General Sebe said he had learned that after the strike at Wilson-Rowntree, many workers sacked had taken jobs at Car Distributors' Assembly.

"Management was unaware that these people had lost their jobs over a strike," he said.

"What followed was a strike at CDA. Now industrialists realise the need for screening prospective workers.

His department is committed to "eliminating" this element by working with industrialists in ensuring a healthy atmosphere in local factories.

Asked whether this would not bring negative reaction from other countries when it was known that workers had to go through an intelligence office to get jobs in factories, he said: "This is not what we are pressing for, but in cases where there have been disturbances and work stoppages we are using this system as a short term solution.

"It depends on the willingness of industrialists to co-operate with us in stamping out this evil."

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the vice-president of SAAWU, yesterday asked: "What happened to the Ciskei Manpower Development Centre through which management was trying to recruit workers?

"How can a government which serves and protects the interests of the employers be able to serve and protect the interests of the workers as well?" — Sapa.

Shooting marks new stage in relations—unions

DD 10/11/81.

EAST LONDON — The reporting of an alleged shooting involving workers returning from the Gqweta family funeral on Sunday marked a new and sinister stage in the relations between workers and the Ciskei authorities three trade unions said in a joint statement yesterday.

The statement issued by the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union local branch said the unions had constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management were severely undermined by the constant detention and harassment of the workers' leaders.

"These reforms are rendered absolutely meaningless when workers are wantonly shot at by the police — workers who in this instance were returning from mourning the violent death of the mother and the uncle of one of their most respected leaders.

"We should also point out that the shooting was preceded by the most flagrant provocation of the mourners by senior Ciskei policemen at the funeral itself.

"We must warn authorities that the situation in East London is heading for a major confrontation and if the South African authorities do not intercede and discipline the Ciskei authorities the consequences will be disastrous. Whether they like it or not the South African authorities are forced to recognise the tension generated by the deep-seated opposition to the forthcoming Ciskei independence.

"In the context of this general tension the Ciskei authorities are now taking on the unions in the most vicious way possible. The South African Government must recognise that the power base of the workers rests in their organisation in the factories in East London and if the South African Government wishes to avoid full-scale confrontation in the factories they would do better to control the Ciskei authorities than to uphold the myth of independence.

"Should the South African Government fail to do this their complicity in the reign of terror in the Ciskei will be there for all to see." — DDR

Ciskei: Warning on 'reign of terror'

By TONY WEAVER

THE three major trade unions operating in Ciskei have challenged the South African Government to intervene and end the "reign of terror" of the ruling Sebe brothers.

They said the Ciskeian authorities were "taking on the unions in the most vicious way possible", and warned that unless the South African Government intervened to curb the growing power of the Ciskeian police, South African authorities would be directly implicated in the "reign of terror".

The statement — released jointly yesterday by the South African Allied Workers' Union. (Saawu), the General Workers' Union (GWU) and the local branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) — follows the alleged killing of a 20-year-old woman by a Ciskeian paramilitary unit on Sunday.

The head of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service, Major General Charles Sebe, said last night that he was not prepared to release details of the shooting.

"There is no special reason for this — there are things that are classified as news, and in our organization we have decided not to classify this as news."

One of mourners

Miss Deliswe "Sweetness" Roxiso of Zone 5A, Mdantsane, was one of a crowd of over 3 000 mourners who had attended the funeral of the mother and uncle of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Saawu national president.

As mourners alighted from buses at the Highway bus terminus in Mdantsane, singing trade union songs and giving clenched fist salutes, a van-load of para-military men warned them to diperse.

Eye-witnesses say that at least eight more vans arrived on the scene and five workers were arrested.

"When we told the police to release the five people, they just opened fire on us and they killed Sweetness." one member of Saawu said. He said he heard at least six shots fired.

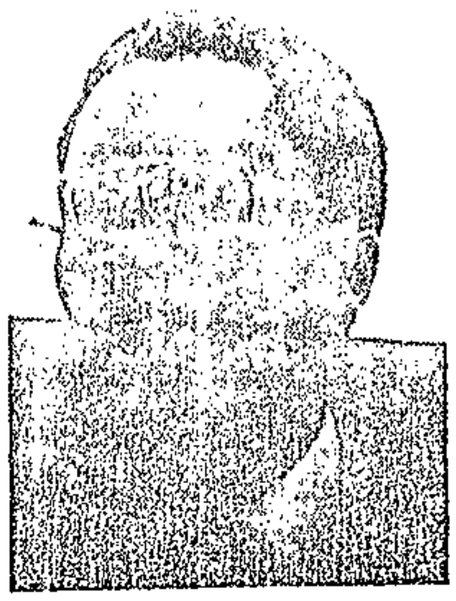
"People were terrified and began to run in all directions. Some of us tried to fight back with bottles and sticks, but it was no use because we were fighting against guns.

"Things are very heavy between the Ciskei and the workers, but it is going to get worse," he said

Senior members of the Ciskeian Central Intelligence Service had earlier tried to arrest a man at the funeral. When mourners gathered around the policemen and demanded his release, Mr Gqweta climbed on the back of a truck and spoke to them, defusing the situation.

Mr and Mrs Gqweta were burnt to death last week when their hut was set alight. Reacting to allegations that the fire was the work of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service, Major General Sebe said: "It would be naive of me to say we did not do it. If any allegations are made, they should be taken up with the Supreme Court."

He said Saawu was a "so-called" trade union acting as a "front for a subversive organization". He would not specify which organization he meant, "as they can choose for themselves which subversive organization they wish to be a front for".



General Charles Sebe

In yesterday's statement, the three unions said the shooting marked "a sinister new stage in relations between the workers and the State in South Africa".

"We have constantly pointed out that legislative reforms and progressive initiatives by management are severely undermined by detentions and police harassment of the workers' leaders."

The unions said the "wanton" police action on Sunday had rendered these reforms "absolutely meaningless"

Spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development could not be reached for comment last night.

DD 12/11/81 (327) ~~(450) (105)

Shooting: dad identifies woman

EAST LONDON — An Mdantsane man, Mr Jimmy Roxiso, said yesterday he had identified the body of his daughter, Miss Deliswa Sweetness Roxiso, 20, who died in a shooting incident at a bus terminus in Mdantsane.

Shots were reported to have been fired when Ciskei police confronted mourners returning from the funeral of the mother and uncle of the president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, last Sunday.

The Director General of State Security in the Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, declined to comment yesterday on what had happened in the incident, other than to say police had also been injured.

Mr Roxiso, of Zone 5A, said that after hearing reports of the shooting he had called frequently at the Mdantsane police station to request permission to identify the dead woman, whose description fitted that of Deliswa.

Mr Roxiso said yesterday police asked him to call at the police station. He was then taken to the headquarters of State Security at Zwelitsha.

There, General [illegible] his condolences and explained [illegible] reason police had refused [illegible] permission to see his daughter's body. They had wanted him to see Gen Sebe first.

Mr Roxiso said that after he had been questioned about his daughter, including why she had attended the funeral and her connection with the dead people, he was allowed to identify his daughter at the Cambridge government mortuary.

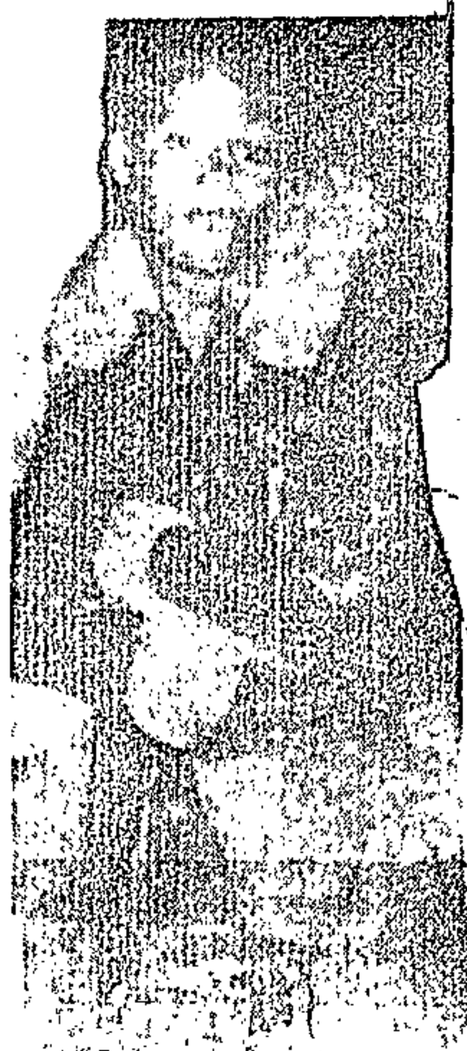
Mr Roxiso said the general offered assistance such as transport.

Mr Roxiso said Gen Sebe had told him that because he had proved to be a "true Ciskeian", he would be allowed to bury his daughter as he wanted to.

General Sebe told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that as a high-ranking officer and on humanitarian grounds, it had been his duty to tell Mr Roxiso what had happened.

"We as the armed forces told him the government had the right to restrict the number of people at a funeral to the minimum, but that after consultation with the Chief Minister (Chief Lennox Sebe) and the cabinet, this would not be done on condition he gave an assurance that there would be maintenance of law and order," he said.

Miss Roxiso was the [illegible] member to be [illegible] — DDP



MISS ROXISO, 20 . . . the dead woman.

No. 2475 13 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P81/94

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/151	*Kenyatta's Escape*	Donald Goines.....	(a)

No. 2475 13 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2476 13 November 1981

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 publikasie of voorwerp ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet:

LYS/LIST P81/95

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/21	Alphabet, The (Plakkaat/Poster).....	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)+(b)

No. 2476 13 November 1981

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 publication or object is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act:

No. 2477 13 November 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (1) (a)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 3 November 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die voorwaardelike goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *Shirley Maclaine at the Lido*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2477 13 November 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (1) (a)

On 3 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the conditional approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Shirley Maclaine at the Lido*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/10/9	*Shirley Maclaine at the Lido*.....	Frank Lee Video Consultant.

No. 2478 13 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7607, Goewermentskennisgewing 1212 van 5 Junie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/5/86 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2478 13 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7607, Government Notice 1212 of 5 June 1981, substitute the following entry for entry P81/5/86:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/5/86.....	Mintex—1982 (Kalender/Calendar).....	Mintex Limited, England	(a)

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VOL. 197] PRETORIA, 13 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7922

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2532 13 November 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2532 13 November 1981

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 P81/93

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/10/105.....	*Race, Propaganda and South Africa*.....	John C. Laurence.....	(e)
P81/10/125.....	*Cry, My Beloved Country, Cry*.....	Issued by S.U.C.A.....	(e)
P81/10/130.....	*Azania Vrij*—7e jaargang, nummer 4/5 Septembsr 1981	Azania Komitee, Rotterdam.....	(e)
P81/10/134.....	*Anti-SAIC News*—No 2.....	Transvaal Anti SAIC Committee, Ferreirastown	(e)
P81/10/122.....	Extract from a statement by Hidipo Hamutenya, . . ., on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle in Namibia, 29th August 1981, Stockholm—15/9/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Issued by ANC Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/10/117.....	*Fighting for Freedom*.....	Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd, Middlesex; Kenya; Melbourne, Victoria; Ontario; Lagos	(e)
P81/10/128.....	*Foolskap*.....	Ed Students' Council, University of Cape Town	(e)
P81/11/3.....	*Education and Culture for Liberation in Southern Africa*—Gaborone 1981	Foundation for Education with Production....	(e)
P81/11/4.....	*In Combat*—Period Jan 1980–Aug 1981 (September 1981)	Compiled by African National Congress (South Africa), Department of Information and Publicity	(e)
P81/11/6.....	*New African*—No 162, March 1981.....	IC Magazines Limited, London.....	(e)
P81/11/8.....	*African Frontline*—Vol 2, No 1, 1974.....	Printed by Student Representative Council Students' Union, University of Cape Town	(d)+(e)
P81/11/9.....	*Forge, The*—Vol 6, No 34, October 8, 1981....	The Forge Reg'd, Montreal, Quebec.....	(e)
P81/11/10.....	*Freedom*—Vol 39, No 14, July 22.....	Freedom Press, London.....	(d)+(e)
P81/11/10.....	*Freedom*—Vol 39, No 23, 25 November/78.....	Freedom Press, London.....	(d)+(e)

No. 2533 13 November 1981

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

No. 2533 13 November 1981

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

Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is nie. Sien egter opskorting hieronder:

Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. However see suspension hereunder:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/9/36.....	*Kennis van die Aand*.....	André P. Brink.....	In SK/G.G. 4157, GK./ G.N. 162 van/of 29/1/74.

No. 2534 13 November 1981

OPSKORTING DEUR VOORSITTER VAN DIE APPÈLRAAD OOR PUBLIKASIES KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 14 (2) (a) VAN DIE WET OP PUBLIKASIES, WET 42 VAN 1974 SOOS GEWYSIG

Die Voorsitter van die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het ingevolge artikel 14 (2) (a) saam gelees met artikel 15 (9) van die Wet op Publikasies 1974, besluit om die beslissing van 'n Komitee kragtens artikel 15 (2) van dieselfde Wet dat die publikasie KENNIS VAN DIE AAND deur André P. Brink nie ongewens is nie op te skort totdat die Appèlraad oor die appèl deur die Direktoraat van Publikasies teen die Komitee se beslissing beslis het.

No. 2534 13 Novembsr 1981

SUSPENSION OF DECISION OF PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLICATIONS APPEAL BOARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 14 (2) (a) OF THE PUBLICATIONS ACT, ACT 42 OF 1974 AS AMENDED

The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board has decided in accordance with section 14 (2) (a) read with section 15 (9) of the Publications Act, 1974, to suspend the decision of a Committee in accordance with section 15 (2) of the said Act that the publication KENNIS VAN DIE AAND by André P. Brink is not undesirable until the Appeal Board has determined the appeal against that decision by the Directorate of Publications.

No. 2535 13 November 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 10 November 1981, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 9 November 1981 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. 2535 13 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 10 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974 against the decision of 9 November 1981 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 hsreby determined as 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/9/36.....	*Kennis van die Aand*.....	André P. Brink.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWING

KENNISGEWING 889 VAN 1981

UITSLAG VAN DIE ALGEMENE VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE INDIËRRAAD

Ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 75 van die Kieswet vir Indiërs, 1977 (Wet 122 van 1977), word besonderhede vir algemene inligting gepubliseer betreffende die Algemene Verkiesing van Lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërraad gehou op 4 November 1981 soos aangedui in die Bylae.

GENERAL NOTICE

NOTICE 889 OF 1981

RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

In accordance with the provisions of section 75 of the Electoral Act for Indians, 1977 (Act 122 of 1977), the following details relating to the General Election of Members of the South African Indian Council, held on 4 November 1981 as indicated in the Schedule are published for general information.

'SA hand' in barracks blasts, says Minister

RDM 13/11/81 p327

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY. — South Africa was yesterday accused of having "a hand in" the series of explosions which destroyed almost R50-million worth of ammunition at Zimbabwean military barracks near Salisbury in August.

The accusation was levelled by Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in charge of Zimbabwe's security, when he released the findings of the Board of Inquiry into the massive explosions at Inkomo barracks three months ago.

The board, under the chairmanship of Major-General Javed Maseko, found the blasts were caused by modern timing devices as part of deliberate "enemy action".

Mr Munangagwa said negligence or accidental detonation — the reason initially given for the blasts by officials — had been ruled out.

He said there was no doubt the explosions were the work of an "internally based enemy or enemy agent" and that South African nationals were involved.

"Whether it was the South African Government or not I cannot say, but if they are nationals of South Africa we blame South Africa," he said in reply to questions at a news conference.

Throughout the conference Mr Munangagwa was vague about alleged direct South African involvement in the explosions.

He said, however, that even if Zimbabwe did not expect to be attacked directly by South Africa "there are things that can happen by South African agents under the control of the Government".

Arrests

Mr Munangagwa also implied that South African military personnel and members of the "underworld" might have been involved.

The Minister said there was evidence that "an internal enemy" was used and that the security branch was now working "by the law of eliminatioin" to catch the culprits.

He said some of the people who had not yet been eliminated were still in the Zimbabwe National Army.

He skirted a question about whether a white army officer — recently arrested in Bulawayo on allegations of being a South African spy — was connected with the explosions.

There was no evidence to date that any Zimbabwean political parties were implicated in the explosions.

"We are in no doubt that the work was done by professionals ... professional enemies."

The board heard evidence from 25 witnesses and also consulted three British and Yugoslavian technical experts who had agreed the explosions were "predetermined".

● In Pretoria a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said: "The Zimbabwean authorities are well aware of the fact that South Africa had nothing to do with the explosion and they can only lose credibility by making such unfounded statements."

CAPE HERALD 14/11/81

Unions condemn security raids

TWO Cape Town trade unions have condemned the security police raid on their offices on Friday as a 'flagrant intervention in our internal affairs'.

The offices of the General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the Churches' Urban Planning Commission (CUPC) were searched by teams of security policemen on Friday morning.

CUPC are the employers of banned Mitchells Plain community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, who was detained last Monday under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which allows for '14 days' detention without trial.

A GWU official said on Friday seven security policemen searched the offices from 9.15 am to 12.15 pm.

RUDE

"They were rude and abusive and refused to allow more than one union official to be present while they searched. When we all insisted on being present, we were manhandled and thrown out of the offices physically. One of our officials is a woman and she received the same treatment.

'They even refused to listen to our lawyer before he complained to the head of the security police, Brigadier Hennie Kotze,' he said.

He said the police confiscated a video tape and documents.

WORKER

The offices of the other union and the CUPC were searched for more than two hours each.

A worker for CUPC said the policemen searched the handbags of all the staff members and confiscated many documents.

A joint statement issued by the GWU and Food and Canning Workers' Union said: 'We are open and democratic worker organisations with nothing to hide. The security police had no legitimate reason to search our offices.

"The search warrant was worded in the vaguest possible manner. Such harassment of our unions again exposes the hollow nature of the Government's new approach to trade unions for black workers'.

Tension flares as unions again attack Ciskei

TENSION between East London trade unions and the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei government flared again yesterday as the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, issued a statement bitterly attacking the Ciskei authorities.

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

Mr Gqweta warned the Ciskei Government that it was "heading for a serious confrontation with the workers" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

Mourning

He also vowed that SAAWU would continue operating in Ciskei whatever the attitude of the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta's statement was a reaction to the incident in Mdantsane township on Sunday in which Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of SAAWU members, killing one worker, Mrs Diliswa Roxisa, and allegedly wounding several.

He announced that SAAWU would observe November 8 as a "day of mourning" dedicated to Mrs Roxisa.

In the statement, Mr Gqweta described the Ciskei as "an illegitimate son of Pretoria" and claimed the Ciskei authorities were "hysterical fanatics" and "an instrument used by the SA Government for the political suppression and economic strangulation of the black people".

Referring to the shooting, he said those who had voted the Ciskei Government into power "should be hanging their heads in shame".

Mrs Roxisa had "paid the highest price in the history of SAAWU's struggle for worker rights in South Africa".

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei Government had "dared to accuse us of having communist undertones and of being the ANC, PAC, SA Communist Party and SACTU (the ANC-linked SA Congress of Trade Unions) in disguise."

This claim, he said, was a "nonsensical idea".

"Major-General Charles Sebe claims to be fighting these organisations as his main enemies. Was Diliswa Rixisa a member of any of these organisations?

Teargas

"Why did the police use live ammunition to disperse a crowd of unarmed people in the first place? Where were the rubber bullets, teargas canisters and batons that could have been used if there was any need for police to intervene in dispersing mourners at all?"

Maj-Gen Sebe had "declared war against the workers and he has struck a rock".

SAAWU would "strengthen and broaden this struggle whether workers are in Ciskei or anywhere else".

He warned the Ciskei government of "confrontation" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

Sebe: The shadow under the spotlight

Sun Express 15/11/81

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A WOMAN was shot dead and five people detained by Ciskeian police recently at the East London funeral of the mother and uncle of Thozamile Gqweta, founder of the South African Allied Workers' Union which Major-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's Minister of Police, Army, Justice and Intelligence, has vowed to crush.

Mr Gqweta's mother and uncle died after a firebomb was thrown at their home — one of a string of strange and sinister incidents in the Eastern Cape which could condense into a political timebomb by December 4 when Ciskei becomes independent.

Sunday Express reporter CHARLENE BELTRAMO interviewed Major-General Sebe at his home in Zwelitsha, Ciskei.

SAYS MISSION GIVEN BY GOD

A few years Major-General Charles Sebe has built up an intimidating reputation.

Gen Sebe is the Minister of Police, Army, Justice and Intelligence in the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei.

Brother of Ciskei's Chief Minister Dr Lennox Sebe, he has emerged during the past year as a dangerous, ruthless man to the wide range of people he sees as foes.

Gen Sebe's fanatacism is matched only by his brilliance, skilfully nurtured by his former South African Security Police mentors as well as the Bureau for State Security (now the National Intelligence Service), with whom he maintains close links.

Fanatically anti-communist, he believes he has a God-given mission to eradicate communism from South Africa.

'Heathens can't kill me'

"I know the communists are after my blood, but I cannot be killed by heathens. God has spoken to me. He won't kill me until communism is eradicated from South Africa."

An incident on May 2, when his car was attacked by three men firing AK-47s near Mdantsane, a Black township near East London, reinforced Gen Sebe's belief in his invincibility.

His driver was wounded but Gen Sebe and a Ciskeian police captain drove off their attackers who were later killed with three others in a skirmish with South African police near Lesotho.

His home near Zwelitsha is reached by travelling along 3km of rutted sandy road flanked by homesties and grazing pigs, goats and cattle.

Entrance to the house is through two sets of gates guarded by automatic rifle-toting guards.

It has a double row of barbed wire fencing and is patrolled by at least four guard dogs.

Gen Sebe travels in a BMW with smoked glass windows and always sleeps with a sub-machinegun next to his bed and an American automatic rifle in his bedroom cupboard.

Xhanti Charles Sebe was born in the village of Bellstone near King William's Town in 1934.

A tall, attractive man, he jogs 10km a day.

The father of three children, aged 22, 16 and 10, he speaks tenderly to his wife and daughter but with definite authority to his son.

He was the youngest son of five children, born to a clerk at the former Department of Native Affairs.

The eldest child was Lennox, destined to take the poverty-stricken Ciskeians to independence in terms of South African Government policy.

Charles went to primary school in Breidbach. Mid-way through his JCE year at Lovedale he was expelled for being troublesome.

He completed his schooling at Izeli Secondary School.

He left school in 1956 to help his pensioned father on the farm.

On February 2, 1957 he joined the South African Police.

"It was the time when Blacks were being introduced to administrative work by the SAP.

"Previously we were used as teaboys or daggaboys (backyard boys)."

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape Criminal Investigation Division, excelling in cases involving murder, rape, robbery and culpable homicide.

In 1960, he was involved in investigations into a series of explosions which marked the formation of the military wing of the African National Congress — Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

While holidaying in the Ciskei in 1962, he uncovered a Poqo (the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress) cell.

This started a lifelong obsession with guerrilla warfare and all he saw to be communist, primarily the South African Communist Party and the ANC.

'Blacks must be equals'

"In March 1963, there was a PAC onslaught in South Africa. I was assigned to combat their subversive actions in the Eastern Cape."

Gen Sebe claims involvement in the arrests of more than 500 ANC and PAC members between 1963 and 1965.

But he considers the "atrocious operations against the South African regime" by subversive organisations in the early Sixties as "unskilled compared to the present articulated and scientific urban terrorism".

There was a lull in subversive activites in the Eastern Cape between 1965 to 1970 after which Gen Sebe became involved in investigations destined to have a major impact on his life.

"In 1969 the Black consciousness movement was started by Steve Biko and Braam Tiro, after some Negro tourists visited the University of Natal in Durban and met Biko, who was studying medicine.

"They left books written by Malcolm X and some by Martin Luther King. The Black consciousness movement began conscientising Blacks to have pride in their colour."

Gen Sebe pauses, his hand to his heart.

"In my mind there is nothing wrong with that. That is what the National Party is doing by introducing separate development — Blacks must walk on their own to meet Whites as equals.

'They made a fool out of me'

"Through this South Africa can be protected against the total onslaught of communism."

His voice rises as he warms to his subject, his fingers jabbing the air.

He leans forward in his seat and makes a sweeping gesture with his arms.

"In a short time Black consciousness contaminated the entire Eastern Cape."

In 1973 Gen Sebe began working for the Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

A primary responsibility was keeping tabs on the banned Steve Biko in the year before his death.

"He (Mr Biko) used to say he would conscientise every Black man in South Africa, myself included. I asked him and his friends to join the concept of separate development and join the homeland leaders.

"They laughed at me — made a fool out of me."

Laughter that obviously still stings, and laughter that for Biko was a double-edged sword.

In September 1977 Mr Biko died while in detention. His close friend, Mapetla Mohapi — whom Gen Sebe said was a Ciskei scholarship student at the University of the North and "a brilliant young man" — died in August 1976.

Gen Sebe draws an old newspaper clipping from his wallet.

"In this, Biko is quoted as saying: 'There must be cries, burning houses, people with clenched fists, bodies lying on streets bruised and bleeding — then there will be freedom. Yes freedom.'

"That was Steve Biko."

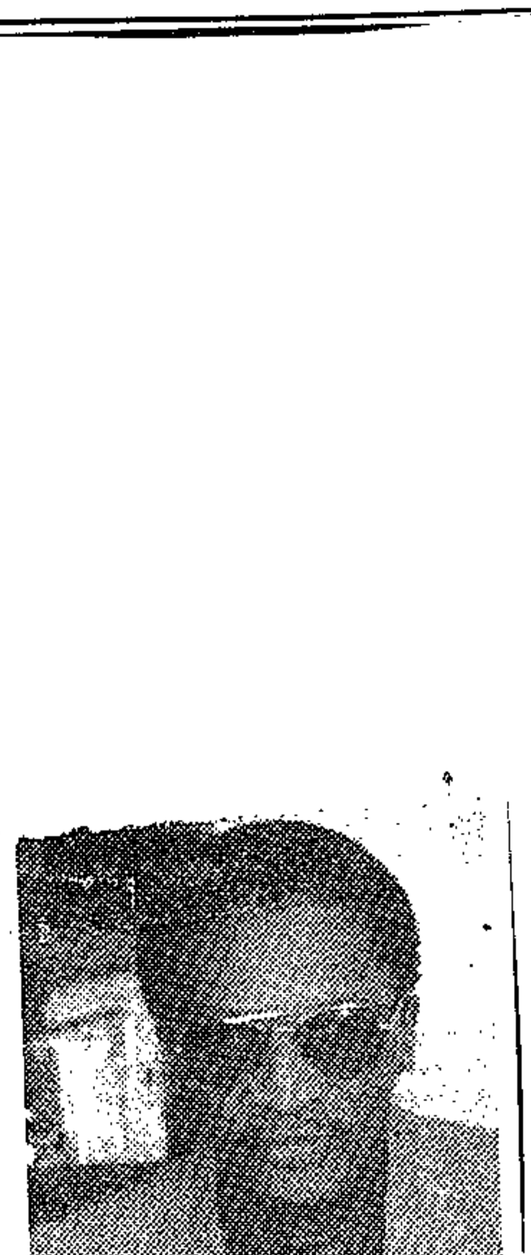
Gen Sebe leans back in his chair, the muscles of his face taut.

In November 1977 he became a founder-member of the Ciskei Intelligence Service. He has it up to a strength of 30 men.

Unlike South Africa's NIS, CIS has the power of arrest.

Gen Sebe is also in charge the 300-strong Ciskei police the newly-formed Ciskei fence Force, whose 400 men are being trained by the African Defence Force as talion 141.

Ciskei independence on cember 4 will give greater er to a totalitarian police intent on crushing "nism" in whatever form Sebe sees it.



● Charles Sebe
.. God has spoken to him.

ANC literature gets him two years

SOWETAN 16/11/81

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UMTATA – A 41-year-old Herschel man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment after being convicted of being a member of a banned organisation by possessing African National Congress literature.

Prince Ndabana, of Pelindaba, near Sterkspruit, had 18 months of his sentence suspended for two years.

He was also fined R50 or three months for possessing 14 rounds of .35 ammunition without a licence.

The court found that in April, Ndabana, who had been detained under the security laws, led security police to a garage in his house where the ANC literature was found.

He pleaded not guilty to the charge of being a member of the ANC, saying he picked up the books in the veld not knowing they belonged to a banned organisation. He pleaded guilty to possessing ammunition without a licence.

Among the documents were some issued by the South African Communist Party.

Pleading for lenience, the defence attorney said Mr Ndabana had already suffered enough by being detained for 12 months.

SECTION 3

FILE UTILITY ROUTINES

3.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In addition to the control statement
commands which are recognized as cal
File Utility Routine (FURPUR).

When the Operating System encounters
cessor will be loaded into core. (A
FURPUR receives control it will acce
to be loaded. After completing the
FURPUR will continue to read and pro
the next command is not directed to

3.2 STATEMENT FORMAT AND RULES.

@COMMAND,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2

Where NAME-1,NAME-N are of the

QUALIFIER*FILENAME(F)/READ-KEY/

The temporary program file (TPF$) ma
and giving only the element name. A
apply as for any other control state

Options and their meanings vary betw
are applicable to most commands:

C = Do not exit through ERR$
The next control stateme

S = Process only symbolic el

R = Proc

A = Proc

d, there is a set of
y Routine and Program

s, the FURPUR pro-
ot required). When
caused the processor
e first command,
t is determined that
FURPUR will terminate.

SION(C)

itting the filename
ing a file by name

or the following, which

ntered.

CS).

The application, made on the understanding that a blanket ban had been imposed on visits to prisoners following a hunger strike, was dropped on December 8.

It proceeded only with an application for costs from the Minister of Prisons.

In judgment handed down yesterday, Mr Acting Justice King said the application had been brought to protect the interests of the prisoners as well as the proposed visitors.

Permission granted to relatives to visit prisoners in terms of Section 22 (2) of the Prisons Act was an administrative discretion exercised by the Commissioner of Prisons.

However, the conditions contained in the permits had nothing to do with the conduct or behaviour of the prisoners to be visited. The Commissioner had used his discretionary powers to ban the visits.

The judge said he was prepared to grant an order for alternative relief consistent with the original application. He awarded the costs of the application to the relatives.

The applicants were the Rev G M Tsosane, Mrs C Mashaba, Mr S A Matshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mrs I N Matuna, and Mrs D Nkata.

Mr L R Dison, SC, assisted by Mr J T Schoombee and instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Co, appeared for the relatives. Mr G D van Rooyen, assisted by Mr S A Jordaan and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the respondents.

Jail visits —relatives win costs

Mercus 16/12/81

COSTS were awarded in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday to six relatives of Robben Island prisoners who recently brought an urgent application for an order declaring their visiting permits valid.

DD 17/11/81 (327)

Objector's case postponed

PRETORIA — A military court in Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday postponed a case against conscientious non-combatant, Mr Graham Philpott, who is facing a charge under the Defence Act.

Mr Philpott, 21, is facing charges under Section 126a1(b) because he refused to undergo basic training after he reported for military service at Valhalla Air Force Gymnasium in July this year.

As a Bachelor of Theology student, Mr Philpott has declined to undergo combatant military service.

Mr Philpott is not being held in custody. A Defence Force spokesman said it had been decided to deal with his case in a more understanding manner.

Defence Force spokesmen would not comment yesterday on Mr Philpott's case, but said the general Defence Force policy was that all conscripts had to undergo basic training for the first 12 weeks of their service.

Basic training involved drilling with a rifle, as well as rudimentary training in handling firearms. Non-combatants also had to do guard duty and take part in military parades, he added.

However, once their basic training had been completed, non-combatants received no further training in the art of warfare, the spokesman said.

Earlier this year Charles Yeats, a conscientious objector, was given a 12-month detention barrack sentence. Mr Yeats refused to render any military service, refused to obey orders or to don military clothes in the detention barracks. — DDC.

Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

SACC gives details of some projects

SOWETAN 17/11/81

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THE South African Council of Churches granted over 900 families of detainees subsistence of between R50 and R80 per month so far this year.

This information is contained in a leaflet entitled "What is the SACC doing" issued by the SACC's information division.

The leaflet is being circulated widely among church leaders and interested people in Soweto and the Reef, apparently to counter criticism levelled against the SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has been a victim of a smear campaign.

The SACC has been able to conduct group therapy and counselling programmes for families and dependants of political prisoners and detainees throughout the Witwatersrand region, the leaflet says.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

The SACC has also given support in the form of bursaries for the dependants of political prisoners and detainees covering fees and books, the leaflet says, adding:

- "During 1981, 900 families have received subsistence grants of between R50 and R80 a month, and during the past six months 500 visitors to Robben Island were accommodated at Cowley House in Cape Town."
- The council has through its African Bursary Fund granted 2100 students bursaries at high school and university level while another 1000 are receiving a special renewable sponsorship.
- The Interchurch Aid Division of the Development and Service has distributed blankets worth R5 222,28 in nine regions among needy people, including victims of community uprootals.
- Seven water supply projects received help amounting to R37 863 under the water supply scheme in the first three months of the year.
- Self-help projects received financial support of amounts ranging from R500 to R120 000 in 1980.

Case against 14 postal workers withdrawn

EVENING POST
18/11/81
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THE State withdrew its case against 14 of 78 postal workers who appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court today on charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The names of Mr Henry Makinana, 38, and Mr Solomon Thomas, 35, were added to the original 76 workers who were charged.

The magistrate, Mr J S Lombard, postponed the case to December 10.

Bail of R200 each was fixed for Mr Makinana and Mr Thomas on condition that they report to the police between 5am and 9am daily and that they do not interfere with or communicate with State witnesses or leave the Port Elizabeth area.

The State withdrew its case against the following: Mr Charles Kanti, Mr Rupus Tyani, Mr Pethukile Busakwe, Mr Fakade Ngwala, Mr Alfred Mkolo, Mr Simon Manqunyana, Mr Tolisi Mahcwempu, Mr Mtunzi Mande, Mr Mavengana Benuka, Mr Sam Bangani, Mr Tembisile Ram, Mr Dibasile Bacela, Mr Cekiso Magwanqana and Mr Thembekile Mkhosi.

Bail of R100 each was extended for the others. The bail conditions are the same as those for Mr Makinana and Mr Thomas.

All are employed by the Post Office.

Apart from Mr Makinana and Mr Thomas, those charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act for allegedly preventing Post Office employees from performing their duties or reporting for duty from October 12 to October 17, are:

Mr Zama Lukwe, 40, Mr Jackson Moshe, 45, Mr Ngolwane Makona, 46, Mr Cockson Nxhonyana, 54, Mr Kolisile Sindile, 61, Mr Johnson Peter, 63, Mr Ruben Nzuzo, 26, Mr Vuyisile Dastile, 37.

Mr John Rolo, 54, Mr Xolile Zumani, 42, Mr Lumkile Daweti, 42, Mr Mtutuzeli Mahlthi, 55, Mr Thembisile Marwanqa, 27, Mr Mlungwana Ndubela, 41, Mr Zolile Mgcuwa, 37, Mr Silumko Dumile, 42, Mr Mwezi Swaphi, 37, Mr Maxon Vani, 63, Mr Mavana Mawandaba, 62, Mr Zanele Kotla, 33, Mr Morris Ben, 26, Mr Tese Xhayha, 37, Mr Kimbali Ntshana, 35, Mr Douglas Fata, 45.

Mr Donald Mayitshe, 31, Mr Danny Njomba, 24, Mr Mnyamezeli Qegu, 43, Mr Thozamile Mani, 62, Mr Penrose Hena, 54, Mr Madoda Xawuka, 41, Mr Zuzile Vimbayo, 41, Mr Makwonke Valisi, 38.

Mr Samuel Majali, 56, Mr Freddy Mahaluba, 53, Mr Daniel Kani, 54, Mr Nelson Ntlanginisa, 38, Mr Fuzile Plaatjie, 27, Mr Makhi Dyakala, 31, Mr Mlungisi Xali, 23, Mr Wilson Yekani, 69, Mr Hilton Sizani, 43, Mr Charlie Mayekiso, 69, Mr Norman Mfecane, 52, Mr Vuyani Kram, 37, Mr Mncedisi Maqhupe, 30, Mr Thembisile Mdoda, 37, Mr Thembisile Mdyogolo, 33, Mr Xolile Busakwe, 32.

Mr Zolisile Nomkaka, 22, Mr Goliath Qwesha, 45, Mr Sidwell Bill, 23, Mr Mhlehi Mejeni, 33, Mr Zamile Mkolo, 29, Mr Mbuleho Gola, 32, Mr Sontaka Thethani, 46, Mr Nodman Nguvenamva, 46, Mr Mathani Sonthi, 54, Mr Fanche Meingi, 55, Mr Jonnyboy Klaas, 29, Mr Khawulela Sqanqa, 41, and Mr Ndawoyakhe Ngoro, 41.

Mr A de V la Grange appeared for the State. Mr H Fischat and Mr S Nkanunu appeared for all 78 accused.

Four

bodies found in stream below freeway



ni at the spot where he found four bodies.

The valley of death

N. MERCURY
18/11/81
~~25~~ 327

Crime Reporter

FOUR bodies of black men, believed to have been thrown from a vehicle on the Western Freeway, have been recovered by police in a stream below the freeway bridge at Paradise Valley Nature Reserve near Pinetown, according to police.

Mrs Griffy Minny, whose home adjoins the Paradise Valley reserve, said yesterday that the first body was discovered on Monday last week by Natal Parks Board ranger Johann Dhlamini while he was on a routine patrol.

'He came to my house and asked me to telephone the police at Pinetown. They came and removed the body.'

On Sunday the ranger came again and asked Mrs Minny to get the police because he had found another body of a black man at the same place under the flyover.

'I couldn't believe it when he was back the next day, Monday, to say there were two more bodies in the same place,' she said.

All the bodies were decomposing which has led police to believe that the four victims were probably killed elsewhere and transported in three separate trips by vehicle to the spot where the Western Freeway flyover spans Paradise Valley.

The bodies were dumped over the road railing into the deepest part of the valley below which is a small stream, probably in the belief that they would not be found in the dense vegetation on the banks of the stream. The killers obviously did not know that the nature reserve is regularly patrolled by a Parks Board ranger,' a police spokesman said yesterday.

The first victim apparently had been stabbed to death but police are awaiting post-mortem reports on all four of the victims. None of the dead men has been identified yet.

The bodies were found on Monday, November 9 and again on Sunday, November 15 and on Monday November 16. Anyone who saw a vehicle parked on the flyover at any time of the day or night on or preceding these dates is asked to contact the Detective Branch of the S A Police at Pinetown, telephone 727288 or 711218.

SOWETAN 18/11/81 (327)

Free — after 143 days

By SAM MABE

A 19-YEAR-OLD member of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Tsiliso Matona, was released this week after spending 143 days in detention without trial.

Mr Matona was taken away from his Naledi home on June 26 by Security Police in a pre-dawn raid in the wake of swoops on anti-Republic Day campaigners. He was held at the Randburg Police Station until Sunday.

He has been summonsed to appear in the Johannesburg magistrate's court on December 28 to answer charges of being in possession of banned literature, for which he has the option of paying R200 as an admission of guilt.

Mr Matona's first detention was from June last year when he was held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act with five other Soweto men. They were charged in October with furthering the aims of the African National Congress.

At the end of their trial in February, all of them were found not guilty and released.

Commenting on his release, Mr Matona said: "I am very happy to be free again, particularly when I come to think that there was nothing whatsoever which warranted my staying in prison for so long.



HAPPY: Mr Tsiliso Matona.

"But I would be happier if all other detainees who are languishing in prison without charges being preferred against them were freed."

Mr Matona said he was interrogated on his political activities and on his role in Cosas.

Ciskei's ruthless security chief

19/11/87

SOWETAN

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INDEPENDENCE fever has hit Zwelitsha, the present seat of the Ciskei Government outside King William's Town. The main street looks like carnival time with blue and white banners and placards fluttering from telephone poles.

But many Ciskeians, particularly urbanised people, have misgivings about the future, while others are openly opposed to independence.

Few are willing to talk of their misgivings. The dreaded Emergency Proclamation R252 allows for people to be detained for indefinite periods. The power wielded by Major-General Charles Sebe and his security men also seals many lips.

Charles Sebe differs from his older brother as chalk from cheese. He has gained a reputation of being ruthless and his detention of people has made many fearing him more than they do the Chief Minister.

He is wily and ruthless and reminds one of the proverbial fox. Immaculately turned out, whether in a suit or full military regalia with medals clanging, he is continuously on the move to nail another of his pet enemies, "communists".

The major-general, who founded and heads Ciskei's intelligence forces, and who was recently made head of the combined forces, which include the police, army and intelligence forces, regards himself as a professional man.

After working for a period on his father's farm after leaving school, Charles Sebe joined the South African Police and there began his love for the military and police — and his hatred for "communists".

Although he believes he is high on their list, Charles Sebe believes he had a God-given mission to eradicate "communists". The Lord will protect him until all "communists" have been removed from South Africa, he says.

He was transferred to the Eastern Cape CID and then to the Bureau of State Security (Boss), where his prime duty was to watch and report on Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention in 1977.

When at his home — which is patrolled by dogs, surrounded by two barbed-wire fences, and guarded by soldiers wielding sub-machine guns — Charles Sebe reads poetry and books on communism.

His fight against communism knows no bounds and he has taken it upon himself to censor works of poets and playwrights, lest a communist message be concealed between the lines.

The major-general has built up a frightening security system. Seven armed security men remain with the Chief Minister day and night. Six bodyguards are at the side of Charles Sebe.

Armed parabats are posted throughout the government complex.

A look at the security provided to protect the Sebe brothers from the enemies of separate development makes one wonder whether the Sebes have not bitten off more than they can chew.

Man fights homeland Terror Act

By SAM MABE

THE Terrorism Act is not law in Bophutha-Tswana – and the territory's Chief Justice should not have jailed a man for 15 years for contravening the Act.

This is according to an affidavit by Mr Wilfred Marwane, who is appealing against the conviction and sentence imposed on him by the Bophutha-Tswana Supreme Court two years ago.

The historic appeal, likely to have far reaching effects on the laws and the constitution of the "independent" bantustan, will be heard by 11 judges who will sit in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court on February 15 next year.

Mr Marwane was charged under the Terror Act, alternatively the Sabotage Act and further alternative under the Arms and Ammunitions Act, according to which he was alleged to have possessed a hand grenade to be used for endangering the security of Bophutha-Tswana.

He was convicted under the main count by Mr Justice Hiemstra who jailed him for 15 years in November 1979 and refused to grant him leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence.

The leave to appeal was later granted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In his affidavit, Mr Marwane states that when BophuthaTswana gained its independence, the Terrorism Act was impliedly repealed by its constitution containing a declaration of human rights.

The Act, he says, is in direct conflict with the right of personal liberty, "which is the most fundamental right of the individual and one of the most cherished possessions of our society."

Mr Marwane states that according to the Republic of BophuthaTswana's Act No. 18 of 1977, it is prescribed expressly or by implication, the laws that are to remain in force after it enactment and the extent to which they are to remain in force.

The Act, as a whole, is no longer of force in BophuthaTswana and accordingly, Mr. Marwane could not properly have been convicted of a contravention of the Act, and the sentence imposed was so excessive as to induce a sense of shock.

Also, literally interpreted, Section Two of the Act is so broad as to make it virtually impossible for any person to avoid committing an offence. Among the fundamental rights Mr Marwane says are infringed by the Terror Act, are the following:

- The right not to be subjected to torture or human degrading treatment or punishment.
- The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
- The right to be informed promptly and in detail, of the charges to be faced.
- The right to have a court of law decide on the lawfulness of a detainee's detention.
- The right to due process of law which includes the right after arrest or detention, to a trial within reasonable time or to release pending trial.

The Act, according to the affidavit:

- Defines contravention in terms so wide that is renders the definition meaningless and leaves an accused unaware of the precise allegation

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Case will test Ciskei right to deport its citizens

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case on which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr Joseph Kobo, 48, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court at Mdantsane, near East London, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation R252.

Precedent

The Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre will represent Mr Kobo in the case, which legal observers say will set a precedent.

Mr Kobo was detained by the Ciskei government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of the order banishing him from the territory.

According to a fact sheet on Mr Kobo compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in Mdantsane, for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given a Ciskei citizenship card and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were later withdrawn.

After he was banished and forcefully separated from his home, wife and children, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might secure a place for himself and his family there.

But he was detained in Transkei and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. Charges were not brought against him.

Apart from next week's case, Mr Kobo and a friend, Mr L Malotana, both of whom live in Duncan Village just outside East London, have consulted lawyers with a view to having the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living (Mr Kobo lost five jobs because they entailed travelling into Ciskei)".

No. 2522 20 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MASSEY-HICKS IN TOMUR

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Gareth Massey-Hicks, woonagtig te Preston Place 1910, Alexanderstraat 30, Berea, te magtig om die van Tomur aan te neem.

No. 2522 20 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MASSEY-HICKS TO TOMUR

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Gareth Massey-Hicks, residing at 1910 Preston Place, 30 Alexander Street, Berea, to assume the surname of Tomur.

No. 2523 20 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ABOO IN LATIF

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Abdul Aziz Aboo, sy vrou Freeda Abdul Latib, gebore Osman en sy kinders Shireen Abdul Aziz Moosa en Mohammed Yousuf Abdul Aziz Moosa woonagtig te Derde Straat 1, Shalimar Park, Zeerust, te magtig om die van Latif aan te neem.

No. 2523 20 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ABOO TO LATIF

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Abdul Aziz Aboo, his wife Freeda Abdul Latib, born Osman, and his children Shireen Abdul Aziz Moosa and Mohammed Yousuf Abdul Aziz Moosa, residing at 1 Third Street, Shalimar Park, Zeerust, to assume the surname of Latif.

No. 2531 20 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—SCHMUL IN THERON

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Dorothea Luise Schmul woonagtig te Janine-woonstelle 10, Pretoriastraat, Krugersdorp, te magtig om die van Theron aan te neem.

No. 2531 20 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SCHMUL TO THERON

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Dorothea Luise Schmul, residing at 10 Janine Flats, Pretoria Street, Krugersdorp, to assume the surname of Theron.

No. 2536 20 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 2536 20 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P81/97

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/90	*Al-Zahf Al-Akhdar*—Vol 1, No 32, November 8, 1980; Vol 1, No 33, November 15, 1980; Vol 1, No 34, November 22, 1980; Vol 1, No 35, November 29, 1980; Vol 1, No 38, December 20, 1980; Vol 1, No 39, December 27, 1980; Vol 1, No 44, January 26, 1981; Vol 1, No 45, January 30, 1981; Vol 1, No 46, February 6, 1981; Vol 1, No 47, February 13, 1981; Vol 1, No 48, February 20, 1981; Vol 1, No 49, February 27, 1981; Vol 1, No 50, March 6, 1981	Jamahiriya News Agency, London	(e)
P81/6/18	*Dressed to Kill*	Brian de Palma & Campbell Black	(a)

No. 2537 20 November 1981

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. 2537 20 November 1981

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 P81/98

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/143	*Liberation of Paris, The* (The Sergeant—No 4)	Gordon Davis.....	(a)

No. 2538 20 November 1981

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 inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 2538 20 November 1981

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 entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or procucer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/9/136	*Mardi Gras Massacre* (The Penetrator—No 5)	Lionel Derrick.....	In SK./G.G. 4600, GK./G.N. 434 van/of 7/3/75 en/and in SK./G.G. 4613, van/of 14/3/75, GK./G.N. 434 van/of 7/3/75.

No. 2539 20 November 1981

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 inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

No. 2539 20 November 1981

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
P81/9/134	*Capitol Hell* (The Penetrator—No 3)	Lionel Derrick.....	In SK./G.G. 4600, GK./G.N. 435 van/of 7/3/75
P81/9/136	*Mardi Gras Massacre* (The Penetrator—No 5)	Lionel Derrick.....	In SK./G.G. 4600, GK./G.N. 434 van/of 7/3/75
P81/9/137	*Tokyo Purple* (The Penetrator—No 6)	Lionel Derrick.....	In SK./G.G. 4511, GK./G.N. 2202 van/of 22/11/74

No. 2540 20 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 11 November 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die ondergenoemde rolprent. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2540 20 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 11 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the undermentioned film. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
P81/11/21	*The Minx*	Filmfare International.

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VOL. 197] PRETORIA, 20 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7931

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2581 20 November 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2581 20 November 1981

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 P81/99

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/20.....	Year of the Freedom Charter—The People Shall Govern (Kleefseël/Sticker)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/11/34.....	*Weekly News Briefing*—Volume Three, Issue No 39, First Week, October, 1979	Issued by ANC (SA), London.....	(d) I-(e)
P81/11/36.....	*South African Communists Speak*—Documents from the History of the South African Communist Party 1915-1980	Inkululeko Publications, London.....	(e)
P81/11/37.....	*New Dawn*—Vol 1, No 2, '81 (Uitgawe oor Suid-Afrika/Edition on South Africa	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(e)
P81/11/45.....	*New Dawn*—No 10, October 1981.....	New Dawn, Moscow.....	(e)

No. 2582 20 November 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 November 1981, kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 10 November 1981, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasies 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. 2582 20 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 13 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision of 10 November 1981, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publications are 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
P81/9/134.....	*Capitol Hell* (The Penetrator—No 3).....	Lionel Derrick.
P81/9/136.....	*Mardi Gras Massacre* (The Penetrator—No 5).....	Lionel Derrick.
P81/9/137.....	*Tokyo Purple* (The Penetrator—No 6).....	Lionel Derrick.

No. 2583 20 November 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 16 November 1981, kragtens artikel 47 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 12 November 1981, van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die betekenis van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet val nie.

Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 47 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë by die Appèlraad vir Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, kan rig ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan die, word hierby as 14 dae na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2583 20 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 16 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 47 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 12 November 1981, 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 47 (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.

INHOUD

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	Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van		
	Regeringskennisgewings		
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REGULASIEKOERANT No. R. 3343 — REGULATION GAZETTE No. R. 3343

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Vol. 197] PRETORIA, 20 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7942

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

20 November 1981

No. R. 2602

AANSTELLING VAN 'N KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VAN KERKE

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

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen (en aanbevelings te doen indien die Kommissie dit wenslik ag) oor—

(a) die ontstaan, ontwikkeling, doelstellings, en enige ander aspek rakende die geskiedenis en bedrywighede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke, met inbegrip van die wyse waarop dit funksioneer en bestuur word;

(b) die wyse waarop, die doel waarvoor en die organisasies en persone van wie en deur wie die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en persone verbonde aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke geld of geldwaardige bates aangevra of verkry het of aanvra of verkry;

(c) alle geld en geldwaardige bates wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en persone verbonde aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke ontvang is of ontvang word;

(d) die organisasies en persone van wie en deur tussenkoms van wie en die wyses waarop sulke geld en bates ontvang is of ontvang word;

(e) hoe en vir welke doel sulke geld en bates deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en die betrokke persone aangewend is of aangewend word;

(f) indien sulke geld en bates deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad van Kerke en die betrokke persone aan iemand anders oorbetaal of oorgemaak is, hoe, aan wie, deur tussenkoms van wie en vir welke doel dit gedoen is en hoe en vir welke doel daardie geld en bates uiteindelik aangewend is of aangewend word; en

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 November 1981

No. R. 2602

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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

To inquire into and to report (and, if the Commission deems it desirable, to make recommendations) on—

(a) the inception, development, objects and any other aspect regarding the history and activities of the South African Council of Churches, including the way in which it functions and is managed;

(b) the way in which, the purpose for which and the organisations and persons from and through whom the South African Council of Churches and persons connected with the South African Council of Churches solicited or solicit or obtained or obtain money or valuable assets;

(c) all money and valuable assets that were or are received by the South African Council of Churches and the persons connected with it;

(d) the organisations and persons from or through the agency of whom and the way in which such money and assets were or are received;

(e) how and for what purpose such money and assets were or are disposed of by the South African Council of Churches and the persons concerned;

(f) in the case of such money and assets having been paid over or made over to someone else by the South African Council of Churches and the persons concerned, how, to or through the agency of whom and for what purpose the money and assets were paid over or made over and how and for what purpose that money and assets were or are being ultimately used; and

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VOL. 197] CAPE TOWN, 20 NOVEMBER 1981 KAAPSTAD, 20 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7923

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2490 20 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

LIST UNDER SECTION 16 FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1980

Committees referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act during the period January to December 1980 that the undermentioned publications and objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The decisions were made known in the undermentioned *Government Gazettes*:

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2490 20 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

LYS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 16 VIR DIE TYDPERK JANUARIE TOT DESEMBER 1980

Komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet gedurende die tydperk Januarie tot Desember 1980 beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies en voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet. Die beslissings is in ondergenoemde *Staatskoerante* bekendgemaak:

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)	Staatskoerant Govt. Gazette	
			No	Datum Date
A & I Brake & Clutch Specialists (Pty) Ltd/ Krugersdorp Brake & Clutch (Pty) Ltd—1980 (Kalender/Calendar)	Onbekend/Unknown	(a)	7093	20/6/80
Aan "goeie jongmense" soos deur "Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge" op TV gesê (Pamflet/ Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)	7022	16/5/80
Abaphuciwe: The Dispossessed (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	The Other Cinema, London	(d)+(e)	7326	5/12/80
Abortion Liberation & Revolution	The Other Press (Relgocrest Ltd), London	(e)	7299	14/11/80
Absinthe for Elevenses	Wendy Perriam	(a)+(b)	6878	7/3/80
Action on Namibia—Bulletin Vol 1, No 4, July –August '79	Action on Namibia/NSC, London	(e)	7326	5/12/80
Act of Love, The	Harvey T Leathem with Hugh A Jones	(a)	7138	18/7/80
Adora	Bertrice Small	(a)	7213	5/9/80

for full list see GG 7923.

DD 20/11/81 (192) (327)

Riot police patrol strike-hit car plant

JOHANNESBURG — Armed riot police entered the giant BMW car manufacturing plant in Rosslyn near here yesterday after about 1 300 black workers had gone on strike over proposed pay increases.

However, there were no incidents and the police withdrew from the plant at the request of management.

About half the work force returned to work yesterday afternoon, and a management spokesman said the company was hopeful that all workers would be back on Monday morning.

Earlier, he said the stoppage had started on Thursday afternoon following the start of annual wage talks with an elected workers' council last week. Rumours circulated that management was proposing "ridiculously low" wave increases. Some workers went on strike and demanded an immediate announcement on the increases.

Workers were sent home in order to "prevent the situation developing into a confrontation," while wage talks continued. — DDC.

2. FINDING TIME

Mother of detainee deplores conditions

SIR — As the mother of one of the detainees, I feel very strongly about the dreadful conditions of solitary confinement in which they are held.

I have been told that the cell my son occupies is 8ft x 8ft. There is no exercise allowed, not even in the prison yard, no literature except the Bible, no letters, no visitors.

Prisoners facing trial are allowed better conditions than these.

The political prisoners on Robben Island are free to walk in God's fresh air all over the island. They are allowed to study for degrees, etc. Yet these well-educated, highly intelligent young men and women detainees are kept in conditions verging on the Dark Ages. Certainly one would not keep an animal in such conditions.

The only way we can help our detainees is by making known their plight to the Minister of Justice, to Colonel Muller of John Vorster Square who is in charge of them, to newspapers both here and overseas, by writing magazine articles, and by talking to the ignorant and apathetic South African public.

ROBERT ADAM'S MOTHER

Cape Town

This letter was submitted to the SA Police media liaison division, which commented as follows:

● *Detainees are being held in standard police cells in which awaiting trial prisoners are also held. The area of these cells varies, but in most cases they are larger than 2,5m by 2,5m.*

● *All modern police cells are equipped with exercise yards.*

● *As a general rule detainees are not allowed any reading matter. This rule is, however, not rigidly applied and in many cases detainees have been allowed magazines and even to continue their studies while in detention.*

● *Visitors are normally not allowed, but the Commissioner of Police has the prerogative to allow visits in deserving cases, and such visits are frequently allowed.*

● *According to legislation, detainees are detained until they have answered all questions to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. Obviously to expedite matters, the detainees must be available for interrogation, and to allow unlimited reading material, countless visits by all and sundry, and protracted study courses will seriously hamper the police in finalising the investigations. This also thus benefits the detainee.*

● *It needs to be pointed out that a number of measures apply to safeguard the rights of the detainee, inter alia:*

6.1 — Unrestricted access to district surgeons.

6.2 — Regular visits and inspections by magistrates.

6.3 — Regular visits by appointed senior officials of the Department of Justice.

studying. In order to spend this time to your best advantage you need to manage your time. This is well illustrated by the amount of time we spend doing 'nothing' or the ways in which time seems to slip away. (Try to remember in detail

- Analyse your skills and habits. Should you study for long periods at a time? Are short periods with breaks more effective?

- Be realistic. You are unlikely to study for 80 hours a week, so don't schedule 80! Allow for emergencies and rescheduling.

- Learn to use the library efficiently. Many hours can be wasted trying to obtain short-loan material shortly before essays are due. Planning your essays well in advance should help you to avoid the rush and save valuable hours.

5. THE MISSING ELEMENTS

The scheme outlined above should provide a broad framework within which systematic and regular study can take place. It is obviously open to adaptation and change to suit your own needs and situation. However whatever modifications you may make, one element is still missing : any planning must involve some estimate of how long a particular activity will take. As you adjust to university education your initial guesstimates should become accurate estimates. This process can be aided by making a definite effort to record the time it takes you to complete different tasks. Much studying involves reading and we all know that reading speeds vary according to the difficulty of the material.

Exclusive:

A son remembers

'SOMEONE, SOMEWHERE WILL TALK ONE DAY'

FOUR years ago today, sometime between 8pm and midnight, Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne Cora were shot and stabbed to death in their rented home in the plush Springs suburb of Selcourt.

The sensational murders sparked off one of the most intensive manhunts ever — but the crime remains unsolved.

While police claim they are getting closer to the culprits all the time, it appears obvious to all but the most optimistic that the detectives, who are no longer working full-time on the case, are baffled.

Today the Sunday Express speaks exclusively to Robert Smit junior, Dr and Mrs Smit's eldest child, now a South African Air Force trainee in the Cape.

In his first-ever newspaper interview Robert Smit spells out his feelings — and says he is convinced his parents' killers will be found.

DARYL BALFOUR reports on SA's most infamous unsolved crime



● Four years ago today Dr Robert and Mrs Cora Smit were brutallly murdered. Their son Robert, 19, is still convinced the killers will be found. Their daughter Liza is also pictured here.

"TOO many people know something. One day someone will say something."

These were the words this week of Robert Smit junior, 19-year-old son of a couple who were murdered four years ago this weekend in South Africa's most infamous unsolved crime.

The victims were Dr Robert and Mrs Cora Smit.

Dr Smit, who was to stand for the Nats in the General Elections a week later, was tipped as a future Minister of Finance and was regarded as one of the country's brightest young economists.

People who knew him well say he was highly ambitious, with aspirations of perpaps even becoming Prime Minister.

All that was wiped out in a senseless orgy of violence.

This week Robbie Smit told the Sunday Express he was only a 15-year-old schoolboy when his mother and father were brutally and sadistically shot and stabbed to death sometime during the night of November 22, 1977.

It was the sort of thing a young boy only reads about in detective stories and even then the crimes are generally less horrifying.

His mother was viciously stabbed 14 times and shot twice. His father, the Springs National Party parliamentary candidate, was also knifed, and shot four times.

The killings drew unprecendented publicity and the Smit murders became the country's biggest talking point as well as the biggest murder investigation.

For young Robbie and his sister Liza, then 13, it was all very bewildering, not to say heartbreaking.

Today Robbie Smit is a mature young South African Air Force trainee, and he talks with sincerity and circumspection about the crime that shocked the country and left him an orphan.

"I never really think about it these days, and although you might expect it, I'm not really bitter about it.

"Although it comes up every year round about this time I'm generally too busy to give it too much thought. At the moment I'm busy with exams.

"But it is a bit upsetting that today it is four years since the murders and the police still haven't solved them. It's not that I don't think the police are doing enough . . . I think they've done a good job. I just wonder why it is taking so long," he said.

But, unlike most people, including Dr Smit's brother Ian, Robbie is certain the mystery will someday be solved.

"Somebody will talk sometime and then the whole thing will come out. I think there are too many people who know something. One day, one of them will say something, I'm sure of that," he said.

Robbie, who was at school in Pretoria and staying with relatives in the Smit's home in Muckleneuk at the time of the murders, said he was never aware of any problems his father might have faced.

Ian Smit, the murdered financier's Free State farmer brother, is not at all optimistic about the investigation anymore.

"I don't think the case will ever be solved. I've given up any hope myself, it's too damn big — much bigger than I ever thought," he told me this week.

"Look, it's four years later and I haven't heard a thing for a year. I don't think the police are making any progress either."

Mr Smit, who at one stage offered a R10 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the killers, said he believed his brother's murder involved a massive conspiracy of international finance and government institutions.

"It's the whole Western set-up — it involved financial institutuions and Western government agencies as well as the Information scandal, although that I think was only small fry," he said.

Mr Smit said he thought the case would never be cracked because "you can't pinpoint a certain person — it's organisations that are involved".

"Robert and Jeanne were murdered because of an international conspiracy, not for personal motives," he said.

Investigating officer in the case, Captain Gerrit Viljoen, head of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, this week declared that he was still hunting relentlessly — and that he too was convinced the mystery would be cleared up one day.

"I'm still working on it — I won't leave this case unsolved. We are making progress and I'm sure we are a lot further now than we were last year at this time."

Capt Viljoen was one of the first policemen on the scene of the crime.

At 8.15am he walked into the Smit home in Wedza Road, Selcourt, Springs, in response to a radio call from a young police constable.

What he found is now history.

Dr Smit lay dead in the passageway, just out of sight of the front door, shot four times and stabbed in the back.

His wife was huddled on her knees in the lounge next to the telephone, shot twice and stabbed 14 times.

This week however, the chief of the CID on the East Rand, Brigadier J H Fourie, told the Sunday Express that while investigations would continue, they were no longer full-time.

"We have received no new information lately, but whenever we do Capt Viljoen follows it up. But it's been very quiet for a long time now," he said.

And the chief of South Africa's CID, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, said investigations were continuing unabated and once again appealed to the public to come forward and help the police.

"All information will be regarded as strictly confidential and if anyone wishes to remain anonymous, his or her wish will be guaranteed."

Venda SB quiz journalists

By ELLIOTT TSHINGWALA 327

THREE SOWETAN journalists and a staffer were held for four hours by the Venda police and later released after questioning by Security Police at the homeland capital Sibasa.

The four, Sam Mabe and Elliot Tshingwala, both reporters, a photographer, Len Kumalo, and staffer Vusi Manyoni, were detained at a roadblock on Saturday morning just outside Sibasa.

The team was on its way back to Johannesburg after attending the funeral of a well-known Black Consciousness personality, Mr Tshifwhia Muofhe, who died in detention last week.

The **SOWETAN** team was stopped at the roadblock manned by soldiers and police just after 4 am. 23/11/81

The soldiers and policemen were rude and vigorous, and demanded to know how **The SOWETAN** team came into the country without travel documents, although they had passed the same roadblock and another when they entered the country without any difficulties.

The police and soldiers removed all the luggage from the car and searched the bags, sometimes spilling clothes on the wet surface as it was continually raining.

Armed with automatic rifles they harassed the team calling them names and demanded to know where the team hid the "guns and bombs."

After a harrowing experience with the police and soldiers a Security Police officer arrived at the scene.

The four men were bundled into two vans and driven to Sibasa police station and made to sit inside until about 8 am when they were driven to a secluded building in the bush.

After taking down particulars, the security official went to another office and spoke to an obviously senior white security official. He (the black) came back to them and took down more particulars but this time with a softer attitude. In the end he apologised for his policemen's and soldiers' rudeness and told them they were free to go. He even offered a police car to escort them past the roadblock.

(327)(346)

SOWETAN, Monday, Nov

Mxenge brutally sl

THE BRUTAL assassination of Durban civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge is believed to be as significant as the death of black consciousness leader Steve Biko. SOWETAN 23/11/81

His family, friends, colleagues and black political activists are convinced his death was the work of politically-motivated right-wing extremists. They say that as a black figure he was as prominent as Biko and wielded tremendous influence in black political circles.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umlazi sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT



RIGHT-WINGERS BLAMED: Mrs Nonyamezelo Victoria Mxenge — "It will not stop the struggle."

Mr Mxgenge's wife, Nonyamezelo, said she could not believe it was her husband when she went to identify the body at the mortuary.

"His body was scarred beyond recognition. One of his ears was cut off, his stomach was ripped out, his head was bashed in and his whole body was full of marks inflicted by a needle," she told a Press conference at the offices she shared with her husband.

Mrs Mxenge described her husband's murder as the work of right wing elements.

"We live in a cruel world and there is no doubt in my mind that it is the work of rightists. The politically motivated assassination of my husband will not stop the struggle from continuing. They can kill hundreds of Mxenges and the struggle for liberation will not stop at all," she said at her husband's legal office.

Mr Archie Gumede, another veteran political figure and close colleague of Mr Mxenge, was shaken by the shock news.

Mr Gumede, chairman of the committee formed to campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, said: "This is a national tragedy. The world is going to be shocked by the death of one of the most valuable members of the community.

"It is definitely a political assassination," Mr Gumede said.

Relating the events leading up to her husband's murder, Mrs Mxenge said she last saw him on Thursday at about 6.30 pm in the Victoria Street car park where he received a briefing from Advocate Pius Langa.

She drove off and waited all night for him to return. Mr Mxenge was last seen driving off in his own car behind Mr Langa. He was never seen alive again.

The family received warning signs on Wednesday when their two bull-terriers were poisoned, she said.

"Mr Mxenge was suspicious that the foodpoisoning was indicative of the move by someone to remove the dogs which guard the house in Umlazi," Mr B T Ngcuka, an articled clerk, said.

Mrs Mxenge said she called at the CR Swart police station and asked whether her husband was detained by police. She inquired at hospitals.

On Friday morning after making further police enquiries, she called at the morgue and identified the body.

"I found the body riddled with sharp wounds. His one ear was almost cut off, his stomach and throat stabbed," she said.

Mr Mxenge, ex-ANC man and formerly banned person served on the Release Mandela Committee, Lawyers For Human Rights, the Anti-SAIC Committee and the Democratic Lawyers' Association.

He was also well known for his role in defending political detainees.

He spend eight years on Robben Island and was first detained in 1966 under the old 180 days detention-without-trial legislation.

When he started his own practice, he became one of the most sought after political lawyers in South Africa. He travelled widely to represent political activists throughout the country.

In 1976 he was detained and held without trial for 103 days.

After that he was the instructing attorney in many political trials in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, East London and Johannesburg.

He acted for the family of Mapetla Mohapi, secretary general of the banned South African Students Organisation (Aaso), who died while in police custody in Port Elizabeth in 1976.



ASSASSINATED: Civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, whose badly mutilated body was identified by his wife on Friday.

Early in 1980 he represented Chief Sabata Dalindeybo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus in the Transkei, who was found guilty of making disparaging statements against Transkei's independence and Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

Out of the courtroom, Mr Mxenge was actively involved in non-violent political protest. He was treasurer of the Release Mandela Committee.

Earlier this year when about 11 South Africans were killed during a South African

Right-wing extremists

November 23, 1981 Page 5

ain

Defence Force raid on ANC houses in Matola in Maputo, Mr Mxenge attempted to get their bodies for burial in South Africa. But when this failed he made all the arrangements for the families of the dead men to travel to Maputo for the funeral.

One of his last public appearances before his death was at an Anti-SAIC rally in Merebank where he was accorded "the true leader status" by the Indian people.

A memorial service will be held in Durban at 5.30 pm on Thursday at a venue still to be decided and he will be buried in King William's Town on Saturday.

An Umlazi CID spokesman said Mr Mzenge's death was reported to them at about 6 am on Friday morning. He would not give any more details.

Divisional chief, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, said Murder and Robbery Squad detectives were investigating, but "there are no suspects that I know of yet".

He described an earlier report that the discovery of the body had not been recorded in the register at the Umlazi police as a "blatant lie" saying it would be impossible to investigate the death if it had not been registered.

A post mortem was to be held today and the family have instructed their own pathologist to be present.

Piecing together what evidence they have, they believe he was kidnapped on Thursday night while on his way home and murdered somewhere between his offices in Victoria Street and the Umlazi sports stadium where his mutilated body was found early on Friday morning.

blamed

Venda security tightens

By SAM MABE

ALTHOUGH it has not been declared officially, there is a virtual state of emergency in the Venda homeland.

This has been so since about a month ago after a hand-grenade and rocket attack was launched at Sibasa police station, destroying part of the building, killing two policemen and seriously wounding another.

The attacker, heavily bandaged and arriving at the police station at night under the pretext that he came to lay a charge, threw a hand-grenade at the policemen. More fire followed from AK-47 assault rifles and the rocket attack was launched from elsewhere nearby.

This has instilled fear of possible further attacks on the police, the army and members of the Venda Government. Security has since been tightened at the palace of the homeland's leader, President Patrick Mphephu and at all government buildings.

And with the detention of 14 people, followed by the death of one of the detainees two weeks ago and the rumoured death of two others, the situation has become even more tense among the civilians.

Fear seems to be written on the faces of everybody and the police station attack, the subsequent detentions and intensified police activities are issues many people prefer to talk about in whispers only, or not at all.

The town of Sibasa, which could be the size of any of the townships of Soweto, is small enough for almost everybody to know everybody living there. Strangers, who stick out like a sore thumb, are viewed with suspicion by the police.

COMMENT

A man of courage slain; a martyr lives on

THE murder of the Durban attorney Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge is not only a blow to blacks perpetrated in the most sadistic and brutal manner imaginable.

The manner of his killing shows he was either assassinated by a bunch of lunatics or people who were insanely frightened by the measure of the man. There may be some truth in the speculation that the murder was committed by right-wingers.

His record makes him an outstanding object of hate for reactionaries and crazed radicals.

He was a former Robben Island prisoner, was once banned for three years and was a former member of the banned African National Congress (ANC). He was highly regarded by blacks for his work as a political trial attorney and his death, it is said, could have the same political significance for South Africa as the death in detention of Steve Biko in 1977.

Mr Mxenge is from King Williams Town and qualified as a lawyer while he was banned. In February 1967 he was convicted of offences under the Suppression of Communism Act while studying law. He qualified in 1972 but could not be admitted because of his conviction.

He was involved in the Treason Trial of PAC members and was instructing attorney for the defence of Chief Sabata Dalinyebo in the Transkei. He was also accused of being one of the trouble-makers in the school boycotts in Natal.

Mr Mxenge's death shows the extent to which extremists can go when they are set on destroying a man. Their problem is they mutilated his body but have done him and his family an extraordinary service. He will most certainly go down in the history of this country as an outstanding man of courage and a martyr.

He died for others and there is no greater honour a man can get.

His death is a great shock to his family and friends and must have sent shockwaves throughout the country. If he got blow after blow from his murderers it somewhat reminds us of the blows rained on one Julius Caesar, a man who was feared for what he was and could have been. Caesar's name is engraved in the history of the world. The same might well be true of Mr Mxenge.

His murderers must be brought to book as speedily as possible. These men are sick and as long as they are allowed to roam freely they are a danger to all of us.

An increase in the money supply would lead to decreased rate of interest, increased investment, increased income and consequently fuller employment. The increased money supply would result in higher wages being offered and more people being attracted to finding employment.

The secondary effect of an increased money supply is an increase in the gereral level of prices. "Too much money chasing too few goods" is illustrated by the equation $MV=PT$. An increased M has to be ~~exp~~ compensated by increased P as V & T are constant in the short run.

Phillips' theory was devised in the post-war period when governments were committed to the main goal of full employment after the war. Thus they would supposedly choose their desirable unemployment rate. This would reflect a balancing inflation rate which could be induced by suitable monetary and fiscal policies.

MONETARISTS:

Friedman then stated that the Phillips curve



By LEN KALANE

SB keeps Moca out of churches

PRIESTS in Randfontein have been warned not to allow their churches to be used as venues for meetings organised by the Mohlakeng Civic Association (Moca).

Page 7 SOWETAN, Tuesday, November 24, 1981

Word in the township has it that the community council has engineered the move to intimidate priests from granting venues to Moca.

Permission is also refused to the organisation to use the local community hall.

Most of the priests in the township are believed to have been given this order, including the Rev Othniel Gaanakgomo of the Methodist Church and a Reverend Masemola of the Anglican church. Some of the priests in the township are said to be members of Moca.

Now the executive of Moca is threatening to take legal action against the authorities. Chairman Mr Pinkie Ngakane said: "We are definitely going to court." How does a township manager get the right to stop our meeting? Only a magistrate is empowered to do so."

This order was highlighted at the weekend when Moca was barred from holding a public meeting at the local International Assembly of God Church.

Hundreds of residents had to turn back when the priest in charge, the Rev Ezekiel Morake explained that he had been warned by the Security Police and the local township manager not to grant his church to Moca.

He said: "There was nothing I could do. Police and the township manager told me not to give the church to Moca unless I was looking for trou-

ble.

"They threatened they would take the church from me and sell it to someone else."

Moca, a local civic body, is also known for its opposition to the Community Councils.

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SOWETAN
24/11/81
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327

HUNT FOR MXENGE KILLERS

DURBAN'S Murder and Robbery Squad has taken over investigations into the killing of Durban attorney and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, whose mutilated body was found in Umlazi last week.

Late yesterday no arrests had been made in connection with the murder and there had also been no trace of Mr Mxenge's car.

Mr Mxenge, a former banned person and once a member of the banned African National Congress, went missing on Thursday evening after leaving his law offices in Victoria Street.

His body was found near the Umlazi Cycling Stadium early on Friday. His throat was cut and he had other stab wounds on his body.

Family and friends of the dead man have said they are certain the killing was politically motivated.

Meanwhile the Azanian Peoples' Organisation has called for a week of mourning to honour the death of Mr Mxenge and that of Mr Isaac Tshifhiwa Muofhe who died in detention in Sibasa last week.

Challenge

Azapo has challenged the Venda Government to prove that two more detainees held by their security police are not dead. they are Mr Dickson Ralushai and Mr Shonisani Tshivhase.

The organisation also says it has been forced to "declare total war against white supremacy in South Africa" because of the alleged "brutality and violence" of the Government.

Azapo said this at a Press conference held at their offices yesterday.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said at the conference that the week of mourning would also cover the death of a woman who was shot by Ciskei police during a funeral in Mdantsane last week.

"Azapo pledges solidarity with the bereaved families, and we promise our unqualified support. We urge them to have faith, and to be of good strength and not to be deterred nor be deflated by these barbarous actions," Mr Wauchope said.

```
....        Data Images
@EOF A
....
....        Data Images
@FIN
```

Examples 4 shows a run stream in which the user has assigned a data file (ABC*DATAFILE) which is to be catalogued as PRIVATE. The user has then attached an internal name (9) to the file. The user may then reference the file by this internal name from within his program. The program accesses two card data files (@EOF's) contained within the run stream. These card images appear following the @XQT statement and are separated by an @EOF statement.

EXAMPLE 5

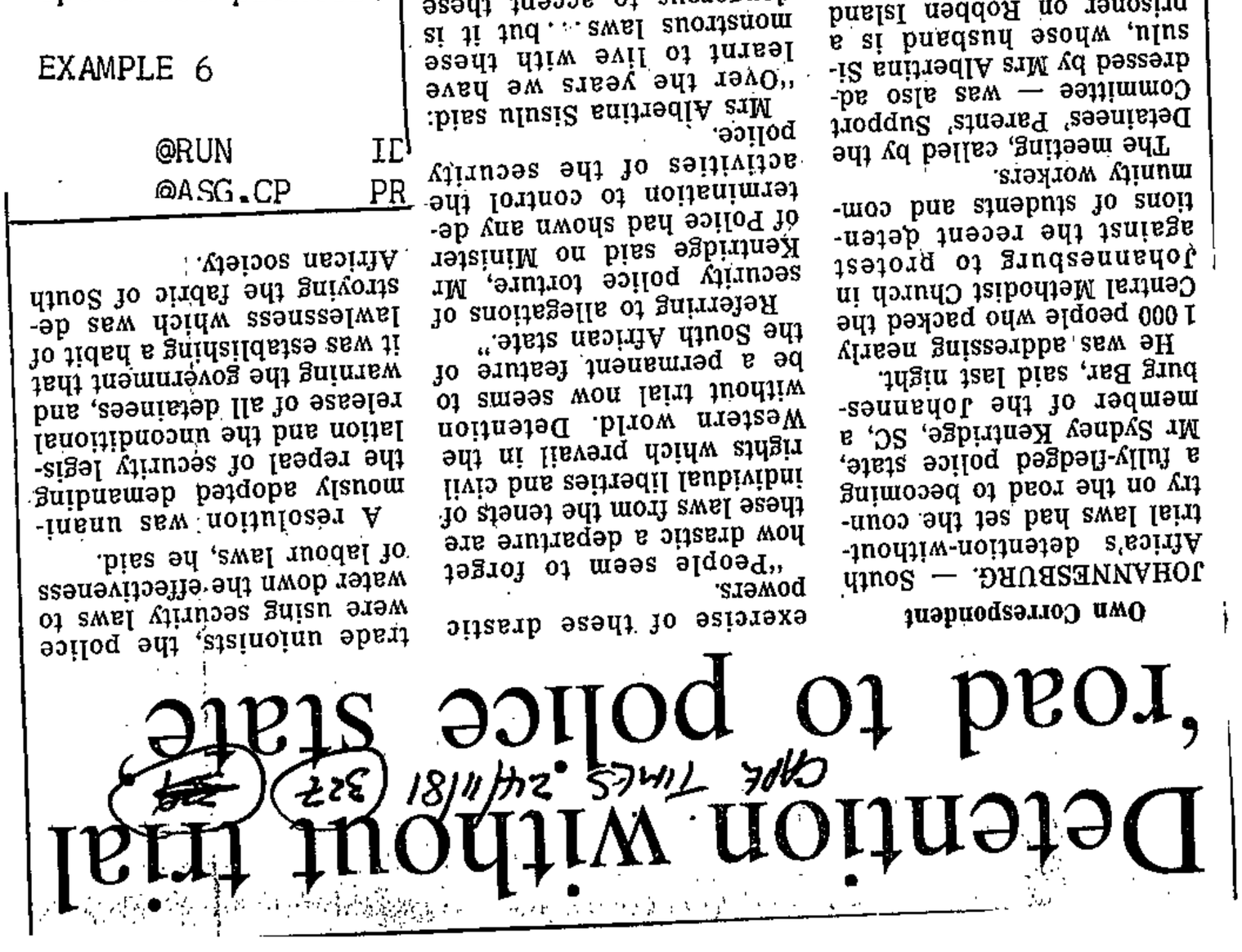
```
@RUN        RUNID,1741Ø8,PROJFLD
@ASG,CP     PRINTAFILE,F
@FOR
....
....
            Source Language Statements
....
....
@BRKPT      PRINT$/PRINTAFILE
@XQT
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@BRKPT      P
@FREE       P
@SYM        P
@FIN
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This example has a
(C and P options)
images in a print
The @FREE statemen
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EXAMPLE 6

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@RUN        ID
@ASG,CP     PR
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Detention without trial 'road to police state'

Cape Times 24/11/81 322

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's detention-without-trial laws had set the country on the road to becoming a fully-fledged police state, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, a member of the Johannesburg Bar, said last night.

He was addressing nearly 1 000 people who packed the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg to protest against the recent detentions of students and community workers.

The meeting, called by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee — was also addressed by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, whose husband is a prisoner on Robben Island and whose son Zwelakhe is in detention.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash, Mr Charles de Beer, father of detainee Cedric de Beer, Mr Aziz Jardine, a Bosmont student leader, and Mr Maurice Kagan of the Catering and Allied Workers' Union were also speakers.

Mr Kentridge said: "To the extent that the police have power to curtail the liberty of those the State considers politically undesirable, without the need or the possibility of judicial intervention, the laws for detention without trial or charge, make South Africa a police state."

"No-one is safe from the security laws.

By banning and detaining

plied in conjunction with

tion was "a sham" when ap-

liberalized labour legisla-

Mr Maurice Kagan said

lenced or suppressed".

Africa will never be si-

spirit of the people of South

the security police, that "the

manifestation of apartheid.

He said in a message to

the Minister of Police and

without trial as yet another

tainee, described detention

Mr Jardine, a former de-

said.

"stand for the truth", she

persecuted because they

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The detainees had not sto-

dentions as normal."

dangerous to accept these

monstrous laws ... but it is

learnt to live with these

"Over the years we have

Mrs Albertina Sisulu said:

police.

activities of the security

termination to control the

Kentridge said no Minister

of Police had shown any de-

security police torture, Mr

Referring to allegations of

the South African state."

be a permanent feature of

without trial now seems to

Western world. Detention

rights which prevail in the

individual liberties and civil

these laws from the tenets of

how drastic a departure are

"People seem to forget

powers.

exercise of these drastic

trade unionists, the police were using security laws to water down the effectiveness of labour laws, he said.

A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the repeal of security legislation and the unconditional release of all detainees, and warning the government that it was establishing a habit of lawlessness which was destroying the fabric of South African society.

25/11/81 A11

Report on security handed to Minister

ARGUS 527

Political Correspondent

THE report of the Rabie Commission into South Africa's security laws has been handed to the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee.

Announcing this today Mr Coetsee said the report had been submitted to the State President and would now be studied by the Government.

It was being printed by the Government Printer and was expected to be tabled in Parliament early next year.

The six-man commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P J Rabie was appointed in August 1979.

It had to inquire into and make recommendations on the necessity, adequacy, fairness and efficacy of internal security legislation.

Misgivings about detention without trial are again being expressed in many quarters. More than 100 people are being detained.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2090 25 September 1981

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 P81/81

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/134.....	*Staffrider*—Vol 4, No 2, July/August 1981.....	Ravan Press, Braamfontein.....	(d) + (e)
P81/9/56.....	*New African*—No 166, July 1981.....	IC Magazines Ltd, London.....	(d) + (e)
P81/9/83.....	*Civic Newsletter*—Vol 1, No 3, July to August 1981	Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Athlone	(c)
P81/9/85.....	*Challenge*—Vol 1, No 3.....	Black Students Society Editorial Collective, Wits University	(c)
P81/9/91.....	*Deportatiekrant*.....	Evangelisches Missionswerk, Hamburg.....	(c)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2090 25 September 1981

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:

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2090	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/81.....	1	7817

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No.		*Page No.*	*Gazette No.*
Internal Affairs, Department of			
Government Notice			
2090	Publications Act (42/1974): Undesirable publications or objects: List P81/81.....	1	7817

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LOUIS LE GRANGE
worst culprit

Every Wednesday and Friday, during the parliamentary session, the House opens with about 20 minutes of question time, when Cabinet Ministers reply to questions from members of the Opposition. Few people realise just how important these questions are. As Professor Johan van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand points out, questions are one of the "rare safeguards in the South African system against the abuse of executive power". Cabinet Ministers in South Africa have immense power and are almost free of constitutional checks and balances that can hold that power in check and prevent abuse. But one of the few things that can call a Minister to order is a question an Opposition member might ask him in Parliament — because he is obliged to give information and explain the actions of his department. However, as Professor Van der Vyver points out: "Question time in the South African Parliament has to a large extent lost its vital function of restraining the abuse of executive power."

Political Correspondent, HELEN ZILLE, discusses this development.



OWEN HORWOOD
no answer

A question of public interest

Vital watchdog of democracy is vanishing

WEDNESDAY, September 30, was perhaps a little unusual but not enough to warrant any particular comment.

On that day alone, Ministers gave the following answers to questions by the Opposition in Parliament.

- "I consider it to be neither in the interest of State security nor in the interest of the combating and prevention of crime to divulge the required information."
- "Statistics of this nature are not readily available."
- "I consider it not to be in the public interest to divulge this information."
- "The required statistics are unfortunately not readily available."
- "I am not prepared to furnish the required particulars as publication thereof can only prejudice the police in the execution of their functions."
- "In view of the volume of work involved in collecting and compiling the particulars asked for, I consider it to be impracticable to furnish the information required."

One may well wonder what on earth the Opposition wanted to know: Were they trying to find out whether the Government was planning to explode an atom bomb? Were they trying to ferret out details of a police plan to combat sabotage? Were they demanding statistics on the number of people who caught a cold in the last 12 months?

Roadblocks

Not at all. They were asking normal, routine questions that the public would wish to know and one would expect to be readily available — in fact necessary for the Government to carry out its functions. Questions on the number of rape cases that came to trial during a specified period, on police roadblocks set up at entrances to black townships around Cape Town, on the ratio of police in the urban and rural areas and the crime statistics for Cape Town Gardens constituency.

On this day, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, declined to give the required information.

But they are certainly not alone. During the ten-week session of Parliament from August to October, Ministers failed to give adequate information in reply to no fewer than 51 Opposition questions.

Non-replies

This was disclosed by Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, during a speech at the recent congress of the Progressive Federal Party in Cape Town. He blamed Government "arrogance, incompetence and the desire to cover up embarrassing information" for the increasing tendency of Ministers to duck questions.

In fact, it was one of Mr Andrew's questions that drew one of the classic non-replies of the session. Probing the "mini-Krugerrand scandal" in which a select number of leading bankers and civil servants were invited to a function by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and allowed to buy a limited number of proof Krugerrand sets that together have escalated by about R500 000 in value, Mr Andrew asked Mr Horwood: "Who were the invited guests who purchased the proof Kruger rand coins?"

Mr Horwood replied: "As host at that occasion it would not be proper for me to reveal information which could embarrass, or could be used to embarrass, my guests. I therefore regret that I am not prepared to furnish the particulars requested."

Little wonder that Mr Andrew spoke of a "cover-up".

But an analysis of other questions reveals far more. It shows that the Department of Cooperation and Development knows the least about is own affairs. It was unable to give information on such diverse subjects as the number of houses they had built in specified areas over a given period of time, the amount they had spent on land consolidation over a specified time, or the number of hectares added to National States during the same specified period. It also could not give an idea of the running costs incurred by certain administration boards. It also provided incorrect information on the number of houses built in Alexandra township. In short, there were some 16 questions which the department could not answer, either wholly or in part.

Increasing

Dr Lapa Munnik's Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions did not fare much better. It was unable to give the infant mortality rate for 1980, nor could it say how many patients suffered from kwashiorkor and marasmus were admitted to hospitals. At a time of a major nursing crisis, the Minister was unable to give figures showing the number of applications there were to train as nurses from each race group in 1980 because "the South African Nursing Council registers institutions for the training of nurses only in respect of whites and in respect of Other Race Groups."

And, at a time of increasing focus on black labour in the Western Cape, the Minister of Justice could not supply statistics on how many people were prosecuted for and convicted of illegally employing blacks.

But Mr Le Grange was by far the worst culprit in refusing outright to supply information. There were 12 questions where the Ministers concerned refused to divulge information — and seven of these were to the Minister of Police.

His responses reveal just how little information he considers to be in the "public interest" or in the "interest of State security" to divulge. Details of personnel, ranks, pay and some activities are strictly private.

Mr Andrew believes much of this is vital information for the public. They are entitled to know how effective their police force is, how adequately it is manned and how much a policeman earns.

What are the implications of this increasing tendency to ignore parliamentary questions? Mr Andrew believes the seriousness cannot be overstressed.

The Government is faced with the collapse of its policies in all key areas and is attempting to cover this up by an increasing attempt to suppress information, he says.

It has been going about this for a long time, chopping away bit by bit at areas on which the Press can report freely, banning people, organisations and publications — and now by a growing tendency to withhold answers to questions in Parliament.

"By these means the Government is systematically cutting off the supply of fact and comment available to the public," Mr Andrew says.

"And as it cuts off the supply, it fills the vacuum with its own propaganda: indoctrination in schools, the misuse of radio and television and the continuing activities of the Department of Information.

"Because the public still reads and hears things, many people believe they are being informed. The lack of any contrary information makes many of them, particularly whites, unaware that they are being misinformed."

Prof Van der Vyver believes the non-answers to parliamentary questions are rapidly making a mockery of one of the few "checks and balances" in the South African system of Government.

He says the principle of publicity through questions in Parliament and a free Press are the most important checks and balances in the Westminster system of Government.

Unlike other systems, such as the American system, where the US Supreme Court can overturn executive decisions that violate the constitution, South African Cabinet Ministers have immense power to act as they choose.

Prof Van der Vyver says their power would be almost total if Ministers did not have the duty to release information of administrative conduct in their departments during question time in Parliament, subject only to genuine considerations of state security and the public order".

"The threat of publicity is very effective because the Ministers, who enjoy very wide powers, know that administrative actions may become public knowledge through questions in Parliament," Prof Van der Vyver says.

However he says the Wednesday and Friday question sessions in the South African Parliament have, to a large extent, lost their vital function in restraining the abuse of executive power.

Arbitrary

And he singles out two main reasons for this development: First of all the notions of "State security", "public order" and the "national interest" have become blanket terms, used to justify the refusal to reveal all kinds of information.

"Therefore the concept of legitimate State secrecy has become an arbitrary excuse for the refusal to answer embarrassing questions," Prof Van der Vyver says.

Secondly, the present Government is on record as having supplied false information in response to questions in Parliament — the most notorious example being the deliberate lie by Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, who denied that the Citizen newspaper was financed by the Government.

"Telling a lie in Parliament at question time is perhaps the most despicable administrative transgression that can be committed by a Minister of State operating in the Westminster system of Government," Prof Van der Vyver says.

It is common knowledge that the Government is phasing out the Westminster system and is trying to find an alternative that will not threaten "white self determination".

Many analysts and politicians believe the tendency will be to concentrate more and more power in fewer hands retaining the outward trappings of democracy merely as "decorative extensions of executive control".

If this trend continues, such "checks and balances" that do exist are likely to be removed from the system, and where they remain in theory, will fail to operate in practice.

And, in such circumstances, as the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert has put it: "The Opposition may as well go out of business."

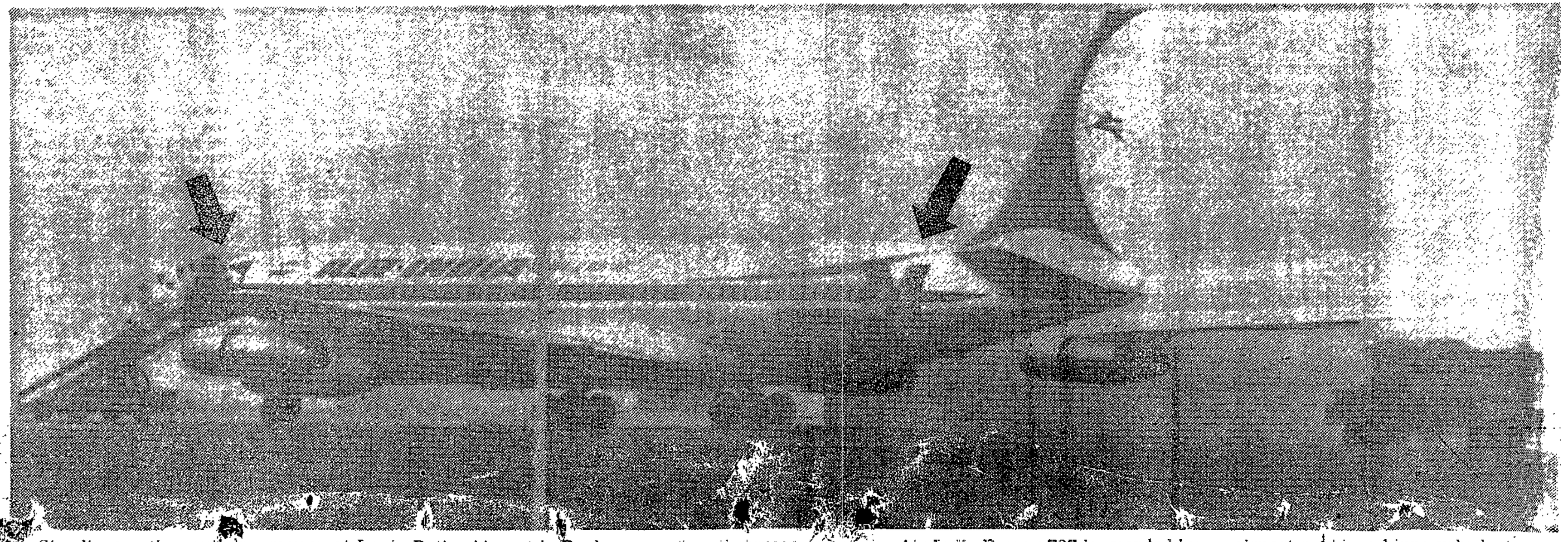
Dead and Wounded mercenaries in escape Boeing

Hijack gang held, 79 hostages freed

STAR 26/11/81 (327)

SAAF flies hijack gang to Pretoria

The hijackers of the Air India Boeing 707 which landed in Durban early today have been arrested, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Bo said in a brief state- Pretoria this



Standing on the southern runway at Louis Botha Airport in Durban near ... Air India Boe... 707 is guarded by an airport police hippo vehicle (r... ho appears to be ...

Explosions rock Seychelles airport as coup bid fails

VICTORIA (The Seychelles) — More than 100 mercenaries reportedly made an abortive attempt to take over Seychelles Airport during the night and, in the ensuing confusion, hijacked an Air India Boeing and forced it to fly to Durban.

The official Seychelles news agency claimed that the mercenaries, who originated from South Africa, landed at the international airport on Mahe Island on a scheduled Swazi Airlines flight.

The group was "broken up" by Seychelles security forces and some of the mercenaries were captured, the agency said. There were no details of any casualties.

Residents reported heavy gunfire and explosions from the airport and said a pall of smoke hung over the palm-fringed airport terminal.

A curfew was imposed in the Seychelles at seven o'clock last night but the radio said the situation was under control and security forces had it "well in hand."

Residents contacted by telephone said the mercenary force appeared to have tried to seize the airport's control tower, a building set apart from the cluster of two-storey buildings that make up the terminal.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

In a brief radio address Seychelles President Albert Rene called on the population to keep calm and said the defence forces had the situation under control.

The radio announcement of the curfew last night was the first many Seychelloise heard of the coup. People were ordered to stay indoors and listen to the radio for further announcements.

An "unusually quiet" group of 47 travellers climbed out of a South African tourist bus at Matsapa airport in Mbabane yesterday and took the Royal Swazi Airways aircraft that landed in the Seychelles shortly before the attempted coup.

Airport staff thought the group was a rugby tour except for their stillness. Two of the group were women.

A spokesman for Royal Swazi Airlines said in Nairobi today that the Swazi aircraft that flew to the Seychelles from Swaziland yesterday was a 65-seat Fokker F28 which could not have carried 100 mercenaries as claimed in the Seychelles Government announcement.

But observers speculate that the plane could have carried a small group of mercenaries who were joined by others after the plane [illegible] at Mahe. — Reuter, The Star's Africa News Serv[illegible]

port them to Pretoria, arriving at 2.30 this afternoon, a spokesman for Defence headquarters said.

A member of the crew said one man on the aircraft was dead — a mercenary either shot dead or fatally wounded in the raid at Mahe.

He said the 26 hijackers were German, Portuguese,

● See Page 3 for more pictures and reports.

Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, Arabs and others.

It was understood the passengers were to be flown to Jan Smuts Airport and re-routed.

The Minister's announcement came shortly after the news that the 65 passengers and 14 crew aboard the aircraft had been released unharmed.

The plane had earlier been seized during an abortive coup in the Seychelles and flown to Durban, apparently with one dead man aboard and another critically wounded.

A report from Bombay said that there were six armed men on the plane.

Mr Botha said the aircraft had been damaged on take off from the Seychelles.

The captain of the aircraft, Captain Siksana, said one of the plane's wing flaps had been damaged.

Louis Botha Airport was closed soon after the Boeing touched down at 5 o'clock on a grey, drizzly early morning, and hundreds of travellers were delayed.

The Civil Aviation spokesman said: "As a result of negotiations between officials of the railways police and the hijackers, about 65 passengers have been released unharmed."

Buses ferried the passengers from the plane, which was sealed off at the end of the runway, to the terminal buildings.

Later men in black combat uniforms arrived in three vehicles and encircled the jet.

The hijacked aircraft blocked the main runway and all flights were diverted.

The airport was sealed off with only staff and checked-in passengers inside the terminal buildings.

The hijackers asked for the head of security at Louis Botha, and a doctor, when the jet landed.

However, they first refused to allow the men on board. But it is understood they later let the doctor in.

Emergency medical equipment was rushed to the aircraft from Wentworth Hospital.

The airport was closed at 6.40 am and all awaiting passengers and most South African Airways personnel were sent home.

However, large bundles of cotton wool were being carried on to the plane by a South African.

From time to time, reporters at the scene could see two men on the plane who appeared to be armed.

The Boeing left Salisbury at 16h00 yesterday and arrived at Mahe Airport in the Seychelles at 22h00 when it was hijacked.

A Zimbabwean girl, Kim Finlayson, was thought to be aboard the Air India flight. Her aunt, Jan Finlayson, telephoned The Star to find out what was happening.

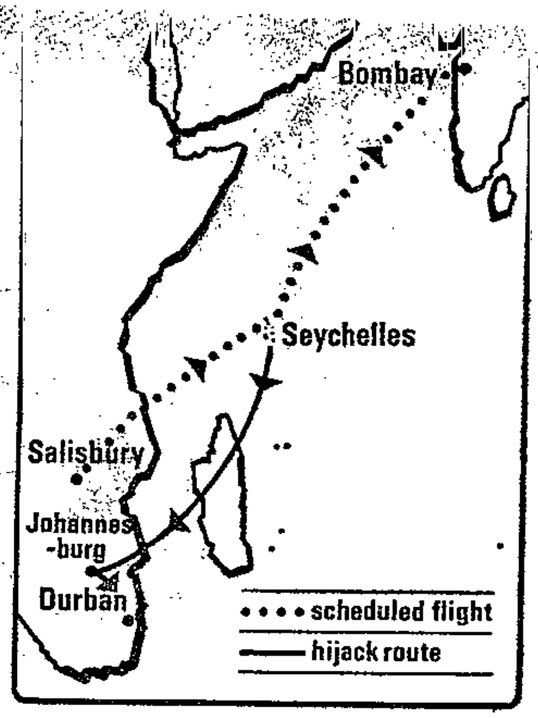
She asked the newspaper to get a message to her niece "if she could please phone her grandmother in Johannesburg as she is very worried."

Jan Finlayson said she was 90 percent sure that Kim was aboard. She had left Salisbury at 4 pm yesterday bound for India on the Air India flight. "She is going to live there, her parents have been transferred there," said Jan Finlayson.

A spokesman said attempts to contact the Indian Government had so far been unsuccessful because of telephone problems.

He declined to comment on speculation that there was a link-up between Seychelles claims that 100 mercenaries had landed on the Indian Ocean islands today.

To Page 3, Col 9



The hijackers requested that the Boeing fly to Jan Smuts Airport, but during the flight permission to land was refused and the plane was diverted to Durban.

Seychelles coup mercenaries were recruited in Johannesburg—claim

The mercenaries behind the attempted coup in the Seychelles are believed to have been recruited in Johannesburg with money supplied from America.

A source in the city said the recruiting drive was mounted several weeks ago and was aimed at men from crack units of the former Rhodesian forces and the elite South African Recce Commandos.

The source said that a former Congo mercenary leader was the main recruiting agent in South Africa.

"The men were offered R1 000 to sign up and were promised a bonus of R10 000 after a successful coup," said the source.

The source said he understood that the coup planning had been going on for some time and that it involved the infiltration into the Seychelles of many of the mercenaries under the guise of tourists.

"The mercenaries who entered the country as tourists were to have linked up with the resistance movement in the Seychelles. After assessing the situation the planners were to have decided when and if the coup was to be mounted. There were plans to abort the attempt if conditions were not right," said the source.

Most of the men recruited for the coup bid are understood to have been drawn from former Rhodesians who served in the Special Air Services, the Selous Scouts and the Rhodesian Light Infantry. It is also believed that the mercenary force included several former members of the South African Recce Commandos.

The source said that he had confirmed that several men who had been recruited for the coup attempt had resigned from good jobs in Johannesburg to join the mercenary force.

Penalty ranges up to 30 years

By Jaap Boekkool

The captured hijackers at Durban's airport, if found guilty under South Africa's Civil Aviation Offences Act of 1972, could face jail sentences ranging between five and 30 years.

They could also be extradited as one clause of the Act says a hijacked aircraft shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the convention country that registered the aircraft.

SA CITIZENS

This means in fact that the hijackers in this case could be theoretically charged under the laws of three countries — India, the Seychelles and South Africa.

In Cape Town the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said today there were soundly based reports that the hijackers included South African citizens.

He said the hijackers would be dealt with in terms of the strong anti-[illegible]

Relaxed and friendly

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — In a brief interview, a pilot of the plane — an Indian who did not wish to be named — said the hijackers were "very friendly . . . marvellous people, in fact."

And an air hostess said the hijackers were "so relaxed that we did not expect any trouble from them. The passengers were very nervous at first, but they also relaxed when they saw how friendly the hijackers were. The people on the plane just didn't feel like hostages at all."

Anxious hours in Lenasia

By Andrew Walker

For Mrs Sahmita Suliman of Lenasia, a quiet morning dissolved into panic today when she heard on a radio broadcast that the Air India Boeing 707 in which four of her relatives were travelling had been hijacked.

"It was terrible. I was just listening to the radio when I heard their plane had been hijacked," Mrs Suliman told The Star.

"It came as an awful shock. And there was nothing we could do about it," said Mrs Suliman as she described how she and relatives waited fearfully for news of the hijack.

Among the 65 passengers on board the aircraft was her father-in-law, Mr Moulana Mahmood Suliman, and three of his relatives: Mr Rashid Nosarka (41), his wife Zubeida (38) and their son Naushad (13).

They were travelling to Bombay on holiday at the time of the hijack, said Mrs Suliman.

After several hours the torment finally ended for Mrs Suliman when she was contacted "by an air hostess" who told her the hostages were safe and the hijack ordeal had ended.

"I was so relieved to hear that they were all OK."

The Star's Durban correspondent reports that sources have confirmed the aircraft hijackers were believed to be part of the contingent of about 100 mercenaries who landed from a Swazi Air plane at the Mahe Airport.

They said the plane was attacked by the Seychelles security forces. An unknown number of mercenaries managed to escape and secure refuge on board the Air India aircraft, which was en route from Salisbury to Bombay.

Six of the hijackers were believed to be armed and at least one of them is thought to be seriously injured.

Pik seeks coup info

The South African Government has asked the Government of the Seychelles for information about the events that led to the hijacking of an Air India Boeing 707 to Durban today.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, said: "The South African Government will appreciate any information the Government of Seychelles may be able to furnish as to the event to facilitate the investigation of the South African Police." — Sapa.

South Africans may be stranded

STAR 26/11/81 327

By Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Several South Africans may be stranded in the Seychelles following the closure of the airport on Mahe Island after a reported coup attempt last night.

Despite the coming to power of an ostensibly anti-South African Socialist government in the Seychelles five years ago, tourists from the Republic have continued to visit the island in large numbers.

According to official figures, about 3 500 South African passport holders visit the Seychelles every year. In addition other South African residents using non-South African passports go to the islands by way of Kenya.

AIRPORT

Although no confirmation was available today, it is thought that several South Africans were likely to have been holidaying on the island when the coup attempt was made last night.

There has so far been no indication when the airport on Mahe, the only international airport serving the islands, will be reopened to traffic.

An attempted counter-coup in the Seychelles had been anticipated ever since former Prime Minister Albert Rene came to power in 1977 when, with the help of Tanzanian forces, he overthrew the elected government of Mr Rene, who was at that time the Prime Minister in Mr Mancham's Government, later declared himself President in Mr Mancham's place and set up a socialist republic now controlled by a single party, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

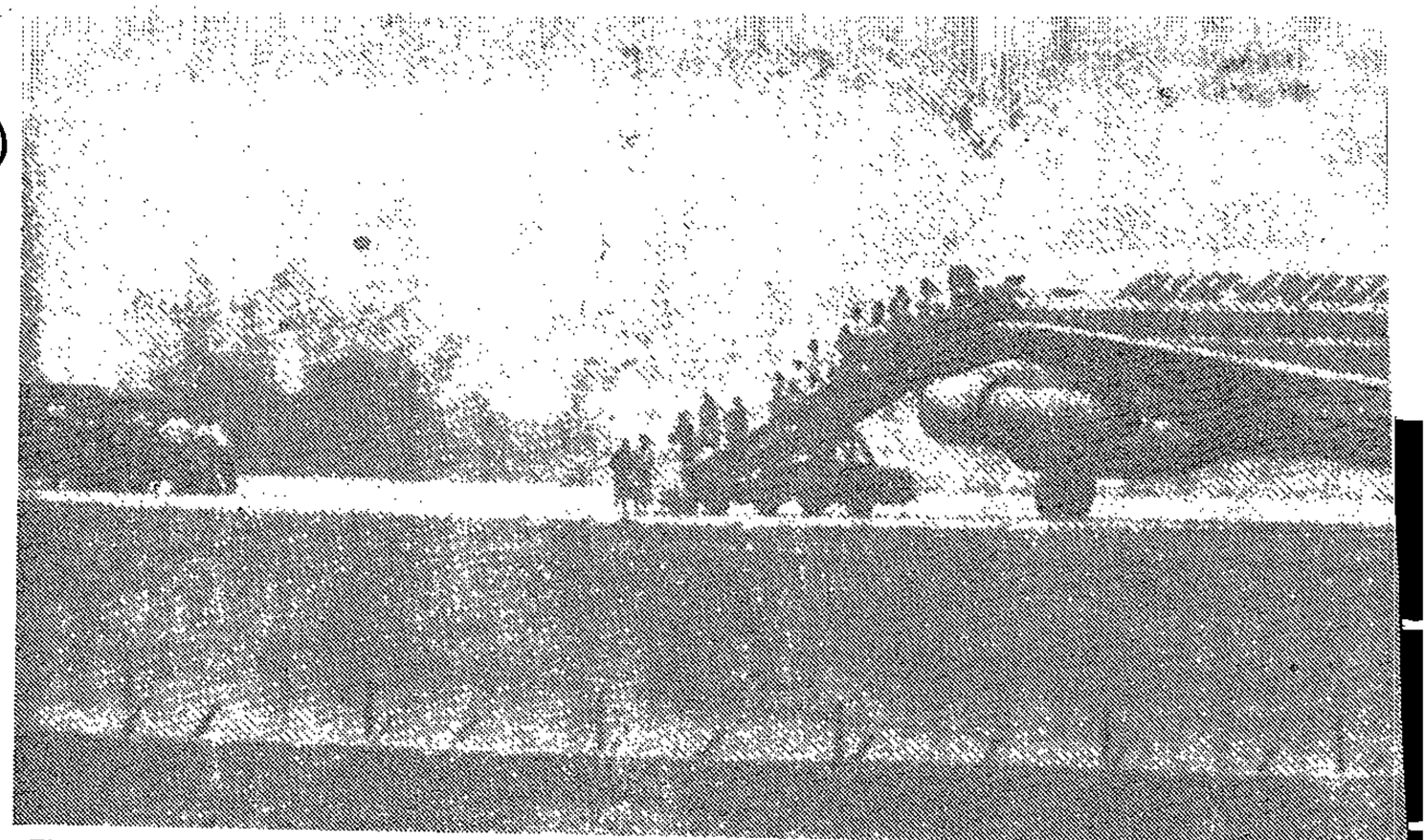
To keep the front in power, Tanzania had maintained an armed force in the islands ever since Mr Rene's coup.

100 TROOPS

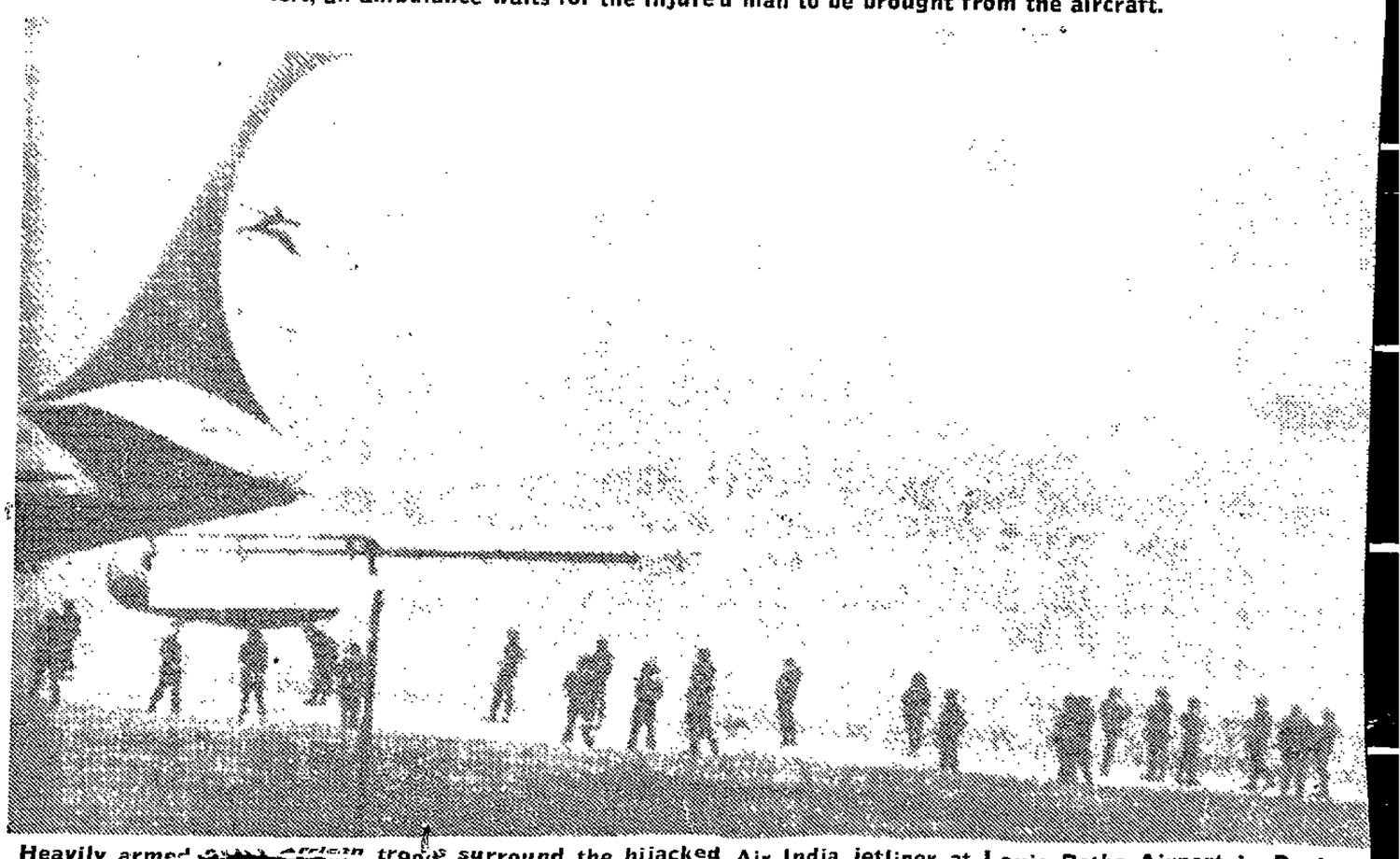
The number of Tanzanian troops there was reduced recently from 250 to 100.

In November 1979 Mr Rene threw scores of dissident Seychellois into jail without trial, accusing them of organising a mass demonstration march through Port Victoria by thousands of schoolchildren who were objecting to being called up at the age of 15 for military service.

The detainees were later released and most of them left the country.



The 65 passengers released by the hijackers of the Air India Boeing 707 begin their descent to safety. On the left, an ambulance waits for the injured man to be brought from the aircraft.



Heavily armed [illegible] troops surround the hijacked Air India jetliner at Louis Botha Airport in Durban.

Chaos as people scramble for seats on charter craft

Flights to Durban from Jan Smuts Airport were resumed at 1 pm today after the plane hijacking drama in Durban.

Three flights this morning were cancelled when Louis Botha Airport was closed but normal flights will continue for the rest of the day.

Passengers arriving at Jan Smuts for early flights this morning were advised that flights to and out of Louis Botha Airport had been delayed indefinitely "due to an obstruction."

Travellers on SAA's first flight to Durban at 7.05 am were given breakfast on board the airbus and sent home.

People telephoning the airport were advised not to check in until Durban Airport was reopened.

Durban air charter companies were unable to cope with the flood of requests for charter flights out of Virginia airport to Johannesburg.

"Our problem is that we can't find the pilots. We have people desperate to make connecting flights in Johannesburg and some with tenders to be submitted in Pretoria," a spokesman for one of the companies said at the height of the hijack drama.

At Oribi Airport in Maritzburg the situation was described as "chaotic" by Mrs Lesley Stokoe, manager of Magnum Airlines.

Passengers from Johannesburg heading for Durban were channelled on Magnum planes to the Maritzburg airport.

Magnum doubled up on flights to and from Johannesburg, drawing on reserve planes used for the Newcastle — Maritzburg service. Each plane carries about 18 passengers.

Passengers alighting from the aircraft were using taxis, buses and hired cars to get to Durban.

Hundreds of people country-wide booked on SAA flights to Durban were affected by the closure of Louis Botha Airport.

Flights from Cape Town on the coastal service were flying as far as the nearest airport to Durban on their schedule, carrying only the passengers booked for the stops en route.

British Airways' weekly flight from London to Durban by way of Salisbury had touched down in the Zimbabwean capital when the hijacked Air-India jet landed in Durban.

When the airport was closed, BA kept the plane on the ground in Salisbury but later flew it to Johannesburg, where it waited to go on to Durban

Mercenary coup bid has precedent on African soil

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The apparent Seychelles coup attempt by a mercenary force had precedent in at least two other African countries.

At dawn on Sunday January 19 1977 a force of between 100 and 150 men stormed from a DC-8 aircraft at Cotonou Airport in a bid to topple the Government of Benin (formerly Dahomey).

Lieutenant-Colonel Mathieu Kerekou faced fighting for several days and many of the invaders were killed or captured. The survivors fought their way to the Togo border.

A United Nations commission reported that the coup bid was the work of the Front for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of Dahomey. It was said to have been led by a French adviser to President Bongo of Gabon.

Closer to home, a force of about 50 mercenaries led by another Frenchman, Bob Denard, toppled the Government of President Ali Soilih in the Comoro Islands which lie between the Seychelles and the African mainland.

Bob Denard was operating on behalf of exiled former President of the Comoros Ahmed Abdallah who subsequently became head of state.

All the hostages freed

from page 1

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs was attempting to make contact with the Indian government.

An airport employee said he saw eight men taken away by police. Police cordons kept reporters away from the scene but the passengers were observed on buses taking them to the airport terminal.

People who caught a close glimpse of the plane at Durban said it had been damaged and had bullet holes in the fuselage. — Own Correspondent, Sapa, Reuter, AP.

[redacted]

UCT student fined R60 for attending illegal gathering

Argus 26/11/81

A UCT student, Mr Gavin Evans, 21, was today fined R60 (or 30 days) for attending an illegal gathering outside the Good Hope Centre where the fourth World Meat Congress, Opic, was held in May this year.

Evans, of Lower Main Road, Observatory, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham, said Evans had a democratic right to advance the cause in which he believed.

'You are perfectly entitled to advance these views, but the court cannot allow you to advance them in a manner which breaks the law.'

Evans's trial was separated from 46 other students who were arrested at the same time.

Evidence by Captain C A J Odendaal, of the Riot Police, was that on May 27 he arrested the group outside the Good Hope Centre after being tipped off the previous day that a demonstration was planned by students of the University of Cape Town.

He said that when he arrived there, he surprised the students, who were displaying a banner which read: 'International meat bosses condone worker oppression'.

He had warned them earlier to disperse when they gathered at the Oriental Plaza, close to the Good Hope Centre.

Evans told the court that he had asked Captain Odendaal whether the warning he had issued was an official one.

He said Captain Odendaal replied that it was not.

He told the court he was under the impression that until three official warnings had been given, 'we were perfectly within our rights.'

Asked why the demonstration was planned, Evans said many people at UCT felt workers in the meat industry were receiving worse treatment after the large meat strike of last wear.

Giving judgment, Mr Peckham said Evans was evasive about whether he should have taken proper legal advice to ascertain whether the meeting was legal or not.

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 197] PRETORIA, 27 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7943

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2640 27 November 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2640 27 November 1981

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 P81/102

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/55	*Hakika*—Vol 3, No 3, August 81	Southern Africa Liberation Centre, Sydney	(e)
P81/11/59	Freedom Charter, The met aanhef op die agterkant/ with heading on reverse side "The Story of the Freedom Charter" (Vlugskrif/Leaflet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/11/60	*Call, The*	Cape Anti-SAIC Committee, Athlone	(e)
P81/11/63	Declaration adopted at National Anti SAIC conference on October 10 and 11, 1981, in Durban (Vlugskrif/Leaflet)	SRC, University of Western Cape, Bellville South	(e)
P81/11/95	*Scope*—Vol 16, No 48, November 27, 1981	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban	(a)

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INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
2640	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/102.....	1	7943

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Government Notice			
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No. 2586 27 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 14 (4) (b) (i) (aa) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie onderhewig daaraan dat dit nie in die openbaar vir doeleindes van verspreiding uitgestal mag word nie:

No. 2586 27 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 14 (4) (b) (i) (aa) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, subject to the condition that it may not be displayed in public for purposes of distribution:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/9/145	*Color Foto*—7/81, 1 Juli 81/11 Jahrgang.....	Verlag Laterna magica G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G., München.

No. 2587 27 November 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 13 November 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, van die rolprent *Mr No Legs*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2587 27 November 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 13 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974 appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *Mr No Legs*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/10/132	*Mr No Legs*	Filmfare International.

No. 2588 27 November 1981

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

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

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

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, ter syde gestel.

No. 2588 27 November 1981

REJECTION OF FILM

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

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

(b) rejected the film; and

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/8/88	*Hammer House of Horror Reeks/Series:* Witching Time	Christmas Video International (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2589 27 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep 2 tot 21 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word.

No. 2589 27 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a commitee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group 2 to 21 years; and

(b) that certain excisions be made.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/8/90	*I escaped from Devil's Island*	United Artists Corporation (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2578 27 November 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—NDIMANDE IN SOKHABASE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Nduna Henry Ndimande, sy vrou Margaret, gebore Mngoma, en sy kinders Tembinkosi Cyril Mngoma, Jabulani Leonard, Lindiwe Nomathemba Priscila, Nokuthula Cynthia Ignetia en Brilliant Immaculiate, woonagtig te Khombaweg A3, Greytown, te magtig om die van Sokhabase aan te neem.

No. 2584 27 November 1981

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 P 81/100

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/98	*Masks of the Illuminati*	Robert Anton Wilson	(a) + (b)
P81/10/40	*Glitter Dome, The*	Joseph Wambaugh	(a)
P81/10/41	*Goodbye, Janette*	Harold Robbins	(a)
P81/10/42	*Platinum Logic*	Tony Parsons	(a)
P81/11/49	3M—1982 (Kalender/Calendar)	Designed and Printed by Rand Printers	(a)

No. 2585 27 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P81/101

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/165	Sitting Pretty—RG906-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Robert Grossman	(a)
P81/9/165	Diane—OKHG5201-85 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	John Kacére	(a)
P81/9/165	Mental Picture, The—RG904-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Robert Grossman	(a)
P81/9/165	"L'Amazone"—H15 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Editions F. Nugeron, Levallois-Perret	(a)
P81/9/165	"Le Jeu"—H81 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Editions F. Nugeron, Levallois-Perret	(a)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2578 27 November 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1973

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—NDIMANDE TO SOKHABASE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Nduna Henry Ndimande, his wife Margaret, born Mngoma, and his children Thembinkosi Cyril Mngoma, Jabulani Leonard, Lindiwe Nomathemba Priscila, Nokuthula Cynthia Ignetia and Brilliant Immaculiate, A3 Khomba Road, Greytown, to assume the surname of Sokhabase.

No. 2584 27 November 1981

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 P 81/100

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/98	*Masks of the Illuminati*	Robert Anton Wilson	(a) + (b)
P81/10/40	*Glitter Dome, The*	Joseph Wambaugh	(a)
P81/10/41	*Goodbye, Janette*	Harold Robbins	(a)
P81/10/42	*Platinum Logic*	Tony Parsons	(a)
P81/11/49	3M—1982 (Kalender/Calendar)	Designed and Printed by Rand Printers	(a)

No. 2585 27 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

LYS/LIST P81/101

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/165	Sitting Pretty—RG906-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Robert Grossman	(a)
P81/9/165	Diane—OKHG5201-85 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	John Kacére	(a)
P81/9/165	Mental Picture, The—RG904-75 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Robert Grossman	(a)
P81/9/165	"L'Amazone"—H15 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Editions F. Nugeron, Levallois-Perret	(a)
P81/9/165	"Le Jeu"—H81 (Poskaart/Post Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Editions F. Nugeron, Levallois-Perret	(a)

No. 2590 27 November 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep 2 tot 18 jaar vertoon mag word nie.

No. 2590 27 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group 2 to 18 years.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/9/47	*Middle Age Spread*.....	Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2591 27 November 1981

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:

No. 2591 27 November 1981

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 entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/9/108	*Seven Minutes, The*	Irving Wallace.....	In SK./G.G. 2673, GK./G.N. 485 van/of 26/3/1970 en/and In SK./G.G. 3032, GK./G.N. 466 van/of 26/3/71.

No. 2592 27 November 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (6) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 2592 29 November 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (6) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (d) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/5/123	*National*—Vol 2, No 3, May 1981	S A Students Press Union, Braamfontein	In SK./G.G. 7611, GK./G.N. 1230 van/of 5/6/1981.

No. 2593 27 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7740, Goewermentskennisgewing 1832 van 28 Augustus 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/4/76 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2593 27 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7740, Government Notice 1832 of 28 August 1981, substitute the following entry for entry P81/4/76:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/76.....	*Panorama*—Nr 42, 17 Okt 1980; Nr 43, 24 Okt 1980; Nr 48, 28 Nov 1980; Nr 51, 19 Dec 1980; Nr 2, 9 Jan 1981	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem.....	(a)

No. 2594 27 November 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7653, Goewermentskennisgewing 1425 van 3 Julie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/6/127 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2594 27 November 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7653, Government Notice 1425 of 3 July 1981, substitute the following entry for entry P81/6/127:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/127	*Southern Africa*—The UN-OAU Conference Oslo 9–14 April 1973—Vol 1, Programme of Action and Conference Proceedings	Edited by Olav Stokke & Carl Widstrand	(e)
P81/6/127	*Southern Africa*—The UN-OAU Conference Oslo 9–14 April 1973—Vol 2, Papers and Documents	Edited by Olav Stokke & Carl Widstrand	(e)

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2570 27 November 1981

BEHOUD VAN TITEL "EDELE"

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om die behoud van die titel "Edele" deur onder-genoemde voormalige Regter-president van die Natalse Provinsiale Afdeling van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika met ingang van 24 September 1981, goed te keur:

Neville James, DVD.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2570 27 November 1981

RETENTION OF THE TITLE "HONOURABLE"

It is hereby notified that the State President has been pleased to approve with effect from 24 September 1981 the retention of the title "Honourable" by the undermentioned former Judge President of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa:

Neville James, DMS.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2572 27 November 1981

AANSTELLING VAN STAATSKULDKOMMISSARIS

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat dit die Staatspresident behaag het om kragtens die bevoegdhede hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) (b) van die Wet op die Staatskuldkommissarisse, 1969 (Wet 2 van 1969), mnr. Andries Stephanus David Erasmus met ingang van 1 November 1981, as 'n Staatskuldkommissaris aan te stel in die plek van mnr. Cornelius Valkenburg de Villiers wat uitgetree het.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2572 27 November 1981

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT COMMISSIONER

It is hereby notified for general information that the State President, under the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) (b) of the Public Debt Commissioners Act, 1969 (Act 2 of 1969), has been pleased to appoint Mr Andries Stephanus David Erasmus as a Public Debt Commissioner with effect from 1 November 1981, in the place of Mr Cornelius Valkenburg de Villiers who retired.

No. 2605 27 November 1981

BINNELANDSE GEREGISTREERDE EFFEKTE, 9½ PERSENT, 1990; EFFEKTESERTIFIKAAT 1324 VIR R70 000, UITGEREIK TEN GUNSTE VAN LOUISA KROON.

Aangesien daar by die Tesourie aansoek gedoen is om 'n duplikaat van bovermelde effektesertifikaat wat verloor of verlê is, word hierby bekendgemaak dat, tensy die oorspronklike sertifikaat binne vier weke na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing by hierdie kantoor ingelewer word, die verlangde duplikaat uitgereik sal word.

No. 2605 27 November 1981

INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK, 9½ PER CENT, 1990; STOCK CERTIFICATE 1324 FOR R70 000, ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF LOUISA KROON

Application having been made to the Treasury for a duplicate of the above-mentioned stock certificate the original having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the original stock certificate is produced at this office within four weeks from the date of publication of this notice a duplicate as applied for, will be issued.

Hoare linked to coup bid

STAR 27/11/81

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Peter Duffy . . . ex-Congo mercenary and karate expert.

Escape No 2 for hijack drama couple



Exhausted after the hijack drama — passenger Mr Reg Hughes of Zambia, who was on an outing with fellow Rotarians when their aircraft was hijacked.

● Pictures by Philip Littleton.

Staff Reporters and The Star's Africa News Service

Colonel "Mad Mike" led Wednesday's abortive coup in the Seychelles, according to authoritative sources.

Reuter says the Seychelles authorities have captured at least three of the force of white mercenaries who attacked the islands' international airport

They were seized yesterday when the mercenary commando was routed and some of its members fled by hijacking the Air-India Boeing to Durban.

As authorites enforced a round-the-clock curfew, troops combed the hills between the Seychelles capital of Victoria and the airport for more mercenaries.

100 hostages

Witnesses described one of the men taken prisoner yesterday as a bearded, brawny man in his late 20s. His nationality was not known.

The Seychelles Defence Ministry said last night that some 45 men arrived aboard a scheduled Royal Swazi flight, seized 100 civilian hostages and took over the control tower and terminal buildings.

For more reports and pictures see Pages 3, 7, 29 and 31.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Mbabane that the mercenaries who passed through Matsapa Airport customs are said to have concealed their weapons in golfbags.

Week early

The Star's correspondent says the mercenaries had planned to help stage a coup only next week.

They were to spend about a week doing covert reconnaisance work as well as possibly meeting an undeground movement aiming to topple the Government of Albert Rene.

On a predetermined day — some say Thursday, the mercenaries would have struck amid organised civil unrest.

All went well until a customs official discovered a rifle in the luggage of one of the mercenaries. With that damning discovery the mercenaries all drew their weapons and the game was up.

Zonderwater

It was also reported that it had been originally planned for the mercenaries' weapons to be landed by sea. However, this scheme was dropped and it was decided to take the weapons on the aircraft.

The 44 alleged hijackers were today transferred from the Pretoria Central Prison to the Zonderwater Prison near Cullinan where the investigation continues.

One of these sources in Pretoria says the 62-year-old Colonel Hoare is being questioned. Altogether 44 mercenaries are being held in connection with yesterday's hijack of an Air-India Boeing 707.

The sources said that

To Page 3, Col 9

Seychelles fishing trip got hooked up in coup

By Andrew Walker and Claire Robertson

For Mr and Mrs Reg Hughes of Luanshya, Zambia, the Seychelles have become the "last place on earth we ever want to hear of again."

In 1977 they were nearly caught up in a coup on the islands and yesterday, on their second visit to the holiday resort, they were hijacked.

The couple were among the 65 passengers aboard the Air-India Boeing 707 hijacked by mercenaries and made to fly to Durban after the abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles.

Mr Hughes said: "I am just happy that we have all managed to get out in one piece. Our holiday has been ruined, but I don't mind.

"This is the second time that we have had a lucky escape in the Seychelles so I think we will find somewhere else next time."

He and his wife were among a group of Rotarians travelling to the Seychelles from Zambia for a fishing contest.

'I suppose we caught more than we bargained for," said Mr Hughes, exhausted after more than 36 hours without sleep.

He thought more than 50 percent of the gunmen who hijacked the aircraft were "either South Africans or Rhodesians." All appeared to be highly trained in the use of firearms.

Most were armed with folding-butt AK47 weapons, with many other weapons wrapped up in blankets.

"I believe they also loaded some weapons, possibly light mortars, into the hold of the aircraft before they made us fly off for South Africa."

Commenting on how calm passengers and crew remained throughout the ordeal, Mr Hughes said: "Fortunately no one panicked. If one person had lost control it could have been like a chain reaction and someone could have got hurt."

For Mrs Joan Hughes the tension of the hijack drama finally came to the surface long after she and the other passengers and crew were safe.

After sitting quietly through the "three terrible hours at the Seychelles airport" while the aircraft was at times rocked by mortar explosions; the flight to Durban and the ensuing long hours of negotiation between the mercenaries and the South African authorities, she finally burst into tears on the SAA Boeing 737 which flew her and other released hostages from Durban to Johannesburg.

The Hughes's 19-year-old daughter Charmaine was on a shopping expedition to Johannesburg when she heard a radio news bulletin about the hijacked plane, and realised her parents were on board.

She said her father told her that the plane was about to land at Mahe in the Seychelles when the captain announced he was having difficulty contacting the control tower.

"As they landed, the plane hit a military vehicle on the runway but this didn't cause much damage.

"The lights in the plane were switched off and the blinds closed. My father said they sat in darkness for three hours.

"During this time about 60 men entered the plane. There was a roll-call, first names only.

"The men spread out through the cabin and tried to reassure passengers.

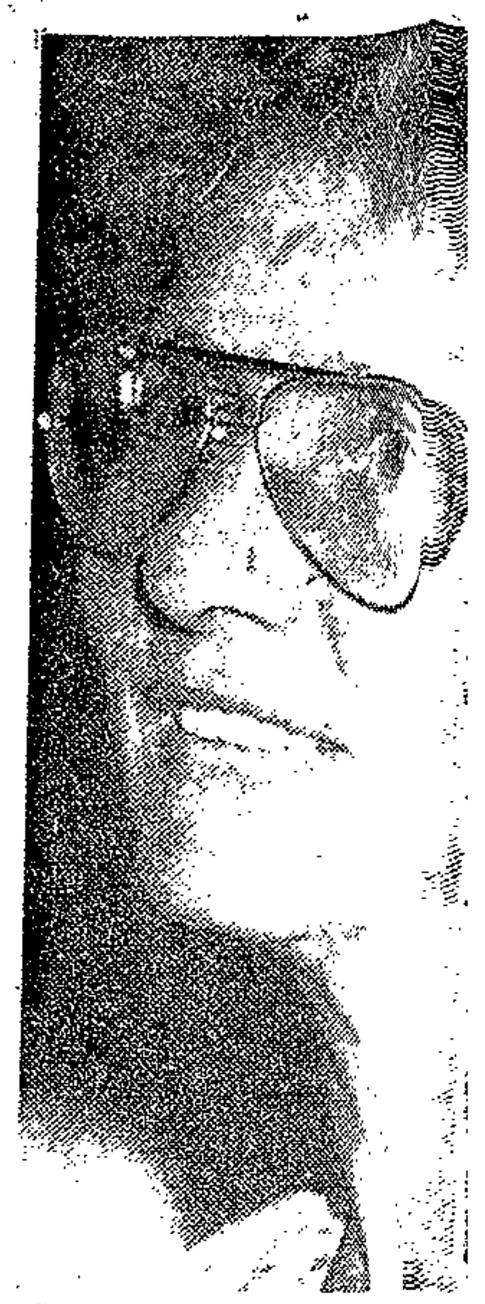
"My father said he then heard flares going off and a few bombs. No one panicked.

"He saw the hijackers carrying a body into the plane. One of the young men was shaking his head in sorrow.

"A man with a bandaged arm had been bleeding a lot."

When asked why they were going to Durban, one of the men had replied: "This is my home country. Where else can I go to?"

Her parents had decided to go to Mauritius next time.



Passenger Mrs Joan Hughes of Zambia tells of her ordeal.

Besieged mercenaries used hostages as shield

By Jasper Mortimer
The Star's Africa News Service

Seychelles sea-patrol aircraft and ground troops are scouring the forested mountains of Mahe for the remnants of the mercenary force that tried to overthrow the Government on Wednesday.

A round-the-clock curfew is still in force, keeping all residents indoors.

The mercenaries broke through a ring of Government troops around the airport at noon yesterday using civilian hostages as a shield. The hostages were freed as the mercenaries fled into the nearby mountains, according to Seychelles Information Director Mr Tonio Badouin.

In a telephone interview from Port Victoria, Mr Badouin said today that the captured mercenaries had Rhodesian, British, American and South African passports.

About 6 000 tourists were stranded on the island when the airport was closed, he said, and the curfew would probably remain until all the mercenaries had been captured.

Mr Badouin said that the one-day battle for control of Mahe International Airport had caused damage estimated at R800 000. All the glass in the control tower had been shattered and the Royal Swazi aircraft in which the mercenaries arrived had a "big hole" blasted through its cockpit.

The coup began about 5.30 pm on Wednesday when Customs officers found firearms in the mercenaries' luggage at the airport.

The mercenaries grabbed their weapons, shot a policeman and took over the control tower, seizing at least 100 hostages, Mr Badouin said.

There was little fighting that evening but Seychelles forces took up strategic positions around the island

Saawu trial: release application rejected

ZWELITSHA — The application for the discharge of 42 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) charged with incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, was rejected in the regional court here yesterday.

Advocate M. Brassey, for the unionists, applied on Thursday for the discharge of all of them on grounds that the state had not proved who the principal perpetrators of the crimes were and that it had not proven common purpose.

The state alleged that at a Mdantsane bus terminus on September 6, the unionists intentionally acted or conducted themselves in a manner that might reasonably have been expected to provoke public violence by members of the public, or by the persons in whose presence the acts and conduct took place; sang inflammatory songs while on a bus approaching the terminus, or shouted inflammatory slogans while on the bus; gave the black power salute while alighting; congregated at the terminus; continued singing after alighting and defied legitimate orders to disperse.

The alternate charge was that they made verbal statements or performed acts intended to subvert or interfere with the authority of the government or police officers.

On the second count it was alleged that the unionists intentionally attended a gathering, alternatively an unlawful meeting, gathering or assembly at which more than 10 persons were present.

On the third count, they were alleged to have attended an unauthorised meeting and intentionally failed or neglected to disperse when ordered to do so by Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Pakade.

The unionists have pleaded not guilty.

Mr J. Kotze, regional court magistrate, after considering the evidence for the state, said it was the court's opinion that the application should be rejected. He could not rebut all the state's evidence.

Advocate Brassey applied for the case to be postponed and for R50 bail to be returned to each of the accused.

The application was granted and the hearing postponed to January 18. — DDR.

CAPE HERALD 28/11/81

Ex-detainees in fight for rights

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A CIVIL case in which two former Victor Verster Prison detainees have applied for their prison rights to be restored, continued last week even though they were released from prison in December 1986.

Arguments for the State and the defence were concluded on Thursday.

Judgment has been reserved.

The two plaintiffs are Mr Ahmad Cassiem, who is banned and Mr Abdurazak Achmat.

Mr Cassiem was detained on April 23 and Mr Ahmed on April 28, 1980. They were held at Victor Verster Prison, near Paarl in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

On November 20 last year, most of their privileges and rights were taken away from them. They said in an affidavit that they spent 23 hours out of every 24 in solitary confinement. Family visits were also discontinued.

They have contended that this was illegal and have applied for these rights and privileges to be restored. The case was to have been heard on December 3 but on the day before that, their rights and privileges were restored. They were subsequently released on December 9.

There was no need for the matter to proceed and the attorney acting for the two suggested to the State's attorney that each party pay its own costs.

This was not acceptable to the Minister of Prisons, the Officer Commanding Victor Verster Prison and the Commissioner of Prisons, against whom the two detainees had brought the action.

The merits of the case now has to be decided upon so as to determine who is liable for costs.



● MR ACHMAT CASSIEM, banned former detainee. His case was heard in court last week.



Islanders risk death

CAPE TOWN — Residents of the Seychelles island of Mahe risk being shot dead if they venture out of their homes following increase in the number of Tanzanian and Seychellois soldiers patrolling the streets and the introduction of a 24-hour curfew after Wednesday night's abortive coup.

Telephoned from Cape Town yesterday, the editor of Le Seychellois — who would not be identified—said he was still in his office following the imposition of the curfew yesterday by the President, Mr Albert Rene, who seized power in a coup in 1977.

The attempt to seize control of the international airport was mounted by an international gang of mercenaries who later commandeered an Air-India flight to flee to Durban

The editor said Mr Rene had said everyone should keep calm and "stay just where they were." He warned people not to go to work, or if at work to remain there as they risked being shot dead by increased security arrangements.

The editor said he knew of the incident at the airport but could not give details as he and all his reporters were unable to leave their homes and offices.

"We are taking our instructions from the Governor when he speaks on the radio," the editor said, "but we have no idea when the curfew will be lifted."

The editor spoke in a strained voice and was extremely reluctant to comment on the alleged involvement of South Africans in the attempt.

"I don't want to speak about these things and the conditions on the island over the telephone because of security.

"I can see people patrolling the streets but there are no private citizens around. They have all observed the curfew.

"These people w[illegible]

Eschel Rhoodie knew a plot was brewing in the Islands



Dr Eschel Rhoodie . . . a foregone conclusion.

By Yussuf Nazeer

Former secretary-diplomat of the one-time Department of Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, last night revealed that he learnt a month ago that a coup was to be attempted in either the Seychelles or Zaire.

"The coup was a foregone conclusion," he said from his home in Johannesburg last night after The Star telephoned him to ascertain whether he still retained contacts in high places linked with the Seychelles.

When Dr Rhoodie was the South African Government's super PRO abroad — before the Info scandal bulldozed him out of the job — he built up a circle of international contacts in Europe, Africa and the Middle East that made him the envy of many a foreign diplomat.

"I had lunch a few months ago in London with my old friend Jimmy Mancham (former Seychelles president deposed in 1977) who told me that it was not in the long-term interest of the West that President Albert Rene should remain in power," he said.

He (Mancham) was always hoping that the West would eventually assist in giving the Seychelles people a more acceptable government.

"My information is that Rene is being heavily supported by the 22 left-wing Organisation of Africa Unity governments, with Libya and Nigeria pumping lots of money into the Seychelles Government's coffers."

Dr Rhoodie said that while the present one-party socialist government slammed diplomatic doors in South Africa's face, the former Seychelles government was prepared to consider allowing South African businessmen to set up an industrial development corporation in the paradise island group.

The Mancham Government was prepared to give South African industrialists Seychelles passports for R200 000 each which would have enabled them to travel unhindered through black African states to promote trade transactions from their Seychelles factories, Dr Rhoodie disclosed.

He said he passed this information on to the South African Government but nothing came of it

Dr Rhoodie said he had no idea who masterminded yesterday's attempted coup.

An anonymous caller telephoned The Star last night with an offer to disclose the "entire A to Z plan about the coup and the name and address of the mastermind."

The caller, who indicated that he had been involved in the plan as a recruit, wanted R10 000 for the information with a guarantee that his name would not be published and his identity not "blown" if The Star decided to buy the information.

He said he would be killed if his identity was disclosed. The Star rejected his offer.

Hijack committee mastered crisis

By Chris van Gass, Pretoria Bureau

A special hijack committee consisting of top Government officials from various departments directed and monitored operations in yesterday's Durban hijack drama.

It was first time the committee was activated.

The committee, chaired by the Chief Director of Civil Aviation, Mr Jacques Germishuys, and consisting of elements of various security departments such as the Railways Police as well as the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and the Department of Interior, convened shortly after the hijack drama began.

Pretoria group's efficiency was surprising, says Transport Minister. They were absolutely slick.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, lauded the group for the swift way they dealt with the problem. He said he had been surprised by its efficiency.

Mr Germishuys said the operations of the hijack committee from Pretoria had been "absolutely

Air India flight to Durban had been handled as normal traffic.

"The fact that the hijack took place did not alter the procedure in respect of the handling of the aircraft in the air," he said.

He denied that the aircraft had at any stage veered off its course from the Seychelles to Durban and said there was no question, from the outset, of landing at another airport.

He said the aircraft would be returned to India after the crew members, who stayed awake for 30 hours following the hijack, had their mandatory rest. When it would leave depended on the captain of the aircraft.

The hijackers had made no demands and offered no resistance.

Asked if the hijackers were white, Mr Germishuys said he had not been told that they were non-whites.

It had also not yet been confirmed whether there was a body aboard the aircraft, he said.

Mr Germishuys added that there were many other items of which they were aware but that were still unconfirmed. "Naturally we cannot recommend the release of the information to the Press until it is confirmed," he said. "It is not a question of being cagey or withholding things deliberately."



The first smiles in 18 hours from Air-India stewardesses (from left) Pamela Tshering, Persus Chapgar, Ulka Kolchari and Laila Saldanha. Their ordeal over, members [illegible] appearance of the hijackers.

Mancham denies any role in coup

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr James Mancham, the exiled former president of the Seychelles, has denied any involvement in the attempted coup yesterday.

But he said he was aware that "something" was going to happen."

He explained: "On Wednesday night I received a telephone call from a person who said he was speaking on behalf of Le Movement Pour la Resistance (resistance movement).

"The caller asked if I was prepared to support them. I asked for more details. But all he said was that 'the movement is on the march' and they would contact me later."

Mr Mancham, now living in London, launched a bitter attack on Mr Albert Rene, the man who deposed him in a bloodless coup four years ago.

There are hundreds of people in exile, and many in the country who are dissatisfied with the government. There are many people who could attempt a coup."

Reminded that the island authorities had accused him — and the South African Government — of being the masterminds behind an abortive coup in 1979, he said: "I'm not surprised. Rene and I are the best-known political figures in the Seychelles. So every time there is an attempted coup, I'll get the blame.

"But let me state categorically that I have never been to South Africa. I have never been in contact with them, and I am a fierce opponent of their apartheid policies.

"At the same time, there are two sides to every story. Some of South Africa's fiercest critics in Africa have a lot to hide themselves."

Mr Mancham said that if an offer ever came to return to the Seychelles, as president, he would consider it seriously.

out of their homes they stand the chance of being shot dead," the Editor said.

The attempted coup came after several weeks of mild rejoicing by the Government after what it saw as an easing of tension between the Government and Opposition.

The Star's sister newspaper The Cape Argus tried for several hours before getting a call through to the Seychelles.

The first call to the island failed. The second was cut off after a few minutes.

The third call was successful, but the editor was reluctant and tense.

LONDON

hitch.

"This is the first opportunity the country has had to complete such a task and I am proud of the way the team handled the entire matter," said Mr Germishuys.

Asked whether the hijackers would be charged with air piracy, Mr Germishuys said they were now in the hands of the police.

"We have very strict laws regarding air piracy in this country and it will be dealt with on that basis," he said.

Mr Germishuys said that both outside and inside South African-controlled airspace the

The Prime Minister, the

Unconfirmed details cannot yet be released but officials are aware of many.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Police and the Minister of Transport had all been informed about the hijack soon after the true situation was discovered.

The first news Mr Schoeman received about the hijack came at 4.25 am. After that he was kept up to date with developments every 20 minutes.

'Pleasant . . . with big guns'

Well dressed, softly spoken and pleasant — these were the first impressions of Air-Indian stewardess Laila Saldanha when the first band of mercenaries boarded the aircraft.

"As soon as we landed and the doors opened the first two men came in.

"They told us to pull down the blinds and switch off the lights. It was only then that we saw they had guns — big guns.

"One of them went forward to speak to the captain. We didn't have any idea what was going on. We could hear guns firing but they didn't tell us what was happening.

"After a while some more men arrived, one with a bad wound in his right arm. He was losing a lot of blood but walked on to the plane.

"One of the passengers, a woman doctor, came and gave him an injection."

Stewardess Persis Chapgar said the worst part of the operation was the fear of being caught in the crossfire across the tarmac.

"There was a lot of shooting going on and we were scared something would hit our plane. But it was too dark to see very much."

Stewardesses Pamela Tshering and Ulka Kolchari said the men asked them to serve soft drinks — and offered to pay for them. "They also offere drinks to the passengers."

The mercenaries di not address each other b name but stewardesse and passengers believe th men used some sort code.

Stewardess Persis Cha gar said one of the me called another "Far Cry."

Passenger Mrs Joa Hughes, from Zambia, sa she heard some of th men speaking Afrikaan She added: "One of the said we were flying Tegroini, which I know the Zulu name for Durba so we were pretty su some were South Afr cans."

Dogs of war on a raging island

27/11/81

By Andrew Walker, Jean Waite and Richard Paris

Frederick Forsyth's novel, "The Dogs of War," came true with a vengeance yesterday. The book told how a group of mercenaries launched an attack on a small, independent state. Here is the full saga — from takeoff to touch-down of a real-life flight that began as a carefree holiday and ended in the world's headlines.

After a routine flight from Salisbury, Chief Pilot U C Saxena said the first warning sign he had was about 20 minutes before landing at the Seychelles' Mahe Airport when he could not contact the control tower.

With only three minutes to go before landing, and still not in touch with the control tower, he decided he was going to divert the plane to Mauritius.

Just as he was about to head off for Mauritius, the Mahe control tower contacted him and gave him permission to land his Air-India Boeing.

He was later to learn that the group of mercenaries attacking the airstrip had taken over the control tower and had called his aircraft in to use it as a "getaway plane."

As the pilot brought the aircraft in to land with 79 passengers and crew on board, he saw to his horror that two Seychelles army vehicles were blocking the runway.

Too late to abort the landing, he was forced to bring his aircraft down. He managed to fly over the top of the first vehicle, but hit the second, damaging the port inboard wing-flat.

Passengers described how they could see tracer bullets flying round the airstrip as the aircraft came to a halt.

As it taxied towards the terminal buildings, all the airport lights went out, leaving it in total darkness — with the night lit up only by the flashes of gunfire and mortar bombs.

The aircraft came to a halt and passengers prepared to disembark, but when the doors were unlocked two heavily armed mercenaries entered.

The mercenaries ordered that the aircraft's interior lights be turned off and the window blinds drawn.

This was the start of three hours' total darkness for the passengers and crew as they waited fearfully in the stuffy, hot aircraft.

The captain and the co-pilot were taken off the aircraft to the terminal buildings, where they were held in a small room.

At this stage, according to passengers and crew members interviewed after the ordeal, the airport was totally controlled by the mercenary force. Mortar bombs were landing on the airstrip as the mercenaries battled Government troops.

The hostages believed that the fighting had started some hours earlier when a mercenary at the airport was found with a firearm in his baggage.

Asked why he and his co-pilot were taken from the plane, Chief Pilot Saxena said he believed it was to apply more pressure on him to accede to the hijackers.

He was told that his aircraft was to be used to fly the mercenaries to safety, and ordered to inspect the runway.

Meanwhile, Flight Engineer PV Joshi and another crew member crawled out from the aircraft to inspect the damage caused when the plane hit the army vehicle while landing.

They "crawled on hands and knees" as they checked the aircraft with the battle still raging round the airstrip.

They found that the aircraft was serviceable, but Captain Saxena said later that under normal circumstances he would not have flown in a plane with such damage.

"But these were not normal circumstances," he added.

Members of the mercenary force then began boarding the aircraft. But with the interior of the aircraft in darkness, the 65 passengers on board did not know what was happening. Some thought other passengers were boarding.

The mercenaries gathered at the front of the aircraft, where a roll call was held.

Passenger Mr Rex Hughes said that at least one name went unanswered.

The mercenaries brought with them the body of one of their comrades, and one injured man. He had been shot in the arm and was bleeding badly.

After the roll call mercenaries felt their way in the darkness to vacant seats.

After a stay of about three hours at the airport, the aircraft refuelled and took off, with the pilot under orders from the mercenaries to fly to South Africa, crew members told The Star.

Passengers applauded as the aircraft took off, and one mercenary said: "You have saved our lives."

After take-off, the aircraft's interior lights were turned on. Passengers were then able to see that their new travelling companions were armed men.

Most of the mercenaries stacked their weapons in the luggage racks. They were dressed in casual civilian clothes, and armed with a variety of weapons.

During the flight the mercenaries apologised to passengers for the inconvenience they had caused them.

Passenger Mr Rachid Mohamed of Johannesburg said that when the plane took off he thought the flight was continuing to Bombay.

"But it soon became clear that this was not so," he said.

"Both the crew and the passengers remained totally calm the whole time. It was amazing."

It was later announced by the captain that the aircraft was heading for South Africa.

They arrived at Durban shortly before 5 am and were later released. Most of the passengers were taken to Johannesburg on an SA Boeing 737.

Some decided to stay over in Johannesburg to rest, while others took connecting flights to Bombay via Nairobi.



CAPTAIN SAXENA . . . a lot of firing around.

Calm and cool captain the hero

By Jean Waite

Captain U C Saxena emerged as the hero of the day as still-shocked passengers told how his calm and cool negotiations with the hijackers defused the whole operation.

On arrival at Louis Botha Airport, Captain Saxena, chief pilot of the hijacked plane, was immediately put in touch with the chairman of Air-India in Bombay.

"I spoke to both my chairman and director of operations by telephone who thanked me for bringing the plane and passengers in safely.

"They also passed on messages of thanks to the South African authorities for their handling of the operation," he said.

"Two of the mercenaries came into the cockpit and told us to go with them. They took us to the terminal building.

"There was a lot of firing going on around us but we couldn't see anything as the airport was in total darkness.

"In the terminal they made us wait in a room and then told us to take a Jeep and inspect the runway to make sure it was clear for takeoff.

"They told me we were flying to South Africa and I got permission from the group leader to tell the passengers where we were heading.

"One of the men stayed in the cockpit for the whole flight and he seemed to know all about our instruments and exactly what we were doing."

Captain Saxena said he was not physically threatened at any time. "They told me that if I did exactly as they said no harm would come to the plane or passengers.

"When we got near Johannesburg I was instructed to advise airport control that we had a minor engine problem, which I did.

"I don't know if Johannesburg was aware of the real situation but we were told to divert to Durban."

Captain Saxena said he never had any fears for his life or the lives of his passengers.

"The mercenaries were all very calm and laughed and joked with us in the cockpit all the way."



Final act in the Air-India Boeing hijack drama. A South African Police convoy with the hijackers moves off from the Waterkloof Military Air Base in Pretoria, taking the hijackers for questioning.

Hijack crisis: 'Mad Mike' Hoare named

from page 1

about half of those being held were South Africans.

Police at the most senior level are involved in the investigations including the Head of the Security Police, General Johan Coetzee.

It appears that the remainder of the group taken into custody at Durban's Louis Botha Airport yesterday were foreign nationals and some embassies in Pretoria have already requested further information.

The names of two other people involved in the plot were obtained today by The Star. One was said to be a Mr Betz, described as a mercenary from the United States.

The other is freelance news-photographer Peter Duffy, a well-known figure in Durban social circles, who has worked part-time for the Sunday Tribune in recent years.

Mr Duffy's name appears on the hotel register at the Ermelo Holiday Inn where he and other men said to be involved in the attempted coup and hijack stayed for a night on their way to the Seychelles.

Mr Duffy led the group and arranged the signing in of the 43 men on Tuesday night.

The group was boisterous and heavy drinkers. On Wednesday morning they crossed into Swaziland and took off in a Fokker F28.

Mr Duffy is a former mercenary captain in "Mad Mike" Hoare's famous "Flying Geese."

Colleagues today told how he had spoken often in the past few weeks of "something big that's brewing up, and Im going to be right in the thick of it."

At the height of yesterday's hijack drama at Louis Botha Airport fellow-newsmen were shocked to see Mr Duffy at the foot of the Boeing's gangway, apparently negotiating with South African officials.

His girlfriend, Miss Corinne Traut, said in Durban yesterday that she was "terribly upset. Peter told me that he was going to Nairobi."

He has had a varied career with spells as a movie stuntman overseas and as a karate instructor.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today South Africa had been dragged unwillingly into the matter.

The Government remained implacably opposed to any hijack attempt at any time.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said today the Security Police were busy interrogating all the hijackers and their investigation would take a long time.

The men will remain in custody until the Attorney-General of the Transvaal reaches a decision on their future.

They face up to 30 years' imprisonment if convicted under South Africa's Civil Aviation Act.

They will probably appear in court only next week at the earliest.

They will be held in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act until investigations are completed, which means that they do not have to appear in court within 48 hours of their arrest.

Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, created and commanded 5 Commando Force which operated in the Congo in 1964.

Colonel Hoare joined the British Army in 1938 as a private soldier.

● Reuter says the hijacked plane is expected in Bombay tomorrow with 65 passengers and 14 crew.

Civil Aviation Minister A P Sharma told the Indian Parliament the Boeing would stop-over in Nairobi today.

Air-India authorities said a fresh crew was being flown to Nairobi to take over the aircraft.

Apologies, drinks and chat on flight to Durban

STAR 27/4/81 327

A gentlemanly hijack

Automatic weapons were put on the luggage racks of the hijacked Air India Boeing 707 while the "gentleman" hijackers had drinks with the passengers and crew during the flight from the Seychelles to Durban, The Star was told today.

"The hijackers were very polite and at no time held a gun to any crew member or passenger," said co-pilot Captain S N C Misra.

He and other crew members and passengers all spoke of their amazement at how "friendly" the hijackers were.

"They were all very polite throughout," said passenger Mr Colin Walker, managing director of the Zimbabwe Sun group of hotels.

"The captain told the passengers not to panic and we had no trouble at all, added flight-engineer Mr P V Joshi.

Captain Misra said that, when the first gunmen boarded the aircraft shortly after it landed at Mahe Airport, they said the passengers and crew were unlucky to have landed at such a troubled time.

"They said they were going to save us and take us to safety," Captain Misra said.

During the flight from the Seychelles to South Africa the mercenaries sat alongside passengers in the aircraft while some remained in the aircraft's cockpit.

Passengers told how the mercenaries chatted with them and joined them for a few drinks. But they were not prepared to talk of their attempted coup about which they seemed to be "extremely frustrated."

The navigator of the hijacked aircraft, Mr N S Varsan of Bombay, said there was only one hijacker who was not in his early 20s.

"He was about 50, with a goatee beard and spectacles, and everyone took orders from him," Mr Varsan said.

Repeated attempts to find out from the hijackers what they were doing in the Seychelles failed, he added.

"But they were pleasant to the passengers and crew and in their holiday clothes of shorts and short sleeved shirts, not everyone was immediately aware that they were not tourists," he said.

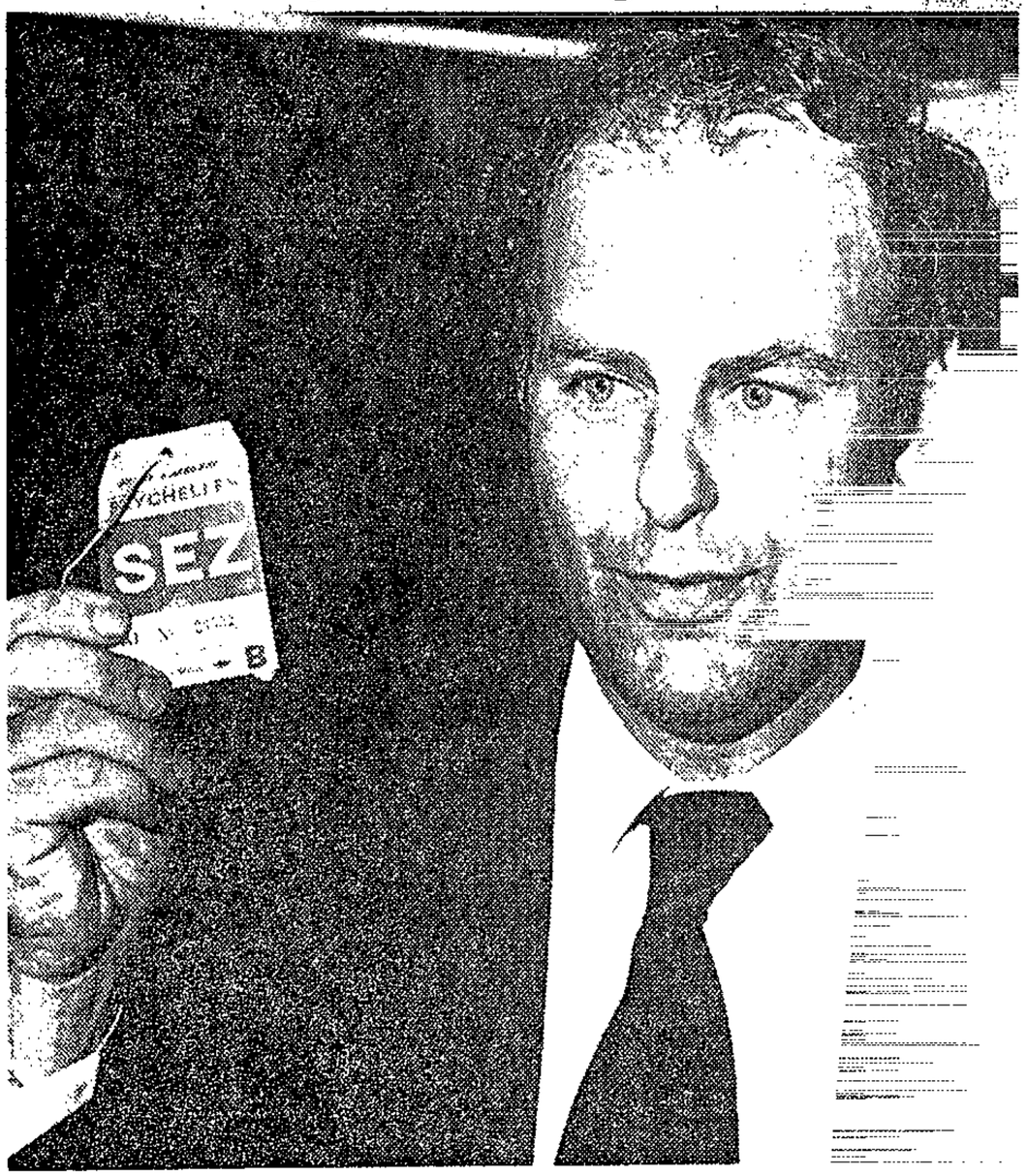
The Air-India purser on the flight, Mr V Varni, told The Star that it had been a frightening experience and he congratulated the captain on his conduct and the South African authorities for providing every possible assistance.

Passenger Mr Abdul Majiet of Johannesburg said he was very happy it was all over and he commended the Air India crew on the way they had handled the situation.

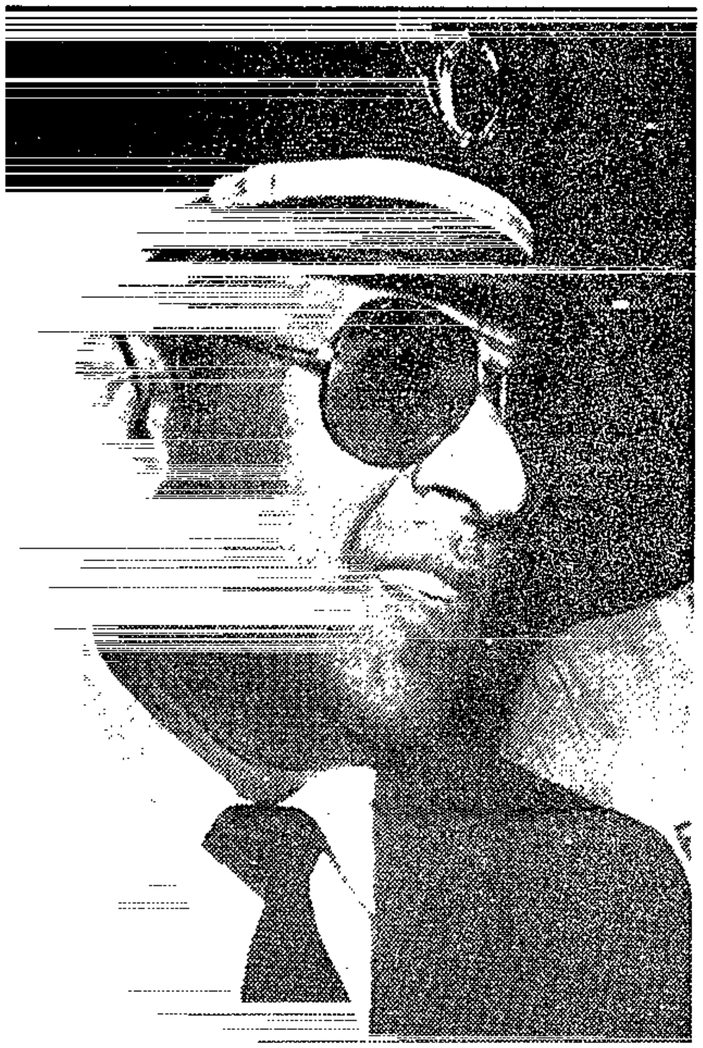
"The captain was marvellous. We had no idea what was going on and all sorts of rumours were flying round the plane while we were still on the ground at Mahe. Some said we were being hijacked to Mauritius.

"But then the captain announced that we were going to South Africa. We were all very relieved."

Mr Rachid Mohamed, another passenger from Johannesburg, said the mercenaries were courteous and apologetic and mixed freely with the passengers.



A tired but relieved Mr Colin Walker, managing director of the Zimbabwe Sun group of hotels, at Jan Smuts Airport after he and the other passengers aboard the hijacked Air-India aircraft were released.



Captain S N C Misra, who was co-pilot as the Air-India Boeing 707 came in to land at the Seychelles for the start of the hijack drama.

This one was not just another disaster practice

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—Mr Martin Ganley, an ambulance crewman, described the close-up view he had of part of the action.

He said he was awakened by a phone call at about 3 am and was told there was an alert. A plane was in some sort of trouble, probably with a broken wing flap.

"We sent three ambulances to the airport and were told it was a hijack case. But we thought it was just a disaster drill.

"At about 4.30 we were asked to send one of our ambulances out on to the runway, so my ambulance went out. I saw the aircraft coming in fast but it was only when I saw the words 'Air-India' on it that I believed it was really a hijack.

"Our ambulance and a fire engine followed close behind the plane to the end of the runway.

"A doctor from our ambulance went with an official—a security man, I think—to the plane and up the gangway where they spoke to two men, presumably hijackers, but the doctor and security man were ordered to leave.

Jungle hunt for coup survivors

STAR 28/11/81

327

'Furious' SA Govt denies involvement

CAPE TOWN — The Government is furious about the unsuccessful Seychelles coup launched from South Africa and the embarrassing situation in which it has been placed internationally, sources close to the Cabinet said yesterday.

The fact that South Africans were in the band of mercenaries has led to accusations that they were backed by the South African Government.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Minister were available yesterday, but the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, denied the charges.-

Victoria

A round-the-clock curfew turned the Seychelles capital of Victoria into a ghost city yesterday as troops combed the mountain jungle for remnants of the mercenary force that tried to seize the international airport on Thursday.

Authorities in Victoria said that three men were captured when the mercenary force was routed and some fled to South Africa in a commandeered Air India Boeing 707.

In South Africa police are interrogating the 44 men who were taken off the airliner handcuffed in pairs.

A well-placed Government source today confirmed a report in The Star yesterday that Congo mercenary Colonel "Mad" Mike Hoare was among the captives. He added Colonel Hoare was not injured in the attack.

But Colonel Hoare's wife said from her Hilton, Natal home last night that her husband was not involved in the coup attempt. "As far as I know he is away somewhere—I cannot comment of his involvement with the hijacking," she said.

Were the mercenaries betrayed?

By Tony Stirling

Were the mercenaries involved in the abortive coup on the Seychelles on Wednesday betrayed?

This was the speculation doing the rounds in mercenary circles today.

According to a knowledgeable source, a man who was supposed to have gone

In the first detailed account of what led to more than 20 hours of fierce fighting for the airport the Seychelles Defence Force said that about 45 armed men arrived aboard a scheduled flight from Swaziland, seized 100 civilian hostages in the airport area, and took over the control tower and terminal buildings.

Sources said that the assault force ran into stiff resistance from police and troops stationed at a military camp on the edge of the airport. Subsequent fighting involved automatic weapons, mortars and rocket launchers.

Nairobi

US deny it ● Pik denies it ● So who did plan it?

MERCENARIES BLAME THE CIA

SUN TRIB 29/11/81 327

By William Saunderson-Meyer and David Niddrie

THIS week's mercenary invasion of the Seychelles was backed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency, according to reliable local and foreign sources.

Despite a terse, one-sentence denial by the US government yesterday, separate mercenary sources in South Africa are emphatic that funding for the operation originated with the CIA.

Their statement is backed up by:

● Former Rhodesian mercenaries, who as recently as a month ago



DUFFY

THE LONER MERCENARY WHO WENT TO THE SAME SCHOOL AS PRINCE CHARLES

Page 53

Indian Ocean "Like Bob Denards' invasion of the Comoros Islands"; and

• A highly placed Washington source, who told the **Sunday Tribune** that "at the very least the CIA had a thorough knowledge of the raid."

Mercenary and diplomatic sources have also detailed "the South African Connection"

Morale boost

While diplomats in Pretoria pointed out that neither the recruitment for the 47-strong band nor their passage through South Africa to Swaziland and then on to the Seychelles could have taken place without South Africa's tacit co-operation, mercenary sources say a senior South African Government official was in personal contact with the band before they departed.

A source within mercenary circles in South Africa, told the **Tribune** yesterday that he had given them a "morale-boosting message before they left."

The source added that the families of some of the mercenaries were not unhappy at the detention of the men as they believed their punishment wouldn't be harsh.

They had also received assurances about the safety of the men from the South African Police, the source added.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Bloemfontein the Government had been approached "several times" by people purporting to represent dissidents groups wishing to depose the Seychelles government.

They had asked for assistance and claimed to have considerable support for their cause in Africa and elsewhere.

The minister said the representatives had been told each time it was not the policy of the Government to concern itself with such adventures.

Although the South African Government has strongly condemned the hijacking that followed the failed invasion, it has not yet publicly denied involvement in the invasion. Diplomatic sources see this omission as "not insignificant." They point out that the South Africans were happier with the rule of President James Mancham, who was ousted in a coup by the current ruler Albert Rene—far to the left of his predecessor.

Mancham was enthusiastically wooed by former Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie, as a political ally.

While Dr Rhoodie told newspapers on Friday that he had no idea who had masterminded the attempted invasion, he said he knew a month ago that a coup was to be attempted in either the Seychelles or Zaire.

After the overthrow of Mancham, South African aircraft landing rights were withdrawn and South African economic overtures collapsed.

The United States sees the area as being of great strategic importance and has an air force installation — officially designated as a satellite tracking station — on the Seychelles.

Soviet threat

"Afer Rene took power the U.S. had to lobby extremely hard to retain the base.

"The lease on the installation expires in 1990 and the administration is concerned that it will not be renewed. It is also worried at what it sees as the growing friendship between the Seychelles and the Soviet Union," said the Washington source.

United States airlines also had great difficulties in persuading President Rene not to withdraw their landing rights.

He pointed out that there were precedents for clandestine CIA action against African governments. The CIA gave massive logistical and financial support to South African mercenary leader Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, in the Congo during the early Sixties.

Colonel Hoare has been linked to the Seychelles debacle.

More recently, the CIA, initially acted without United States Government knowledge or authority to back Unita and the FNLA in Angola.

In Johannesburg yesterday, mercenary sources said it had been common knowledge for at least four months that CIA money was being used to raise and equip a force to overthrow President Rene's Government.

• See also Pages 3, 52 and 53.

Pik denies SA link in Seychelles allegation at UN

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, has reacted to allegations by certain black states at the United Nations that South Africa was responsible for the mercenary attack against the Seychelles reports Sapa.

"It is not secret that there are at least two dissident groups from the Seychelles wishing to depose the present government of the islands," said Mr Botha.

"The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been approached several times by persons purporting to represent dissident groups asking for assistance for their plans and claiming to have considerable support for their cause in Africa and elsewhere.

"The most simple and most convincing test of whether a country wishes to engage in subversion and destabilisation is its declared willingness to enter into non-aggression agreements with neighbouring states and whether it harbours subversive elements actively engaged against the governments of neighbouring states.

"The South African Government has consistently stated its view that it is in the interests of all countries in Southern Africa that agreements should be entered into on these issues," said the Minister.

Meanwhile our Correspondent reports from Nairobi that mercenaries in the hijacked Air India plane told passengers that senior South African officials knew about and approved of plans to overthrow President Albert Rene.

During the flight to Durban the mercenaries concocted a story for the arrival, even though they said the South African authorities knew about the operations, said the passengers.

BLOODY BISHOP BEATS BACK KILLER MOB

But man attacked at Mxenge funeral dies in hospital

By TONY SWIFT and CHRIS VAN DER MERWE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, beat back a mob of enraged mourners at the funeral of former ANC member and Durban lawyer Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge yesterday but failed to save the life of the man they were attacking.

The man, alleged to be a Transkei detective sergeant, died later in Grey's Hospital, King William's Town.

Bishop Tutu's attempt to save the man's life came after he had been felled by kicks, punches and a knife and was spreadeagled on the ground.

Bishop Tutu, his white robes spattered with blood, straddled his body and beat back the mob.

After the bishop had left to lead the funeral procession the crowd attacked again, dragging the injured man from a car.

A firearm, possibly a service revolver, was brandished by a member of the crowd.

Another man was seen waving a laminated white card bearing the inscription "Transkei".

Earlier another man, accused of being a "sellout," had also been beaten and had a "recorder" taken from him.

The "recorder" was trampled by angry mourners, but on closer inspection it appeared to be a car radio.

The man had had to mount the VIP stage, holding aloft his battered radio to flee to safety through the rows of clergy and family.

His pursuers caught up with him on the road close to the graveside.

A police vehicle arrived but was forced to retreat in a hail of stones.

The funeral was at Ravi location despite an appeal by the Ciskei Government for it to be postponed as Sebe brothers Lennox and Charles were opening the new Independence Stadium a few kilometres away.

At the funeral for the former Robben Island prisoner freedom songs and slogans contrasted with the pomp and military brass band of the stadium ceremony.

Speaker after speaker firmly rejected suggestions that Mr Mxenge had been murdered by the ANC hostage [illegible] siphoning off funds.

"With all the media in the hands, they will not persuade us with this propaganda," said Joe Phala of Azaso.

"Comrade Griffiths, was killed because he was an important link between the young and the old in the liberation struggle between the workers and the intellectuals and between the Indians and



Arms raised, Bishop Desmond Tutu pleads with enraged mourners at the funeral of Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge to stop attacking a man believed by the crowd to be a Transkei detective sergeant. The picture was taken just before Bishop Tutu had helped the man (circled) to his feet.
• Picture: JOHN WOODROOF

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Policeman kicked, stoned to death at lawyer's funeral

RDM 30/11/81 327

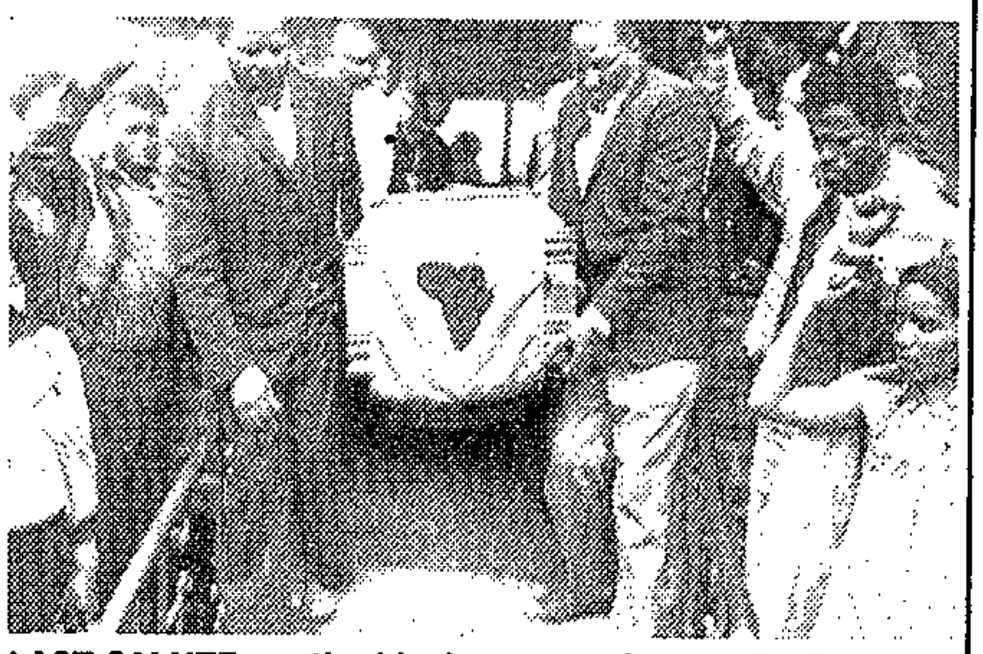
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Mail Correspondent

A Transkei security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist, Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a Durban cycle track last week. Speakers at the funeral said he spent "much of his life" in detention, in prison on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident in which Detective-Constable Albert Tofile died, happened after tape recorders were taken from people who, with others suspected of being "informers", were forcibly removed from the service.



LAST SALUTE . . . the black power salute at the funeral of Mr Griffiths Mxenge at the weekend.

Pistol

Before Det-Const Tofile was attacked, youths were seen removing a tape recorder from the handbag of a woman believed to be in his company.

Det-Const Tofile drew a pistol when the crowd manhandled the woman, but before any shots were fired the mob was on him.

He fell, and was punched, kicked, and stoned, to chants of "kill the sell-out!"

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday Det-Const Tofile was taken to hospital in a private car but was dead on arrival.

Various speakers including Bishop Tutu of the South African Council of Churches; Dr Nthatho Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Mr Archie Gumede of the Release Mandela Committee; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of Walter Sisulu, a former ANC leader; and Mr Khehla Mthembu of Azapo; spoke strongly against the homeland policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's coming independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "bantustans ruled by unscrupulous creatures who owed their allegiance to Pretoria and collaborated with apartheid".

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC as "the only people who matter".

Mr Joe Pahlaa of Azaso said allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a ploy by the "system" to give the impression that there was a division within the organisation.

He singled out a Durban newspaper which, he said, gave prominence to "this filthy strategy of the enemy".

After the funeral a passing police van had to speed off under a hail of stones.

Ciskei police set up roadblocks outside Zwelitsha and Mdantsane and confiscated leaflets on Mr Mxenge's "struggle for democracy" which were distributed at the funeral.

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SECOND QUALIFYING COURSE

First Semester

a) Special themes and topics in the history of pre-colonial Africa. (Seminars and other class meetings arranged at times to suit the convenience of students.)

Second Semester

a) Special themes and topics in the history of colonialism and nationalism in Africa. (Seminars and other class meetings arranged at times to suit the convenience of students.)

NOTE: i. None of the above half-courses shall count for credit purposes towards more than one qualifying course for the degree.



The dead man's wife, Mrs Nonvamezelo Mxenge, at Saturday's funeral service.





Mourners rush to the aid of Sergeant Albert Gungqwana Tofile, a Transkei security policeman, who was attacked by a group of youths. Sgt Tofile was certified dead on arrival at hospital.



These mourners were able to find a good vantage point and shelter from the sun.

The coffin bearing the body of Mr Griffiths Mxenge is carried to the graveyard at Rayi, near King William's Town.

DD 30/11/81

Saawu head praises Mxenge

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqweta, said Mr G. M. Mxenge was murdered because of his relentless and tireless fight for the freedom of the oppressed and exploited masses.

Speaking at the funeral of the Durban attorney Mr Gqweta said Mr Mxenge had been the legal adviser of Saawu. He was a man of intense and immeasurable dedication to the black man's struggle for freedom in South Africa and had had a vision of a liberated country.

There was nothing Mr Mxenge would not do if it was for the liberation of the black man and he had an unwavering belief in and adherence to the freedom charter drawn up by the people of all races in 1955, Mr Gqweta said.

Mr Gqweta attacked homeland leaders for accepting independence. He said political independence without economic independence was empty.

Ciskei's coming independence had been preceded by a string of detentions, he said.

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation, (Azapo), Mr Khehla Mthembu, said that, like all fallen heroes, Mr Mxenge knew his course in the struggle could lead to his death but to him the glittering and cherished goal of liberation meant more than his life.

Mr Mthembu called on all to put aside selfish and parochial differences and be united in fighting for justice.

Africa was in bondage and people owed it to her to help the continent join all the progressive societies of the world, he added.

"We have nothing to lose but our chains of oppression and exploitation," he said.

"Azapo is totally committed to a programme of bringing about peace and stability in a democratic future Azania where we can stand as one people."

The president of the Azania Students' Organisation, Mr Joe Phaahla, said the student movement shared with all the sorrow, anger and frustration over the murder of Mr Mxenge.

"We want the perpetrators of this barbaric act and the whole world to know we do not regret Mr Mxenge's involvement in the liberation struggle and we are sure his death will be avenged," Mr Phaahla said.

He said Mr Mxenge was a link between the young and the old and between blacks and the Indian community in Durban.

The aim of the killing was to destabilise the struggle and to intimidate the people, he said. — DDR.

Police deny holding Hoare: search is on

STAR 30/11/84. 327

Own Correspondent

Pretoria

Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, the legendary mercenary commander alleged to be involved in the abortive Seychelles coup, has not been arrested by police but is being sought nation-wide for questioning.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria today said Colonel Hoare has not been taken into custody. He admitted the Colonel was being sought in connection with the Seychelles hijack drama.

The spokesman said reports that the 44 hijackers were to appear in court in Durban today were not true. They are still being detained in the Zonderwater Prison near Cullinan.

Warships

Three warships — two Russian and one French — have mysteriously put into Port Victoria, capital of the Seychelles, during the weekend, say local residents, still confined to their homes under the 24-hour curfew imposed after last Wednesday's coup attempt.

Throughout the weekend the Government's light spotter aircraft and three civilian aircraft based at Mahe International Airport flew continuous patrols around Mahe, the largest of the 70 islands in the group.

The hijackers demanded at Louis Botha Airport that another aircraft be made available to them.

This was revealed today by the Commissioner of Railways Police, Lieutenant-General J J H Claassen.

General Claassen said a spokesman for the hijackers had not made it clear where they wanted to go.

"Personally I think they were just flying a kite, wanting to test what our reaction would be."

The authorities wasted little time in rejecting the demands.

At no time during the negotiations had the hijackers threatened violence or used the passengers and crew as hostages.

The railways police have a task force trained to deal with the hijacking of aircraft.

A police spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that no date had been set for

To Page 3, Col 8

SAP looking for Colonel Hoare

STAR 30/11/84 327

From page 1

a court appearance yet. The men were being held under the security laws.

Police refused to identify the detained men who have apparently been allowed to telephone relatives to inform them of their safety.

At least one mercenary was shot dead during the shoot-out at the Pointe la Rue Airfield in the Seychelles on Wednesday and another was wounded.

The curfew was lifted for three hours on Saturday to enable people to walk to nearby stores, but stores were short of stocks and, not having been paid for November, most people could not afford to stock up.

A Government radio announcement prohibited all sales of alcoholic beverages or use of private transport.

Officials said nobody would be allowed to enter the islands on the aircraft, which was expected to fly from Nairobi.

Other radio announcements during the weekend instructed the staffs of hospitals and clinics to report to duty.

Mercenaries in the hijacked Air-India plane flying from the Seychelles to Durban told passengers that senior South African officials knew about and approved of plans to overthrow President Albert Rene.



President Rene

The passengers, who passed through Nairobi on their way to Bombay from Durban, described the mercenaries' leader as a dapper monocled English General of about 60.

The second-in-command was almost 2 m tall, heavily built and spoke with a South African or Rhodesian accent.

The "General" had a monocle in his breast pocket. He was about 1.8 m tall, obviously had a lot of military experience and everyone called him "sir."

Captain James Farquharson, the pilot of the Royal Swazi Airlines plane on which the mercenaries flew into the Seychelles for their abortive coup attempt, has denied a report in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper that a Seychelles Cabinet Minister was implicated in the plot.

A report in another Sunday newspaper that Seychelles authorities had been alerted to the coup attempt by two women who got off the Swazi aircraft at the Comores Islands has been contradicted by officials of the Swazi airline and by accounts of the events leading up to the shootout at the Seychelles airport.

The men had gone through the "Nothing to declare" route at the customs counter with their weapons concealed in the false bottoms of suitcases.

Most of the men were already on board the tourist bus that was to take them to their hotel when an official saw a gun barrel sticking out of one of the mercenaries' suitcases. He pulled the weapon out and gave the alarm.

The mercenaries on board the bus then scrambled to the roof of the vehicle, where their luggage was stacked, pulled their weapons out and seized hostages and took over the airport control tower. — Own Correspondent, The Star's Africa News Service, Reuter.

Bridge deaths: Accused detectives are remanded

Argus 30/11/81 (327)

Argus Correspondent

PINETOWN. — Two young Durban detectives, detained last week in connection with the deaths of four men allegedly tossed from the Paradise Valley Bridge at Pinetown, were refused bail when they appeared briefly on a charge of murder in Pinetown Magistrate's Court today.

A third man expected to appear with them was not brought before the magistrate, Mr J de Bruyn.

The policemen, Lieutenant Willem Johannes Stenenberg Potgieter, 27, of Nataliahof and Detective-Sergeant David Peter Soames, 29, of Hillary, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The prosecutor, Mr J P Roos, said an application for bail had been referred to the Attorney-General.

He asked for an adjournment until December 14 for further investigation.

The men are to remain in custody to await the Attorney-General's decision.



Dr Stuart Saunders

Call to remember 'missing' students

Argus 30/11/81

321

Education Reporter

THE vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, asked students to 'remember those people we are unable to welcome because of the arbitrary nature of the South African security laws' when he welcomed students to the Nusas congress at the weekend.

'The powers of detention without trial in this country have been used in recent times against a large number of students, including your own president, Andrew Boraine, a fine young man who is now banned without trial, without having his alleged crime revealed to him or to anyone else,' Dr Saunders said.

'He has been accused, tried and sentenced by the faceless ones in a manner without parallel in any country in the whole world except possibly those ruled by totalitarian regimes.'

He questioned whether one could explore truth through free debate when spies and paid informants secretly informed those who had power to silence criticism without recourse to the court.

'Surely all who value freedom, who believe in democracy, should protest vigorously and continuously against the laws on our statute books which allow these things to happen.'

● 'Nats a unifying force' — Page 21.

OD 30/11/81

Policeman killed at funeral

(~~105~~) (327)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Transkei security policeman was stabbed and stoned to death at the Mxenge funeral near here on Saturday.

He was Sergeant Albert Gungqwana Tofile, who was certified dead on arrival at hospital.

No personal details were available yesterday and the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment. He was reportedly at his country home for the weekend.

Trouble apparently started when some youths, combing the crowd for any tape recorders, found Sgt Tofile using one and attacked him.

Efforts to shield him were unsuccessful as the youths went on the rampage.

Mr Tofile was taken to Grey Hospital here and his body was later removed to the police mortuary where it was identified.

It was learnt that he had gone to the funeral with two women security police members, who had to hitch-hike back to Transkei as the keys for their vehicle could not be found.

More funeral reports and pictures, pages 2 and 3; Editorial opinion, page 16.

The Director-General designate for the Ciskei Police, Major-General Charles Sebe, said the matter was out of his hands. He referred inquiries to South African and Transkeian Police.

But he confirmed a man had been killed and had been identified as a Transkeian security policeman.

He added that Ciskeians were not responsible for the man's death.

"None of my fulltime men attended the funeral, but I have sufficient information from agents who did attend that Durban and Transkei youths were the people with violent tendencies — much to the embarrassment of the mourners," General Sebe said.

The divisional commissioner of police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said he had no details of the man's death, but he also confirmed a man had been killed.

A service revolver and a pocket book belonging to Sgt Tofile were handed over to the organisers of the funeral.

It could not be established yesterday whether Sgt Tofile was married. Eye-witnesses said he was in mid-20s.

During the attack Sgt Tofile was taken to a car with a Pinetown registration, where he was sheltered by some people. When the owner of the vehicle returned he found both left tyres had been slashed. — DDR.



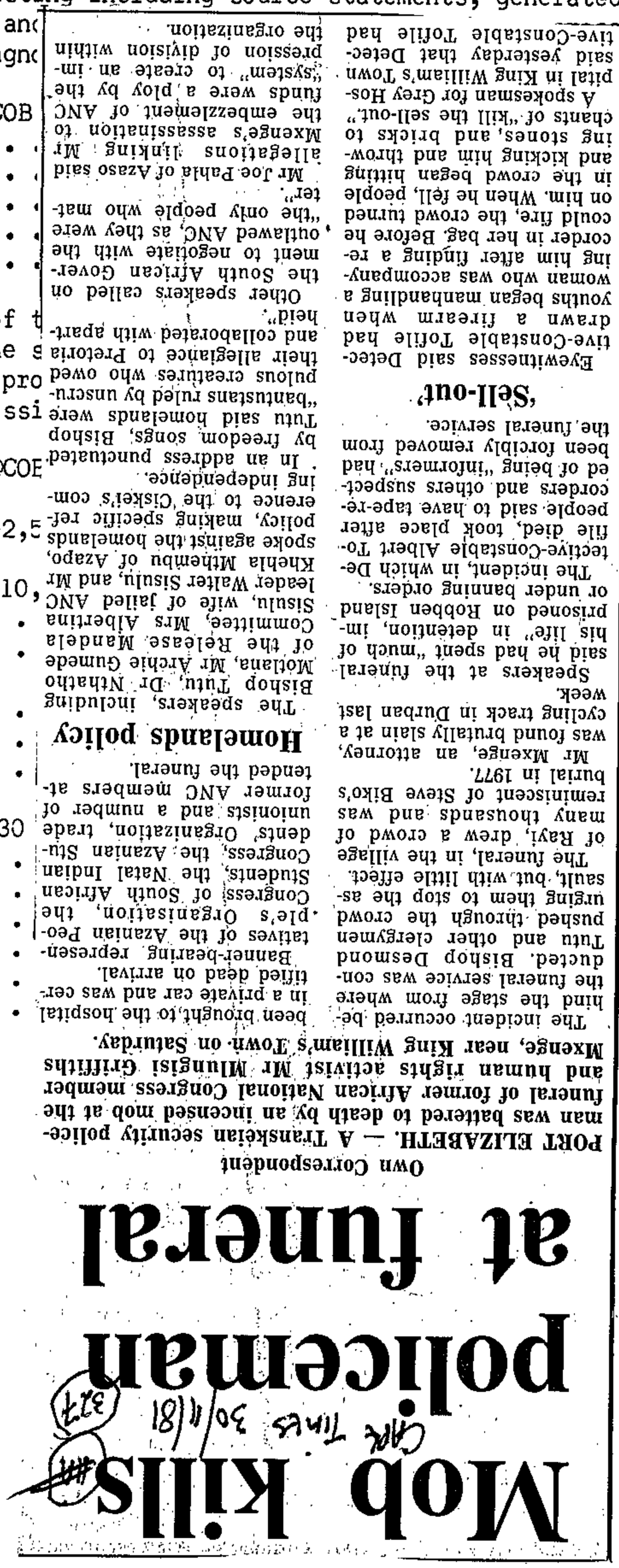
b. @COB,IL PFA.ELTA,PFB.ELTB
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. . . . Cobol Sources Statements
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The COBOL processor places the new source element ELTA into program file PFA and the relocatable binary element ELTB is inserted into program file PFB. The L option provides a comprehensive listing including source statements, generated machine code an
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Mob kills policeman at funeral

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Transkeian security policeman was battered to death by an incensed mob at the funeral of former African National Congress member and human rights activist Mr Mlungisi Griffiths Mxenge, near King William's Town on Saturday.

The incident occurred behind the stage from where the funeral service was conducted. Bishop Desmond Tutu and other clergymen pushed through the crowd urging them to stop the assault, but with little effect.

The funeral, in the village of Ilinge, drew a crowd of many thousands and was reminiscent of Steve Biko's burial in 1977.

Mr Mxenge, an attorney, was found brutally slain at a cycling track in Durban last week.

Speakers at the funeral said he had spent "much of his life" in detention, imprisoned on Robben Island or under banning orders.

The incident, in which Detective-Constable Albert Tofile died, took place after people said to have tape-recorders and others suspected of being "informers" had been forcibly removed from the funeral service.

'Sell-out'

Eyewitnesses said Detective-Constable Tofile had drawn a firearm when youths began manhandling a woman who was accompanying him after finding a recorder in her bag. Before he could fire, the crowd turned on him. When he fell, people in the crowd began hitting and kicking him and throwing stones, and bricks to chants of "Kill the sell-out."

A spokesman for Grey Hospital in King William's Town said yesterday that Detective-Constable Tofile had been brought to the hospital in a private car and was certified dead on arrival.

Banner-bearing representatives of the Azanian People's Organisation, the Congress of South African Students, the Natal Indian Congress, the Azanian Students' Organization, trade unionists and a number of former ANC members attended the funeral.

Homelands policy

The speakers, including Bishop Tutu, Dr Nthatho Motlana, Mr Archie Gumede of the Release Mandela Committee, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of jailed ANC leader Walter Sisulu, and Mr Khehla Mthembu of Azapo, spoke against the homelands policy, making specific reference to the Ciskei's committing independence.

In an address punctuated by freedom songs, Bishop Tutu said homelands were "bantustans ruled by unscrupulous creatures who owed their allegiance to Pretoria and collaborated with apartheid".

Other speakers called on the South African Government to negotiate with the outlawed ANC, as they were "the only people who matter".

Mr Joe Pahla of Azaso said allegations linking Mr Mxenge's assassination to the embezzlement of ANC funds were a ploy by the "system" to create an impression of division within the organization.

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OPTIONS: The options field may contain any number or sequence of the following common options. Each language processor uses other options, not listed here, to perform specific functions related only to that processor. Please refer to the specific manuals for further details.

A - Accept the results of the processor even if errors are detected.

X - Abort the run if errors are detected.

NOTE

If neither X or A are given, the run will continue but execution of the program in error may result in error termination.

U - Update (correction runs only). Produce a new cycle of the source element.

I - Insert an element into a program file. The source statements are read from the control stream immediately following the processor call statement or are implied by @ lies U opti

L - Prod code).

N - Supp errides any otion impl

S - Prod

W - List

ELTNAME-1: If a (I option) from the program file ced and the name on) is being perf am file, elem being upda un stream.

ELTNAME-2: This program file placed. Lang ements. The RB or ABS elem



Dr Stuart Saunders

UCT principal attacks 'spies'

Cape Times 30/11/81

Staff Reporter

THE principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, has attacked the "arbitrary nature of our security legislation" and condemned the "faceless people" who spy on those opposed to the State.

Dr Saunders was welcoming students from all over South Africa to the 59th congress of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) at UCT on Saturday afternoon.

Decisions to ban and detain people in South Africa were taken by "faceless people" acting on information gained through telephone conversations and the "thin knowledge of spies", he said.

To applause from the audience of more than 400 who attended the opening, he said these spies were "not always fully-equipped intellectually", even though detaining someone was a serious matter.

Dr Saunders said Nusas was a "great" organization and "you will have to go for a long walk before you find a finer South African than (the banned Nusas president) Andrew Boraine".

Welcoming delegates, he asked them to remember those who could not be there because of the "arbitrary nature of our security legislation".

● More reports page 3.

Dr Saunders told delegates that the university had four vital roles to fulfill. These were the conservation of scholarship, the teaching of students, the promotion of research and the constant carrying out of a critical analysis of the community or society in which it functioned.

Its critical role was the "least popular" and it was becoming increasingly difficult to carry this function out in South Africa, with its "overwhelmingly repressive security legislation".

3.4 @COPOUT STATEMENT

The @COPOUT command copies a program file or a selected element from a program file to a magnetic tape in element file format: 28 words in the label block and as many 224 word text blocks as needed to write the entire element(s). Procedure name table entries are preserved so that the program file can be reconstructed with the @COPIN statement. Deleted elements are not copied. The entry point table is not preserved. After a @COPIN, the user may execute the @PREP statement to allow the program file to be used as a library by reconstructing the entry point table. The entry point table is used to define entry points for relocatable binary elements searched for by the @MAP processor.

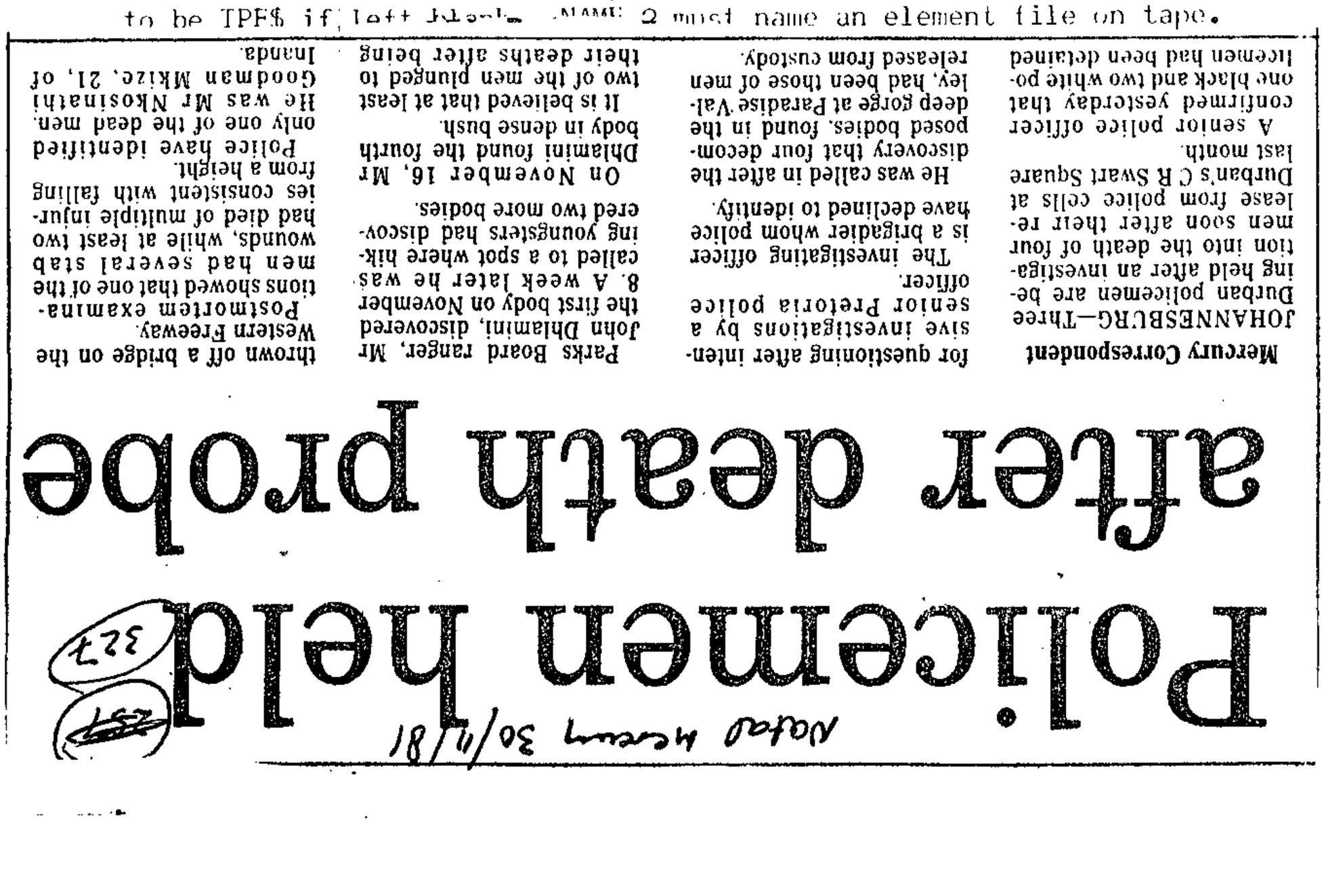
Format:

```
@COPOUT,OPTIONS   NAME-1,NAME-2
```

OPTIONS:

(No Options)	All non-deleted elements of a program file are written to a tape in element file format. Two hardware end-of-file marks are then written on the tape and the tape is then backspaced over the second one.
A,R,S	Non-deleted elements of the types specified by the options are written onto tape in element file format. If no element name is given in NAME-1, all non-deleted elements of the types specified are written to tape defined by NAME-2.
V	Non-deleted elements of a program file selected by version name and type are written in element file format on tape. The version name given in NAME-2 replaces their original version name. If the version name is omitted in NAME-1, only those elements with a blank version name are considered. If the version name NAME-2 is omitted, the elements written to tape will have the same version name as in NAME-1.

The file named in NAME-1 is a program file defined by the user or is assumed to be TPF%. If left blank, NAME-2 must name an element file on tape.



Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Three Durban policemen are being held after an investigation into the death of four men soon after their release from police cells at Durban's C R Swart Square last month.

A senior police officer confirmed yesterday that one black and two white policemen had been detained for questioning after intensive investigations by a senior Pretoria police officer.

The investigating officer is a brigadier whom police have declined to identify.

He was called in after the discovery that four decomposed bodies, found in the deep gorge at Paradise Valley, had been those of men released from custody.

Parks Board ranger, Mr John Dhlamini, discovered the first body on November 8. A week later he was called to a spot where hikking youngsters had discovered two more bodies.

On November 16, Mr Dhlamini found the fourth body in dense bush.

It is believed that at least two of the men plunged to their deaths after being thrown off a bridge on the Western Freeway.

Postmortem examinations showed that one of the men had several stab wounds, while at least two had died of multiple injuries consistent with falling from a height.

Police have identified only one of the dead men. He was Mr Nkosinathi Goodman Mkize, 21, of Inanda.

Policemen held after death probe

15 000 gather at Rayi for funeral

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Rayi — a small village, almost hidden from the national road to Grahamstown, 5 km from here — seemed to a have found fame on Saturday when about 15 000 people from various part of Southern Africa came to pay their last respects to the murdered Durban lawyer, Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge.

There were no tears for the former Robben Island prisoner who completed an LLB degree at Natal University while banned from attending any educational centre.

It was "amandla" and clenched fists from the time the crowds gathered on Friday night to when the coffin, decked in ANC colours, was lowered into a grave almost directly opposite his home and three km from the grave of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, who was buried on September 25, 1977.

There was some talk about the tragedy of Mr Mxenge's death but speaker after speaker emphasised the need to carry on the work he was doing.

The master of ceremonies, The Rev Mcebisi Xundu, who was also in charge of proceedings at Biko's funeral, announced that seven buses from Durban were held up at the Kei Bridge border post as some passengers, mainly children, had no travel documents.

Almost as an afterthought he called on the crowd to make a collection so that money — R3 a person for special travel documents — could be sent to the post to help them get through.

Hats were used and in less than 30 minutes R1 500 had been collected and a car dispatched to fetch the mourners from Kei Bridge.

The last two buses arrived as the crowd moved towards the graveyard.

Two speakers, who were in the buses delayed at Kei Bridge, spoke after Bishop Desmond Tutu had delivered his sermon.

If one looked for dress, there were all colours; from the black, yellow and green of the ANC to the blue denim worn by youths, suits among legal men and others formally dressed to dashikis worn by those who espoused black consciousness.

There were people from all walks of life — workers, peasants, professional and business people, students and hobos.

There were ugly incidents, too, particularly the incident in which a Transkei policeman was killed. He was stabbed and stoned because he was using a tape recorder.

Another tape recorder belonging to an Idutywa bookseller was destroyed earlier.

If some youths were unruly, there was exemplary control by the organisers.

The Idutywa bookseller found a comfortable place on the platform after the attack and every time there was a commotion, Mr Xundu called for order, asking for any culprit to be brought to him.

Mr Mxenge's body lay in state before the funeral and crowds marched past to see the wounds on his face.

The coffin was hoisted shoulder high from the family home to the open veld, where the speeches were delivered, and then former colleagues from Robben Island carried the coffin to the graveyard.

As the crowds settled down for the ceremony, little Namhla Mxenge, the Mxenge's six-year-old daughter, stood as if puzzled at all that was happening.

She had already gone up the steps to the ring provided for family and speakers, but she walked back down and was finally helped up again.

There was enough time for Mdantsane "mbongi," Mr Mncedisi Qangule, to sing some praises relevant to the occasion and the crowd loved every moment of it — something unusual for funerals and, in Xhosa custom, usually reserved for heroes and chiefs.

The last thunderous shout of "Amandla" came just after the singing of Nkosi Sikelel iAfrica and there was a sudden hush and buzz as people moved back to the family home to end the funeral.

An army aircraft hovered above as the Benediction was pronounced, but police kept a low profile, although there were many in King William's Town as crowds gathered for the funeral.

Mdantsane residents on their way home were stopped at a roadblock. Funeral programmes, souvenirs connected with the funeral and copies of a black newspaper sold at the funeral were confiscated. — DDR.

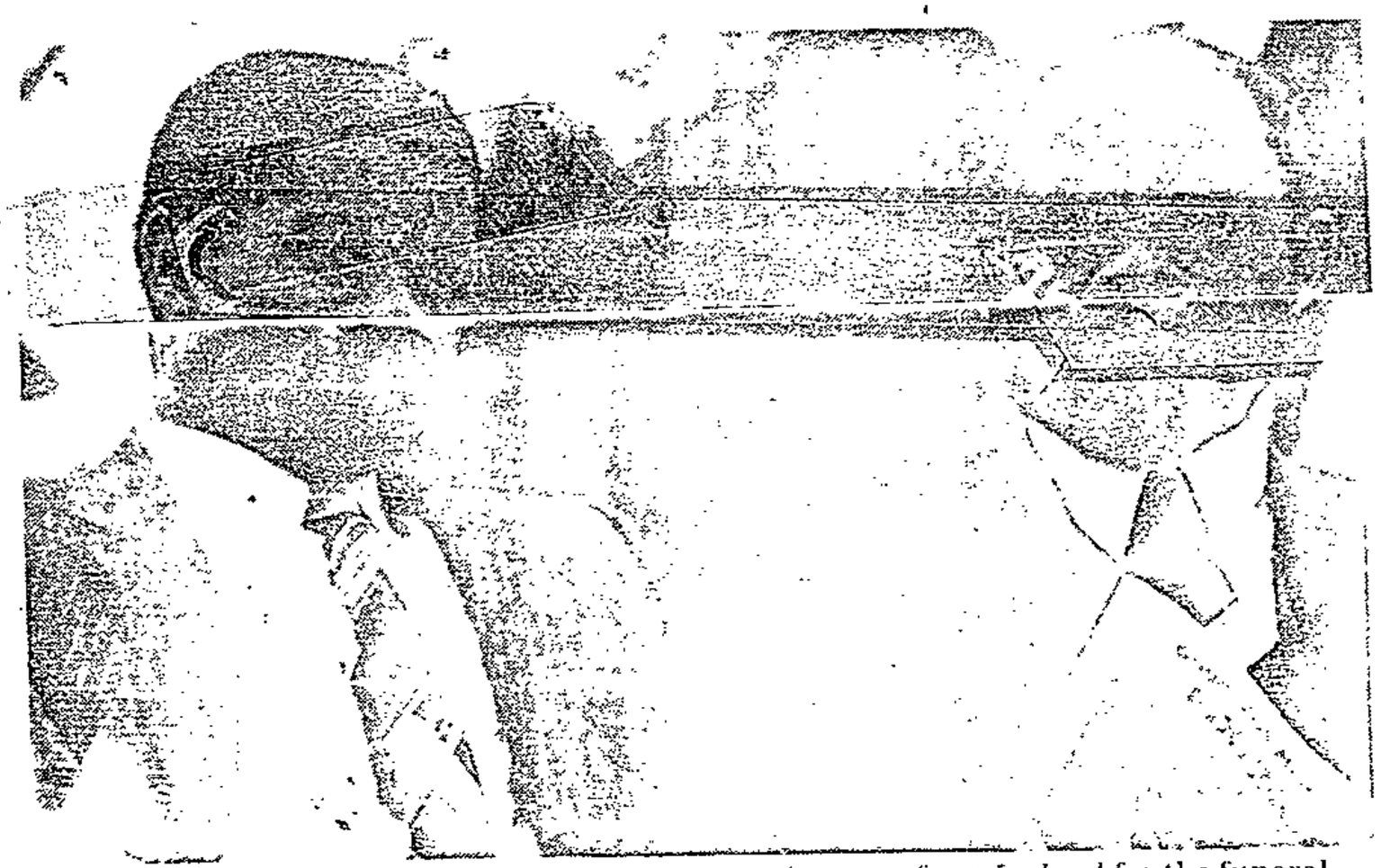
Urge govt to talk says Motlana

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The official opposition to the "racist" government was the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthatho Motlana, said at the funeral of Mr G. M. Mxenge here.

Peace and stability would be restored when the nationalist government agreed to negotiate with the ANC, he said.

He added that the people's memorial to Mr Mxenge would be a campaign to compel the government to come to a negotiating table with the only group which mattered—the ANC—and called on the government to put an end to divisions of the people.

"We know history is replete with examples of hardline statements of non-negotiations which have changed; like the former racist government of Mr Ian Smith, who once refused to negotiate with Zanu, and South Africa who refused to negotiate with Swapo until now when they are prepared to [illegible] Swapo.



Mr Mxenge's brothers, Dr Fumbatha Mxenge, who came from Ireland for the funeral, and Mr Mhleli Mxenge, who passed a vote of thanks for the family.

Liberation assured, but costly — Tutu

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The liberation of the black man in South Africa was assured but it would be costly, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said at the weekend.

At the funeral of murdered Durban attorney, Mr G. M. Mxenge, he said: "You must know the victory of liberation and freedom is assured."

"Our God is the God of freedom and liberation and will lead us out of bondage. He will lead us out of oppression, suffering. We shall be free there is no doubt. But our libera[illegible] w[illegible] costly."

Bishop Tutu said many more people would be detained, banned, deported and exiled. Many would be killed but nothing would stop blacks becoming free.

"No police bullets, no dogs, tear-gas, prison, death in detention, no nothing will stop us because God is on our side. God is the kind of God who always sides with the oppressed."

People had not come to the funeral to mourn but to thank God for this son of Africa who had remained faithful to the end and who joined other heroes and heroines of the struggle for liberation that South Africa should be free, united and not a South Africa balkanised into unviable Bantustans.

He said South Africa would become truly democratic for all South Africans, black and white, and the rule of law would reign.

"South Africa will be free and we will all, black and white, participate in its government and share its wealth and resources and our land. It will be a land where all the people count because they are God's children, created in his image," Bishop Tutu said.

"If God be for us, who can be against us? Victory is assured."

Sisulu call for rededication

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Cold-blooded murder was the most painful and most impossible to accept yet this kind of death in the black community was on the increase, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the wife of Mr Walter Sisulu who is serving life imprisonment on Robben Island, said at the funeral of Mr G. M. Mxenge at the weekend.

"Since the early 60's people have been known to die in South African jails, to be killed in cold blood," she said.

"We remember Mdluli, Timol, Tiro, Hector Peterson, Steve Biko and most recently Joe Gqabi, to mention only a few. While it is painful, the increase of this kind of thing is not surprising. It is a reflection of the times in which we live and an indication of the issues that face the black people of this country at this point in their history. Mxenge and others like him will continue to be killed in this manner because of their dedication to the struggle to create a South African society that is based on peace, justice and equality, she said.

Mrs Sisulu said Mr Mxenge died fighting for the liberation of the oppressed people of this country. He died like a brave soldier and like a hero.

Mrs Sisulu called on the mourners to rededicate themselves there and now to the struggle for a free, just and peaceful South Africa.

"It is only if we do so, that Mr Mxenge's death will not have been in vain. His blood will truly have watered the tree of liberty.

"It is true that Mr Mxenge died for all the oppressed people of this country. But there is a particular group of people who have suffered a more and immediate loss. These are the hundreds of black people who daily are arrested and detained because of their opposition to the unjust and oppressive laws of this country. Mr Mxenge had virtually dedicated his whole life to the defence of these people . . . in spite of possible danger to himself."

Who would now come to their defence? She had no doubt that despite intimidation all other dedicated lawyers would continue in their good work. — DDR

"We do not need all this loss of life before we start sitting at a round table to negotiate our future. Our best memorial to Mr Mxenge will be to compel our government to come to negotiate."

Dr Motlana said it was the hallmark of all civilised governments to protect the life and property of its citizens within the boundaries of its area of sovereignty and beyond.

It was the right of all South Africans to demand this — a people's covenant with the government must guarantee it, he said.

"When, therefore, a citizen of this land is murdered as our brother Griffiths Mxenge was murdered, we must place the responsibility for this foul premeditated deed squarely upon those in power.

"It is a very sad commentary in our unhappy, divided land that the reaction in many parts of the black community was to accuse right-wing elements intimately connected with the government for the murder.

"It is speculated that the savage mutilations are intended as a warning to those opposed to the government's racist and oppressive policies.

"It is my considered opinion that it does not matter who committed this filthy crime. Many of us will blame the government, which in its single minded pursuit of white hegemony and in its dedication to policies of divide and rule, has probably created a climate in which this kind of crime is possible," he said.

Dr Motlana stressed it was the duty of the government to create the necessary peaceful climate in which a peaceful resolution of problems was possible.

He said that, as in the case of the late Steve Biko, attempts were already being made to link his name with the misuse of funds. Nothing like that would ever convince the black community," he said. — DDR.

Murder at funeral: no arrests yet

EAST LONDON — No arrests had been made yet in connection with the murder of the Transkei security policeman, Sergeant Albert Gungqwana Tofile, but police were busy following up leads, the public relations officer for the Police in the Border, Major W. W. Brown, said yesterday.

Sergeant Tofile was stoned to death at the funeral of the murdered Durban attorney, Mr Griffith Mxenge, which was held near King William's Town at the weekend.

Mrs Nonyamezelo Mxenge, the widow of Mr Mxenge, said she did not like violence.

Reacting to the death of Sgt Tofile she said: "I do not like violence. I am not a violent person by nature.

"But I found it surprising that a security policeman from Transkei should be sent to the funeral."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday confirmed reports that he had struggled to save Sgt Tofile from the infuriated mob.

Bishop Tutu told Sapa in Johannesburg that 15 000 to 20 000 people had been present at the funeral of Mr Mxenge, who was noted for his defence of black opponents of the government, and who had himself been banned and imprisoned by the authorities at various times.

Bishop Tutu said feelings ran high at the funeral.

"When people discovered the man was a policeman who had hidden his identity, it became quite ugly," he said.

"They came behind the rostrum and I was called to help him. He was in a bad way. They were kicking him on the ground and I appealed to them to desist.

"A cordon of six or seven formed around him and he was rescued and taken to a car, but he was probably already in a very bad way, although I did not think he was near death.

"I was very distressed as I deplore violence," Bishop Tutu said.

The Bishop said he could not understand the presence of the policeman, in view of the strong feelings at the funeral.

Bishop Tutu said his purple episcopal cassock and white surplice were splattered with blood in his attempt to save Sgt Tofile's life. — DDR.

Africa's top hired gun, Mad Mike Hoare

It was one mission too many . . . the boobytrapped operation that blew up in the old bushfighter's face. Mercenary leader Colonel Mike Hoare was hopelessly out of touch with the military realities of the '80s if he believed he could storm the Seychelles like he overwhelmed the superstitious Simbas 10 years ago, says JAAP BOEKKOOI.

Angola has ordered him to be shot on sight when he sets foot there Moscow quotes him saying killing blacks is as legal as killing wild animals. Zaire was seen to have him as tourist minister Men fly halfway round the world to join him

Now, at 61, Mad Mike Hoare is being held in custody in connection with the Air-India hijacking.

It seems an ignominious finale to a 20-year career as the world's hottest hired gun and a soldier's life since he was a boy of 18.

Friends of Colonel Hoare are openly asking the question why he should have been involved, if he was, in his first major defeat at an age when most men are about to retire

Was he like the ageing actress who longed to be in the limelight once more, the arthritic clown ready for the last round of sawdust and applause, but whose joke falls flat because it is passé?

Ten years ago Hoare was the embodiment of the post-colonials, who might have talked of "lesser breeds' in the clipped voices of Sandhurst, a man who patterned himself on Field Marshal Montgomery, who had considerable charm, manners, and wore a monocle with pride.

His talk also embodied that of the adventurers in the bars of "white" Africa. Typical of it is this Hoare phrase: "The articulate politicians in the newly emerged countries are aware that 50 well-trained and ruthless mercenary soldiers could overthrow a government."

Now it is 1981 and when 50 of the men thus described tried to do it in the Seychelles, as their 120 colleagues of the middle 60s once swept the entire Congo, they failed, fleeing back at the speed of sound in a jet.

Did Colonel Hoare and the mercenaries fail to see that in 10 years the world has changed? That any 50 mercenaries no longer encounter Simbas believing in witchcraft, but rather well-trained Tanzanians, Cubans or Koreans who believe in their AK57s, rockets, night scanner and the military paraphernalia of the 80s

Mike Hoare's life and ideas were shaped from an early youth in India (where he was born from Irish parents) to an entry into the army when the name Hitler was still a distant threat, and fighting in India and Burma with the fiercely loyal Ghurkas.

The same loyalties carried into the Congo jungles from the early '60s, where his second-in-command Alastair Wicks said of the men: "Most of them hero-worship Mike, and all are slightly afraid of him."

They had reason to. Mike's discipline was of the question-not variety, and often harsh. One Belgian footballer who raped a Congolese girl, then shot her because she called out at her attacker: "You're too small to make love," was sentenced by the Colonel: he had his big toes shot off by Mad Mike himself so he would never again play soccer.

About his rule in the jungle, Mike Hoare once said: "The fact that I have . . . power of life and death over them (his men), this moves me in a strange way. I love being in the presence of hard men . . . It is no secret that I control the mercenary market."

Old soldiers, they say, never die, but as they fade away (as the records show) many get itchy in the process. So it was with Mad Mike.

"Soldiering is a sort of addiction," he used to say. "I fell in love with the military way of life many years ago. It's a love affair that's been going for 40 years now, and it's still going strong."



Colonel Hoare, then a dashing major, photographed in his heyday on arrival from the Congo.

Hoare and 4 others get bail, 39 set free

STAR 2/12/81

227

By Chris van Gass,
Pretoria Bureau

Five men, including the legendary leader, Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare (62), appeared in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court today on a charge of kidnapping, following last week's abortive coup in the Seychelles and the subsequent commandeering of an Air India Boeing 707.

The nationalities of four of the men were given as foreigners while there was one South African citizen among them. The five, who appeared before Mr C S van Loggerenberg today were: Michael Bernard Hoare of Hilton, Natal, whose nationality was given as Irish; Peter Bruce Gay Duffy (40), of 59 Musgrove Road, Berea, Durban whose nationality was British; Charles Glen Goatley (27) of 5 Wiley Court, Botanical Gardens, Durban, a Zimbabwean; Kenneth Hugh Dalgliesh (32) of Riviera Hotel, Durban, a Briton; and Tullio Moneta (42) of Plot 143, Witkoppen, Sandton — a South African.

During their 10 minute appearance in Court Number 20, all five were granted bail ranging from R5 000 to R10 000 under certain conditions.

Colonel Hoare's bail was set at R10 000 and that of the other men at R5 000 each.

All five men, casually dressed in open-necked shirts were not asked to plead by Mr van Loggerenberg.

Colonel Hoare, complete with grey goatee beard, answered the magistrate's questions in an impeccable manner.

Before their appearance, the passage and tiny courtroom was packed with photographers, journalists and television cameramen covering the hearing.

Also present at the hearing, which was postponed until January 7 next year for further investigation, was the British Consul from Johannesburg, Mr Robert Miller who said his presence was "the normal consular function."

Before the proceedings began Colonel Hoare

To Page 3, Col 4

Johan was 'bored'

Johan Fritz (24), the only mercenary brought back dead from the Seychelles coup attempt, lived in Westcliff's "Millionaire's Row" — bored with a life of suburban tea and tennis after his adventures in the SA Army's elite Parabats.

Described by friends as a "model child," he had tried his hand at farming on the family estates near Rustenburg and in the OFS, but longed to taste adventure again. He was the eldest son of Mr Johan Fritz, chief of General Mining's Gold and Uranium Division, did not drink or smoke, and was a Christian Scientist.

Since his body was returned his father has worked normally and has told nobody about the family tragedy.



Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, legendary leader of the mercenaries in Katanga in the Congo in the 1960s, outside court in Pretoria where he and four others appeared on charges of kidnapping today. Colonel Hoare (62) led the men into the court. He was easily identifiable by his goatee beard.

'Mad Mike' led his me into court

Upright and with militar bearing, Colonel Mik Hoare led his band o mercenaries into cour today.

Colonel Hoare with his distinctive goatee beard was first to emerge from a mini bus which brought him and four fellow mercenaries to an annexe of the Pretoria Magistrate's Court.

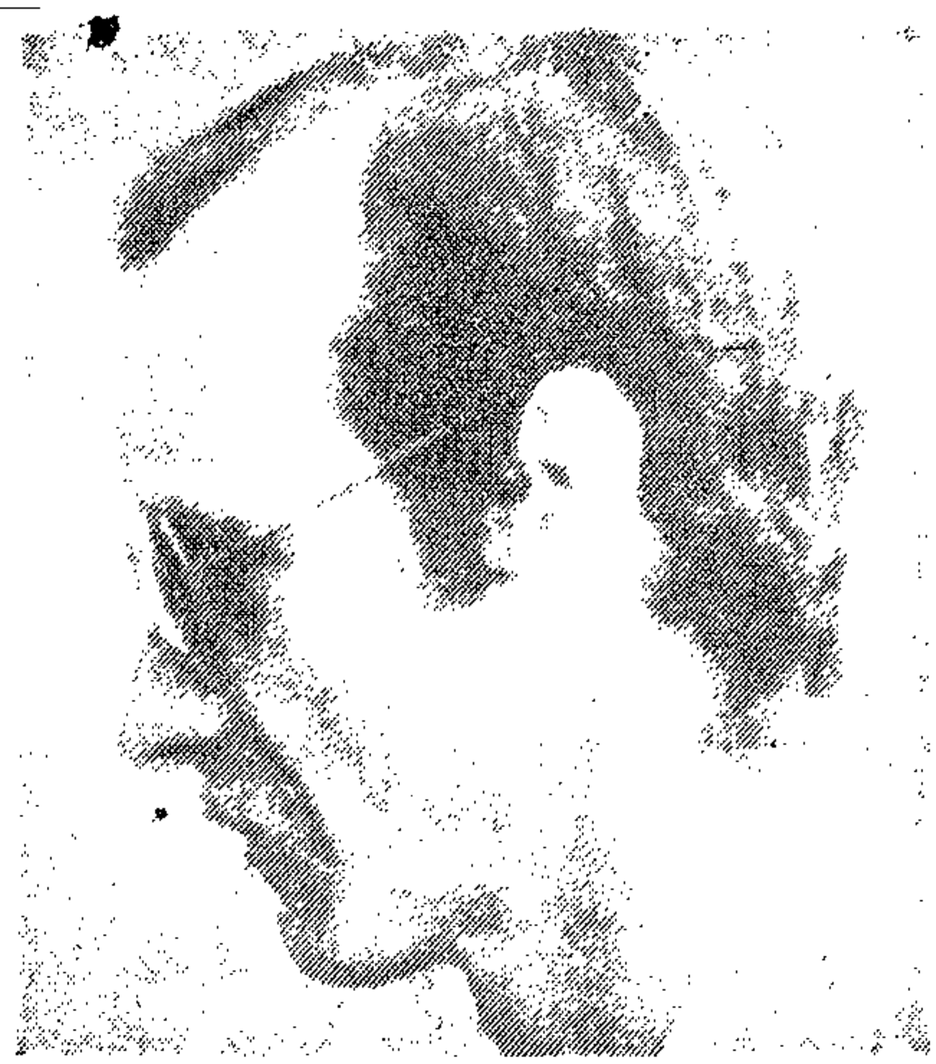
He led his men up three flights of stairs and into the court almost as if he was on a military parade.

Ironically the five mercenaries who took so much trouble to escape arrest in the Seychelles — a black African country — appeared in a court crowded with blacks.

The five men became merely another postponement in the busy diary of the court with only the huge R10 000 and R5 000 bail set to show anything out of the ordi-



Peter Duffy (40), of Durban, a photographer of British nationality (left), and Kenneth Dalgliesh, also British and from Durban, photographed at court.



Zimbabwean Charles Goatley (27), who lives in Durban, one of the five facing charges of kidnapping in Pretoria today.



Tullio Moneta (42), of Witkoppen, Sandton, photographed outside the Pretoria Magistrate's Court. He is the only South African in the group facing charges.

Mercenary well known on TV

By Andrew Walker

Tullio Moneta (42), one of the men who appeared in court charged with kidnapping, is well known in South Africa for the part he took in "The Diggers" series on TV.

Born in Yugoslavia and raised in Italy before emigrating to South Africa while in his twenties, he has a black belt in karate.

He took out South African citizenship in 1968.

One of his biggest film roles was in "The Lion's Share," made in South Africa last year. He took the part of Marco Borelli, a man whose aim in life is to clear the name of his father, branded as a criminal.

In an interview with The Star while making "The Lion's Share," Moneta said he did not intend going into show business full time.

As a teenager, he played professional baseball, and was a discus thrower for the Italian junior athletics side.

In one of his films he hijacked a bus.

He told The Star last year: "The producer told me to drive like a maniac, but didn't warn the passengers what was going to happen. I jumped on the bus and drove like a lunatic, roaring around corners on two wheels and driving at an incredible speed."

Being so athletic, he often did his own stunts instead of having a stuntman take his place for dangerous scenes.

One of his ambitions, he said, was to appear on stage — but he was too scared.

"In theatre, you don't have a second chance like you do on film. If I made a mistake on stage and people laughed at me, I think I would commit suicide."

'Astonished' Opposition slams decision

Reaction today to the release of 39 mercenaries involved in last week's ill-fated coup in the Seychelles has ranged from "astonishment" and "scandalous" to a "major provocation by South Africa."

Opposition spokesmen expressed astonishment at the fact that only five of the 44 mercenaries are being charged.

Mr Brian Bamford, MP, the Progressive Federal Party's Whip in the Assembly, said the decision to charge only five was "scandalous."

"In my 25 years of law I have never heard of a case where you have a group of conspirators and the State charges some of them and releases others," he said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence matters said it was hard to understand what was behind the decision and there was likely to be substantial controversy about this.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said today that only five of the 44 were being charged because the police were satisfied that this was all that was necessary.

The Attorney General would decide at a later stage and after further investigation whether more people should be charged but some of the others would be used as witnesses in the trial of the five, he said.

Demands by the Seychelles government that the mercenaries be extradited to Seychelles drew a rebuke from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha also revealed for the first time that the South African authorities have been in contact with the Seychelles over the incident.

"The Seychelles government was courteously requested to provide the South African Government with any information it had on the incident to facilitate the police investigation. I have not yet received any reaction to the request," he said.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that the Seychelles government had no comment today on the news that only five of the mercenaries would be tried.

A government spokesman telephoned today in the Seychelles capital of Port Victoria said the government had only just heard the report that 39 of the mercenaries had been released by the South African authorities.

Police Commissioner of Seychelles, Mr James Pillay, said in a telephone interview that the release of the men was an insult and a "major provocation by South Africa."

The dozens of South African tourists stranded in the Seychelles after last week's abortive coup expect to be home by the end of this week.

In a telephone interview today Durban export company director Mr Alastair Clarke said they had been told special flights had been organised for Thursday or Friday.



Mr Harry Schwarz



Hoare gets bail

from page 1

smiled and chatted to Mr Peter Duffy. The other men stood silently and listened intently to the magistrate spelling out their conditions of bail. The only South African among them, Tullio Moneta, who is almost 2 m tall, was wearing a silver button on his shirt with the initials "AOFB" — thought to stand for the Ancient Order of Foam Blowers, the name of the group under which 44 men who took part in an abortive coup on the Seychelles had travelled.

The prosecutor, Mr P Fick said the State had no objections to the men being granted bail, but under certain conditions.

Mr Van Loggerenberg set the conditions as:

● For Colonel Hoare. That he report every Tuesday between 8 am and 10 am at the Hilton police station in Maritzburg.

● For Mr Duffy. That he report to the Berea police station in Durban on Tuesdays between noon and 2 pm.

● For Mr Goatley and Mr Dalgliesh. That they appear at the C R Swart police station in Durban on Mondays between 10 am and noon.

● For Mr Moneta. That he report to the Sandton police station on Mondays between 10 am and noon.

A further condition was that all five hand over their passports to the investigating officer, Major General C F Zietsman, senior Deputy Commissioner of police.

Another condition was that they did not communicate with any of the State witnesses.

When asked whether he heard the conditions Colonel Hoare said: "I did, sir."

Mr van Loggerenberg: "Can you comply with the conditions "

Colonel Hoare: "I can."

Mr van Loggerenberg: "Can you raise the money required "

Colonel Hoare: "Immediately."

All the others answered the magistrate's questions saying "Yes, sir."

As the men were led from the court to the Clerk of the Court's office to arrange for their bail, the reporter from The Star asked Colonel Hoare what had gone wrong during the operation to the Seychelles. He remained silent and quickened his pace.

When the reporter asked him again who had paid for the Seychelles operation Colonel Hoare replied loudly and angrily: "Do me a favour, go away."

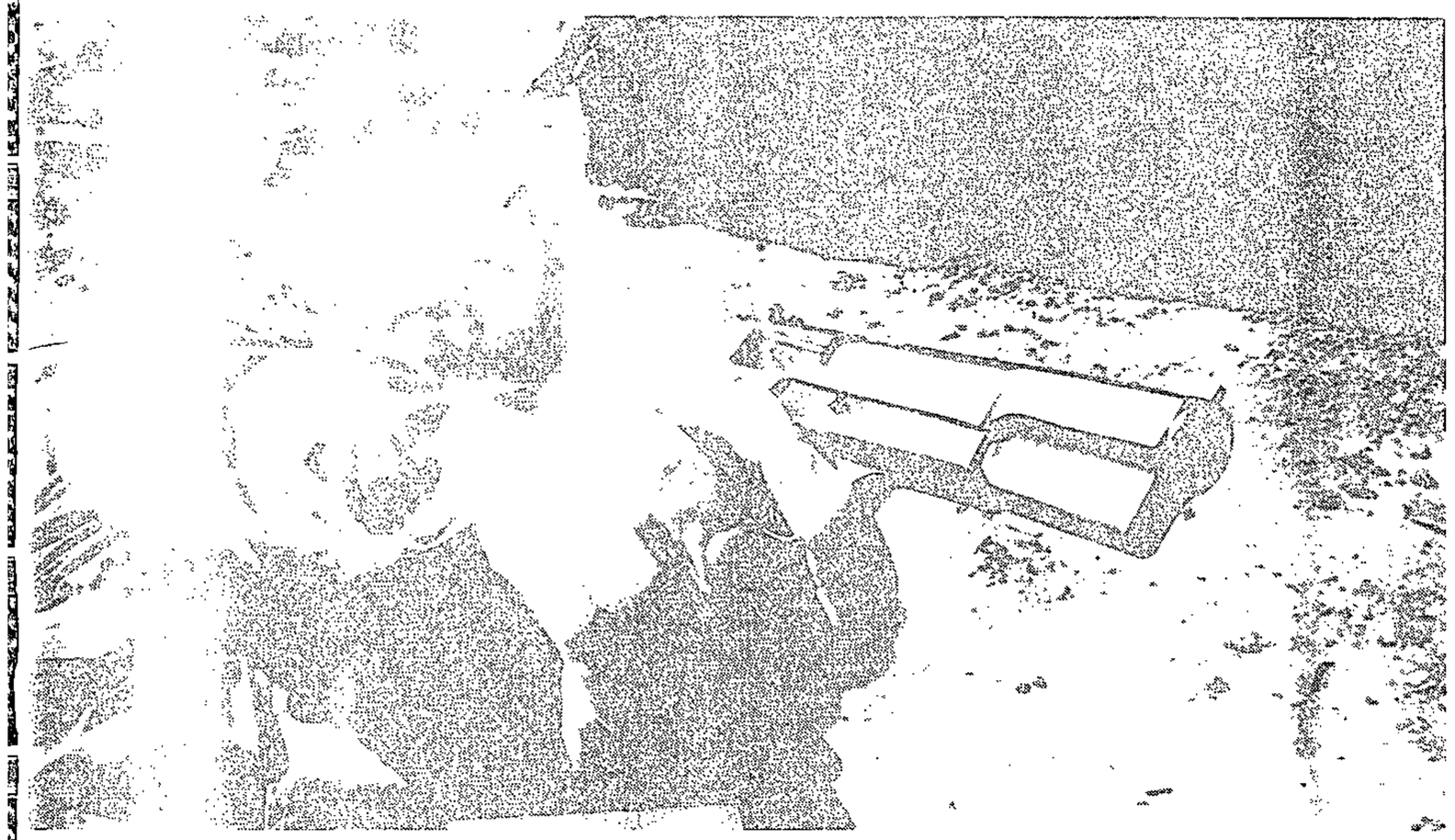
● The announcement of the release of the 39 was made from police headquarters by General Geldenhuys today.

The decision was taken after consultation between General Geldenhuys, the man in charge of the investigation, Major-General Christie Zietsman and the Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange.

The two police officers flew to Cape Town to discuss the investigation with the Minister.

● **See also Page 31.**

CARDB… GET … targets covered in green and shaped like a human torso. These
itter th… d many … ridd… with bullets



T THE … Chris Hillebrand … f the "Red Devils," goes through his paces



STRONGARM PRACTICE . . . the muddied

Pictures: RAYMOND PRESTON

cents have only a vague idea of its whereabouts.

Instead, at the entrance, is a sign declaring Broederstroom Slate and bearing a telephone number.

A rocky road bumps and snakes its way between piles of slate, passing corrugated iron shanties housing quarry workers — and by-passing the concealed camp.

Discovery is by accident — unless a quarry worker points the way.

The school lies among ramshackle, dilapidated slate huts, scrap cars and a rusty, overturned truck.

And the first thing one notices is that these "landmarks" have all been repeatedly blasted with arms.

Cardboard targets — covered in green blotches and shaped like a human chest — litter the area. Many are so riddled they resemble lace cloth.

Camping

The trees thin out to reveal a simple thatched structure with "walls" of hessian sacking. This appears to be a field shower.

Contrasting starkly with the surrounding bush stands a small modern camping tent in bright blue and white stripes with zipper window flaps and door.

A padlocked trunk, metal drinking mugs, camping equipment and a backpack line the sides.

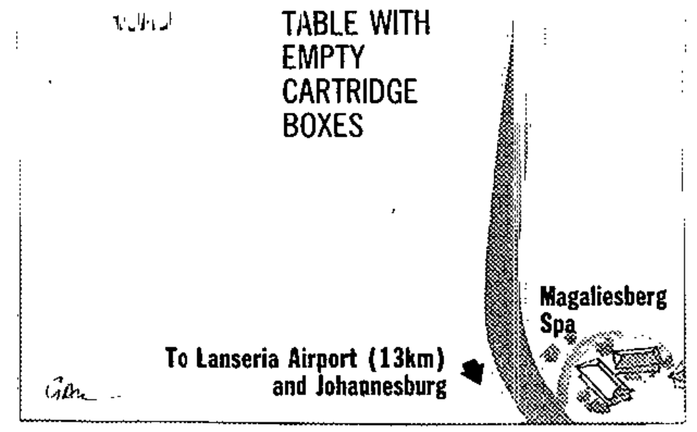
Casings from shotgun shells, empty ammunition packets, 9mm parabellum cartridges and empty beer cans are strewn around this primitive school.

Passing cars

Heavy bootprints in a sandy clearing and a pile of metre-long staves bear testimony to training sessions in unarmed combat.

And to one side, dangling from a tree, is a muddied punchbag.

Blackboard easels and a hut



structure point to "chalk and talk" strategy lectures.

Hundreds of beer empties have been tossed into a rubbish pit behind a hessian-screened chemical toilet.

The only sound in the eerie camp, when it is not being used for deadly purposes, is the occasional hum of a car passing on the Broederstroom Road — barely 500m away through the bush.

Quarry workers say the camp is only used at weekends with between six and a dozen cars arriving on Saturday morning and leaving on Sunday afternoon.

They have only a sketchy idea of goings-on at the school. They have been warned to stay away by the men who run it.

Highlighted

These men are Mr Chris Hillebrand, a former commander of the First Reconnaisance Unit — South Africa's crack commando unit known as the "Red Devils" — and Mr Rodney Briggs, a British expert in unarmed combat.

A newspaper report in May highlighted the school's activity — training South Africans on how to survive urban terrorism.

The course was offered to both civilians and security personnel.

Participants in the course were screened by a Government department before signing for the R650 training programme, the report said.

Interviewed in his Berea flat last night, Mr Hillebrand said he doubted that any of men he had trained had the capability to take part in coup attempt.

However, it was possible, he said, that participants in his course could have been involved.

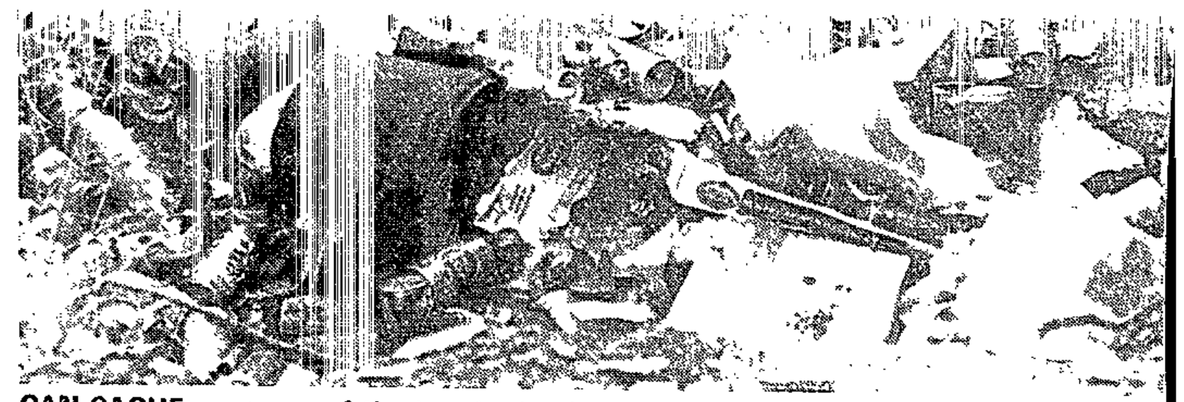
"You can't tell — it is an impossible question to answer," Mr Hillebrand said.

His course was used by businessmen and others keen to have the ability to look after themselves in a dangerous urban situation.

"We can teach you how to be a gun expert but you wouldn't be able to take out a house."

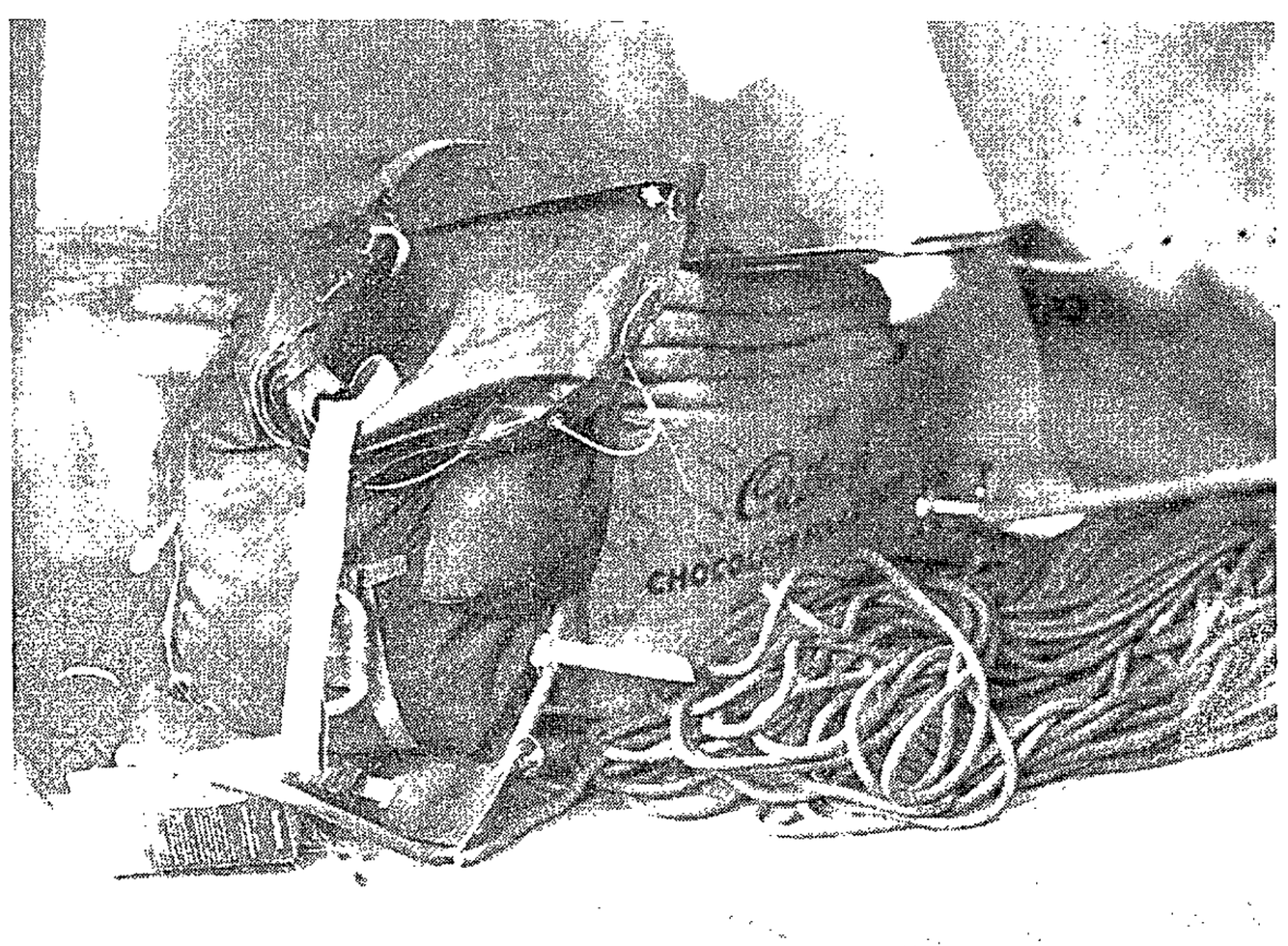
He was surprised that he was not approached to go on the abortive Seychelles mission, "because I think I am reasonably well equipped".

Mr Hillebrand said he had known nothing about the mission until he read newspaper reports.



CAN CACHE . . . some of the hundreds of empty beer cans thrown into … bish pit next to a hessian latrine



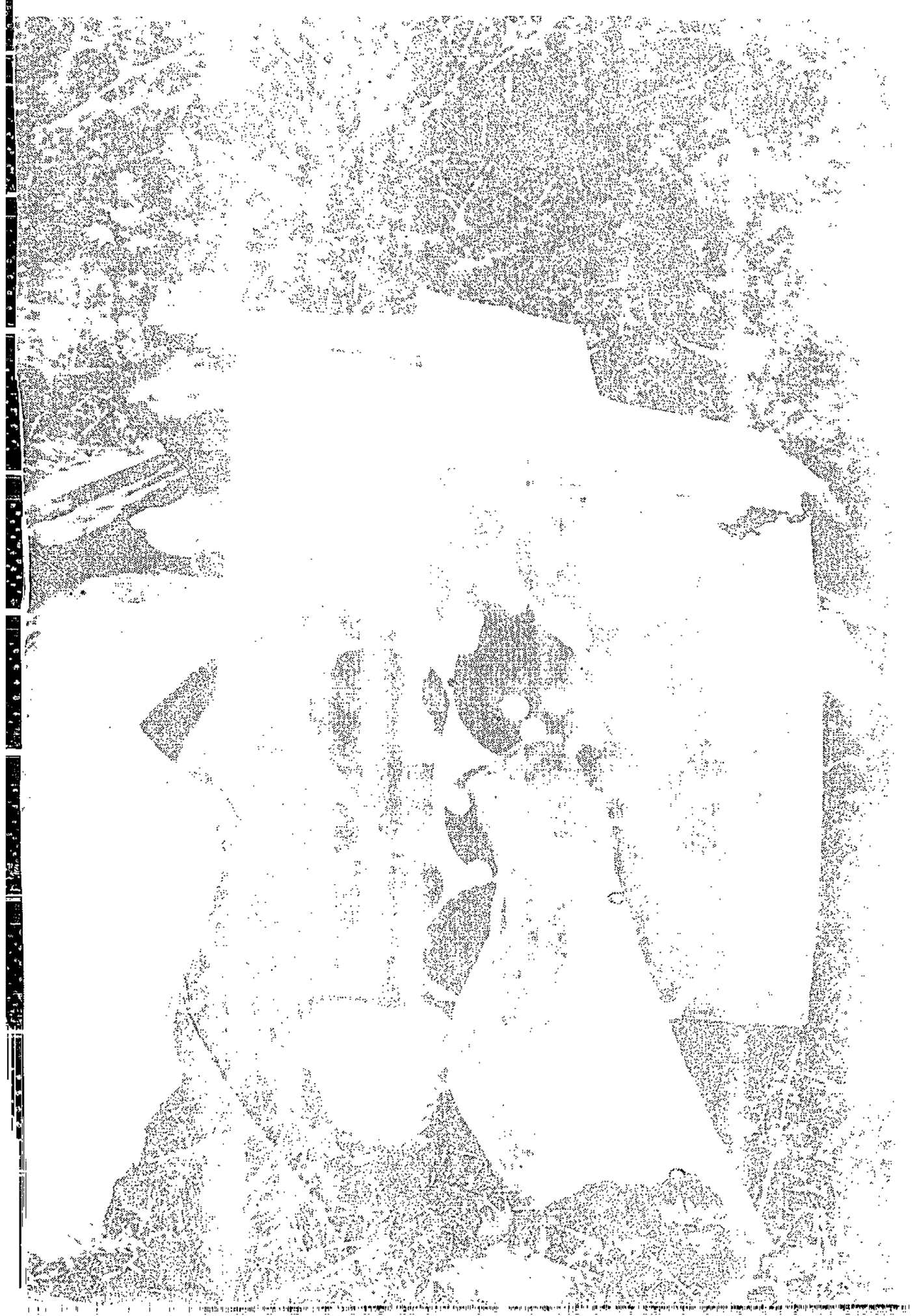


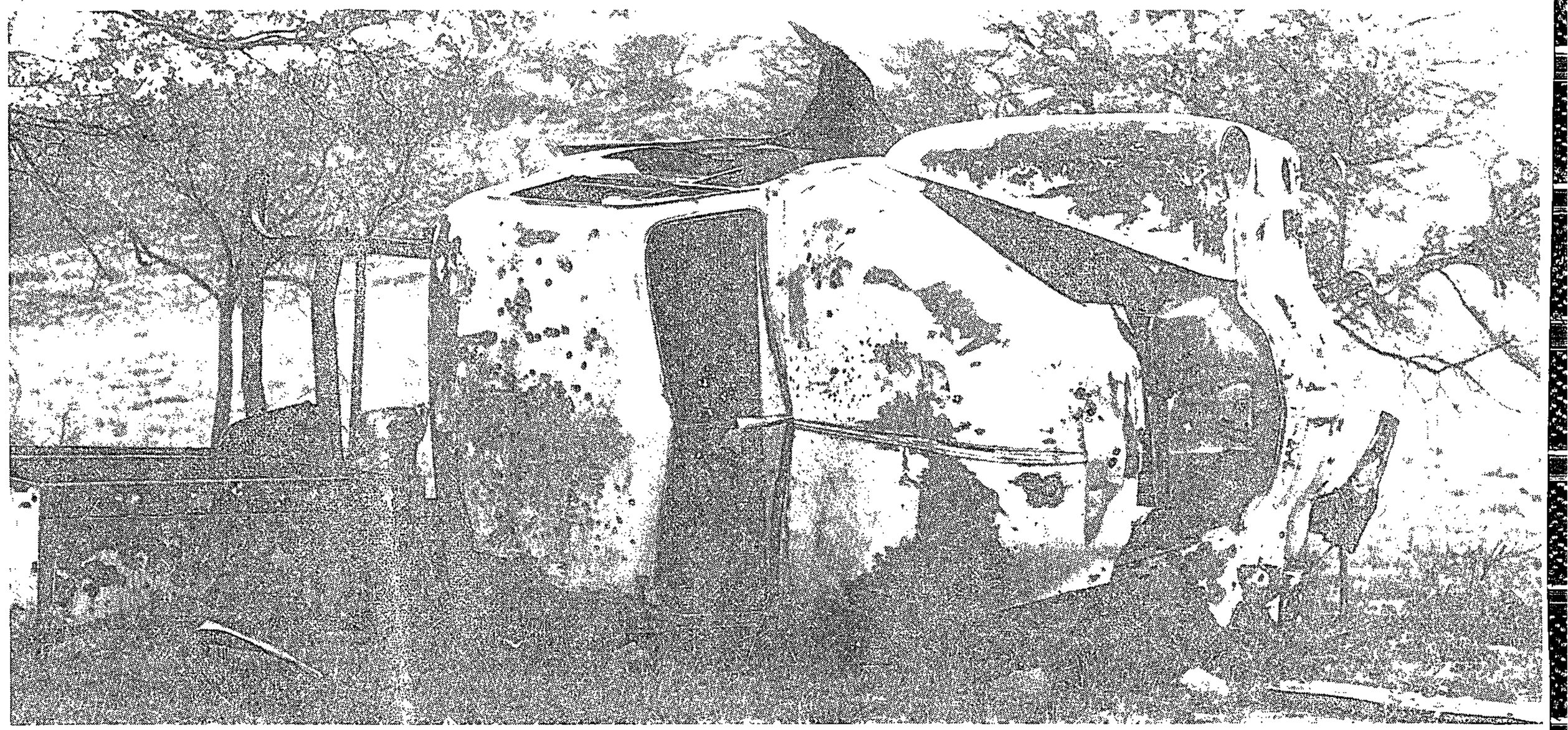
INSIDE THE TENT . . . a back pack lies next to metal drinking cups and other equipment in the bright

Di sets th
for roma

IN London, Princess Di's love of
billowing skirts and bare shoulde
evening.
For the festive season, wome
fragile tulle lavishly covered wit
cascades of delicate lace.
Also from the Princess of Wa
lines, moulded bodices and puff s
Other incoming moods includ
hips and dipping hemlines, volu
swirling into the night, shifts, sn
An alternative to favourite fab
paper taffeta.
Colours are bright: cerise, h
Blends are striking lilac and blu
and pink trimmed with silver; bl
glints of metal.
Whites are trimmed with em
work and gleaming threads.

Deadly school in the valley of peace





CAMPSITE LANDMARK . . . one of the car wrecks which has obviously been used for target practice

Bullets, beer and bootprints in the bush

BURSTS of gunfire were not unusual sounds in recent months to some of the residents of the tranquil Broederstroom valley.

Mostly, the chatter of small arms was heard at dawn — and prompted several inhabitants of the valley to petition the police asking for an investigation into the unnerving intrusion.

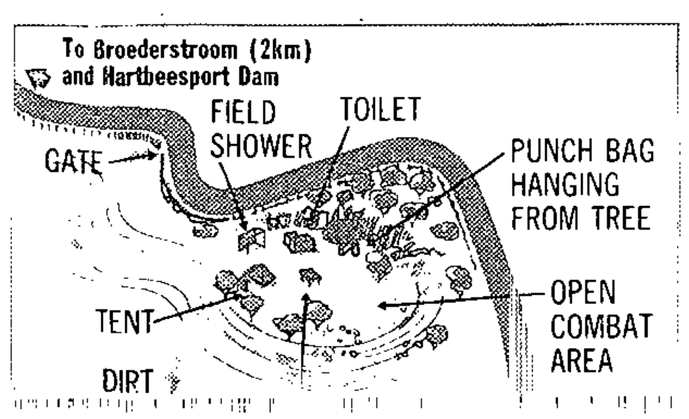
They couldn't pinpoint the source of the gunfire but, only two kilometres down the road, lies a rugged combat camp called the South African Combat School.

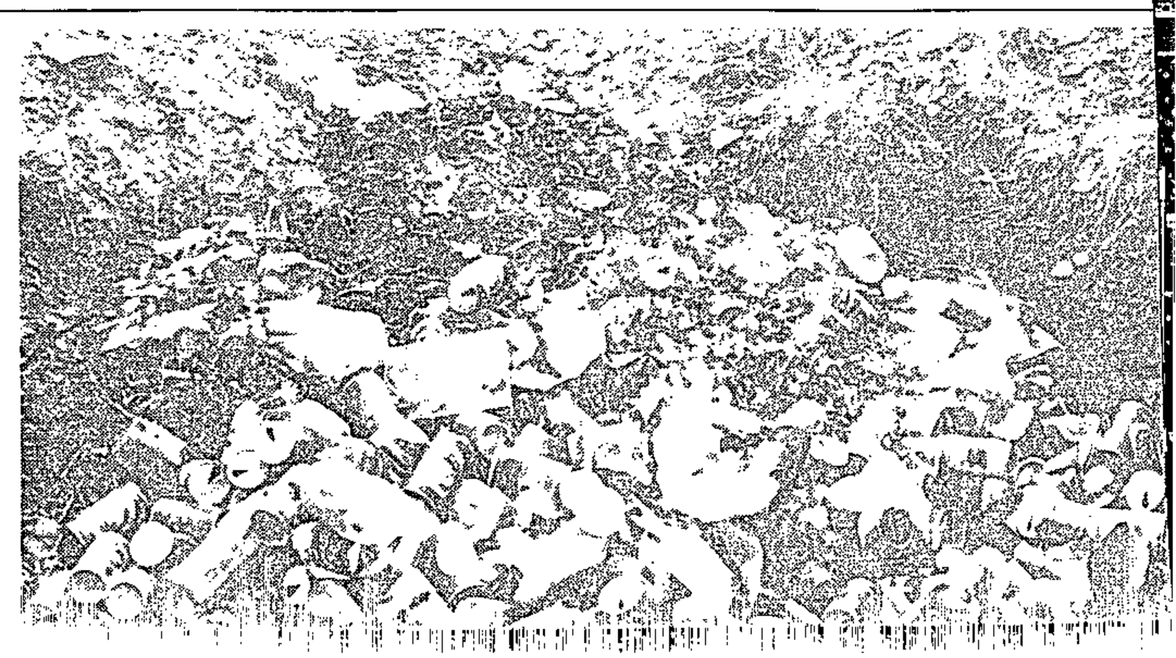
As the Broederstroom Road sweeps over a bridge at the bottom of the valley, the camp is on the left hand side — but totally secure from prying eyes.

Tangled trees

Nestling at the foot of a shale quarry, it is screened by a belt of tangled trees and undergrowth.

Under the Magaliesberg lies a mysterious military-style training camp where men gather at weekends to blaze away at targets in the bush. BRIAN O'FLAHERTY and SEAN O'CONNOR investigated the camp after speculation that it might have served as the pre-invasion training ground for the mercenaries who recently carried out an abortive invasion of the Seychelles. This is what they found.





Has SA broken the hijack agreement?

Decision could ground SAA abroad

STAR 3/12/81 327

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States and other major Western nations are keeping a close — and possibly critical — watch on South Africa's handling of the Seychelles hijacking incident.

If South Africa is judged to have treated the hijackers too leniently, there is the possibility that air services between South Africa and the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Japan could be suspended.

In a statement today the State department said the United States Government had already made its views on the incident known to the South African Government.

It said the South African Government was a party to the Hague Convention on hijacking "which obligates the Govvernment of South Africa to submit for prosecution or to extradite persons accused of unlawfully siezing an aircraft."

The statement added: "We will be examining this hijacking and South Africa's handling of it with our summit partners in connection with the terms of the Bonn Declaration on hijacking."

The pointed reference to the Hague Convention and the Bonn Declaration is significant.

Signed in December 1970 (with South Africa ratifying in May 1972), the Hague Convention put an obligation on signatories to extradite or prosecute all people accused of unlawfully seizing an aircraft.

Concerned about an increase in terrorism, the so-called "economic summit" states of Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada and the United States declared in Bonn in 1978 that governments should intensify their efforts to control terrorism and hijacking.

The seven declared: "To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have hijacked an aircraft and/or do not return such an aircraft, the heads of state and government are jointly resolved that their governments should take immediate action to cease all flights to that country and to initiate action to halt all incoming flights from that country, or from any other country, by the airlines of the country concerned."

On Monday, the State Department issued a statement confirming that the "summit seven" had decided to implement the terms of the Bonn Convention in respect of Afghanistan for not prosecuting the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner earlier this year.

The attempted coup in the Seychelles, South Africa's alleged links to that coup and the subsequent hijacking of the Air India aircraft to Durban sparked immediate, concerned interest here — and in other Western capitals.

Concern subsided when South Africa announced that the men concerned had all been imprisoned, while an intensive investigation was under way.

However, deep concern flared again yesterday when the news was received that South Africa released 39 of the alleged hijackers and allowed the remainder out on bail of R5 000 and R10 000 each. Such sums are insignificant by American standards.

Thus far, it seems, Washington (and, by implication, its economic summit partners) is not yet satisfied that it has all the facts on the hijacking and South Africa's handling of the prosecution.

However, the statement today made it clear that the United States is deeply concerned — and the reference to the Bonn Declaration underlined the stakes that are involved.

Apart from this, if South Africa is seen to have treated the alleged hijackers lightly, her image will suffer even further. Greater weight will be added to the burden the Reagan Administration is already carrying because of its attempts to apply a policy of "constructive engagement" to South Africa.

The way South Africa has handled the Air India hijacking has attracted as much attention in the American Press as the hijacking itself. The decision to free most of the mercenaries and allow bail for the others has been front-page news in major newspapers and the main item in several TV and radio bulletins.

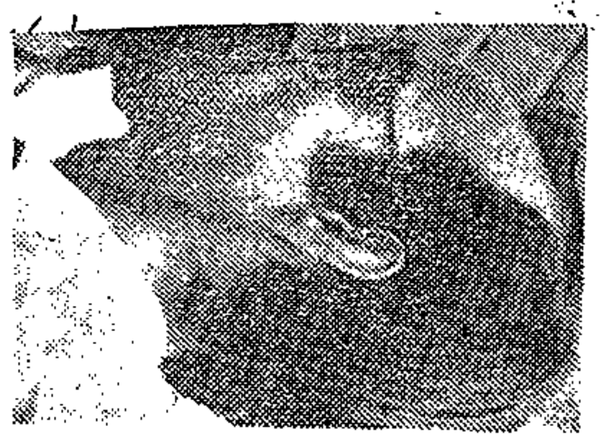
Pik slams reaction to rejection of 39



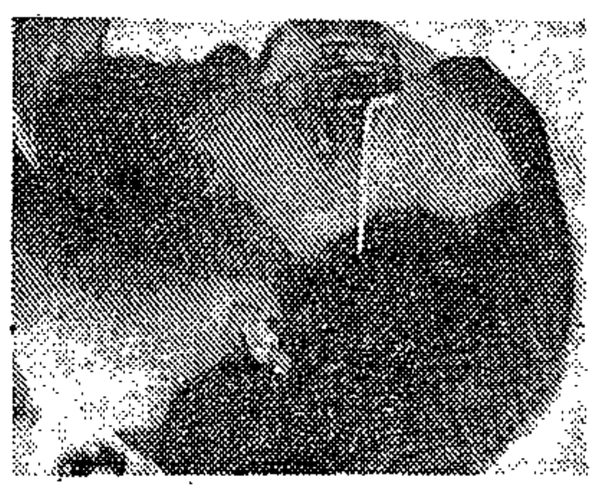
MIKE HOARE



TULLIO MONETA



CHARLES GOATELY



KENNETH DALGLEISH



PETER DUFFY

Own Correspondent

Cape Town

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today rejected international reaction condemning South Africa's handling of the Air India Boeing and aborted Seychelles coup drama.

In a statement yesterday the State Department said the United States Government had made its views on the incident known to the South African Government.

It said the South African Government was a party to The Hague Convention on hijacking "which obligates the Government of South Africa to submit for prosecution or to extradite persons accused of unlawfully seizing an aircraft."

The statement added: "We will be examining this hijacking and South Africa's handling of it with our summit partners in connection with the terms of the Bonn Declaration on hijacking." (See full report on Page 31).

In his rejection Mr Botha said: "In this country people are innocent until found guilty."

Mr Botha said the South African authorities had acted correctly.

The matter was in the hands of the police, as was the situation in all cases of alleged criminal activities.

Mr Botha said he was also not prepared to respond to the propaganda statements being published in the Press and being made by the Seychelles government.

Contacted

He said South Africa had contacted the Seychelles after the hijacking and had asked for any information which would assist the South African police in their investigations.

"As far as I know we have not received a reply," he said.

Mr Botha pointed out that South Africa had also been in contact with the Swazi and Indian governments.

He appealed to people to "refrain from making statements and comments which could interfere with the law taking its course."

Informal

Dr Brand Fourie, Director General of Foreign Affairs, said that the United States had contacted the South African Government informally on the issue.

Both Mr Fourie and Mr Botha said they were aware of any criticism of South Africa by the United States Government.

Dr Fourie also said reports that air services South Africa could be suspended appeared confused.

He pointed out terms of an international declaration, as

To Page 3 Col 3

Rene names coup gang

VICTORIA — President Albert Rene yesterday identified 52 mercenaries involved in the abortive coup in the Seychelles last week.

The list handed to reporters here did not include the name of the alleged leader of the group, Colonel Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare.

Seychelles officials would not comment on a South African Police claim that many mercenaries used false names.

President Renee's list included 26 South Africans, 11 Britons, seven Zimbabweans, two Germans, two Americans, two Irishmen, one Austrian and one Australian.

The President said 44 mercenaries arrived in the Seychelles on a scheduled Royal Air Swazi flight. They were:

The South Africans:

- De Wet Steyn.
- Janolof Sydow.
- Patrick Hendrik.
- Jeremiah Puren.
- Johan Fritz.
- Theodorus van Huysteen.
- Kevin Beck.
- B de Vos.
- Desmond Walker.
- Christo Hillebrand.
- Louis Boucher.
- William Paul.
- Tullio Moneta.
- Pieter Doorewaard.
- Vic de Beer.
- Jochemus Dekker.
- Frederick Gouws.
- Patrick Eurelle.
- Alan Mann.
- Ernest Deetlefs.
- Keith Macleod.
- Alex Deacon.
- Peter Hean.

The Britons:

- Richard Stannard.
- Peter Duffy
- Robert Jones.
- Kevin Barnes.
- Nicholas Wilson.

Staff Reporter

The cover of the mercenary group which went to launch a coup in the Seychelles last week was blown when one of the men who panicked because immigration officials questioned the weight of his baggage.

The inside story about what went wrong at Mahe Airport has been revealed by some of the 39 men released on Tuesday night from Zonderwater Prison near Pretoria.

Among the mercenaries were former members of crack Rhodesian and South African units such as the Rhodesian Light Infantry, Selous Scouts and South African reconnaissance commandos and police.

The mercenaries were reluctant to talk because they had been instructed not to say anything about who organised the coup bid. They refused to say who had given these instructions.

But suggestions were that United States interests might have been behind the attempt to topple President Albert Rene's socialist government.

After their release, the 39 men were driven to destinations of their choice by Security Police.

The men said that their belongings and passports had been left behind at Mahe and were now in the possession of the authorities there.

Mercenary panicked over 39 freed men just as liable, says law expert

STAR 3/12/81 327

Chief Reporter

The 39 mercenaries released yesterday are just as liable for any charges as are their five colleagues charged with kidnapping, a criminal law expert said today.

He was commenting on a statement by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that the 39 mercenaries involved in the abortive Seychelles coup had been released because the police found they had not contravened any laws in South Africa.

Mr Harold Rudolph, senior lecturer in criminal procedure at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that in terms of South African criminal law, any member of a single group acting together was equally liable for any crime committed by a member of the group during the operation.

For example, if an armed group should plan to rob a shop without committing violence, and one of the members kills a shop assistant, all members of the group are equally liable for murder.

The 39 mercenaries should have been charged as accomplices even if the other five were the ringleaders, he said.

Mr Rudolph could not say whether the mercenaries should have been charged under the anti-hijacking Civil Aviation Offences Act, due to the apparent confusion over the facts.

Mr le Grange yesterday cited the treatment of members of the Jameson Raid at the end of the last century as a precedent for charging only five mercenaries and releasing the rest.

After the Jameson Raid on Johannesburg failed, the raiders were turned over to the British authorities by the Kruger Government.

Dr Jameson was sentenced in London to 15 months imprisonment while four colleagues received sentences of between three and 10 months. The other raiders were not charged.

SA screened 2 coup soldiers

Two men involved in running special anti-terrorism training courses whose candidates are "Government - screened" were among the mercenaries in the abortive Seychelles coup last week.

They are Mr Chris Hillebrand, a former commander of the SADF's elite 1st Reconnaissance Unit, and Mr Kevin Beck, a former South African intelligence operative.

Both men, having held those positions, would themselves have undergone extensive screening.

The Weekend anti-terrorism school is on a farm near the Magaliesberg Spa, and the candidates for the course have included businessmen and former members of the SADF.

It is called the South African Combat School and is near Broederstroom. The candidates, according to reports, were screened by a Government department.

The Star has confirmed in Pretoria that South African security services were involved in the screening process.

Mr Hillebrand is director of the combat school, which he owns jointly with Mr Rodney Briggs who, according to The Star's information, was asked to go on the Seychelles mission but refused.

The course lasts five weekends and participants learn unarmed combat, karate, knife skills, the handling of weapons, bushcraft, the use of bows and crossbows, tracking, evasive driving, crisis management and first aid.

It costs R650 and uses the promotional slogan: "Urban terrorism — will you be the next target?"

By mid-May this year had trained 180 people and was said to have hundreds on its waiting

Rene puts raiders on public show

Own Correspondent

VICTORIA — The Seychelles Government has paraded two of the five white mercenaries it captured in last week's failed coup. Both were from Zimbabwe.

Authorities say the others are two South Africans; Mr Robert Sims and Mr Anton Aubie, and a Briton, Mr Bernard Carey.

They will be charged with murder or conspiring to murder.

BRUISED

A further three mercenaries were believed to be still at large on Mahe, the principal island of the group. Officials gave their names as Mr D Botes of South Africa, Mr Charles Duke of the United States, and Mr Kenneth Dalgleish of Britain.

The two whites from Zimbabwe were led out from cells One of them, Mr Aubrey Brooks (38) said he believed the mercenary force's mission was to bring back to power the Seychelles' first President, Mr James Mancham who was overthrown four years ago.

Mr Brooks, with a bruised and swollen face and a bandaged thigh, added: "I received 1 000 dollars down payment and never met the person who paid us. But I believe it was done on behalf of the former President."

The other captive mercenary identified himself as Roger England, aged 26.

President Albert Rene, in his first Press conference since the coup, said it had been planned well in advance.

Shoot 'em said pilot

There is no crime more serious than hijacking and air pirates should be shot.

That was the comment at the time of Blake Flemington, the pilot of a South African Airways Boeing jet after his aircraft had been seized during a routine flight from Salisbury to Johannesburg and flown to Malawi.

The incident happened nine years ago and it was the first hijacking of a South African aircraft.

The South African Government demanded extradition of the two Lebanese hijackers to face charges in this country.

Malawi refused and Fouad Kamil and Ajaj Yaghi were sent for trial at the High Court in Blantyre.

They were convicted on three counts and each sentenced to 11 years' jail

baggage quizzing

Those who went on the raid now fear that the Seychelles authorities have handed their passports to Eastern bloc intelligence agencies.

They said they arrived at Mahe airport on a Royal Swazi Airlines flight and went through the usual customs and immigration formalities.

One of the last men to go through panicked when an immigration official questioned the weight of his "empty" suitcase. He went for the weapon in his false-bottomed bag and then the others, in a move to support him, pulled out their weapons.

Shooting started and the mercenaries took control of the airport, but the government forces were too strong for them and they were overrun.

"If we had not been discovered we would have taken the country," said one mercenary.

"But Mahe Airport was not a picnic," said another.

Some of the mercenaries said they were recruited in Durban by men with American accents, but they would not give any other details.

Pik's reaction

from page 1

could be suspended if a country refused to return a hijacked aircraft.

"In this case this completely irrelevant" he said.

Mercenary leader, Mike Hoare and his four colleagues who were flown and driven to a Bryanston mansion after a period in court yesterday, are believed to have returned to their homes.

After yesterday's court hearing in Pretoria, Colonel Hoare, who lives in Hilton, Mr Ken Dalgleish of the Riveira Hotel, Durban, Mr Peter Duffy of Berea, Durban, and Mr Tullio Moneta of Sandton were all taken to Denton Hall, Homestead Avenue, Bryanston.

Colonel Hoare was flown there by private helicopter while his colleagues went by road.

The mansion is the home of Mr Leo Baxter, Colonel Hoare's nephew. Mr Baxter put up the bail for the men, set at R10 000 for Colonel Hoare and R5 000 for each of the other accused. Conditions of bail include that the men must report daily to their home area police station.

Punish them says Ifapa

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations has asked for detailed information on the incident from its affiliate in South Africa.

Ifapa executive secretary Captain Laurie Taylor said: "Hijacking is a crime and those guilty of hijacking must be punished. They should either be extradited to the country where the crime was committed or they should be punished in the country where they land."

03/12/81

Men in coup bid named

from page 1

- John MacKay.
- Donald Kenny.
- Michael Webb.
- Simon Willar.

The Zimbabweans:

- Charles Goatley.
- Vernon Prinsloo.
- Stephen Biddlecombe.
- Jacob du Toit.
- David Greenhalgh.

The Germans:

- Peter Rohwein.
- Kurt Priefert.

The Irishmen:

- Thomas Boarel.
- Andrew Standish-White.

The American:

- Danny Gribein.

The Australian:

- Kenneth Kelly.

The Austrian:

- Sven Forsell.

President Rene claimed that eight of the mercenaries were already in the country: South Africans Robert Sims, D Botes and Lubic Anton, Britons Kenneth Dalgleish and Bernard Carey, Zimbabweans Roger England and Aubrey Brooks and American Charles Dukes.

'Tough customer' on the run in the Seychelles

DURBAN — Mr Desmond Botes, the Durban mercenary reported to be still at large on Mahe in the Seychelles, will be a "tough and dangerous customer" to capture, a close friend said today.

"Des is in his fifties but it would be hard to find a fitter, better trained fighting man," said the friend, who did not wish to be identified.

"He was one of the first South Africans to train seriously in karate — after he had got his black belt in judo. He travelled to Japan, London and elsewhere learning and perfecting fighting techniques.

"He opened his own karate school in Johannesburg and moved to Rhodesia before coming back to Durban.

"I wouldn't like to be the man who tries to take him in," the friend concluded.

A second mercenary on the run on the island has been identified by Pretoria sources as an American, Mr Charlie Duke.

Mr Duke is a former member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

Before joining the mercenary group he was employed as a "bouncer" at a well-known Durban pub.

President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles has released a list of 52 persons involved in last week's abortive coup.

The list includes Mr Jeremiah Puren of Durban who was an NRP candidate in the last general election.

Mr Puren is a South African Air Force veteran and was a personal adviser to President Moishe Tshombe in the turbulent civil war days in the Congo.

Many others on the list are from Natal.

Mr Puren's wife said after the coup that she had been swamped with inquiries from journalists wanting to know whether her husband took part.

"But Jerry left three days ago on a trip to Belgium where he hopes to buy cars for his motor business in Durban. He phoned me and he was very amused to hear what was happening. He thought it was a big

Suspension of Robben Island visits 'cruel'

ARGUS 4/12/81 327

THE chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, today condemned a Prisons Department decision to withdraw visiting privileges at Robben Island.

It was 'particularly cruel,' he said.

He was commenting on a statement issued last night by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto, that those privileges had been withdrawn after a hunger strike by several prisoners.

General Otto said the hunger strikers had made certain 'unrealistic' demands and had 'begun to eat again without any demands having been met.'

Mr Bishop said the Government tended to meet any challenge to authority by over-reaction and 'draconian punishment' because the worst offence in its eyes was such a challenge.

'This reflects a sub-conscious awareness that their authority is illegitimate, abused and deteriorating,' he said.

Mr Bishop continued: 'The prisons statement that prisoners had "begun to eat again without any demands having been met" is pathetic and petty.'

People were on their way from all parts of South Africa to see their relatives in the Christmas season. To deny the families the right to meet at this time was 'particularly cruel.'

A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria said the department 'at this stage stands by the information' in General Otto's statement.

The spokesman refused to say how many prisoners were involved in the hunger strike, what reasons they had given, how long the strike had lasted, which prisoners had been involved and whether the relatives had been informed at the time of the strike.

The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reports that as far as could be ascertained today none of the families of Political prisoners on Robben Island has been informed about the supension of visits to the island.

Attorneys representing families of prisoners said as far as they were concerned none of their clients had been consulted about the suspension of visits.

The attorneys said most of the families were preparing for their monthly visits to the island.

'We hope the Prisons Department authorities will inform these families in time about the suspension before they can spend a lot of money on the trip to Cape Town,' said one attorney.

It was not clear whether the suspension of the visits affected all prisoners or only those who participated in the hunger strike.

Women

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2613 4 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ROGERS IN WASCHEFORT

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Leandré Edward Rogers, woonagtig te Vanheerdenstraat 135, Potgietersrus, te magtig om die van Waschefort aan te neem.

No. 2628 4 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—KESWA IN KUNENE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Jabulani Alexander Keswa, sy vrou Nomvula Jemima, gebore Kraai, en sy kinders Nomaswazi Nompumelelo, Mncedisi Thamsanoa Siphiwe Sibusiso, Mholi Babili en Nontando, woonagtig te Osizweni Swart Dorp 2035, distrik Newcastle, te magtig om die van Kunene aan te neem.

No. 2636 4 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—SMITHDORP IN SMITH

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Douglas Alfred Smithdorp en sy vrou Gertruida Magdalena Smithdorp, gebore Van Heerden, woonagtig te Donnellystraat 170, Turffontein, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Smith aan te neem.

No. 2641 4 Desember 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2613 4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ROGERS TO WASCHEFORT

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Leandré Edward Rogers, residing at 135 Van Heerden Street, Potgietersrus to assume the surname of Waschefort.

No. 2628 4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—KESWA TO KUNENE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Jabulani Alexander Keswa, his wife Nomvula Jemima, born Kraai, and his children Nomaswazi Nompumelelo, Mncedisi Thamsanoa, Siphiwe Sibusiso, Mholi Babili and Nontando, residing at 2035 Osizweni Black Township, District of Newcastle, to assume the surname of Kunene.

No. 2636 4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—SMITHDORP TO SMITH

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Douglas Alfred Smithdorp and his wife Gertruida Magdalena Smithdorp, born Van Heerden, residing at 170 Donnelly Street, Turffontein, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Smith.

No. 2641 4 December 1981

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 P81/103

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/94	*Rhythms*	Michael French	(a)
P81/10/82	*Effigies*	William K. Wells	(a)
P81/10/12	*Book Browser's Guide to Erotica, The*	Roy Harley Lewis	(a)
P81/10/104	*Parachutists, The*	Edward Klein	(a)
P81/10/109	*Stern*—Nr 33, 6 August 1981	Gruner & Jahr A.G. & Co, Hamburg	(a)
P81/10/111	*Color Foto*—9/81, 11 Jahrg, 1 September 1981	Verlag Laterna magica G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G., München	(a)

No. 2642 4 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

LYS/LIST P81/104

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/151	*Stern* — Nr 27, 25 Juni 1981	Gruner and Jahr A.G. & Co., Hamburg	(a)
P81/9/63	*Stern* — Nr 28, 2 Juli 1981	Gruner and Jahr A.G. & Co., Hamburg	(a)
P81/10/98	*Scope* — Vol 16, No 43, October 23, 1981	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban	(a)
P81/9/146	Roxy Music Grammofoonplaatomslag / Gramophone Record Cover No Stereo 88370 XOT (Illustrasie/Illustration)	Printed in Western Germany by Mohndruck Reinhard Mohn OHG, Gütersloh	(a)

No. 2642 4 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

No. 2643 4 Desember 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/6/73	*Dingley Falls*	Michael Malone	In SK./G.G. 7775, GK./G.N. 1935 van/of 11/9/81

No. 2643 4 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/10/38	*Moralisten, Die*	Harold Robbins	In SK./G.G. 2423, GK./G.N. 919 van/of 6/6/69 en/and in SK./G.G. 2450, GK./G.N. 1067 van/of 27/6/69

No. 2644 4 Desember 1981

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 inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/10/38	*Moralisten, Die*	Harold Robbins	In SK./G.G. 2423, GK./G.N. 919 van/of 6/6/69 en/and in SK./G.G. 2450, GK./G.N. 1067 van/of 27/6/69

No. 2644 4 December 1981

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/entries in respect of the publication are hereby deleted:

No. 2645 4 Desember 1981

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENTE

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

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

(b) die rolprente afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprente deur komitees bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersyde gestel.

No. 2645 4 December 1981

REJECTION OF FILMS

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

(a) decided that the undermentioned films are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;

(b) rejected the films; and

(c) set aside the conditional approval of the films by committees referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/10/5	*Dogs*	Film Fun Holdings (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.
R81/10/4	*Redeemer*	

No. 2646 4 Desember 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep 2–16 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat sekere weglatings aangebring moet word.

No. 2646 4 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group 2–16 years; and

(b) that certain excisions be made.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/9/41	*Force Five*	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2647 4 Desember 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 25 November 1981 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2647 4 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 25 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications in terms of 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/10/2	*Pocket Lover*	Atlas Motion Picture Corporation (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2666 4 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—JOHNSON IN PHILLIPS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), George Johnson, sy vrou Winifred Margaret, gebore Davis, en sy kinders Clare Estelle Phillips en Joseph Sebastian Phillips, woonagtig te Simonsberglaan 26, Bosmont, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Phillips aan te neem.

No. 2666 4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—JOHNSON TO PHILLIPS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise George Johnson, his wife Winifred Margaret, born Davis, and his children Clare Estelle Phillips and Joseph Sebastian Phillips, residing at 26 Simonsberg Avenue, Bosmont, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Phillips.

No. 2671 4 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ESSOP IN SULIMAN

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Salie Essop, sy vrou Elizabeth Edith, gebore Sonny, en sy kinders Mohammed Alli Suliman, Hajira Hanifa Suliman, Julegha Suliman en Yusuf Sallie Suliman, woonagtig te Shenklaan 438, Eersterust, Pretoria, te magtig om die van Suliman aan te neem.

No. 2671 4 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ESSOP TO SULIMAN

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Salie Essop, his wife Elizabeth Edith, born Sonny, and his children Mohammed Ali Suliman, Hajira Hanifa Suliman, Julegha Suliman and Yusuf Sallie Suliman, residing at 438 Shenk Avenue, Eersterust, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Suliman.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2706 4 Desember 1981

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 P81/105

Inskrywing No/s Entry No	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/56	*Learn and Teach*—Vol 1, No 2, Oct/Nov 1981	Learn and Teach, Johannesburg	(e)
P81/11/81	*Southern Africa After Zimbabwe*	Alex Callinicos	(e)
P81/12/40	*Scope*—Vol 16, No 27, December 4, 1981	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban	(a)

No. 2707 4 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIE

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

LYS/LIST P81/106

Inskrywing No Entry No	Titel van publikasie Title of publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/11/46	*Great Books of the Western World*- Vol 50: Marx	Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc., Chicago; London; Toronto

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2706 4 December 1981

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. 2707 4 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATION

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act:

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 November 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 25 November 1981 van genoemde komitee dat bogenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is. Die Voorsitter van die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het by die ontvangs van hierdie appel kragtens artikel 13 (3) (a) die beslissing van die Komitee van Publikasies opgeskort tot wanneer die Appèlraad oor Publikasies oor die aangeleentheid beslis het.

No. 2708 4 Desember 1981

OPSKORTING VAN BESLISSING VAN KOMITEE VAN PUBLIKASIES DEUR DIE VOORSITTER VAN DIE APPÈLRAAD OOR PUBLIKASIES KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 13 (3) (a) VAN DIE WET OP PUBLIKASIES, WET 42 VAN 1974, SOOS GEWYSIG

Die Voorsitter van die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het ingevolge artikel 13 (3) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, besluit om die beslissing van 'n komitee kragtens artikel 11 (2) van genoemde Wet dat die publikasie *Scope* van 27 November 1981 ongewens is op te skort totdat die Appèlraad oor die appèl deur Republikeinse Pers teen die komitee se beslissing beslis het.

On 26 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Act against the decision on 25 November 1981 of the said committee, that the above-mentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The Chairman on receipt of this appeal, has suspended under section 13 (3) (a) the decision of the Committee of Publications until the Appeal Board has determined that appeal.

No. 2708 4 December 1981

SUSPENSION OF DECISION OF PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLICATIONS APPEAL BOARD UNDER SECTION 13 (3) (a) OF THE PUBLICATIONS ACT, ACT 42 OF 1974, AS AMENDED

The Chairman of the Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (3) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, to suspend the decision of a committee under section 11 (2) of the said Act that the publication *Scope* of 27 November 1981 is undesirable until the Appeal Board has determined the appeal by Republican Press against that decision.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/11/95	*Scope*—Vol 46, No 48, November 27, 1981	Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Durban.

INHOUD

No.		*Bladsy No.*	*Staatskoerant No.*
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewings			
2706	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/105	1	7951
2707	do.: do.: Lys P81/106	1	7951
2708	do.: Opskorting	2	7951

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Visits to island prisoners suspended

CAPE TIMES 4/12/81

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Staff Reporters

VISITING privileges at Robben Island have been withdrawn following a hunger strike by several prisoners, the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto, said in Pretoria last night.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of one of the imprisoned ANC leaders, Walter Sisulu, said last night that she had not been notified of the withdrawal although her daughter was due to fly to Cape Town this month to see her father.

And the PFP spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, said the information released was "insensitive and inadequate".

General Otto said the hunger strikers had set certain "unrealistic" demands and had "begun to eat again without any demands having been met".

The identity of the prisoners, the dates and duration of the hunger strike and the nature of the prisoners' demands were not divulged in the commissioner's statement.

General Otto said the "majority" of the prisoners' demands were "unrealistic or, because of policy, could not be considered".

"This undisciplined action has had the inevitable result that some of their privileges have been prejudiced. Among other things, therefore, visits to the prisoners have been suspended until further notice."

It was not clear from General Otto's brief statement whether visiting privileges had been withdrawn from the hunger strikers only or from all the prisoners.

A spokesman for the Department of Prisons public relations division told Sapa, however, that he believed only the strikers were affected.

The Cape Times put the following questions to a prisons spokesman last night: Which prisoners were involved in the hunger strike; what reasons did the prisoners give for their hunger strike; how long did the hunger strike last and how many prisoners were involved?

The prisons spokesman said he would not regard the questions as "official" and even if the questions were posed officially the prisons reaction at present was "no further comment". The questions would be considered this morning.

Mrs Sisulu — the recently unbanned wife of African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu who was imprisoned on the island in 1964 — said from Soweto last night that the Cape Times call was the first she had heard of the hunger strike.

"This is terrible — my daughter is flying down to Cape Town on December 19 to see her father and now we don't know what to do.

Danger to life

"Up to now the prison authorities have not notified the families who are directly concerned with the well-being of their next-of-kin and we condemn their not telling us because hunger strikes could endanger the lives of prisoners."

She said no demand was impossible and that it was "unfair" to cancel the visits because this affected the prisoners as well as their families.

Mr Dalling, the PFP spokesman on justice, said that if the government wanted the public to believe the prisoners' demands were unreasonable, then they should be disclosed and brought into the open.

battle roll: two seized, 44 fled

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severity of the fighting in which automatic weapons, grenades and mortars were used.

The control tower is back in working order although repair work continues. Scheduled flights are expected to resume today.

The government has not published its assessment of the losses from the closure of the airport, the Seychelles archipelago's economic lifeline.

But overall losses are unofficially estimated at R22-million, a vast sum in a country with a budget of only R56-million.

According to government officials in Victoria, the mercenaries planned to slip into the Seychelles with their weapons and stage a coup to reinstate former President James Mancham who himself was overthrown in a coup by President Albert Rene four years ago.

Diplomats said the abortive coup was ill-conceived.

"To put it mildly, these people must have had a very inflated idea of the kind of support they might enjoy here," one said. "It is difficult to see solid majority support for Mancham."

The ex-President is remembered in the Seychelles for a lifestyle that kept him abroad for extended periods and made him a regular feature of society columns, often pictured with a beautiful woman on each arm. — Reuter.

Extradition possible

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Two West German mercenaries alleged to have been involved in the abortive Seychelles coup attempt may be extradited to face trial in Germany, Kenya's Daily Nation reports.

The paper quotes Jurgen Staks, deputy head of West Germany's East and South Africa desk, that their extradition would be in accordance with the UN resolution on mercenary activities.

Seychelles killed, five

shown to foreign journalists here.

Eyewitnesses said the Seychelles soldier, Second Lieutenant David Antat, was killed when his armoured personnel carrier came under fire from the mercenaries at the main airport gate.

Damage to the international airport, built 10 years ago and closed since the battle, appeared relatively minor despite the

VICTORIA — One mercenary and one Seychelles soldier were killed in the airport fighting here in last week's abortive coup.

Forty-four mercenaries escaped by commandeering an Air India plane and forcing it to fly to South Africa.

Five mercenaries captured in the fighting are expected to be charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. If convicted they could be jailed for life.

The five include two South Africans, one Briton and two holders of Zimbabwean passports, Aubrey Brooks and Roger England. The two were

Doubts over 'informal' US contact

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's reported claim that the United States Government had contacted it "inforamlly" on the Seychelles hijacking has raised eyebrows in Washington.

It was reported yesterday both the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Director-General o Foreign Affairs and Inforationf, Dr Brand Fourie, said the United States had contacted South Africa "informally" on the issue and that they were not aware of any criticism of South Africa by the United States.

But the view in Washington is that if reports are correct, both Mr Botha and Dr Fourie are wrong.

On Monday a representative of the United States Government visited the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs to deliver a demarche — an official government-to-government communication — reminding South Africa of its treaty obligations under the Hague Convention.

In addition, there has been extensive informal contact because of the United States's obvious concern over the handling of the hijacking.

This concern was reflected in an official State Department response to journalists' questions yesterday.

The department said the United States Government had already made its views on the incident known to the South African Government.

It said the South African Government was a party to the Hague Convention on hijacking "which obligates the Government of South Africa to submit for prosecution or to extradite persons accused of unlawfully seizing an aircraft."

"We will be examining this hijacking and South Africa's handling of it with our summit partners in connection with the terms of the Bonn Convention."

While the statement contained no public criticism, it clearly implied that the US was less than happy with the situation — that it believed the South African Government needed to be reminded of its treaty obligations. Also that it had to be reminded in public of the possible consequences, in terms of the Bonn Convention, of failing to meet obligations.



CHARLES GOATLEY

Wife of mercenary gets a divorce

DURBAN — Mr Charles Glen Goatley (27), one of the five men who appeared in court on Wednesday in connection with the commandeering of the Air-India jet to South Africa after an abortive coup in the Seychelles, has been divorced in the Supreme Court in Durban.

Mrs Cheryl Elizabeth Goatley (24) (born Bower) of Newberry Drive, New Germany, was yesterday granted a divorce order by Mr Justice D L L Shearer.

Mr Goatley did not oppose the application.

In her particulars of claim Mrs Goatley described her husband as a pilot.

She said they were married in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, on September 15 1979. They have no children. — Sapa.

Combat expert sticks to his guns

RDM 4/12/81

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By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY and SEAN O'CONNOR

COMBAT expert Christo Hillebrand — listed in Johannesburg yesterday as a member of the Seychelles mercenary force — has denied taking part in the coup attempt.

In nearly three hours of interviewing by the Mail Mr Hillebrand, a former South African Reconnaisance commando, said he had no knowledge of the mission.

His name was listed in two Johannesburg newspapers yesterday as being among the 39 mercenaries freed in Pretoria on Wednesday.

He said he believed he had been linked with the abortive coup because he was a partner in the South African Combat School, which runs weekend anti-urban terrorism courses in the bush at Broederstroom, 25km outside Randburg.

The Mail visited the camp earlier this week after speculation that it may have served as a pre-invasion training ground.

Mr Hillebrand, relaxed and jovial in his Berea flat, denied the school had been used to prepare members of Colonel "Mad" Mike Hoare's mercenary force for the mission.

On Wednesday night — only hours after the bulk of the force had been released from Pretoria's Zonderwater Prison — friends arrived at Mr Hillebrand's flat for a party. His phone rang incessantly.

Holiday

"I wasn't there. I didn't know anything about this mission until I read the newspapers," he said. He said he doubted anyone trained at his school would have had the capability of taking part in a coup attempt but "you can't tell, it's an impossible question to answer".

His course was used by businessmen and companies and he invited the Mail to attend.

Earlier this week a source said Mr Hillebrand had not attended the school last weekend because he was on "holiday".

However, Mr Hillebrand said: "I was in Zululand on business and left very early on Friday morning. I'm sorry but I don't know anything about this Seychelles business. I wish I could help you."

● One of the five mercenaries granted bail in a Pretoria court on Wednesday, Mr Tullio Moneta, said police had warned him not to talk to newspapers because the matter was sub judice. Nevertheless he said he was relieved to be out of prison but was "getting a bit neurotic" because of constant requests for interviews.

Blatant example of double standards'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa's handling of the attempted coup in the Seychelles has been presented to the American public as a blatant example of double standards.

The country's release of 39 mercenaries who hijacked an Air-India plane last week and the charging of five more with kidnapping, has received extensive coverage by major American newspapers.

In many respects, the way South Africa has dealt with the Seychelles affair has made more impact in the US than the attempted coup itself.

For South Africans who believe their country is an international scapegoat it is interesting to note that in the major media channels in the US there was something very newsworthy about a country which has professed to abhor "terrorism" and those who harbour "terrorists," then seemed to deal leniently with a band of international mercenaries and appeared to be harbouring what many countries in the world consider to be terrorists.

JOKED

It was even more newsworthy when the same country, in the past outspoken against hijackers, appeared to contravene its own policies concerning this crime.

The highly regarded Washington Post reported that five alleged international mercenaries laughed and joked with prosecutors during a brief session in a Pretoria Magistrate's Court which charged the five with kidnapping, but made no mention of the hijacking, the coup attempt or the Seychelles Government request for extradition of about 45 commandos who escaped to South Africa after the raid."

In the Seychelles five more suspected mercenaries were expected to be charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. They could be jailed for life.

There was also an inherent irony in reports which stated that the five men charged in Pretoria "joked with security police" and were "not handcuffed, although four black men accused of minor offences waiting to appear in the same courtroom were handcuffed together."

Hands clean, says PW as Rene points finger at SA

327 STAR 4/12/81

PORT ELIZABETH — South Africa had not initiated the attempted coup in the Seychelles nor given approval for it, South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha said last night. But the Seychelles President Mr Albert Rene has repeated his accusation of South African complicity in the action.

Speaking at a banquet in Port Elizabeth, Mr Botha said the South African Government had not been aware of the coup attempt and he wanted the world to know this.

The Prime Minister said legislation would be introduced to prohibit people who underwent military training in South Africa taking part in mercenary activities.

Referring to what he called the alleged hijacking of an Air-India Boeing from the Seychelles to Durban, he said the matter was in the hands of the law and the law had to take its course.

He asked South Africans to be patient about the matter and to await the results. Mr Botha said he thought it ridiculous that some people expected the South African Government to take charge of the situation. The authorities would not be stampeded in this direction regardless of who expected it.

Mr Botha said the Government was fully aware of its international duties and agreements regarding hijackings.

But the Seychelles President, Mr Rene, yesterday reiterated on BBC television his accusation that the South African Government was involved in last week's abortive attempt to topple his administration.

The leftist President declared that the man he had throwr out of office in a coup in 1977, exiled former President Mr James Mancham, had organised the coup.

Asked what evidence he had of South African Government involvement, Mr Rene said: "First of all the whole operation was mounted in South Africa. Most of the people came from South Africa and moreover the South African Government has now released 39 of the people who were arrested. This is a clear sign it is not going to do anything about it."

Mr Rene has accused the pro-Western Mr Mancham of being behind at least two previous coup attempts.

The South African Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, has added his voice to his Premier's denials. He said yesterday there was no sinister or political motive involved in the decision to free 39 of the 44 men who were held in Pretoria following the coup attempt.

Mr le Grange was asked by the SABC political correspondent to respond to widespread criticism because just five of the group of mercenaries had been charged.

The Minister said the fact that 39 were not charged had been "sensasionalised" and suspicious intentions read into it. South Africa complied with all international rules at all times and all requirements were met in the administation of justice.

He said the case should be seen in its proper perspective. The position was that this group of people had arrived in South Africa from another country after an abortive coup d'etat, an operation about which the Government had known nothing and which had certainly not taken place with its approval.

On the arrival of the aircraft in Durban, the Railways police had taken immediate control. The investigation was conducted by South Africa's most senior CID officers who acted on certain facts available to them. They had been in contact with the Attorney-General. — Sapa.

Hijackers will be encouraged—Waldheim

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—The South African Government's decision to free most of the mercenaries who tried to topple the Seychelles Government last week would encourage people contemplating hijacking and the use of mercenaries, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

Dr Waldheim issued a strong statement condemning Pretoria's action in freeing 38 mercenaries and releasing five others on bail.

Noting that he was "dismayed" at the South African Government's handling of the affair, Dr Waldheim said "Leniency in this case was especially regrettable."

He said the UN has several resolutions dealing with hijacking and added: "The action of the South African Government cannot but encourage those who contemplate such grossly illegal actions as hijacking and the reprehensible use of mercenaries."

The Seychelles coup attempt has added fire to a UN General Assembly debate on apartheid this week, with many nations alleging South African Government involvement.

The debate adjourned last night to allow the African group to put the finishing touches to a resolution which will ask the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against the Republic

Air links with the West in danger

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The world's seven richest Western nations are urgently seeking the exact details of why South Africa let a group of alleged aircraft hijackers apparently go scot free.

These investigations in the Western capitals have increased speculation that South Africa's uncharacteristic leniency with the 39 failed mercenaries could conceivably cost it its international airline links.

The seven powers have for long pledged unequivocally to cut all flights to any country that refuses to bring hijackers to book. Only this week they honoured their promise — made in Bonn four years ago and reiterated in Ottawa this year — with hard action.

Those Western countries that have air service agreements with Afghanistan renounced them because the Babrak Karmal regime did not act against a group of Pakistanis who hijacked a plane to Kabul in March.

France and West Germany, the two Western countries with air links to Afghanistan, will end these flights from next December 1. The agreement is subject to a year's notice.

Britain, which let Afghan aircraft land here, gave notice that it would also join the ban from next December.

The British Government, like most of the other Western powers, is under growing pressure internally to take punitive action against South Africa for violating the Hague Convention against hijacking.

After the detailed international Hague conference against hijacking, it was agreed that any hijackers should be either extradited or prosecuted. South Africa signed this convention on the Day of the Covenant in 1970.

So far the US administration had delivered the strongest hint that it might act against South Africa. Washington said it was "consulting its allies.

After canvassing the Western capitals yesterday it was clear that any action taken would be collective. None of the powers was inclined to act alone.

The British Government insisted that its firm policy on hijacking was well known and that it re-

Court appeal on visitors' ban

CAPE TIMES 5/12/81 327

Staff Reporter

AN urgent application to have the visiting privileges of prisoners on Robben Island restored will be brought before the Cape Town Supreme Court at 10am today.

This follows on Thursday night's announcement by the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto, that visiting privileges on Robben Island had been withdrawn following a hunger strike by a number of prisoners.

The application will be brought against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons, the Head of Prisons and the Officer Commanding the maximum security prison on the island.



RELATIVES of Robben Island prisoners discuss with the instru cting attorney, Mr A M Omar, their urgent application brou in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, toda y to restore prisoners' visiting privileges.

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LEGAL SNAG HITS PRISON DISPUTE

Weekend Argus Reporter

AN all-out attempt by relatives to see prisoners on Robben Island this weekend failed today when a Supreme Court application to lift the suspension of visits to the island, was postponed to December 8 because of a legal technicality.

'The application was brought by Mr Gilbert Mohlabi Tsosane and five others against the Minister of Prisons, Commissioner of Prisons, Head of the Maximum Section, and the Officer Commanding, Prison Command, of the island.

It followed reports that visiting privileges at Robben Island had been withdrawn following a hunger strike by several prisoners.

Travel-weary and concerned parents and relatives sat around the court early today waiting for a decision.

The people, mostly from Port Elizabeth and Pretoria, had been granted permits in September to visit the prisoners this weekend.

In papers before the court, Mr Gilbert Tsosane, father of Samuel Chibane, a prisoner on the island since 1963, said the application had been brought in the interest of his son.

'The first indication I received that the visit would not go ahead was when I saw the report in the newspaper. At no stage was I given any opportunity to make representations as to the propriety of revoking or suspending my permit.'

Mr Tsosane added that if visits had been suspended or cancelled because some prisoners were allegedly on a hunger strike, this action did not provide for a general or blanket ban on all the visits without proper consideration of the individual cases and permits already granted.

It was grossly unfair and the total ban appeared to be motivated by the object of putting an end to an alleged hunger strike by certain prisoners, he said.

The result was an unreasonable form of collective punishment.

The other applicants, Mrs Caroline Abedingo, Mrs Moopela Mdoda, Letitia Mafuna and Dorothy Nkata, affi... Mr Tsosane's submission.

The respondents ... not replied to the pa... because the Commis... of Prisons, Lieute... General J N Otto, is ... ently attending the ... pendence celebrati... the Ciskei.

Mr Acting Justice King ... the Bench.

Mr L Dison, assisted ... Schoombee and instructed ... Omar and Co, appeared ... applicants.

Mr S A Jordaan, instruct... the Deputy State Attorney ... peared for the Minister ... sons, Commissioner of Prison... Head of the Maximum Se... Robben Island Prison.

Deadly secr



PETER DUFFY — home with his geese and goslings

Picture: SELWYN TAIT

By GE

THE R1-million atte foiled because one litchees in his luggag

A suspicious customs off ment of Agriculture clea mercenary's hold-all and

Authorities at the airport had and were especially vigilant.

There have been suggestions that passengers who flew with the mercenary party from Swaziland and disembarked in the Comoro Islands may have sounded the alarm.

It is learned authoritatively that when the Seychellois customs official discovered the gun he handed it to police Sergeant Kerchen Esparon who said it would be confiscated.

This triggered the shooting which led to the diversion of an Air India Boeing and the failure of the coup.

This week the Sunday Times pieced together the events at the Mahe air terminal from the time the mercenaries landed at 5.30pm on Wednesday, November 25, until they took off at 1am the following day, heading for Durban.

The inquiries produced some startling facts:

● According to an airport official who witnessed some of the negotiations between the mercenaries and island police officers, Colonel Mike "Mad Mike" Hoare deliberately left behind three men to guard hostages in the airport while the rest made their escape aboard an allegedly hijacked Air India Boeing.

● Most of the mercenaries carried South African passports issued only days before they left Durban.

● An advance party of seven mercenaries had landed on the island some time before the main group and had rented a house at Lamiser in the hills around the capital of Victoria.

● The decision to pull out of the island apparently came after the mercenaries tried to attack a nearby Seychelles army camp but were repelled.

A senior official of a major international company who was at the airport throughout the raid revealed this week that:

● All but three of the mercenaries had passed through customs undetected when the litchees lying under a pile of toys in a hold-all gave the game away.

● When a police sergeant, armed with the confiscated weapon, ran out of the terminal and showed signs that he was going to use it against the mercenaries, he was shot and wounded by them as they leapt from their waiting vehicles.

Hostages

● 100 hostages were held in the terminal building by the mercenaries while they negotiated their escape.

The timetable to disaster began at 5.30pm on Wednesday,

Duffy bounces back — without his coup-conut

PHOTOGRAPHER Peter Duffy, who took part in the Seychelles fiasco, bounced back into Durban this week as if nothing had happened.

The former mercenary and former pupil of Prince Charles's old school, Gordonstoun, resumed his familiar role of photographer about town.

Duffy is absolutely noncommital on the abortive Seychelles coup.

All he would say was "the bar service was lousy.

"I've always wanted to go to the Seychelles, since 1960. This time all I saw was the airport — and I didn't even get a coconut.

"I kept running round saying: 'Where's my coconut. I can't go without my coconut'."

He denied any South African Government involvement and was sorry for any embarrassment caused the Government.

It is understood that Congo mercenary Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare intends to write a book on the adventure.

After his release from prison, Duffy, 40, was more concerned about his five geese and three goslings than exotic Indian Ocean islands and alleged international hijacks.

And it's back to work for the freelance photographer who works Durban's nightclubs and restaurants.

Old Friends

As we opened a bottle of his favourite green Chartreuse — Duffy spoke of his brief stay in Zonderwater Prison near Pretoria and how he had encountered old acquaintances.

"I know you — you're Duffy."

"I know you — you're Brian Sparks."

And so the Durban killer and the photographer who made him infamous met.

Killer Sparks — sentenced to death in 1977 for the brutal slaying of a young girl which was later commuted to life imprisonment — and adventurer Duffy met as old friends in the cells of South Africa's maximum security prison.

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH and NORMAN CHANDLER

Sparks — due to be released in 1987 — even asked Duffy for a copy of the highly publicised picture of him and his young son.

The prison was agog and there were messages from long-forgotten aquaintances.

"Boetie van der Merwe in cell 14 says hello," was the whispered message.

Boetie was a fellow-mercenary from the Congo days.

After one meal Duffy — ever mindful of his stomach — tried to commandeer the kitchens.

"Give me two days and I'll have it sorted out. Let me see the major."

He was told: "You don't see the major — the major sees you."

"Don't they understand it's not what you prepare, but how you prepare it," said cordon-bleu cook Duffy.

Meanwhile, Ken Dalgleish — one of the five mercenaries facing a charge of kidnapping said his trip was "exciting".

Since his release from Sonderwater, Mr Dalgleish, 32, — manager of Durban's Riviera Hotel has kept a very low profile.

When I spoke to him on Friday, all he was prepared to say was:

"I am going back to work. I've got a job of work to do."

The Riviera — haunt of policemen and journalists — was said to be the mercenary recruiting centre.

from Swaziland.

When the detected rifle was discovered it was handed by the customs official to police Sergeant Esparon who took it to a back room where a clerk was told to write out a receipt stating that it had been confiscated.

Then a second officer, Mr Hansel Laljee, reported that he had found more arms in the baggage of another two of the men.

The clerk writing out the receipt ran out to the waiting buses and told the drivers not to move until the passengers could be searched.

Simultaneously Sgt Esparon ran up to the buses carrying the gun he had confiscated.

"I heard a mercenary shout 'lovely, lovely' as a bullet ripped into my left shoulder," said the sergeant later.

Bleeding he ran to a nearby taxi and was driven to the police mobile unit barracks at Petit Paris.

Then one of the mercenaries — described by eye-witnesses as giant of a man and probably Tullio Moneta, second in command of the operation — shouted, "get

Former NRP man accused of taking part

BY GEOFFREY ALLEN and RAY JOSEPH

A FORMER NRP provincial candidate, Mr Jerry Puren, was named by Seychelles President Albert Rene as being one of the mercenaries involved in last week's abortive coup.

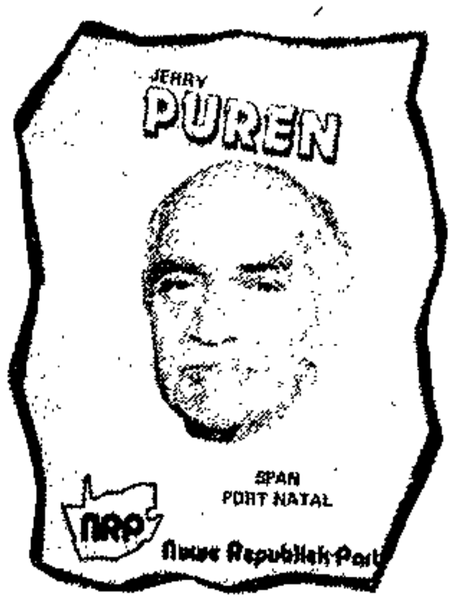
Mr Puren, employed by a secondhand car firm in Durban, was at one time an adviser to Congolese and Katangese governments, and close friend of Mr Moise Tshombe during the civil war.

He is a SAAF veteran and served in the RAF during the Second World War.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said he knew Mr Puren only from his involvement in the party.

In his election manifesto to voters in the Port Natal seat, Mr Puren described himself as a former commanding officer of the Katangese and Congolese air forces and adviser to both governments in "their fight against marxist terrorism".

Mr Puren, who speaks French fluently and described by friends as extremely active, lost the election to National Party candi-



MR JERRY PUREN
An SAAF veteran

date Mr R Viljoen by a mere 167 votes.

As one of Moise Tshombe's most trusted advisers, Jeremiah "Jerry" Puren was the man who kept the infamous Five Commando of the Armee Nationale Congolaise on the move.

His specific job for the "Wild Geese" was to keep "Mad Mike" Hoare's men airborne and to ensure aerial supply lines.

The mother of Bernard Carey, one of the five men captured on the Seychelles after the aborted coup attempt last week, is a bitter and angry woman. She is convinced her son is being held there merely because he is a South African.

"My son went there as a tourist, and not for any other purpose. That's God's truth," Mrs F Carey said in a strained voice over the telephone.

"They have got nothing against him. I am convinced of this. Therefore, I know he will be back home soon."

Mrs Carey also slammed reports that her son had become an unbelievably rich man from his mercenary exploits.

A Natal newspaper report, which quoted, but did not name a friend of Mr Carey, said that Mr Carey had first became involved in mercenary work when he joined Col Hoare in the Congo.

The friend described him as being "very much a fast car and fast women type of man".

Another of the mercenaries still held in the Seychelles is Mr Aubrey Brookes — a former member of the crack Selous Scouts — who emigrated to South Africa a year ago.

Before he left South Africa, Mr Brookes told some friends that he was going to Swaziland and from there to "another destination".

Author plans Seychelles 'Connection'

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

AUTHOR Robin Moore aims to turn the Seychelles debacle into a bestseller — by twisting the story to give it a triumphant ending.

The celebrated writer of such novels as "The French Connection" and "The Green Beret" is leading the cheering section for Mike Hoare's raiders, whom he openly admits to having represented in America.

"It is my plan to get hold of Mike Hoare and write a novel, or maybe a real story, as though his attempt had been successful," he told me.

He was anxiously waiting for "Mad Mike" to contact him at his home in Connecticutt.

Mr Moore is seeking the Republican Party nomination for a seat in the US Senate.

He thinks the South African Government was "absolutely right" to let off Col Hoare with "nothing more than a slap on the wrist".

"One of the things I love about South Africa is that there's no hypocrisy," he said.

...et under the litchees

...OFFREY ALLEN and KEVIN MAYHEW

...mpted coup d'etat in the Seychelles was ...of the mercenaries had R7,50 worth of ...e!

...icer — concerned that the man did not have a Depart-...nce certificate for the fruit — delved deeper into the ...iscovered a rifle.

...lready been alerted to the possible arrival of a band of mercenaries



THE COUP THAT NEVER WAS

down boys," and the men scrambled from the buses.

They already had side arms belted on and according to woman police officer Mrs Flavienne Pothin, some of the men grabbed more guns from their baggage.

Mrs Pothin ran back to the guard room and called for help from the central police station in Victoria.

"A mercenary came into the guard room and ordered myself and Mr Laljee against the wall," she said after the attack.

Gunfire

Together they were taken to the traffic office and were held with about 98 other passengers and airport staff.

At 10pm the mercenaries guarding the hostages heard the Air India flight land. At the same time they heard heavy gunfire.

Once the Air India flight had parked, the colonel in charge of the mercenaries asked the control tower to tell the Seychellois soldiers not to damage the Air India plane with gunfire.

Later an airport official, Mr Patrick Elizabeth, was taken to the steps of the Air India plane.

He was told the mercenaries intended leaving "at least three" men behind with orders to shoot to kill if any of the hostages tried to move.

The hostages were finally released at 8am when the mercenaries remaining behind were taken prisoner.



Mercenary Tullio Moneta Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK

Only two of them know the full story

By GEOFFREY ALLEN, KEN SLADE and JON SWIFT

ONLY two of the 45 captured mercenaries claim to know the full story behind the Indian Ocean power play.

They are Colonel Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare and his second-in-command for the raid on the Seychelles archipelago, Tullio Moneta.

Neither is telling who and what was behind it until it suits him — if ever.

After being released on bail this week they kept in contact through intermediaries as Col Hoare went to ground for a break and Tullio casually relaxed back into "civilian" life at his plush Witkoppen, Sandton, home.

It was a fortnight ago that Tullio padlocked the heavy iron gates of his splendid bachelor "pad" and told the gardener he would be away for 10 days.

That's the first indication of the length of time Col Hoare thought he would need to secure the Seychelles for his principals.

It's also the only detail of the operation to have leaked from the good-looking, fortyish, Italian economics graduate, and it wasn't supposed to come out.

The only sign that he might be in any sort of trouble comes from the stalking walk as he paces round the lounge carefully considering every word, even the most casual remark, for fear of committing contempt of court.

"There are many things that I am not scared of ... but some things scare the hell out of me.

"I am not going to sit in jail for six months for contempt of court for talking to the newspapers about this operation," he said.

In 1956 it was Mike Hoare who found Tullio when he was big-game hunting in Zaire.

Callous

"I was big, fit and could speak French, and Mike pressed me to join Five Commando."

He spent 14 months in the bush war. The experience, he said, made him callous.

"It cannot be otherwise. When you see people daily raped and killed, women and children subjected to the most awful deaths, you have to retaliate," he said.

Col Hoare got the nickname "Mad Mike" on the banks of Lake Tanganyika.

"One of the recruits who had come to the Congo broke down," is the way Eric Bridges, then a captain under Hoare's command, recalls the incident.

"He was crying, telling Hoare he wanted to go home.

"Hoare told him: 'You elected to come here. There's nothing you can do about things now.'

"The recruit just stood there screaming at Hoare: 'You're mad, you're mad.'

"It stuck even after we got back to base."

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BLOODIED . . . "Ancient Order of Froth Blowers" T-shirt

Why the Froth went wrc

By DAVID JACKSON: London

DETAILED planning of the abortive Seychelles coup began six months before the raid at secret meetings in Durban and Johannesburg and was funded with "Middle East" money.

This was claimed this week by a former member of Britain's crack Special Air Services (SAS) unit, Mr Rocco Salvatore, who said he pulled out of the venture after a squabble over tactics.

Mr Salvatore, who runs a London security firm and claims to have provided bodyguards for Frank Sinatra, said:

"I went back and forth from London to South Africa over a period of six months.

Plans discussed

"I helped to draw up certain plans, which were discussed at military-style meetings in Durban and Johannesburg.

"My only reason for speaking out now is that I don't want my name to be associated with the operation . . . which was a complete cock-up."

The mercenaries posed as members of "The Ancient Order of Froth Blowers" when flying by a Royal Swazi National Airlines jet to the Seychelles.

After facing stiff resistance when they landed at Mahe, 44 "Dogs of War" hijacked an Air India Boeing 707 and ordered the pilot to fly them to South Africa.

After being told they could not land at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport, they were diverted to Durban.

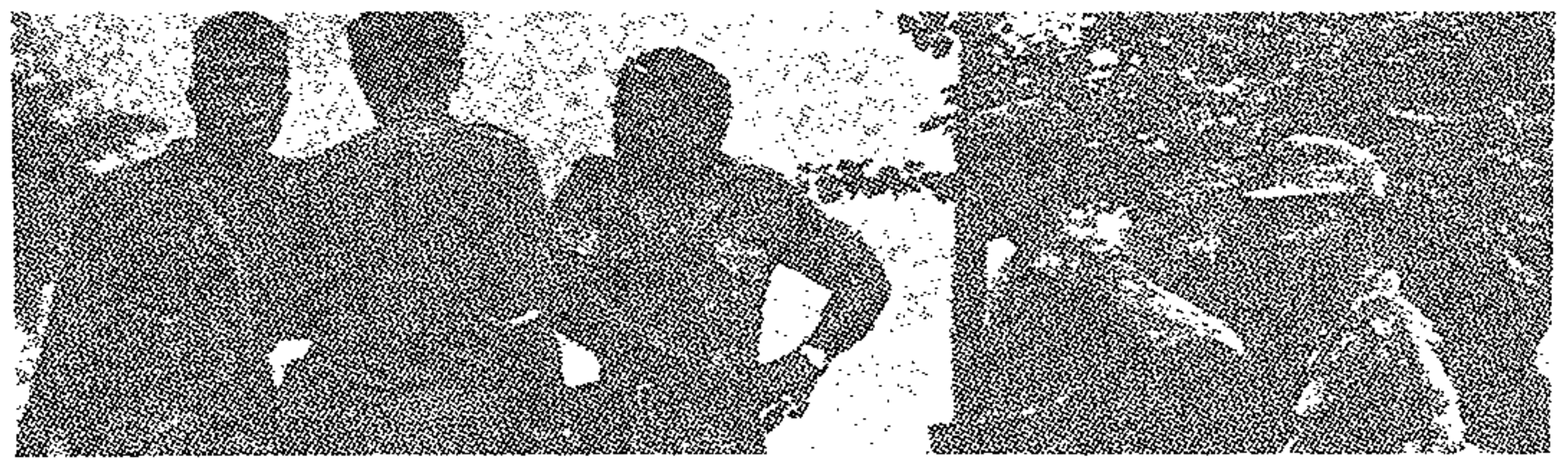
Mr Salvatore told me: "My plan was that there should have been at least 300 people infiltrated into the island, possibly as tourists, backed up by an airborne invasion.

"I told them they should never have gone in with arms."

The shadowy, 44-year-old Mr Salvatore — who earlier appeared briefly in a British television interview wearing dark glasses — refused to name the men he had contacted in South Africa.

Some of the discussions had

Ex-SAS man tells how he quit af



BRIEFED . . . Seychellois soldiers get instructions at Mahe International Airport

Blowers

ng

THE COUP THAT NEVER WAS

...row over tactics

...hen place at Durban's Riviera ...otel.

Mr Salvatore had also been in ...uch with supporters of the de... former Seychelles presi... Mr James Mancham, dur...ng two visits to the island.

Mr Salvatore served under Colonel "Had Mike" Hoare in the Congo in the sixties in the notorious Number 5 Squadron, known as "The Terrible Ones".

He refused to comment on the arrest of his former commanding officer in South Africa.

But he added: "If Mike was involved, then all I can say is that I am surprised it was such an amateurish attempt.

"If the plan had been carried out correctly, it would have been a piece of cake."

Mr Salvatore said he recruited 12 British mercenaries for the operation, and had another 100 on standby ... all hand-picked former members of either the SAS, Britan's Marine Commandos or the Parachute Regiment.

"Certain people in South Africa were shouting their mouths off, and it was obvious that President Rene got wind of the plans.

"The airport was defended with Tanzanian troops, and I suggested no one should go in carrying arms.

"They were a load of mugs to do so.

"Our plans was for the mercenaries to go in as tourists over a period of three weeks.

"In that way, we could have got at least 150 of them in without arousing suspicion.

"Because of the strong military presence at the airport, we could have created a diversion up in the hills to draw off the troops.

"We could have got the arms in some other way."

He dismissed as "an impostor" the London-based spokesman for the Seychelles Resistance Movement, Mr Paul Chow.

Old contact

The movement claimed last week to have organised the attempted insurrection with patriotic "volunteers".

Mr Salvatore said he had become involved after receiving a phone call from an old contact in South Africa

But during his visits to South Africa, he said he had had no dealings with anyone in the South African Government.



BRAVE . . . released hostages held by the mercenaries



BOOTY . . . some of the mercenaries' abandoned weapons

R20 000 was the contract

THE R1 000 down-payment most of the mercenaries received before the abortive takeover of the Seychelles, was just that ... a down payment.

The Sunday Times learned this week that the average payout on completion of the contract would have been R20 000 per man.

The R19 000 which represents the balance, is now understood to have fallen away.



BAGGED . . . passports taken from those captured



Seychelles President Albert Rene making an inspection of Mahe Airport the morning after the abortive coup

Coup bid — 'Big Seven' not planning a demarche

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There is no demarche being planned by the ambassadors of the West's "big seven" powers regarding the Seychelles coup attempt diplomats said today.

While the Governments of the seven are "seriously concerned" about the release of the men involved, no meeting has been planned to decide on a joint demarche, one of the strongest forms of diplomatic protest.

Reports in a Sunday newspaper suggested a meeting of the seven ambassadors would be held in Pretoria early this week to discuss the demarche.

This would be in retaliation for Pretoria's failure to prosecute the men in accordance with 1978 Bonn declaration about hijacking.

Diplomats from three countries involved, America, West Germany and Britain, said today no meeting was planned.

A spokesman for the US embassy said: "There is no meeting I know of to prepare for a demarche.

"There are consultations going on between the seven Governments to determine what the legal status is and what their relevant positions are."

In Bonn, Washington and London senior politicians have been quoted as saying the release of the 39 mercenaries proved the South African Government was involved.

In South Africa there have been statements from no less than six Cabinet Ministers on the coup attempt, and the matter is expected to be discussed once more at today's State Security Council meeting.

'Kill them' call as five face trial

STAR 7/12/81 327

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAHE — Five alleged mercenaries held in the Seychelles after the abortive coup attempt on November 25 will be tried by a people's court, President Albert Rene told a cheering crowd of 2 000 yesterday during a demonstration condemning the plot and South Africa's alleged role in it.

To shouts of "kill them, kill them," President Rene said: "What the people say should be done . . . will be done."

Seychellois carrying posters proclaiming: "Mercenary bloodsuckers must be killed," "Death to the mercenaries — those paid killers" and "We can do without RSA," applauded wildly when President Rene urged the people to hunt out the islands' mercenary sympathisers who wished to overthrow his Socialist government.

He said his government would also try to extradite all dissident Seychellois living abroad and bring them home for trial.

He said the five mercenaries now in Port Victoria Prison had confessed that former President James Mancham, whose government was overthrown in a coup in 1977, was involved in last month's plot.

Other evidence he said, showed that mercenary Colonal "Mad Mike" Hoare planned the coup bid after attending the Seychelles revolution anniversary parade in Mahe on June 5 last year. Colonal Hoare revisited the Seychelles in September and was with the mercenaries when they seized Mahe international airport on November 25.

The group, said President Rene, boarded a Royal Swazi Airlines aircraft in Mbabane — calling themselves a rugby team.

Because of the Seychelles opposition to sporting links with South Africa, they changed their guise en route and landed at Mahe carrying hand luggage identifying them as members of a "froth-blowers association."

This idea, President Rene suggested, must have originated from Mr Mancham, who in 1972 appeared in a Seychelles carnival riding in a baby pram and waving a glass of beer.

President Rene continued: "They had been told by Mancham that the Seychelles security forces, on being fired at, would drop their arms and run. They did not realise that over the past four years we have become a proud people. Instead of running, our troops fired back. We are not the monkeys he thought we were."

The President thanked Tanzania for sending troops to defend Mahe within a few hours of being called on to do so; France for sending a warship "to help us;" and the Soviet Union for sending two warships "without hesitation."

With the 24-hour curfew now reduced to 12 hours (6 pm to 6 am), life on Mahe is quickly returning to normal.

International flights have resumed and tourists have begun flying in for the Christmas holidays.

The secretary-general of the ruling Seychelles Peoples Popular Front said that despite the coup bid, tourists from South Africa would be welcome.

After publication here of the names of all the mercenaries allegedly involved in the coup attempt, the government's newspaper, The Nation, has identified the mercenary shot dead in the airport battle as "Johan Fritz, the 24-year-old son of Mr J C Fritz, who heads the gold and uranium mining of South Africa's second largest mining enterprise, the General Mining Corporation."

The paper said Mr Fritz was a reservist in "South Africa's elite parachute battalion."

It added that other serving members of South Africa's army and police took part in the operation.

Coup attempt: Malan appoints inquiry board

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has appointed a board of inquiry into the alleged involvement of South African Defence Force members in the abortive Seychelles coup.

A spokesman for the SADF here says the Minister appointed the board of inquiry on November 30, after allegations linking the Defence Force with the attempted coup.

He said the inquiry would investigate all aspects of the alleged involvement of the country's armed forces, regardless of the fact that—according to the allegations—commandos and mercenaries took part.

Because some of the armed men allegedly came from southern Africa it was understandable that the SADF would be involved wrongly and unjustly in the coup, he said.

The "entire matter will be cleared up after the law has run its course," the spokesman quotes the Minister as saying.—Sapa.

Visits ban: 'Relatives not told'

C. Times 7/12/81

Staff Reporters

RELATIVES of Robben Island prisoners who had permits to visit the island at the weekend were not told by prison authorities that visits had been banned following a recent hunger strike at the prison, it is claimed.

Interviewed outside the Cape Supreme Court on Saturday as they waited for their urgent application to revoke the ban on visits to be heard, they said the first time they had heard of the ban was when they read a report in the Cape Times on Friday.

Elderly Mrs Leititia Mafuna, from New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, said she had been in the City since last week to visit her nephew, Vusumsi Mcongo, 22, who has been imprisoned on the island since 1977.

Mrs Mafuna said she had been allowed to visit him last Sunday and had been due to visit him again on December 5. She said two warders listening in on the first visit had permitted her and Mcongo to discuss only purely personal matters. He appeared to be well.

Mrs Mafuna said it was only when she read press reports that she realized she could not visit again.

She said she had become ill with worry after reading the reports.

"It is hard for me to come here because I have a heart condition. I was sick on the train journey from Port Elizabeth and after the journey I had to spend three days in hospital."

If she were not allowed to see Mcongo she did not know when she will be able to visit him again.

Mrs Caroline Mashaba, from Chiawelo in Soweto, who was unbanned in September this year, said she had come to Cape Town to visit her cousin Phillip Khoza who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1977. She had a permit to visit him on December 5.

Mrs Mashaba said she was also not notified about the ban on visits by the prison authorities.

"It is terrible. I only saw it in the papers. Nobody notified us that they were withdrawing visiting privileges. They should have told us about it. We should still be allowed to see them. It does not mean that if they are starving that we can't see them," she said.

Mrs Mashaba said there had been a three-week hunger strike on Robben Island in 1965. At that time visiting privileges had been extended to the following week. "I don't know whether they (the prison authorities) will do the same thing now."

She said she had to leave Cape Town by last night. "It will be terrible if I had to go back without seeing him again. It is expensive to come to Cape Town."

The Rev Gilbert Tsosane, from Mamelodi East, Pretoria, also came to Cape Town last week to see his 35-year-old son, Samuel Chibane, who has been on Robben Island since the age of 17.

Mr Tsosane said he had been very worried after reading press reports about the ban on visiting and had consulted a lawyer. He last visited his son in September this year with his wife.

During the interview with the Cape Times he wept silently and asked not to be quoted any further.

A visit to Robben Island lasts about 45 minutes and visitors have to obtain permits from the Department of Prisons. Return boat trips to the island cost 50c.

One of the regulations for visits states: "Please note that the visit has been granted on the condition that you will converse with the prisoner in Afrikaans or English should a Sotho, Zulu, or Xhosa speaking member (of the prison staff) not be available."

Imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu's daughter is due to visit her father on December 19. It is not known whether the suspension on visits will still be in effect then.

Risk grows on northern border as farmers quit

STAR 7/12/81 327

By David Breier
Chief Reporter

The security risk on South Africa's northern borders is worsening as more farmers leave the land in the Transvaal bushveld.

Despite hopes earlier this year that Government action had stemmed the tide of farmers from the bushveld, current figures show that the exodus is increasing.

In the Ellisras district in the north-western Transvaal, about 400 of the 650 farms are not occupied by their owners.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries said that since the Government began its scheme to repopulate designated border areas in April last year, only 86 new farmers had been brought into the bushveld.

Statistics from April last year to September this year show that the Agricultural Credit Board has granted R35,7-million for the scheme.

Of this about R28-million has been used for the purchase of land.

The scheme has helped 456 farmers, but only 86 have been newcomers.

No official statistics are available on the number of unoccupied farms, but in Ellisras alone 32 farmers have left in the past two years while only eight new State-assisted farmers have arrived.

The imbalance worsened this year when 17 farmers left and three farmers arrived. Last year 15 farmers left and five newcomers established themselves.

The most vulnerable areas to guerilla incursions are those bordering Botswana to the west, Zimbabwe to the north and Mozambique to the east.

These have been desi nated for special Sta assistance.

Mr Harry Schwarz, t Opposition spokesman defence, said absent farmers were not in t national interest althou there was no law forci a farmer to occupy h land.

He said the amount State money availab could be used to finance more intensive rese tlement of the area.

"The more people occ py the area the lesser t problem becomes.

Robben Island: Interdict action delayed

C. Times 7/12/83 327

Staff Reporters

PROGRESS in an urgent application for a reversal of the ban on visits to prisoners on Robben Island has been held up because lawyers have not yet been able to serve papers on the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto.

Visiting privileges at Robben Island were withdrawn last week by prison authorities following a hunger strike by several prisoners.

By 6pm yesterday the papers had still not been delivered to General Otto.

The hearing of the urgent application, begun in the Cape Supreme Court on Saturday morning, has now been postponed to tomorrow morning at 10am.

The application was made in the Supreme Court on Saturday morning by Mr L R Dison, instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Company, on behalf of six relatives of Robben Island prisoners who were due to visit the island at the weekend.

The application was brought against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons, the head of the maximum security section on Robben Island and the officer commanding.

Telephoned

The relatives, Mr G M Tsosane, Mrs C Mashaba, Mr S A Matshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mrs L N Mafuna and Mrs D Nkata asked the court to find that visitors' permits issued to them were still valid.

In an affidavit handed into the court, Mr Omar said the relatives had consulted him on Friday morning. He had telephoned Robben Island to find out if they could make the visit and was referred to the Commissioner of Prisons. Mr Omar said he had sent a telex to the commissioner and received a reply at 3pm saying no visits were permitted.

The relatives then instructed him to make an urgent application. He immediately phoned the office of the State Attorney to ask for after-hours service to be arranged and to establish where a copy of the application could be served.

Mr W Wilken had informed him that the State Attorney's office was not prepared to accept service after office hours as rules of court did not provide for this.

Mr Wilken that arrangements had already been made with the judge and registrar of the Supreme Court for the matter to be heard on Saturday morning. In spite of this, Mr Wilken had refused to make any arrangements for after- hours service and had said the office would be closing at 4.30pm. Subsequently a senior assistant State Attorney, Mr F Els, had confirmed that no arrangments could be made for after-hours service.

Mr Omar said he had also had difficulty serving papers on Major W J Badenhorst, head of the maximum security section of the Robben Island prison, and the Commissioner of Prisons, Leiutenant-General J N Otto.

In Ciskei

Mr Omar said he had tried to contact General Otto by telephone on Friday. The general's son had told him the general was away in Ciskei and was due to return only yesterday.

One of the relatives, Mr Gilbert Mohlabi Tsosane, a Dutch Reformed Church minister from Mamelodi East, Pretoria, accused the prison authorities in an affidavit of having "ulterior motives" for placing the ban on visits to prisoners — "particularly since all prisoners are definitely not on a hunger strike".

He described the ban as "a grossly unfair and unreasonable form of collective punishment — the innocent all suffer with the guilty".

In September this year he had been granted a permit to see his son, Samuel Chibane, on Robben Island.

He had travelled to Cape Town at great expense and could afford to stay in the City only a few days.

The first indication he had

A ◆◆◆◆ From page 1

been given that he would not be able to see his son was a Cape Times report that visiting privileges had been suspended at the maximum security prison.

Even if prisoners had gone on a hunger strike, he submitted, this did not provide the basis in law for a "blanket" ban on all visitors without "proper consideration of the individual cases involved and the individual permits already granted".

Similar affidavits by the other relatives were handed in to the court.

Mr Acting Justice E L King, who heard the application, said the Commissioner of Prisons, who had taken the decision to ban visits, had not had the opportunity to file replying affidavits.

It was the view of the court that the Commissioner should have the opportunity of replying. For that reason the hearing was postponed.

Appearing for the head of the maximum security section at Robben Island and the officer commanding was Mr S A Jordaan, instructed by the State Attorney's Office.

SA agent who took part in Seychelles coup plot says:

STAR 8/12/81 327

My bosses didn't know

Manacled, barefoot and stripped to the waist, a captured mercenary was paraded before the Press in the Seychelles yesterday. He confessed that he was a member of South Africa's National Intelligence Service. HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Mahe.

One of the mercenaries captured during the failed coup attempt in the Seychelles said yesterday during remarkable confessions that he was a senior officer in South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS).

But he said he had taken part in the plot without the knowledge of his superiors.

"They would have had a fit" if they had known he had travelled to the Seychelles to assist Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare — instead of being on an elephant hunt as he had told them, he said.

The mercenary, Martin Dolinchek (43) of 45 Kingsway, Pinetown, Durban, said he was married with two young children.

He was paraded in Mahe yesterday for ten minutes at a press conference at Port Victoria police station.

He was barefoodt and naked from the waist up, with his hands manacled behind his back.

He stood with his back to what is known as the "execution wall" as he answered Press questions.

He said that because of his personal friendship with Colonel Hoare, and for ideological reasons, he had undertaken a mission in connection with the coup attempt, travelling to the Seychelles on a false passport describing him as Anton Lubic, a Yugoslav.

He said his task was to evaluate the physical, psychological and social capabilities of the island.

"Hoare told me the whole thing would be a pushover. But this was not so," Dolinchek said.

He had been told the coup plot was aimed at overthrowing the Seychelles marxist government, and that the plan provided for the Kenya Government to fly in two plane loads of soldiers and police to assist the mercenaries once they had seized Mahe airport.

Dolinchek said he had only a sketchy knowledge of the financing of the coup attempt, or the key figures involved.

"I believe Seychellois exiles collected money to the tune of a million dollars," he said. "I believe Mr Mancham (the deposed former president) would be a figurehead . . . there was a fellow named Gerard. I don't know his surname. I believe he is in South Africa.

"Everybody was talking about Gerard. They presumed I knew him, but I never met him . . . and a certain gentleman, a judge from Australia, would be Prime Minister.

"I was only told the basics so I could evaluate, to say: 'Well, it's good,' or 'well, it's no good,' or something like that."

Asked the identity of the judge from Australia, Dolinchek said: "I don't know, but I believe he is very well known among the Seychellois people."

About 10 000 Seychellois live in Australia. Some left after President Albert Rene's coup, and others are students — including the President's son, who is studying in Perth.

Declaring that he was a South African policeman before being recruited as an intelligence officer in 1960, Dolinchek said he was not being paid for his work in the Seychelles — only receiving expenses.

He said he first met Colonel Hoare in 1974 when the colonel was recruiting an international brigade for Rhodesia.

As a senior South African intelligence officer, he was sent to interview Colonel Hoare to find out what the recruitment was all about — and they had been friends ever since.

Dolinchek said that when he arrived in the Seychelles, weeks before the coup attempt, he found no obvious military or Soviet presence, though when he attended a soccer match he found himself sitting among "45 Soviet gentlemen."

Soon after his arrival he had had second thoughts about the feasibility of Colonel Hoare's plan.

"I made a note in my diary to the effect that if the coup was successful the social structure should not be changed because it was successful," he said.

He was at the airport when the mercenaries landed — "and it was at the airport that I realised the coup had failed."

"I immediately realised they had the wrong people. They were a bunch of drunkards. . . ."

At this point, Seychelles Police Commissioner James Pillay interrupted and said Dolinchek should say no more.

Asked about his work as a South African intelligence officer, Dolinchek said: "I had no executive powers. You gather information, and other people analyse it."

Asked if he knew Gordon Winter, he replied: "I didn't know he was in communication with the police. I thought he was a common criminal."

On the role of Mr Mancham, Dolinchek said Colonel Hoare did not have a high regard for him.

Colonel Hoare had told him that when he called on Mr Mancham at his hotel in London he had been asked to approach the hotel in "James Bond, Mickey Mouse fashion — changing cars and all that nonsense," and that Mr Mancham's first words to the colonel were: "How do you like my new purple suit?"

When Dolinchek was asked what he thought would happen to him now Commissioner Pillay intervened and said: "I think that we can ask that tomorrow," and ended the news conference.

Court action on visits to prisoners dropped

SIX relatives of prisoners on Robben Island yesterday dropped an application to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, for an order declaring permits allowing them to visit prisoners last weekend to be valid.

They proceeded only with an application for an order that the Minister of Prisons pay the costs, including the costs of two counsel.

The legal wrangle was sparked off last week when the relatives — Mr S M Tsosane, Mrs C Mashoba, Mr S A Matshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mrs L N Mafuna and Mrs D Nkata — arrived in Cape Town with permits, allegedly issued to them in September, to visit their relatives in prison on Robben Island.

Press report

The six saw a newspaper report stating that all visits to prisoners on the island had been banned, following several prisoners undertaking a hunger strike.

The relatives then contacted an attorney, Mr A H Omar, who brought an urgent application to the Supreme Court on Saturday morning, asking for a review of the ban and the honouring of the relatives' permits.

The hearing was delayed because lawyers had been unable to serve papers on the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J N Otto.

Respondents

Lieutenant-General Otto, together with the Minister of Prisons, the head of the maximum security section on Robben Island, and the Officer Commanding Prison Command, were the respondents in the case.

When the hearing opened before Mr Acting Jusice King yesterday, Mr L Dison, appearing for the relatives, said the replying affidavits from the respondents had been made available on Monday evening.

He said the relatives, represented by Mr Omar, originally brought the application on the basis of there having been a blanket ban imposed on visits to prisoners on the island.

Message

Mr Omar had understood this to be so after speaking to the head of maximum security, Major W J Badenhorst, and receiving a telex message from Lieutenant-General Otto, the Commissioner of Prisons.

Mr Dison said it had, however, emerged from the replying affidavits that the ban had, in fact, not been a blanket ban, but merely involved those prisoners who had taken part in the hunger strike.

In an affidavit handed to court yesterday Mr Omar said he would never have brought the application had he known the ban was not a blanket ban.

Cost

For that reason he was no longer asking for an order on the validity of the relatives' permits, but merely asked for an order for costs to be granted in their favour.

The hearing then proceeded with Mr Dison and Mr S A Jordaan, for the respondents, arguing the question of costs.

The judge will decide whether the relatives, labouring under a misapprehension, were justified in bringing the application to court, and whether they should thus bear the costs of the case or not.

Judgment was reserved.

'Unfair'

According to the papers before the court, Mr Tsosane, father of Samuel Chibane, a prisoner on the island since 1963, alleged that the ban on visits last weekend was 'grossly unfair' and an unreasonable form of collective punishment.

In reply, in the form of a sworn statement, Lieutenant-General Otto said he knew nothing of such allegations.

He denied that any permit had been issued to the relatives. If anyone wished to visit a prisoner on Robben Island he was required to submit a written application, and was then advised by letter if permission was granted.

Demand

Lieutenant-General Otto said that on November 30 he was informed that a group of prisoners on the island had refused to eat, and had made certain demands to the commanding officer. He said all the prisoners involved in the case had been among the hunger-strikers.

The demands they made were of such a nature as to give him the impression that their actions stemmed from a pre-planned, organised operation to undermine good order and discipline at the prison.

Lieutenant-General Otto said he immediately ordered senior prison officers to investigate the matter, and they reported back to him on December 3, confirming his initial impression. That day he was also informed that the prisoners involved had given up their hunger-strike and resumed taking meals.

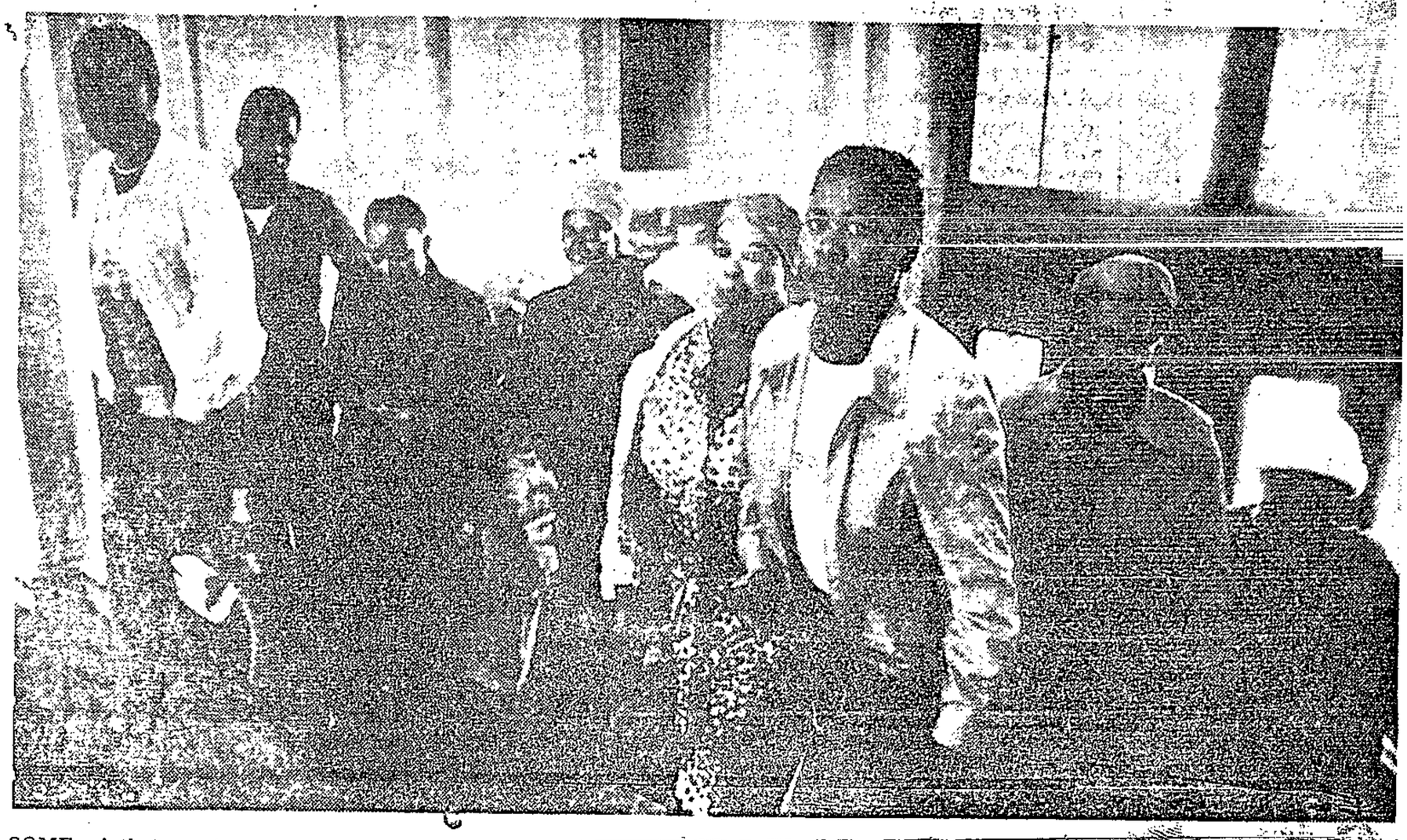
Privileges

In the light of the facts, and in the interests of discipline and good order, he decided to withdraw certain privileges from the prisoners involved. Receiving visitors was a privilege, not a right, of prisoners.

He said he then issued a Press statement announcing that the prisoners were to lose some privileges, including visits, until further notice. Lieutenant-General Otto said the decision was effective only on the group of prisoners involved in the hunger-strike.

In another sworn statement the head of maximum security, Major Badenhorst, confirmed that he had spoken to Mr Omar about the ban on visiting the prison. He said that when he spoke to Mr Omar he was under the impression that visits to all prisoners had been stopped, and had since discovered that only those involved in the hunger strike had been affected.

Mr Dison was assisted by Mr Schoombee and instructed by A H Omar and Co. Mr Jordaan was instructed by the Deputy State Attorney.



SOME of the spectators who packed the public gallery at the Supreme Court yesterday when an urgent application was heard on the withdrawal of visiting privileges to prisoners on Robben Island. The application was later withdrawn and judgment on costs was reserved.

DD 30/11/81

Policeman killed at funeral

~~105~~ 327

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Transkei security policeman was stabbed and stoned to death at the Mxenge funeral near here on Saturday.

He was Sergeant Albert Gungqwana Tofile, who was certified dead on arrival at hospital.

No personal details were available yesterday and the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment. He was reportedly at his country home for the weekend.

Trouble apparently started when some youths, combing the crowd for any tape recorders, found Sgt Tofile using one and attacked him.

Efforts to shield him were unsuccessful as the youths went on the rampage.

Mr Tofile was taken to Grey Hospital here and his body was later removed to the police mortuary where it was identified.

It was learnt that he had gone to the funeral with two women security police members, who had to hitch-hike back to Transkei as the keys for their vehicle could not be found.

The Director-General designate for the Ciskei Police, Major-General Charles Sebe, said the matter was out of his hands. He referred inquiries to South African and Transkeian Police.

But he confirmed a man had been killed and had been identified as a Transkeian security policeman.

He added that Ciskeians were not responsible for the man's death.

"None of my fulltime men attended the funeral, but I have sufficient information from agents who did attend that Durban and Transkei youths were the people with violent tendencies — much to the embarrassment of the mourners," General Sebe said.

More funeral reports and pictures, pages 2 and 3; Editorial opinion, page 16.

The divisional commissioner of police in the Border, Brigadier J. H. du Plessis, said he had no details of the man's death, but he also confirmed a man had been killed.

A service revolver and a pocket book belonging to Sgt Tofile were handed over to the organisers of the funeral.

It could not be established yesterday whether Sgt Tofile was married. Eye-witnesses said he was in mid-20s.

During the attack Sgt Tofile was taken to a car with a Pinetown registration, where he was sheltered by some people. When the owner of the vehicle returned he found both left tyres had been slashed. — DDR.



Visits ban notice 'erroneous'

CAPE TIMES 9/12/81 327

By ROBYN RAFEL

COUNSEL for relatives of Robben Island prisoners told the Supreme Court yesterday that prisons officials had released the "erroneous" information that a total ban had been imposed on visits to all prisoners.

In fact, the ban on visits applied only to several prisoners who had gone on a hunger strike on November 27.

Yesterday's hearing was a sequel to an urgent application brought by six relatives on Saturday in which they sought a reversal of the ban on visits to the prisoners. The application was brought against the Minister of Prisons, the Commissioner of Prisons, the head of the maximum-security section on Robben Island and the officer commanding.

No time to reply

Saturday's hearing was postponed by Mr Acting Justice E L King because the Commissioner of Prisons had not been served with the relevant papers and had not had time to reply to them.

Mr L R Dison, SC, for the relatives, told the court he had received the commissioner's replying affidavit after 6pm on Monday. The affidavit stated that the ban on visits affected only prisoners who had gone on the hunger strike.

Mr Dison said given this information he was no longer asking for the ban to be revoked, but asked that the costs of the hearing be awarded to the relatives.

An affidavit by Mr A M Omar, the lawyer consulted by the relatives after they read about the ban in the Cape Times last Friday, was handed to the court. In it, Mr Omar said he would not have brought the urgent application to have the ban revoked if he had known it applied only to the hunger strikers.

Mr Dison said Mr Omar had telephoned the head of Robben Island Prison, Major W J Badenhorst, after consultations with the relatives. Major Badenhorst said all visits to the maximum-security section had been suspended. Mr Omar then also telexed the Commissioner of Prisons and received a reply that no visits were allowed.

In an affidavit handed in to the court, Major Badenhorst said that when he talked to Mr Omar on December 4 he was "under the impression" that the commissioner's decision applied to "all" prisoners. He subsequently learnt this was not the case.

"It is most extraordinary that the head of the prison on Robben Island did not know whom the ban referred to," Mr Dison said. It was also remarkable that Major Badehorst should say he had misunderstood the order.

Mr Dison said a "maldecision" had been communicated to Mr Omar. Because of this, the relatives were entitled to costs.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Mr G D van Schalkwyk, for the prison authorities, said the relatives could not have won the urgent application they had brought on Saturday because the prisoners they wished to visit had all been involved in the hunger strike. They would not have been awarded costs then, and therefore could not ask for costs now.

'Specious'

In his replying argument Mr Dison said the application had been brought on behalf of the relatives as well as the prisoners. It was a "specious argument" for the prisons authorities to say they had not revoked the right of the relatives to visit the island but of prisoners to receive visitors.

The authorities had said no visits were allowed. The order had affected the relatives and the prisoners and everyone whose rights had been affected had the right to have them reviewed.

Judgment was reserved.

Mr Van Schalkwyk and Mr A Jordaan appeared for the prisons authorities instructed by the State Attorney. Mr Dison and and Mr J T Schoombee appeared for the relatives instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Company.

Drivers held after strike freed when union pays bail

RDM 9/12/81

SIX Vereeniging bus drivers who were arrested after a work stoppage at the Vaal Transport Company last week were released yesterday. They had spent nearly a week in prison because they could not afford to pay their bail.

Their bail had been set at R500 each after their arrest last Wednesday and only four of the 10 drivers charged, all worker representatives at the company, had been able to raise the money, according to lawyers acting for the men.

However, yesterday lawyers for the men brought an application in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court to have their bail reduced.

The court reduced bail to R100, but ruled that the drivers must report to the police while awaiting trial and that they must not leave the magisterial district until the end of the trial.

Pay demands

A representative of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA, which has agreed to assist the drivers, was bailing them out yesterday afternoon.

According to lawyers, they are being charged with contravening the Labour Relations Act by engaging in an illegal strike and

Labour Reporter

contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act by holding an illegal gathering.

The 10 arrested men were all members of Vaal Transport's works committee at the time of the stoppage over pay demands, which brought the company's more than 300 buses to a standstill.

Services have since been resumed.

A Vereeniging representative of the CCAWUSA said the union had agreed to assist the drivers after they had approached it, claiming that their own union, the Transport and Allied Workers' Union, had refused to assist them with bail and money for their defence.

"They claim that the TAWU said it would not help them because they had been wrong to take part in the stoppage," the representative said.

The men are to appear in court again on December 18.

Liberals urge export bar

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Angered by the South African reaction to the Seychelles fiasco, liberal Congressmen are attempting to block the export to South Africa of American made airport security equipment because South Africa enforces hijacking laws "on a capricious and selective basis."

The move is being led by Mr George Crockett, the black former judge who came to congress to replace Mr Charles Diggs. An outspoken critic of South Africa and Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Africa, Mr Diggs resigned from Congress and went to prison last year after being found guilty of diverting about R60 000 in staff salaries for his own use.

Mr Crocket and his supporters are asking Congressmen to sign a letter to the Secretary of Commerce, Mr Malcolm Baldridge, asking him to review a Reagan Administrati concession earlier this year which allowed the export of airport security equipment to South Africa.

The letter refers to the South African Government's handling of the alleged hijacking and said:

"It is now apparent that South Africa, in this instance, has no intention of adhering to any of the international hijacking agreements to which it is a signatory."

The letter said the Department of Commerce justified the resumption of the export of airport security equipment to South Africa because the prohibition was inconsistent with the provisions of the 1979 Export Administration Act which stated that export controls were to be used to encourage other countries to prevent international terrorism.

What if hijackers had been blacks?

Eyebrows are raised in the State Department at the "kid gloves" handling of the white mercenary-hijackers by the South African authorities. Would members of the ANC have been released in similar circumstances? JOHN D'OLIVEIRA reports from Washington.

Admittedly, Washington is a long way from Pretoria.

Admittedly, there is still much that is unclear about the abortive coup in the Seychelles.

Admittedly, nobody here can say with much certainty whether the South African Government was involved — or even whether it had any advance knowledge of the coup.

Admittedly, Washington perceptions of the whole affair may be incorrect.

But then, Washington tends to act on the basis of its perceptions of events round the world and countries like South Africa are forced to take this into account.

Washington's perception thus far is that South Africa has treated the white hijackers and would-be coup artists with kid gloves — certainly much more leniently and with more respect for the spirit of the rule of law than it would have treated blacks who hijacked a South African aircraft in order to make a South African political point.

Whether the South African Government's actions will lead to sanctions under the Hague Convention on hijacking (to which South Africa is a signatory), remains to be seen. But considerable damage has already been done in Washington.

By its actions following the arrival of the hijacked Indian airliner in Durban, South Africa has:

- Reinforced the views of critics here who claim South Africa knew of the coup in advance; that it supported the coup and that it has treated the alleged hijackers leniently because it was afraid that they might spill the beans about the Government's involvement.
- Offended, perhaps even angered, top people in the State Department, strengthening the views of those who believe that it is unwise for any Administration to get too closely involved with South Africa.
- Added to the burdens of Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa and the man who is trying to justify the administration's policy of "Constructive engagement" with South Africa and to settle the Namibian issue once and for all.
- Seriously undermined the carefully projected image of South Africa as a country opposed to terrorism and hijacking — and meticulous in adhering to its international commitments.

Rightly or wrongly, there is a belief here that the South African Government is in considerable disarray over the affair — and that the Government's actions were dictated more by political than by legal considerations.

Again and again questioners ask: what would your government have done had the hijackers been black; had the hijackers been members of the African National Congress; had the hijackers been South African blacks attempting to make a political point in South Africa?

We all know the answers.

As it has done so often in the past, the Nationalist Government has handed ammunition to its enemies.

Said Anthony Lewis in his column in the New York Times this week: "The legal proceedings and official explanations intensified the suspicion that Pretoria was involved ... or at least knew of it and did nothing to stop it.

"... But the suspicions about the Seychelles affair come on top of persistent reports that South Africa is intervening in covert ways against various neighbouring governments."

And so on and so forth. . . .

Among those more favourably disposed towards the South African Government there is a belief that the international furore over the incident has induced Mr Botha's men to think again — and that South Africa will belatedly take tough action against the hijackers.

If the South African Government does this and if it can dispel the suspicion that it was linked with the Seychelles coup, some of the damage will be negated.

Outnumbered — they faced impossible task

Whether or not the mercenaries had got through customs at Mahe International Airport unnoticed, the attempted Seychelles coup on November 26 was doomed to failure, according to the South African Institute of International Affairs.

In a report on the island group issued this week, the institute maintains that the Seychelles army and police force is 500 strong, supported by 140 officers and men from Tanzania. A further 1 000 men are thought to belong to a part-time militia.

"Apart from the long-term implications for Pretoria, it needs to be noted that the effort — irrespective of whether the Rene Government was tipped off — was badly prepared.

With the level of resistance from the Seychelles armed forces and inferior firepower of the mercenaries, the outcome was to be expected, even if their arrival had not been prematurely discovered at the airport."

The report claims there were clear indications that two, if not three coups had been planned against the Rene Government. The first, in April 1978, was conducted by 20 mercenaries and many local sympathisers who planned to overthrow the President while he was on a trip to China.

It was noted that President Rene released the conspirators three months after the incident, saying that "Seychelles is not interested either in holding political prisoners or in shooting opponents, as in certain countries."

Another coup attempt was reported in November 1979 in which allegations were made that the former president, James Mancham, was supposed to have collaborated with the South African Government.

In the wake of the attempt, the Rene Government detained 12 French marine instructors, arrested 100 people and closed a weekly newspaper. France retaliated by suspending all military aid to the Seychelles.

The report points out that president Mancham, who became head of the country when it gained its independence from Britain in June 1976, was widely supported by businessmen and conservative islanders who were sympathetic to a capitalist approach to economic issues.

France Albert Rene, who appealed to the large working class, served under him as Prime Minister.

Following the successful coup d'etat a year later — in which Tanzania was understood to have played an influential role — President Rene's one-party state had not become the dogmatic left-wing regime many feared, but had adopted a pragmatic approach and honoured all international agreements.

The report states that Britain and France continue to be the largest contributors of foreign aid to the Seychelles, taking an active role in housing, school and boat-building projects.

The Soviet Union trained technicians and helped to develop the



President Albert Rene . . . named Kenya's Minister of Constitutional Affairs as a major opponent of his socialist government.

SA defied law — Le Monde

Own Correspondent

PARIS — Pretoria could only with difficulty claim to be unaware of mercenaries' projects hatched on its territory to stage a coup d'etat in the Seychelles, the liberal French evening paper, Le Monde, commented in an editorial yesterday.

The operation "showed how far South Africa is manipulated — or lets itself be manipulated — by all sorts of adventurers in search of money or power," Le Monde wrote.

"In this affair the South Africans have defied the law in freeing 39 of the 44 'soldiers of fortune' who, once their coup had failed hijacked an Air-India plane to reach their home base," Le Monde said.

"Even if it did not order or hide the operation Pretoria is used to sending its own soldiers or agents into military operations. It would not be surprising if those same men on their own took compromising initiatives believing they had the power of police or private militia.

"Faced with such threats, the weakest states will be tempted to find protectors as a condition of survival," Le Monde said, concluding that both Paris and Moscow had realised that and sent frigates to the Seychelles.

Bungled coup will test unity

Kenya's political unity may be tested by the attempted Seychelles coup because it comes at a time when the right and left wings of President Moi's government are engaged in a bitter underground struggle for power. HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

MAHE — Repercussions of the bungled Seychelles coup attempt could split the Kenya government if any credence is established for South African Martin Dolinchek's claims that Kenya was involved in the plot.

Dolinchek asserted that Kenya also planned to despatch two planeloads of troops and police to support the invaders and re-establish ex-President James Mancham's government.

President Albert Rene said Dolinchek's story could make sense, but that he obviously knew a lot more than he was revealing.

Under the pressure of questions at a news conference yesterday President Rene named Kenya's Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, as one of the Kenya leaders opposed to his socialist government. He then outlined what he believed to be the broad details of the coup plot.

He said no one believed that a band of only 44 mercenaries would have attempted to stage the coup without outside help.

The plan had been for the mercenaries to arrive undetected on November 25 and for them to strike on November 26, when all the Seychelles leaders would have been gathered in one building for a conference of the ruling SPPF party.

One party was to have locked up the leaders, another task force was detailed to seize the Radio Seychelles broadcasting station and a third force was to have seized the airport.

The foreign power (presumably he meant Kenya) would then respond to a call for aid from a friendly government (Mancham's) which would claim to represent more than 90 percent of the Seychelles people.

Observers here believe such an argument would have carried considerable weight internationally, bearing in mind that President Rene's government itself seized power from Mr Mancham's democratically elected government in a coup.

The reason why Kenya's political unity may be tested by this crisis is that it comes at a time when the right and left wings of the Kenya government are engaged in a bitter underground struggle for power.

Under President Daniel Arap Moi, Mr Njonjo heads the forces of the right wing while Vice President Mwai Kibaki leads the left. There is an unbridgeable chasm between the political thinking of the two groups, both on domestic policy and on issues of international alliance.

Mr Njonjo has always been regarded as closer to President Moi than Mr Kibaki. But with the president currently serving out his year of office as OAU chairman, the left wing will be up in arms should there be any firm evidence of involvement with the mercenaries.

Our correspondent reports from Nairobi that President Moi has angrily denied that his country

2.9 CARD READ/PUNCH AND PRINT INPUT/OUTPUT OPERATION

In the discussions of run stream submission and the elements of the run stream, information was provided about the entering of data through an input device. It was mentioned that the user's control or run stream is entered into a data file (READ$) by the Operating System and that the information in the run stream is available to the scheduling routines, system processors, and the user. The mechanism for handling the unit record input/output is the symbiont complex. The symbiont complex consists of sym output cooperatives. A symbiont is a routine ith user programs or runs. Its purpose i it record device and buffer information of mechanism is necessary in a multi-pr divorce the user from the device, usuall keyboard device. The information is plac sponding input/ output cooperative will this file and transmit this informati ass storage files that are automatically)$. Each run as it is entered is given user utilizes to acquire symbolic images tive request, ER READ$. This request or assembler state- ment. In a like manner matically assigned to each run. This file ate all printer output produced by a ru n output by scheduling routines, system proces ages are placed in this file by the execut se print files are queued, and then transf s the devices become available. output symbionts.

Run streams can be sto for execution internally. For exampl r run which is internally stored. In to run streams which were either store The control statements which accomp D and @START command.

It may be necessary or ial handling of print files. It is po le into smaller segments and/or direct fied device. The commands which accompl @BRKPT (2.11.7) and @SYM (2.11.8) cont rticularly useful if the user is generat output or if he is working at a remote @BRKPT and @SYM will be discussed in l

The programmed read, p by user programs will not be discussed r to 1100 Series Operating System PRM.

SOLITARY

"He has been subjected to solitary confinement three times already since he was put in the detention barracks.

"Today is Human Rights Day. Action taken against Charles is in contravention of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948.

"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

"This right includes freedom to change one's religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

According to Mrs D Clemishaw, of the committee of the Civil Rights League, Mr Yeats will be charged under Section 46 of the Military Discipline Code.

The clause deals with any action or omission which has the effect of undermining military discipline. It is very wide and if Charles is convicted he could get up to another year in detention, Mrs Clemishaw said.

MR CHARLES YEATS, the conscientious objector who was sentenced in August to a year's detention at the Voortrekkerhoogte military base, Pretoria, for refusing to put on the brown, will face another court martial on Monday.

Staff Reporter

Objector faces another charge

10/12/81

Robben Island: 'No visit' ruling brings anxiety for many

DISAPPOINTED relatives of Robben Island prisoners from many parts of the country — among them a mother concerned about the health of her imprisoned son — left for their homes yesterday after vain attempts to visit them.

More people are on their way from Queenstown, Eastern Cape, unaware of the withdrawal of prisoners' visiting privileges following a hunger strike at the island prison. They are expected in Cape Town today.

However, a number of other people who have visitors' permits for the coming weekend have been informed by telegram by the prison authorities or by the police that visits have been suspended, a spokesman for a local church organisation which organises accommodation for relatives said.

WITHDRAWAL

There is still confusion following the withdrawal of a Supreme Court application brought by six relatives to declare valid visitors' permits issued to them for last weekend.

The application was dropped after the prison authorities declared in an affidavit that the suspension of visiting privileges applied only to those prisoners who had been on a hunger strike.

'But it seems as if the ban is a blanket one because all visiting permits are being invalidated for this weekend and the immediate future,' the church spokesman said.

UNCERTAINTY

'The uncertainty and lack of information is worrying to relatives and one would expect the authorities to be more explicit and say exactly what's going on.'

Particularly to see her ds Mrs Nomamli Dlanjwa, for ...e, the first time since he began his five-year term about four years ago.

Mrs Mdoda, from New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, said the news about a hunger strike had upset her because her son was sickly and an asthma sufferer.

'I'M FRANTIC'

'Not being able to see my son has made me frantic with worry. My mind will be at ease only if I'm able to see for myself if he is all right.

'But it cost me a lot of money to come to Cape Town and I can come back only at Easter next year,' she said.

Mrs Mdoda said it was her first visit to the prison and she had last heard from her son in a letter in August.

FIRST TIME

More fortunate but also disappointed was 21-year-old Gongiswe Mtwalo, a student from Port Elizabeth, who had seen his father for the first time the previous weekend.

His father, William Mtwalo, was sentenced in 1963 to a 27-year-term of imprisonment — when Gongiswe was still an infant.

'Meeting my father for the first time was a traumatic experience and when I saw him he was well.

'Another visit was planned for last weekend and it was upsetting to hear that he had gone on a hunger strike and not to know what the circumstances were and what his condition is,' he said.

The Commissioner of Prisons was not available for comment.

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAHE — The bedraggled and worn-out man captured by Seychelles security forces this morning has been identified as Mr Jeremiah Cornelius Puren (57), referred to as a South African passport holder from Durban.

Mr Puren is alleged to be one of the mercenaries who arrived in the Seychelles in a Royal Swazi Airlines plane on November 25.

Poice said he came out

Seychelles captures 'mercenary'

of the forest near Mahe International Airport at about 7 am today and that local people reported him to them.

"He was bery hungry and was arrested without a struggle," said a police spokesman.

A group of reporters who happened to be at the Victoria central Police Station saw Mr Puren, his hands manacled in front of him, being led to the interrogation room.

"I am not at my best," the man said to reporters as questioning was about to begin. "I spent 14 days in the bush."

Police also said a South African woman named as Susan Josephine Ingles of Hillcrest, Natal, was in custody.

Renc hints at death for raid supporters

STAR 10/12/81

327

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa News Service

MAHE — Fears are widespread here that a political witch-hunt may be building up in the Seychelles in the aftermath of the November 25 coup attempt.

An unknown number of Seychellois suspected of top-level involvement have been arrested and are being questioned by security forces.

At a lower level President Rene has urged his supporters to turn in people suspected of sympathising with the coup attempt.

In particular, he says, they should give police the names of supporters of ex-president James Mancham who, thinking that the coup had been successful, dressed up in blue clothing to celebrate.

Asked what would happen to Seychellois found to have supported the coup bid, Rene told newsmen, "Our law provides capital punishment for treason and we do not plan to make any changes in it whatsoever."

The trial of five mercenaries detained in Port Victoria jail is expected to take place before the end of December.

It is being suggested here that following the confession of Anton Lubic (alias Martin Dolinchek) that he was a senior South African intelligence officer, Seychelles officials are trying to build up a similar case against another captured mercenary, Robert Simms.

Simms is described as a Briton who has been living in South Africa.

British High Commis- refused to answer Press questions about Simms, or to talk to foreign correspondents.

Three Soviet warships put in at Port Victoria. A Kara class guided missile cruiser and a Krivak II guided missile destroyer landed personnel on the island following a call for help from President Rene which also brought some 400 Tanzanian troops within hours of the air port battle.

The ships have now left Mahe and have been replaced by an Alligator class amphibious landing vessel.

A French warship which also responded to Rene's call is in the harbour and Mahe bars and restaurants are filled with French sailors until the 6 pm curfew.

The coup attempt and the subsequent curfew are hitting Seychelles tourism.

Although most international flights into Mahe have resumed, officials say only 10 tourists have arrived so far this week.

At the plush Mahe Beach Hotel, where 100 South Africans were booked for this week, not one has arrived.

One man's jitters exposed the coup

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAHE — One young man's nervousness caused the failure of the November 25 coup attempt in the Seychelles, officials here have revealed after a painstaking reconstruction of events at the Mahe international airport after the Royal Swazi Airlines Fokker Fellowship landed carrying 45 armed mercenaries.

Airport officials have testified that, laughing and joking, the mercenaries posing as members of the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers drinking club, passed through customs formalities unsearched. Their baggage containing firearms and ammunition hidden in false compartments beneath toys and sweets for a local disabled children's home.

All except one.

"The others had all filed past the green 'nothing to declare' sign and had boarded their coach for a hotel. where they had booked a cocktail party for that evening.

"But the last man appeared very jittery. His apparent nervousness aroused suspicions. And then, inexplicably, instead of following the others and exiting by the "green route" he carried his bag to the red "items to declare" sign, thus inviting a baggage search.

"The false bottom of his bag and his autmatic rifle were spotted straight away . . . and the rest is now history," said a senior customs official here.

Another report here says that during the airport battle the mercenaries captured Seychelles Police Commissioner James Pillay without knowing it.

Sources say he attempted to drive past the airport on the main road while the mercenaries controlled it. His car was stopped and he was ordered to turn round and drive back the way he had come.

Protea police quiz Themba

SOWETAN 10/12/81

AN EXECUTIVE of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) yesterday told The SOWETAN that he was questioned by the Security Police on the unveiling of Hector Peterson's tombstone this weekend.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Mr Themba Mathomane said he was picked up by the police from his Zola home and was taken to Protea police station where he was questioned and later released.

He said the police wanted to know who was behind the erection of the tombstone and what was significant about it, and whether any of Hector's relatives were among the people involved. The police, he said, also wanted to know the names of the people who were going to take part in the unveiling ceremony.

Mr Mothomane said when he gave no answers to all the questions, police warned that the organisers of the service would regret it.

A spokesman for the Protea Security Police referred **The SOWETAN** to the Police Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria, and there, Major H V Haynes said police were not supposed to comment on routine matters.

The service will be held at Hector's home at number 2858 Zone 10, Meadowlands. There will be a vigil on Saturday night before the unveiling service at Avalon cemetery on Sunday.

Robben Island prison visiting ban explained

Argus 11/12/81 (visits) 327

ONLY those prisoners who went on a hunger strike at Robben Island have had their visiting privileges revoked, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, the Commissioner of Prisons, said in a statement today.

He was commenting on an article in last night's Argus which said disappointed relatives of Robben Island prisoners from many parts of the country had left for their homes after vain attempts to visit them.

General Otto said the visiting privileges of those who had not taken part 'in this undisciplined behaviour' had not been affected at all.

There was no reason why confusion or uncertainty should exist.

REVOKED

On December 8 telegrams were sent withdrawing permission to visitors who had been granted permission to prisoners whose visiting privileges had been revoked.

These visitors had been advised to re-apply.

'As far as medical care in general is concerned, I wish to convey that it was intensified for the duration of the hunger strike.

'All the prisoners involved were also warned by the medical officer of the adverse effects and dangers to their health which could result from such a hunger strike.'

General Otto said that after the hunger strike ample medical care was still available and he had requested the medical officer to see each prisoner involved, whether medical attention was needed or not.

Regarding the health of a prisoner, Mlanli Dlanjwa, General Otto confirmed he suffers from asthma, but was receiving 'conservative treatment' as prescribed.

However, he was in good health and had received the last injection in April.

'He is not detained in the prison hospital but sleeps with others in a section and medical services are constantly at his disposal.'

Regarding an allegation in the article that he was not available for comment, General Otto said he found this strange for it was generally known that the prison service has a 24-hour liaison service which canalises inquiries to him at all times.

● On Wednesday afternoon The Argus attempted to obtain General Otto's comment but was told by a man in the office that he was not available.

No. 2709 11 Desember 1981

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 P81/107

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/13	*Lease on Lust*	Ted Mann	(a)
P81/11/19	*Making Love*	Patricia E. Raley	(a)
P81/9/142	*Slaughter Time* (Breed—No 15)	James A. Muir	(a)
P81/10/80	*Faggots*	Larry Kramer	(a)

No. 2709 11 December 1981

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. 2710 11 Desember 1981

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
P81/10/139	*Hollywood Babylon* (A Delta Special)	Kenneth Anger's	In SK./G.G. 5715, GK./G.N. 1644 van/of 19/8/77.

No. 2710 11 December 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

No. 2711 11 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7721, Goewermentskennisgewing 1769 van 14 Augustus 1981 vervang die inskrywing P81/7/159 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)
P81/7/159	*Interviews in Depth—South Africa:* African National Congress No 1—Alfred Nzo	LSM Information Center, Canada	(e)

No. 2711 11 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7721, Government Notice 1769 of 14 August 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P81/7/159:

No. 2712 11 Desember 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 27 November 1981, kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 25 November 1981, 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.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/11/58	*Astraea*—No 1	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.

No. 2712 11 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 27 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 25 November 1981, of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The period within which persons referred to in section 14 (3) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 10 days from the date of this notice.

No. 2713 11 Desember 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 November 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 23 November 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 2713 11 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 26 November 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 23 November 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/10/111.....	*Color Foto*—9/81, 11 Jahrg, 1 September 1981.....	Verlag Laterna magica G.m.b.H & Co., München.

No. 2714 11 Desember 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 30 November 1981, kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet, van die rolprent *Buddy Buddy*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2714 11 December 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 30 November 1981, the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, of the film *Buddy Buddy*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/11/48.....	*Buddy Buddy*.....	CIC-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2719 11 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937 VANSVERANDERING.—FOURIE IN COURT

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Ann Fourie, gebore Potter, en haar kinders Cecily Ann Fourie, Christopher Paul Fourie en Andrea Denise Fourie, woonagtig te Smartweg 82, Nahoon Oos-Londen, te magtig om die van Court aan te neem.

No. 2719 11 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937 CHANGE OF SURNAME.—FOURIE TO COURT

The Minister of Internal Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Ann Fourie, born Potter, and her children Cecily Ann Fourie, Christopher Paul Fourie and Andrea Denise Fourie, residing at 82 Smart Road, Nahoon, East London, to assume the surname of Court.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2701 11 Desember 1981

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die oordragboeke van ondergenoemde plaaslike/binnelandse geregistreerde effekte van 15 Desember 1981 tot en met 15 Januarie 1982 gesluit sal wees en dat die rente betaalbaar op 15 Januarie 1982 aan die effektebesitters wat op die datum van sluiting van die oordragboeke geregistreer is, betaal sal word:

Plaaslike Geregistreerde Effekte, 6½ Persent, 1993.

Binnelandse Geregistreerde Effekte, 9,80 Persent 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2701 11 December 1981

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the undermentioned local/internal registered stocks will be closed from 15 December 1981 to 15 January 1982, both days inclusive, and that the interest due on 15 January 1982, will be paid to the stockholders registered at the date of closing of transfer books:

Local Registered Stock, 6½ Per Cent, 1993.

Internal Registered Stock, 9,80 Per Cent, 2001.

SP crack operation

RDM 11/12/81

8144

327

MAIL REPORTERS

SECURITY Police have arrested at least six members of the banned African National Congress and seized a large cache of arms in connection with the wave of bomb attacks that has rocked Durban since May.

And sources in Swaziland claim Monday night's shoot-out at the Oshoek border post involved ANC guerillas running supplies into the Eastern Transvaal ambushed by South African security forces.

Security police in Pretoria said yesterday that the arms cache uncovered in Durban was of communist origin, and included powerful explosives, handgrenades, guns and detonators.

The detainees — believed to number at least six and including whites and Indians — are being questioned in connection with the bomb blasts at:

- The recruiting offices of the Defence Force in the Trust Bank Building in Smith Street on May 27, which caused no injuries;
- The Francis Farewell Square in the centre of Durban on June 26, when the blast erupted at the foot of the Cenotaph — no-one was hurt;
- The Parcs for Peugeot showroom in Smith Street on July 26, where three people were injured;
- The McCarthy Leyland showroom, the same day — when two bombs were planted but only one exploded;
- The Stanger Street offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development, extensively damaged on Saturday, October 10 — the blast injured four; and at
- Department of Internal Affairs offices on the corner of Stanger Street and the Victoria Embankment on November 3, when the bomb exploded on a ground floor window ledge, extensively damaging offices and injuring three Railways policemen and a nightwatchman.

Exploded

Police headquarters announced that a docket was being prepared and would be handed to the Attorney-General for his decision.

CHRIS FREIMOND reports that the two men killed when their car exploded in flames after a shoot-out on the Swaziland border on Monday were ANC cadres on a mission to resupply guerril—

This was confirmed [illegible] source in Swaziland. He claimed South African security forces were tipped off about the mission and ambushed the men 500 m from the border fence inside Swaziland.

He confirmed one of the dead men was Mr George Ndlovu, formerly of Soweto. He named the other as "Chris", also of Soweto. He could not remember his surname.

The car, which was completely burnt out, is understood to have been packed with explosives.

It is now at Mbabane police station. The car is riddled with bullet holes. Charred bones were still lying in the gutted shell yesterday, according to witnesses.

Police said earlier the bodies were burnt beyond recognition.

CID denial

Yesterday Swazi police denied detaining a British physiotherapist working at Mbabane Hospital in connection with the incident.

It was reported that the physiotherapist, Miss Kathy Letissier, had hired the Transvaal-registered car at Matsapa airport, near Manzini, on Friday.

She was said to be a friend of the two men. But Sapa reports that the head of the Swazi CID, Mr S E Dhlamini, denied Miss Letissier had been held.

She could not be contacted yesterday.

Swazi authorities are refusing to release any information on the incident.

The South African Police have denied any involvement.

General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Police, said in Pretoria that the incident was being investigated by the Swazi police as it was in their area of jurisdiction.

Meanwhile two South African refugees in Swaziland — one a self-confessed ANC operative — have been released on bail pending an appeal against jail sentences for illegal possession of weapons.

They are James Mazibuko and George Nene. They were convicted last month. Nene was sentenced to six months' jail and Mazibuko to 30 months.

In Cape Town yesterday, police would neither confirm nor deny ANC involvement in Wednesday's bomb blast at Observatory. Earlier in the day, it was reported that the ANC had claimed responsibility.

Ripped

The explosion ripped through the Standard House offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A tighter security operation was visible at the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, but police denied any connection between this and the Observatory bombing.

A police spokesman said no arrests had been made. A number of people had been questioned routinely.

He had no comment to make on any other aspects of the blast shortly after 3am on Wednesday.

ANC Bid Sts.

Rand Daily Mail 11/12/81 (F) 327 (F)

Naidoo family pays a high price for active resistance

By PETA THORNYCROFT

'HE first news Mrs Ama laidoo heard when she dismbarked from a London -ght this week was that her oungest son had been etained.

She's not unused to that. Her hole family, including her-lf, have done stints in jail. ne of her children, Indress, as found guilty of sabotage nd sentenced to 10 years' jail hich he served on Robben land.

But it was a shock to return om Europe this week after eeing three children who live exile and be met with the ews that Prema, her youngest son, had been detained.

A few hours earlier Mrs Naidoo had been crying on the plane bringing her back to South Africa.

She had just left three other children in London. Children who are not welcome in South Africa.

She admits to being shocked at Prema's detention. He was the only member of the family who, until this week, had not fallen foul of South Africa's security apparatus.

Ama Naidoo's role as mother to her five children is one of the most extraordinary in South Africa's political history.

The Naidoos have resisted the political system from the early part of the century, through the Verwoerdian architecture of apartheid to the present day.

"It's enough, isn't it, at my age? Not that I regret anything. With parents like my dead husband and me, their grandfather and all, there was no way my children could have been anything else.

"But you know I have suffered."

This was said without self-pity. It's a statement of fact. Sitting in the home of her second-eldest son, Murthie, she is composed and unmarked by bitterness.

She looked at a newspaper which announced in banner headlines that 39 men who had attempted to take over a foreign country had been let free.

"It's crazy, isn't it? Prema hasn't done anything, and if he has why hasn't he appeared in court?"

She's not only distressed at Prema's Section 22 detention, but that photographs and memorabilia assembled in an album in memory of her husband, who died in 1953, were seized by police as they ransacked the house in a pre-dawn raid.

"You know I don't understand how they can take those sort of things. It's a personal and important book and I want it back."

Her husband Roy, the adopted son of Mahatma Ghandi, was vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress at the time of his death.

Her husband's political involvement affected every aspect of her life. It wasn't easy in that tumble-down but much-loved house in Rocky Street, Doornfontein — where all her children were born — to cope with simple child care and housewifery as well as her commitment to the cause of freedom.

She attended every political meeting and rally that took place, taking her children with her.

And then there were the visitors, some who have gone into exile. Others have died.

The visitors knew that however broke the Naidoos were — and money was short in the noisy household — there would always be a curry available.

And there were few nights when there were no visitors.

Today Mrs Naidoo looks back with some kind of amazement. She doesn't know how she coped; how she stretched a meal made for seven to feed up to 20 people. "I wonder now how we managed food for all those people. I used to feed the children, feed the guests and then go to a meeting to be part of it or just to help my husband. I was very busy . . ."

And she herself went to jail on a couple of occasions for a month at a time during the Defiance Campaign.

Her husband had also been jailed — as had his father.

Of the Naidoo children:

- Shanti was held for a year but never charged. She left the country towards the end second five-year ban der on an exit permit.
- Indress was jailed years for sabotage un then new General Amendment Act. After released from prison house-arrested and fled Africa three years 1977.
- Ramnie Dinat a South Africa after he was detained in the '60s.
- Murthie Naidoo, not be quoted becaus listed as a Communi twice been detained thy periods.
- Prema, detained day, was assistant sec the Anti-South African Council Committee.

Yet Mrs Naidoo is spaired. "The time is away when we will all together again as a believe I will live to day."



Mrs AMA NAIDOO. . . no despair

Moca takes action against Wrab

THE MOHLAKENG Civic Association (Moca) has briefed lawyers to take action against Wrab and the Security Police who are forbidding them to hold public meetings in the township.

The Matjila and Mokgoatleng company of lawyers, acting on behalf of Moca, has already written letters to the Commissioner of Police, the Director of the West Rand Board and the township manager in Mohlakeng to this effect. A spokesman for the lawyers confirmed that the letters have been dispatched.

According to claims made by Moca, the Mohlakeng township manager and the Security Police, have told priests in the township not to grant their churches as venues for meetings organised by Moca. Moca claims that they are also denied the right to use the local community hall, even if they try to make bookings.

The SOWETAN also spoke to the local priests who confirmed that they have been warned not to give out their churches to Moca unless they were looking for trouble. One priest said he was threatened that his church would be taken from him and sold to somebody else if he allowed Moca to use the church for a public meeting.

Now the lawyers have written to Wrab informing them that the township manager has no right to stop Moca from holding meetings in the church buildings. They have also advised Wrab against refusing to allow Moca the use of the local community hall.

The letter written to the Commissioner of Police appeals to the police not to intimidate priests in the township, thus frustrating Moca's aims to secure church buildings as alternative venues for their meetings.

During the past weekend Moca was forced to hold a public meeting at the house of one of its members in order to explain their problems to the residents. Residents crammed into the small house to hear of the harassments Moca were subjected to from the Security Police and the township manager.

Word in the township is that the local Community Council is behind the frustrating moves of ensuring that Moca does not get venues for their meetings. Moca is known for its opposition to the Community Council, like all other civic associations throughout the Witwatersrand.

Moca also claimed that at one stage they had booked the local hall but their bookings were cancelled at the last minute after authorities had apparently realised what kind of organisation Moca was. Moca says that they have monies due to them owed by Wrab as a result of this sudden cancellation.

Chairman of Moca, Mr Pinky Nakane, said: "Our lawyers have also been briefed on this. We are trying to retrieve our R8 balance owed to us after the township manager cancelled our booking. This also frustrated us because we had to turn residents back from the hall as there was no venue to hold our meeting. To think that we were supposed to make a report back to residents", he said.

The outputs of the Collector are as follows:

a. An absolute or relocatable element.
b. A source language control element as discussed above.
c. Listing information

The primary output of the Collector is the relocatable or absolute element which results from the collecting and linking of the various relocatable elements. This element is given a name and placed within a program file for subsequent use. Both the element name and the file in which the element is placed may be dictated by the user. If this file and/or element name is not supplied by the user, TPF$ is used as the file and NAME$ is supplied as the element name.

For any error condition encountered, the Collector produces an error message which is placed in the user's listing output file.

2.8.1 THE @MAP STATEMENT

This statement is used when the user wishes to combine two or more relocatable binary elements into an absolute, executable element.

Format:

@MAP,OPTIONS,ELTNAME-3

ELTNAME is of the form FI...N(C-CYCLE) as applicable.
C-cycle is only for sourc...

OPTIONS

I = Introduce source...AP Directives) into program file fr... The first field identifies the ...ield is invalid.

U = Produce a new c...guage element. Correction stat... follow the processor call @MAP. The ...esent, but not normally.

L = Produce a compl... a summary of the core space used ...space aliocated to each element, a...tion of all external definitions.

S = Produce a parti... a list of collected elements and th...

N = Produce no list...ges are always printed.

Gathering near court - 6 appear.

Staff Reporter. (227) 6/2/81

SIX people appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of convening an unlawful gathering, alternatively attending an unlawful gathering, outside the Supreme Court during the trial of Mr Oscar Mpetha and 18 others.

Mr Desmond Mncube, 23, Mrs Francina Mamfanyana, 55, Mr Bean Ndamandama, 18, Mr Cecil Dlabantu, 20, and two youths aged 17 and 16 pleaded not guilty to the charge. All are from Nyanga and Guguletu.

The basis of their defence was that they were at the Supreme Court at the time of the trial but did not take part in any gathering or procession there.

Another accused, Mr Cyril Matsoko, 23, did not attend yesterday's trial.

The trial arose from their arrest during March this year during the Supreme Court trial of Mr Oscar Mpetha and 18 others.

The magistrate, Mr W Marais, ordered that the hearing yesterday be held *in camera* because of the two youths who appeared. The press was barred from attending the hearing.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Ndamandama.

for Mr Mncube, Mr Matsoko and two youths. Mr P Sonn appeared Mamfanya, Mr Dlabantu and the Abercrombie appeared for Mrs Mr G Kotze prosecuted. Mr A day.

Wife still can't visit Sisulu

RDM 12/12/81 327

By STAN HLOPHE

PERMISSION for Mrs Zodwa Sisulu and Mrs Belede Mazwai to see their husbands, who are detained under security legislation, has been refused.

A spokesman for the Attorney General's office, Mr J Jones, said permission had been refused until Mrs Sisulu and Mrs Mazwai submit a "motivated" request which would be considered by the Attorney General.

Mr Jones could not elaborate on what would constitute a "motivated" request. The message had been conveyed to detainees' wives.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, banned former news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan and Mwasa's general secretary, are presently being held under Section 12B of the Internal Security Act.

Security

They have been in detention for about six months. Earlier they were held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, but since last week their detentions have been in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Section 12B of the Act provides for the detention of likely witnesses in a security trial.

The Act also allows the detainee's family to apply to the Attorney General to see him.

Mr Sisulu and Mr Mazwai were detained in Soweto in June shortly after police had arrested Mr Khotso Seathlolo, former president of the now-banned Soweto Representative Council (SSRC), and former beauty queen, Miss Masabata Loate.

Mr Seathlolo and Miss Loate are facing charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu's mother, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who herself has only recently been unbanned, confirmed that permission to visit her son had been refused. She said they had consulted their lawyer.

DAILY DISP. 12/12/81. 327

No room in Ciskei for ANC, PAC exiles

EAST LONDON — There was no room in independent Ciskei for former members of the ANC and PAC who fled the country when they fell foul of the South African Government, the Director General for State Security in the Ciskei, Major General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

General Sebe was reacting to an inquiry as to what the position of expatriates would be in the newly independent state.

"It would be needless for anyone with ANC and PAC connections to come back to Ciskei," he said.

Asked what would happen if any of them decided to come back to their homes in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha now that Ciskei was independent, he said: "In that case we would have to deal with the matter when it arose.

"You must realise that every case would have to be treated on its merits. We cannot just have an umbrella ruling on such an issue by my experience is that once a communist always a communist."

To a question involving former PAC members, he replied: "Once a Pan Africanist Congress man always a Pan Africanist Congress man.

"It is worse when you leave the country and seek political asylum abroad in a country where you will be politicised against the system within which we are operating," General Sebe said.

Names put to him were those of Mr Mzimkhulu Gwentshe, formerly of Mdantsane, who fled to Lesotho while facing trial for allegedly contravening a banning order: Mr Papa Mbatyoti,who also fled to Lesotho, Mr Stephen Pandula Gawe, who left Zwelitsha on an exit permit in 1966 when he was banned for two years, and Mr Sobhizana Mngqikana, a former rugby star, who left East London on an exit permit in 1965 after serving a year for involvement in ANC activities while studying at Fort Hare University.

Mr Gawe and Mr Mngqikana have since settled in the United Kingdom.

Asked about Mr Gawe he said: "I know Gawe very well. He is tiny, humble and dangerous." — DDR



Don and Cliff Morton in their apartment in Brooklyn tris week

Boy-snatcher did it for love not money

Sun Trib 13/12/81 327

NEW YORK: A man identifying himself only as Bill, who flew on a three-day secret mission to South Africa to help get a child out of the country, did the job for love, not money.

His purpose was to help get Cliff Morton, 15, out of South Africa without the authorities knowing.

"I did it because I have a son myself. When a friend asked if I could help, that was what made me decide."

The SUNDAY TRIBUNE spoke to the man, who called himself only Bill, in a pre-arranged reverse-charges call so he could not be identified. There was the familiar hum of inter-state long distance. Bill said he was calling from his home in the mid-west.

He said he had never undertaken such a task before, and had no plan to do so again. He had all his expenses paid but received no remuneration at all. "That wasn't the point."

He said he went to the South African Consulate in New York and was given a tourist visa within hours. That night he was on the plane to South Africa briefed about roads, hotels, cars and conditions and a lot of information about "cloak and dagger" work in case it was necessary.

By Cheetah Haysom

He easily found the block where Cliff lived and "hung about for a bit." "The kid arrived at the foot of the stairs and I showed him a picture of me and his dad.

"I said I'm flying to New York tomorrow. If you want to come with me you can. It was his decision all the way. There was no question that I would take the child aaginst his will.

"We left the next morning at 7.30am, as planned. The kid was quite matter of fact about it, although he had some misgivings about this mother. I thought he was a really nice kid. He had his head screwed on.

"I had undertaken to get him out on the basis of the letter that he wrote to his father and the fact I had trust in my friend. But when he told me on the plane about being shot at, and the other stuff that went on, well I would have got my son out of there too."

Bill said he was not scared while in South Africa. "I guess I knew that I wasn't breaking any laws." He stayed at the Fontana Hotel on Twist Street, Johannesburg.

"It's easy for a whit person to get around i South Africa. I used t live in the south so I an kinda used to their ways,' he said with a slo chuckle. "It was a bit lik going home."

Asked what sort o person he is, Bill said "regular guy I guess. I d some construction, drive truck and a bit of farm ing."

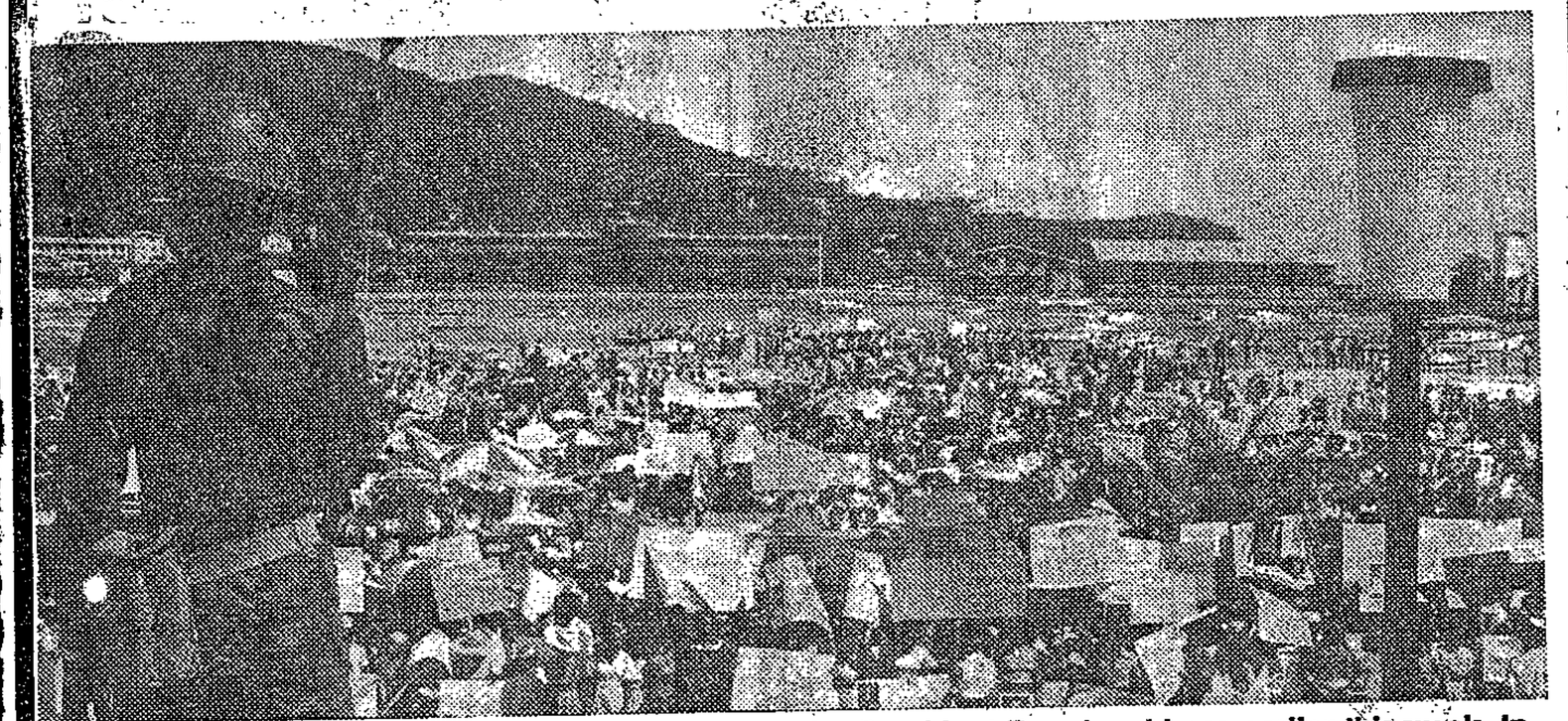
He said he was no involved in active politic and had not plan to g back to South Africa.

"Once was enough."

He refused to b identified. "I've got family too," he said. "I'm scared of repercussions. don't want anv dirty trick played on my kids."

[redacted]

'Kill them, death to the mercenaries,' shout the people and the President promises: 'What the people say should be done, will be done!'



A Seychellois sentry guards the speaker's podium for President Rene's address earlier this week. In the background is Port Victoria Bay



Seychelles President Albert Rene acknowledges the cheers of 2 000 people. The crowd waved posters saying "Death to themercenaries" and "Kill them, kill them". President Renee replied: "What people say should be done, will be done"



The mercenaries' toys and assault rifles . . . the beer-mug stickers of the ancient Order of Froth Blowers They used toys (background right) supposedly to be given to a children's home to cover the firearms at the bottom of their travel bags

EXPOSED:

THE SOCCER-MAD EXILE WHO MADE THE FREEDOM TAPE LIVES IN FEAR IN HIS DURBAN FLAT AS THE PRESIDENT'S MEN HUNT HIM

RON GOLDEN
talks to
Gerard Hoarau . . .

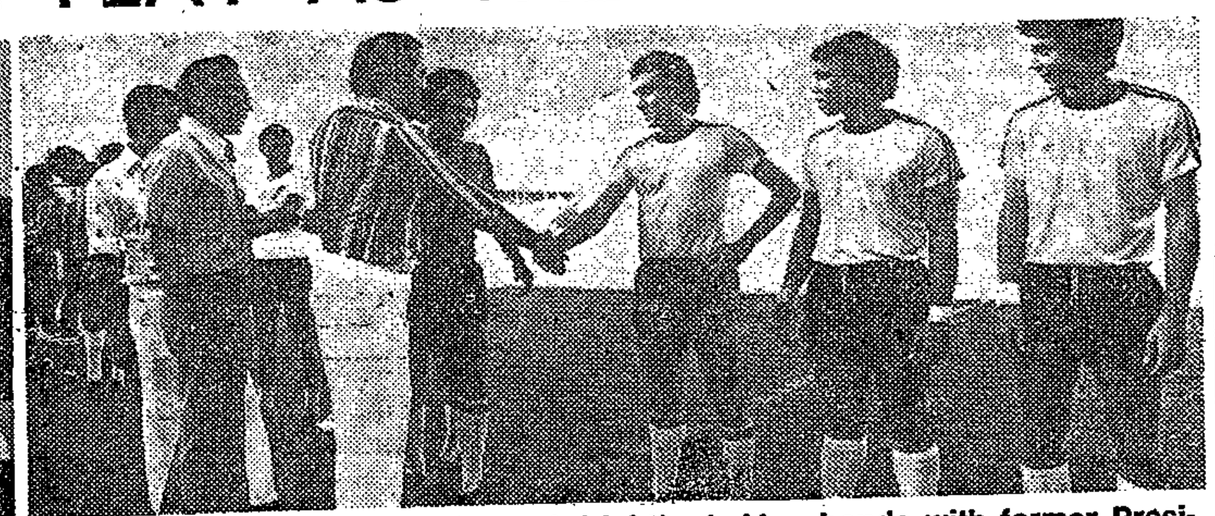


Mr Big fears Rene hit men

Sun Trib 13/12/89

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SOCCER-MAD Gerard Houray with Brazilian star Pele, and (right) shaking hands with former President Manchem . . . now he lives in fear inDurban

The "freedom" message to have been broadcast to the people of the Seychelles had last month's coup been successful was taped by a former top civil servant from the islands in a flat in Albany Grove in the heart of Durban.

The man who made the recording is pleasantly-spoken Gerard Hoarau, a 31-year-old bachelor, who served for two years as Seychellois President Albert Rene's chief immigration officer. He also served under deposed President James Mancham as an assistant secretary in the Foreign Affairs Department.

Mr Hoarau is now an implacable enemy of President Rene who toppled President Mancham in a coup in 1977.

He has also been widely reported as one of the prime movers of the

Kathy shocked at hearing 'gentle' mum was mystery banker

I had nothing to do with Seychelles job — Peter Curly

Tribune Reporter



Peter Curly

THE day-to-day peaceful existence of former Selous Scout Peter Curley has been shattered by the attempted coup in the Seychelles — although he was not there.

Two weeks ago Mr Curley was named in the **Sunday Tribune** as one of eight former military and policemen who had set up a security company in Durban.

Four of the men were

has been upset at his school.

"I am a professiona soldier and I am proud of it. I knew there was a contract out for mercenari

GUIDE

Train times

THERE is a train service running from Durban to Port Shepstone which stops at all the South Coast holiday resorts. The trains run:

From Durban:
8.35am
10.15am
11.05am, 2.35pm, 7.02pm
From Port Shepstone:
7.05pm
1.51pm
5.50pm
8.40pm

MAINLINE TODAY

ARRIVALS:
6.55 Johannesburg
8.00 Bloemfontein
9.35 Johannesburg
9.50 Bloemfontein
10.00 Johannesburg
11.00 Johannesburg

DEPARTURES

SA 632	Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban 1730

DEPARTURES FROM LOUIS BOTHA TODAY

SA 601	East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town 0710
SA 615	East London, George, Cape Town 0850
SA 505	Johannesburg 0845
SA 603	Port Elizabeth, Cape Town 1100
SA 508	Johannesburg 1110
SA 627	East London, Cape Town 1230
SA 510	Johannesburg 1515
SA 631	Bloemfontein, Cape Town 1450
SA 512	Johannesburg 1530
SA 525	Port Elizabeth, George, Cape Town 1600
SA 520	Johannesburg 1715
SA 514	Johannesburg 1830
SA 623	East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town 1845
SA 630	Johannesburg 1905
SA 534	Johannesburg 2100

ADDITIONAL FLIGHTS

ARRIVALS at Louis Botha today:
SA 585 from Richards Bay 1645
RH 173 B707 from Salisbury 1110

DEPARTURES from Louis Botha today:
SA 584 to Richards Bay 1715
RH 172 B707 to Salisbury 1410

AA road report

Main Route Durban — Johannesburg — Widening operations still in progress over Van Reenen's Pass. Only half dual carriageway open to two-way traffic for approx 20km extreme caution advised recommend alternate route is via Newcastle / Volksrust/Standerton or slightly longer route via Memel/Vrede. Busy surfacing main road 11/2 Oliviershoek pass. Constructing road and bridges from Bergville to foot of Oliviershoek Pass, 14km out of Pietermaritzburg road to Albert Falls under construction caution advised busy with pre-mix overlay Ladysmith/Besters New road under construction for 36km between Newcastle/Utrecht through Madadeni earthworks in progress. Detours.

Natal South Coast — Building new bridge over Umzimkulwana between South broom and Port Edward. All other construction temporarily stopped for December.

Natal North Coast — Road to Farie's Island and Charters Creek under construction rest roads fair condition black topping in progress between Jozini and Ndumu.

Mkuzi — Road from Mkuzi to Umhlombo being regraded roads from Jozini/Sodwana and Kosibay/Jozini very rough.

Drakensberg Area — Gravelling in progress between Rosetta

En Lied

Miraculous Circum-

ters

8.17 Alle Volke Loof Die Here
8.59 Rediens
9.00 Nasnel
10.00 Gelukwense Aan Belgrados (90 jaar en ouer)
10.05 Goeie Ou Kennisse
11.00 Die Nuus
11.02 Programaankondigings
11.05 Sondagsolis
11.50 Vroueuurtjie
12.00 Almal Se Gunstelinge
1.00 Die Weer
1.05 Musiekkussenspel
1.15 Die Nuus
11.25 Op Die Piek Rus
2.40 Antoine, Sibertin Black (oor. tel)
3.00 Klassieke Keuse
4.00 Verse Op Versoek
4.30 Uit Vervang Se Das
5.30 Musikale Kleinkans
6.00 Die Nuus
6.05 Die Weer
6.07 Rediens En Programaankondigings
6.10 Gereed Vir Opname
6.59 Rediens
8.50 Wat Sê Die Bybel?
9.00 Die Week In Die Nuus
9.15 Hoe Verklaar U Dit?
10.45 Verposing
11.00 Die Nuus
11.05 Die Weer
11.10 Oordenking dr J. du P. Malan. Aasvoëkop.

Dollchek, the captured South African security officer who was one of the advance party in the

"There is no doubt in my mind that Rene would put words into Dollchek's mouth to mislead him into believing he would be freed.

"Rene will do all he can to implicate South Africa in this issue. He would try to lead Dollchek into believing he would be released."

To back this up he revealed an incident when he was detained for nine months by President Rene.

The detention took place in November 1979 when Mr Haran was one of 80 people held when President Rene believed a mercenary invasion was to be launched against him from Durban.

Mr Haran dismissed a claim by former Boss spy Gordon Winter in his book that ex-president Manchham had been used by Boss.

"This would be highly improbable. I can't believe it. I think Jimmy Manchham is a man of integrity and I don't see why he would want to get involved. He came from a wealthy family."

Mr Haran denied he had ever held negotiations with mercenary leader, "Mad Mike" Hoare, or that he had been in Nairobi at the time of the coup.

"This was just not the case. It was done in London-in the Movement Populair de Resistance (MPR).

"I had two tasks — to prepare the tape recording and to locate a villa for the advance party could go."

Mr Haran, through his numerous contacts in the Seychelles, managed to rent a chalet at La Misere. It was used by President's men who told him he would be freed approached by one of the presidents boyfriend was being held by the Seychelles police, accused of being one of the mercenaries involved in the recent abortive coup there.

Kathy was "more shocked than anything else when she read in the daily newspaper this week that her "soft and gentle" mother, Susan, was named as the mysterious bunker who controlled about R20 000 of the mercenary bankroll.

"She phoned and told me she was going on holiday. She didn't say where." Kathy told the

Mr Haran denied the coup plot had been hatched in Durban.

He refused.

Mr Haran denied he believes, he was asked to record the tape — in Creole — to be broadcast if the coup succeeded.

"The mercenaries burned many of their documents, including the tape. But it was not totally destroyed and has since been produced as evidence by the Seychelles authorities.

President Rene came to power in a Tanzanian-aided coup in 1977.

Mr Haran said Tanzanians were still on the islands. "I call them mercenaries although they are Tanzanian soldiers. I do this because they are paid by Rene.

"Rene knew he was wanted to take power. We knew he was communist, we knew he had activities in Russia, we saw the Tanzanians.

"He said he would not relinquish power unless it was to a top-level Tanzanian. I can't believe it. I think Jimmy Manchham is a man of integrity and I don't see why he would want to get involved. He came from a wealthy family."

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He spoke of Mr Jean Dingwal, a Seychelles businessman, who was being interrogated by the Rene Government in connection with his alleged role as link-man between the mercenaries and the resistance movement.

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Mr Haran said he will what he did. So, all right, we are doing what he did. But to say it all started here in Durban is nonsense."

Mr Haran was a popular man in the Seychelles because of his involvement in sports, especially soccer. He played for the national side.

In addition, he was also well-known as a top Seychelles businessman.

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"I cannot see this. He never liked Mancham nor was in his party.

"He had business connections in South Africa and visited here and this arrested — another attempt by Rene to involve South African Government."

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One of them, Bob Nodvan, trained the elite presidential guard and had been given a restaurant, La Sirene, on Mahe for his services.

The other, Michel Boucherean, trained the police mobile unit.

Mr Haran claimed Mr Boucherean was issued with a false passport to travel with a Seychelles delegation to Paris in 1979. As chief immigration officer at the time he found out about this and opened an inquiry but was quickly told by President Rene that the matter must be closed.

LEFT: Deposed Seychelles president James Mancham and (right) President Albert Rene



MARTIN DOLINCHEK, alias Donaldson . . . he is being manipulated, claims coup plotter.



Adnan Kashoggi



DIVORCE!

1 Births

ANSELL. — To Dougal and Jenny (nee Chisholm) a lovely daughter on 10-12-81. Thanks to all at Parklands.

BROUGHTON. — Ina and Ken a son born 10.12.81 brother to Justin. Thanks to doctor and staff at Parklands.

BURROWS. — To Sue and Roger, a daughter, Fiona Townley sister to Keir. Addington 10 December 1981.

KEMP. — To Rob and Jennette (Pereira) an early arrival, Gary, a brother for Craig on the 4-12-81 at St Augustines. Special thanks to all who assisted.

MACK. — To Laxon and Dee, a son, Travis Laxon on 10.12.81. Thanks to obstetrician and staff at St Augustines.

NEVILLE. — Roger and Eugene announce the arrival of a brother for Donalda.

SCHNEIDER — To Christine (nee Norenius) and Helmut, a son Sven, born 5th Dec in Cape Town. Both well.

4 Engagements

COOKE—SOUTHWOOD. — Peter and Brenda Southwood are pleased to announce the engagement of their daughter Philippa to Stephan son of Neville and John Cooke all of Hilton.

DUNNINGTON—BIRTLE. — Val and Joe Birtle, formerly of Bulawayo are proud and happy to welcome to their family, Ray, youngest son of George and Marie Dunnington, on the occasion of his engagement to their youngest daughter, Yvonne.

FOURIE—KAY. — Derek and Belynda are pleased to announce the engagement of their daughter Lorna to Shane son of Ken and Shirley.

HODGSON—HEPPLE — Ernie and Ann Hepple of Durban have great pleasure in announcing the engagement of their only daughter Desiree to Garry, eldest son of Mike and Adelai Hodgson of Salisbury. Rob, Doug, Simon and Paul all approve and can't wait for the bender.

HURWITZ — FAINSINGER. — Melanie, daughter of Meyer and Annette of Cape Town to Robin, son of Ben and the late Ivy of Durban.

LAWRANCE—YELL. — Peter and Marie Yell have great pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter, Jennifer to Jeremy, son of Gordon and Jean Lawrance of Port Alfred.

MILTON—DAVIES. — Ken and Vera Milton are pleased to announce the engagement of their only son Cuan Milton to Gail Davies only daughter of Eileen Harris and the late Mick Harris.

PAGE—FRIDAY. — Mr. and Mrs R. R. Friday have pleasure in announcing the engagement of their daughter Jennifer Ann to Mr. Ian Page son of Mr. and Mrs. Page of Durban.

GILBERT. — The Baglam Gilbert, late of 3 Gilbert Road, Escombe, dearly loved wife of Rathnam, loved mother of Neilla, James, Dolly, Shirley, Lulu and Tony, mother-in-law of Tony, Johnny and the late Doctor Vinden, a loved grandmother and daughter of the late P. Mariemuthu, will leave the residence, THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON after a Service commencing at 1.30 o'clock proceeding to the Stellawood Cemetery. The remains will lie in state at the residence from 12 o'clock.

KERR. — The Funeral Service of Colin McGregor Kerr (late of 192 Fyfe Road, Glenwood, Durban, dearly loved husband of Elsie, loved father of Margaret and Barbara and loving brother of Bessie and Ken) will take place at the North Chapel, Cnr. First Avenue and Fynn St TOMORROW (MONDAY) at 12.00 o'clock noon. Will friends kindly assemble at the Chapel for the Service as the Cremation will take place privately. No flowers by request. Suggest donations to Tafta, Box 2983, Durban. On site parking available, Entrance in First Avenue. — DOVE'S & ADLAM REED (PTY.) LTD., 20 Fynn Street, Durban. Phone 326092.

RAVJEE. The Funeral of the late Nani Kanjee Ravjee, loving mother of Pemabhai, Babodlall, Dr D. K. Ravjee and Hansaben mother-in-law of T. S. Buddha and a loving grandmother, will leave her residence Flat 1, 25 Cross St, Durban, THIS SUNDAY MORNING. 15.12.81 at 10.30 o'clock proceeding to the Clare Estate Crematorium. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend. — L. RAJKOOMAR PTY LTD, 27 Short St, Durban. Phone Day 325904 night 844351.

RED TAB SHELLHOLE

Members are requested to attend the memorial service for our late brother Carl Wallis to be held at Manning Road, Methodist Church corner of Moore Road at 11am on Monday 14th Dec. By Request Old Bill.

SCHERER. — The Funeral Service of Alice Elizabeth Scherer (late of Hillcrest Hospital, Hillcrest, dearly loved mother of Vernon and Reginald, mother-in-law of Stella and Barbara and a much loved grandmother and great-grandmother) will take place at the East Chapel, Cnr. First Avenue and Fynn St on THURSDAY MORNING at 11.00 o'clock. Will friends kindly assemble at the Chapel for the Service as the Cremation will take place privately No flowers by request. Suggest donations to S.A. Red Cross Society, Box 1680, Durban. On site parking available. Entrance in First Avenue DOVE'S & ADLAM REID (PTY.) LTD., 20 Fynn Street, Durban. Phone 326092.

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Details of the financing of the operation were also revealed this week. Funds from Mike Hoare's Swiss bank account number were transferred to two banks in Victoria — the Standard Bank and Barclays Bank. The money in two amounts of 10 000 US dollars was for the use of Mrs Ingles and Mr. Sims to provide back-up for the strike force.

They hired a mountain hideout at a chalet in La Misere and set up an elaborate network — a cache of arms, communications and the co-ordination of intelligence for the planned invasion.

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Hoare strike force, all ready to set up a mountain hideout and funding for the main mercenary invasion.

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"But the fact is I have been on the job where I was employed, including former champion South African karate champion Des Botes and Ken Dalgliesh, manager of Durban's Riviera Hotel, who is one of the four mercenaries who have been charged with kidnapping.

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Son of anti-SA activist fled 'death threats'

RDM 14/12/81

By RICHARD WALKER

THE head of the United States-based South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf), Mr Donald Morton, has smuggled his 15-year-old son out of South Africa after the boy claimed to have received death threats.

Samraf is the draft evader agency whose files were looted and turned over to the South African authorities by defector, Mr Clifton Westraad. The threats began after the Westraad affair, both the boy, Cliff, and his father claim.

Now in New York, Cliff had a tearful telephone conversation with his mother in Robertsham, Johannesburg.

"I feel much safer now than I was," he told me, "But I do miss my mother."

Mr Morton and his wife, Sheila, were divorced about 10 years ago. Just over a year ago, she returned to South Africa, taking Cliff with her while his sister, Sandra, remained here with her father.

Cliff's exit by way of Swaziland took several weeks of planning and was carried out by an agent for Mr Morton, who travelled from the United States to contact the boy and escort him out. Cliff's mother only became aware that her son had fled when he telephoned her from New York.

Minister

Cliff will return to the Brooklyn school he left last year. A "welcome back Cliffy" party has already been held.

Mr Morton, a former Methodist minister who has long been involved in anti-apartheid activism, said that he had also received phoned threats. "They were very direct — stop doing what you're doing or you won't see your son again."

"One option was to go and fetch him myself, but I feared a set-up to trap me."

Mr Morton said he "went underground" and cut himself off from all friends so as to decrease the chance that word of his plans may leak to South Africa.

The agent — he has not been identified — had never been to South Africa before. He contacted Cliff outside the Robertsham block of flats where the boy lived with his mother and identified himself by producing photographs and a letter and identifying Cliff's Brooklyn schoolmates.

ARGUS 14/12/81

Soldiers for court

327

Defence Reporter

SEVERAL national servicemen are expected to appear before a court martial in Grootfontein, SWA, soon in connection with the alleged harassment of three missionaries and a church member.

The alleged harassment was first reported on November 15 in a statement by a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in SWA, Father Henning.

The church said the missionaries, Father Krumscheid, Sister Anatolia and Brother Dickman, were on their way from Mariabronn, near Grootfontein, to Doebra, near Windhoek. They were accompanied by a 20-year-old Ovambo woman.

The party stopped for lunch near SADF men who were swimming.

The church alleged that the soldiers abused them. One pulled the nun's veil over her head.

Protests were met with the reply: 'If it were not for us, Swapo would have murdered all of you.'

@PCH	To punch a symbolic, relocatable, or absolute element from a program file into 80-column cards.
@FIND	To locate a specific element of an element file on tape.
@MOVE	To position a tape file past a specified number of end-of-file marks.
@ERS	To return the program file to its initial condition and make its space available for re-use.
@REWIND	To rewind a tape.
@MARK	To write two EOF marks on tape and reposition the tape between the two.
@CLOSE	To write two EOF marks and rewind tape.

3.3 @COPY STATEMENT

The @COPY command copies a file or elements to another file.

Format:

@COPY,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2,NO-OF-FILES

NAME-1 Specifies the input file and/or element to be copied.

NAME-2 Specifies the output file into which file or element is to be copied.

NOTE: Both parameters are of the format:

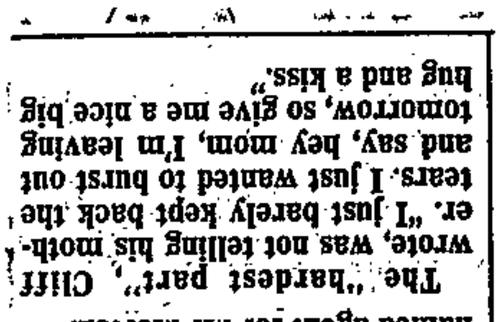
QUALIFIER*FILENAME(F)/READKEY/WRITEKEY.ELTNAME/VERSION(C)

NO-OF-FILES Specifies number of files to copy. If omitted, one is assumed. Relates to tape to tape copying only.

OPTIONS

parameters must be mass storage files or tape files. If storage, the input file overwrites the output file without l to file format. If tape, one or more files (based on No-of- parameter) will be copied from input tape to output tape. 's will be written. (See M option).

ll non-deleted element from the input program file and add



Exiled activist's son writes to his mother to explain why he left SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Cliff Morton, the 15-year-old schoolboy smuggled out of South Africa by his exiled activist father, has written to his mother in Johannesburg to explain why he left the country.

He had been trailed, threatened by anonymous phone calls and even shot at once, he claims. He said the harassment began after a defector, Mr Clifton Westraad, rifled the files of the South African Military Aid Fund (Samraf) and turned them over to the South African authorities.

Samraf is a draft evaders' agency run by his father, Mr Donald Morton.

"Their phone calls have obviously been rather emotional and so he has written down everything in detail for his mother," said Mr Morton.

Included with Cliff's letter is a note he sent to his father which Mr Morton says prompted him to rescue the boy.

"Dear dad, I'm in a moer depression," the note began. "I'm scared to walk around."

"I couldn't sleep last night, I was scared," the note later stated.

Cliff has also written for his mother a 26-page summary of his feelings, including a step-by-step description of the getaway which was engineered by an unnamed agent for Mr Morton.

The "hardest part", Cliff wrote, was not telling his mother. "I just barely kept back the tears. I just wanted to burst out and say, hey mom, I'm leaving tomorrow, so give me a nice big hug and a kiss."

15/12/81 227

@PCH	To punch a symbolic, relocatable, or absolute element from a program file into 80-column cards.
@FIND	To locate a specific element of an element file on tape.
@MOVE	To position a tape file past a specified number of end-of-file marks.
@ERS	To return the program file to its initial condition and make its space available for re-use.
@REWIND	To rewind a tape.
@MARK	To write two EOF marks on tape and reposition the tape between the two.
@CLOSE	To write two EOF marks and rewind tape.

3.3 @COPY STATEMENT

The @COPY command copies a file or elements to another file.

Format:

@COPY,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2,NO-OF-FILES

NAME-1 Specifies the input file and/or element to be copied.

NAME-2 Specifies the output file into which file or element is to be copied.

NOTE: Both parameters are of the format:

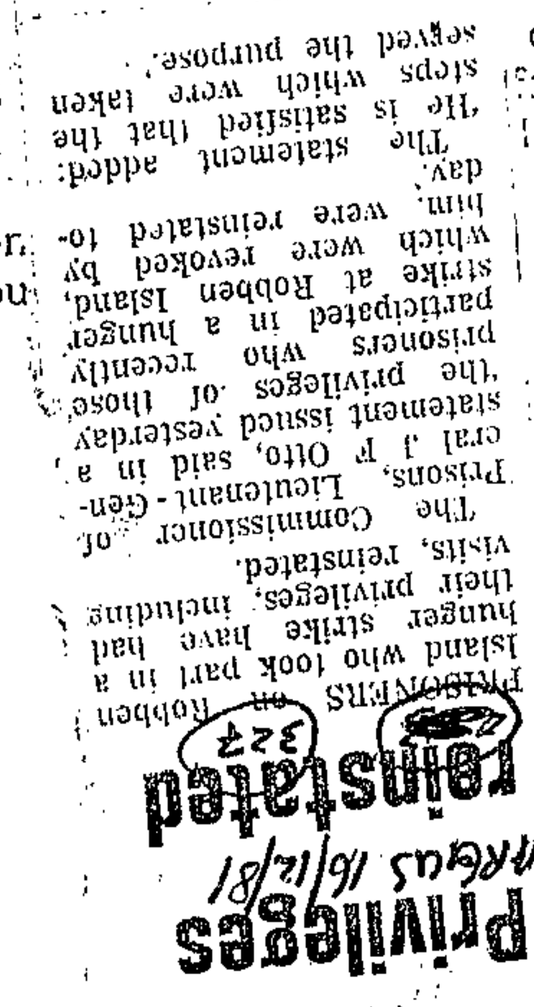
QUALIFIER*FILENAME(F)/READKEY/WRITEKEY.ELTNAME/VERSION(C)

NO-OF-FILES Specifies number of files to copy. If omitted, one is assumed. Relates to tape to tape copying only.

OPTIONS

(None) Both parameters must be mass storage files or tape files. If mass storage [illegible] rewrites the output file without regard to [illegible] one or more files (based on No-of-files param[illegible] from input tape to output tape. No EOF's wi[illegible] option).

P Copy all nor[illegible] the input program file and add to the outpu[illegible]



Prison privileges restored

C. Times 16/12/81

Staff Reporter

THE Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, yesterday announced that the privileges of Robben Island prisoners who tgok part in a hunger strike had been restored.

In a telex to the Cape Times, the commissioner said he was "satisfied that the steps which were taken had served their purpose". He was "attending to the incident" and would in due course announce his findings.

General Otto recently withdrew all privileges, including visits from relatives, from a number of prisoners who refused meals from November 27 to December 3 in the maximum security section of Robben Island prison. Relatives who had travelled to Cape Town from all over the country were forced to return home and an application was made to the Supreme Court for the ban on visits to be revoked.

A spokesman for the Dependant's Conference in Mowbray, which cares for the families of detainees and political prisoners, said yesterday all its regions had been informed to sent relatives with visiting permits back to Cape Town.

The spokesman said permits for this and next weekend were still valid, but all those issued afterwards had to be renewed by the prisons authorities.

Relatives win costs, page 2

Relatives win costs in prison visits hearing

CAPE TIMES 16/12/81

2583 327

By ENRICO KEMP

RELATIVES of Robben Island prisoners, whose visiting privileges were withdrawn by the Commissioner of Prisons last week, were yesterday awarded costs in the Supreme Court following an urgent application for the ban on visits to be revoked.

The initial application was dropped at a hearing on December 8 after the Commissioner, Lieutenant-General J. F. Otto, said in a replying affidavit that the ban on visits only affected prisoners who had gone on a hunger strike on November 27.

Mr L R Dison SC for the six relatives, said the prison officials had released "erroneous information" that a total ban had been imposed on visits to all prisoners in the maximum security section of Robben Island prison. He asked the court to award the costs of the hearing to the relatives.

The application was brought by the Rev G M Tsosane, Mrs C Mashaba, Mr S A Matshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mrs L N Mafuna and Mrs D Nkata. Judgment was reserved on December 8.

In his affidavit, General Otto said he was informed on November 30 that a group of prisoners on Robben Island, including all the prisoners concerned in the application, had refused to accept meals on November 27. They had also made unspecified demands to the officer in command of the prison.

General Otto said demands were "of such a nature as to create the impression that they originated from a previously planned and organized course of conduct". He asked senior officers to investigate the incident and they reported back to him on December 3. The prisoners also resumed eating on that date.

'Good order'

The commissioner said he decided to withdraw visiting privileges for all the prisoners concerned. The decision did not affect the privileges of other prisoners on the island. General Otto said the purpose of his decision was "not to punish anyone, but for the purpose of promoting discipline and good order in the prison".

In a 22-page judgment handed down yesterday morning, Mr Acting Justice Edwin King said the application had been brought to protect the interests of the prisoners as well as the interests of the proposed visitors.

"The interests of the prisoners and those of their relatives wishing to visit them are complementary [illegible] are inextricable. Depriving the one category of this facility necessarily deprives the other," the judge said.

He said the permission granted to relatives to visit prisoners in terms of Section 22 (2) of the Prisons Act was an administrative discretion exercised by the commissioner and could be withdrawn or rendered ineffective.

However, the conditions contained in the permits had "nothing to do with the conduct or behaviour of the prisoner to be visited". The commissioner had used his discretionary powers in terms of Section 22 (2) (b) of the Prisons Act to ban the visits.

The judge said he had been prepared to grant an order for alternative relief (costs) which was consistent with the original application. He awarded the costs of application, including the costs of two counsel, to the relatives.

Mr L R Dison SC, assisted by Mr J T Schoombee and instructed by A M Omar, Vassen and Company, appeared for the relatives. Mr G D van Schalkwyk, assisted by Mr S A Jordaan and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the prison authorities.

Naam/Name	Departement/Department	Met ingang van With effect from
M. M. Maphisa	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	12/8/81
E. Marais	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	27/3/81
G. Marais	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	27/3/81
S. E. Marais	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	26/6/81
M. A. Matuba	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
P. J. Mochsela	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	24/8/81
T. D. Mofutsanyana	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
S. J. Mokoena	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
S. S. Mositoane	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	16/7/81
T. M. C. Mosoang	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	21/7/81
K. P. Motaung	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
M. S. Motsitsi	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
L. S. Mphuthi	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	12/8/81
A. I. Nel	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	18/5/81
M. D. Nlapo	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
S. P. Nyakane	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
P. A. Olivier	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	6/7/81
M. D. Ramafikeng	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
H. M. Roux	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	24/7/81
M. T. Saayman	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	12/5/81
C. M. Semela	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	3/8/81
A. J. Scholtz	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	17/7/81
Y. Starbuck	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	11/9/81
H. D. van Cittert	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	12/5/81
L. van Cittert	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	11/9/81
I. van der Merwe	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	26/5/81
G. A. J. van Zyl	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	8/7/81
J. J. Velloen	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	31/7/81
F. S. Zwarts	S.A. Polisie/S.A. Police	14/12/80
J. I. Burger	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
J. P. Combrink	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
L. H. Cox	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	24/3/81
A. J. R. Grobbelaar	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	24/4/81
F. N. Grobbelaar	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
J. Mans	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
K. J. Minnie	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
G. G. A. Mitchley	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
A. van Zyl	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81
A. J. G. Viljoen	S.A. Spoorwegpolisie/S.A. Railway Police	27/4/81

No. 2765 18 Desember 1981

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. 2765 18 December 1981

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 P81/109

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/74	Blanko Groete Kaart/Blank Greeting Card—No 006-90 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Richard L. Shaefer	(a)
P81/11/74	Blanko Groete Kaart/Blank Greeting Card—No 015-90 (Kaart/Card: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Richard L. Shaefer	(a)
P81/11/35	*22nd Pan Book of Horror Stories, The*	Herbert van Thal	(a)
P81/11/42	*Slow Burn*	Peter Cave	(a)
P81/9/99	*Off Season*	Jack Ketchum	(a)+(b)
P81/11/27	*Rodeo Drive*	Barney Leason	(a)
P81/11/11	*Delta Ladies, The*	Fern Michaels	(a)+(b)
P81/11/28	*Tulsa Gold*	Elroy Schwartz	(a)
P81/11/18	*Fook Book*—No 1	Ferdinard Fook and Walter Battiss	(a)
P81/10/141	*Nude & Glamour Photography*	Michael Busselle	(a)
P81/10/8	Laughter—SEEZ 30: Side 1 + 2 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record)	Ian Dury & The Blockheads	(a)
P81/11/40	*Lair*	James Herbert	(a)

No. 2766 18 Desember 1981

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.

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie / Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P81/1/149	Help save our Comrades (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Umkhonto We Sizwe (Adres nie vermeld nie/Address not stated)	(e)
P81/3/45	General Information for South African War Resisters (Nuusbrief/Newsletter)	COSAWR	(e)
P81/6/29	*Bad to Bed*	Stan Mitchell	(a)
P81/6/32	*Blonde Vixen*	George Devlin	(a)
P81/6/69	*Wet Lips*	Robert Evelyn	(a)
P81/6/234	*Work in Progress*—No 18, June 1981	Editorial Collective, Braamfontein	(e)
P81/7/78	*National Lampoon*—Vol 2, No 36, July 1981	NL Communications Inc., New York	(a) + (b)
P81/7/90	*Story of James Silinga, The*	An IMBISA Social Concern Document	(c)
P81/7/102	*National Lampoon*—Vol 2, No 30, Jan 1981	NL Communications Inc., New York	(a)
P81/7/126	*Links*—No 6	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/8/5	*Sechaba*—*N.* 15, Gennaio—Marzo 1981 (Edizione Italiana)	l'Assessorato ai Rapporti Internazionali del Comune di Reggio Emilia	(c), (d) + (e)
P81/8/9	Our Leaders are Banned & Detained but we won't be Silenced (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Projects Comm., University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/8/16	*Tempo*—No 557, 14 de Junho de 1981	República Popular de Moçambique	(e)
P81/8/54	*Sharpeville*—21-3-'60	David M. Sibeko	(e)
P81/8/60	*South Africa To-day*—The Albert Lutuli Memorial Lecture for 1970	Canon L. John Collins	(e)
P81/8/61	*Inside the Liberated Areas and Beyond*	Department of Information and Publicity of SWAPO, Sweden	(c)
P81/8/64	*Migrant Workers in South Africa*—Question of Rights and Racism	World Council of Churches, Geneva	(a)
P81/8/75	*Between Cloris and Amy*	John Colleton	(d)
P81/8/86	*Women under Apartheid*	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, in co-operation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, London	(e)
P81/8/121	—Joe Gqabi—Murdered 31st July 1981: —Our Grief will—Fuel our Struggle (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/8/133	*Student Journal*—No 4, August 1981	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/8/138	*Eli Weinberg:* Fotograaf tegen Apartheid	Anti Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(c)
P81/8/141	*'Ipi Tombi'*—Produkt van Apartheid	Anti Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/145	*Omkeer*—Winter 1981	Omkeer, Brooklyn, New York, also c/o SAMRAF, New York; COSAWR, London + Amsterdam; SALSCOM, London	(e)
P81/9/25	*VOW—Voice of Women*—Special Issue 1981	ANC (SA) Women's Section	(e)
P81/9/42	*TCLSAC Reports*—July—August 1981	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)
P81/9/44	*Resister Bulletin*—No 15, Aug–Sept 1981	COSAWR (UK), London	(e)
P81/9/45	*South Africa's Secret Trail:* The PAC Bethal 18 Case	David Sibeko	(d) + (e)
P81/9/56	*New African*—No 166, July 1981	IC Magazines Ltd, London	(c)
P81/9/58	*International Union of Students*—Statement of recent Racist South Africa's Aggression Against Angola	International Union of Students, Prague, Czechoslovakia	(e)
P81/9/60	In Memory of—Steve Biko—Sept 77 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/9/78	*Sechaba*—July 1981	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/9/79	*Mayibuye*—No 7, 1981	African National Congress	(e)
P81/9/82	National Executive Committee of the African National Congress calls for the release of the Patriots recently condemned to death by Apartheid South Africa, The—20/8/1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/9/82	Circular Letter to Solidarity Groups—25/8/1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	African National Congress, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/9/82	Struggle for a Democratic South Africa Forges Ahead, The: Statement of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa—20/8/81 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	United Nations, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	(e)
P81/9/84	*United Nations Centre against Apartheid*—Notes and Documents—No 25/80, December 1980	Black Students Society Editorial Collective, Wits University	(e)
P81/9/85	*Challenge*—Vol 1, No 3	National Office of the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation, Kensington Park	(e)
P81/9/114	*Care Newsletter*—No 30, May 1981; No 31, June 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)
P81/9/116	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*—No 36, Sept–Oct 1981	RCP Publications, Chicago	(e)
P81/9/152	*Revolutionary Worker*—No 119 (Vol 3, No 17), August 28, 1981		

18 December 1981

No. 2766

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)
P81/9/153	*Revolutionary Worker*—No 120 (Vol 3, No 18), September 4, 1981	RCP Publications, Chicago	(e)
P81/9/155	*Southern Africa Perspectives*—No 2–80	The Africa Fund (associated with the American Committee on Africa) New York	(e)
P81/9/157	*Korea Today*—No 4 (295) 1981	Foreign Languages Publishing House Pyongyang, DPRK	(e)
P81/9/158	*Korea Today*—No 8 (299) 1981	Foreign Languages Publishing House Pyongyang, DPRK	(e)
P81/9/159	National Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Students African Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d) + (e)
P81/9/160	South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981 60th Anniversary met 'n verklaring van/with a statement from Central Committee of South African Communist Party (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/9/161	South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary met uittreksels van/with extracts from Communist Party Manifesto—1921 en/and South African Communist Party Programme 1962 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/9/161	South African Communist Party—July 30th 1981, 60th Anniversary (Kleefseël/Sticker: Illustrasie/Illustration)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/9/162	Smash the White Republic (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Central Committee of the South African Communist Party	(e)
P81/10/16	*SWAPO of Namibia:* The Constitution and The Political Program	SWAPO Department for Publicity & Information, Lusaka, Zambia	(d) + (e)
P81/10/17	*Lenin:* On the October Revolution	Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow	(e)
P81/10/22	Long Live the Communist Party!/Mpilonde Qembu! Lamadlandawyonye (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/not stated	(e)
P81/10/25	*Hot Rock*	Gloria Bell	(a)
P81/10/26	*Christina's World*	Blakely St. James	(a)
P81/10/31	*Her First Hot Summer*	Crown Matfeot	(a)
P81/10/32	*Hard-Up!*	Mink Henry	(a)
P81/10/33	*Horny Wife*	Bonne Farmer	(a)
P81/10/58	*Sexual Euphoria with Gloria*	Stella DuBrin	(a)
P81/10/57	*Boy-Crazy Daisy*	Kevin Cory	(a)
P81/10/47	*Southern Africa*—Volume XIV, Number 4, July/August 1981	Southern Africa Committee, New York	(e)

No. 2767 18 Desember 1981

AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT

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

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

(b) die rolprent afgekeur; en

(c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur die komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersyde gestel.

No. 2767 18 December 1981

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) (a) of the said Act;

(b) rejected the film; and

(c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker(s) Representer
R81/10/9	*Shirley Maclaine at the Lido*	Frank Lee Video Consultant.

No. 2768 18 Desember 1981

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 inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

No. 2768 18 December 1981

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
P81/10/138	*Psychotron Plot, The* (Death Merchant No 3)	Joseph Rosenberger	In SK./G.G. 4620, GK./G.N 539 van/of 21/3/75.
P81/11/29	*Wreath for Udomo, A*	Peter Abrahams	In SK./G.G. 1291, GK./G.N. 1885 van/of 3/12/65.
P81/11/31	*Chance to sit down, A*	Meredith Burgess	In SK./G.G. 4085, GK./G.N. 2228 van/of 23/11/73.

No. 2769 18 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7630, Goewermentskennisgewing 1285 van 19 Junie 1981 vervang die inskrywing P81/4/12 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication of object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author of producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/13.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*— No 33, Mar–Apr 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)

No. 2769 18 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7630, Government Notice 1285 of 19 June 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P81/4/12:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/4/13.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*— No 33, Mar–Apr 1981	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)

No. 2770 18 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7493, Goewermentskennisgewing 585 van 20 Maart 1981 vervang die inskrywing P80/12/7 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)
P80/12/7.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*— No 31, Nov–Dec 1980	International Defence and Aid Fund, London.....	(d)+(e)

No. 2770 18 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7493, Government Notice 585 of 20 March 1981 substitute the following entry for entry P80/12/7:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P80/12/7.....	*Focus on Political Repression in Southern Africa*— No 31, Nov–Dec 1980	International Defence and Aid Fund, London.....	(d)+(e)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2771 18 Desember 1981

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde persone ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1951 (Wet 71 van 1951), geregistreer is as geregtig op diplomatieke immuniteit kragtens genoemde Wet:

1. *Ambassade van Australië.*

Sy Ekselensie mnr. M. E. Lyon.
Mev. R. M. Lyon.
Mej. A. E. Lyon.
Mnr. P. M. Lyon.
Mej. K. R. Lyon.
Mnr. J. G. W. Oliver.
Mev. E. Oliver.
Jongeheer N. Oliver.
Jongeheer W. Oliver.

2. *Ambassade van Kanada.*

Mnr. W. N. Hammond.

3. *Gesantskap van Finland.*

Mev. P. Turunen.
Mnr. J. M. Turunen.

4. *Ambassade van die Bondsrepubliek Duitsland.*

Mev. I. Taufiqui.
Mnr. A. M. Taufiqui.
Jongejuffrou Y. Taufiqui.
Mnr. P. Kerwer.
Mev. H. Kerwer.
Mnr. D. Kerwer.
Jongejuffrou P. Kerwer.
Jongeheer M. R. Kerwer.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2771 18 December 1981

It is hereby notified that the following persons are registered, in terms of section 4 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act 71 of 1951), as being entitled to diplomatic immunity under the said Act:

1. *Embassy of Australia.*

His Excellency Mr M. E. Lyon.
Mrs R. M. Lyon.
Miss A. E. Lyon.
Mr P. M. Lyon.
Miss K. R. Lyon.
Mr J. G. W. Oliver.
Mrs E. Oliver.
Master N. Oliver.
Master W. Oliver.

2. *Embassy of Canada.*

Mr W. N. Hammond.

3. *Legation of Finland.*

Mrs P. Turunen.
Mr J. M. Turunen.

4. *Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.*

Mrs I. Taufiqui.
Mr A. M. Taufiqui.
Miss Y. Taufiqui.
Mr P. Kerwer.
Mrs H. Kerwer.
Mr D. Kerwer.
Miss P. Kerwer.
Master M. R. Kerwer.

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 198] PRETORIA, 18 DESEMBER / DECEMBER 1981 [No. 7963

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2802 18 Desember 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2802 18 December 1981

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 P81/110

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P81/12/29	*Freedom Songs from Azania*	Nie vermeld/Not stated	(e)
P81/12/55	Front Line, The (T-hemp/T-Shirt: Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(c)
P81/12/21	People's Participation and People's Movements (II)—October 1981	World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland	(d) + (e)
P81/12/23	*Muslim News*—Vol 21, No 22, November 27, 1981	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(e)
P81/12/24	"We, the People of South Africa, . . ." (Pamflet met Freedom Charter/Pamphlet with Freedom Charter)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/12/26	Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding—Presidential Address	African National Congress (South Africa) Department of Information & Publicity	(e)
P81/12/44	Freedom Charter, The; met aanhef op die agterkant/with heading on reverse side "Non-racial democrats hold first assembly" (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/12/0	Class Struggle (Speletjie/Game: Voorwerp/Object)	Class Struggle Inc, New York	(e)

No. 2803 18 Desember 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 15 Desember 1981, kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 3 Desember 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie / Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer
P81/12/0	Class Struggle—No 1	Fitzwood Fook and Walter Battiss.

No. 2803 18 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 15 December 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 3 December 1981, 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:

HELLO, DAD!

Sun TRIB 20/12/81 327



Nirven, 8, greets dad Strini Moodley yesterday after eight years

THREE FREED AFTER FIVE YEARS ON ROBBEN ISLAND

Tribune Reporter

THREE black consciousness leaders were released yesterday after serving five-year sentences on Robben Island.

The three are Strini Moodley, former publicity director of the banned South African Students' Organisation; Gilbert Sedibe, former president of Turfloop University Students' Representative Council; and Zithulele Cindi, former secretary-general of the outlawed Black People's Convention.

The three and six others were convicted under the Terrorism Act in December, 1976, after a marathon two-year trial in Pretoria Supreme Court. Four of the remaining six, including Saths Cooper of Durban, end their six-year terms next year.

The nine anti-apartheid activists were arrested after a pro-Frelimo rally, held at Durban's Currie's Fountain on September 15, 1976. The rally was banned by the then Minister of Justice, Jimmy Kruger.

Mr Moodley was met by happy relatives and cheering supporters outside Durban Central Prison yesterday and then taken to his Reservoir Hills home. He refused to grant an interview.

Last night no banning orders had been served on the three ex-Robben Island prisoners.

Five political prisoners freed

CAPE TIMES 21/12/81 (327)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least five political prisoners have been released in the past seven days after serving prison terms of five years each in South African prisons.

Those released on Saturday were Strini Moodley, 35, formerly of the banned South African Students' Organization (Saso), Zithulele Cindi, a former official of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC) and Kaborone Sedibe, former SRC president at the University of the North (Turfloop).

The three were convicted at the end of the marathon BPC/Saso trial in 1976. They were charged with six others after being arrested at a "viva Frelimo" rally to mark Mozambican independence.

Others released last week were Pule David Thathe, 31, and his sister-in-law, Ms Madikuane Esther Maleka, 38, both of Mzimhlophe, who were tried together for furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC).

Mr Thate was released from Bethlehem in the Free State while Ms Maleka was released from the Kroonstad women's prison.

About his release, Mr Thathe said: "I have mixed feelings because of the continued existence of jails such as Robben Island and the developing situation in our country."

Ms Maleka said while she was happy to be reunited with her three children and her relatives, she had not forgotten her comrades in prison, especially Ms Dorothy Nyembe, who is serving the 12th year of her 15-year sentence under the Terrorism Act.

Attorney's death sparks US inquiry

Star 23/12/81

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An influential civil rights group in Washington has made representations to the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, about the death of attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge in Durban last month.

Mr Mxenge's body was found mutilated and with multiple stab wounds. According to Press reports in America friends and family have blamed right-wing extremists for his murder.

The Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law is interested in the case because "Mr Mzenge and his firm have acted as our correspondent attorneys on several matters in the past."

In a letter to Mr Le Grange they say: "According to our current knowledge Mr Mxenge's family has not been informed by police of the institution of any investigation into the circumstances of his death."

Noting the detention of two members of Mr Mxenge's law firm, the letter says: "We have a professional interest as well as personal concern that the circumstances of his death be investigated thoroughly and objectively, that the law with regard to violent deaths be enforced, and that the detentions comport with internationally recognised standards of due process."

Copies of the letter have been sent to the Law Societies of Natal, the Free State, the Transvaal and the Cape, as well as to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

SA refuses to testify in US spy trial

327
337

Star 24/12/87

SAN DIEGO—The espionage court-martial of a United States Navy ensign has hit an early snag with South Africa's refusal to allow embassy officials to testify or undergo further interviews.

Rejection of the navy request surfaced this week during the second day of the court-martial proceedings against ensign Stephen Baba (21).

Lieutenant Commander Dave Kelley, chief legal officer for the commander at the 32nd Street naval station, said the South Africans were needed "to close loopholes" but "they won't talk."

Military judge Robert Redding, acting on a defence motion for more time to aid counsel, granted a continuance. The court-martial reconvenes on January 13.

Mr Baba, an electronics material officer on the San Diego-based frigate Lang, is charged with mailing secret information to the South African naval attache in Washington. He faces 40 years in prison if convicted on the spy charges.

South African Embassy officials returned the passed material to the United States Government and underwent interviews by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Naval Investigation Service. — AP.

No. 2799 24 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MOABILE IN LOUW

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Solomon Moabile, sy vrou Valerie Denise, gebore Africa, en minderjarige kinders Martha, Solomon en Joshua, woonagtig te Currantlaan 8, Alrapark, Nigel, te magtig om die van Louw aan te neem.

No. 2799 24 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MOABILE TO LOUW

The Minister of Internal Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Solomon Moabile, his wife Valerie Denise, born Africa, and minor children Martha, Solomon and Joshua, residing at 8 Currant Avenue, Alra Park, Nigel, to assume the surname of Louw.

No. 2804 24 Desember 1981

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. 2804 24 December 1981

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 P81/111

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/10/99	*Astrologer, The*	John Cameron	(b)
P81/11/15	*Jack in the Box*	William Kotzwinkle	(a)
P81/11/104	*Dancing Nymphs*	Robert Wahl	(a)

No. 2805 24 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het, kragtens artikel 13 (5) (c) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie, en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasies binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel, onderhewig aan die voorwaarde dat dit nie wetens verkoop, verhuur (of deur 'n uitleenbiblioteek geleen) mag word aan persone onder die ouderdom van 18 jaar nie.

No. 2805 24 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (5) (c) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act, and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publications are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act, subject to the condition that it may not knowingly be sold, hired out (or lent out by lending libraries) to persons under the age of 18 years.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P80/12/34	*Women's Room, The*	Marily French	In SK./G.G. 5935, GK./G.N. 540 van/of 17/3/1978.
P81/7/33	*Sirens*	Eric van Lustbader	In SK./G.G. 7704, GK./G.N. 1676 van/of 7/8/1981.

24 Desember 1981

INGEVOLGE KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 14 Desember [illegible] artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, [illegible] teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee [illegible] van die genoemde Wet van die rolprent *On Golden Pond*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel

No. 2806 24 December 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 14 December 1981, the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *On Golden Pond*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b)

in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/12/27.....	*On Golden Pond*	CIC-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2807 24 Desember 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur te bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep van 2 tot 21 jaar vertoon mag word nie; en

(b) dat addisionele weglatings aangebring moet word.

No. 2807 24 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the said film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group 2 to 21 years; and

(b) that additional excisions be made.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoënmaker Representer
R81/10/69.....	*Seven Beauties*.....	Cic-Warner (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2808 24 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7195, Goewermentskennisgewing 1790 van 22 Augustus 1980 vervang die inskrywing P80/5/167 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)
P80/5/167	*Antonio Gramsci:* Conservative Schooling for Radical Politics	Harold Entwistle	(e)

No. 2808 24 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7195, Government Notice 1790 of 22 August 1980 substitute the following entry for entry P80/5/167:

No. 2809 24 Desember 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a), (d) en (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

No. 2809 24 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a), (d) and (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/4/6	*Divide the Night*.....	Wessel Ebersohn.....	In SK./G.G. 7571, GK./G.N. 997 van/of 1/5/81.

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Vol. 198] PRETORIA, 24 DESEMBER / DECEMBER 1981 [No. 7969

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2849 24 Desember 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 22 Desember 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet van die rolprent *The Killer Elephants*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 21 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2849 24 December 1981

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 22 December 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *The Killer Elephants*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 21 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Rolprent / Film	Voorlegger / Submitter
R81/12/43	*The Killer Elephants*	Interworld Films.

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
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936—1

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7969—1

(329) D. Dispatch 30/12/81.

Police questioned on poisoning

PORT ELIZABETH — Questions have been put to the Directorate of Public Relations of the Police in Pretoria following the disclosure that Mr Sipho Mtimkulu suffered symptoms of poisoning after his release from detention.

Mr Mtimkulu was detained for nearly five months under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and started complaining about pains in his feet and stomach on the day of his release.

A local newspaper, the Eastern Province Herald, asked the Security Police in Port Elizabeth and the Director of Public Relations whether:

- Mr Mtimkulu received any visitors or food from outside the prison while in detention.
- He ever complained of stomach cramps and pains in his legs while in detention.
- There were any signs at all that might have served as an indication that Mr Mtimkulu had ingested a poison while he was in detention.
- There could have been any situations in which Mr Mtimkulu might have ingested such a poison or have come into contact with it while in detention.

In response, the directorate said Mr Mtimkulu was released from detention "after having answered all questions to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police," and that he was released in good health. — DDC.

Rand Daily Mail 30/12/81

No police watch on age curb books

(327)

JOHANNESBURG — The 2-18 age restriction placed on two books by the Publications Appeal Board is not likely to be enforced strictly.

The books are Sirens by Eric van Lustbader and The Women's Room by Marilyn French.

Police here said yesterday: "We will not go out of our way to try to catch people buying age-restricted books, but will instead respond to complaints."

Major M. van Rooyen said if there were complaints that a store was consistently selling age-restricted books to people under age "we will send in somebody under age to buy a book."

"That's about the only way to enforce it," he said.

According to the conditions attached to the age restrictions the onus is on booksellers to comply with the conditions.

But a police watch on the two restricted books may not be necessary anyway.

Booksellers reported their only customers for the books were in their 30s and 40s.

This is probably because the books cost over R15 each.

The concept of age restrictions on books will be "on trial" for 18 months. — DDC.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2835 31 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—VISSER IN LOMBARD

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Gustav de Villiers Visser, woonagtig te Orangelaan 61, The Orchards, Pretoria, te magtig om die van Lombard aan te neem.

No. 2838 31 Desember 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—NAIDOO IN NIKEN

Dit het die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Michael Edwin Naidoo en sy vrou Sadai, gebore Miller, woonagtig te Maraisburgweg 62, Bosmont, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Niken aan te neem.

No. 2850 31 Desember 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2835 31 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—VISSER TO LOMBARD

The Minister of Internal Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Gustav de Villiers Visser, residing at 61 Orange Avenue, The Orchards, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Lombard.

No. 2838 31 December 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—NAIDOO TO NIKEN

The Minister of Internal Affairs has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Michael Edwin Naidoo and his wife Sadia, born Miller, residing at 62 Maraisburg Road, Bosmont, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Niken.

No. 2850 GJ 7973 31/12/81 31 December 1981

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 P81/113

327

Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
Only the Strong	Mike Minehan	(a) + (b)
Κατανοβαε—22/7/81	Foto—Dimosiografiki, Moskato, Greece	(a)
Κατανοβαε—5/8/81	Foto—Dimosiografiki, Moskato, Greece	(a)
Κατανοβαε—12/8/81	Foto—Dimbsiografiki, Moskato, Greece	(a)
Zebra Killings, The	Clark Howard	(a) + (b)
Sin	Richard Corben	(a)
Lord of Sin	Christopher Nicole	(a)
Private Beds	Charlotte Vale Allen	(a) + (b)
Black Rain	David Lippincott	(a) + (b)

No. 2851 31 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) (c) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat ondergenoemde publikasie nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, tersyde gestel, onderhewig aan die voorwaardes dat—

(a) dit slegs gekoop, verhuur of ingevoer mag word as deel van die stel *Great Books of the Western World;* en

(b) uitleen-biblioteke dit slegs met die toestemming van die Direktoraat van Publikasies (Privaatsak X9069, Kaapstad, 8000), aan persone mag uitleen of beskikbaar stel.

Bogenoemde voorwaardes is nie van toepassing op die boekdeel wat sonder die *Kommunistiese Manifes* gebind en onvoorwaardelik nie ongewens nie bevind is.

No. 2851 31 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board has decided under section 13 (5) (c) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act, subject to the conditions that—

(a) it may only be sold, hired out or imported as part of the set of *Great Books of the Western World;* and

(b) lending libraries may only lend it or make it available to persons with the permission of the Directorate of Publications (Private Bag X9069, Cape Town, 8000).

The above is not applicable to the volume which is bound without the *Communist Manifesto* and which is found to be not undesirable unconditionally.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/11/66	*Great Books of the Western World*—Vol 50: Marx	Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc., Chicago; London; Toronto	In SK./G.G. 7951 GK./G.N. 2707 van/of 4/12/81.

No. 2852 31 Desember 1981

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. 2852 31 December 1981

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)
P81/9/132	*Monthly Review*—Vol 33, No 3, July–August 1981	Monthly Review Press, New York and London	(e)
P81/10/37	*What is Marxism?*	Emile Burns	(e)
P81/10/43	*Joint Struggle of the Working-Class Movement and the National Liberation Movement against Imperialism and for Social Progress, The*—International Scientific Conference Berlin, 20–24 October 1980—Vol I	Verlag Zeit im Bild, DDR, Dresden	(e)
P81/10/50	*Politisches Grundwissen*	Dietz Verlag, Berlin	(e)
P81/10/63	*Student Journal*—No 5, September 1981	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(d) + (e)
P81/10/65	SACTU Calls for Unity (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/10/66	South African Workers do not Celebrate May 31st (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/10/78	*VOW—Voice of Women*—Quarter 1981	ANC (SA) Women's Section	(e)
P81/10/79	*Workers' Unity*—Issue No 27, September 1981	South African Congress of Trade Unions	(e)
P81/10/85	*Informationsdienst Südliches Afrika*—Nr 8/9, September 1981	Anti-Apartheid-Bewegung, Bonn	(e)
P81/10/87	*Zuidelijk Afrika Nieuws*—No 108, April 1981; No 109, Juni 1981	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/10/88	*Volk zal Regeren, Het*	Anti-Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/10/89	*Peace:* Today's Imperative (First-hand information series)	Panorama DDR, Berlin	(e)
P81/10/91	*Philosophy & Class Struggle*	Dialego	(e)
P81/10/93	*Seething Continent* (The Soviet Viewpoint)	Vladimir Simonov	(e)
P81/10/95	*Intercontinental Press*—Vol 19, No 35, September 28, 1981	Intercontinental Press, New York	(e)
P81/10/96	*MEDU Newsletter*—Vol 3, No 2	MEDU Art Ensemble, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P81/10/96	Aluta Continua (Plakkaat/Poster)	MEDU Art Ensemble, Gaborone, Botswana	(e)
P81/10/110	*Playboy*—Vol 27, No 6, June 1980	Playboy, Chicago, Illinois	(a)
P81/10/114	*Anti-Apartheid News*—September 1981	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P81/10/119	*Operation Protea*—SADF Invades Angola	Students for Social Democracy (SSD) and AFRO-SOC, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/10/120	*International Mobilisation*—Vol II, No 3, October 1981	World Peace Council in co-operation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid	(e)
P81/10/121	*Sechaba*—August 1981	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/10/122.....	*Mayibuye*—No 8, 1981	African National Congress.....	(e)
P81/10/122.....	Extract from a statement by Hidipo Hamutenya, . . ., on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the beginning of armed struggle in Namibia, 29th August 1981, Stockholm—15/9/81 (Pamflet/ Pamphlet)	Issued by ANC Information and Publicity Department, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)
P81/10/125.....	*Cry, My Beloved Country, Cry*.....	Issued by S.U.C.A.....	(e)
P81/10/130.....	*Azania Vrij*—7e Jaargang, Nummer 4/5 September 1981	Azania Komitee, Rotterdam.....	(e)
P81/10/131.....	South Africa Freedom Day Rally—26 June 1980 (Program/Programme)	South African Freedom Day Committee, London.....	(e)
P81/10/132.....	*OUT*—August 81	Committee on South African War Resistance, London	(e)
P81/10/133.....	*South Africa Freedom Day Concert 1980*	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin	(e)
P81/11/1.....	*Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania*—Bulletin No 4, September 1981	Isandlwana Revolutionary Effort of Azania.....	(e)
P81/11/3.....	*Education and Culture for Liberation in Southern Africa*	Foundation for Education with Production, Gaborone	(e)
P81/11/5.....	*Mayibuye*—Nummer 9, 1981	African National Congress.....	(e)
P81/11/10	*Freedom*—Vol 39, No 14, July 22; Vol 39, No 23, 25 November /78	Freedom Press, London	(d) + (e)
P81/11/4.....	*ANC In Combat*—Period Jan 1980–Aug 1981 (September 1981)	African National Congress (South Africa).....	(e)
P81/11/22	*UKUSA*—Vol 1, No 23, 23–29 October, 1981	UKUSA Investments, Durban	(e)

No. 2853 31 Desember 1981

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 inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 2853 31 December 1981

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 publication are hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/11/77	*Manwatching*	Desmond Morris	In SK./G.G. 5851, GK./G.N. 70 van/of 6/1/78.
P81/11/78	*Class Reunion*	Rona Jaffe.....	In SK./G.G. 6589, GK./G.N. 1545 van/of 11/7/79.

No. 2854 31 Desember 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 Desember 1981 kragtens artikel 25 (2) (b) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring op hersiening deur 'n komitee 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 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 2854 31 December 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

REPRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 17 December 1981 the Directorate of Publications in terms of 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 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/10/94.....	*The Gauntlet*.....	WEA Records (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 2855 31 Desember 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7922, Goewermentskennisgewing 2532 van 13 November 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/11/4 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 2855 31 December 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7922, Government Notice 2532 of 13 November 1981, substitute the following entry for entry P81/11/4:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/11/4.....	ANC In Combat—Period Jan 1980–Aug 1981 (September 1981)	African National Congress (South Africa)	(e)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 2863 31 Desember 1981

GELOOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat mnr. D. W. Steward op Woensdag, 11 November 1981, deur die Sekretaris-generaal van die Verenigde Nasies, New York, ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur en Permanente Verteenwoordiger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika oorhandig het.

[4/2/96 (32)]

No. 2864 31 Desember 1981

GELOOFSBRIEFOORHANDIGING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat Sy Eksellensie dr. R. A. du Plooy op 2 Desember 1981 deur Sy Eksellensie mnr. Francois Mitterrand, President van Frankryk, ontvang is en dat hy by daardie geleentheid sy Geloofsbrief as Buitengewone en Gevolmagtigde Ambassadeur van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Frankryk oorhandig het.

[4/2/7 (32)]

No. 2865 31 Desember 1981

TOEKENNING VAN DIE ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP IN DIE EERSTE KLAS.—GROOTKRUIS

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat bogenoemde dekorasie op 3 Desember 1981 kragtens die reëls vervat in die Bevelskrif wat by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 311 van 2 Maart 1973 gepubliseer is, oorhandig is aan Kaptein Leslie Lennox Wongama Sebe, Hoofminister van die Ciskei.

[113/35/4 (32)]

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2833 31 Desember 1981

RENTEKOERS VAN TOEPASSING OP STAATSLENINGS EN VOORSKOTTE

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Finansies, ingevolge artikel 26 (1) van die Skatkis- en Ouditwet, 1975 (Wet 66 van 1975), die standaardrentekoers van toepassing vanaf 4 Januarie 1982, en tot nadere kennisgewing, op lenings en voorskotte deur die Staat toegestaan uit die Staatsinkomstefonds op dertien komma vyf nul persent (13,50%) per jaar vasgestel het.

Bogenoemde standaardrentekoers is van toepassing vanaf 4 Januarie 1982, en tot nadere kennisgewing, op alle trekkings van lenings en voorskotte uit staatsgelde, uitgesonderd lenings en voorskotte ten opsigte waarvan ander rentekoerse spesifiek deur wetgewing of die Minister van Finansies gemagtig is.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 2863 31 December 1981

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that Mr D. W. Steward was received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York, on Wednesday, 11 November 1981, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa.

[4/2/96 (32)]

No. 2864 31 December 1981

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

It is hereby notified that, on 2 December 1981, His Excellency Dr R. A. du Plooy was received by His Excellency Mr Francois Mitterrand, President of France, on which occasion he presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to France.

[4/2/7 (32)]

No. 2865 31 December 1981

AWARD OF THE ORDER OF GOOD HOPE IN THE FIRST CLASS.—GRAND CROSS

It is hereby notified that, on 3 December 1981, the above-mentioned decoration was conferred, in terms of the rules contained in the Warrant published under Government Notice R. 311 of 2 March 1973, on Chief Leslie Lennox Wongama Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

[113/35/4 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2833 31 December 1981

RATE OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT LOANS AND ADVANCES

It is hereby notified that the Minister of Finance has in terms of section 26 (1) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act 66 of 1975), fixed the standard interest rate applicable from 4 January 1982, and until further notice, to loans and advances granted by the State out of the State Revenue Fund at thirteen comma a five nought per cent (13,50%) per annum.

The above-mentioned standard interest rate is applicable from 4 January 1982, and until further notice, to all rawings of loans and advances from State moneys, except loans and advances in respect of which other rates of interest are specifically authorised by legislation or the Minister of finance.

Tutu refuses to be searched at roadblock

By SAM MABE

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SACC, refused to be searched by police at a roadblock held near New Canada Station outside Soweto this week.

After demanding that he be taken to a police station if the police suspected him of having anything illegal in his possession, he was taken to the New Canada Railway Police Station where his wife, Leah, and his two daughters were searched.

Bishop Tutu told **The SOWETAN** he refused to be searched because he found it humiliating to be subjected to bodily searches in public.

"I was driving home from town with my family when we were stopped. In all fairness, the policeman who asked us to get out of the car was quite polite, but I told him I would not get out if he was going to search me.

"He told me he wanted to search the car and we all got out. Another one came and said we should be searched. I said I would allow that to be done at a police station only. My wife and two daughters were asked to get into the back of a truck to be searched and I insisted that a police station is the only place where I can allow that type of thing to happen.

"We were then escorted to the New Canada Police Station where my wife and the two daughters were taken into a room where two police-women were supposed to search them," said Bishop Tutu.

His daughter, Mpho, said they were asked to take off their shoes and their jackets, "but they did not touch us at all."

"Undoubtedly, I am a person of some standing in my community and besides, by virtue of the fact that I am a human being, I am entitled to some respect and I could not maintain my dignity if I allowed myself to be subjected to the indignity of being searched in the street.

"I would hate to be involved in any form of altercation with the police, but it some-times becomes necessary for one to put his foot down where one's dignity is being put at stake," the Bishop said.

Recently, Bishop Tutu's son, Trevor, was arrested and charged with causing a disturbance and using foul language at a police roadblock. After making two appearances in court, the charges were dropped.

327 31/12/81 Sowetan

(327) D. Dispatch 31/12/81

Hoteliers check out political talk in bars

JOHANNESBURG — People who discuss politics in bars are kept under surveillance because hotels are the forefront of subversion.

This was claimed yesterday by the security manager of a leading Johannesburg hotel, Mr Richard Mommsen.

The hotel is a member of the newly formed Hotel Security Association, which has eight top hotels in Johannesburg as well as the security organisation, Fidelity Guards, as members.

And Mr Tony Grey, chairman of the organisation and security manager of the Carlton Hotel, disclosed that his organisation and the security police met regularly to exchange views and information.

Mr Mommsen, a former lieutenant in the Rhodesian Defence Force, said he had ordered his personnel to keep people discussing politics under surveillance because he believed prevention was better than cure.

This follows claims by a supporter of the Progressive Federal Party that security personnel at the Johannesburger Hotel ordered him to leave because he was too "liberal." He made a remark critical of the police.

Mr Mommsen said he had ordered his personnel to keep customers who discussed politics under close surveillance because they were "potential troublemakers."

The PFP supporter said he was shocked by the reaction to a remark he made to a security man at the hotel as he was on his way out.

"I just said that I was not sure whether it was safe to walk the streets as you could get beaten up by police after an experience I had with a traffic officer earlier the same evening.

"The security man asked me whether I was a member of the PFP and I told him that I thought progressive change was necessary.

"He became very aggressive and threatening, telling me that I was too liberal and should get out. I rushed out. He and two other security men followed me but gave up the chase after a while."

In an interview about the incident yesterday, Mr Mommsen said that hotels were "the forefront of subversion" because they were the meeting places for subversives, where "plots are hatched out."

Mr Mommsen at first denied any knowledge of the incident, but later said he believed one of his security personnel had confronted the PFP supporter.

"I would not allow a man to criticise or break down the forces of law and order because I am on the side of law and order." — DDC.

(327) D. Dispatch 31/12/81

Transkei bans five books

UMTATA — Five paperbacks have been declared undesirable publications in Transkei in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette published this week.

The books are: The World is Full of Divorced Women by Jackie Collins; Women by Charles Bukowski, From Here to Virginity by Fiona Richmond, the Happy Hooker by Xaviera Hollander and Dry Hustle by Sarah Kernochan.

The order was signed by the Secretary for Interior and Social Services, Mr M. Titus. — DDR.

(327) (redacted) (redacted) D. Rand Daily Mail 31/12/81

Report on teachers not true says Heunis

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, last night denied that he had dismissed and transferred teachers to restore discipline at high schools in the Cape.

The minister said in a statement issued here it was correct that certain teachers who had held temporary appointments to December 31, 1981, had been excluded from education in the department from January 1, 1982.

"I reject the incorrect and libellous allegation that on the one side I had given an assurance that no steps would be taken against teachers, while (on the other hand) teachers were dismissed or transferred."

Mr Heunis was reacting to a newspaper report which said: "The conference (Labour Party) was told that some time ago a party delegation had been assured by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, that no action had been taken against teachers on the matter of restoring 'desirable discipline' at high schools."

The report said that on "the very day of the interview concrete evidence of dismissals and transfers of teachers had taken place.

"This type of action is typical of the response by cabinet ministers to representations made by the party on various issues.

"The Labour Party takes the strongest exception to this kind of action which bedevils relations between the people and the government, and the party resolves to pursue this matter to the highest authority."

Mr Heunis said he had immediately telephoned Mr David Curry chairman of the Labour Party, to ascertain whether he was responsible for the particular part of the report which referred to an interview with him.

When Mr Curry confirmed this, the minister said he informed him that the report contained blatant lies and he expected Mr Curry to correct them.

"The facts are that at the request of the Labour Party I received a delegation on December 17, consisting of Mr D. M. G. Curry, Mr A. Stanley, Mr C. H. Ebrahim, Mr M. B. Savahl and Mr F. Peters, following a memorandum sent to me about the restoration of discipline at coloured secondary schools," Mr Heunis said.

"After Mr Curry broached the memorandum, I said I could not discuss educational matters with political parties because it would lead to the politicising of education.

"Because Mr Curry was also chairman of the Bellville regional educational board, the interview was continued.

"The Director of Education, Mr Arendse, has given a complete explanation of disciplinary regulations at schools, the suspension of pupils and the role principals have to play.

"I agreed with the delegation that there should be greater community involvement and it was agreed that education regulations should be revised so that school committees could from now on be closely involved in matters of this nature, especially regarding the suspension of pupils and discipline at schools.

"Regarding to action against teachers who were absent from duty on June 16 and 17 without permission, I explained that any action should be taken with prudence and self-control.

"Furthermore, the legislation concerned — Coloured Education Act 1963 — makes provision for the right to appeal by teachers against steps taken against them."

Mr Heunis said the delegation indicated that the explanation of the regulations, especially as applied to the suspension of pupils and discipline at schools, and also the further explanation by himself, now cast more light on the matter.

At their request, he had given instructions for a set of the regulations to be sent to Mr Curry.

"I can understand that political leaders want to increase their prestige among their supporters and at congresses. However, I reject the dubious methods used to achieve this goal at the cost of the truth," Mr Heunis said. — SAPA.

sector's services[23]. Expenditure patterns on medical care in selected urban areas are illustrated in Table 9. The striking feat of the table are the importance of medical aid contributions in Whit and Coloured expenditure, the importance of expenditures on doctors dentists for Whites and Asians, and the large pro... expenditure dire... level of expendi... might be an indic... subsidised medica... itures on hospital expenditure data w... received. White ... spend about 3 per cent of their incomes on health care, while the expenditure of Coloured and African households was 1,5 and 1,2 p...

This pattern is predictable ...ducation as well as a higher average ...d to be important determinants of th... South Africa, all these factors wo... White and Asian expenditures[24]. The exist... ases

Not to be opened until you're 18

Mercury 31/12/81

Trial run for new form of book censoring

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN booksellers generally have welcomed the decision by the Publications Appeal Board to impose an age restriction on books which might otherwise be banned. But they have expressed concern about how the restriction is to be enforced.

The board has decided to place an age restriction of 18 on certain books after an appeal by the publishers against the banning of an American feminist novel, *The Women's Room*, by Marilyn French.

The board decided to make the book available to people over 18 because of its 'literary merit' after the Publications Committee had declared the 600-page novel undesirable because of the extensive sex descriptions, a rape scene and crude language.

South Africa is the first country in the world to impose this type of censorship and the age restriction on certain books will operate for a trial period of 18 months.

Mr Peter Adams, local secretary of the Booksellers' Association of Southern Africa, said booksellers in Durban welcomed the fact that the Government was making these books available.

Asked about the implementation of the ban, Mr Adams said local booksellers were concerned about how the age restriction would actually be administered.

Identification

Mr Adams said it was not the intention to set aside a separate section of bookshops for age-restricted books.

He said bookstore assistants would ask for identification in the case of customers who looked as if they were under 18.

Mrs Ethne Anderson, a Durban bookseller who serves on the executive of the association, said she was delighted that the Government had decided to release *The Women's Room*.

The decision of the Publications Appeal Board has met with a mixed reaction in political circles.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the 'whole thing was absurd'.

A whole new category of State employees, he declared, would be needed to go round monitoring bookshops.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, on the other hand, saw it as part of the 'permissive approach which opened the way for further concessions'.

Prescription	44,08	14	,47	1	
Other Medicines	19,83	6	14,53	31	
Dentures & Spectacles etc. [e]	21,10	7	6,22	13	
Total Expenditure	311,44	100	44,82	100	1
Expenditure as a Percentage of Income	3,0		1,5		

Notes:

(a) White households in major urban areas : Survey o... Department of Statistics, Report No. 11-06-05.

(b) Coloured households in the Cape Peninsula : Incol... Urban Coloured Households in Cape Town, Bureau o... Research Report No.80.5.

(c) Asian households in Durban : Income and Expenditu... Households in Durban, B.M.R. Research Report Nc...

(d) African Multiple Households in Johannesburg, B.M...

(e) Expenditure of the three Black groups include the...

(23) White total expenditure is estimated from the Survey of Household Expenditure, 1975, Department of Statistics Report No. 11-06-05. It has been assumed that the average per capita expenditure of urban White households (in major urban areas) applies to the whole White population. In 1972, 86 per cent of doctors in private practice were White, and custom and legislation would have ensured that Whites received the major benefit of these services. Whites would also have occupied the majority of the 13 458 beds available purely for profit, which accounted for 25 per cent of private and aided beds in 1974.

(24) For discussion of the determinants of expenditure see H.E. Klaarman, The Economics of Health, Columbia University Press, 1965, pp 31-36.

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

2 AUG. 1981 — 30 Sept. 1981

MCORE 1
MFD 5
NTRAN 5
PROCS (procedures) 3
SSG 1
@@CONS 1

Packages and software in general:

ASET 1
ASCIISORT 3
BATCH 5
BMDP 66
COMET 4
COSTS 1
CRVPLT 2
DMS 3
FAMULUS 12
FMPS 1
GDP 7
GENPLOT 1
GLIM 1
GPSS 2
KWOC 2
MATHPACK 1
MCQ 3
MDS(X) 3
PAGER 1
PERT 1
PRINTIT 15
PROB*LIB. 2
RESCUE 1
SACLANT 7
SIMPLX*ASCII. 2
STATJOB 16

Magnetic tape:

Tape access, assignment, labelling, registration 18
Tape to tape copying 1
Tape reading (mostly foreign tapes) 21
Tape writing (for local and foreign use) 10
IMPORT-TAPE/EXPORT-TAPE 10
TAPE UTILITY 10

Files:

Departmental file all-
Fil
Fil

Other:

Acc
All
Car
Har
Han
Int
Lim
Lon
Pac
Pap
Plo
Proc
Pun
Qume
Requ
Cc
Spec
STN
Term
Word
Misc

s 20

SECRECY HAMPERS SECURITY

S. Tribune 2/8/81

By Tony Spencer-Smith

THE Cape Town based Terrorism Research Centre has charged that official secrecy about past attacks on police stations and installations is seriously hampering the country's industrial and commercial security officers.

In a special report called "Security Fencing: A Frank Appraisal" — the first of its kind in this country — the Centre clearly implies that many potential ANC targets are wide open to attack as "traditionally accepted security fencing concepts are in error."

Even the more effective combinations of security fencing items can be compromised using breaching aids, it states.

The report comes as central Durban was rocked this week by two bomb blasts, the latest in a series which have hit the city and elsewhere.

In another report just released, on SA political violence and sabotage in the two years ending June 30, the Centre warns that the small number of casualties so far caused by political militants are no yardstick of their effectiveness.

In fact the majority of the 70 deaths were at the hands of the SA police or the security forces.

The reports are by Michael Morris, who founded the Centre in January 1973.

He is a former security policeman whose spying activities on the UCT campus in the sixties caused enormous controversy.

He has long specialised in the study of political violence. Last year — having been admitted to UCT as a postgraduate student despite considerable opposition from staff and students — he completed his MA thesis on bombs and the people who use them. He stood unsuccessfully as an independent parliamentary candidate in the recent general election.

His Research Centre, which claims to be self-funded and autonomous, has built up a vast library of material.

These incidents ranged from ANC actions like the Silverton Bank siege and sabotage, to the police gunning down of people during unrest situations, the activities of far right organisations like the Wit Kommando, and the SA security force strike into the headquarters of the ANC in Maputo which left 24 dead and two security force fatalities.

This report paints a picture of a country racked by political agony. It details 127 incidents which resulted in 70 deaths and 79 non-fatal injuries.

Yardstick of their efficiency.

PC a 'first step', says Schlebusch

CT 3/8/81 (327)

Staff Reporter

THE President's Council was the "first step in an evolutionary process" rather than an end in itself, Mr A L Schlebusch, Vice State President and chairman of the council said in an interview last week.

"For the first time in the history of South Africa we have a structured multiracial body, even if not totally multiracial, that has conferred with a view to a new political dispensation for the country."

He said frank discussion among coloured, Asian and white members of the President's Council had created a congenial atmosphere conducive towards the reaching of consensus on its assignment of drafting constitutional proposals.

Commenting on the scant public response to the council's inquiry into District Six, he said the blame rested "squarely on the shoulders of people advocating a boycott of the council".

Question: It seems that the President's Council is standing in the crossfire. On the one hand its recommendations will have to meet with approval from more conservative elements within the National Party caucus and congresses. On the other hand if its recommendations are too soft, it will fail to gain credibility in the eyes of many whites and the vast majority of black, coloured and Asian observers. How can the council perform this tightrope act?

Vast subject

Mr Schlebusch: It is difficult to answer that question. It is such a vast subject. One of the reasons for the rope being tight and President's Council having to walk it is that certain elements in the country — which of course you represent too — are not prepared to see the establishment of a multiracial body, even if it does not include blacks, as a meaningful step in the process of evolution.

These elements I have mentioned see the council as an end in itself instead of a first step in an evolutionary process.

Question: Members of the council must realise that their proposals will have to be of a certain nature if they are to meet with approval from the Nationalist hierarchy. Does this not impose restraints on the type of proposals the council is likely



Mr A L Schlebusch

to consider and then recommend?

Mr Schlebusch: No, I am not prepared to cast a slur on the intelligence of any member by implying they will only come forward with suggestions that would be accepted by the National Party congresses.

Many of the councillors are not members, past or present, of the National Party. I cannot see how they would be bound by National Party discipline, or even feel the inclination to submit proposals that would be acceptable to the congresses.

Question: Observers have said that the President's Council has not succeeded and will not succeed in gaining credibility.

Mr Schlebusch: That is absolute nonsense. I as a minister for example, appointed many commissions of inquiry, very important ones: the Rabie Commission which inquired into security legislation and the Hoexter Commission which inquired into the courts. As Minister of the Interior I appointed the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Press.

How can you say that these commissions failed to attain credibility or will not attain credibility, before they have submitted final reports?

The President's Council has merely started its work and is only at the stage now of taking oral evidence. How on earth can you evaluate its credibility now?

Judging from the council's few open sessions I feel I can most certainly say that it has attained quite a lot of credibility, because for the first time in the history of South Africa we have a structured multiracial body that has conferred with a view to a new political dispensation for the country.

How can you say that is not a good evolutionary step and as such has given credibility to the body, even if it is imperfect in the eyes of some people?

District Six

Question: The council's inquiry into District Six only elicited six memoranda from the public before expiry of its July 27 deadline for submission of documentary evidence. Does that not reflect a lack of credibility in the eyes of people concerned about District Six?

Mr Schlebusch: A few years ago a white commission of inquiry would probably have been appointed to investigate the matter. Here you have quite a different situation — a multiracial body is investigating the issue, with representation for the people directly involved. How can you say that it is not a step in the right direction?

Surely the fact that only six submissions have been made to the committee does not preclude it from going into the matter thoroughly.

The blame there must be placed squarely on the shoulders of people advocating a boycott of the council.

You cannot on the one hand advocate a boycott of the council and at the same time have the moral right to say that partial or total success of the boycott demonstrates the council's lack of credibility. I do not see any morality in that.

Can nationalism cope with the South African dilemma? 3/8/81 (327)

By J J DEGENAAR, Professor of Political Philosophy at Stellenbosch University. This is the first of two articles.

THE South African dilemma consists of the clash between the claim of the whites to hold on to political and economic power and the claim of the blacks to share that power. The question that I want to raise in this article is whether nationalism is capable of solving this problem.

The term *nation* is one of the crucial terms on which the future of South Africa hinges. In defining a nation as a *volk* or a people who have become conscious that the highest political authority is located in them and have organized themselves accordingly, one has not solved the problem of the meaning of *volk* or people or those individuals who qualify as members of the nation. Neither has one touched on the problem of the relationship between *volk* and nation. In concrete terms: Which individuals and groups in South Africa qualify as candidates for nationhood and for which nation do they qualify?

Answers given

One way of answering this question is to look at the answers already given by two nationalisms in South Africa: black nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism. The term black nationalism has been used in black politics, mainly by Africanists and representatives of Black Consciousness. A rift exists in black politics between the "realists" who are willing to integrate with whites in building a common South Africa, and the "rebels" who want the blacks to go it alone, united under the banner "Africa for the Africans".

Black nationalism views Africans not as comprising a nation within the boundaries of South Africa, but, by right of indigenous origins and preponderant numbers, as *the* nation, and the only nation, entitled to claim and to rule South Africa.

The ideology which would succeed in mobilizing the blacks in their struggle for "national emancipation" is African nationalism. The whites are excluded from this struggle. In 1958 Lutuli rejected this sectionalism of the radicals and Africanists, criticizing them for trying to "emulate the Afrikaner Nationalists in claiming exclusive control of South Africa".

The black nationalists reacted by forming the PAC and formulated their programme in terms of principles which were rooted in their "deep, undefined yearning for self-expression, and nationhood". Typical nationalist expressions such as "divine destiny of nationhood" and "natural nationalism" were used.

The black nationalist movements have been banned but they have helped to make the blacks proud and determined. Gerhart, commenting on the influence of Black Consciousness, states: "The founders and stalwarts of the Black Consciousness movement, however heavy the price they have paid in death, imprisonment, bans and exile, have handed intact to their as-yet-undetermined successors their movement's major achievement: an urban population psychologically prepared for confrontation with white South Africa".

What form will this confrontation take? At this stage it seems that the proud black man will follow the strategy of boycott as exemplified in the unrest in the areas of black labour and black education. Since the scholars and students lack staying power the brunt of the confrontation will have to be shouldered by black labour. The ultimate control by black workers will come through the leverage implicit in the black trade union movement.

The ideal of black nationalism is still present in the Black Consciousness movement. However, to the extent that the theory and practice of "independent black states" are accepted by blacks, the development of black nationalism will be curbed.

Nevertheless, black nationalism can develop in the urban areas in so far as urban blacks do not accept their linking with the homelands. Whatever the hold of black nationalism on the minds of urban blacks, the basic problem with black nationalism as ideology for South Africa is the stubborn fact of the plural nature of the South African society. The sectionalism and exclusivism of black nationalism make it unacceptable to the various cultural groups. It has also been criticized by the blacks themselves, notably by the ANC, the Unity Movement and the "progressive forces" in the field of labour and education.

If we turn to Afrikaner nationalism we find a similar kind of sectionalism. This mentality is epitomized in the often quoted statement by a head of the Afrikaner Broederbond: "Brothers, our solution for South Africa's ills is that the Afrikaner Broederbond shall rule South Africa."

Afrikaner nationalism succeeded in bringing the Afrikaner to power, but in the process of liberating the Afrikaner it dominated other cultural groups. In order to rid itself of the injustices perpetrated in the process it developed the theory and practice of separate development, aiming at giving each black ethnic group its own country. The Afrikaner nationalist slogan is: "One nation, one state" which, in a plural society, entails multinationalism.

The crucial question is whether this is an acceptable solution to the blacks, if one takes into account the following facts: firstly, that whites retain the economic power, secondly, that economic interdependence has taken place since 1652, and thirdly, that blacks claim power-sharing where it really matters. In the fourth place the whites should ask themselves whether they have the right to withdraw themselves from the responsibility they have with regard to the under-developed parts of the country. The cancer of the migrant labour system illustrates the injustice of this ideology.

The limitation of Afrikaner nationalism as a *volk*nationalism, which views the nation as an organically conceived extension of the *volk* as an ethnic group, is also clear from the difficulty it has in accommodating the other non-black ethnic groups on sectional nationalist terms. The English-speaking whites, the coloureds and the Asians clearly do not think of themselves in nationalist terms.

If Afrikaner nationalism is consistent in its approach to ethnic groups on the basis of its slogan — to each ethnic groups it own national state — it has to create national states for these ethnic groups as potential nations. However, this is not contemplated for English-speaking whites, coloureds, Asians and urban blacks. This clearly illustrates the limitations of ethnic nationalism in a plural society peopled by so many ethnic groups.

Both black nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism as *volk*- or ethnic nationalism are in a paradigmatic crisis with regard to the South African society.

Just constitution

Remaining within the framework of nationalism one can ask whether there is no possibility to cultivate a South African nationalism. If this nationalism is conceived on the basis of *volk*- or ethnic nationalism or racist thinking, it would be impossible. However, if we liberate the concept of nation from the confines of ethnicity and link it with a just constitution which is the cornerstone of democracy, then constitutional nationalism becomes possible. In constitutional nationalism the individuals and the various ethnic groups are united, not through pious sentiment but through the constitution conjointly decided on.

A national state possesses four characteristics: independence (with respect to other states), autonomy (with respect to the rules governing the status of other organizations under its jurisdiction), political organization (with a view to order and justice), and coherence which refers to the effective interaction between individuals and between groups.

This coherence which consists in unifying habits of social intercourse does not presuppose a culturally homogeneous society. It can exist in a heterogeneous society such as America or South Africa. The crucial question is whether the national state is based on a just constitution which can create the conditions for a political learning process of negotiation with the help of which an inclusive nationality can be brought about.

This nationality is not an organic extension of a dominant ethnic group, but the creation of a state which is founded on a just constitution. The fact that the just constitution is conjointly decided on is already the important beginning of such a political learning process. This is implied in the concept of a just constitution — just in two respects: firstly, just (in a procedural sense) because the constitution is the result of consultation by all groups; and secondly, just (in a substantive sense) because the constitution will have to guarantee the rights of individuals and groups.

In this discussion of the problem I have operated within the parameters of nationalist talk. It is also possible to give a Marxist and pluralist analysis of the same problem. Both perspectives are worth pursuing.

Marxism explores the problem of nationalism in terms of the economic power struggle at the basis of nationalist arguments about race, *volk* and nation as divinely ordained or as natural entities. It asks the crucial question: To what extent is nationalist ideology a false consciousness which hides the truth about our society from the ruling class?

Pluralism accepts the reality of ethnic groups but criticizes nationalism in so far as it mystifies ethnicity. This mystification of ethnicity leads to the myth of the *volk* which claims the individual's highest loyalty, a view which makes inter-ethnic co-operation in the same nation-state impossible.

SA has an assassination squad—claim

Star 4/8/81

327

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Secret United States defence intelligence reports disclose prior knowledge of the formation of a South African military assassination squad to eliminate African National Congress leaders operating in the Frontline states.

This claim was made in a statement today by Mr Randall Robinson, executive director of Transafrica, a Washington-based black American organisation interested in Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Defence said today the Transafrica claim was being studied but that no comment was immediately available.

A spokesman for the South African embassy said he could not comment on the claim.

Transafrica has been outspoken in its criticism of the South African Government in the past and it rocked the Washington establishment earlier this year when it released a series of secret State Department policy documents on US-South African relationships.

In the statement today, Mr Robinson said classified Defence Department intelligence documents revealed that the South African Government had recently assembled an assissination squad to kill leaders of the African National Congress operating in the Frontline states.

Last Friday, Mr Joseph Gqabe (52), head of the ANC in Zimbabwe, became the assassination squad's first victim.

"Top-secret intelligence reports prove that Defence Department officials knew of South Africa's assassination plans long before the murder of Mr Gqabe.

"Yet the US did nothing to dissuade its new ally from pursuing its plans.

"This renders the United States an accomplice in the killing of Mr Gqabe and those that may follow."

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'Protecting the real murderer'

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has rejected accusations by the Zimbabwe Government that South African agents were responsible for the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi of the African National Council. (ANC).

In a statement in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said this accusation was apparently aimed at protecting the real murderer because it would embarrass the Zimbabwe Government if the organisation responsible for the deed was exposed.

Mr Gqabi was shot dead in Salisbury on Saturday night. A top-level investigation into his assassination has been started by the Zimbabwe Government.

Detectives of the homicide section continued their investigations into the assassination. It is believed they have not yet established that South African agents were responsible.

The cartridges found at the scene were 9 mm calibre, which could have been fired from a submachine gun or a machine pistol. No bullets other than those which struck Mr Gqabi were found, indicating that the killer found the target with every shot.

Censure:

Slabbert, PM clash

CT 4/8/81

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By MICHAEL ACOTT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, clashed yesterday about reform, leadership and South Africa's political direction.

Mr Botha made a number of personal accusations against Dr Slabbert, questioning the political credibility of the man who had earlier called him a compromise leader.

The opening day of the censure debate elicited little detail about future government policy. In a lengthy speech immediately after Dr Slabbert's opening address, Mr Botha dealt cursorily with constitutional and racial reform, concentrating on the communist threat and economic measures such as industrial decentralization.

Dr Slabbert was both hard-hitting and conciliatory. He criticized the government for



Mr Botha



Dr Slabbert

postponing critical decisions because of its own internal divisions and then, acknowledging Mr Botha's difficult position, he promised PFP support if Mr Botha would move towards real reform.

The country needed decisive political leadership, preparing voters for the future and telling them what the challenges were, he said.

Mr Botha was relaxed and confident, dealing with most interjections in a light-hearted way, but he rejected Dr Slabbert's assurance that no personal attack on the prime minister was intended in the censure motion.

He said he had been accused of faltering and uncertain leadership and that Dr Slabbert would in turn have to take criticism of his own leadership and political credibility. He found it strange that the supposedly faltering leader had been returned as prime minister with a two-thirds parliamentary majority, while the stalwart critic remained leader of the Opposition.

Mr Botha then attacked Dr Slabbert's statements abroad and said that, instead of "fleeing" from the Republic Festival, he should have stayed at home to hear the views of his own people.

PFP denials

To loud PFP denials, he said the PFP stood for white political abdication and Dr Slabbert sought to repeat in South Africa the failed Central African Federation.

"He stands for a unitary state with one man, one vote, and admits that in that unitary state a black man can become prime minister."

Dr Slabbert said that, for relatively peaceful constitutional development, a new constitution would have to be negotiated between all interested groups, and had to include common citizenship, abolition of statutory discrimination and an independent judiciary.

Mr Botha said the President's Council was working on a new constitutional dispensation for white, coloured and Indian people, but that black political expression would have to be through the various homelands.

He announced that he wanted the President's Council to produce its constitutional proposals by November or December this year. After consideration by the Cabinet and Nationalist provincial congresses, they would be put to voters in a referendum if they contained drastic departures from present Nationalist policy.

"We will consider these proposals against the decisive principle: Do they maintain white self-determination or not?"

Mr Botha rejected criticism of the rate at which the government was removing discriminatory measures, but referred specifically only to changes in labour legislation.

He said the National Party had, since 1948, worked consistently through "exploration, improvement and renewal" to bring about circumstances leading to a happier life for all.

Most emotion

The prime minister showed most emotion yesterday in rebutting Dr Slabbert's accusations that, by avoiding decisions so as not to split the National Party, he had caused a political vaccuum.

"I am not a weakling who tries to satisfy everybody," he declared. "I am not a middle-of-the-roader. I have my own direction and my own way of dealing with things. I will follow my own convictions even if it costs me my political future."

Two amendments were put to Dr Slabbert's censure motion. Mr Botha asked Parliament to back the government's election manifesto. The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, expressed no confidence in either the government or the PFP and called instead for an alliance of white moderates to negotiate with other groups.

The debate ends on Friday.

● MPs laugh as Botha speaks, page 2

● Censure debate, page 5

● Leading article, page 8

Slabbert objects to idea of being spied on

Political Staff

THE LEADER of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has taken strong exception to the possibility that he and other members of the opposition are spied on when they travel abroad.

The row developed during yesterday's censure debate, when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, hit back at Dr Slabbert for suggesting that his credibility was at stake because of hesitant leadership.

Mr Botha referred to two meetings Dr Slabbert attended in Europe recently and produced a copy of a paper Dr Slabbert delivered to the Ebert Foundation in Bonn. He also read quotations from a meeting he alleged Dr Slabbert had with "a representative of an African country".

Mr Botha accused Dr Slabbert of saying things out of the country he should not have said.

He said his copy of Dr Slabbert's Bonn address was marked "not for publication". Dr Slabbert rejected this and said he personally had made it available to the press.

Mr Botha also alleged that Dr Slabbert had discussions with the representative of an African country about SWA/Namibia and changes which had to be made in South Africa. He said he had got the information from Europe.

Dr Slabbert said in a statement later that he rejected "with contempt" any suggestion he had said things abroad that he would not say in South Africa.

'No idea'

He said he had specifically instructed that his paper to the Ebert Foundation be released to the press.

On Mr Botha's reference to his alleged meeting with the "representative of an African state", Dr Slabbert said he had "no idea" who he was referring to.

"I spoke to a number of people during my stay in Bonn, but the so-called content of what I said as read by the Prime Minister bears very little relation to my own attitudes on the issues referred to.

"But, what is most alarming and something which I find repugnant in the extreme, is the impression which is created that the Leader of the Opposition, or any opposition member of Parliament, is checked on or followed whenever they go outside South Africa's borders.

"Most of my time outside is spent trying to promote greater understanding for our problems. I'm getting tired of being kicked in the pants in Parliament by the Prime Minister whenever I return to South Africa.

"I do not have to prove my commitment to South Africa to him or any other member of the NP."

4.13. @ED

The system text editor which is described further on in detail.

4.14. @ENABLE

Switch off the disable flag. This is necessary if files were assigned when there was a system failure. In assigning such a file subsequently the terminal prints a message:

FACILITY WARNING 040000000200

The format of the control card is:

@ENABLE F1.,F2.,... <CR>

Note: If the disable flag is set, it ma is something wrong with your file. If any tr nced with a file that has been @ENABLE'd, keep th

4.15. @END

End sentinel image for @DATA or @ELT,D. If any other purpose the message below is printed:

@END IGNORED - IN CONTROL

4.16. @@END

The @@END control statement terminates s y one special mode may be specified per @@END sta ecial mode is specified then all current s l be termin

The fo

where

"Gqabi was one of the dedicated sons of Africa. He died because he believed in rights for all people in South Africa.

"Those who have taken his life are opposed to South Africans working together. The ANC stands for the building of South Africa as a nation. Because he preached one-ness, he was murdered."

The Minister said those who had murdered Mr Gqabi were wrong if they thought they had killed the will of the people.

Similar murders had been committed in France and in pre-independent Zimbabwe, but without success. — Sapa.

Dedicated

An ANC delegation from Lusaka is expected in Salisbury this week to make funeral arrangements for Mr Gqabi, a former Robben Island prisoner whose killing has been blamed on South African agents.

Zimbabwe's Minister without portfolio, Mr Joshua Nkomo, told a rally in Bulawayo on Sunday that Mr Gqabi's death would not deter the struggle for majority rule in South Africa.

Except for the "lunatic fringe" most South Africans must be ashamed of the murder.

The ANC was not struggling for the domination of whites by blacks, but for South Africans of all races to determine their destiny as one nation, he said.

SALISBURY. — The massive manhunt for the killer of African National Congress official Mr Joe Gqabi, continued yesterday. Mr Gqabi was gunned down outside a Salisbury house on Friday night.

Manhunt for Gqabi's killer continues

SA future hinges on the concept of nation

CT 4/8/81 (327)

By J J DEGENAAR, Professor of Political Philosophy at Stellenbosch University. This is the second of two articles.

IN MY first article yesterday I discussed the paradigmatic crisis of Afrikaner nationalism and black nationalism in a plural society. Constitutional nationalism was shown to be the more adequate form of nationalism for a heterogeneous society. In this article I intend exploring the controversial concept of nation.

A nation is a *volk*, a people or various peoples who become conscious of the fact that the highest political authority is located in themselves. In order to clarify the concept of nation we need some clarity on the way it is linked either with the *volk* and its special virtues or with the state and the impersonal way in which it succeeds in holding various groups together.

According to Afrikaner nationalism race, *volk* and nation are related in an organic way. The Afrikaner *volk* is seen as a racially homogeneous ethnic group which has gradually developed into a nation on account of an indomitable will to express its political authority in a national state of its own. Expressions such as purity of a *volk*, ethnic groups as creations of God, identification with the *volk* as necessary condition of individual fulfilment, etc., are typical of this nationalist language game (Treurnicht).

Racism

There is the possibility that Afrikaner nationalism will have to make way for white nationalism under pressure of ruling class solidarity. But this would be another form of racism. Some Afrikaner nationalists have suggested the creation of a nationalism based on language (N P van Wyk Louw) which would include the coloureds, but then the English-speaking whites would be excluded.

The blacks, however, can in no way whatsoever be accommodated in an enlarged *volk* or a common South African nation. The Afrikaner nationalist is willing to create independent states for the black ethnic groups so that each of them can independently go through the same development from ethnic group to nationhood. This is called a *volk*nationalistic view of nation, and race plays a central role. This view of what constitutes a nation results in multi-nationalism and it entails that blacks lose their South African citizenship.

A liberal view of nation applied however in a racial manner is formulated by J C Smuts as follows: "The whole meaning of Union in South Africa is this: We are going to create a nation — a nation which will be of a composite character, including Dutch, German, English and Jew, and whatever white nationality seeks refuge in this land — all can combine. All will be welcome." (Hancock). The exclusivist approach of Afrikaner nationalism to the nature of *volk* and nation is transcended but race still plays a central role.

Africanists also view a nation as something homogeneous on racial grounds. They claim that the nation can only consist of Africans. Africans are one. In some mystical way a homogeneous nation will emerge out of heterogeneous tribes. National unity is based on a supposed nationalistic feeling of the Africans, the feeling of being Africans irrespective of tribal connections, social status, educational attainment or economic class. Nationalistic feeling is said to be something which can only be realized in and interpreted by a national movement of which all Africans must be members. This Africanist view of nation is clearly not based on a description of a factual state of affairs. It is an ideal which is projected in order to mobilize the blacks to liberate themselves and achieve political power which is said to belong exclusively to them. Liberated blacks will constitute the nation.

A fourth view, held by moderate blacks, succeeds in overcoming the racial exclusivism of the Afrikaner nationalists, the partial liberalists and the Africanists. This view is expressed as follows: "Who constitutes the South African nation? The answer to this question is as simple as it would be in any other country. The nation consists of the people who were born in South Africa as their motherland... All that is required for a people to be a nation is community of interests, love of their country, pride of being citizens of their country."

This view of a nation succeeds in divorcing nation from the confines of the *volk* or ethnic qualities. Birth, interests, work and patriotism are the factors which bind people together into a nation. National politics can then not be merely cultural politics continued on a higher level.

The context

Four views of what constitutes a nation have been discussed. How must we relate to this problem? My answer is: in a historical manner. Do not look for meanings as essences but as uses in certain contexts. Decide about the context in which we are living and the needs of the situation. Afrikaner nationalism has used a limited view of nation in the past to mobilize the Afrikaner to liberate himself and it is now using it to justify the domination of other groups.

But this is only one way of using the term. It can also be used in a constitutional nationalistic manner. And if we want to be historical in our thinking we must become conscious of the new conditions which have made a new decision possible.

The concept of nation is a good example of how meanings of words in some cases are related to choices made with respect to theory and practice. Our decisive problem is: Do we choose to give nation a *volk*-nationalist meaning in favour of separate development or do we view nation in a constitutional way in order to follow the way of negotiation and to create a new form of coherence for all the inhabitants of South Africa?

Olive Schreiner formulated her view of nation as follows: "Wherever a Dutchman, an Englishman, a Jew, and a native are superimposed, there is that common South African condition through which no dividing line can be drawn... South African unity is not the dream of a visionary; it is not even the forecast of genius, which makes clear and at hand that which only after ages can accomplish... South African unity is a condition the practical necessity for which is daily and hourly forced upon us by the common needs of life; it is the one path open to us. For this unity all great men born in South Africa during the next century will be compelled directly or indirectly to labour... It is the attainment of this unity which constitutes the problem of South Africa: How from our political states and our discordant races, can a great, a healthy, a united, an organized nation be formed?"

Schreiner's view of a nation overlaps with the concept of a nation implicit in the fourth characteristic of a nation state, namely, coherence. The four characteristics are as follows: independence (externally), autonomy (internally), political organization, and coherence, the pattern in which a plurality of groups develop a feeling of solidarity and engage in a political learning process which unifies them.

The choice

Coherence is easier to achieve in a culturally homogeneous society than in a heterogeneous set-up. But it remains possible in the latter case. Of great importance is the choice for coherence by the different groups. According to Schreiner this choice should not be so difficult in South Africa since "the common needs of life" have made it a practical necessity.

But the reality of economic interdependence is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for coherence. For coherence to be achieved a choice has to be made and an opportunity has to be created to build this choice into the constitution. Political events are not brought about by hidden hand. They are the result of choices made by human beings. This also applies to the theory and practice of a South African nation.

If we apply the insights of our discussion to the present talk about change, a certain pattern emerges. If *volk*nationalism remains the dominant paradigm there can be no basic change in South Africa in spite of the sincere intention to solve the South African dilemma. Within this paradigm change will only be measured against the success of separate development and the extent to which nationalism from the right has been pacified.

However, basic change on the road to a just society must be measured against the extent to which black frustrations have been eliminated and their rightful claims have been met. Concessions made with regard to white privileges do not count as basic changes. What is needed is a constitution acceptable to all ethnic groups. Not merely "hurtful" discrimination but all statutory discrimination must be eliminated. If this is not done, then changes — in spite of being real changes — remain too close to the boundaries of an inadequate *volk*nationalism with its built-in limitations. The decisive step towards constitutional nationalism will not have been taken. And this state of affairs is dangerous.

Buthelezi, a federalist and moderate leader of five million black South Africans, told Afrikaner nationalists at the ASB conference on July 15 that the fear of the Afrikaner nationalist will destroy all of us in South Africa. At the same conference Treurnicht illustrated this fear by arguing in favour of apartheid. Buthelezi criticized the Afrikaner nationalist for institutionalizing racism through apartheid instead of working towards a constitutional and institutional regulation of group conflict.

'Will not work'

As a *moderate* black leader his view of separate development is of importance: "Separate development is no more than a technique of trying to deflect our political aspirations away from the arena in which the Afrikaner nationalist holds power — it has not worked and it will not work... Neither our participation in the administration of KwaZulu, nor the independence of three or four so-called 'national states', means that separate development has worked... Demographic projections and economic realities also point to its failure in spite of the patch-up work by the government through the so-called constellation of states." (Cape Times, July 16).

This view of separate development by a moderate black leader illustrates the danger implicit in an exclusivist view of what constitutes a nation.

Botha is leaving SA in a vacuum — Slabbert

CT 4/8/81 (327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was a compromise leader who did not want to divide his party and was leaving South Africa in a political vacuum, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Introducing a five-point motion of censure in the government, Dr Slabbert said the critical questions of constitutional development, consolidation and the urban black had remained unchanged.

The general election had proved nothing, given no new direction or indicated where the Prime Minister wished to go.

It was three months since the election "and it seems as if the whole of South Africa is marking time and waiting for orders", he said.

"Where the odd attempt was made to put out a positive message, we were caught up in the generalized vagueness of the 12-point plan," Dr Slabbert said.

Internal strife

What had in fact occurred since the election had become characteristic of the National Party:

- Kragdadige actions of bannings, arrests and persecution of those who opposed.
- Internal strife such as that witnessed between Mr Fanie Botha and Dr Andries Treurnicht.
- And, most important, the lack of clear leadership from the Prime Minister.

Dr Slabbert moved "that this House is of the opinion that the government is deserving of censure:

- Because it is obviously incapable of combating the ever-increasing cost of living.
- Because, in spite of its promises, it fails to take effective steps to remove discrimination on the ground of race or colour.
- Because the Prime Minister, in spite of the fact that he called a general election, failed both during and after that election to indicate the policies for which he sought a mandate.

Hesitant

- Because, in the face of increasing social, economic and political pressure, the government displays a total inability to accommodate this pressure satisfactorily, other than by suppressing allegedly subversive opposition.
- Because the Prime Minister's political leadership is hesitant and uncertain as a result of the priority accorded to the interests of the National Party over those of the country as a whole".

Dr Slabbert said the Official Opposition was not seeking confrontation and needless quarrelling. It stood ready to help the government should it move and reform.

"If the Prime Minister confronts obstinate ones and ideologists in his ranks, we will support him.

"If he tries to get away from discriminatory measures, we will support him.

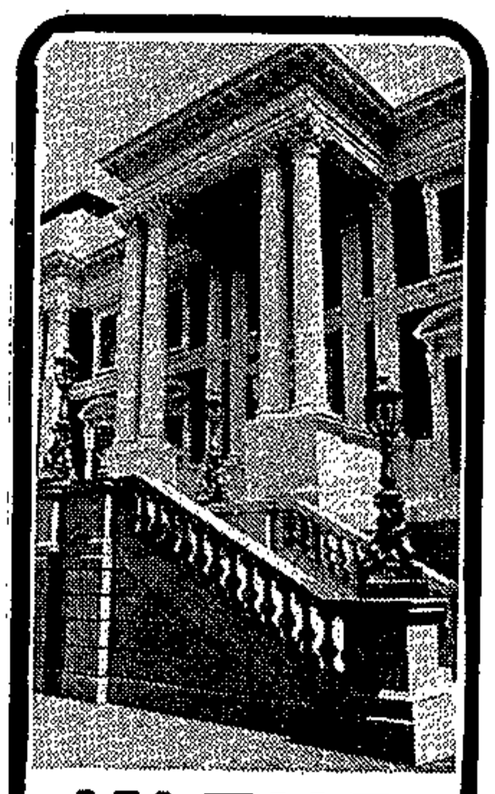
"If he wants to reform, he need not look over his shoulder at us. We know how difficult, how almost impossible, are the demands we shall have to face.

"That is why we will react vehemently if time is wasted on absurdities."

The past election had seen one of the worst ever performances of the National Party, Dr Slabbert said.

Contradictions and double talk had been the daily fare while pressures were beginning to build up on a wide front in South africa, an accumulation of trends that were suddenly culminating in a number of crises in different areas of the national life.

The over-supply of labour and under-supply of housing were two examples of these



IN THE HOUSE

pressures which also illustrated the interdependence of South Africa's socio-economic and political life.

"These developments point to the urgent necessity of political leadership. You can have the best brains to advise on socio-economic problems but in the final analysis, the framework to cope with these pressures has to be created by the government."

Compromise

The National Party was not in a position to react to these pressures rationally because it was caught up in a struggle between ideology and pragmatism — the acceptance of a partitioned or a common South Africa, of economic and political integration or separation, the inevitability of eventual power sharing, or the division of power.

There was a second reason why the party could not answer the pressures rationally and that lay with the political leadership itself.

"The Prime Minister can choose one way or another, or he can compromise," Dr Slabbert said.

"At present, he is a compromise leader because he does not wish to divide his party and that is why we have a political vacuum in South Africa.

"The combatant factions in the National Party each have their hidden agendas to fill this vacuum but whichever side succeeds, the Prime Minister will, unless he acts clearly, be sucked into political outer space where he will vanish like a shooting star."

Playing marbles

While this political battle lasted, South Africa had to wait while the government was playing marbles at the foot of a burst dam wall.

The Prime Minister was in a difficult position. He had inherited a traditional party and had to meet modern demands. He was torn between having to lead and at the same time having to hold together.

Dr Slabbert said he was not enjoying the Prime Minister's dilemma and the possibility of peaceful development depended on how Parliament acted in the coming 18 months.

The recent experiences of neighbouring states had shown that it was futile for a white minority to rely solely on repression in order to solve problems. They had also shown that it was shortsighted not to create timeous opportunities for recognized leaders to come forward and start political negotiation.

Chest-thumping

"It is stupid to knock away the hand of co-operation of moderate leaders when they come forward, and to label them hotheads," Dr Slabbert said.

"It is crazy to thump chests militarily while socio-economic problems gather momentum. It is stupidly foolish to create a climate of euphoric ignorance via the media while circumstances are in reality deteriorating.

Mr Botha's 12-point plan gave no answers to these problems and the Prime Minister would have to take some hard decisions which would go to the very core of his party. — Sapa

(8.1)

(8.2)

(8.3)

$$s^2(\bar{x}) = (1-f)s^2/n.$$

$\sqrt{Var(\bar{x})}$ is called the stan

From the central limit theorem that $\bar{x}$ has a normal distribution provided small (say < 30) or the distribution of the X_i y skew distrib- utions normality can only be s larger - a rough guide is $n > 25G_1^2$, u efficient of skewness. Dangerous conclusion if this is not considered.

An approximate 100(1-α)% Co for $\bar{X}$ is thus

$$\bar{X} = \bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha} s$$

where z_α is the $\alpha/2$ percentile. normal distribution. If we estimate S from the sam ace it by s in (8.3), and when n is sm place z_α by $t_{n-1}(\alpha)$, the $\alpha/2$ percentile c tion with (n-1) d.o.f.

Example 8.1

A random s pen out of a total workforce of 36000 are ny days they have taken off work in the nths.

Results were:

Days off	0	1	2	3	7	8	9
No. of men	451	162	187	112	11	2	0

8.1.2 S

It can

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The PFP member for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, is to introduce a Private Member's Bill to abolish all forms of discrimination.

Dr Boraine said yesterday: "If the government is desirous of bringing about a society free of discrimination, it has the power to do so. Why has it not introduced a bill before this House to do just this?

"As a test of its sincerity of purpose, I will during this session introduce just such a bill and if this government is genuine it will not allow this bill, which I shall call the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act of 1981, to languish at the foot of the Order Paper, but will make time for it to be debated so that we know exactly where we

Boraine wants bill to outlaw racism

"Frightened men'

"The truth of the matter is that the apparently all-powerful National Party is led and ruled by frightened men.

"The government will dispute this and I confess that I have a deep yearning in my heart to be proved wrong, but I fear that I am right and that is why I fear for my country and its future so long as it is in the control of frightened and greedy men who are determined at all costs to maintain, not the rights of minority groups, but the right of the minority white group to rule forever."

Dr Boraine said that after listening to the Prime Minister and other government speakers who had taken part in the debate so far, he had no doubt that the government would resist the measure as they had resisted genuine reform over the years.

"But what he did not tell us was the unanimous view of the Schlebusch Commis-

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had rightly stated yesterday that all parties in the House agreed that the Westminster system had proved to be inadequate and that a one man, one vote policy in a unitary system was undesirable and dangerous.

"It is for this reason that we believe the President's council is an inappropriate vehicle and is time-consuming when we have so little time left."

He called on the government to stop introducing "ad-hoc and unsystematic changes" whether in the field of labour or education or any other essential area, as they were often confusing and even contradictory.

"The appointment of a President's Council without black representation is a direct contradiction of this view.

"The appointment of a new constitution.

not formulate such a constitution, but that it had to have the consent of all those who would be affected by a new constitution.

12. * 'TROILUS AND CRISEYDE' - CHAUCER Mon. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer: Mrs. N. H. Farquharson

The course will examine historical, philosophical, formalistic, and psychological approaches which include the medieval traditions of love and medieval Christian teaching. There will be an examination of Chaucer's fundamental convictions, his intellectual background and the Romances leading to 'Troilus and Criseyde'.

Prescribed Books:

Robinson, F.N: The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (OUP) p/b

Recommended Books:

Kaminsky,A.R : Chaucer's Troilus & Criseyde and the Critics (Ohio U.P)
Spearing,A.C : Criticism and Medieval Poetry (Arnold)
Brewer, D.S. : Chaucer (Longmans) p/b
Spearing,A.C. & T.E.(eds): Poetry of the Age of Chaucer (Arnold)

TERM II.

A. PERIOD OPTIONS

13. ROMANTIC POETRY Mon. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer : Mr. T. J. Boxall

This course will be an introduction to the English Romantic poets. A selection of poems from the works of Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats will be studied in detail and attention will be given to the poetic and philosophical traditions which can be traced through them.

Prescribed Books:

Texts will be drawn from the English II compulsory course set works and from the Norton Anthology.

b) Certain seminars will be set aside for the specific purpose of comparis...

Sowetan 5/8/81

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

Department intelligence documents revealed that the South African government had recently assembled an assassination squad to kill leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa operating in the frontline states of southern Africa.

On Friday, Mr Joseph Gqabi, 52, the head of the ANC in Zimbabwe, became the assassination squad's first victim.

"Top-secret intelligence reports prove that Defence Department officials knew of South Africa's assassination plans long before the murder of Mr Gqabi," the statement said.

"Yet the US did nothing to dissuade its new ally from pursuing its plan.

"This renders the United States complicit in the killing of Mr Gqabi and those that may follow".

Mr Robinson said that Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, told Mr Chester Crocker, the United States assistant secretary of state for Africa, recently that South Africa was committed to counter the recent ANC incursions into South Africa.

DO BETTER

Mr Botha is alleged to have told Mr Crocker that whatever the ANC did, South Africa could do better.

Mr Robinson added: "In this case, better meant plans to decimate the ANC's leadership through a programme of assassination".

Questioned about the secret defence documents, Mr Robinson said he had not seen the documents himself and that they were not in Transafrica's possession.

"I do not have these documents, but I have talked to reliable sources in the government who have seen these documents and who confirm what they say. I do not want to say in what branches of government these sources are."

A spokesman for the Department of Defence said the Transafrica claim was being studied, but that no comment was available right now.

Shortly afterwards, a spokesman for the South African embassy said he could not comment on the claim.

Lecturer : Mr. T. J. Boxall

This option will cover poetry in the British Isles for the whole period excluding the last decade. Most time will be given to Yeats, Eliot, the poets of the Great War, and poetry after the Hitler War. The poetry of the Thirties will also be considered.

Prescribed Books: (see page 15)

Botha's 'no' on urban blacks

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday ruled out the inclusion of urban blacks in a new constitutional dispensation.



Mr Colin Eglin

He also rejected, "in present circumstances", the election of coloured and Indian members to the existing Parliament, even on separate voters' rolls.

Mr Botha's statements were in reply to questions put to him across the floor of the House by the Progressive Federal Party's national chairman, Mr Colin Eglin.

They were immediately taken as a further dampener to the hopes of Nationalist verligtes, who have been suggesting for some time that both developments were possible.

They also followed a statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that urban blacks would have to express their political aspirations through the homelands.

Mr Eglin called this a return to Verwoerdian ideology.

And earlier, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, asserted that civil rights in South Africa had to be accorded to groups and not individuals.

In an aggressive speech, Mr Eglin said Mr Botha was no longer showing the clear and decisive leadership for which he was known.

He then asked Mr Botha if he would accept a President's Council recommendation that urban blacks permanently outside the homelands be included in a new constitutional dispensation together with white, coloured and Asian people.

Mr Botha replied: "No, definitely not."

Mr Eglin then asked whether Mr Botha would accept as a matter of principle coloured and Indian people being elected to Parliament other than on a common voters' roll, which Mr Botha has already rejected.

Mr Botha did not reply and Mr Eglin, accusing him of evading a fundamental issue, put the question again.

"Is the Prime Minister prepared to see coloureds and Indians elected to this Parliament on a basis other than a common voters' roll?" he asked.

"Not under present circumstances," Mr Botha stated firmly.

He then told Mr Eglin: "You are not here to cross-examine me. Go on with your speech."

Mr Heunis had earlier declared that the National Party stood or fell by its standpoint that South Africa's problems would have to be solved on a group basis.

Dr Koornhof reaffirmed that urban blacks would have to express their political rights through the homelands. Urban blacks had strong links with the homelands and it was the government's task to expand these links "maximally", he said.

The Censure Debate

Apartheid 'has made a comeback'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government had surrendered to to its right wing and was returning to old-style apartheid, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP MP for Bryanston, charged yesterday.

In a lively speech marked by a barrage of government interjections during the censure debate, he said a recent statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, showed that the government was now resorting to a policy of "one man one bridge".

He said he had watched the faces of certain ministers during the Prime Minister's speech on the first day of the debate.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the verkrampte leader of the Transvaal, had not been able to believe his ears because the Prime Minister had shown that he had accepted his ideas.

In contrast, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and others, had looked dejected because they had been thinking back to the Prime Minister's speeches in Upington and at the Carlton conference.

"Apartheid has made a comeback, it has been reinstated," said Mr Van Rensburg.

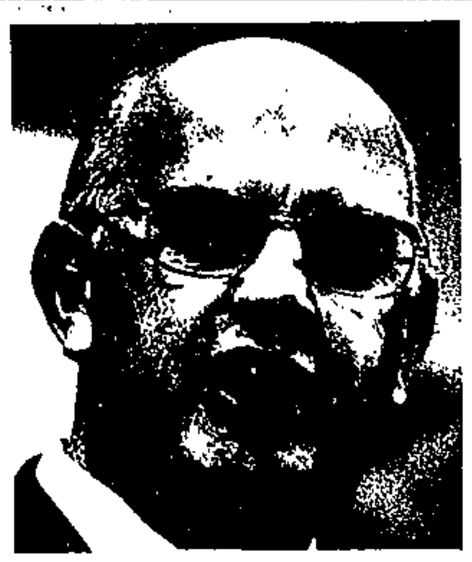
The government had rejected the concept of blacks having South African citizenship, but in the past, Dr Koornhof had told an American audience that there should be full citizenship for all people.

Now he had changed his views and was worried about whites being "crowded out".

A low-key speech by Slabbert

CT 5/8/8

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Political Staff

THE main theme of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert's speech in the censure debate was very simple: Bold political leadership is one of South Africa's most pressing needs.

It was a theme he needed to build up his attack on the Prime Minister for "wavering and compromise" leadership.

But it was much more than that. Dr Slabbert used the theme to illustrate that bold leadership was indeed the only thing that could save South Africa from a series of mounting crises.

Only such leadership could result in political change to create a new framework within which the problems could be handled.

'No chance'

There was no chance of doing that in the context of apartheid.

As usual, Dr Slabbert dug out bald statistics to underscore his point. Statistics do not usually contribute to fighting political speeches, a criticism often directed at Dr Slabbert by political observers.

But his speech this week was an exception. It was below the fighting standard Parliament has come to expect from him, and his statistics stood out boldly from the low-key background of the rest of his speech.

Take the point about urbanization, it is one of Dr Slabbert's standard themes: While the government is concentrating on building political structures for blacks in the homelands, millions are streaming to the cities and there is no urbanization policy to deal with them.

All the government can do is prosecute them, send them back and break down their shanties.

The statistics pointed to one conclusion: Without drastic reform in government policy on black urbanization, no provision could be made for the 27 million urbanized blacks expected by the year 2000.

And without drastic change in the separate and inferior black education system, there would be no chance of meeting the most minimum educational requirements. And there was no chance of either without bold political leadership away from the present system.

Dr Slabbert made a similar point about housing. He said it would cost R80 billion to provide the houses needed for the rapidly urbanizing population — a total of 6 150 000 housing units.

This goal could never be reached without a complete revision of government policy on black urbanization and state-subsidized housing. This, too, could not happen without courageous political leadership.

Then there was the point about South Africa's manpower requirements, which led to the conclusion that by the end of the century the private and public sectors would have to depend almost totally on black labour.

The country's oversupply of unskilled labour could only decrease if the economy grew at 5 percent every year. Unemployment would double if the growth rate was only 4,5 percent and would increase five fold if the economic growth rate slipped to 3,5 percent.

But in order to maintain a growth rate of 5 percent by the year 2000 the country would need six million skilled workers in the economy. The annual increase in the labour force by then would be 430 000 workers of which blacks would be responsible for 83,7 percent and whites only 4,4percent.

Bold political leadership was indispensible if such developments were to be accommodated.

Bold political leadership to change discriminatory laws, to provide adequate political channels for blacks in urban areas, to change the whole basis of apartheid.

Mr Botha, in turn, bitterly rejected accusation that his leadership was wavering. He said he knew exactly where he was going and that all developments would depend on one yardstick: He would do nothing that would endanger white self-determination.

On Friday

Dr Slabbert will re-enter the debate on Friday to say what he thinks of the Prime Minister's yardstick for leadership. But there is a strong chance he may return to the theme with which he oppened this week's debate and warn:

"Pressures are beginning to build up over a wide front in South Africa — not overt, sudden and dramatic pressures that come from, example, direct external intervention, boycotts, internal explosions, riots and subversion but pressures that result from the accumulation of trends and developments that suddenly culminate in a number of crises in different areas of our national life."

He is likely to return to his theme that without bold political leadership, there is no chance of dealing with these pressures.

211

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(Budget Margin - Budget fixed overhead/32 000 - 25 000)		
Sales volume variance		1 400U
Mix	3 768U	
Quantity	2 368F	
Standard Profit		5 600
(Standard Margin - Budgeted fixed overhead/30 600 - 25 000)		

Variances

Sales Price variance - Bell	2 000U
Fixed overhead expenditure variance	2 000U
Actual Profit	R1 600
(Actual margin - actual overhead/28 600 - 27 000)	

3.

(a) Actual Contribution % at standard prices (standard figures)

$$\frac{30\ 600}{107\ 400} \times 100 = 28{,}492\%$$

(b) Required Contribution

Profit	7 000
Overheads	27 000
	R34 000

(c) Required turnover in rands

$$34\ 000 \times \frac{107\ 400}{30\ 600} = \text{R119 333}$$

4.

Standard per workings

Budgeted Mix (unit version)

	Budgeted Mix		MIX	QUANTITY
	Units	Margin	R30600	
Ding	20/85		R36 141	R36 141
Dong	25/85			R32 000
Bell	40/85		R 5 541U	R 4 141F

Budget per workings

Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation 327

Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether he has received the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation; if so,

(2) whether he intends implementing any of the Commission's recommendations during the current session?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

, August 6, 1981

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Tree of liberation is watered by the blood of martyrs'

By HOWARD BARRELL

SALISBURY — Following last week's assassination of top African National Congress official Mr Joe Gqabi, many South African exiles can hardly be blamed for believing that Pretoria's security agents or proxies have embarked on a systematic assassination campaign against them.

The major target of a number of assassination attempts has been the ANC, emerging as the most effective of the South African revolutionary movements.

Over the past seven years, the dossier reveals:

- Exiled student leader Ongkgopotse Tiro was killed in a parcel bomb explosion in Botswana in early 1974. The same year, exiled ANC member John Dube was killed and another ANC man injured, again through a parcel bomb, in Lusaka.
- In late 1979 in Lesotho, five people believed to be ANC sympathisers among them, Father John Osmers and Phyllis Naidoo, a former Durban attorney, were injured when a parcel bomb exploded.
- In June, 1980, a bomb placed under the car of an ANC member, Tembi Hani, exploded in Lesotho injuring the man who had placed it. He later testified that a South African had told him to kill Mr Hani.
- In late 1980, bombs blew up two houses in Swaziland said to have been occupied by ANC members.
- In January this year, South African forces attacked a number of ANC houses in Matola, Mozambique, killing 12 people, some of them scholars, and abducting three others.
- In February, the home of a Lesotho-based attorney said to be sympathetic to the ANC, Hlaki Sello, was attacked with rifles and grenades. Evidence implying the attack was the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army was left on the scene.
- That same month, a bomb containing seven kilograms of TNT was found under the car of Mr Gqabi, the ANC's representative in Zimbabwe.
- In March, a young South African living in Swaziland, Daya Pillay, was abducted, apparently by members of the MNR resistance movement in Mozambique, taken to South Africa, but later released back to Swaziland.
- Then, last Friday night, assassins armed with a silenced pistol and a 9 mm firearm, believed to be an Uzi sub-machine-gun, killed Mr Gqabi as he was leaving his Salisbury home in his car.



Mourner at the funeral of David Sibeko

Both the MNR in Mozambique and the Lesotho Liberation Army are widely believed to receive covert support from the South African security apparatus, and both groups have been accused by African leaders of being part of a systematic attempt by the South African government to destabilise their countries.

The pattern reveals a sharp increase over the past two years in "hit squad" actions. And, among exiles, there is no doubt that, in all the listed cases, South Africa was ultimately the responsible party.

The denial by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday that agents of Pretoria killed Mr Gqabi does not alter this perception.

In some cases, the assassination of leaders of African revoltionary movements has been the action not of the enemy, but instead of internal party dissidents.

The death in 1979 of the Pan Africanist Congress' co-chairman, David Sibeko, is the most germane South African example. And, in the cases of Chitepo, Cabral and Mondlane, widespread belief is that party dissidents carried out the assassinations either for their own benefit or as proxies of the enemy.

But the assassination campaign presently being waged against ANC exiles shows no sign of any internal party dynamics — the threat comes from outside.

Of course, every major intelligence network — from the CIA to British intellegence, from Israel's Mossad to, undoubtedly South Africa's own recently re-organised security operation — has its own ruthless dirty tricks brigade, acting to protect what the ruling politicians say is the "national interest."

Whether Pretoria or her proxies did indeed kill Mr Gqabi, his comrades and many others hovering on the edge of a commitment to the revolutionary path firmly believe they did.

If the intention of the assassins was to scare people away from the revolutionary path of the ANC, such evidence as is available suggest it is likely to do the exact opposite.

If their intention was to set back substantially the struggle being waged by militant South African black nationalists, there is no precedent provided by the wars waged in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Zimbabwe to suggest they will succeed.

If their intention was to drive a wedge between Zimbabwe and the ANC, evidence suggests a deepening of Zimbabwean solidarity with the struggle in South Africa and an awareness of the possible sacrifices Zimbabweans will have to make as a result.

As the editor of Zimbabwe's Sunday Mail, veteran black nationalist leader Mr Willie Musarurwa, said: "If anything, it has the inevitable effect of fuelling the liberation struggle, sanctifying and invigorating it. The tree of liberation is watered by the blood of martyrs, such as Mr Gqabi. This is an empirical fact."

More labour trouble on East Rand

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS

HUNDREDS of workers downed tools, at least 100 were told they had lost their jobs, and a union organiser was questioned by the Security Police in renewed incidents of labour unrest on the East Rand.

And Dr Bernie Fanaroff, organiser of the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), claimed yesterday he had been assaulted at one of the strike-hit plants, Auto Industrial in Isando.

About 100 striking workers at Gundle Plastics, near Germiston, lost their jobs yesterday after ignoring a management ultimatum to return to work.

Mawu members have been involved in both stoppages.

Dr Fanaroff said yesterday workers at Auto Industrial had decided to ask for a wage increase of 50c on Tuesday. The managing director, Mr Dean Fragale, later addressed workers and told them he was not prepared to discuss wage increases with them.

"He then told them if they did not like their wages, they should leave, which they did," Dr Fanaroff said.

Yesterday morning, he and another union organiser were let onto the company's premises while workers were gathered outside. Shortly afterwards, Dr Fanaroff said, he was "manhandled and slapped" and also threatened with further physical violence. He is considering laying charges.

Two shop stewards were fired. Other workers were told they could return but only selected workers would be taken back, he said.

Police stood by as union officials reported back to workers gathered outside. The workers then dispersed.

Dr Fanaroff said he was then invited to go to the Kempton Park Police Station, where he was questioned by Security Policemen about the current strike wave on the East Rand.

A police spokesman said Dr Fanaroff had been "invited" to have a discussion with two Security Policemen and he emphasised that he had not been detained or arrested.

Spokesmen for Auto Industrial were unavailable for comment.

The management of Gundle Plastics said in a statement a section of the factory's workers walked off their jobs yesterday morning.

Management was not informed about the reason for the stoppage, and therefore approached the workers and called for spokesmen.

When none came forth after repeated requests, workers were asked to return to work or to leave the premises, in which case they would be terminating their services with the company.

The workers then left the premises and dispersed.

The stoppage did not involve all workers and several departments were still functioning, the statement said.

A union spokesman said it would approach management for talks today.

Evidence of an assassination campaign, which South African exiles in Africa believe is being waged against them, by South Africa, is examined by Howard Barrell, of The Star's Africa News Service.

Murder to order?

Following the assassination on Friday of top African National Congress official Mr Joe Gqabi, South African exiles are hardening their belief that Pretoria's security agents or their proxies have embarked on a systematic assassination campaign against them.

The African National Congress has been the major target of a number of assassination attempts. At the same time it is emerging as the most effective of the South Africa revolutionary movements.

Over the past seven years, the dossier reveals:

● Exiled student leader Ongopotse Tiro was killed in a parcel bomb explosion in Botswana in early 1974. The same year, exiled ANC member John Dube was killed and another ANC man injured, again through a parcel bomb, in Lusaka.

● After a lull, in late 1979 in Lesotho, five people believed to be ANC sympathisers, among them a priest, Father John Osmers, and Mrs Phyllis Naidoo, a former Durban attorney, were injured when a parcel bomb exploded.

● In June 1980, a bomb placed under the car of an ANC member, Mr Tembi Hani, in Lesotho, exploded, injuring the man who had placed it. He later testified that a South African policeman had told him to kill Mr Hani.

● In late 1980, bombs blew up two houses in Swaziland said to have been occupied by ANC members.

● In January this year, South African forces attacked a number of ANC houses in Matola, Mozambique, killing 12 people, some of them scholars, and abducting three others.

● In February, the home of a Lesotho-based attorney said to be sympathetic to the ANC, Mr Khlaki Sello, was attacked with rifles and grenades. Evidence implying the attack was the work of the Lesotho Liberation Army was left on the scene.

That same month, a bomb containing seven kilograms of TNT was found under the car of Mr Gqabi, the ANC's representative in Zimbabwe.

● In March, a young South African living in Swaziland, Mr Daya Pillay, was abducted, apparently by elements of the MNR resistance movement in Mozambique, taken to South Africa, but later released back to Swaziland.

● Then, on Friday night, assassins armed with a silenced pistol and a 9 mm firearm, believed to be an Uzi machine-gun, killed Mr Gqabi as he was leaving his Salisbury home in his car.

Both the NMR in Mozambique and the Lesotho Liberation Army are widely believed in Zimbabwe to receive covert support for the South African security apparatus, and both groups have been accused by African leaders of being part of a systematic attempt by the South African Government to destabilise their countries.

According to exiles here, the pattern reveals a sharp increase over the past two years in "hit squad" actions, and they aver, South Africa was, ultimately, the responsible party.

The denial by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday that agents of Pretoria killed Mr Gqabi does not alter this perception.

Of course, assassination is nothing new to revolutionary struggles on the African continent. It plagued Zimbabwean black nationalists, resulting in the death of, among others, guerilla leaders Jason Moyo and Herbert Chitepo, and internal black leader Dr Edson Sithole, who was abducted outside a Salisbury hotel and never seen again.

In the wars against Portuguese colonialism in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, Amilcar Cabral, the PAIGC leader, and Dr Eduardo Mondlane, Frelimo leader, were both assassins' victims.

In some cases, the assassination of leaders of African revolutionary movements has been the action not of the enemy but instead of internal party dissidents.

The death in 1979 of the Pan Africanist Congress co-chairman, Mr David Sibeko, is the most germane South African example. And in the cases of Chitepo, Cabral and Mondlane, widespread belief is that party dissidents carried out the assassinations either for their own benefit or as proxies of the enemy.

Yet most African leaders argue that the assassination campaign presently being waged against ANC exiles shows no sign of any internal party dynamic. The threat comes from outside they say.

Of course, every major intelligence network — from the CIA to British Intelligence has its own ruthless dirty tricks brigade, acting to protect what the ruling politicians say is the "national interest."

Hence, moral judgments on assassinations carried out by intelligence organisations are likely to depend on the nature of the killing and, more particularly, on the ideological position of the viewer.

In the South African context, however, what is a matter for rational discussion is the effect the recent wave of assassination attempts against the ANC is having on the developing conflict.

Whether or not Pretoria or her proxies did indeed kill Mr Gqabi, the fact is, his comrades and many others hovering on the edge of a commitment to the revolutionary path firmly believe they did.

Against that background, it is informative to measure several probable intentions of Mr Gqabi's assassins against some probable effects of their action.

If the intention of the assassins was to scare people away from the revolutionary path of the ANC, such evidence as is available outside the country suggests the exact opposite.

If their intention was to set back substantially the struggle being waged by militant South African black nationalists, there is no precedent provided by the wars waged in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Zimbabwe to suggest that they will have succeeded in doing so when the historical account is taken.

If their intention was to drive a wedge between Zimbabwe and the ANC, such evidence as is available suggests a deepening of Zimbabwean solidarity with the black nationalist struggle in South Africa and an awareness of the possible sacrifices Zimbabweans will have to make as a result.

African History 1795 - 1910 p.26. Article 2 of Ordinance 50: "no Hottentot or other free person of colour ... shall be subject to any compulsory service..."

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1718 7 Augustus 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1718 (327) GG 7703 7 August 1981

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 P81/67

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/97	*Cuban Women Now*	Margaret Randall	(e)
P81/7/117	*South African Observer, The*—Vol XXVI, No 8, July 1981	S. E. D. Brown, Pretoria	(c)
P81/7/124	*Monday Morning Memo*—June 1981 Issue	CUSO Botswana	(e)
P81/7/125	*People Shall Govern, The* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/7/126	*Links*—No 6	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/7/129	*Student's Journal*—No 1, May 1980	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/7/130	*Student Journal*—No 2, June 1981	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/7/131	*Student Journal*—No 3, July 1981	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)

788—A

7703—1

No. 1719 7 Augustus 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

No. 1719 7 August 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P79/7/95	*Sparrow Falls, A*	Wilbur Smith	In SK./G.G. 5645, GK./G.N. 1262 van/of 1/7/77.

23. Böeseken, A.J., Slaves and Free Blacks,

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 147, 1981

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

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (1) (bA) van die Wet op Binnelandse Veiligheid, 1950, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikel 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* en (a)*quin* van daardie Wet gedurende die tydperk van 12 maande wat begin op 11 Augustus 1981 in die hele Republiek van krag is.

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

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

H. J. COETSEE.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 147, 1981

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

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) (bA) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, I hereby declare that the provisions of section 10 (1) (a)*bis*, (a)*ter* and (a)*quin* of that Act shall be in force during the period of 12 months commencing on 11 August 1981 in the whole of the Republic.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fourth day of August One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty One.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By order of the State President-in-Council:

H. J. COETSEE.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1630 7 Augustus 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MILLER IN MILLER-HANSON

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937) Anthony John Miller, woonagtig te Iona-straat 8, Bellville, te magtig om die van Miller-Hanson aan te neem.

No. 1664 7 Augustus 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—JACOBS IN HOOSEN

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Osman Jacobs, sy vrou Irene May, gebore Young, en sy kinders Carl Desmond Jacobs, Ronald Young en Salim Jacobs, woonagtig te Woonstel 3, Overport, Durban, te magtig om die van Hoosen aan te neem.

No. 1676 7 Augustus 1981

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. 1677 7 Augustus 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIR

No. 1630 7 August 19

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MILLER TO MILLER-HANSON

The State president has been pleased under the provision of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Anthony John Miller, residing at 8 Iona Street, Bellville, to assume the surname of Miller-Hanson.

No. 1664 7 August 198

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—JACOBS TO HOOSEN

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Osman Jacobs, his wife Irene May, born Young, and his children Carl Desmond Jacobs, Ronald Young and Salim Jacobs, residing at Flat 3, Overport, Durban, to assume the surname of Hoosen.

No. 1676 7 August 1981

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 P81/66

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/64	*Tarnished*	Gus Stevens	(a)
P81/6/105	*Pleasures of Cocaine, The*	Adam Gottlieb	(a)
P81/6/145	*Black Connection, The*	Randolph Harris	(a)
P81/7/70	Gerry the Cat: Sunset Lady—AC 3755 (Briefkaart/Letter Card)	Verkerke Reprodukties BV Ede, Holland	(a)
P81/7/87	Temptation—No 6144 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Verkerke Reprodukties BV Ede, Holland	(a)
P81/6/13	Three Rivers	Roberta Latow	(a)
P81/6/147	*Black Hit Woman*	Laurie Miles	(a)
P81/6/149	*I was kidnapped by Idi Amin*	Netfa Enzinga	(a)
P81/6/150	*Inner City Hoodlum*	Donald Goines	(a)
P81/6/208	*Rich Little Poor Girl*	Terence Feely	(a)
P81/7/19	*Empire Builders, The* (Advance Proof)	Alan Stratton	(a)
P81/7/23	*Sirens*	Eric van Lustbader	(a)

No. 1677 7 August 1981

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)
P81/5/58	Freedom Charter, The/Mohoo Oa Tokoloho/Umqulu Wenkululeko/Isivumelwano Senkululeko (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/59	No to the Fascist Republic! Act Now! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/60	Year of the Freedom Charter (Kleefsëel/Sticker)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/61	No to the Fascist Republic! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/62	Women of South Africa! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/63	Forward to People's Power in a People's Democracy (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/64	Freedom Charter, The (Plakkaat/Poster)	The ANC (SA)	(e)
P81/5/65	*COSAWR*	COSAWR, London/Amsterdam	(e)
P81/5/66	Umkhonto—Lerumo	Issued by ANC	(e)
P81/5/67	Umkhonto-Lerumo (Mouthpiece of African National Congress of South Africa) (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/70	*Asinamali!*–March 1981	Printed by Cambridge Heath Press Ltd (TU), London	(e)
P81/5/97	*When bullets begin to flower*	Edited by Margaret Dickinson	(e)
P81/5/117	Congratulations to our Brothers and Sisters who took the Heroic Steps at Harry Oppenheimer's Sigma Motor Company! (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/120	*Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement*—Annual Report January 1980–March 1981	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin	(e)
P81/6/4	*Sechaba*—April 1981	African National Congress of South Africa, Lusaka, Zambia	(e)

No. 1678 7 Augustus 1981

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. 1678 7 August 1981

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
P81/6/193	*Target is H, The* (The Penetrator 1)	Lionel Derrick	In SK./G.G. 4600, GK./G.N. 435 van/of 7/3/75.
P81/6/194	*Blood on the Strip* (The Penetrator 2)	Lionel Derrick	In SK./G.G. 4600, GK./G.N. 435 van/of 7/3/75.
P81/6/200	*Having a Baby*	Margaret Brant	In SK./G.G. 5882, GK./G.N. 286 van/of 17/2/78.

No. 1679 7 Augustus 1981

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

No. 1679 7 August 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)
P81/7/42	*Amandla*—April–June 1981	Mike Freeman for HART: The NZ anti-apartheid movement, Wellington	(d) and (e)

No. 1680 7 Augustus 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7611, Goewermentskennisgewing 1230 van 5 Junie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/5/120 deur die volgende inskrywing:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel Section 47 (2)
P81/5/120	*Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement*—Annual Report January 1980–March 1981	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin	(e)

No. 1680 7 August 1

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7611, Government Notice 1 of 5 June 1981, substitute the following entry for e P81/5/120:

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 1648 7 Augustus 1981

ERKENNING VERLEEN AS KONSUL-GENERAAL

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat aan mnr. Francisco Eugenio Reyes Tastet met ingang van 1 April 1981 erkenning verleen is as Konsul-generaal van Chili in Pretoria met die Republiek van Suid-Afrika as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Reyes is die opvolger van mnr. C. E. Ashton.

[72/42/6 (32)]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIR AND INFORMATION

No. 1648 7 August 19

RECOGNITION AS CONSUL-GENERAL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from April 198 recognition has been granted to Mr Francisco Eugen Reyes Tastet as Consul-General of Chile in Pretoria with th Republic of South Africa as his area of jurisdiction. M Reyes is the successor to Mr C. E. Ashton.

[72/42/6 (32)

No. 1649 7 Augustus 1981

ERKENNING AS EREKONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Ketil Swendgaard met ingang van 1 April 1981 erkenning verleen is as Erekonsul van Swede in Kaapstad met die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Swendgaard is die opvolger van mnr. E. Winsnes.

[72/57/2 (32)]

No. 1649 7 August 198

RECOGNITION AS HONORARY CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 1 April 1981 recognition has been granted to Mr Ketil Swendgaard a Honorary Consul of Sweden in Cape Town with the Prov ince of the Cape of Good Hope as his area of jurisdiction Mr Swendgaard is the successor to Mr E. Winsnes.

[72/57/2 (32)]

No. 1650 7 Augustus 1981

ERKENNING AS KONSUL-GENERAAL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr Ketil Swendgaard met ingang van 16 Maart 1981 erkenning verleen is as Konsul-generaal van Noorweë in Kaapstad met die provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop as sy regsgebied. Mnr. Swendgaard is die opvolger van mnr E. Winsnes.

[72/61/3 (32)]

No. 1650 7 August 1981

RECOGNITION AS CONSUL-GENERAL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 16 March 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Ketil Swendgaard as Consul-General of Norway in Cape Town with the Province of the Cape of Good Hope as his area of jurisdiction Mr Swendgaard is the successor to Mr E. Winsnes.

[72/61/3 (32)]

No. 1669 7 Augustus 1981

ERKENNING AS EREKONSUL

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat aan mnr. Philip Reinardus Hoorweg met ingang van 30 Maart 1981 erkenning verleen is as Erekonsul van Nederland in Bloemfontein met die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat as sy regsgebied (wat onder die Konsul-generaal in Johannesburg ressorteer).

[72/11/6 (32)]

No. 1669 7 August 1981

RECOGNITION AS HONORARY CONSUL

It is hereby notified that, with effect from 30 March 1981, recognition has been granted to Mr Philip Reinardus Hoorweg as Honorary Consul of The Netherlands in Bloemfontein, with the Province of the Orange Free State as his area of jurisdiction (falling under the Consul-General in Johannesburg).

[72/11/6 (32)]

∴ The expected loss, given a sample of one, and unconditional on the result, is

$EL_1(a_2,\theta)P(E_2) + EL_1(a_1,\theta)P(E_1)$ (We would take action a_2 if we saw E_2, and a_1 if we saw E_1)

$= 123{,}36\ (0{,}535) + 174{,}18\ (0{,}465)$

$= R147$

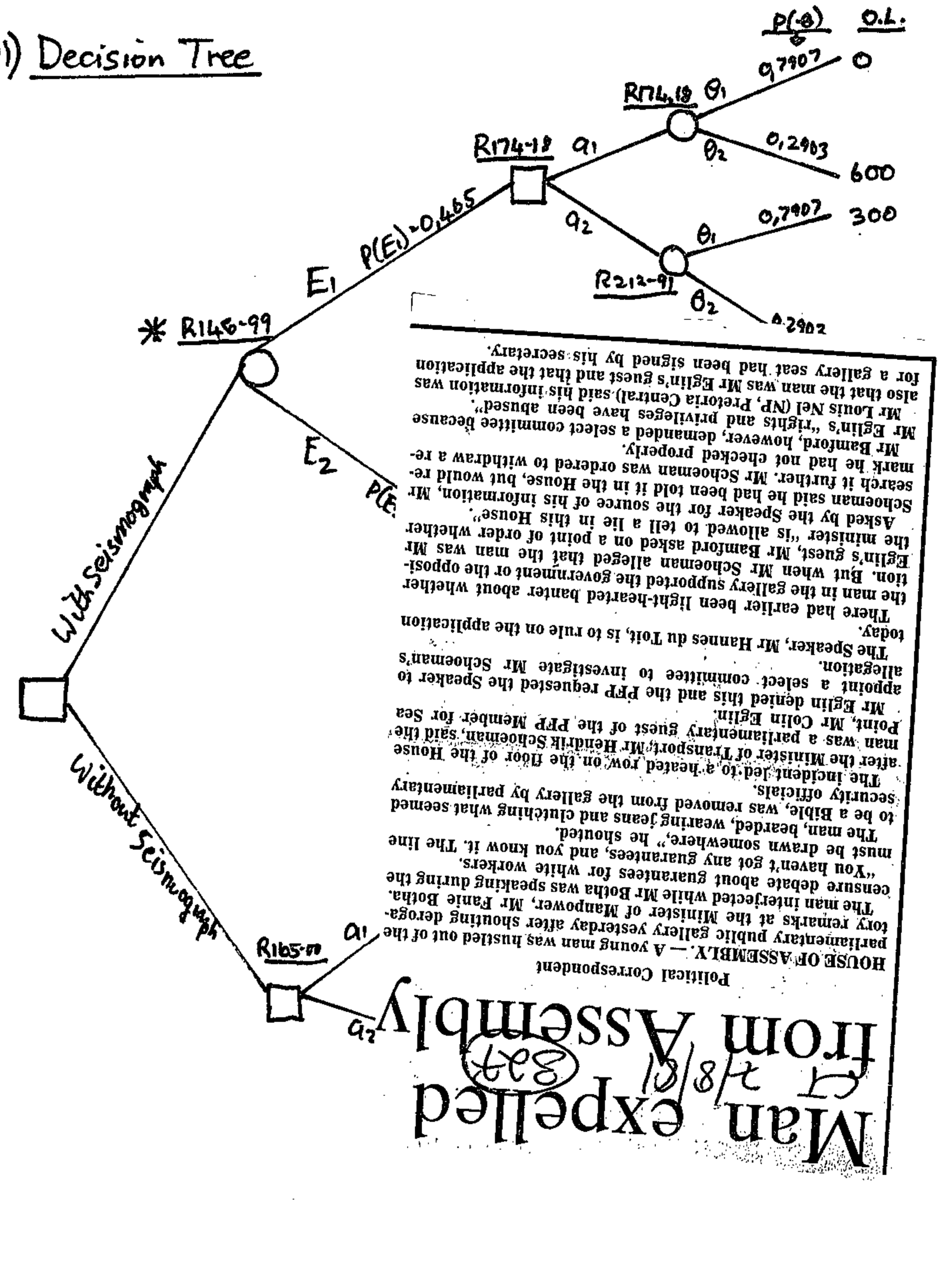
vi) Expected loss without sampling = R165

" " with " = R147

Difference = R18

It would be worth sampling if a sample of one cost under R18. Further sampling might also be worthwhile.

vii) Decision Tree



Man expelled from Assembly

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A young man was hustled out of the parliamentary public gallery yesterday after shouting derogatory remarks at the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha. The man interjected while Mr Botha was speaking during the censure debate about guarantees for white workers.

"You haven't got any guarantees, and you know it. The line must be drawn somewhere," he shouted.

The man, bearded, wearing jeans and clutching what seemed to be a Bible, was removed from the gallery by parliamentary security officials.

The incident led to a heated row on the floor of the House after the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said the man was a parliamentary guest of the PFP Member for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin.

Mr Eglin denied this and the PFP requested the Speaker to appoint a select committee to investigate Mr Schoeman's allegation.

The Speaker, Mr Hannes du Toit, is to rule on the application today.

There had earlier been light-hearted banter about whether the man in the gallery supported the government or the opposition. But when Mr Schoeman alleged that the man was Mr Eglin's guest, Mr Bamford asked on a point of order whether the minister "is allowed to tell a lie in this House".

Asked by the Speaker for the source of his information, Mr Schoeman said he had been told it in the House, but would research it further. Mr Schoeman was ordered to withdraw a remark he had not checked properly.

Mr Bamford, however, demanded a select committee because Mr Eglin's "rights and privileges have been abused".

Mr Louis Nel (NP, Pretoria Central) said his information was also that the man was Mr Eglin's guest and that the application for a gallery seat had been signed by his secretary.

outside is

NOTHING BUT HOT AIR

By Joe Latakgomo



Reproduced from The Star

SOWETAN'S editor, Joe Latakgomo, begins a new weekly column today in which he takes a look at the doings in South Africa's whites-only Parliament.

Sowetan 7/8/81 (327)

CARTOONIST Brickman, in his "Small Society" strip this week, made a point which is absolutely relevant to our situation. Referring to the Capitol in Washington, he says: "Hoo — boy! My future is being decided in there now. And I wasn't even invited."

That, in short, is how most South Africans — particularly the millions of disenfranchised blacks — feel about the current Parliamentary session in Cape Town.

In the first place, the blacks did not expect to be invited. This Government, and the Nats over the past 30 years, have made it clear that it is no place for us.

And so, after Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert's motion of censure Mr P W Botha stood up to make his position quite clear: Those who thought he was departing from the course set by the National Party are wrong.

Mr Botha knows that we are faced with an escalation of violence. The African National Congress is not spent. The hundreds of children who left this country after 1976 are no more just school kids who do not know what they are doing. They have set objectives, and we certainly have not heard the last of them.

Right here at home, the thundering black voice is being heard throughout the country. There is an air of open defiance of government. Unemployment is contributing its fair share. There are bus fare increases, rent increases, increases in the price of bread, milk, petrol, and, indeed, everything that can happen to make the situation more explosive than it should really be.

No solutions



He is thus telling us in no uncertain terms that he is not only prepared to keep on the right side of the Nats, but he is also determined to drag us all along.

Irrelevant

For many years, Parliament has been looked at by blacks as an irrelevant body. No matter that our future was being debated and determined there. No matter that there were those lone voices that fight against heavy odds in what inevitably turns out to be a losing battle.

In fact, it is precisely because blacks know that those fights and debates are on matters which have been decided already, that they feel anything that comes out of that building will be nothing but hot air.

When the Prime Minister called an early general election, the optimists in the country believed that Mr Botha was seeking a mandate for change from the white electorate.

But as soon as the politicking and electioneering started, the Prime Minister's position was made quite clear, with every Nat trying to outdo the Herstigte Nasionale Party at the right-wing game.

It was then suggested that the real crunch would come at the opening of the current short session of Parliament. Again, it was left to Mr Botha to make it quite clear: "I have my own ideas and pattern for leading South Africa. I am prepared to consult with leaders of other countries, but am not prepared to take instructions from them".

Not rosy

Of course, nobody expected Mr Botha to do that. Nobody in his right senses, that is. And Mr Botha knows this. However, the big question that still remains unanswered is: If Mr Botha has such a brilliant plan for this country; why is he keeping it under wraps?

The answer to that question is simple: The path is not as rosy a one as Mr Botha would like us to believe. Nor can it lead to the peace and prosperity that we read about so often, but never actually see.

Of course, Mr Botha has no solutions to these problems. "I have my own pattern of thinking, even if it costs me my political future. No babbler or gossiper will divert me from my course," he said.

He rejected the idea of a national convention to resolve South Africa's problems. He rejected the idea of a common voters' roll. He assured the House that the overriding principle of his party was the maintenance of the right of the white man to self determination, and accused certain people of being "Satans in white garb".

He said the time had come to reveal the names of people undermining human relations. They had to be exposed.

Again, what the Prime Minister should know is that the names of those people have long been exposed. All that one has to do to find out who they are is to open the inside cover of Hansard. They are all there — every one of them. They are the people who undermine human relations. They are the people who, in the name of state security and all other such vague reasons, drag this country further and further towards the breaking point in human relations.

Leadership?

It seems, in the final analysis, that we should not expect much from Parliament. Not in this session, nor the next.

For, as Mr Botha said, if the President's Council, hailed by the Nats as the greatest breakthrough in political terms, presented recommendations which deviated drastically from Government policy, the Cabinet would present them to party congresses along with the Cabinet's standpoint.

Should the congresses accept the recommendations, a referendum would be held "in the interests of stability." This is a typical statement of democracy overplayed. Where is the leadership, if the leaders, elected allegedly because of specific qualities, shy away from decision-making?

What further emerged is that one-man-one-vote is still just as sensitive an issue as it was years ago. The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, accused the leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, of being just as vague as the Prime Minister. He said the PFP had not offered any real alternative to the Government's policy.

One would have expected him to provide that alternative. He did not.

And so, Parliament drags on. Which led one MP, Mr Horace van Rensburg of the PFP, to tell the House that apartheid had made a comeback in Parliament. Well, we have never known of apartheid going, anyway. So it was no surprising at all for us to find apartheid still sat in the front benches, the back benches, and all the benches in Parliament.

Just to rub the point in, the Prime Minister ruled out the inclusion of blacks in a new constitutional dispensation with whites, coloureds, and Indians. And Dr Piet "Promises" Koornhof, who has often said he wanted to be seen to be a man of action rather than the "Promises" man he is labelled, joined in to say that blacks will have to exercise their rights in the homelands "as far as possible". Whatever that means.

It seems Mr Botha has asked the white electorate for a mandate to stand still. The white electorate gave it to him in their blindness to the real urgent problems this country is facing. Can Mr Botha and his government, under the circumstances, be expected to make any positive moves?



Move on military objectors an error, court told

RDM 8/8/18

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

DEFENCE Force officials committed a "fatal error" last year when they granted two conscientious objectors the right to wear non-military blue overalls in detention barracks.

An affidavit by the officer commanding the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, Major M C Krige, said that Brigadier C J Pretorius, former director of military law, expressed this view when confronted by Charles Yeats, who wants to be recognised as a conscientious objector.

Yeats is serving one year in detention for refusing to report for military service in June last year.

Yeats was sentenced this April and has filed an urgent application to have his civilian clothing returned to him after he was forced by military authorities to remove it at the beginning of the winter.

According to another affidavit served yesterday, Yeats had become so ill while he was being kept naked in a cell that a doctor asked Major Krige to give him clothes.

Yeats has, in keeping with his religious beliefs, consistently refused to wear military clothing.

When his application was brought in May this year, he was given a non-military blue uniform to wear following an agreement between his legal representatives and the Defence Force.

Up to then, Yeats had been given a pair of black physical training shorts to wear, while all his bedding was removed from his cell during the day.

In a responding affidavit to the application brought by Yeats, Major Krige declared no further concessions would be granted to conscientious objectors.

Another affidavit by the Reverand R Robertson of the South African Council of Churches' Commission on Violence and Non-Violence was submitted. Mr Robertson said the Chaplain-Generalhad informed him of an earlier decision to grant the concession to two conscientious objectors.

Refer

When Yeats referred to the cases of Richard Steele and Peter Moll — the two objectors — Brigadier Pretorius said it had been a "fatal error" to grant the concession to Steele and Moll.

Permission for Steele and Moll to wear non-military blue uniforms was being "exploited" and no further concessions would be granted, Major Krige said.

Reacting to Major Krige's denial that his health had been impaired by being kept naked, Yeats said in his replying affidavit he had been examined by a doctor on May 9.

"He told me my body temperature had fallen, that my blood pressure had risen and that there was a danger of hyperventilating," Yeats said.

"He told me this could lead to my being taken to hospital."

Danger of compromise *v.* danger of reform

THIS may well be the most painful time any South African prime minister has experienced since the eve of World War II.

When General Hertzog went to Parliament in 1939 on the issue of South Africa's participation in the war he knew that whatever happened the fragile compromise he had forged between moderate Afrikaner nationalists and moderate British imperialists would be wrecked.

He also sensed that a fundamental split in his party would destroy the white political centre with regard to colour issues. In retrospect we know that it was the fateful parliamentary vote in September 1939 that paved the way for the National Party victory of 1948 and the implementation of the radical "solution" of apartheid.

Consider the situation of Mr P W Botha.

He knows that South Africa desperately needs reform if it wishes to avoid endemic instability and an upsurge of support among moderate blacks for radical and violent strategies. Yet he also knows that the right wing in his party will not countenance the kind of reform which will convince blacks of white sincerity about improving their condition. And unlike May 1980, when he clashed with Dr A P Treurnicht, Mr Botha can no longer be absolutely certain of carrying the caucus. Knowledgeable observers estimate the right wing now to be in command of between half and two-thirds of the National Party caucus. And if this wing seizes control all hope of peaceful change is lost. Indeed the country may well became ungovernable by any political government, as distinct from a military regime.

Losing control

Mr Botha's performance during this week's censure debate spelled out some stark facts. Firstly, he is losing control, not over the party itself but over the party as an instrument of reform. Secondly, he has spurned the covert offer from Dr Van Zyl Slabbert to broaden his base towards the moderate left. Because of these two facts Mr Botha's own personal power base outside the cabinet has now shrunk to such an extent that the hope of his pushing through fundamental reforms within the next 18 months looks unrealistic.

Together with a plummeting gold price this political development adds up to a nasty situation. South Africa may well be on the brink of its next political crisis.

Listening to Mr Botha in Parliament on Monday, I had the sense of witnessing someone who has missed his appointment with destiny. He was an unlikely hero to start with, but his courageous performances in 1979 and his openness to new ideas carry the stamp of a great leader — someone prepared to break rules and create new values in the realization that this was the only way to prevent bloodshed. To use his own words of September 1979: "Apartheid is a recipe for permanent conflict." Change, he declared, "is the only alternative to revolution."

The pattern of politics



By Hermann Giliomee

What went wrong?

Firstly Mr Botha knew what he should move away from — the old-style apartheid of Verwoerd and even of Vorster — but he has not yet acquired a clear vision of what he should move to. It was not Dr Andries Treurnicht that stopped him in his tracks at some point in time in 1980 but the uncertainty in his own mind about the road ahead.

Secondly, he has been thwarted by the bureaucracy and political system.

Realizing how difficult it is to implement reform in South Africa, Mr Botha has tried to set in motion certain processes which in the long term will have far-reaching political consequences. The key to this was the Constellation of States concept. It looked at South Africa in terms of its natural economic regions (for instance the Border area and the Ciskei in the Eastern Cape) and hoped to set up economic co-operation ventures which would ignore the borders of South Africa proper and the homelands. If followed through, this would become a movement toward a radical decentralization of political and economic power, with definite constitutional implications for the sharing of power between whites and blacks. And in the meantime wealth would have been channelled to the desperately poor black states. This is what Dr Koornhof this week in Parliament called the most exciting idea of our time.

Carlton

This also had kindled the enthusiasm of the business leaders at the Carlton conference. All that was needed to attract investment into these economic co-operation ventures across borders was to announce four to five areas inside "white" South Africa contiguous to black states where the projects could be launched, and to spell out what incentives would be offered.

Almost two years after Carlton such an announcement is still to be made. While Mr Botha remains anxious to push ahead, his cabinet and bureaucracy have all but emasculated the idea. The Department of Transport rejected the proposal that East London be declared a co-operation area because it feared a loss of efficiency in the running of the port. Other departments objected to the idea of Pietersburg or the Natal white rural corridors being declared co-operation areas. This is considered to be ideologically impure in that a black government would acquire a stake in economic projects in a white area.

All Mr Botha could do in his speech in Parliament was to trot out some stale facts about the Constellation. The concept as it now stands bears almost no resemblance to the exciting potential it once had. The wave of new investment has come and is gone for at least two or three years. Almost no funds found their way to these projects. The business leaders who attended Carlton have lost interest. The whole initiative has lost momentum.

Wrong lessons

Thirdly, the moderates in Mr Botha's cabinet learnt the wrong lessons from the election. After conducting a series of interviews in Pretoria just after the election I wrote in this column that it was obvious that there would be an attempt by the cabinet to win some 50 percent of the HNP supporters back to the National Party. Senior politicians expressed the view to me that this could be done by easing the feelings of whites that they were being "crowded out" and to refrain from pushing ahead at this stage with substantial reform of coloured and Indian political rights.

This is now coming true. All that remains of constitutional reform is to make the President's Council elective. If this body is not given substantial powers (and I cannot see the National right wing tolerating this) the coloured politicians may not even deign to try to wreck it. I am convinced that these attempts to win back HNP voters and placate the right wing are futile. History shows that once Afrikaners have turned against a leader their alienation is irreversible. And the present state of the economy makes it impossible to offer any incentives by way of large salary hikes or increased subsidies to disaffected Afrikaner farmers, civil servants and white workers — the nucleus of HNP support.

Only hope

Mr Botha's only hope after the election is to pursue openly and steadily his own verligte initiatives of 1979 in the realization that he has lost the Afrikaner right wing for ever. He should also covertly forge a bridge with the moderates in the Progressive Federal Party so that he can gradually acquire the base for the reforms he knows are necessary to maintain stability. But the way in which he has tried to impugn Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's loyalty to South Africa shows that he has little inclination to do that. If this reading is correct Mr Botha will continue to lose support both on the left and the right.

It is said that Churchill remarked about Anthony Eden's abortive invasion of Suez: "I would not have dared but had I dared I would not have dared to stop." Mr Botha is now at the point where he must ask himself whether the price of having dared to stop is far too high — to his leadership and to the country. He can still become a great leader but only after he has chosen between the dangers of reform and the dangers of compromise.

Fiery Slabbert tears into Botha

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Censure Debate ended yesterday as a fiery Leader of the Opposition tore into Mr P W Botha in one of the most vehement and devastating attacks on a prime minister Parliament has seen in years.

Members of the Opposition cheered Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert on as he replied heatedly point for point to what he described as "malicious" innuendos introduced into the debate earlier this week by Mr Botha.

Dr Slabbert told an infuriated Mr Botha that he had been "revolted" and "disgusted" at the tone he had introduced to the debate and accused him of "transparent nonsense" and "infantile sulkiness".

He had had to pinch himself to realize that this was a prime minister of South Africa and said that "parliamentary convention" precluded him from telling Mr Botha what he could do with his "soft-soled snoopers" who had been reporting on him from overseas.

An angry Mr Botha interjected repeatedly and even after the debate had ended, the two political leaders continued heated exchanges across the floor while the vote was being taken.

Nationalists who had referred during the week to Dr Slabbert's "lack-lustre" performance on the opening day were taken by surprise by the force of his closing speech which is certain to herald increased tension in relations between the government and the Opposition.

Senior members of the Opposition said afterwards they could not remember such a total "demolition job" on a prime minister.

In his opening speech, Dr Slabbert had attacked the Prime Minister's "hesitant leadership".

Mr Botha had chosen to see this as an attack on his personal integrity — which was "transparent nonsense and infantile sulkiness".

Mr Botha's speech had set the tone for the rest of the week and ministers had concentrated on attacking members of the Opposition personally.

Dr Slabbert said that he had been wrong about predicting a 20 percent increase in the maize price during the elections and had said so publicly at least three times and his remarks had been published.

If the Prime Minister was unable to accept an apology then there was nothing he could do about it.

Mr Botha had insinuated that there had been something wrong with a paper he had delivered to the Ebert Foundation in Bonn because a copy of the address which he had obtained said that it had been embargoed for publication. It had merely been embargoed until delivery.

Mr Botha could easily have checked the facts but did not. The copy was sent in advance to Bonn and was therefore embargoed. However, he had personally released the speech in South Africa and it had been reported by the Burger.

"It was ridiculously easy to check all this, but when the intention is to malign, then these things mean nothing," an angry Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Botha had also attacked him for "running overseas" at the time of the Republican Festival.

However, he had gone at that time because he had agreed a year before the Ebert Foundation meeting to go, and long before he knew anything about the planned celebrations.

He was not going to apologize for sticking to a committment, but he was not the only MP out of the country at the time. There had been others at a "Moonie" conference in Athens which had also been attended by officials from the Prime Minister's own department.

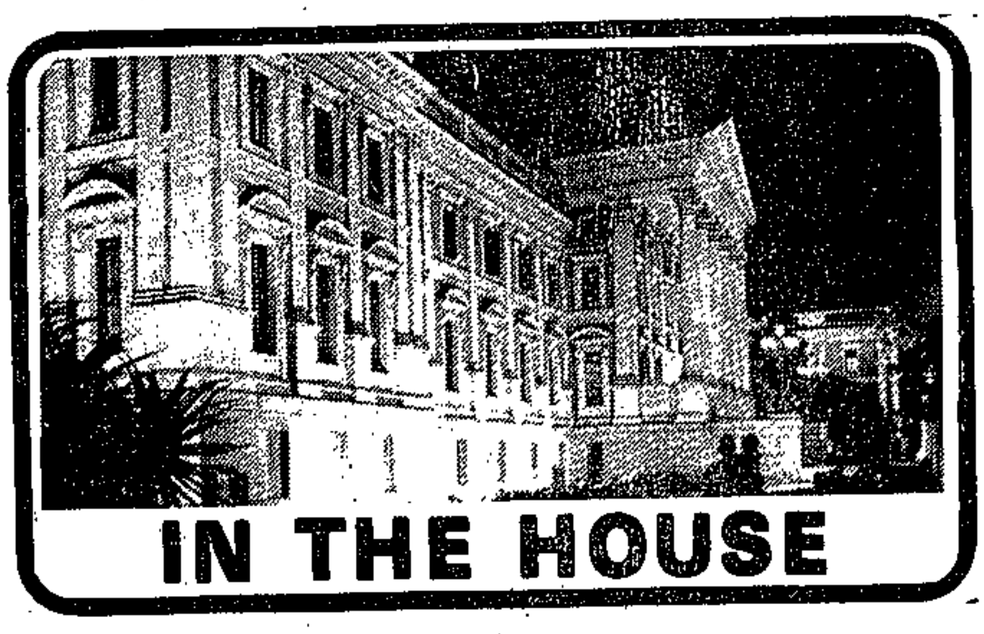
Alleged remarks

Dealing with his alleged remarks to a "representative of an African state" which Mr Botha had raised, Dr Slabbert said he had never spoken to anyone alone and had seen many people at the Ebert conference.

"I don't care a continental damn about what he has got on tape or anywhere else," Dr Slabbert said.

He said he had pleaded throughout the conference for peaceful constitutional change in South Africa and had been ostracized and abused for it because many people at the conference had wanted violence in South Africa.

Dr Slabbert said that parliamentary convention precluded him from telling Mr Botha what he could do with his "soft-soled snoopers who curry favour with powermongers", or what they could do with themselves.



(21) There is a maximum of four

(20) There is no provision for extended range in a DO loop (5.4).

(19) There is no logical IF statement (5.3).

Soldier barred from hearing

Own Correspondent

Detained conscientious objector Charles Yeats was not permitted to attend the Pretoria Supreme court hearing yesterday about the type of clothing he is allowed to wear in detention.

Private Yeats was sentenced to 12 months' detention in May after refusing, on religious grounds, to do national service.

In documents before the court yesterday, the Adjutant-General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Raymond Holtzhausen, said consideration had been given to private Yeats' request about civilian clothing, but permission could not be given.

The documents said General Holtzhausen could see no reason for the presence of Private Yeats in connection with the judicial procedures. But, if requested arrangements would be made to contact him on the telephone if his legal advisers needed instructions.

An action had been brought against the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the Officer Commanding the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte to return to Private Yeats the civilian clothing removed from him on May 27.

An interim order was granted by the Supreme Court on May 29 to allow him to wear a blue overall. This was extended in an agreement on June 16.

Judgment has been reserved.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Secret awards for intelligence agents

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

Members of South Africa's National Intelligence Service will in future be honoured with medals and decorations — but the identities of the recipients will remain a secret.

The possibility also exists that former Bureau for State Security men could be honoured in terms of regulations published in the latest Government Gazette.

Provision for awarding 11 decorations to NIS members, for service both inside and outside South Africa, as well as for civilians and the heads and members of foreign secret agencies co-operating with the NIS, are also contained in the gazette.

The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, created the decorations in terms of a "warrant" in the gazette.

A spokesman for NIS said in Pretoria that the awards of the decorations would not be made public. This also applied to decorations made to foreigners.

But civilians receiving medals for assisting the NIS do not fall under the control of the intelligence service and it was possible that these wards would become known.

"The reasons behind creating the decorations were that many members of the National Intelligence Service are formerly from other service branches who had given up the privilege of being honoured in this way," the spokesman said.

"On the other hand we wanted to create a situation where recognition can be given to the work done, something which has not till now been the case," he said.

"The fact that the State President announced the decorations by way of a warrant was specifically intended to give them status," added the spokesman.

The 11 medals include the National Intelligence Service Cross for Valour, which will be awarded to members of the NIS who "display outstanding valour in the execution of their duty."

Other decorations introduced are the National Intelligence Service declaration for distinguished leadership and for outstanding leadership, as well as for distinguished service.

Another decoration, the National Intelligence Service civil decoration, can be presented to South African citizens who, as civilians, are recognised to have participated in "exceptional acts of merit beneficial to the National Intelligence Service."

Assistance rendered to the NIS by heads of "foreign services," will be honoured with the National Intelligence Service decoration, gold.

The Cross for Valour will be awarded to an NIS member who has displayed "outstanding heroism in the face of extreme danger over a specified period of time within or outside the Republic of South Africa."

The Cross for Valour will be in the form of a cross of gold peacock feathers.

The NIS civil decoration will be circular and of silver. The obverse will be a white medallion bearing the arms of the NIS and superimposed on a star.

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Civil defence apathy a cause for concern

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

WHILE civil defence in some areas in Port Elizabeth can swing into operation within minutes, the apathetic approach in other areas is causing concern.

The explosion in East London on Thursday, the Laingsburg floods and the bomb near the Constantia Centre in Port Elizabeth some time ago, all highlight the need for civil defence.

The attitude "it could never happen to us" must be abandoned.

Commander Robert Hartshorn-Hill, the city's Civil Defence Officer, told Weekend Post that while some areas were totally prepared, others were lagging way behind.

"The words, civil defence, may be putting some people off, in that they automatically think in terms of arms and ammunition. This is not the case. Perhaps a better expression is civic preparedness," he said.

He said that at the start of civil defence in the city, more than 1 500 people had filled in forms to play an active part.

"Unfortunately, when official Government forms were sent out to them, in which an abbreviated medical form had to be completed, fewer than 50 people returned the forms," he said.

"Civil defence throughout the world is manned mainly by women — in fact, it is 95%.

"Women play a tremendous part in the organisation and they are vital to any emergency operations."

But, while Zone Lima (or the civic Ward 5) was ready for any emergency, other wards were unprepared.

"In this zone, Lima, the residents know exactly who their zone controller is, their sector leader and street leader," he said.

"In the event of an evacuation they know their assembly point. Special cards have been printed and workers in the area have gone from door to door ensuring that the residents know precisely what is expected of them in an emergency.

"The cards are left at the house and are there for quick reference."

There are three women who regularly staff the civil defence operations room in Port Elizabeth — through various courses and interest they are now vital links in the city's civil preparedness.

But more women and men are needed.

In Walmer, the Western suburbs, the Central area and Mill Park, the operation civil defence is at a low ebb, through lack of interest and manpower.

But, in areas such as Malabar and Gelvandale, there has been increased activitiy.

The zone controller is the kingpin. It is up to this person to get his team moving and the person needed here is somebody with a tremendous amount of vigour, prepared to give at least an hour of his time weekly to mould his team, in preparation for an emergency.

How can the ordinary John Citizen help with civil defence?

"In so many ways — there are jobs waiting for every type of person," Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill said.

Among them were volunteer ambulance drivers, administration officers at the zone control point, clearance officials whose responsibility it is to organise effective use of clearance sections, clerks whose work plays an important part in the overall running of a zone and communicators at zone control points in charge of all communications.

Then, too, communicators are needed at main control, reserve control and local control centres.

Deputy information centre leaders, deputy zone controllers and documentation clerks are other people needed for good civil defence zones.

Important officials are the evacuation and rehabilitation officials, fire auxiliaries and fire officials at zone controls.

People are needed to become officials at zone control, at first aid posts, others to control food and clothing, others for incident officers who are in charge of the entire incident at the "incident site".

Then come incident officers (ambulance), incident doctors, plotters, recorders, recruiting officials, rescue and demolition personnel, sector leaders, street leaders, auxiliary traffic control personnel, training officials and transport officers.

Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill said that during the recent floods in Port Elizabeth it took "exactly six minutes to man our ops room and when a Boeing 727 was in trouble some time ago, we alerted our teams within one minute of receiving the call".

"And this is how every municipal ward throughout our city should be geared," he said.

That it could never happen to us may be a short-sighted attitude. It is essential that Port Elizabeth be ready for any emergency.

For those ready to answer the call, Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill can be contacted at ☎ 522080.

Degrading, dehumanising, dangerous

THAT'S THE TRUTH ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES

F THE Prime Min-ster's speech was eloquent in its lack f application to the ey problems facing outh Africa, it was lso a justification or the censure mo-tion against the Government.

His attack on the HNP was not surprising, consid-ring the inroads they had ade in countless National-st-held seats.

The Prime Minister had uggested that their philos-phy would never succeed ecause it was "un-frikaans".

There were others more ompetent than I to respond o that assertion, but what ust be said is that the undamental policies of the NP are certainly very lose to Afrikaner ationalism.

In fact, the major thrust the HNP is nothing other han old-style Nationalist olicy and attitude.

There are two reasons hy the HNP did so much etter than in previous lections.

Firstly, its message fell pon very fertile ground, prepared as it has been by 3 years of Nationalist em-hasis on white privilege at he expense of everyone lse.

PASSPORT to promotion

In particular, the white workers have been assured ear after year that their hite skin and their mem-ership in exclusive Afri-aner nationalism would be assport to jobs and to promotion

Dr Alex Boraine MP, right, told Parliament this week he intended to introduce a Bill to abolish racial discrimination. During the censure debate, the MP for Pinelands, whose son, Andrew, was detained and subsequently banned under the Government's security laws, gave his reasons for the Bill, and spelt out why he feared for South Africa's future.

genuine reform must be introduced not after the promoting of a constitution, but now.

There are certain things which must be done and there are things which this Government must stop doing.

They must stop introducing ad hoc and unsystematic changes, whether they be in the field of labour or education or any other essential area, because they are often confusing and even contradictory.

They must stop the removal of people on ideological grounds.

They must stop detaining men and women without trial and stop banning people who offer effective dissent.

They have the power to detain and to incarcerate and to ban.

But they do not have the power to destroy ideals and commitment to a just society.

ABOLISH discrimination

If this Government is genuine in its desire to bring about reform in South Africa, then it must systematically abolish racial discrimination.

It can and it must repeal fundamental laws which discriminate on the basis of race or colour.

If the Government is desirous of bringing about a society free of discrimination, it has the power to do so.

Why has it not introduced a Bill before this House to do just this?

As a test of its sincerity of purpose, I will during this session introduce just such a Bill and if this Government is genuine it will not allow this Bill which I

...acillation of the Prime Minister and his attempt to ... all things to all men.

The National Party has lost its purity and is an amalgamation of Verwoerdian ideology, a little bit of the old UP, a little bit of PFP policy and quite a lot of the NRP mumbo-jumbo.

It is true that the Prime Minister started off very well and had raised expectations among many South Africans.

But his fear of splitting the National Party has left him and his party floundering at a time when the growing conflict in South Africa cries out aloud for positive and courageous leadership.

The Prime Minister also had the gall to describe his policy as one of "democratic participation".

By no stretch of imagination can it be claimed that there is democracy in South Africa.

The National Party with its white electorate support can deny fundamental rights to the vast majority of South African citizens, but it cannot pretend that this is democracy.

The Prime Minister also had the effrontery to state that he and his party stood for the maintenance of civilised standards and the upholding of family life.

The truth is that the discriminatory practices and policies of this government are not only degrading, dehumanising and dangerous, but an offence before God.

RACISM AT the heart

Let it be said once and for all, unambiguously, that racism is at the very heart of National Party policy.

It is true that sometimes it has a somewhat sophisticated veneer but at other times, and notably at Langa and Nyanga, it is to be seen in all its horror.

What goes on in the hearts and minds of officials who have dealt so harshly with women and children in the midst of a severe Cape winter?

What do they think about when they pull down crude shanties, rip up plastic covering, burn blankets and destroy bushes which were used to cover the wretched of the earth?

What do they think about when they harass and separate and persecute?

Is there the slightest twinge of conscience when they return to their comfortable, warm and dry homes?

Or is it a case of "I am only doing my job — I didn't make the laws"?

In one sense, of course, they are right.

SUPREME irony

It is the National Party that fathered legislation which divides families.

Every member of the Cabinet, every member of that party who has consistently voted for the obnoxious laws, is directly responsible.

What a supreme irony that the department most concerned is called the Department of Cooperation and Development.

I wonder what the blacks who shiver in the middle of a dark night and who are hounded early in the morning call the department?

Certainly not Cooperation and Development.

Perhaps Callous and Destructive would be nearer the truth.

And the Prime Minister can talk so piously about the maintenance of family life.

This government is deserving of censure because it has destroyed so many homes and so many people and as a consequence, is a threat and a danger to public order.

If South Africa is to avoid the inevitability of growing conflict and confrontation, it must commit itself to two major objectives.

On the one hand, there must be a new constitution for South Africa.

All are agreed that the present constitution cannot resolve the conflict.

The Prime Minister rightly stated yesterday that all parties in this House were in agreement that the Westminster system had proved to be inadequate and that a one-man, one-vote policy in a unitary system was undesirable and dangerous.

But what he did not tell us was the unanimous view of the Schlebusch Commission that whites alone could not formulate such a constitution, but that it had to have the consent of all those who would be affected by a new constitution.

I said there were two objectives and they must go hand in hand.

Simultaneously with the formulation of a new constitution must go the creation of a climate of goodwill.

Or to put it another way, Act 1981, to languish at the foot of the order paper, but will make time for it to be debated so that we know exactly where we stand.

Having listened to the Prime Minister and government speakers I have no doubt that they will resist this measure with the same zeal as they have resisted genuine reform over so many years.

And the reason for this is that while they may appear to be strong in numbers and have limitless power to restrict and to remove and to control, they do not have the power or the will to initiate substantial reform.

FRIGHTENED men

The truth of the matter is that the apparently all-powerful National Party is led and ruled by frightened men.

The Government will dispute this and I confess that I have a deep yearning in my heart to be proved wrong, but I fear that I am right and that is why I fear for my country and its future, so long as it is in the control of frightened and greedy men who are determined at all costs to maintain not the rights of minority groups, but the right of the minority white group to rule forever.

QUOTE

What do they think about when they harass and separate and persecute? Is there the slightest twinge of conscience when they return to their comfortable homes?

First week of session shows: PW's been halted

Sunday Times Exports 9/8/81 327

By JOHN BATTERSBY, Political Correspondent

THE first week of South Africa's new Parliament has confirmed widespread fears that Prime Minister Botha's reformist initiatives have crumpled under right-wing pressure and given way — in the short-term at least — to a re-affirmation of the fundamentals of Nationalist philosophy.

If there was any doubt of this it was removed with devastating effect when the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, in winding up the censure debate on Friday, drew from Mr Botha the admission that his plan for South Africa was White domination over Coloureds and Asians in the common State — namely that area of South Africa outside the Black states.

The only sign that thr reformist momentum had not ground completely toa halt came from the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, who made it clear that labour reforms would continue.

And Mr Botha hinted — in reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) — that he was prepared to consinder a form of qualified franchise based on property ownership although not within the Westminster system of Government. He did not specify at what level of Government.

But it became clear from the rest of Mr Botha's speech that the pace of reform would be dictated by National Party unity and that South Africa would have to wait while Mr Botha and his supporters play out a vicious power struggle with the powerful coalition of the par... Right-wing ...

Verwoerdian theme to taint initiatives



P W Botha
no free enterprise rhetoric



Fanie Botha
hope for labour reform

ty's Right-wing and the growing forces of the ultra-Right outside the party.

The contributions of the Prime Minister and his senior Cabinet Ministers in this week's debate confirmed fears that the massive swing to the right in the April General Election had effectively put the brake on change and eliminated the NP in its present form as a potential instrument of reform.

In a lengthy and obviously well-prepared speech on the first day of the censure debate the Prime Minister devoted much of his time to spelling out details of his proposed constellation of states and moves towards economic decentralisation to stimulate economic growth in the homelands.

But he also left no doubt that these initiatives would take place within the framework of grand apartheid and would be no more than a 1980's variation on the Verwoerdian theme.

Influx control is here to stay

A remarkable feature of his speech was the absence of the usual free enterprise rhetoric which has been widely interpreted since the 'Carlton conference' as a genuine bid by Mr Botha to enter into a partnership with the private sector and extricate himself from the quagmire of Nationalist ideology.

Gone too were earlier hints of a turnabout in the direction of the homeland policy which followed his remarks last year after the Benso report that homeland consolidation was not the final answer.

The re-affirmation of old style separate development was articulated by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who attempted to provide the philosophical background to the Prime Minister's speech.

Mr Heunis said that Government policy would stand or fall on the success of its attempts to promote group interests and to reconcile inter-group conflict.

He attacked the Opposition call for full citizenship for all saying that it implied political equality which would lead to one man, one vote — a policy that would bring about chaos and bloodshed.

While Mr Botha left himself a few gaps which he could use as future escape hatches he also closed a number of doors which will seriously limit his options for reform.

- Mr Botha's Government made it clear that it is not prepared to consider the abolition of influx control.

However, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said that he had received the report of the Grosskop Committee appointed to review draft legislation on urban Blacks and that legislation arising from it would probably be introduced this session.

White supremacy is crucial

- Mr Botha said that as long as he was leader of the National Party he would not be prepared to consider the inclusion of urban Blacks in a constitutional dispensation with Coloureds, Whites and Asians and would reject in principle any recommendation to that effect by the President's Council.
- He ruled out the possibility of Coloureds and Asians being brought onto a common voters' roll and said that he would reject in principle such a recommendation from the President's Council.
- He ruled out the possibility of Coloureds and Asians being brought on to a common voters' roll and said that he would reject in principle such a recommendation from the President's Council.
- He repeated his earlier pledges that while the NP remained committed to the 1977 proposals he would take constitutional proposals from the President's Council which differed drastically from NP policy first to the Cabinet, then to the NP's provincial congresses and then to a national referendum - although he did not specify who would take part in such a referendum.

Mr Botha qualified his pledges with the proviso that White self-determination — which has been largely equated with White domination under Nationalist rule — would remain the yardstick for accepting the President's Council's proposals.

- The Prime Minister said he would ask the President's Council to produce an interim report on local and regional government and that he regarded November/December as a fair time to expect it to produce its constitutional proposals.
- On the crucial issue of Black citizenship Mr Botha emphasised that members of Black homelands which accepted independence would lose their South African citizenship although agreements would be entered to individually with the Black states concerned.
- He said that the problems arising from the international non-recognition of those states was being investigated. One option was that citizens travelling abroad would have access to South African passports.
- He said legislative steps would be taken this year to create fully-fledged local governments for urban Blacks — in some cases with more powers than municipalities.
- Mr Botha emphasised that Blacks resident outside the national states would have to exercise their political rights through those states.
- He emphasised that the envisaged confederation of Southern African states would not be a super state with its own super Parliament but would be made up of autonomous states co-operating on a voluntary basis in certain spheres.

This last point of Mr Botha's was seen as significant in political circles in the light of fears that have been repeatedly expressed by the leader of the Transvaal branch of the NP. Dr Andries Treurnicht, that the proposed confederation could mean a multi-racial umbrella body which could take binding decisions on the member states.

Dr Treurnicht has warned in the past that this would in fact amount to a federation and would be unacceptable.

A notable feature of the week was the conciliatory nature of Dr Treurnicht's speech in which he put his stamp of approval on the direction of change under Mr Botha's leadership and emphasised that any future change would take place within the framework of National Party principles.

The Opposition portrayed Mr Botha as a weak leader who, instead of facing the economic realities and translating them into assertive political action, was shielding himself behind the President's Council and a host of other expert committees and commissions.

9/8/81

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Met ingang v / With effect fr	Naam/Name	Departement/Department	Met ingang van / With effect from
3/11/80	Mogashane	SA Polisie/SA Police	25/2/81
23/12/80	T. Molefane	SA Polisie/SA Police	14/1/81
10/2/81	G. Mphahlele	SA Polisie/SA Police	12/1/81
22/1/81	L. Mphahlele	SA Polisie/SA Police	12/1/81
5/2/81	S. Mthembu	SA Polisie/SA Police	21/1/81
6/3/81	M. Niewoudt	SA Polisie/SA Police	14/1/81
20/2/81	M. Nkosi	SA Polisie/SA Police	2/3/81
6/3/81	W. Phoka	SA Polisie/SA Police	19/1/81
23/12/80	M. L. V. Quinton	SA Polisie/SA Police	25/2/81
15/12/80	R. I. Ramositle	SA Polisie/SA Police	21/1/81
6/2/81	B. G. Sehunoe	SA Polisie/SA Police	18/2/81
10/2/81	H. W. Steenbergen	SA Polisie/SA Police	28/1/81
1/2/81	B. H. Swart	SA Polisie/SA Police	9/1/81
1/1/81	N. M. Tau	SA Polisie/SA Police	12/1/81
1/2/81	D. G. Thoahlane	SA Polisie/SA Police	10/2/81
1/1/81	W. G. van Zyl	SA Polisie/SA Police	9/2/81
1/1/81	M. J. D. Vermeulen	SA Polisie/SA Police	9/1/81
1/1/81	D. R. W. Viljoen	SA Polisie/SA Police	27/1/81
1/1/81	M. Coetzee	SA Polisie/SA Police	11/3/81
1/2/81	S. B. Heynecke	SA Polisie/SA Police	6/2/81
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No. 1832 28 Augustus 1981

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. 1832 28 August 1981

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committeee 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 P81/72

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P81/4/76	*Panorama*— Nr 42, 17 Okt 1980; Nr 43, 24 Okt 1980; Nr 48, 28 Okt 1980; Nr 51, 19 Dec 1980; Nr 2, 9 Jan 1981	Uitgeverij Spaarnestad bv te Haarlem	(a)
P81/6/206	*Schrödinger's Cat: The Universe Next Door*	Robert Anton Wilson	(a) + (b)
P81/7/14	*Becoming Orgasmic: A Sexual Growth Program for Women*	Julia Heiman, Leslie LoPiccolo and Joseph LoPiccolo	(a)
P81/7/20	*Naked Beach*	Max Ehrlich	(a)
P81/7/65	*Women*	Charles Bukowski	(a)
P81/7/72	*Succubus*, The	Kenneth Rayner Johnson	(a) + (b)
P81/8/30	A—2 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/31	A—3 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/33	A—5 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/34	A—6 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/35	A—7 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/36	A—8 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/38	A—10 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/39	A—11 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/40	A—12 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/41	A—13 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/42	A—14 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/43	A—15 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/44	A—16 (Foto/Photograph)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/12	*Some Distant Shore*	Margaret Pemberton	(a)
O81/7/15	*Geronimo! (Herne the Hunter 16)*	John J. McLaglen	(a)
P81/7/147	*Stern*—Nr 21, Mai 1981	Gruner + Jahr AG & Co., Verlag, Hamburg	(a)

No. 1833 28 Augustus 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 1833 28 August 1981

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)
P81/3/43.....	*Nelson Mandela: I am Prepared to die*.....	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, London	(e)

No. 1834 28 Augustus 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 17 Augustus 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 13 Augustus 1981 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. 1834 28 August 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 17 August 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 13 August 1981 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
P81/6/151	*Kenyatta's Escape*.....	Donald Goines

No. 1835 28 Augustus 1981

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:

No. 1835 28 August 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/6/153	*He's my Brother*.....	Sheila Roberts.....	In SK./G.G. 5655, GK./G.N. 1336 van/of 15/7/1977

No. 1836 28 Augustus 1981

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:

No. 1836 28 August 1981

SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATION IS UNDESIRABLE

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, decided under section 15 (2) of the said Act on review that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/8/4	*Best of David Hamilton, The*.....	David Hamilton.....	In SK./G.G. 5466, GK./G.N. 472 van/of 25/3/77.



● Dr Choi claims to have performed 220 abortions this year without mishap but was reluctant to "help" a Sunday Express reporter because she was "afraid".

Business is brisk at the 'abortion factory' minutes across the border

S. Express 9/8/81 (238)

LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF REPORTS HOW SA GIRLS SECURE ABORTIONS AT THE HANDS OF A DOCTOR IN A LESOTHO VILLAGE

HUNDREDS OF SA WOMEN MAKE TRIP

ABORTIONS have become big business for a South Korean doctor who is the superintendent of a Lesotho Government hospital at Teyateyaneng, not far from the South African border.

Hundreds of South African women — many of them teenagers — are flocking to the little village commonly known as TY for operations which are illegal both in South Africa and Lesotho.

Local residents describe the hospital as the "abortion factory".

More than 220 South African women — most of them Whites — have visited the Korean doctor in the past seven months.

Dr K Choi, who is the superintendent of the "abortion hospital", has practised in Lesotho for 12 years.

My investigations in Lesotho this week revealed that:

● Dr Choi charges R400 to perform abortions — and the money must be paid in cash.

● He terminates pregnancies which have developed by as much as 16 weeks.

● Until a short while ago Dr Choi performed abortions on Saturdays only, but because of the constant stream of desperate women from South Africa wanting abortions, Dr Choi now operates three times a day.

● Many of the South African women are from towns such as Potchefstroom and Bloemfontein.

● Dr Choi has been at the hospital, which is just a stone's throw away from the South African border, for four years but his exact qualifications could not be established.

● The R400 paid for an abortion is not a hospital fee, but "is for me", said Dr Choi.

Residents in the area have been aware of the comings and goings at the hospital but feel a valuable clinical service is being performed which is not available in South Africa.

Abortions are illegal in Lesotho but according to a Maseru businessman the laws are very slack and "if the Government is aware of what is being done at TY it prefers to turn a blind eye".

"We see the cars drive up to the hospital with concerned parents or boyfriends accompanying the women," said a local resident who wished to remain anonymous.

"Many have spoken to us and expressed their thankfulness and relief that their daughters have been saved.

"I have sometimes made inquiries for friends in South Africa whose daughters have fallen pregnant. At first Dr Choi only charged R300 but inflation must have hit him too because he recently increased the fees to R400."

Dr Choi and his Korean wife, who is also a doctor and is known as Dr Park, work as a team at the hospital and were described by local residents as an anti-social and reticent couple.

"They are both curt and never mix with anyone except their Chinese and Korean friends in Maseru," I was told.

Dr Choi's reputation has spread so rapidly by word of mouth that he operates on more than three women a day. It has been said there have been no complications or deaths as a result of his abortions.

The abortion method Dr Choi uses is not known, but it is believed he uses the advanced American suction method under a general anaesthetic and then prescribes a course of antibiotics — free of charge — to prevent infection.

When I later challenged Dr Choi on the telephone and told him I was not really pregnant (see story below) and that I was from a newspaper, he said he would not tell me anything over the telephone.

He said I should put any queries in writing.

When I asked if his operations carried the approval of the Lesotho Government, Dr Choi said recommendations were made in 1979 to have abortions legalised but although the Government was "working on it" he said nothing had been finalised.

Dr Choi said no action had been taken against him because "I don't help local people".

R400 — price of a terrifying ordeal

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

"DO YOU want it out?" asked the South Korean doctor, pointing to my stomach.

I was standing in the Lesotho consulting rooms of Dr Choi, superintendent of the Lesotho Government hospital at Teyateyaneng.

The room had a bed, freezer, table and chairs.

I had made an appointment by telephone late one night last week, on the pretext of being yet another desperate woman unable to have a clinical abortion in South Africa.

All Dr Choi asked was: "How many weeks?"

The next day I travelled more than four hours from Johannesburg to keep my afternoon appointment.

All I needed was my passport and R400 in cash.

"I'm not sure I want it out," I said, hoping to get more details on what he would do and whether any of his other patients had ever had any complications.

While scribbling on a writing pad — still wearing his blood-stained surgical gloves — he asked me how many weeks pregnant I was and who the doctor was who confirmed the pregnancy.

I gave him a name and a date.

He then left me in his rooms for nearly half an hour without saying a word.

Dr Choi did not ask for money when he returned. All he wanted to know was whether I was on my own.

When I said my boyfriend (photographer Denis Farrell) was waiting in the car he asked me to "go out and fetch him".

We sat together while Dr Choi was out on another errand and waited about another 15 minutes.

While waiting I noticed two suction flasks mounted on a pedal under the bed and kidney trays and towels next to it.

When he returned I was motioned into a chair at the head of the table.

Even after telling him I was afraid and wanted to know more he offered no sympathy or reassurance.

A leather bag was removed from a drawer and a blood pressure band was twirled around my arm.

I said I was frightened and that I had changed my mind.

"Please tell me what you are going to do, I have a right to know."

Dr Choi wrenched the blood pressure band off my arm and virtually shouted: "You are too scared. I have done 220 abortions this year . . . there's been nothing wrong with any of them afterwards.

"And what I use is my business. If you are too scared . . . GO!"

"Maybe I'll come back tomorrow after I've thought about it tonight," I said.

"No, I have three other women tomorrow, I've had three today. I won't have time to do you," he said.

I left and sat in the car with the photographer, hoping to get a picture of the doctor.

Not more than 15 minutes later Dr Choi came to the car.

"You have changed your mind?"

I said I was still unsure and he said: "I give a general anaesthetic and you don't feel anything. But you are too scared and I don't like helping scared people."

Minister: 'We'll stop abortions'

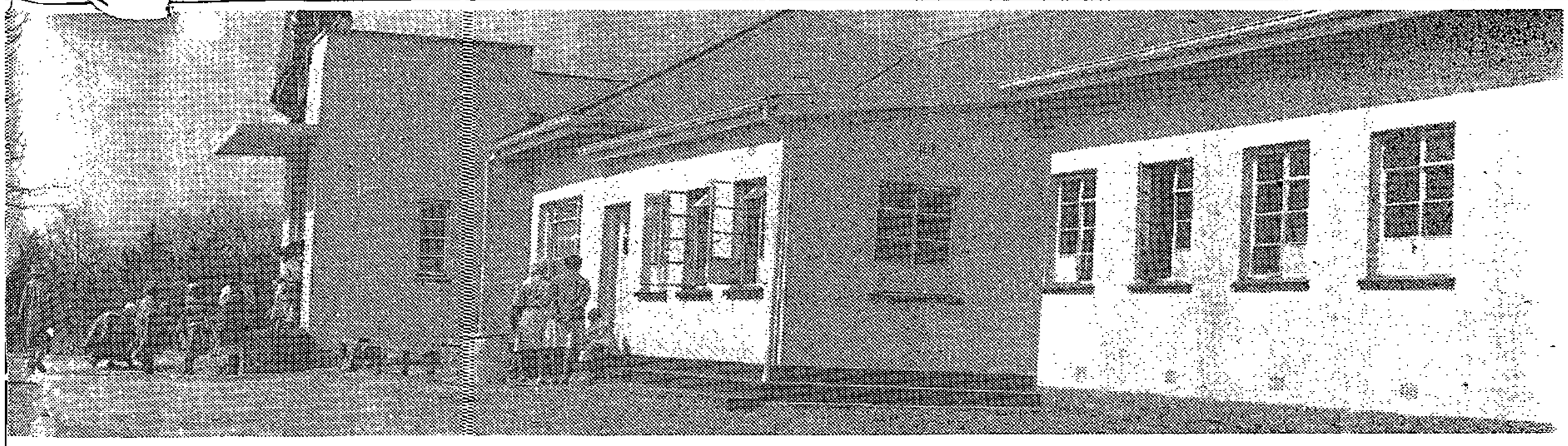
THE Minister of Health and Welfare in Lesotho, Chief Patrick Lehleonya, said this week the Lesotho Government was vehemently opposed to abortions.

He promised drastic action against anyone who contravened the country's Common Law Provision, which emphatically prohibited abortions.

"Both our Medical Council and police will take immediate action if we find out that someone performs these operations.

"If a doctor is found guilty of this kind of malpractice, he will be prevented from practising in this country," he said.

OF [illegible] EIR TREATMENT BY THE DOCTOR IN THE MOUNTAINS



● The clean front of the Lesotho Government hospital at Teyateyaneng, where young women flock in the hope of procuring clinical abortions.

Lesotho connection was trip of terror for desperate girls

CASE HISTORY 1

A 17-year-old Johannesburg girl was at death's door after she had an abortion in Lesotho in January this year.

Mary-Ann (not her real name) was over three months pregnant and went to Lesotho after being referred to Dr Choi by her gynaecologist.

Her mother told the Sunday Express that Mary-Ann was only now showing signs of complete recovery.

For months after the operation no-one could reach her because of bouts of deep depression.

Nobody forced Mary-Ann into deciding to terminate her pregnancy but during the three months prior to the abortion she moped and cried.

Both mother and daughter had several reservations about the operation because Mary-Ann she was "quite advanced in pregnancy".

"But when the gynaecologist told Mary-Ann about the doctor in Lesotho she decided to go through with it."

Mother and daughter are not likely to forget the day of the abortion in a hurry.

Sunday Express Reporter

Dr Choi told them both that Mary-Ann would be fine and took her through to a operating theatre.

"But he was like a machine. He offered no reassurance or sympathy and my daughter just broke down and cried . . . he didn't even console her and just whisked her off to the theatre. He wouldn't allow me to be near her.

"We drove back to Johannesburg and she told me that she was experiencing uncomfortable stabs of pain. It was only late that night that she started haemorrhaging and we had to rush her to the Johannesburg Hospital."

Mary-Ann was later wheeled into the operating theatre for a "clean up" of Dr Choi's R400 abortion.

Mary-Ann's family feel that for the pain and suffering they had to endure the Lesotho trip was just not worth it . . . everything might have ended on a happier note, they said, had they been able to get her a proper abortion with a sympathetic doctor closer to home.

CASE HISTORY 2

"I JUST wouldn't consider a backstreet abortion because I felt even though I was in trouble I had no reason to stoop that low.

"I wanted help and no one could do anything for me here at home," said the tearful 25-year-old woman from Pretoria.

Faye (not her real name) contacted the Sunday Express after an investigation which revealed that many teenage girls and women travel to Lesotho to undergo clinical abortions.

But the "Lesotho connection" that has helped hundreds of South African women terminate unwanted pregnancies was a nightmare for the young and lonely woman.

An intimate relationship with a married man she truly loved ended with Faye falling pregnant.

Weeks later she was lying on a mascara-stained bed in a dusty, secluded Sotho village about 40km from Maseru.

Faye did not resort to an abortion easily.

But, after careful assessment, she realised her situation was an "unmarriageable one" and that if she decided to keep the child it would hurt six people: her lover, his wife, his children and her parents.

"I was about nine weeks pregnant and it was confirmed by my gynaecologist. It came as such a shock, especially considering I had an inter-uterine device fitted not long before.

Faye was told that her doctor had referred other patients to Dr Choi and that he was highly recommended.

She was also told that most doctors unable to help women with unwanted pregnancies sent their patients to Lesotho.

Faye flew to Maseru alone. Once there, she found out that the hospital was 40km from Maseru and, because there were no taxis, she would have to catch a bus.

"I nearly died with panic. I had more than R500 stashed away in my bag . . . I would have been the only woman."

In desperation, with tears running down her cheeks, Faye begged a hotel manager to organise transport to Teyateyaneng. This cost her an extra R30.

When she arrived at the hospital she was taken to a room where another woman was lying on a bed recovering from an abortion.

"It's all a matter of one off the bed and next on the bed . . . very much a ritual. The usual necessities like blood pressure and heart beat checks were performed. I was given an injection and 20 minutes later I came to and was told in broken English that it was all over.

"I could never go through that again . . . it was degrading, lonely and a frightening nightmare."

PM asked to explain domination statement

CT 11/8/81 (327)

Staff Reporter

SUPPORT for white domination expressed in Parliament last week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, brought Mr Pat Poovalingam, member of the President's Council, to the brink of resignation from the body at the weekend.

Mr Poovalingam yesterday called on Mr Botha to clarify — "unequivocally and unambiguously" — his white-domination statement, elicited from the Prime Minister by questions from the official Opposition.

The Durban attorney expressed the fear Mr Botha's statement would convince Nationalist members of the President's Council that their leader did not want them to "move forward".

Mr Poovalingam, who has said he will resign from the council if blacks are not included before December 31, said yesterday he seriously considered tendering his resignation at the weekend following Mr Botha's statement.

But he decided to remain on the council, feeling that his pledge on black participation had "locked" him into the body until December 31.



Mr Pat Poovalingam

He said unless legislation was amended before Parliament rose there was no prospect of black participation on the council before the end of the year, in which case he would have to resign.

"I find myself stuck with my own words," he said.

Mr Poovalingam's reaction to the controversy is contained in a column prepared for the Indian community weekly, Graphic, and released to the Cape Times.

He said Progressive Federal Party spokesmen and the English press were "adamant" Mr Botha meant that white domination would remain central to Nationalist policy. But Nationalist newspapers and MPs "with whom I have talked" insisted that Mr Botha had meant his statement to be seen within the context of present policy.

"Whatever the correct interpretation of his words, Mr Botha has given much cause for dismay and despondency."

Ambiguous

He said the Prime Minister was either declaring that Nationalist policy remained one of "baasskap", or he was being deliberately ambiguous.

"He did the damage and it is up to him to declare unequivocally and unambiguously where he himself stands.

"Surely he must realize there are many loyal South Africans — myself among them — who are trying to give a lead under the most difficult circumstances. Can he do less? Is he a leader of his people or is he a follower?"

Last week Mr Botha said in response to questions from the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, that in terms of Nationalist constitutional proposals the "method of election" would ensure that a white became executive state president.

Asked whether the Nationalist concept of white self-determination would be nothing else than white domination' Mr Botha said: "In this State, yes."

'Worth a try'

Mr Poovalingam said although the President's Council remained a "three-legged horse" because of the exclusion of blacks he had felt it was "worth a try".

"Out of small and even inadequate beginnings there might be hope for a larger, better and more long-lasting solution."

He said work on the council's constitutional committee, of which he is a member, had been "fascinating" and conducted in a "very sensible way". He felt he had been able to make a contribution.

But if the council failed in its constitutional task then moderates would be completely discredited and would be forced to take the back seat and let radicals "rule the roost".

"When that happens we are in for violent revolution," he said.

● **Slabbert: PM selling out future of SA youth, page 2**

A-G to rule on action against policemen

Crime Reporter

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal is to decide whether or not to prosecute certain policemen for their actions against residents during the recent unrest and demonstrations in coloured townships round Johannesburg.

Brigadier Tertius Wium, Divisional CID officer for the Witwatersrand, said today that several police dockets had been forwarded to the Attorney-General for his decision. The dockets were opened by the police after complaints from residents and school officials.

A police spokesman said the dockets were forwarded to the Attorney-General last week and a reply was expected soon. He could not say when the reply would be given.

The investigations arise from complaints that police used unnecessary force and violence while quelling the demonstrations, which are claimed to have been peaceful.

Tapping: 'Now public feels PM is guilty'

By DON MARSHALL

BY NOT contesting claims about telephone tapping, the Prime Minister had left the public with the impression he was guilty of this "shocking conduct".

Making this claim yesterday, Mr Alf Widman, MP for Hillbrow and PFP spokesman on Posts and Telecommunications, called on Mr Hennie Smit, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, to state unequivocally whether the telephones of MPs and opposition political parties were being monitored.

Mr Widman was referring to the out-of court settlement the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Smit reached with two senior HNP officials who had sued the Government for putting illegal taps on their office telephones.

Mr Botha was sued in his capacity as head of the Department of National Security, now the National Intelligence Service.

The two HNP officials, Mr Louis Stofberg, general secretary of the party, and Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the party mouthpiece Die Afrikaner, will each receive R1 000 and all legal costs in terms of the settlement.

Mr Widman said in Cape Town yesterday the settlement had revived the issue of telephone tapping which was raised from time to time and denied as often.

'Confirmation'

"There have been bitter arguments, challenges and counter-challenges in Parliament. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has denied he has given authority for telephone tapping to take place.

"The report in the Rand Daily Mail of a settlement in the HNP case in fact confirms that telephone tapping has taken place 'through monitoring telephone conversations of opposition political parties'.

"This is an abominable infringement of the rights, privilege and privacy of Members of Parliament and opposition political parties.

"It smacks of a Government having an informer around every corner, monitoring every movement and every word spoken. A real case of the jitters," Mr Widman said.

Mr Botha and Mr Smit had been unwilling to refute the HNP claims although given the opportunity. It left the public with the impression they were guilty of "this shocking conduct".

'Instructions'

"I will call Mr Smit to account on this matter in the debate on Posts and Telecommunications in Parliament on September 2". Mr Widman said.

Mr Beaumont Schoeman said yesterday: "The fact that Mr Botha and Mr Smit chose not to answer in a court of law and rather settled out of court, indicates that they are not prepared to defend the conduct of their officials because it will transpire that these functionaries acted on instructions of their political bosses."

○ A report by the Advocate General — which revealed the telephone tapping activities — was tabled in Parliament last year. The Prime Minister told the Senate that the Government accepted the report and that changes in the law would be considered.

Last night, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, said the law had not been changed.

Be aware of suspicious objects — warning

Argus 12/8/81 (327)

IN the wake of the recent bomb blasts in shopping centres in Port Elizabeth and East London, a senior police officer in Cape Town has warned the public to be on the lookout for suspicious objects in places where people congregate.

At the same time an expert on terrorism has called for a large-scale and imaginative campaign in the media to educate the public and others about the dangers of urban terrorism and what measures they should adopt in the event of a bomb blast.

The Argus approached the two men for their views.

The head of Cape Town's riot squad, Colonel P J van Rensburg, said people like cleaners and security guards, who worked in areas such as shopping centres and stations, should watch for any out-of-place objects.

'They usually know where rubbish bins, flower pots and instruments stand. As soon as they observe anything unusual like a suitcase or a plastic bag they should immediately report it to their superiors,' he said.

The public should also be observant and report anything out of the ordinary — including people whose actions appeared suspicious — to the authorities. 'They should not fiddle with any suspicious objects such as a flower pot or bag,' Colonel van Rensburg warned.

He said the police were well prepared and investigated all reports.

In the event of a bomb explosion the public should stay away from the scene as onlookers hampered the rescue and investigative work of police and rescue teams.

The head of South Africa's Cape Town-based Terrorism Research Centre, Mr Michael Morris, called for an imaginative campaign in the Press and over the radio and TV to educate the public about the dangers of urban terrorism and to tell people what to do in the event of a bomb blast.

He said that a campaign of this sort had been successful in England in the early and mid 1970's in cutting down the injury rate resulting from IRA bomb attacks in urban areas.

Signposts with instructions should also be put up outside shops and other businesses.

Mr Morris said business managements — and especially those involved in multi-tenanted shopping centres, as well as shop assistants and other staff — should undergo intensive training by experts.

'Steps should be taken well in advance to mini-



MR MICHAEL MORRIS, Cape Town expert on urban terrorism and security, displays a British poster designed to instruct commuters what to do when spotting a suspicious package or bag on a train.

mise injury and one should remember that the two main causes of injury are flying, shattered glass and the blast pressure,' he said.

Stations, bus-stops and shopping centres were particularly vulnerable to attack.

Mr Morris said after a bomb blast people should beware of glass left in damaged frames.

This glass could pop out and cut victims and rescue workers, as had happened in the wake of a bomb blast in Windhoek.

Another problem stemmed from the fact that bomb blasts ripped victims' clothes off and they often received further cuts from glass and concrete fragments as their semi-nude bodies were dragged from the scene by rescuers.

Mr Morris said people sometimes sustained lung damage by screaming and in the process inhaling the 'muck' in the air.

He reiterated Colonel van Rensburg's warning of the dangers inherent in fiddling with suspicious objects.

Soweto roadblocks delay many

Hundreds of people were delayed on their way to work today because of police roadblocks at all outlets from Soweto.

As early as 6 am cars were moving at a snail's pace at the Soweto freeway. This caused anger and frustration among passengers and motorists.

At times, cars were at a complete standstill for 10 minutes.

Some passengers complained that they would have difficulty explaining their lateness to their employers.

"We don't mind if they set up these roadblocks on our way from work . . . at least my husband will understand," said one woman.

Police warn public to be on alert for bombs

CT 13/8/81

IN THE WAKE of recent bomb attacks in East London and Port Elizabeth, a police spokesman warned yesterday that similar events could "quite easily" be repeated in the Peninsula.

The spokesman, who said he did not want "to wake sleeping dogs", said he felt the public needed to be warned to be on the alert. He wanted the public in general, business institutions and industrial institutions to co-operate with the police in their own interest.

People should take all neccessary precautions and be on the alert in an endeavour to prevent similar incidents to those recently, minimise the damage caused and save people's lives.

The spokesman said it was heartening to see that some businesses had started to realise that good security precautions were not always expensive.

"It is impossible for the police to identify possible targets but it would appear that buildings which house financial, commercial and industrial institutions like banks, chain stores and retail stores where hundreds of people converge daily are included," he said.

Their security risk was high and special security precautions should be taken.

People should not be lulled into a false sense of security.

Outlining what could be done, the spokesman said employees, security men and guards who were well-acquainted with buildings and their enviroments should be on the look-out for suspicious people and cars.

If spotted, the police should be contacted, and in the case of cars, an attempt should be made to take the registration number.

Parcels and paper bags that appeared to be abandoned should be examined without being handled. A sharp look-out for abandoned parcels should be made behind counters, in post boxes, around pot plants and in dirt bins.

Suspicious objects should not be disturbed and should be reported to the police.

"A parcel with the most innocent or harmless appearance could be a bomb," he said.

All bomb threats should be reported to the police and buildings should be evacuated and kept empty till the senior police officer at the scene had given the all-clear.

He concluded that members of the public should be wary of unexpected letters or parcels received through the post and "if in doubt, have them examined".

Blind eye to UN rule bending

From RICHARD WALKER

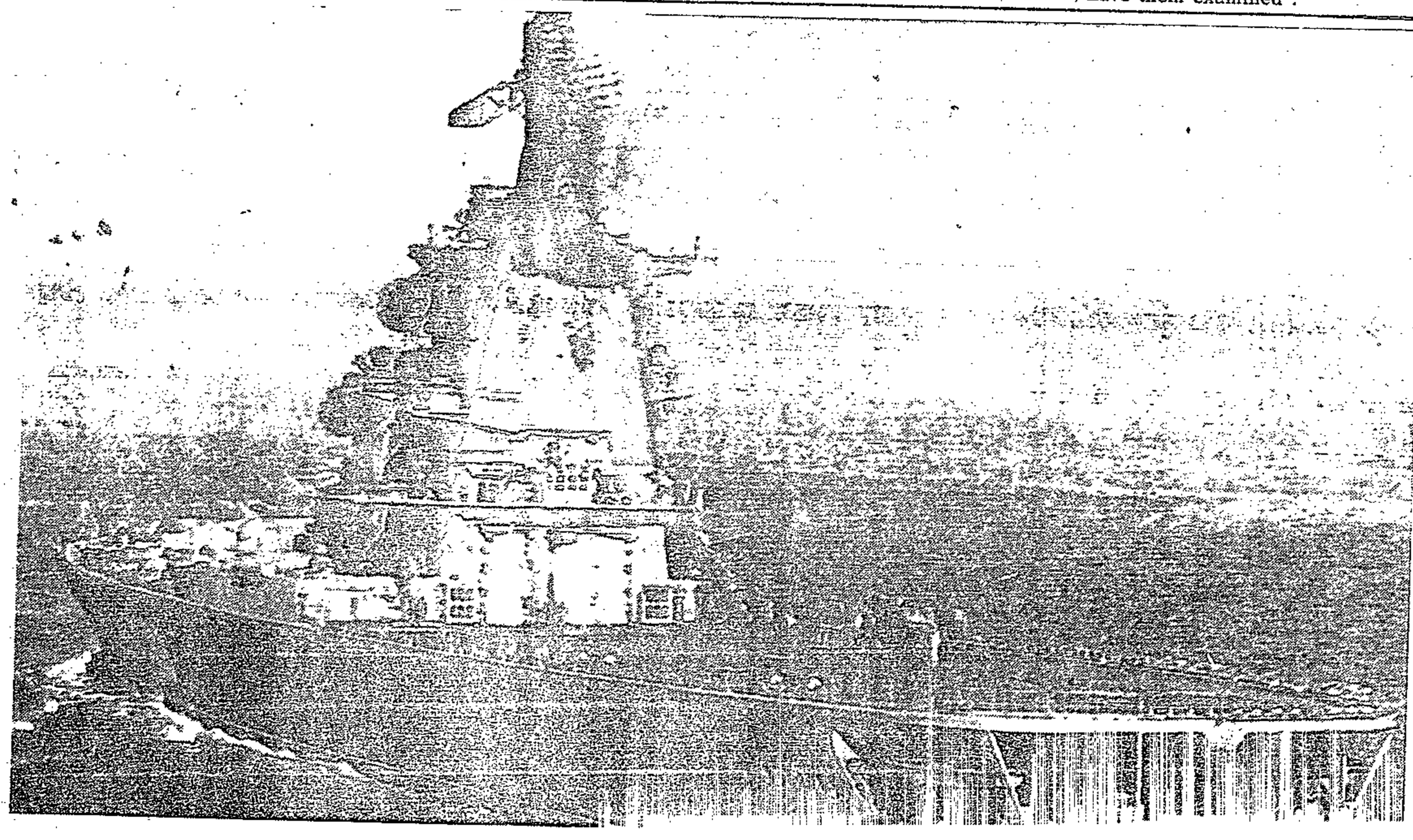
NEW YORK. — Allegations of anti-Pretoria rule bending were ducked by United Nations officials at the start of a ritualistic three-week countdown to summoning the General Assembly into emergency special session over SWA/Namibia.

At issue is the process whereby the emergency procedure is being artificially invoked. Though formally requested on Tuesday night, the session has been long planned for September 3-11.

A two-thirds majority of the 154 member nations is required before it can be called under the emergency rule and carefully timed responses will achieve that total on September 2.

Questioned

Also questioned this week was the use of UN briefing-room facilities to sta



Police and Press sign new agreement

By CHRIS OLCKERS

A NEW agreement between the News-paper Press Union and the police was signed in Johannesburg yesterday.

The president of the NPU, Mr Peter McLean, said the agreement will ensure comes into effect on September 1, was aimed at achieving a free flow of information.

"We hope the agreement will ensure that this happens and that it will help to promote close liaison and co-operation between the Press and the police."

Mr McLean said that while the police selection of journalists covering every-day police activities.

The new agreement provides for the issue of new Press identity cards to journalists on an annual basis, which will be issued by editors and not by the Commissioner of Police as under the old agreement.

It also creates a category of accredited journalists, who will have access to the Commissioner or an officer designated by him to discuss confidential information. Their Press cards will be issued by the Commissioner.

realised the Press had an obligation to inform the public fully, accurately and as rapidly as possible, the Press appreciated that in the execution of its task it may not obstruct the administration of justice nor hamper police in their investigations.

The new agreement replaces one that has been in operation since August 1976.

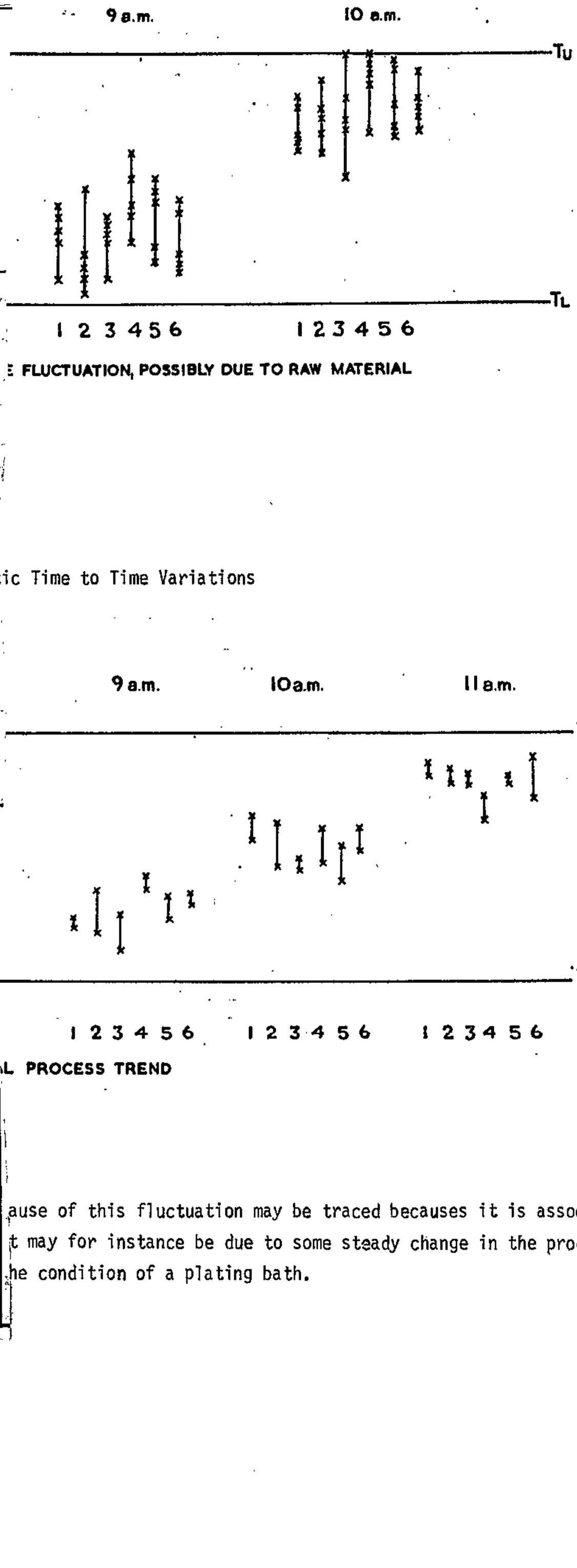
Colonel Leon Mellet, Officer Commanding, Press liaison section of the Police Division of Public Relations, said the agreement would be reviewed after a year if necessary.

It was a "gentleman's agreement" and no legislation had been built into it.

Circulars had been sent to all police stations about the agreement, he said.

The president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, said the society welcomed part of the new agreement, but were still strongly opposed to the formal accreditation of certain senior journalists.

Mr Allen said if the agreement was properly tried, it would be an improvement on the previous agreement in that the police will have no say in the



ause of this fluctuation may be traced becauses it is associated with
t may for instance be due to some steady change in the process, e.g.
he condition of a plating bath.



Mr Mohammed Babu Dasoo at his shop in the new Vereeniging Oriental Plaza. He said the Department of Community Development did not allow him a sufficient phasing out period but the department denied this.

Indian Council member slams the stay-put traders

Star 14/8/81

327

By Yussuf Nazeer

A South African Indian Council member, who said he believed "in working inside the Government system" today slammed Vereeniging Indian traders who claimed the council failed to protect them from being evicted under the Group Areas Act.

Mr Ismail Dasoo told The Star that council members did in fact step in to get the traders an extension of their eviction deadlines.

"I was personally approached on two occasions — in June this year and again in July — to get the Government to extend their deadlines," said Mr Dasoo.

A spokesman for the Vereeniging Traders' Association confirmed this.

Mr Dasoo said the traders were to blame for the situation they found themselves in. He said they did not honour the extension deadlines given to them to move out of their old premises.

"They were given sufficient time and when their doors were padlocked to prevent them from trading I approached the Department of Community Development, along with my SAIC colleague, Mr Ebrahim Abramjee to get the department to unlock the shops," Mr Dasoo said.

He added that the department had agreed to do this if the traders removed their stocks. Instead, he said, they began trading when their doors were opened.

Spokesmen for the Traders' Association challenged Mr Dasoo's claims that they were to blame for the department's tough action against them.

Mr Babu Saley said: "We did not move because the faults in the badly constructed shops in the new centre had not been rectified."

He said traders were still repairing the shops and putting up fittings and fixtures.

Mr Dasoo said the Group Areas Act was a fact of life in this country "and I believe in working inside the system for change."

He also said the traders would do a "roaring trade" in the new Oriental Plaza complex.

An association spokesman said Mr Dasoo was "selling out" his people by collaborating with "a racial regime" which brought hardship to his people through the Group Areas Act. Mr Dasoo denied this.

van Tenbosch 162 JU; restant van Komatipoort Townlands 182 JU; Komatirivier; Gedeeltes 1, 6, 10, 8 en 7, restant, Gedeeltes 9, 5 en 3, almal van Lebombo 186 JU; en Customs Site Reserve 183 JU, waar dit eindig ('n totale afstand van ongeveer 250 km).

(Nasionale roete: Wonderfontein-Komatipoort, distrikte Belfast, Waterval-Boven, Nelspruit, Witrivier en Barberton.)

remainder of Komatipoort Townlands 182 JU; Komati River; Portions 1, 6, 10, 8 and 7, remainder, Portions 9, 5 and 3, all of Lebombo 186 JU; and Customs Site Reserve 183 JU, where it terminates (a total distance of about 250 km).

(National route: Wonderfontein-Komatipoort, Districts of Belfast, Waterval-Boven, Nelspruit, White River and Barberton.)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1701 14 Augustus 1981

UITSLAG VAN VERKIESING VAN VOLKSRAADSLEDE BEDOEL IN ARTIKEL 40 (1) (C) VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 1961

Ooreenkomstig regulasie 23 (2) van die Regulasies vir die Verkiesing van Lede van die Volksraad bedoel in artikel 40 (1) (c) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1961 (Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2501 gedateer 5 Desember 1980), word die volgende besonderhede betreffende die verkiesing van lede van die Volksraad bedoel in artikel 40 (1) (c) van die Grondwet, gehou op 30 Julie 1981, vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1701 14 August 1981

RESULT OF THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY REFERRED TO IN SECTION 40 (1) (C) OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION ACT, 1961

In accordance with regulation 23 (2) of the Regulations for the Election of Members of the House of Assembly referred to in section 40 (1) (c) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1961 (Government Notice R. 2501 dated 5 December 1980), the following particulars relating to the election of members of the House of Assembly referred to in section 40 (1) (c) of the Constitution Act, held on 30 July 1981, are hereby published for general information:

Naam van verkose persoon en datum met ingang waarvan verkies verklaar Name of person elected and date with effect from which declared elected		Adresse Addresses
Aronson, Theodore	30/7/81	86 Fernkloof, Parkrylaan/Drive, Port Elizabeth.
Kritzinger, Wouter Thomas	30/7/81	89 16de Laan/16th Avenue, Bellville.
Marais, Georg	30/7/81	382 Strubenkopweg/Road, Lynnwood, Pretoria.
Olivier, Nicolaas Johannes Jacobus	30/7/81	12a Ocean View, Beachweg/Road, Seepunt/Sea Point, Kaapstad/Cape Town.
Schutte, Daniel Pieter Antonie	30/7/81	56 Patriciaweg/Road, Chasevalley Downs, Pietermaritzburg.
Theunissen, Louis Mostert	30/7/81	Doringlaagte, distrik/District of Marico.
Vermeulen, Johannes Andries Jacobus	30/7/81	44 Kommandant Senekalstraat/Street, Bloemfontein.
Welgemoed, Peter Johannes	30/7/81	10 Fairwaylaan/Avenue, Randpark, Randburg.

No. 1720 14 Augustus 1981

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. 1720 14 August 1981

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 P81/68

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/211	*Big Girls Don't Cry*	Simon Cooper	(a)
P81/7/17	*Mr Right*	Carolyn Banks	(a)
P81/7/107	*In the Gutter*	Val Hennessy	(a)
P81/7/149	Angels Engineering (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/150	Sapporo Beer—1981 Nude Calendar (Kalender/Calendar)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/151	Dunsheen Liquor Supplies—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/152	Copal (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/5/91	*Forum*—Vol 9, No. 2, February 1981; Vol 9, No. 3, March 1981	Lilliput Publications, NSW	(a)

No. 1721 14 Augustus 1981

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIE OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1721 14 August 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATION OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/5/91	*Forum*—Vol 9, No 3, March 1981	Lilliput Publications, NSW	(a)

No. 1722 14 Augustus 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 30 Julie 1981 kragtens artikel 13 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 22 Junie 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die ondergenoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is:

No. 1722 14 August 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 30 July 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 13 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 22 June 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/6/12	*Smash*	Garson Kanin

No. 1723 14 Augustus 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 13 (5) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasie nie ongewens is nie en het die beslissing van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat genoemde publikasie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (e) van genoemde Wet ongewens is, ter syde gestel. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap:

No. 1723 14 August 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

The Publications Appeal Board in terms of section 13 (5) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned publication is not undesirable and set aside the decision of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act that the said publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (e) of the said Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P81/4/85	*Empty Table, An*	The South African Council of Churches, Johannesburg	In *SK/GG* 7581, GK/GN 1045 van/of 8/5/81

No. 1724 14 Augustus 1981

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. 1724 14 August 1981

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)
P81/3/1	*Tempo—No Especial*—7/12/80	Tempográfica, República Popular de Moçambique	(e)
P81/4/15	Free Mandela in Azania/Vanochema—Bayakhala—Sides 1 + 2: JAB 164 (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record)	Lovemore Majaivana & Jobs Combination	(e)
P81/4/98	*Secrets*	Unity Hall	(a)
P81/5/91	*Forum*—Vol 9, No 2, February 1981; Vol 9, No 3, March 1981	Lilliput Publications, NSW	(a)
P81/5/104	*Amandla*—Nummer 3, Vijfde jaargang, Maart 1981	Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/5/111	*Anti-Apartheid News*—May 1981	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P81/5/140	*C A P South Africa*—Pro Subjectis Vol 1, No 1, January/March 1981	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/5/141	*Mayibuye*—No 3, 1981	African National Congress	(e)
P81/5/142	*Workers' Unity*—No 25, April 1981	South African Congress of Trade Unions, London	(d)+(e)
P81/5/147	*Portrait of a People*	Eli Weinberg	(e)
P81/6/1	Boycott white Republic! Forward to a people's Republic (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/2	Isandlwana—Revolutionary effort of Azania—March 21, 1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/3	Isandlwana—Revolutionary effort of Azania—Bulletin No 3, May 1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/15	*Anti-Apartheid News*—April 1981	Anti-Apartheid Movement, London	(e)
P81/6/16	*Bona Fide*—Vol 6, No 1	Law Students' Council, University of Cape Town	(d)+(e)
P81/6/20	Message from the ANC underground (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/24	*TCLSAC Reports*—April 1981	Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	(e)
P81/6/25	*Understanding Marxism*	Frank Cunningham	(e)
P81/6/26	Unity in Action against Racist Republic (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Issued by UWC Anti-Republic Committee	(e)
P81/6/81	Republiek Dag (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)
P81/6/82	*One Union's Fight Against Apartheid*	AUEW-TASS, Surrey	(e)
P81/6/89	*Forward to People's Power—South African Heroes' Day*	African National Congress (SA)	(e)
P81/6/97	*Weekly News Briefing*—Volume four, Issue No 24, Week ending June 15, 1980	ANC (SA), London	(e)

No. 1725 14 Augustus 1981

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—REGSTELLING

In *Staatskoerant* 7647, Goewermentskennisgewing 1403 van 3 Julie 1981, vervang die inskrywing P81/6/109 deur die volgende inskrywing:

No. 1725 14 August 1981

UNDERSIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—CORRECTION

In *Government Gazette* 7647, Government Notice 1403 of 3 July 1981, substitute the following entry P81/6/109:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/109	*Televisions & Home Video— Vol 3, No 3, March 1981*	Link House Magazines Ltd.	(a)

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1769 14 Augustus 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1769 14 August 1981

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 P81/69

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P81/7/9.....	*Angola: Lieder und Texte von der Freiheitsbewegung in Angola*—Side 1: F 65.001 A + Side 2: F 65.001 B (Grammofoonplaat/Gramophone Record)	Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann G.m.b.H., Düsseldorf	(e)
P81/7/160.....	*South African Congress of Trade Unions*—June 1980	South African Congress of Trade Unions, Tanzania & London	(e)
P81/7/161.....	*International Anti-Apartheid Year*—No 1/78, April 1978; No 2/78, May 1978; No 3/78, June 1978; No 4/78, July 1978; No 5/78, August 1978; No 6/78, September 1978; No 7/78, October 1978	United Nations Centre against Apartheid.....	(e)
P81/8/8.....	*Würde des Menschen, Die: Folter in unserer Zeit*	Peter Koch & Reimar Oltmanns.....	(e)
P81/8/9.....	*Our Leaders are Banned & Detained but we wont be Silenced* (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Projects Comm., University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/8/11.....	*Dome*—No 3, June.....	SRC, University of Natal, Durban.....	(e)
P81/8/17.....	*International Labour Conference Sixty-Seventh Session, Geneva*, 1981—Addendum to the Seventeenth Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa—No 3, Wednesday, 27 May 1981	International Labour Office, Geneva.....	(e)
P81/7/159.....	*Interview in Depth—South Africa:* African National Congress No 1—Alfred Nzo	LSM Information Center, Canada.....	(e)

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van			
Goewermentskennisgewing			
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DD 15/8/81

Warning to bomb hoaxers

EAST LONDON — A severe warning to bomb hoaxers to cease their activities immediately was issued here yesterday by the Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Police in the Border, Colonel J. H. Fourie.

Colonel Fourie said several hoax calls had been made to various places in the city on Thursday and yesterday.

"These people are the same as terrorists and we consider them cranks," Colonel Fourie said.

He warned callers that they were committing a serious offence under the Explosives Act and that they could be jailed for up to 15 years if caught.

"We are hot on the trail of these serious offenders and when they are caught, they will be dealt with very, very severely," Colonel Fourie said. — DDR

'Mad' proposal shocks council

A MOVE to have people on disability or subsistence allowances forcibly sterilised will be discussed by the Association of Divisional Councils at its annual congress next month.

News of the resolution, put forward by the Kareeberg Divisional Council, has shocked people in Cape Town.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, described it as "absolute madness — an intolerable intrusion on people's freedom".

Dr John Sonnenberg, who is a member of both the Cape Town City Council and the provincial council, said it was "unbelievable — like an Old Testament punishment".

He said it was "a euphemistic way of describing surgical means of sterilisation".

The resolution states: "That the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions be requested to provide the necessary measures whereby persons receiving a disability and subsistence allowance can be forced to submit to family planning treatment". — Sapa.

Cape evictions strike a blow for terrorism

A ROCKET attack on military installations, terrorist bombs in shopping centres and a shoot-out at a road-block, in quick succession, indicate a stepped-up level of insurgency in the Republic.

The country has passed some kind of watershed. Efforts to secure the peace of Southern Africa are losing ground to the advocates of violence. At the same time, the SWA war drags on, and more young men are losing their lives.

A massive increase in proposals for military expenditure in the budget has helped to drive the point home. This is a society under siege. It is a siege with political, military, economic and psychological dimensions.

It would be as well to examine the nature of the threats to this country's security. They are both external and internal. But all derive at root from this country's failure to find a political solution to its problems of inter-group co-existence and consequently its inability to live in amity and cordial co-operation with its neighbours in the African continent. These failures are exploited by the Soviet Union and its satellites who arm and train black nationalists when they flee abroad.

At first the targets chosen by the returning black nationalists were largely symbolic and military. Now, increasingly, "soft" targets are chosen, such as shopping malls, where explosives with timing devices, concealed in flower-pots or suchlike, are calculated to sow random death and destruction.

Arbitrary

This is terrorism in the correct and classic sense of the word. The arbitrary nature of the threat and its way of selecting victims at random are features designed to sow terror all round. This is terrorism of the IRA or PLO variety, which leaves no one psychologically unscathed, aiming at destroying the sense of security and the quality of life of the entire society.

Of itself, terrorism does not bring down governments or change the power situation. But it helps to stoke things up by creating a hardening of attitudes and sowing fear and hatred, undermining confidence and the chances of a negotiated settlement. This is the chief objective — to thwart the reformist and conciliatory forces and strengthen the hands of the extremists on all sides.

This kind of thing promises to be a regular feature of the South African way of life for the foreseeable future, at varying degrees of intensity. We can be thankful that the level of intensity remains well below the Ulster or Lebanon levels.

This is an internal threat, with external bases. The war against Swapo in Namibia and Angola is rather more remote but is a serious business, nevertheless, requiring a considerable expenditure of treasure and manpower to sustain.

In whatever form, and wherever it manifests itself, the main thrust of the threat to this country's security is African nationalist in inspiration, backed by communist weaponry and propaganda.



Part of the Cape Town City Hall crowd yesterday protesting against evictions

Political survey



by GERALD SHAW

The means chosen is guerilla insurgency, rural and urban, using the classic hit-and-run tactics of the guerilla and all the modern refinements of random terrorism.

The alliance betweeen black nationalism and communism is a temporary alliance, a marriage of convenience. It does not rest on ideological agreement or compatibility. The nations of the West refuse to supply arms to insurgent movements, on principle. And so the Soviet Union, ever anxious to exploit disaffection wherever it may occur, is delighted to step in. Soviet expansionism does constitute a threat. But it should be kept in perspective. Southern Africa is low down on the list of Soviet priorities, well below Afghanistan and Poland.

Less menacing

If this country could solve its political problems, threats to security would be much less menacing. South Africa's friends and allies in the West would be happy to render all possible support, logistic and otherwise.

On this analysis, the major threat to South African security derives from the policy of apartheid, which oppresses blacks and denies them the ordinary liberties of citizens in their own country, creating ideal conditions for the growth of a radical nationalist movement.

It was in like manner that Afrikaner Nationalism took root — in response to British Imperial oppression. The growth of Irish nationalism provides another apt analogy. Nationalism, in response to oppression, provides an emotional dynamism of immense power, which grips the imagination of the young. It appeals all too often to the bravest and the best in the oppressed community, those who are most ready to make sacrifices, as well as to the worst.

To state all this is to state the obvious. And yet Afrikaner nationalists remain blind to the lessons of their own history. As a people whose own women and children were shamefully treated in the South African War, suffering dreadful hardship, they can yet stand by complacently as African women and children are cast out into the open veld in the midst of the worst Cape winter for decades.

It is hard to understand. Why this seemingly wanton cruelty? Leaving humanitarian considerations on one side, do the apartheid bureaucrats not understand that they are pouring fuel on the flames of terrorist subversion?

Perhaps some of them do understand this, but they can do no other. The existence of squatter camps is a living reminder that apartheid has failed. Fear of swamping by blacks has become an obsession. So it is a matter of psychological compulsion, a case of "out damned spot" whatever the cost.

It is time that Nationalist Afrikanerdom faced the truth. Influx control has never worked and never will work, acting as it must against powerful social and economic currents pushing in the opposite direction. The frantic attempts to make it work by means of crude social engineering are stirring up revolutionary disaffection, providing the Maoist ocean for the guerilla fishes and striking powerful blows at the security of South Africa.

A leading Nato commander, retired from active service, once told me that he believed South Africa was indefensible in a guerilla war if the majority of the black population was liable to welcome guerillas as liberators rather than turn them over to the authorities as terrorist invaders.

Fifth column

This is also a pretty obvious truth. You cannot fight a war with a fifth column constituting a majority of your population. This elementary truth will be disregarded at our grave peril.

That is why the malaise in the Botha administration is so profoundly disquieting. If a Botha administration can do no better than this, what may we expect if the Treurnicht school should gain control?

South Africa is equipped to withstand a siege on all fronts for many years, even if the quality of life does deteriorate and the casualty toll rises, as it surely will. This is a grim and cheerless prospect, however, not only for the victims of the apartheid society but also for those who are struggling to maintain it intact. Is there no better option than this?

important that the operator see the message i.e. if a reply or some action on his part is required. The W-option must not be used with @@MSG as it is ignored.

3.14. ASSIGNMENT OF FILES AND ROLL-BACKS

1. To assign the permanent file, F, exclusively, type the following:

   @ASG,AXZ F. <CR>

   if F is available the response is:

   READY

   Note: F is used as the file name. This includes the qualifier, either explicitly or implicitly from PROJECT-ID or @QUAL statement. (See: Using Files on the Univac).

2. If the file has been rolled off onto tape after not being used for a while, the response will be:

   FACILITY REJECTED 400003000000

   The run may then be continued without using this file which will be queued for roll-back. This may take up to an hour or more depending on the availability of tape drives.

3. If the file is assigned without the Z-option and it is not available because it has been rolled off onto tape or it is exclusively assigned to another run, the response will be:

   WAITING ON FACILITY

   The task may then be cancelled using @@X to continue the run while the file is queued for roll-back.

   It is faster to include the Z-option when assigning a permanent disc file. This should always be done from the terminal.

4. Further information on file assignments may be found further on and in the manual 'Using Files on the Univac'.

3.14.1. Reverting Files To Previous Backup Status

Every evening the Computing Service performs backup saves of all user disc files onto magnetic tape. If a user damages his file (e.g. by accidentally emptying it) and wishes to obtain the backup copy of the fil control cards are used:

More questions on Saawu hamphets
MORE QUESTIONS have been tabled after the drafting and circulation of a document on the unregistered South African Allied Workers Union in East London by a security police officer. The PFP member for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, is to ask the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, whether his department made any request to either the Minister of Police or the security police to communicate with businessmen in East London about Saawu, and, if so who had been involved.

News blackout proposed in transport Bill

By HELEN ZILLE

THE Government's black-out on reporting of police "anti-terrorist" action is being extended to the Railway Police in terms of a Bill before Parliament.

The provision is contained in the South African Transport Services Bill that passed its second reading yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on transport, described the clause as a "sinister provision" in a Bill that was otherwise deserving of support. He objected to the clause that puts a blanket ban on any unauthorised reporting regarding "anti-terroristic" activities by the Railway Police.

Names, details

The clause also effectively prohibits the disclosure of the names or any details of people who might be arrested in the course of Railway Police action.

A similar blackout on reporting of police "anti-terrorist" activities was introduced in the Second Police Amendment Act last year. Mr Swart described the Press curbs in the Second Police Amendment Act as a "downright bad and disastrous provision".

"We see this (the new Bill) as an extension of a sinister provision inserted in other legislation, designed to muzzle the Press and the media and to set the Minister and his commissioners up as super censors," Mr Swart said.

The clause in the Transport Services Bill prohibits the unauthorised publication in "any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or by radio" of any information relating to "the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terroristic activities".

The Bill also prohibits the publication of any information relating to "any person against whom or group of persons against which any action is directed" unless permission is granted by the Minister or the Railway Police Commissioner.

Replying to the Opposition's objection, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, made it clear no compromise was possible on the issue.

Case crucial to union cash

A COURT action in which the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) has challenged the Government's decision last year to ban it from raising money here and abroad has been heard in the Natal Supreme Court.

Lawyers say the court's decision will have crucial implications for all organisations affected by the Fund-Raising Act.

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

The Act prohibits organisations from raising funds without Government permission unless they are registered welfare organisations.

Judgment was reserved by the Natal Judge President, Mr Justice James, after Friday's hearing in Maritzburg.

Last year, the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, published a proclamation in the Government Gazette banning Fosatu from raising money — from either local or foreign sources.

This followed a Fosatu request to the Government to allow it to continue raising money from overseas unions.

As a result of the proclamation, much of Fosatu's cash has been cut off and the organisation has had to reduce offices and organising staff.

Fosatu asked the court to set aside Dr Munnik's order, which would allow it to raise funds freely again.

Fosatu's counsel, Mr Chris Nicholson, argued that the proclamation was invalid because the authorities had not allowed Fosatu to make representations to Dr Munnik on why such a proclamation should not be gazetted.

This, he argued, violated the *audi alteram* partem rule — by which both sides of an issue had to be heard before a legal prohibition was issued.

Counsel for Dr Munnik, Mr Jan Combrink, argued that this rule did not apply because it was overridden by the Fund-Raising Act.

The proclamation was thus entirely valid, because it had been gazetted in accordance with the Act, he submitted.

Lawyers say the court's judgment will play an important role in deciding the actual right of organisations banned from raising funds in terms of the Act, which became law in 1979.

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TRAINE & MILLS: Vol 16 Sept 1961 pp. 423-434

3. STOCK EXCHANGE HANDBOOK

4. THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE MONTHLY BULLETIN - JULY 1981

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1. Exposure Draft 22, "Disclosure of Leases in the Financial Statements of Lessess", The Accounting Practices Committee of the National Council of Chartered Accountants (S.A.), 1979, Paragraph .05.1.

2. International Accounting Exposure Draft 19, "Accounting for Leases", I.A.S.C., October 1980, Paragraph 2.

3. I.A.S. Exposure Draft 19, Paragraph 47.

4. i.e. the rate at which the lessee would have had to borrow th funds required to purchase the leased asset at the date of inception of the lease over a similar term and with similar security - I.A.S. ED19, Paragraph 10.

5. I.A.S. ED19, Paragraph 12.

6. I.A.S. ED19.

7. I.A.S. ED19, Paragraph 47.

8. I.A.S. ED19, Paragraph 69.

9. Statement of dards No. 13 - Accounting f nting Standards Board, 1976.

10. S.F.A.S. 13, has followed these criter

11. ED22, Paragı

12. ED22, Paragı

13. ED22, Paragı

14. ED22, Paragı

15. ED22, Parag

16. ED22, Parag

17. ED22, Parag

TUESDAY, 18 /

MONDAY, 17 AUGUST 1981

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Unlawful organizations: money collected from (33)

1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) To what organizations has the money been paid which was collected from organizations declared unlawful on 19 October 1977 and (b) what amount was paid over to each such organization?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) No money has as yet been paid to any organization.

(b) Falls away.

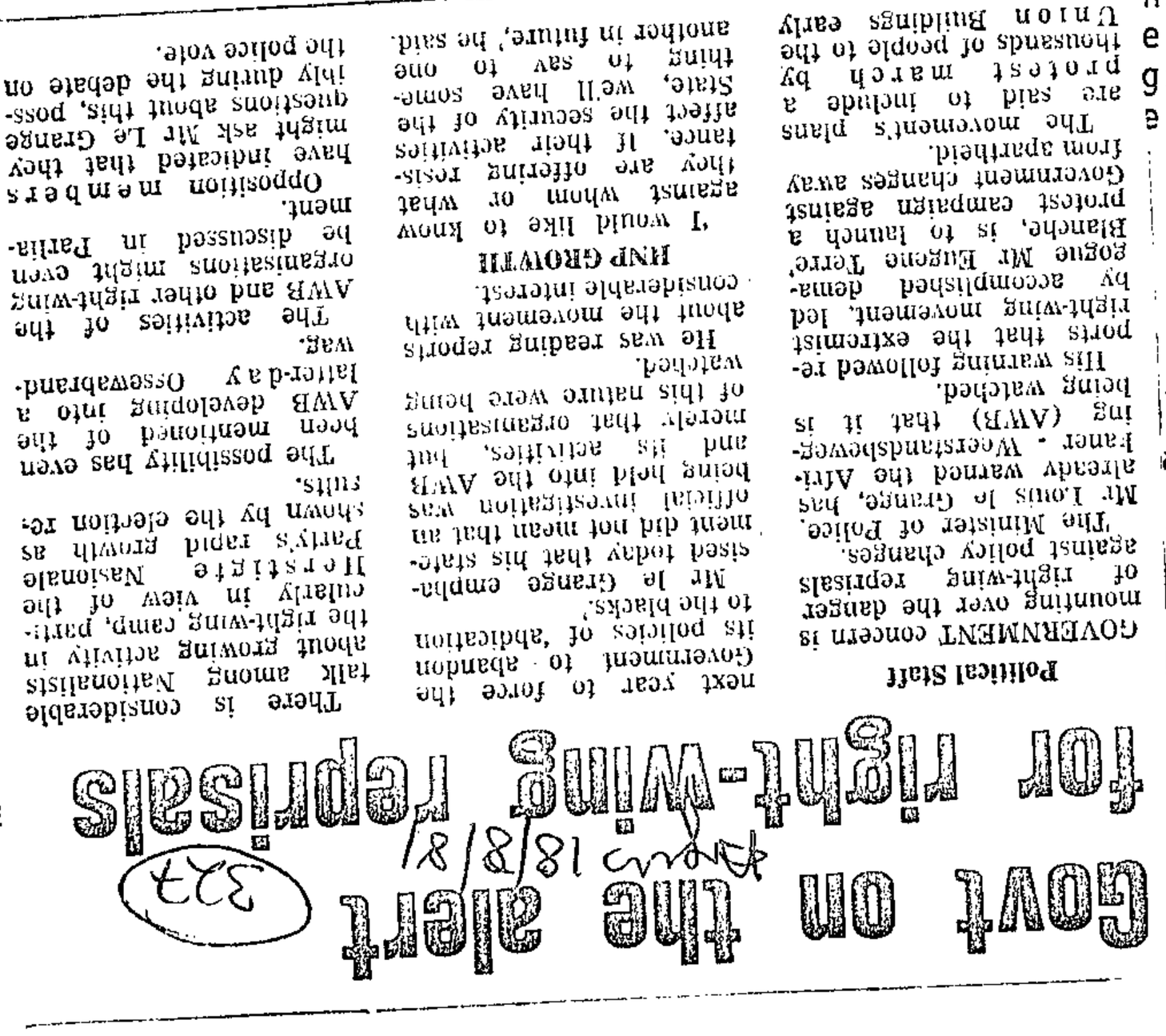
"These people are well-formed, well-looking men in their appearance; the ears and noses are well formed, they are stout, some of them above six feet high, and others are less than six feet; they are sagacious, and their language is one of the best language in the world. The principal tribes are the Gaika; their chief Missionary is C. Brownlie (Brownlee), who knows the Kafir language thoroughly, and can speak it as Kafir man: I think he is a Scotch Missionary.

The English have a part of it, which we call the English Colony: it is bounded on the north by the Orange, on the east by the British Kaffraria, on the south by the South Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; the chief town is Cape Town, where the governor lived; and Graham's Town is another large place, where the general lives. In the summer the rain is of great abundance; the lightning is fearful, and so is the thunder. Sometimes the lightning and the thunder takes away cattle, sometimes they destroy the houses; and the principal animal in the rivers is crocodile, an ugly looking thing.

There was a war with the English; only one tribe who fought the English, and many of the other nations, such as the Dutch or Boers, Malays, Fingoes (Mfengu), and some of the Kafirs, together with the English, against only the Gaikas; and they didn't conquer that tribe, and they were obliged to make peace while there was peace. Our great general, Makomo, went to Graham's Town, because he thought the English made peace with him; but the English accused him of killing some of their men, and he was

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Govt on the alert for Right-Wing reprisals

(323)

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT concern is mounting over the danger of right-wing reprisals against policy changes.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has already warned the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) that it is being watched.

His warning followed reports that the extremist right-wing movement, led by accomplished demagogue Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, is to launch a protest campaign against Government changes away from apartheid.

The movement's plans are said to include a protest march by thousands of people to the Union Buildings early next year to force the Government to abandon its policies of 'abdication to the blacks.'

Mr le Grange emphasised today that his statement did not mean that an official investigation was being held into the AWB and its activities, but merely that organisations of this nature were being watched.

He was reading reports about the movement with considerable interest.

'I would like to know against whom or what they are offering resistance, if their activities affect the security of the State, we'll have something to say to one another in future,' he said.

There is considerable talk among Nationalists about growing activity in the right-wing camp, particularly in view of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's rapid growth as shown by the election results.

The possibility has even been mentioned of the AWB developing into a latter-day Ossewabrandwag.

The activities of the AWB and other right-wing organisations might even be discussed in Parliament.

Opposition members have indicated that they might ask Mr Le Grange questions about this, possibly during the debate on the police vote.

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(7) It is incorrect to equivalence two entities of a COMMON statement to each other, either directly or indirectly.

(8) Any program unit requiring access to a common block must have a COMMON statement.

(9) In a subprogram, a symbolic name appearing in a COMMON statement may not identify an adjustable array.

(10) Correspondence between different entities of the same common block in different program units is determined by order and by storage unit(s).

(11) In any procedure subprogram, symbolic names of dummy arguments must not appear in a COMMON statement.

(12) An item in blank common must not appear in a DATA statement; an item in labeled common may appear in a DATA statement.

Examples:

(1) A subroutine subprogram contains:

```
      SUBROUTINE CLARAY
      COMMON /ARRAYS/SET(100)
      DO 10 K=1,100
   10 SET(K) = 0.0
      RETURN
      END
```

Program unit 2 contains:

```
      COMMON /ARRAYS/ TABLE1(3,4,5), TABLE2(3,30)
      CALL CLARAY
      DO 10 K=1,30
   10 TABLE2(3,K) = 0.0
```

The CALL CLARAY statement in program unit 2 causes all the arrays in the labeled common block ARRAYS to be cleared to 0.0. The DO range in program unit 2 causes all the elements in the array TABLE1.

Gov't still has seized funds

Some time ago, it was reported that the Human Sciences Research Council had been approached to accept the money from the banned organizations but that it had turned down the approach.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, when he replied to a question which had been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

Mr Coetsee said "no money has as yet been paid to any organization" from the funds collected from the groups declared unlawful on October 19, 1977.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Political staff

None of money confiscated from a number of black consciousness organizations and the Christian Institute, which were banned in 1977, has yet been paid to any or-

more often if deemed necessary.

(b) (i) and (ii) Six at present. Like all committee members appointed under section 4 of the Publications Act, their work is of a part-time nature, although it does occasionally happen that the amount of work involved in reading and studying a number of allocated publications, and writing reports thereon, can take up all a member's spare time during certain periods.

(c) (i) The criteria are those mentioned in section 5 (2) of the Act. Each of the present members of the committee is an expert in, *inter alia*, one or more of the categories of political science, military matters, the practice and teaching of law, Africa studies and literature, and the dangers of illegal subversion. Committees are also entitled under section 3 (b) to call for expert advice.

(ii) Committees are appointed by the Directorate in terms of section 4 of the Act. Due regard is given to the qualifications of a committee member concerning a particular type of publication submitted to him.

Directorate of Publications: Report

*6. Mr. D. J. DALLING (327) asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether the committee of specialists dealing with political publications, as referred to on page 18 of the Report of the Directorate of Publications for the Calendar Year 1977, is provided with any (a) guide-lines and (b) criteria in regard to publications (i) proscribed under section

47(2)(a), (b) and (c), and (ii) prohibited for possession under section 9(3), of the Publications Act; if so, what is the nature of such (aa) guide-lines and (bb) criteria in respect of each category?

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

The committee of specialists referred to by the hon. member does not deal with political publications in general but only with communistic and potentially subversive publications as stated in the 1977 Report.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) The criteria are those laid down in the wording of section 47(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the Publications Act. Extensive guidelines exist in the form of decisions of the Courts of Law, as well as those of the Publications Appeal Board.

The criteria for prohibiting the possession of a publication under section 9(3) are the same as for other undesirable publications except that in the former case the undesirability has to be of a radical nature, as would be the case with hard pornography, or incitement to violence and revolution by an illegal organization.

Parliament

Spectre of the R20 diet

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, was called on in the Assembly yesterday to explain his controversial pre-election remarks about a R20-a-month diet for old people.

Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) asked whether the investigation into diets, which had been commissioned by the Minister, was 'an exercise in survival or in living as a human being.'

Speaking in the Budget debate, Mr Widman drew laughter and mocking interjections from the opposition when he raised the issue of Dr Munnik and the R20 diet.

MADE NOTES

Dr Munnik listened intently to Mr Widman's speech and made notes from time to time.

At one stage Dr Munnik made interjections which were inaudible.

Mr Widman referred to the issue after calling on the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, to be 'realistic — not like the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions.'

'The Minister (of Health) apparently does not see the significance of his portfolio with his role in public life,' Mr Widman said.

'He must tell us why he called for his survey in the first place. I assume he was trying to justify the lower pensions he pays pensioners.'

Mr Widman asked how a responsible Minister of Health could tell old people that they could eat for R20 a month.

Quoting from what he said the Minister had said,



Mr Alf Widman

Mr Widman remarked. 'Is the Minister of Health dealing with cattle or with people?'

Mr Widman quoted the Minister as having said, with reference to an investigation commissioned from the Human Sciences Research Council and on the basis of a subsequent diet worked out by the Department of Health:

'... if you eat a good health diet, an old person at today's prices can eat for R20 a month. This is now the figure, I name it specifically, and it goes up a little, not much, for younger people — between R22 and R25.'

Mr Widman remarked: 'Why not just feed the nation on tablets?'

He asked what effort the Minister had made to persuade the Minister of Finance to pay equal bonuses to all races, to eliminate the gap in pensions, and to consider a national contributory pension scheme.

The Minister of Health, he said, had a lot to account for.

When Mr Widman referred to the shortage of nurses, Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) interjected that 200 people could be fed on the Minister's salary.

Opposition lashes cost of apartheid

(3273 Argus 19/8/81)

Parliamentary Staff

THE official opposition continued to launch a strong attack on the Budget in the Assembly yesterday.

The focus was mainly on the Government's inability to control inflation, the 'high cost of apartheid,' too much 'red tape' in the civil service and too little finance for housing.

In contrast Government speakers, during the second day of the Budget debate, generally described the Budget as 'realistic'.

Probe

The first opposition speaker, Mr John Malcolmess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central), called for a committee to investigate every department in the civil service in order to make recommendations regarding the eradication or modification of 'red tape.'

This was necessary to reduce the excessive number of posts in the civil service.

Mr Malcolmess said too many rules and regulations had resulted in too much work which was not worth doing.

He said this would not mean that some civil service employees would have to lose their jobs. There was an estimated 22 percent shortfall in public servant posts — a relocation of staff and restructuring of duties would solve the problem.

Mr Malcolmess also condemned the high cost of 'apartheid'. He said the Government could save millions of rand by doing away with apartheid. The savings could be spent on more important issues, such as basic foodstuffs.

In a pointed speech Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) criticised the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, for his inefficiency in controlling inflation which was 'a threat to us all.'

The Government had failed to control the money supply; to prevent 'massive and inflationary rises' in administered prices; and to take action to remove inefficiencies and wasteful expenditure on apartheid.

> 'What are we fighting for if we have nowhere to live?'

The Minister had repeatedly stressed his commitment to fighting inflation, but 'to the man in the street it is just another example of plenty of talk but very little action.'

Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) said the rosy picture painted by Mr Horwood before the general election had changed to one of having to 'tighten belts' and to taxation proposals that pinched the lower income groups where it hurt most.

The Budget increase for the National Housing Fund — from R231,7-million to R256,7-million — was 'a joke'.

Mr Horwood had tabled a report which indicated the public sector required a total of 73 670 housing units a year for all population groups to wipe out the backlog and meet natural increases over the next five years.

This would, according to the report, require R882-million as an average yearly investment. This was three and a half times more than the amount approved by the Minister in the Budget.

However, the Minister had found the funds drastically to increase the defence budget.

'Housing is just as important as defence — what are we fighting for if we have nowhere to live?' Mr Widman said.

From the Government benches Mr Danie Steyn, Deputy Minister of Finance, said the Government had taken into account the economic tendencies in the country in the period preceding the Budget.

It had also taken into account the needs of the nation's housekeeping, but the opposition had failed to test the Budget against this background.

Mr Kent Durr (NP Maitland) said if there was one field of human endeavour that the Government could be proud of it was the provision of housing.

The single biggest problem the country faced was urbanisation. Providing housing was a financial problem as well as an engineering and social one. The Government should consider more imaginative ways of providing housing.

System

Mr Durr suggested a system of differentiated interest on bonds — large bonds should be more expensive and low ones cheaper.

He also highlighted the plight of young people who could not save 'quickly enough' to buy their first homes.

He suggested that those buying their first home should be allowed to make lower repayments during the first few years of occupation, and the surplus interest should be capitalised.

The speech the South African Government prevented Zimbabwean Democratic Party leader Mr Andre Holland from delivering at the University of Cape Town contained no references to South Africa — it was a call to young Zimbabweans to return home to play a part in the rebuilding of their country.

What the SA Government wouldn't let Holland say

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — "Come on home, Zimbabwe's fine."

That was the message Zimbabwe Democratic Party leader Mr Andre Holland was prevented, by the South African Government, from passing on to Zimbabwean students at the University of Cape Town.

The speech, which contained no references to South Africa, included the following points.

"First, let me make one thing absolutely clear. Some people mischievously suggest that I am an apologist for the white man in my country. That is untrue. I am proud to be a white man.

"Like every community in the world we have made plenty of mistakes. But we have done a great deal of good as well. One can look at our little country and compare it with Mozambique for example.

"The Portuguese were there for more than 500 years and what did they leave? Two under developed ports and little else.

"By contrast, in the space of only 85 years, under the leadership of white Rhodesians a highly developed country was built.

"By today's standards we were unjust — but how our people worked.

"Under white leadership there developed a country more self-sufficient and with more highly developed farmland, roads and rail facilities than anywhere else in black Africa. We also bred young men whose heroic deeds in war equalled anything in the world.

"That is on the credit side.

"On the other side of the coin we failed because of our arrogance, our racial prejudice, our unwillingness to face realities and our greed.

"In the end, inevitably, our power passed.

"Now we in Zimbabwe must put the past behind us and face with courage the realities and exciting challenge of now, of today.

"We have to accept that men like Prime Minister Robert Mugabe have intellects equal to any in the world.

"Take note of the Zimbabwe Cabinet. Twenty-five Ministers hold among them 43 degrees from internationally recognised universities. The 21 Deputy Ministers share 24 degrees.

"This gives the Zimbabwean Governmenta bigger percentage of professional people than any other Commonwealth Cabinet. The PM has five degrees.

"Many black Zimbabweans gained prominent and well-paid positions in Europe and the USA against international competition and despite prejudice against foreigners and blacks. But now they have come back home.

"They have done so often to lower salaries because of their pride in, and dedication to, our fledgling, non-racial country. One has to respect that.

"The days when a man felt he was a better fellow simply because of the colour of his skin are, or should be, history.

"What the whites and our country now need is the return of people like you. Young, intelligent leaders like you are desperately needed. Not because you are white, but because you are Zimbabweans."

"On the criterion of merit alone, you are desperately needed.

"You may well ask, selfishly but reasonably:

'Why should I return? It is no longer Rhodesia but Zimbabwe and therefore no longer home.

"First, there is nothing to force you to return to Zimbabwe unless you have financial commitments.

"But it is your home. You are of Africa. You have as much right as any other man or woman to be there.

"Job opportunities are, in most cases, good. The quality of life is good. The economy is holding up remarkably, given the after-effects of a war, great expectations — free medicine and junior schooling, and a choked transport system.

"The future is uncertain, as it is everywhere, but it is a great challenge. If we can all work together and if we succeed in keeping open a reasonably efficient rail system to the sea through Mozambique, then I think the future is exciting.

"I am certain that within Mr Mugabe's socialism there will also be plenty of room for enlightened free enterprise."

How old foes broke ice

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Former Rhodesian Front MP Mr Holland described in colourful fashion his first meeting with former Zanla Commander Rex Nhongo, a wartime military rival.

"I am Andre Holland, and it has taken me years to catch up with you," he said in a corridor of parliament last year.

The then Commander Nhongo (now Lieutenant-General) looked back coldly and replied: "And I you."

Commander Nhongo said: "Your unit killed some of my best men in the Mavuradonha mountains."

Mr Holland replied: "Yes, ours was a good unit."

Commander Nhongo showed him a bullet scar and declared that he suffered the wound in the Mavuradonha district.

Mr Holland said: "Rex, I can assure you that was not me or any of the men I fought with."

"Why?"

"Because none of us ever shot that badly."

After long moments of silence Commander Nhongo threw back his head and roared with laughter.

Then he agreed to take Mr Holland on a tour of assembly points.

Strained relations cause empty podiums?

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The refusal of the South African Government to allow three leading white Zimbabweans to address Zimbabwean students at the University of Cape Town is yet one more indication of the strained state of relations between Pretoria and Salisbury.

Just why the South African Government should not want the students to hear about their own country from three men well placed to judge its performance has mystified many people.

But perhaps, and in the absence of an official explanation the speculation is warranted — it was the presence of a Zimbabwe Cabinet Minister in the group which upset Pretoria.

Senator Dennis Norman is the Minister of Agriculture and the only white minister in Mr Mugabe's Government of National Unity.

He is not a party politician and his presence in the Cabinet and his ability has contributed greatly to the success story of the farming industry in post-independent Zimbabwe.

He had been invited to address a private dinner in Cape Town, organised by the Zimbabwe society of the University of Cape Town.

His travelling colleagues were to have been Mr Andre Holland, who broke away from Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front to form the Democratic Party which stands for full co-operation with the Government, and Mr Brian Grubb, a leading businessman and past president of the Chambers of Commerce organisation which has stayed out of party politics.

Mr Holland and Mr Grubb were to have taken part in a seminar on Zimbabwe at which they were to speak and be questioned about conditions in the country.

It all sounded innocuous enough. So why then the ban?

The official who conveyed the South African Government's views said it was felt that the time was not opportune or appropriate in view of the delicate relations existing between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

But an address to Zimbabwean students by their own countrymen could hardly be considered a threat to relations between the two governments.

Other Zimbabweans have spoken about affairs at meetings in South Africa in the recent past, among them Mr Rowan Cronje, an RF Member of Parliament.

But if it was the presence of the Minister which gave rise to the ban, what does this signify? Is it that the South African Government has become so incensed by the hostile criticism of its racial policies that the hawks have won the day against the arguments of the pragmatists?

All the recent actions by the South African Government point to a hardening of attitudes.

The ending of the preferential trade government, the repatriation of Zimbabwean workers and the withdrawal of railway locomotives fit the pattern of actions taken in response to criticism of South Africa.

Foundation 'fighting to counter pressure'

Apte 20/8/87

(327)

THE South Africa Foundation is fighting hard to counter increasingly well organised world pressure to isolate this country, its president, Mr Gavin Relly, said at a meeting in Cape Town last night.

But while it does so South Africa must move forward to 'a more supportable' political structure.

Mr Relly emphasised that the foundation did not seek to defend an ideology or whitewash a policy of racial discrimination.

He said it was essential that constructive social and political change should take place and that honesty of purpose should not be 'buried in the morass of party politics.'

Mr Relly explained that the purpose of the foundation was to spread a more informed understanding of South Africa both internationally and at home.



Mr Gavin Relly

CONTRACTS

It had a network of influential contacts throughout the world and an experienced professional staff and had grown over the years into an organisation whose stature and objectivity could no longer be questioned.

'Externally, we are paying increasing attention to personal contact nearer home — in our neighbouring states as well as African countries further afield,' said Mr Relly.

'Encouraging progress has been made but it is slow and difficult because in Africa, more than anywhere else, South Africa's perceived racial doctrines are bitterly rejected, not only on grounds of morality and human rights but as a personal affront to people of colour.'

Mr Relly said there were strong indications that the centre of the world's economic and industrial growth was moving towards South-East Asia, where a whole new challenge and opportunity awaited the foundation.

'We have started a study of the area from the point of view of a foundation operation there and there seems little doubt that countries like Japan, China and Hong Kong are destined to play an increasing role in the world affairs and therefore also in South Africa's own international relations,' he continued.

PM'S STATEMENTS

'Statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, over the past few years have unquestionably awakened expectations of social and political progress in South Africa,' he said.

'The Reagan Administration had adopted, for tactical reasons obviously, a more accommodating stance and will expect returns for this.'

There were new trends within South Africa, he went on, 'in the labour field for example and later possibly in the area of constitutional rearrangement which for the first time affect the distribution of power within our society.'

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) Reduce Wages

the "position ... is a very clear one; all
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l and that directly the war is over measures

Members' Questions

SAAWU pamphlet: No action

NO ACTION IS to be taken against the East London security police officer who distributed the controversial and unauthorized document about the South African Allied Workers Union, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea). And the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, told Mr Swart neither he nor any officials in his departemt had requested the security police in East London to communicate with businessmen in East London about SAAWU.

@RESUME,P Ull

will send the pr

3.17.3. Printi

Having sent a printfile to a terminal the printfile is queued. It is only printed when an @@SEND command is used at the terminal. This may be done by signing on to the terminal with your userid and password in the normal fashion and then before entering an @RUN (or after an @FIN) enter

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and the file will be printed.

If the file was sent to a userid, then at any terminal an

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will cause the printout to be sent provided a run is not active on the terminal and the correct userid/password was entered in response to the

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ENTER USERID/PASSWD
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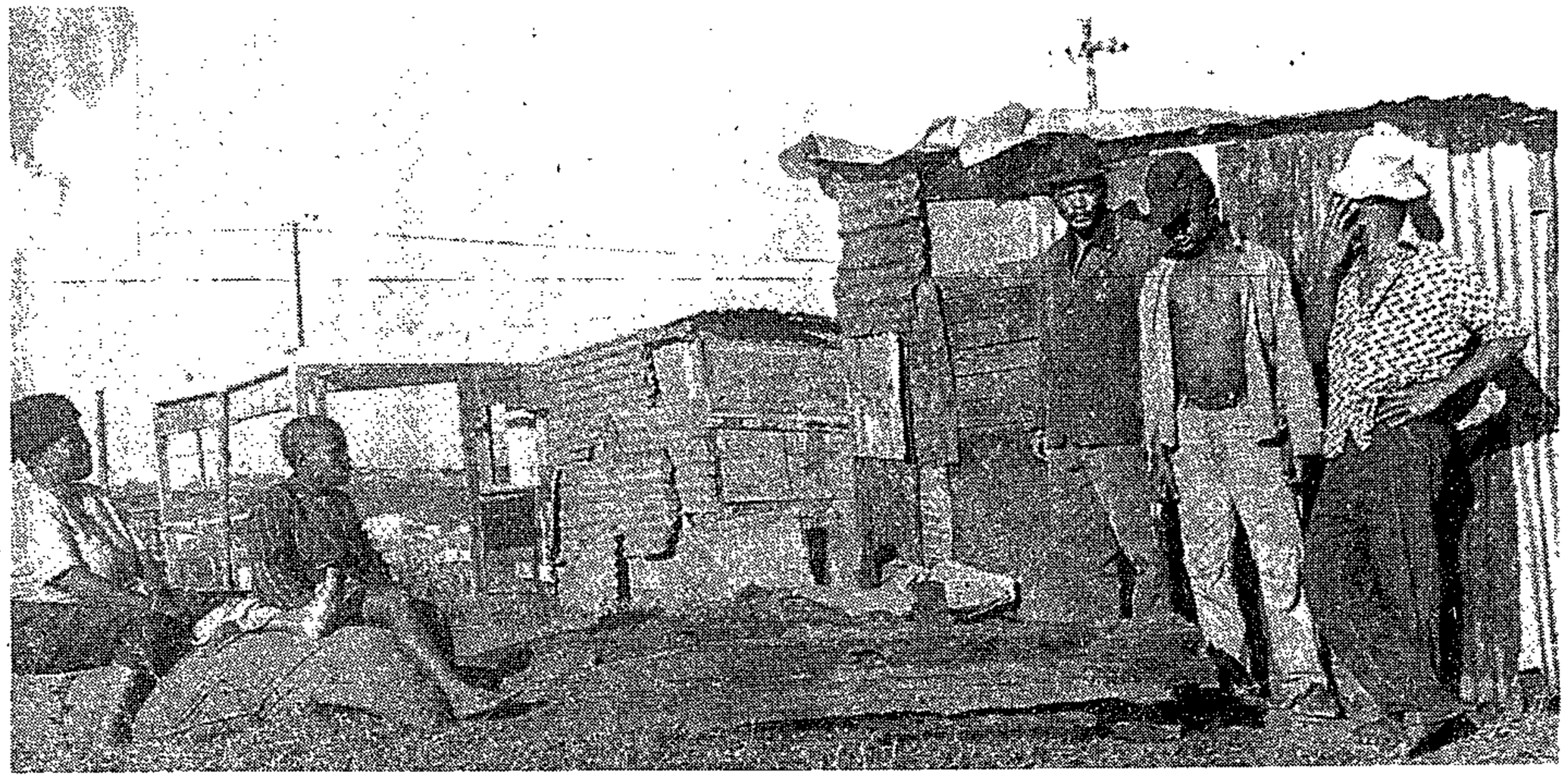
3.18. HANDLING SYSTEM PROBLEMS

3.18.1. System Reboots

The computer system is not completely safe from failures due to hardware problems or operating system errors. When it fails, it must be reinitialized by doing a system reboot which stops all current activities and reloads the operating system from drum storage. Usually a system failure is minor enough in effect that a partial reboot can be performed which takes about ten minutes and results in no loss of information in catalogued disc files. Occasionally mass storage may be destroyed in which case a full reboot is required. This involves reinitializing mass storage and reloading catalogued files from a tape created the previous day. If a full reboot occurs, all catalogued files created on that day prior to the system failure are lost.

For batch jobs recovery from partial rebooting may usually be done by rerunning the job. For a terminal user much of the previous work may still be valid and need not be redone. However, any file updating being done by the active task at the time of the system failure may be lost and must be redone.

SA's misdirected millions



Would all those extra millions be needed for defence if more was spent on providing better housing for people like these?

copy for Saldru file DD 20/8/81 (10) (327)



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

Much talk in Government circles about doing something about the growing unemployment crisis in South Africa continued in last week's budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.

But as with the Prime Minister's contribution to the no-confidence debate, there was little action.

It is almost as if the Government sees the unemployment crisis as a problem, but not a particularly important one.

The grinding poverty in the rural area, and all the human misery that entails, is just not seen as a crisis, even a little crisis.

Yet, the defence budget can go up by 40 per cent, the housing budget can be effectively cut down and general sales tax remains on essential foodstuffs.

In those decisions, the Government effectively showed where its priorities lay: build up the army to defeat the enemy outside. It was a budget victory for the generals, who undoubtedly found support from the likes of General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, and Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, who used to be Minister of Defence.

But what would seem to me to be far more important, the enemy inside South Africa, was given tacit encouragement: the unemployment crisis, the housing crisis, the very issues which can only alienate the majority of South Africans from the system were not given any significant attention. Indeed, in the most extraordinary development, the Department of Community Development openly criticised the Treasury in both a long statement and in its annual report for cutting down the Government's housing programme.

The Department of Community Development's track record in implementing the Group Areas Act can hardly be described as a positive contribution to the housing crisis, but on this issue one can only sympathise with it: South Africa not only has a backlog in housing — after years of neglect by the Nationalist Government when it thought that housing for black people was not very important — but also the deficit is growing daily through the substantial population growth and the drift of people to the cities.

In these circumstances, the Treasury, and therefore the cabinet, has seen fit to mark time on the construction of housing. It is almost as if the Government believes that people living in inadequate housing — in squatter camps, in resettlement camps, and the like — are of secondary importance in the overall strategy to defeat the enemy.

In fact, the people of South Africa, the majority of South Africa, should be the front line, the first priority.

In a very real sense, unless all South Africans, regardless of colour, have the vote to elect representatives to the central South African Parliament these short-sighted spending priorities are unlikely to change: the Government is responsible to the electorate, which is all white, and it had a severe shock at the polls this year.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the Government in a vain attempt to save itself may well be tempted to continue to pander to white needs and fears.

But no one in his right mind, however selfish, can fail to appreciate the very real dangers to everyone of allowing the unemployment crisis to escalate.

Last week's budget almost pretended that the problem did not exist or that it could be covered up by avoiding it.

It was another indication of the indecisive leadership that is beginning to characterise the three-year-old Botha Government.

There are steps which the Government could be taking and should be taking. It could for example, start giving real incentives to industries that employ people.

I can well remember the late MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, calling on the Government to begin constructing the canal from the new Kubusie dam to East London by using manual labour rather than massive and expensive machines.

His proposal may have been a bit romantic — the exact path of the canal is not yet final — but the point Mr Jordaan made was extremely sound.

What South Africa needs so desparately is leadership which shows concern for people and their needs. South Africa needs people-orientated economic development, not economic development which enables a very small section of the population to get richer and the rest to remain poor.

The call for the use of people in the construction of the Kubusie canal was an example of what I would regard as people-orientated development.

Mr Jordaan went on to call on the Government to give tax incentives to labour-intensive industries because he regarded the creation of jobs as so important.

There is a danger that some people will try to exploit the unemployment crisis by paying starvation wages, but that can be prevented, if there is a will, both by the unions, and by the Government.

If it became economically worthwhile for entrepreneurs to employ people, and more worthwhile to employ people than to buy machines, it is obvious that the creation of jobs would be stimulated.

In other words, the Government should be giving incentives, rebates and concessions to people who create job opportunities, particularly in areas such as the Eastern Cape.

Even if the jobs are not created in the rural areas, and they are created in Cape Town or the other metropolitan areas, this is far more important than trying to keep those cities slightly whiter than they are now.

Indeed, as a recent study by Brian Levy, published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, has underlined, a drastic change in the taxing structure for companies is long overdue.

Levy claims that "South Africa is among those countries with the most unequal distribution of income in the entire world.

"To some extent, this inequality is the direct result of the discriminatory practices of various governments throughout the 20th century.

"In part, though, discrimination has been accompanied by, and has helped shape, an industrial structure orientated toward the economic advancement of the country's white population."

Much of the short study is fairly heavy academic stuff, but the conclusion is highly significant: the South African economy has been deliberately structured to favour capital-intensive manufacturing rather than labour-intensive industry.

Levy analyses the reasons for this, including the deliberate restrictions on black urbanisation, and says that the capital-intensive orientation has exacerbated unemployment and inequality.

The implication is clearly that if the Government was concerned about unemployment and inequality it would change the structure of the economy so that it was labour-intensive.

But, in fact, successive Governments have, not surprisingly, favoured capital rather than job creation.

There wasn't anything to look for in last week's budget for a change of orientation, but it certainly is high time that there was. Until the majority of people have jobs, housing, access to health and educational services, the ever escalating defence budget is a pointless waste.

Industrialization and inequality in South Africa by Brian Levy, published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town, 17 pages.

Tighter security at PE shopping centre after bomb explosion

By GRANT AUBIN

ALMOST a fortnight after the bomb blast that injured a number of people, Port Elizabeth's Constantia Centre is slowly returning to normal amid tight security.

Yesterday afternoon security staff seemed to be checking every parcel and handbag being carried through all the entrances to the large Main Street centre.

There were very few people about and sales assistants at a shoe store conceded that there had been a "definite drop in business" since the explosion on August 8.

Said one: "It's been very quiet and we're normally very busy at this time."

But according to the centre's acting manager, Mrs Elizabeth Lutz, business is returning to normal. In the first few days of trading after the blast a wary public had tended to give the centre a miss but their fears had now been largely dispelled.

Mrs Lutz was full of praise for the manner in which people had accepted the tougher security arrangements and the inconvenience of the searches.

"They have been marvellous. The co-operation has been tremendous. We have had several phone calls from people telling us that while they had been searched their children had been allowed through without a proper search on them being conducted. They have actually asked for measures to be tightened up," she said.

The public were helping the centre to return to being "a very good centre".

There have been changes. Tables and chairs set out for the convenience of shoppers which once graced the centre floor of the building, have been removed.

At a stationary shop the saleswoman felt that the centre was only "a little quieter" but because it was mid-month she felt it was too soon to tell how sales might be affected.

But pharmacist Mr N Polakow was immediately aggressive.

"The newspapers have done enough damage. Why can't you leave the centre alone?" he demanded.

"I don't want anything put in the papers. How would you like me to arrange to have you thrown off the premises?" he said.

The only shop in the centre that was in any way crowded, given the fact that the visit was mid-afternoon, mid-week and mid-month, was an electronic games centre.

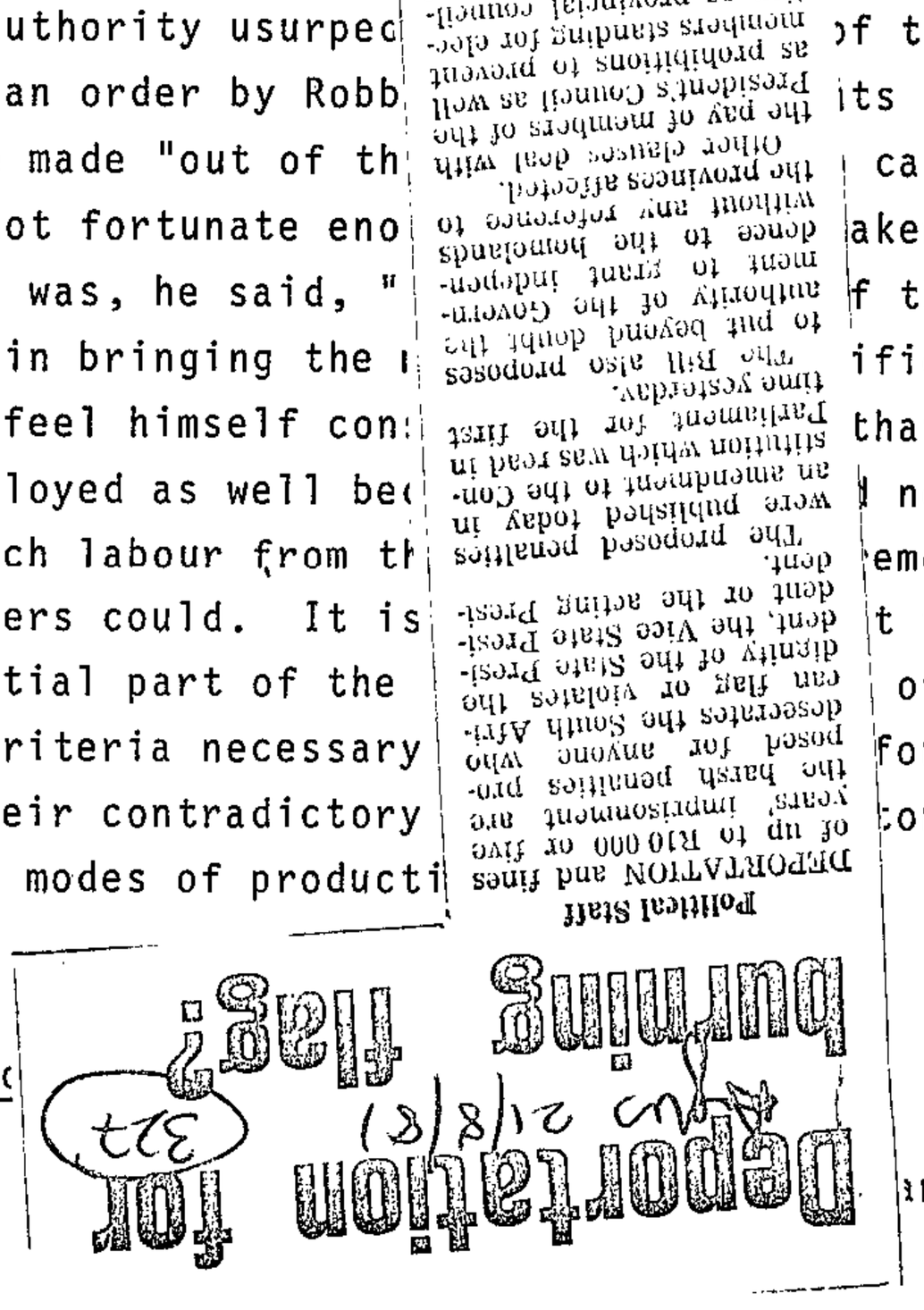
There the Space Invaders were being blown out of the skies.

attempted to use the headmen as direct means of strike breaking, it is unclear to what extent this was effective. The extent to which the headmen were [illegible]nt as a means of labour control was limited [illegible] or managerial function accorded to headm[illegible] society. While the higher wages that they ear[illegible] hey were co-opted by management to a certain ex[illegible]ental significance was the role they played in[illegible]bsequently in keeping labour at the docks. In a [illegible] not yet fully proletarianised, it was the [illegible]ority of the headmen which ensured that labour f[illegible]nd was obtained at all. This notion is ind[illegible] from Liefeldt which warns that the Willowvale s[illegible]ll dry up 1) if the Gcaleckas are "deprived of t[illegible] headmen selected by them prior to leaving the[illegible] if payment is not made to the headmen on deliv[illegible]

The primary role of the head[illegible] securing labour rather than as means of labo[illegible] arly demonstrated when employers of labour in [illegible] employ the headmen as foremen as well. The hea[illegible] at having their traditional authority usurpe[illegible] of their employ- ers elicited an order by Robb[illegible] its of 1/- per day should be made "out of th[illegible] cases where the headmen are not fortunate eno[illegible] aken at increased wages". This was, he said, "[illegible] f their being instrumental in bringing the [illegible] ificantly though, Robb did not feel himself con[illegible] that all headmen should be employed as well be[illegible] not always extract as much labour from th[illegible] emen nominated by the employers could. It is[illegible] t that headmen were an essential part of the [illegible] often failed to meet the criteria necessary [illegible] foremen which highlights their contradictory [illegible] ors within two competing modes of producti[illegible]

Worker Consci[illegible]

The notion of [illegible] an hardly be



should be taken to affect a reduction".[56]

With regard to a combined attempt by capitalists to reduce African wage rates, Lowe listed the principal centres of African labour aside from the Harbour Board as:

1) Cape Government Railways;
2) Admiralty Harbour Works, Simon's Town;
3) De Beers Dynamite Works, Somerset West;
4) Additional Reservoir Works, Table Mountain;
5) The Quarries, Strand Street;
6) Tramway Company, Sir Lowry Road;
7) Tramway Company, Camps Bay;
8) Hare's Brickfields, Mowbray.[57]

A major obstacle to a concerted attempt by capital to reduce wages came from the military camp in Green Point, and Cumming of the NAD remarked that "so long as the military are drawing such a large supply (of labour) there is very little hope (of the Harbour, Railways and Town Council) reducing wages and preventing desertions. There are hundreds of men gone out for the military. They like that life so much better; it is so exciting; they get good pay and rations; they think that they are helping in the war and wherever there is fighting the Kafir likes to be about on the chance of picking up a bit of loot".[58]

In December 1901 Lowe wrote to Heenan that in addition to the principal employers listed above there are "some hundreds of natives working for contractors and builders in and around Cape Town. If they could be called together by advertisement at an appointed time the matter of reduction of pay discussed 'in camera' should result".[59] Such a meeting was held but seems to have ended i of the various factions of interests. Nevertheles: "other employers of labour t is attempted by the TBHB hout any labour at all".[60]

The constan to combine to lower the w onal and immediate

1312 'undesirable'
Political Correspondent
MORE than 60 percent of the 2 177 publications and objects submitted to publications committees last year were banned, according to the 1980 report of the Department of Interior to the Parliamentary Affairs tabled in Parliament.
The committees found that 1 312 (or 60,25 percent) were undesirable while 819 (37,64 percent) were not undesirable. At the end of the year 46 were still being considered.
Special exemptions of undesirable and prohibited publications to universities and other bodies were made on a continuous basis under an agreement reached with university libraries in 1978.
Out of a total of 606 full-length films submitted during the year 347 were approved unconditionally and 198 conditionally, while 53 were rejected.

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1831 21 Augustus 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1831 21 August 1981

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 P81/71

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/133	*Cross of Gold*	Lauretta Ngcobo	(d)+(e)
P81/8/54	*Sharpeville*—21-3-'60	David M. Sibeko	(e)
P81/8/57	*"Oproep tot een nieuw Afrika"*	Azania Komitee, Rotterdam	(e)
P81/8/58	*Ireland and South Africa—The case against apartheid*	Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin	(e)
P81/8/60	*South Africa To-day*—The Albert Lutuli Memoral Lecture for 1970	Canon L. John Collins	(e)
P81/8/61	*Inside the Liberated Areas and Beyond*	Department of Information and Publicity of SWAPO, Sweden	(e)
P81/8/62	*Namibië vrij of Vazalstaat ?*	Actie Namibie, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/63	*Beroofde Land, Het*	Actie Namibie, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/64	*Migrant Workers in South Africa—Question of Rights and Racism*	World Council of Churches, Geneve	(e)
P81/8/65	*Angola*	Novib, Den Haag/Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/67	*Politieke Programma van de SWAPO, Het*	Actie Namibie, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/69	*Over het Nationale Vraagstuk van Azania*	Azania Komitee, Rotterdam	(e)
P81/6/234	*Work in Progress*—No 18, June 1981	Editorial Collective, Braamfontein	(e)
P81/8/49	*Russia in Revolution* (Links: Twentieth Century World History Books)	J. F. Aylett	(e)
P81/8/53	*Zwarte Bewustzijnsbeweging, De*	Henry Isaacs	(e)
P81/6/224	*South African People's Plays* (African Writers Series 224)	Gibson Kente, Credo V. Mutwa, Mthuli Shezi & Workshop '71	(e)

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
1831	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/71	1	7736

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No. 1170 21 Augustus 1981

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. 1770 21 August 1981

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 P81/70

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/146	*Black Cop*	Dom Gober	(a) + (d)
P81/7/156	Love, Love Doll (Vibrator: Voorwerp/Object)	Made in Japan	(a)
P81/7/157	Real Feel—Real Touch (Vibrator: Voorwerp/Object)	Uni, Japan	(a)
P81/7/158	Vibrator—No. 1 (Voorwerp/Object)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/1	To my Loving Wife (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/3	R. T. Chalmers Electrical (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/153	Skets No. 1 van naakte Meisie/Sketch No. 1 of naked Girl (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/13	*Anarchy Peace & Freedom*	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/7/154	Skets No. 2 van naakte meisie/Sketch No. 2 of naked girl (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 1757 21 Augustus 1981

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde persone ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1951 (Wet 71 van 1951), geregistreer is as geregtig op diplomatieke immuniteit kragtens genoemde Wet:

1. *Ambassade van Australië.*

Mev. J. C. Gould.
Mnr. W. D. Gould.

2. *Ambassade van die Republiek China.*

Mnr. K-m Wei.
Mev. S. Wei.
Jongeheer J. Wei.
Mnr. S. H. Lin.
Mev. C. S. H. Lin.
Jongejuffrou C. Y. Lin.

3. *Ambassade van Frankryk.*

Mnr. M. Zolla.
Mev. V. Zolla.
Jongeheer J. Zolla.
Mnr. J. Delpouve.
Mev. J. Delpouve.
Jongejuffrou V. Delpouve.

4. *Ambassade van die Federale Republiek van Duitsland.*

Mnr. H. P. Schiff.
Mev. U. Schiff.
Jongeheer O. B. Schiff..
Jongeheer M. S. Schiff.
Mnr. M. Lohmeier.
Mev. I. Lohmeier.
Jongeheer M. Lohmeier.
Jongejuffrou K. Lohmeier.

5. *Ambassade van Griekeland.*

Mnr. E. Carokis.
Mev. L. S. Carokis.
Jongeheer D. Carokis.
Jongeheer E. Carokis.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 1757 21 August 1981

It is hereby notified that the following persons are registered, in terms of section 4 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act 71 of 1951), as being entitled to diplomatic immunity under the said Act:

1. *Embassy of Australia.*

Mrs J. C. Gould.
Mr W. D. Gould.

2. *Embassy of the Republic of China.*

Mr K-m Wei.
Mrs S. Wei.
Master J. Wei.
Mr S. H. Lin.
Mrs C. S. H. Lin.
Miss C. Y. Lin.

3. *Embassy of France.*

Mr M. Zolla.
Mrs V. Zolla.
Master J. Zolla.
Mr J. Delpouve.
Mrs J. Delpouve.
Miss V. Delpouve.

4. *Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.*

Mr H. P. Schiff.
Mrs U. Schiff.
Master O. B. Schiff.
Master M. S. Schiff.
Mr M. Lohmeier.
Mrs I. Lohmeier.
Master M. Lohmeier.
Miss K. Lohmeier.

5. *Embassy of Greece.*

Mr E. Carokis.
Mrs L. S. Carokis.
Master D. Carokis.
Master E. Carokis.

Matter of fact

IN A report this week about a Kagiso woman who was allegedly asked by the Security Police to spy on her trade union, it was incorrectly stated that she was employed by a milling company.

In fact, Miss Elneth Senare, is employed by Farm Fare, an egg wholesale company in Krugersdorp.

The report also said Miss Senare was allegedly offered her fare to the Manyeleti Game Reserve to attend a union seminar. The Food, Beverage Workers Union has pointed out that this was not a seminar, but an outing for members.

Anxiety over civil defence in Walmer

Ev Post 22/8/87

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By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

While people can help with civil defence by joining the organisation, what measures are being taken by officials to call meetings in areas where no zones have been formed?

This was the question posed to Weekend Post by many women worried about the lack of organisation in the areas in which they live.

"We hear of the civil defence organisation, yet I know for a fact nothing has been done from top level in our area," said a worried woman from Walmer.

"Surely the time has come for meetings to be called and everybody who is mindful of civil defence should make it their business to attend," she said.

Another woman, also from Walmer, telephoned Weekend Post and said that during the emergency of the floods, she found organisation completely lacking in Walmer.

"Cannot our ward councillors do something about this situation? Surely we just cannot leave this matter," said the woman, who wished to remain anonymous.

Commander Robert Hartshorn-Hill, Chief Civil Defence Officer in Port Elizabeth, said it was encouraging to learn that people were now so civil defence minded.

"When we did call meetings in certain areas the response was almost nil," he said.

Summerstrand residents have rallied to the call.

This week a second meeting was called to discuss organisation in the area. This was "extremely well supported when more than 60 people turned up and there and then filled in their forms", said Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill.

The first attempt to get the residents together met with a response from only six people.

Mr Graham Snowball, zone controller for the area, is to call another meeting within the next few weeks to continue with the organisation within the area and, this time, the meeting is timed to start at 7.30pm to give residents more time to attend.

In the meantime, the call goes on — civil defence can only operate if people come forward.

And those interested in helping should contact the headquarters of civil defence in the city ☎ 52 2080 when Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill will be pleased to hear from them.

THE VERLIGTE REFORM PACKAGE

RDM 22/8/81 (327)



One of the country's most influential verligte academics, Professor Willie Esterhuyse of Stellenbosch University, has urged that a form of power-sharing is unavoidable and that such groups as the banned African National Congress must be brought into a new bargaining process. Here is an edited version of the evidence he gave this week before the President's Council constitutional committee.

IT STARTS WITH THE GROUP AREAS ACT

REFORM is the piecemeal, incremental change of existing structures and institutions together with the maintenance of stability and continuity.

The extraordinarily complex questions facing South Africa on constitutional and related matters can be formulated in the following general terms: how to initiate a process of structural reform in which existing structures and institutions are changed in such a way that:

- Stability is maintained.
- Effective government continues.
- Legitimacy is guaranteed.
- Power is spread enabling political aspirations and new social forces to be channelled into the political stream in an orderly and institutionally meaningful way.
- The rights of minorities are not endangered.

Constitutional reform in South Africa cannot be mere adaptation or adjustment of the existing order. Because structures and institutions are not changed overnight, except in a revolution, the timing and strategy of a reform process has to be carefully planned and demands political skill.

Given the heterogeneous nature of our society, the conflicting aspirations and interests, the lack of a more positive climate of reform and the fact that reform is an ongoing process, it is self-evident that constitutional reform in respect of the dispensation for Asians, whites and brown people is only one aspect of the process. Put differently it is a part of the global reform package.

The reform package does not only include issues of civil rights concerning Asians and brown people, but also social, economic, educational and local government issues. And over and above that, it also includes the position of black people. Because this is a process that must eventually result in a new constitutional dispensation, pre-constitutional reforms are of fundamental importance in order to create a more positive climate for reform and to mobilise legitimacy.

While the present dispensation is not suited to meet the rightful political and other aspirations of subordinated groups, and has not got the mechanisms to accommodate new social forces in an orderly way, a form of complete structural apartheid between white, brown and Asians in the decision-making process, is in my opinion, incapable of winning legitimacy. A form of power sharing is unavoidable.

There is no legitimacy problem worth mentioning as far as whites in the present system are concerned. But the legitimacy of the present system is questioned in varying degrees among people of colour. Civil disobedience — such as contempt for symbols of the State like the flag and the State President — is one of the first signs of the erosion of legitimacy.

Anyone who ignores this process of erosion or discounts it as a fad among a group of stubborn, rowdy radicals, underestimates the political emotions involved. These factors inhibit co-operation and a viable climate for reform. What is more, they reinforce the stereotyped images that whites have of brown people.

Too little is being done in the brown community to break down stereotyped images and to help build a new climate of reform. Given this situation, constitutional reforms find themselves in a serious dilemma. On the one hand, they must, in the pre-constitutional phase, give coloured people the prospect that their rightful aspirations will be fulfilled.

On the other hand, constitutional reforms must take account of white interests and fears and not create uncertainty about the future.

This implies that white and coloured people will have to scale down their claims and demands in order to make successful constitutional reform possible. It is therefore essential that far-reaching constitutional reform should be preceded by reforms and measures that create a fruitful framework for the acceptance of the eventual constitution.

It must be accepted that hope-inspiring statements and demonstrations of good will and intentions are not alone sufficient to build up legitimacy. People want to experience that their positions are improving and that they are acquiring meaningful participation in the decision-making process. This is particularly the case in South Africa.

The dead-end in which attempts to meet the political and other aspirations of people of colour have landed during the past decades — and especially the fact that revolutionary groups such as the African National Congress must be brought into the bargaining process for the support of the elite groups and the masses — makes the question of legitimacy even more complicated.

We cannot politically afford a further failure in this situation. A few areas in which legitimacy and a pre-constitutional reform period can possibly be built are:

- Local and regional levels of government. If a piece-meal, incremental approach is chosen, and this choice seems essential, and if one starts from the premise that a decentralisation of power in a heterogeneous community is essential, then local and regional levels of government are, undoubtedly, key areas.

The basis of legitimacy must be laid in these areas and two directions are possible in this connection:

1. Separate municipalities for the different population groups with representation in regional councils.
2. Common municipalities where brown and Asian areas are "appendages" of white municipalities. In this respect a common voters' roll, with the maintenance of the ward system, is essential. Municipal councils choose their representatives for the regional councils on the basis of a formula that must be agreed to.

I prefer the second option because it creates a badly needed structure at local level for joint decision-making (medeseggenskap) over common interests and is a practice ground for negotiation (onderhandeling), and it builds legitimacy into the roots of management and decision-making.

As such it meets the aspirations for meaningful participation responsibility and sharing of power at a local and regional level.

It seems unavoidable that, if the present system is provisionally continued, provincial councils cannot remain white.

It must be accepted that the present parliament is the most important constitutional instrument that must sanction proposals for a new dispensation.

Given the question of legitimacy, this fact brings a particularly sensitive and emotion-laden problem to the fore, namely, whether constitutional proposals will win the necessary acceptance and recognition among Asians and brown people if they are completely excluded from the decisive and final decision-making processes connected with the new dispensation.

It can be accepted with a reasonable degree of certainty that if brown people and Asians have no involvement at all in the final decision-making processes and it remains an out and out white undertaking, the legitimacy of the new dispensation among people of colour cannot be taken for granted.

What can be done about this problem?

- The President's Council, as one of the important instruments in the process of constitutional reform, must have elected members, either fully or in part.
- Parliament, the primary instrument in the reform process, must in one way or another be made accessible for a number of brown people and Asians, quite apart from what their position will be in a final constitutional dispensation.

The only question is whether the political will exists to do it. Without meaningful participation in the process of constitutional reform and especially joint decision-making in the instruments that play a role in the process, the question of legitimacy will remain a serious problem.

The intentional exclusion (of people) from key instiutions on local and national level on the grounds of race and colour, particularly when common interests are at issue, not only contradicts the demand for justice, but also undermines legitimacy. A process of orderly desegregation in terms of the principles of free association and equal opportunity — which is not the same as enforced integration — at institutional levels involving common interests is an essential pre-condition for constitutional reform.

This process has already developed momentum . . . and that the tempo must be increased and the process promoted, particularly at local level, is certain.

On statutory level, it is self-evident that statutory race discrimination in particular seriously handicaps the building of legitimacy. In a pre-constitutional period this area is of fundamental importance.

A thorough survey of the numbers of laws and regulations that use race and colour as an unfair criteria of exclusion, as well as the working of the permit system, seems to me essential for the development of a reform strategy.

Statutory measures that deserve urgent priority in a pre-constitutional reform strategy are Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

The intermeshing of these laws makes their amendment or even abolition particularly difficult. They are cornerstones of the old dispensation.

In this connection, constitutional reformers have a serious problem: how to convince white interests that the traditional model of partition and the network of statutory measures that flow from it, have become ineffective as a basis for constitutional reform in so far as the Asians and brown people are concerned.

That intense persuasive work must be done and that a change in mentality must take place is absolutely certain. Such Afrikaans institutions as churches, cultural organisations and teachers' associations that help to form public opinion have without a doubt a particularly important role to play in the creation of a fruitful climate for reform.

Until now, some of these institutions have avoided the challenge or exhibited an unwillingness to support the reform process. On the other hand, we have the position that these measures are symbolic of injustice among coloured people and have a strongly negative and symbolic meaning.

It is doubtful whether the process of reform and the eventual new dispensation can win legitimacyy among Asians and brown people if these measures are retained in their present form.

How does one deal with this dilemma in a pre-constitutional reform period? Is a trade-off possible?

Given the emotions that bedevil this question, it is impossible to scrap these measures in the present political climate. As a step in the direction of possibly defusing some of the emotions for and against the measures, attention can be given in the first place to the Group Areas Act which seems to the law most offensive to people of colour.

Consideration must be given to an immediate moratorium on all planning and execution of resettlement actions in terms of this law. This can be followed up by further opening of business areas for common use and even certain living areas in order to give expression to the principle of free association in an orderly manner.

Politics concerns power, interests and emotions. For this reason, socio-psychological aspects play such an important role and therefore reform in this area in a pre-constitutional phase is so important. Some essential prerequisites are:

- The necessity of disciplining political rhetoric and avoiding overloaded emotional symbols.
- Intense "information actions" to make people aware of the problem areas in the community — for example education, housing and other areas — and to convince people of the necessity of reform. Inquiries at different organisations throughout the country have brought me to the conclusion that most whites haven't got the faintest idea of the problems the authorities have to deal with.
- Access to economic activities on the basis of merit and capability.
- A declaration of intent. Political reformers must articulate a detailed master plan and put all their cards on the table. In order to stimulate a fruitful climate for constitutional reform, a declaration of intent on the following issues — preferably linked to a time scale — is desirable:

1. Decentralisation from centralised Government structures.
2. A confederal structure for the whole of South Africa.
3. The position concerning citizenship and other rights of black people permanently outside the national states as well as the position of citizens of the national states in the broad confederal context.
4. Access to economic opportunities and resources of the country.
5. An instrument, over and above the President's Council, that, in co-operation with black people, will give attention to the total constitutional structure of the new South Africa.

Sectional strife which bodes ill for SA

T 22/8/87 327

Political survey



by GERALD SHAW

AN ATMOSPHERE of bitter sectional rancour has taken hold in South African politics.

Not since the 1950s, perhaps, has a parliamentary session so quickly degenerated into uproar.

If things go on like this, we will soon be tearing each other to pieces, metaphorically speaking, like drowning rats in a bag. If this nasty spirit remains, the outlook will be wretched for ourselves and our children, *all* our children, in all communities.

Naturally, each side in Parliament blames the other. I can only set it out the way it looks to me, as fairly as I can. It began in the censure debate. Outside Parliament, the Cape squatter evictions were taking place. The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, sensing the tension in the air, opened proceedings with a carefully-worded and, some felt, rather low-key analysis of the shortcomings of the government and the failure of its leader, Mr P W Botha, to give the country a lead.

Dr Slabbert was markedly restrained. The Prime Minister, who is a sensitive man, unfortunately took this criticism of his leadership as a personal attack. He retaliated rather unwisely, by impugning Dr Slabbert's integrity and patriotism, a pretty far-fetched notion in all conscience, yet one which naturally enough called forth Dr Slabbert's plainly-expressed disgust and contempt.

Seldom has a prime minister been told off quite so plainly by a leader of the Opposition.

Set the tone

Mr Botha's onslaught on Dr Slabbert has set the tone for the session. Whether by accident or design, he has let loose an evil genie. And the hoary old *Boerehaat* tactic has steadily poisoned the atmosphere. The *Boerehaat* ploy, let it be noted, dismisses all strong criticism of the Nationalist government as inspired by hatred of the Afrikaner. It is an invaluable tactic when the National Party is in trouble. It instantly mobilizes the whole complex of ethnic memories and emotions from Majuba onwards. It is powerful medicine. It never fails to work.

But cries of *Boerehaat*, however effective in uniting Afrikaner Nationalists, can also have vicious side-effects, sowing mistrust and hatred. If there is anything that makes the angels weep, one feels, it must be this.

The Opposition's strong criticism of the government's handling of the squatter crisis — and the government's response — provide a classic case in point.

For reasons of history, embalmed in the heavily mythologized accounts of the Black Circuit and Slagter's Nek, well known to every South African schoolboy, Afrikaner Nationalists are acutely sensitive to criticism of their treatment of blacks, particularly when it is couched in terms of moralizing fervour and when it comes from English-speaking politicians, academics, newspapermen and clergymen, particularly missionaries.

Criticism of Afrikaners by English-speaking South Africans, on strongly-felt moral grounds, is seen as so much humbug, as rank hypocrisy designed to stir up black opinion against Afrikanerdom. As to the humbug, Nationalists point to the English-speaking section's own racial prejudice and moral failings. It is a profitless exercise all round.

Afrikanerdom's deepest psychological fears are rooted in a recurrent nightmare, conjuring up an alliance between "the English" and the blacks — at the expense of the Afrikaner.

On grounds of their historical experience, such fears are by no means wholly fanciful. The English business establishment, like all business establishments, is



Mrs Suzman outside Parliament on Thursday

short-term and pragmatic and is ready to bargain and compromise with the best of them, even no doubt with the men on Robben Island or the devil himself, if needs be. But there is no reason why such a compromise should be at the expense of Nationalist Afrikaners, or at anyone else's ethnic expense for that matter. But this is where the emotional dimension of ethnicity comes in and the Slagter's Nek mythology is so dreadfully potent.

Many Nationalist Afrikaners do not grasp that the moral indignation which so angers them is quite often deeply and genuinely felt.

Indeed there seems to have been a serious failure among leading Nationalists to sense the depth and intensity of public opinion, initially at least. The squatter crisis has aroused anger and indignation against the government, also among some Afrikaner Nationalists, on a scale that is probably unprecedented since the constitutional crisis of the 1950s.

But perhaps this is beginning to be sensed by leading Nationalists — and perhaps this is the reason why *Boerehaat* was brought into use as a defensive ploy and why the squatter problem has now been tackled with such desperate resolution and a decision has been taken to transport the entire squatter camp back to the Ciskei and the Transkei.

In some Ned Geref quarters a genuine moral crisis was developing. For all sorts of reasons, not least the danger of confrontation, the crisis had to be quickly resolved. But everybody knows the squatters will be back, as they have always returned in the past, and the whole tragedy will repeat itself. Eventually, the government will have to devise an urbanization policy which works and is acceptable by ordinary standards of humanity.

Perhaps the most depressing note of the week was struck in the closing day of the budget debate by Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, who used valuable parliamentary time to sneer at Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and managed somehow to imply that they might be in league with the extra-parliamentary forces of communism and subversion.

Mr Horwood has misjudged the mood of the country. The sheer disgust at his remarks so pointedly expressed by Dr Slabbert is very widely shared outside of Parliament. The Minister of Finance, who is generally admired for his financial acumen, does not do himself much credit by stooping to this sort of thing. Incidentally, the use of English-speaking Nationalists in Parliament to sow suspicion of the motives of the Opposition is an interesting variant of the *Boerehaat* ploy. It is likewise contemptible.

'Debase ourselves'

Mr Horwood would do well to note the statement of a group of Cape business leaders, some of whom will be personally known to him, who said of the evictions: "We debase ourselves when, in the name of the law, we exercise authority in this way."

This view is very strongly held by the best elements in all communities including Afrikaner Nationalists, who are no more or less inhumane than anybody else. Such people as the businessmen who signed this statement are not impressed when the response takes the form of a smear campaign and cheap politics. Dr Slabbert emerges with his stature enhanced.

As for the demonstration outside Parliament, it was largely due to the wise and courageous intervention of Mrs Helen Suzman that there was not violence and even bloodshed at the gates. Against this background, the attacks on the PFP and suggestions that they supported, took part or instigated an illegal demonstration are indeed contemptible.

But it does little good to complain. There is surely still some potential left in this country for commonsense statesmanship, reconciliation and, ultimately, a political coalition, which could usher in a change of direction and a new start.

If South Africans carry on like this, treating black fellow citizens like beasts of the field and then clawing at each other in mutual recrimination, we are all going to go to the wall.

A big NO to the SAIC

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE campaign to boycott the South African Indian Council (SAIC) elections in November has attracted massive support in Lenasia.

More than 2 000 people attended the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee's first public rally this week and unanimously rejected the "stooge and puppet" Government-created body.

The committee's chairman, Dr Essop Jassat, said yesterday that he was "stunned" by the massive turnout on one of the coldest nights of the year.

"It exceeded all our expectations. People stayed for nearly four hours to hear our message. What happened in Lenasia has set the trend for the country," Dr Jassat said.

The elections to fill 40 seats on November 4 will be the first in the SAIC's 17-year history. Previously members were nominated or partially elected.

The authorities have struggled for more than two years to get Indians to register as voters. The drive — which has included written warnings that people face prosecution if they do not register — has netted about 80% of the estimated 400 000 eligible voters.

The meeting was based on two issues. Rejection of apartheid, and adherence to the Freedom Charter as a basis for democracy and justice in South Africa.

Dr Jassat told the meeting that the SAIC was an unrepresentative "tool" of the white Parliament which had done nothing — and had no prospect of doing anything — to solve the massive problems facing the Indian community.

The real leaders of South Africa were either on Robben Island or outside the country's borders, Dr Jassat said to thunderous applause.

The main guest speaker, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, wife of a senior African National Council leader imprisoned on Robben Island, Mr Walter Sisulu, urged the audience to re-dedicate themselves to their liberation.

22/8/87

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Argus

could give rise to social frustrations,' he said from his home in Pretoria late this week. 'I have no doubt that we are in that J-curve. But what the real effect will be is very difficult to say.'

'Unavoidable'

Earlier in the week, he had come to Cape Town to tell the President's Council constitutional committee: 'The conditions for peaceful constitutional reform in the RSA are getting increasingly unfavourable.

'One cannot be optimistic about the smooth and expeditious transformation to a legitimate new with people wanting more and more from the system; then a legitimacy crisis, where people question the legitimacy of existing institutions.'

How far can South Africa be plotted along the J-curve?

'It is not necessarily inevitable that violence will occur,' says Professor Olivier. 'But the warning signs are there.

Precautions

'But one can ascertain what the indications are by watching unemployment figures, real wealth, the effects of the cost of living on people, the gap between rich and poor, and the rate of urbanisation. And one can say we are moving into it, we are already in it, without predicting actual revolution.

'If we are within that curve already, of course we must be aware of the consequences, and we must take precautionary action.

'My purpose was to make the constitutional committee aware of this so that expeditious action can be taken, so that we do not go on believing that

SA on a bumpy road and heading for trouble according to J-curve:

REVOLUTION 'YARDSTICK'

FOR years political guides have planted a forest of signposts pointing to South Africa's discomfiting future.

Over them all, the Nationalist Government's ideologically embroidered policy has snapped defiantly in the tugging winds of change.

And onwards the Government has marched, leading the country down what critics have so frequently warned is a straight road to disaster.

This week someone pointed to a curve ahead.

According to Pretoria University Political scientist Professor Gerrit Olivier's map, it doesn't change the course of the current march, but could make the road ahead immeasurably more uncomfortable.

The curve is part of the toolbox of political science theories, a graphic presentation on which can be plotted one projection of the path we're on.

'There are trends to say that greater instability will occur in South Africa,' Professor Olivier says. 'I should emphasise that we can expect more violent behaviour and greater instability.'

The theoretical measurement he uses is not based on an ideological premise, yet, like most theoretical calculations, has detractors among political scientists.

It's called the J-curve, a graph plotted on current trends and situations to denote movement towards violent revolution.

We're passing warning signs that South Africa is riding that curve, Professor Olivier told the Government's chosen reform planners, the constitutional committee of the President's Council.

Expectations

Imagine this simple graph: Two parallel lines moving upwards at, say, 45 degrees from the bottom left base corner. At a given point, the lower line curves downwards, always widening the distance between them as it dips towards the base line, describing a face-down J.

Consider the top line as the expectations of a mass of people in South Africa in terms of economic, social and political desires.

The lower line as their actual ability to achieve those aspirations.

That ever-widening trumpet-mouth, according to Professor Olivier, is an intolerable gap. When people find their aspirations increasingly beyond achievement, a revolution ripens. Especially in a modernising and developing country.

'The difference between expectations and reality order in South African politics.'

The circumstances of the country's urban black population, he said, 'point to the emergence of a classical situation where violent political behaviour is unavoidable.'

He speaks of expectations and aspirations aroused in urban blacks, and the absence of political institutions to contain, discipline and use the energy.

Crises

'One thing is sure, that if new political institutions are not created; on the one hand, and, on the other hand, if conditions for promoting upward mobility are not created, then you must expect violent political behaviour.

'You could get several crises:

'A crisis of political representation by people who cannot be elected and participate in the decision-making process; a crisis of distribution of wealth,

Quote

THE J-curve is a graph plotted on current trends to denote movement towards violent revolution . . . I have no doubt we are in that curve. — Professor Gerrit Olivier.



Professor Gerrit Olivier

BY KEVIN JACOBS

we have all the time in the world to implement reform.'

Hope

Yet a measure of hope tempers his J-curve postulation, says Professor Olivier. For South Africa to slide into a violent revolution, 'there would have to be a greater extent of polarisation, you would have to have a "we" and "they" which you could identify in terms of facts.

'The sharpness of the cleavage lines — which is necessary for a revolution — is not there. We still have relatively high employment, and I think the law and order thing is still very prevalent in South Africa.

'And, of course, there is still some hope that the reform programmes of the Government will have some effect.

'But the point really is — and about this I can be emphatic — that you cannot have reform without some form of instability. They go hand in hand.

Dogma

'It depends on the degree of instability as to when you have a revolutionary situation.'

Meanwhile, he warns, 'it is an error to regard economic reform as a prerequisite for political stability. It is erroneous dogma.

'You must first close the political gap. And you cannot close the political gap by means of economic strategies.'

For urban blacks, the priority is 'legitimate and effective' political institutions. 'We must create more of those institutions at a greater rate ... what is negotiable today must be negotiated now.'

He told the President's Council committee: 'We may act as if we have all the favourable conditions necessary for constitutional reform, but that is not really so.

'What is possible today may not be possible tomorrow. The continuing polarisation is making constitutional reform increasingly difficult.'

The conditions for peaceful constitutional reform are getting increasingly unfavourable, Professor Gerrit Olivier told the President's Council this week

Vicious new threat to the Boks

FROM PAGE 1

parcels which police said they believed were smoke bombs.

Earlier yesterday police found two parcels in the local post office made up of brown paper and brought in a special dog trained to sniff for explosives. When the dog's reaction was positive they took the parcels away and detonated them with big bangs and found them to contain charges for a flare gun.

Police said they could have been very dangerous.

Although they arrested a man earlier yesterday for letting off thunderflashes outside the hotel, on charges under the Arms Act, more explosions occurred last night.

Security around the Springboks is now rigid and they are accompanied at all times by the White Squad and the Red Squad, two units of riot police numbering about 50 each who are equipped with special helmets and visors and long two-handled batons.

STOP PRESS

SUNDAY TRIBUNE
Durban 324324
Johannesburg 838566
Cape Town 228856

8 hurt in crash

EIGHT people seriously injured when car they were travelling in collided with another car, left road and crashed into lamp post in North Coast Road last night.

Firemen had to use axes and crowbars to free injured from wrecked vehicle. Driver of other vehicle, who was alone, escaped uninjured.

None of injured, when taken to King Edward VIII Hospital, was identified at

Police furious over power station 'attack'

S. Tribune 23/8/81

By RON GOLDEN

THE army and police in Natal are sa furious and embarrassed by a simulate by four members of a local command Escom power sub-station and municip lations.

The attacks are known to have been discussed at some of the highest security levels in the province. The concern is that they could point the way for terrorists planning sabotage.

The embarrassing aspect is that the attacks, particularly the one on the Escom facility, demonstrate the potential vulnerability of certain key installations in the country.

The simulated attacks were apparently successful. The effect of the power station raid would have been that certain areas could have been blacked out.

A senior Escom official in Durban had nothing to say. A spokesman for the Natal Command Headquarters also had "no comment".

The Town Clerk in the municipality concerned said he could not discuss

council staff had to be informed of them.

If the army gets its way, the men involved will be put behind bars.

An army source confirmed the attacks were unauthorised and the men concerned — members of a commando unit — wer in civilian clothing and used civilian vehicles.

The raids are believed to have taken place within the past fortnight

What in effect is believed to have been done is that the men involved penetrated various installations to demonstrate their vulnerability

Another aspect is that their operations could be called "schoolboyish" because they are said to have picked targets that were not necessarily guarded

Sources in Durban said the men involved could have been killed if they had chosen the wrong times for their attacks

Another facet being discussed is that the attacks could amount to acts of terrorism even although they were designed only to show-up the alleged vulnerability of some locations

There is also a possibility, said the sources, that the men involved could have been drinking

The fact remains, however, that there are several red faces in places of importance and the matter is unlikely to be dropped

The police had no comment. A spokesman for the defence forces said the matter would be investigated.

...ares give you up to

Up to three of the remaining input records can contain, as before, the input values for voltages and resistors (RSTR and VOLTS) in fields of 10 positions [illegible]. The input device for these records is designated by the programmer.

Set for row

Botha and Slabbert

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE parliamentary clash between the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to reach a climax this week when Mr Botha's portfolio comes up for debate.

All indications are that the bitterness which has characterized this short session will lead to further sharp exchanges across the floor in the three-day debate which begins today.

This has been one of the most unpleasant sessions politicians can remember, marked by innuendo, personal attacks and angry flare-ups between politicians, both inside and outside Parliament.

Since the first row between Dr Slabbert and Mr Botha in the opening Censure Debate, tempers have flared over the Budget and, in particular, the issue of Nyanga squatters.

Reforms

The Progressive Federal Party is out to attack the government for its failure to introduce reforms. It believes that, unable to reform because of right-wing pressure since the general election, the government is trying to destroy the credibility of people whose arguments it cannot counter.

Dr Slabbert has accused the government of avoiding any rational debate on constitutional and other matters. It began in the opening Censure Debate, when Dr Slabbert proposed a motion accusing Mr Botha of "hesitant and uncertain leadership". Mr Botha took this as an attack on his personal integrity and replied with a highly personal criticism of Dr Slabbert.

That debate ended with Dr Slabbert saying that Mr Botha had started it in "despicable fashion", after which one Nationalist speaker after the other had questioned his integrity and that of other PFP members.

Dr Slabbert said he did not like that kind of debate and would not descend to it, not having questioned the integrity of any government member.

"If this, however, is the kind of debate they want, this is the kind of debate they will get."

Mr P W Botha



Mr Botha had the final word, saying: "Just wait, I shall deal with you when my vote comes up for discussion."

Mr Botha's budget vote comes up today. However much PFP members may want to debate policies and alternatives, the signs are that it is soon likely to revolve around personalities and loyalties as Nationalists seek to destroy the PFP's credibility.

Tempers should be well warmed by the time that debate starts. First the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood — whom Dr Slabbert called "disgusting" on Friday for his attack on the PFP over the Nyanga protest march on Parliament, complete his reply to the second reading debate on the Budget.

Then there is the parliamentary budget vote, which in recent years has seen PFP protests at the failure to open the parliamentary dining room to all races. It could all set the scene for one of the angriest rows of an angry session.

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"If this, however, is the kind of debate they want, this is the kind of debate they will get."

Clash over 'danger' slur

Parliamentary Staff

THE Nationalist MP for Parys, Dr W D Kotze, yesterday accused the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, of seeking to 'destroy' white domination and the norms of white civilisation in South Africa.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Prime Minister's Vote, Dr Kotze said the undertones of outbursts by the official Opposition were a danger to the security of the State.

SECURITY

Dr Kotze was reacting to Dr Slabbert's earlier challenge to the Prime Minister to spell out what he meant by his concept of white domination in a constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

During a sharp clash with opposition members, Dr Kotze suggested that members such as Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) should voluntarily allow the police to watch their activities—'in the interests of State security.'

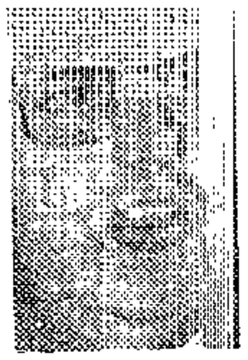
The Chief Opposition Whip, Mr Brian Bamford (PFP Groote Schuur) objected to what he described as 'a whole line of insinuation' against the official Opposition by Dr Kotze.

Earlier Dr Kotze said Dr Slabbert would go down in history as the man who wanted to destroy white domination.

A big mistake Dr Slabbert made was to suggest that white domination was synonymous with the white man's right to self-determination.

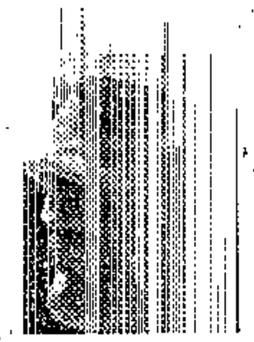
'This is one of the biggest misconceptions of all time and through it Dr Slabbert wants to destroy one of the cardinal cornerstones on which white civilisation in South Africa is established,' Dr Kotze said.

Mr Louis Nel (NP Pretoria Central) said white self-determination and white domination were not synonymous in terms of Government policy.



Mr Botha

PM challenged on 'domination



Dr Slabbert

Parliamentary Staff

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to explain his concept of white domination under a constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

This was the main issue raised by Dr Slabbert when he opened the Budget debate on the Prime Minister's Vote.

Devoting a major part of his address to the meaning and implications of 'white domination', Dr Slabbert based much of his argument on a recent remark by the Prime Minister that white domination 'in this state' was envisaged.

Early Nationalist reaction to Dr Slabbert's challenge was to avoid the key questions posed by him and to revert to stock arguments accusing the official Opposition of seeking black majority rule.

The Prime Minister listened intently to Dr Slabbert's speech, but did not enter the early part of the debate.

From the outset Dr Slabbert set the tone for a calm debate conducted without bitterness or hostility. Speaking in humorous vein with references to a wrestling match, he expressed the wish that there would not be a recurrence of the stormy atmosphere of recent debates.

He made it clear that from his side he had no intention of seeking a quarrel with his opponents. The constitutional struggle could not be won with word tricks.

Any constitutional dispensation that was not the result of co-operation between all race groups would fail. A constitution could not create loyalty if there was no co-operation in its creation.

The Prime Minister had said by way of an interjection during the censure debate that 'in this state' the National Party's concept of white self-determination meant white domination.

Dr Slabbert said this could mean one of three things to the Government:

- White self-determination was equal to white domination in the present constitutional dispensation.
- White self-determination was equal to white domination not only in the present dispensation but also in terms of the Government's 1977 constitutional proposals.
- White self-determination was equal to white domination not only in terms of the present dispensation or the 1977 proposals, but also in terms of any proposals the President's Council or any institution might make.

If the Prime Minister should say he meant in the present dispensation, then there could not be any confusion, because everybody would know what it was.

White domination was built into the first two possibilities.

The third possibility was one which the Prime Minister could deny or confirm.

Dr Slabbert said the cardinal question was: Can the Prime Minister give constitutional content to the idea of white self-determination that does not amount to white domination in South Africa?

If white domination was, in fact, at the basis of the National Party's constitutional proposals, then the attempts to bring about constitutional development would be in vain.

'Then they are simply wasting money and time with institutions such as the President's Council,' Dr Slabbert said.

Domination was hard work, requiring personnel to keep certain services going.

Quoting from a recent Nationalist Press report, Dr Slabbert said the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, himself had said South Africa was facing a situation in which there would simply not be enough whites to do all the work.

It was clear that traditional white domination was crumbling on the economic and social fronts.

The most dangerous thing that could happen was for the Government to keep alive the illusion that white domination, after disappearing on the economic and social fronts, could be entrenched forever in the constitution.

'Participatory democracy' and the 'new radicals'

Parliamentary Staff

DR SLABBERT asked the Prime Minister in the Assembly last night to explain his concept of a 'participatory democracy' for South Africa.

Entering the budget debate on the Prime Minister's Vote for the second time, Dr Slabbert said 'participatory democracy' had been defined in an authoritative publication on political terms as 'a catch-phrase of the new left.'

It was an idea of the 'new radicals' and the term had become fashionable during student riots in Paris.

Dr Slabbert said the Prime Minister, who had used the term previously in the singular or plural form, had also used it in a message of goodwill which he had written for the Muslim Digest, a South African publication.

The Prime Minister had written in his message that he truly believed the President's Council was a mechanism which could give substance to the idea of a participatory democracy.

Dr Slabbert said it was important to avoid any constitutional confusion and he, therefore, asked the Prime Minister what his understanding was of 'participatory democracy' and 'participatory democracies.'

Sinister meaning upsets Slabbert

Parliamentry Staff

GOVERNMENT accusations that the opposition took part in 'extra-parliamentary activities' were rejected yesterday by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Prime Minister's Vote, Dr Slabbert said one of the most important extra-parliamentary pressure groups in South Africa was the Broederbond.

The term 'extra-parliamentary' in the context of the Nationalist accusations against the Progressive Federal Party was being abused and incorrectly understood.

The question to be asked was whether or not any extra-parliamentary activities were constitutional.

LEGAL

There was nothing wrong with such activities that were constitutional and legal.

'If this was not so the National Party would not be able to exist,' Dr Slabbert said.

Sinister meaning was being given to the term 'extra-parliamentary,' suggesting unconstitutional action. Yet there were ways to prevent any action of this nature.

There were many extra-parliamentary bodies that were doing good work. The South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA) was involved in extra-parliamentary activities.

Domination: PM challenged

CT 25/8/81 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government was involved in a most dangerous practice when it created the illusion that white domination could be entrenched in a constitution, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

He opened the debate on the Prime Minister's vote in the committee stage of the Budget Vote and said the constitutional struggle could not be won with word tricks.

Any constitutional solution which was not the result of co-operation between all race groups would be a failure.

"A constitution cannot create loyalty to it if there was no co-operation in its creation," he said.

'Pluralism'

The issue was not whether there were mechanisms for creating a successful pluralistic system but whether the constitution itself worked.

"There must be voluntary pluralism where groups can participate and compete freely," he said.

The question the Prime Minister had to answer was whether his party's concept of white self-determination meant white domination. Constitutional development and domination were the first of four issues his party would discuss in the Prime Minister's vote.

Blacks detested domination and whites feared it, Dr Slabbert said.

"It has to be eliminated in any constitutional development."

The Prime Minister had said by way of interjection during the Censure Debate that "in this state" white self-determination meant white domination and this could mean one of three things to the government:

- White self-determination was equal to white domination in the present constitutional situation.
- White self-determination was equal to white domination, also in terms of the government's 1977 constitutional proposals.
- White self-determination was equal to white domination in terms of any future constitutional proposals brought by the President's Council.

There was no problem in admitting the first situation as its truth was not denied.

The Prime Minister had said that the government still felt itself bound by the 1977 proposals until change came, but there was differenee in interpretation between the present and previous Prime Minister's interpretation of the 1977 proposals.

Mr B J Vorster had said that he saw no obstacle constitutionally to the election of a coloured or Asian to the post of State President. Colour, he was quoted as saying, would play no role.

The present Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said that white domination was part of the 1977 proposals.

He had said that white self-determination was a non-negotiable in any constitutional settlement.

"With us, a deciding question would be whether whites retain their right to self determination," Mr Botha had said.

"My question is," Dr Slabbert said, "Can he (the Prime Minister) give meaning to white self-determination without domination?

"Is he prepared to accept in principle that there can be a coloured or Asian State President in terms of the 1977 proposals?

"Is he prepared to summarily accept proportional representation which does not include an entrenched white majority?"

'Illusion'

The Prime Minister had already anticipated the President's Council by insisting that blacks be excluded from proposals and that there would be no common voters role for coloureds, Asians and whites.

If white self-determination meant that whites alone had the right to decide on crucial issues such as privileges and property, it was domination.

The dominant position of whites in the work, social and educational field no longer existed, he said.

"A most dangerous practice is the government's efforts to create the illusion that even though white domination is disappearing in the socio-economic reality, it can nevertheless be guaranteed constitutionally."

Extra-parliamentary activities defended

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party would not be intimidated by government attempts to ascribe sinister meaning to extra-parliamentary activity by MPs, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Referring to the clamour of indignation expressed by Nationalist MPs over "extra-parliamentary" activity by PFP MPs during the Nyanga squatter debacle, Dr Slabbert said Nationalists had tried to draw a distinction between parliamentary and extra-parlimentary activity,

"But they misunderstand the distinction and are misusing it," he said.

Opening the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote, Dr Slabbert said the of the most significant extra-parliamentary pressure groups was the Broederbond.

"And there is surely nothing wrong with belonging to organizations outside Parliament, provided they work within the law and it is not in defiance of the constitution," Dr Slabbert said.

● The Nationalist member for Benoni, Mr Chris Rencken last night accused Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) and Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) of having helped to create the climate which led to last week's march on Parliament in protest at the Nyanga evictions.

Mr Rencken said the two MPs had attended a "so-called service" in St George's Cathedral but claimed they did not know into what the protest would "degenerate".

He alleged that Mrs Suzman had only decided to help defuse the situation when she saw confrontation developing between police and the demonstrators.

"To whom do they listen if it is not to the people they regard as their leaders?" he asked.

Van Zyl Slabbert slams Botha on domination

'WHITE DANGER'

Sowetan 25/8/81 322

THE Government was involved in a most dangerous practice when it created the illusion that white domination could be entrenched in a constitution, the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

He opened the debate on the Prime Minister's vote in the Budget Committee stage and said the constitutional struggle could not be won with word tricks.

Any constitutional solution which was not the result of co-operation between all race groups would be a failure.

"A constitution cannot create loyalty to it if there was no co-operation in its creation," he said.

The issue was not whether there were mechanisms for creating a successful pluralistic system but whether the constitution itself worked.

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The Prime Minister had already anticipated the President's Council by insisting that blacks be excluded from proposals and that there would be no common voters role for Coloureds, Asians and whites. — Sapa

Aid and more land first, say leaders

Constellation plan snubbed

star 25/8/81 (103) (109) 327



Premier Matanzima ... the last straw.



President Mangope ... headed delegation.

Staff Reporters

The leaders of two of South Africa's independent black states, Transkei and Bophuthatswana, appear to have given the thumbs down to the Government's constellation of states policy in its present form.

In a blunt statement to a crucial summit meeting recently on the constellation concept, Prime Minister George Matanzima of Transkei told the South African Government:

- The whole policy would be seen by his people as nothing more than "delaying tactics" unless prompt action was taken to clear the bottlenecks in project aid which had brought development in his territory to a virtual standstill.
- The current proposals for regional economic co-operation will contribute nothing of what is needed most by Transkei — development inside the country.

The meeting held in Cape Town on July 20 and attended by top South African, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda officials — was chaired by the Prime Minister, Dr

amongst Indian Muslims in Cape Town, South Africa,

95. Wethereley, ibid, pp.15 - 18.

96. ibid, pp.15 - 18.

73. Peop... 73. ...l.1. Peopl... ...l.1, ...ern Hi... ...a, p.(

Star 25/8/81 (22) (109) (18)

Constellation rebuffed

from page 1

foot on the economic windpipe of the black states and he was going to use it one day.

He said that though the independent national states had de jure independence, they were subjected to de facto baasskap.

"The relationship between this Government and the independent national states is a master-servant relationship," he said.

The dumping of Transkeians who had squatted at Nyanga was in conflict with the law, he said. The Status of Transkei Act gave Transkeians the right to enter South Africa and the action of deporting them was in conflict with the laws of Parliament.

Mr Eglin added that the South African Government could regulate the pace of economic development in the independent states, and the problem of urbanisation was aggravated because the Government contributed directly to the lack of development there.

"The Prime Minister has his foot on the economic windpipe of those states and in time he is going to use it," Mr Eglin said.

Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP) said he found it a pity that the plight of the Nyanga squatters was being used as a political football.

It made no difference who was or had been in power, unemployment and a shortage of housing and training were real and a problem common to both sides of the House.

...President Lucas Man... ...gope of Bophuthatswana, who headed the delegation to the summit from his territory, is also understood to have allied himself with the opposition to the constellation in its present form.

Both leaders are insistent that development inside the states and meaningful land consolidation had to precede regional economic co-operation across national boundaries as envisaged by Pretoria.

Manipulating

Confusion over the constellation policy was increased by South African authorities sending out two memoranda for the summit meeting.

The first stated that land consolidation would adhere strictly to the 1936 Land Act. The second, which was sent out a few days before the meeting, took a different line. It stated that Pretoria was prepared to consider further proposals for consolidation if they proved essential for development.

In his statement of policy to the meeting, Prime Minister Matanzima detailed his dissatisfaction at the way development aid was managed by South Africa and the long delays in getting projects in Transkei off the ground.

...the story of the ... originally related to me by Mr ... ociation in 1925. It was so oft... ails clearly despite it happening ..., gave me a similar version in ... used in a paper to the Depa... Ch...

He accused two top-level South African advisers of having more power in his country than he himself. The officials had "played a great part in either influencing or manipulating the development stagnation" in Trfanskei since last year.

They had put "administration ahead of development," Prime Minister Matanzima told the meeting. "The last straw was the inefficiency with which the 1981/82 budget was prepared." A deficit of R40-m became apparent within three months of its preparation, he added.

He asked for the officials to be recalled and said the situation in Transkei was of a crisis nature. Almost all capital aid projects for Transkei were still pending and there would be little to show the people of Transkei on the fifth anniversary of the terrritory in October.

In the House of Assembly today, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said the Prime Minister had his

To Page 3, Col 5

116. Cape Argus, 20th June 1925, p.10, cols.4 & 5.

117. Cape Times, 18th June 1925, p.10, col.

PM affirms that he stands for...



Mr P W Botha

White domination

Parliamentary Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday reiterated that he stood for white domination. He did so in a debate which featured frequent clashes between him and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert.

Speaking during his vote in the committee stage of the budget, Mr Botha said he would not withdraw his interjection earlier in the session to the effect that his policy stood for white domination.

The central theme of the debate, introduced last week by Dr Slabbert, was the question of whether self-determination rights for whites in fact meant white domination.

Mr Botha said yesterday the right to self-determination 'was a 'golden thread' running through the history of civilisation. People had lived and died for it, and were still doing so today.

He wanted to state 'quite unequivocally' that the National Party was bound to the principle of self-determination, and it would remain so bound as long as it had a soul.

Dr Slabbert said he agreed with the Prime Minister that the right to self-determination was relative and differed from country to country. He asked Mr Botha what the constitutional content of the right to self-determination for whites in South Africa was.

Dr Slabbert said stability in South Africa could depend on coercion by the Government, or by consent of the people.

If white self-determination in South Africa depended on the allocation of land, as it was done at present, then it amounted to white domination.

'The politics of domination is an industry,' he said.

The Government was 'shunting bewildered women and children' to and fro from the Transkei to make an impossible ideology fit reality.

'The more coercion the less consent,' he said.

Mr Botha also raised the issue of the coloured population, which he said he did not see as a nation, or as an emerging nation. Rather the coloured people consisted of a variety of communities which had a number of common characteristics. Most had a standard of living deserving of great respect, and he had respect for them.

The National Party had helped these people make tremendous progress during the past 30 years.

Dr Slabbert said he welcomed the fact that Mr Botha did not see the coloured as a separate nation — 'They are a demographical group.'

However, he wanted to know whether the Prime Minister believed that there should be communal decision-making regarding Indians, the coloured and whites.

In reply, Mr Botha said Dr Slabbert could find the solution in the President's Council because 'I am not prepared to look for it here.'

Earlier in the debate Mr Botha condemned the PFP for rejecting the President's Council and praised the New Republic Party for 'acting wisely' and allowing its members to serve on the council.

Mr Botha said the Government hoped to introduce legislation to Parliament, perhaps during the next session, allowing for a referendum should recommendations made by the President's Council be 'drastic' departures from Government policy.

Dr Slabbert would then have ample opportunity to express himself on the subject.

Dr Slabbert queried the difference between the Prime Minister's constellation of states and a confederation of states.

Mr Botha explained that a confederation included only the states which had previously formed part of the Republic. This would be an association of states, aimed at realising common goals.

The constellation, on the other hand, was a broader association, mainly dependent on trade.

Mr Botha then said he did not think Dr Slabbert was a traitor. He asked him if he agreed that organisations such as the United Nations which advocated sanctions and the isolation of South Africa should be rejected.

Dr Slabbert: 'Yes.'

Mr Botha said Dr Slabbert knew in his heart that the Nationalists were not racists, but merely wanted self-determination rights for people — for this they were condemned.

In reply Dr Slabbert said Mr Botha knew that he (Dr Slabbert) and his party had been outspoken against threats to isolate South Africa more.

However, the Government should look at the role they played at encouraging such threats.

Moscow could spend millions every week on anti-South African propaganda, but it would not have the same impact as what the Government was doing itself in the field of anti-South Africa propaganda.

Events such as those during the past few weeks, involving the Nyanga squatters, made South Africa more vulnerable than anything else to such threats.

Remember...

Parliamentary Staff

MRS HELEN SUZMAN (PFP Houghton) clashed sharply with the Prime Minister in the Assembly yesterday when she rejected Government accusations about opposition activities outside Parliament.

Speaking in the debate on the Prime Minister's budget vote, Mrs Suzman said nobody would dictate to the PFP what it had to do inside and outside Parliament.

PFP activities were harmless compared to what some people had done during World War 2.

The Prime Minister interjected angrily: 'You try and break the law and see what happens to you.'

Mrs Suzman lashed back by saying that when Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) was fighting for his country at the age of 16 the present Prime Minister was 'organising gangs to break up meetings.'

Further sharp interjections from the Prime Minister were partly inaudible.

At one stage Mrs Suzman reacted to Mr Botha's interjections by saying: 'I am not scared of the Prime Minister. I never have been and never will be.'

Referring to last week's march to Parliament by a group of people after a service in St George's Cathedral, Mrs Suzman said she wanted to put the record straight.

She rejected allegations that she had taken part in the march. She also rejected an allegation that Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) had been at the service.

Slabbert defends right to dialogue with Bishop Tutu



Dr Slabbert

Parliamentary Staff

DR SLABBERT told the Assembly yesterday that he regarded it as his duty to have discussions with Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches.

Dr Slabbert was reacting to a challenge from the Prime Minister to the official Opposition to repudiate Bishop Tutu's viewpoint on moves to seek South Africa's isolation.

'I have entered into debate with Bishop Tutu on this very issue and I will do it again,' Dr Slabbert said.

He regarded it as his duty to do so in attempts to seek a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

Dr Slabbert added that not even propaganda from Moscow could have had the effect of the Government's actions in its handling of the Nyanga squatter problem.

The Prime Minister, speaking in the debate on his budget vote, called on Dr Slabbert, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) and other members of the official Opposition to repudiate Bishop Tutu's viewpoint.

Mr Botha said he and the Leader of the Opposition rejected UN resolutions calling for South Africa's total isolation. Was Dr Slabbert prepared to repudiate those who supported such action from within South Africa?

One of them was Bishop Tutu — he suggested there should be no dialogue with Bishop Tutu.

Dr Slabbert said amid a barrage of Nationalist interjections that the Prime Minister had begun to 'incite himself.' He (Dr Slabbert) as well as Dr Boraine and Mrs Suzman had spoken against isolation.



Bishop Tutu

that up to 21 August this year, 291 847 Indian voters had registered, which represents 76,5% of the total number of registrable voters. In other words, I think the postponement of this closing date has in the first place meant that the voters who were not registered have been given the opportunity to register, which would otherwise not have happened. As from 21 September this year, my department will hold seminars in Durban, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria, where there are concentrations of Indians. The seminars will be held to inform and guide the representatives of political parties and candidates, and the relevant sections of the Electoral Act and the procedures in respect of the nomination of candidates, the casting of special votes by voters who cannot reach a polling booth on election day, the voting procedure at polling booths and the counting of the votes will be explained. We must understand—and I am not saying this in a derogatory way—that this population group has not yet been exposed to this sort of procedure and this kind of election, and I want to emphasize in this regard that we must do everything in our power to make a success of the election.

†In this particular regard I want to laud the comments made by the hon. member for Umbilo. I agree with him that, notwithstanding the fact that the original Indian Council was a nominated body and notwithstanding the fact that afterwards it was partly nominated and partly indirectly elected, it did make a major contribution towards the welfare of the Indian communities of this country. I should like to pay tribute to the people who were prepared to serve on this council. I know for a fact that they were abused by many people in the country. They were abused by their own people and they were abused also by Whites. They were called stooges of the Government because they had accepted appointments to serve their people. Therefore I think that when we come to the end of the term of office of the council, we owe the members of the council a debt of gratitude for the example they have set in serving their community. Many things were achieved by the council for the

*I wish to thank the hon. member for Rissik for his support and contribution, and I also wish to thank the hon. members for Klip River and Roodepoort.

†I now come to the hon. member for Pinetown and I intend dealing very kindly with the hon. member tonight, but I should like to warn him immediately that this will not always be so, because when my Vote is discussed, I shall address myself to the hon. member in different terms and with a different attitude from that in which I address him tonight.

*I do not want to disturb the peace prevailing this evening. I want to press through the legislation. However, I have a problem with the hon. member for Pinetown.

†He said that with this Bill we are introducing a new principle in international law. I do not understand this statement at all, Sir, because the voting rights in any country of any voter in that country are not determined by international law. In fact international law does not deal with the subject at all. It deals with issues such as its name indicates—issues of international relationships between States.

*This is what happens, while the electoral laws of a country are regulated by the constitutional law of that country. This is not done by international law. Consequently the hon. member for Pinetown is, in the first place, making a fundamental mistake on a point of law.

The hon. member went further. In the second place he said that this legislation which was introducing a new concept into international law was now giving franchise—he must listen carefully now—to foreigners in South Africa.

†Let us analyse this statement. By coming to this conclusion the hon. member has acknowledged as a matter of principle the independence of the national States that have already become independent. He called these people foreigners. The hon. member argues that these people are in fact foreign

ment and that is the fact that the hon. ber accepts not as a matter of law but as ter of fact the concept of independent

Mr. S. A. PITMAN: That is what you say.

The MINISTER: Furthermore, the hon. ber says that we must disenfranchise the ple living in a foreign country because of fact that they live there.

Mr. S. A. PITMAN: Just like the Xhosas.

The MINISTER: Just one moment. This portant. I shall be obliged if the hon. mber will not talk about something about ich he knows nothing because exactly the e position now applies as far as the sas are concerned. That is that whether got they live in this State they have the e in their State. The position is exactly same except in reverse. However, I do wish to start an argument on an interjec- . The point that the hon. member makes that if one does not live in one's country should not have the vote. In other rds, before a man applies for citizenship another country he must forfeit his voting hts in his country of origin.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: May I ask you a estion?

The MINISTER: No, please.

Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG: So if u live in Holland, you will not have a vote South Africa?

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: That is the point.

The MINISTER: That is determined by e laws. [Interjections.]

*Sir, the hon. member for Bezuidenhout rgues just like a sieve. The fact is that fferent countries have different electoral stems.

*Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: South Africa, o, has an electoral system for Whites.

*The MINISTER: Exactly, but it has an ectoral system for Black people and for Indians as well. [Interjections.] France, too, has such a system. [Interjections.] Oh please, colleague, give me a chance! Portugal has a representative Cabinet. I am speaking about the argument as to whether there is a precedent for the specific procedure.

*Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Not in South Africa. Not for Whites.

*The MINISTER: Whites who live in Transkei may vote in South Africa.

*Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: But Whites living in Holland may not!

*The MINISTER: Sir, a White . . .

*Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG: We caught you out. You are discriminating against the Whites! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: The hon. member for Pinetown and the hon. member for Port Elizabeth Central are arguing about a point for which this legislation does not make provision. This legislation does not regulate the franchise of people who live in independent States in this country. This has already been regulated by the 1978 Law. All that this legislation provides for is the constituency in which the voters who are entitled to vote under the existing legislation will cast their votes. Surely this is not so difficult for a lawyer to understand, or at least for most lawyers, and the hon. member will forgive me for this remark. Before this debate goes any further and hon. members begin to support me in another way, which does not really amount to support at all, I shall conclude.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Bill not committed.

Bill read a Third Time.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

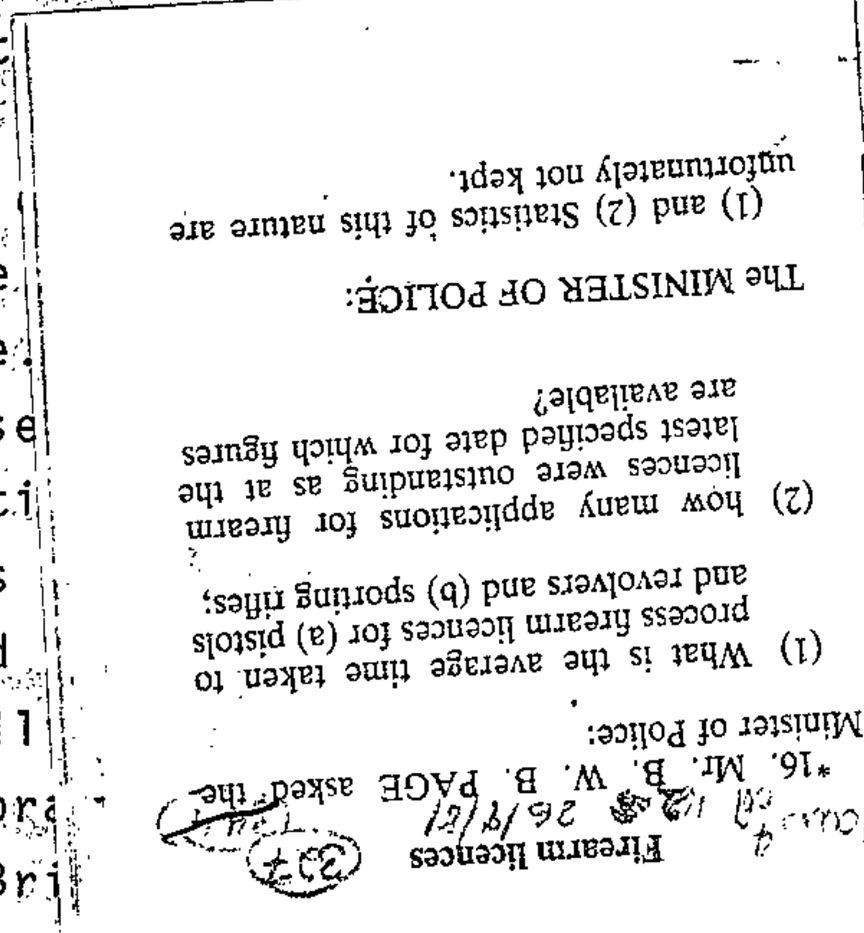
*The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Speaker, I move—

the cause of a tremendous amount of Supreme Court litigation in the nineteenth century.[69] The first leadership dispute came to the fore in 1836,[70] about the same time when participation in local government was given serious consideration. It was never resolved and pre-occupied most of the community's energy thereafter. This is possibly why the Muslims never participated in local government in the early years when participation became possible.

From Representative Government to the Cape Malay Association

After the promulgation of Ordinance 3 of 1839, the demands of the whites in Cape Town and the British settlers in the Eastern Cape for elected representatives in a central parliament, gathered momentum. Since 1834, legislative power had been vested in the Cape Legislative Council. This body was composed of wholly nominated members, five senior officials and five to seven private persons nominated by the Governor.

The idea of representative institutions was not considered tenable by the British Government in 1842. The fear was expressed that it might lead to class domination. They relented in 1846 when the Colonial Secretary accepted the principle of representative institutions on the understanding that there should be no polit


(1) and (2) Statistics of this nature are unfortunately not kept.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(2) how many applications for firearm licences were outstanding as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(1) What is the average time taken to process firearm licences for (a) pistols and revolvers and (b) sporting rifles;

Minister of Police:

*16. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the

Firearm licences

Several reafter and considered by the Cape itical colour bar was not an issue ifications for the franchise s of parliament. The Legislati tely high qualification. This was etary on the grounds that it would lasses who in the point of intell xercise of political power, pra hat it was the desire of the Bri subjects at the Cape "without d ...ass or colour should be united by one bond of loyalty and common interest", and that this could only be attained if political rights were enjoyed by all alike.[71]

country economically by means of geographic distribution?

*Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT: You must not get so excited.

*The PRIME MINISTER: But it was a silly question.

*The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: It was a stupid question which the hon. leader asked; after all, he used to be an academic. Let us first consider in all fairness what has happened. What has happened up to now? I am going to deal with it very briefly, for I do not have much time. In the manufacturing industry, three-quarters of the net production and employment is in the four metropolises of the country, with all the social and other problems arising from that. But not only do we find that production and employment in four metropolises. The PWV area completely dominates the other three areas.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: So what?

*The MINISTER: Oh please, I really cannot handle a running commentary by the hon. member for Houghton. The hon. member for Constantia complained about the fact that the Western Cape was lagging behind. He found superficial reasons for this. Has the Government not taken steps in an attempt to correct the imbalance in economic development and growth rates?

*Mr. R. R. HULLEY: It has not succeeded.

*The MINISTER: Is the hon. member not aware of the fact that the development at Atlantis, as a process of deconcentration of the urban area, is an attempt to correct the imbalance? Is the hon. member not aware of the fact that the Koeberg Power Station is being built because of the disparity in electric tariffs because the power stations are situated far from the city? Does the hon. member not understand what it is all about?

Mr. K. D. S. DURR: Sishen-Saldanha.

*The MINISTER: Does the hon. member not understand why we built the Sishen-Saldanha railway line? Does the hon. member not understand why the Theewaterskloof Water Scheme was built? With great respect, is the hon. member living in a total geographic and intellectual vacuum?

Let us forget about our political ideology now. I want the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to listen to me. 13% and 18% of the revenue of the national and the independent States respectively is generated within their own territories. Forget about the politics of this for the moment. They are able to accommodate 28% of the new entrants to the labour market. I want to ask the hon. the Leader of the Opposition once again: In view of the problems—which he ought to know better than any other member—caused by urbanization and industrialization in a few limited areas, is it not essential that we develop the resources of those particular areas?

Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT: [Inaudible.]

*The MINISTER: Then there is something I would like the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to tell the members of his party. He must not say that we have regional development plans for ideological reasons alone. I want to plead with the hon. leader because this is going to affect him as well. He thinks it is going to affect only us, but it is going to affect him too. Regional development has economic implications, but constitutional implications as well. I would not argue about this for a moment, but a confederal dispensation which meets certain conditions can be justified on both grounds. The conditions are, firstly, recognition of the political sovereignty of various States, but at the same time of their economic interdependence; secondly, the supplementing of the development needs of the various States in the financial, economic, technical and other spheres, where necessary; thirdly, the rationalization of a development programme within a regional context to avoid unnecessary duplication of development within the region itself. In my view, this requires a specific strategy. I contend that the element in that development strategy on a regional basis follows a process which requires that development be programmed. Surveys must be made of the potential and of the deficit

the potential so that we may know exactly what the potential is in specific regions and also what the inhibiting factors are. Secondly, there is the development and formulation of conventional forms of development and co-operation such as customs agreements, monetary agreements, agricultural co-operation and co-operation with regard to health and tourism, with aid to the Black States forming part of this strategy. The hon. member will agree with me that the Republic is not able, financially and otherwise, and in terms of trained labour, to make all these things available to the Black States to the extent to which they expect us to do so. Therefore the pool of money or finances and of expertise has to be expanded. The consolidation of land of Black States is another element. There is also the decentralization of industry and the promotion of co-operation projects. We all accept in principle that where the country is now divided into economic regions for these purposes, in planning those regions we need not be bound, firstly, by provincial boundaries, and secondly, with regard to the identification of economic development regions on the borders of States. For this reason, the top priority is the development of the central regions of those States, so that we may prevent the problem which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to, i.e. over-concentration in the cities. A second priority is that it should take place on the borders of States, and thirdly, it should extend beyond the borders of States in the form of co-operation projects. I would have thought that we would have the unanimous support of all the hon. members in this House in doing this. It is fundamentally concerned with the concept which I mentioned at the beginning, namely that order and stability are essential conditions, and that among the conditions for order and stability are economic development and economic strength and ability. [Time expired.]

Vote agreed to.

Chairman directed to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

House Resumed:

Progress reported and leave granted to sit again.

ELECTORAL ACT FOR INDIANS SECOND AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

At the outset I should like to express my gratitude and appreciation to the hon. Opposition for their willingness to co-operate in taking this Bill, as well as the one which will follow it, through their various stages today. In the course of my speech I shall explain why this is necessary. In the meantime, however, I should like to place my appreciation on record.

*Mr. Speaker, the year 1981 is going to be a special year in the history of the South African Indian community. In this year, 121 years after the arrival of the first Indians in South Africa as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations in Natal and 20 years after the acceptance of this population group as a permanent section of the South African community, they will be going to the polls on 4 November 1981 to elect their own representatives. From that day on the Indian community will for the first time be represented on the South African Indian Council by their leaders elected by the enfranchised members of the community.

The purpose of the Bill now before the House is to amend certain electoral procedures as laid down in the Electoral Act for Indians, 1977, so that the election of the members of the South African Indian Council on 4 November 1981 can be conducted more effectively.

I shall now deal with the different clauses of the Bill.

It is proposed in clause 1 that the existing system of four-monthly supplementary registration of voters to supplement the voters' lists compiled after a general registration of voters, be replaced by a system of continuous registration of voters which will have the effect that the aforementioned voters' lists will then be adjusted monthly by the inclusion of the names of the voters at their new addresses, of new voters—in other words,

3. Establish cash requirements

Reduce creditors to 60 days		R22 500
Increase debtors to 60 days (i.e. to R40 000)		20 000
Add further 50% of R40 000 for inc. sales		20 000
		62 500
Sale of listed investments	18 000	
Increase in overdraft to limit	10 000	28 000
Shortfall to be met by ordinary shareholders		R34 500

Balance of ordinary shareholders' account

Per balance sheet	R250 000
Less loss on reconstruction	(232 000)
	18 000
Add conversion of loan account	20 000
	38 000
Cash required is ± R34 500, round up to	37 000
	R75 000

Hence - ask bank whether they will still permit a R30 000 overdraft ceiling if the ordinary shareholders inject R37 000 on this basis.

- ask controlling shareholders to initiate a scheme of reconstruction whereby

i) existing ordinary shareholders exchange every R1 share held for one of 10c (write off R225 000)

ii) controlling shareholders waive R7 000 of their loans (writes off total of R232 000)

iii) controlling shareholders subscribe for 50 000 10[illegible] R1 [illegible] in cash.

Solution

981

Share Capita

Authorise	R100 000
(say) 1	200 000
(say)	R300 000
Issued	
300 000	R30 000
120 000	120 000
	150 000
Share Pre	45 000
Sharehold	R195 000

FRIDAY, 28 AUGUST 1981

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

1. Mr. R. R. HULLEY asked the Prime Minister:

Whether the organization known as Congress of the People (COPE) has been provided with financial assistance by the State; if so, (a) by which Department, (b) what was the total amount involved and (c) for what purpose was such assistance provided?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

No—the hon. member must learn not to allow himself to be misused to spread unfounded stories.

of Ms and men

Pat Schwartz



Banned, unbanned and now soon to be available in paperback, Wessel Ebersohn's controversial novel on the theme of the death of a political detainee "Store up the anger" has made its own little niche in the annals of South African literary history. Its author writes out of an obsessive need to express himself in print.

I'm just a story teller, not a prophet

WESSEL Ebersohn is a contradiction in terms.

Author of a novel about an inflammatory political cause celebre, he claims not to be particularly political.

With several successful books to his name, he seems entirely lacking in self-confidence.

He says he puts himself into his books yet he puts little of that self into talking about himself.

A huge man, he slides self-effacingly deep into an easy chair in the corner of the room and is clearly uncomfortable — with me? with the notion of personal interviews? I am not sure.

He is warm, friendly and hospitable and, on first meeting at least, he shows little of the steel that must have gone into building a writing career on natural talent laced with sheer determination and willpower.

Almost hesitant, he pauses often to reflect on a question and its possible answer, hands covering the pleasant, bearded face.

In his odyssey from story-telling eight year old to successful novelist, Ebersohn has travelled an unusual road. Not for him the opportunity to devote all his time to his craft — he has always written (and indeed still writes) in the moments between the hours spent earning his living.

Not for him, either, the luxury of absorbing the works of great writers in hallowed halls of learning. Ebersohn left school at the age of 15 at the end of his Standard 8 year because of "family problems" and achieved his matric later — by correspondence.

Meanwhile, school left behind, and with "nothing much I wanted to do", he gravitated to the post office where he spent much of the next 20 years, rising to a position of chief technician and writing in his spare time.

"I think that really it was good for me from a writing point of view. I experienced more and learnt more than I would have otherwise. I've known more varied circumstances in my life than most and I can identify more closely with more different people than most can."

With four novels published (the fourth is banned in South Africa), Ebersohn is still a spare-time writer though now his job is carried on from his home where he and his wife run a typesetting business.

Seriously

Just to get the recognition of publication took Wessel Ebersohn a long time. Although he started writing seriously at 19, his first work was published 20 years later.

That was two years ago.

The novel was "A lonely place to die" and Ebersohn terms it as a thriller set against the South African social scene.

Ebersohn grew up in the Cape in what he describes as a "broadly liberal sort of household" but, despite the overtly political theme of "Store up the anger", he does not consider himself to be politically involved.

"Essentially I write my stories, the stories I perceive to be my own and because we live in such an unusual society I can hardly avoid writing about it. "I'm not trying to bring about any particular change, I'm simply trying to record the society as I see it. I think South Africa and the moment of history at which we are poised makes it a particular opportunity for a writer."



But this writer has no intention of using his works to draw a scenario for the future. He describes himself as "just a story teller, not a prophet".

Still, he does venture one prophetic statement when we talk — as he sees it, the tragic figure in South Africa is the Afrikaner — "in the long term, there's no way he can maintain power".

He might not consider himself political but others did and, when his researches for "Store up the anger" led him to an investigation of the fate of black community projects and to conversations with the people who had been involved in them, he found they also brought "quite a lot of strains" into his civil service working life.

"When I was researching 'Store up the anger' — if researching is the right term — I saw a lot of people civil servants don't normally talk to and there's no doubt that word got round from someone to my employers.

"No one knew exactly what I was up to — there was an element of tension between myself and my seniors," he says understatedly.

But that was not, he says, the reason why he resigned from the Post Office, the move would have come anyway.

Why did an avowedly non-political, novel-writing post office worker decide to focus on the sensitive subject of Steve Biko's death in detention?

That, says Ebersohn in cliché, is the "$64 000 question". He doesn't really answer it.

He does, however, point out that half of the book is devoted to flashbacks of his protagonist's life and none of them has much relationship to the facts of Biko's life.

"Why did it fascinate me? I don't know. It was my story. Here was a man who, whatever one thinks of his views, had done nothing that could be construed as a criminal action. It was a story that needed telling. It was part of the very strangeness of our society.

"I've tried not to make it just a sordid account of oppression. I've tried to some extent to reflect the hopes and the ideals of the people involved and the human needs and drives — it's more a personal book than a political book. It's about death and love and mortality generally, it's not just about power."

Banned

Ebersohn confesses he was not really surprised when the book was banned. The lifting of the ban, however, he found "absolutely astonishing — it took a while to digest".

The fact that his latest novel is banned, surprisingly neither fazes nor particularly upsets him. He is not, he says, against the principle of censorship.

"In most enlightened countries where censorship has gone completely, whole areas of cities sometimes change character," he explains, citing New York's Times Square as an example.

"I'm in favour of enlightened censorship".

The fact that "Store up the anger" was banned "doesn't bother me now in that it is now unbanned. The Publications Appeal Board is well-meaning. I don't want to knock them. They've got a tough job balancing between the demands of their own community and the needs of the rest of us."

Identity

Ebersohn finds it hard to identify with any particular group in the country. "I see myself more as a chronicler of the society I live in," he says.

"I write because I need to. I become short tempered and ill-at-ease and insecure if I don't write. I suppose in sort of general terms I have to write.

"My writing function is truly not a matter of intelligence in the ordinary way, it's an instinctive business."

And that instinct is undiminished by the output of the past few years. There's a lot more coming from Wessel Ebersohn.

He admits to only one ambition — "to write some good stories. To communicate something to the reader, that's my only ambition — to impart something of myself to the reader. There is something of myself in every book."

28/8/87

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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VOL. 194] PRETORIA, 28 AUGUSTUS / AUGUST 1981 [NO. 7752

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1868 28 Augustus 1981

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 NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1868 28 August 1981

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 P81/73

Inskrywing No. / Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp / Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer / Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) / Section 47 (2)
P81/8/55	*Zuid-Afrika: Geschiedenis van het verzet*	Kritak, Leuven	(e)
P81/8/68	*Africa Calling: "Isolate the Racists!"—The liberation Struggle in Southern Africa*	John Pittman	(d)+(e)
P81/8/77	*Anti-SAIC News*—No 1, August 1981	Transvaal Anti SAIC Committee, Ferreirastown	(e)
P81/8/86	*Women under Apartheid*	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, in co-operation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid, London	(d)
P81/8/87	*"Wir reiten, bis wir im Blut versinken"—Rassenstaat Südafrika*	Erich Wiedemann	(e)
P81/7/90	*Story of James Silinga, The*	An IMBISA Social Concern Document	(e)
P81/8/93	*"Strijdom ... You have struck a rock"*	UCT Womans Movement, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/8/96	*UNB News*—Vol 3, July 1981	Medical Students Representative Council, University of Natal, Congella	(e)
P81/8/85	*Poets to the People: South African Freedom Poems* (African Writers Series—No 230) (Enlarged Edition)	Edited by Barry Feinberg	(d)+(e)

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, Departement van		
	Goewermentskennisgewing		
1868	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Ongewenste publikasies of voorwerpe: Lys P81/73	1	7752

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796—A

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7752—1

Defector asks for asylum

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU. — A Lesotho Government spokesman disclosed yesterday that a white South African, Mr Martin Gregory Sherrard, had arrived in Lesotho to seek political asylum after defecting from the South African Defence Force.

Mr Sherrard arrived in Maseru last weekend and, according to the spokesman, said he wished to join the African National Congress, which is waging guerrilla warfare against the South African Government.

29. Ibid., p.180.

30. Justice 267, 3.1064.18, 'Bolshevism', no date, obviously spy's report on Bolshevik activities.

31. Ibid., Part 1, Letter from Commissioner of SAP, Cape Town, to Secretary of Justice, 30.9.1920. See also B. Weibren, Reminiscences, Part XV, Forward, 28.1.1944.

32. See Bolshevik, Vol.1, No. 7, April 1920, p.1, 'The May Number'.

33. See International, 25th July 1919.

34. See Max Geffen 'Cape Town Jewry 1902-1910' in G. Saron and L. Hotz, The Jews in South Africa: A History, Oxford University Press, 1955, p.47.

35. See The SA Jewish Year Book 1929, The SA Jewish Historical Society, Johannesburg, 1929, especially biographies of S. Albow, D. Davidowitz, M. Eilenberg, S. Flax and J. Ginnes.

36. Max Geffen, op cit.

37. See the classic works of L. Greenberg, The Jews in Russia, Vols. 1 & 2, Jewish Publications Society of USA; and, for South Africa, C. Gershater 'From Lithuania to South Africa' in Saron and Hotz, op cit., pp.59-84.

38. See espe

39. Ibid., 1

40. Ibid., 1

41. Ibid., 1
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42. Republic
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43. See T. Ke
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45. See S.A.
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compiled by me.
two in 1981 were included in the list
1975, one in 1977, one in 1978 and
(c) Of the present members appointed on the *ad hoc* committees, two in

(b) Each one of the present members appointed on the *ad hoc* committees is an expert on, among others, one or more of the following subjects: political science, military and intelligence matters, the practice and teaching of law, Africa studies and the dangers of subversion.

(a) It is not the policy of the Directorate to divulge the names of the members of the hundreds of *ad hoc* committees appointed every year, and which become *functus officio* after having delivered their respective reports. The list of names of persons compiled by me every three years from which members of committees are being appointed, are, however, released to the press.

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) Who are the members serving at present on the committee of specialists dealing with political publications, as referred to on page 13 of the Report of the Directorate of Publications for the Calendar Year 1977, (b) what are their individual specialist qualifications and (c) how long has each such member served on the committee?

Minister of Internal Affairs:

56. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the

Directorate of Publications

5.1920, 8.4.1921. The poverty
ith, editor of the SA Jewish
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. See SA Jewish Chronicle,

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ty Press, 1977, p.XV.

uta & Company, Cape Town;
Durban, 1919-1924.
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future; An account of
and Progressive movements
tember 1946. Also Geffen,

ft unionism or revolution?
e Town', unpublished paper,
wish Workers' Club', in
urg, 1977.

activity'.

Directorate of Publications

57. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) How many publications were investigated by the committee of specialists dealing with political publications, as referred to on page 18 of the Report of the Directorate of Publications for the Calendar Year 1977, in each year from 1974 to the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) how many such publications were found to be undesirable in each such year;

(2) how many of the publications found to be undesirable under section 47(2)(c), (d) and (e) of the Publications Act were dealt with by (a) such committee and (b) any other committee in each such year;

(3) how many of the publications prohibited for possession under section 9(3) of the said Act were so prohibited in consequence of a decision taken by such committee in each such year?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) As the Publications Act only came into operation on 1 April 1975 there are no statistics for 1974. No committee of publications dealing with political publications as such exists, but there is a committee dealing with communistic and potentially subversive publications.

The Annual Reports of the former Department of the Interior and my Department supply the following statistics in regard to publications or objects submitted to the Directorate of a nature possibly endangering State security, or of a communistic nature. Nearly all such publications were submitted to the specialist committee mentioned:

1975 (April-December)	464
1976	432
1977	659
1978	1 349
1979	1 055
1980	1 164

(b) Statistics are kept of the total number of publications found undesirable in a particular year, but they are not divided into separate categories of publications mainly because many publications are found to be undesirable under more than one of paragraphs (a) to (e) of section 47(2).

It can be stated, however, that of the total number of publications submitted in 1980, 60,3% were found to be undesirable, and it can be safely assumed that the percentage of communistic and potentially subversive publications found undesirable out of the total submitted in this category will not differ significantly from this percentage.

(2) Separate statistics are not kept of the number of publications in each category found undesirable by each committee.

(3) The number of publications of which the possession was prohibited under section 9(3) was as follows in each of the calendar years indicated:

1975 (April-December)	78
1976	240
1977	357
1978	448
1979	420
1980	605

Separate statistics are not kept of the number of publications prohibited by each individual committee.

Directorate of Publications

58. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many (a) books, (b) pamphlets, (c) student publications, (d) posters, (e) magazines and (f) other publications were (i) investigated and (ii) found undesirable by the committee of specialists dealing with political publications, as referred to on page 18 of the Report of the Directorate of Publications for the Calendar Year 1977, in each year from 1974 to the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) how many such publications were referred to the committee in each such year by (a) customs officials, (b) the police, (c) the publishers, (d) members of the public and (e) the Directorate of Publications?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Separate statistics of the categories mentioned in respect of particular committees are not compiled by the Directorate, as the amount of time and costs involved would not justify the effort.

(2) All applications for a decision from customs officials, the police, publishers and members of the public must under section 10 of the Act be submitted to the Directorate of Publications, who is then under section 11 obliged to submit them to a committee on publications. The number of publications submitted to the Directorate by each of the categories (a) to (d) is stated in the Annual Report of my Department.

Directorate of Publictions

59. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many (a) *ad hoc* and (b) permanent (i) committees were appointed by the Directorate of Publications, and (ii) committee meetings were held in the 1980 calendar year;

(2) what (a) is the rate of remuneration per individual per meeting and (b) was the total amount paid to such committee members in that year?

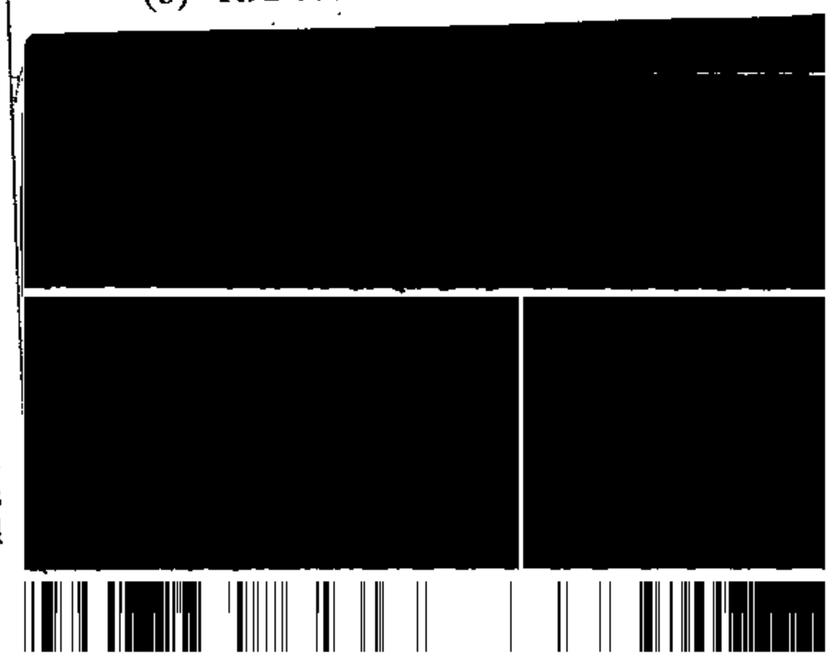
The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1)(a) and (b)(i) Altogether 772. Two committees, which were reappointed weekly, can be regarded as being of a permanent nature in that the composition of their membership remained the same.

(b) (ii) One meeting for each committee, except in the few cases where a committee sat more than once, i.e. total of about 800 meetings.

(2) (a) R30 and R20 per day in respect of chairmen and ordinary members of committees respectively.

(b) R92 060.



The Municipal Board was divided into two tiers - wardmasters and commissioners. The wardmasters constituted the lower tier and two were elected for each ward with four wards in each district. Wardmasters did not need any qualifications except that they must be ratepayers.[59] But, though as Rochlin indicates, the Cape Muslims were taxed to their lips before 1828,[60] they were not represented on this body.[61]

The second, the higher tier of the Municipal Board, was the body of commissioners. Election to the position of commissioner required ownership of property valued at not less than £1 000. One commissioner was elected to each district and those eligible could stand in any district, not only the one in which they resided.[62] The property qualification would have excluded most of the Cape Muslims. Two of th 1840. They were Carel Pilgrim and Fra was elected.

During the years 1840 to 1842, ion had been well preserved, the Cape M n in local government. There were t own, distributed through twelve dist 830 were classified 'coloured' and 1 er pro- portion of the 'coloured' voters lers of the lists did not go into detail oured' voters, but it is almost certair an coloured inhabitants would not h e mainly rural slaves who came to Cape Tc esident in the poorer districts of Cape re- ported that as many as 20 human ed, lodging, feeding and sleeping ir feet square.[65]

The cipation in p the Cape rst full gurated. None ssioner nor as the whit tion may

(b) Persons whose names are included in the said list shall be persons who are in my opinion fit to perform the functions entrusted to committees

(a) A new list of names of persons from which such committees are being appointed by the Directorate of Publications has been compiled by me in terms of section 5 of the Publications Act, 1974 for the period 1 April 1981 to 31 March 1984. The names of the persons have been made publicly known by me by way of a press statement issued by me on 20 March 1981. The list has since been supplemented as follows:

Mrs. I. E. Scholtemeijer
Mr. T. N. J. Hickman
Prof. M. G. Scholtz
Dr. F. R. Gilfillan
Mr. P. Barnett
Mr. A. M. Bhorat
Mr. S. S. Ramsingh
Dr. S. G. Hutton
Mr. P. Beukes
Mrs. P. C. Stigling
Mrs. J. Lurie
Mr. P. H. S. van Zijl

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) Who are the members serving on the publications committees at present and (b) what are their individual specialist qualifications?

Publications committees

94. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) Who are the members serving on the publications committees at present and (b) what are their individual specialist qualifications?

under the Act by reason of their educational qualifications and knowledge. I do not, however, consider it just to the persons concerned to make the particulars of their individual qualifications publicly known.

FRIDAY, 28 AUGUST 1981

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Chance for Walmer civil defence action

EV Post 29/8/81 (327)

Weekend Post Reporter

WALMER residents have a chance to prove they are alive and well — and alert to the need for civil defence in their area.

Dr H van der Merwe, chairman of the Walmer Ratepayers Association, told Weekend Post after a report last weekend about apathy in Walmer to civil defence, that ratepayers who felt strongly about reviving the movement in the suburb should telephone him at home, ☎ 51-5131.

If enough people were interested, arrangements would be made to call a meeting.

"When we held a ward meeting on July 20, at which civil defence was discussed, we had little response from the ratepayers.

"We discussed the whole matter again, after the report in Weekend Post, at our executive meeting this week and we have found that nobody is prepared to come forward and help.

"We cannot organise anything unless we get the support from the ratepayers themselves.

"Our next general meeting is set for September 30 and civil defence will again be discussed. But in the meantime the women who telephoned you and felt nothing was being done can come forward, and we will see if we can get the zone re-established."

Court boost for Fosatu drive

Labour Reporter

THE recruiting activities of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the country's biggest independent black union federation, have been given a major boost by a decision in the Natal Supreme Court on Friday.

In judgment on an action brought by Fosatu against the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr L A P A Munnik, the Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice James, set aside a Government proclamation under the Fund-Raising Act which prohibited Fosatu from raising money both inside the country and abroad.

The proclamation, signed earlier this year by Dr Munnik, dealt a serious blow to Fosatu. Like other black union groups, it relied heavily on grants from Western European trade unions to fund its recruiting work.

As a result of the proclamation, Fosatu was forced to close a number of its offices and retrench several union organisers.

Support

Fosatu sources say that despite the fund-raising ban, the federation's unions have shown a steady growth this year as black worker support for trade unionism has increased.

They add that, since Dr Munnik's proclamation, Fosatu has taken steps to sharply decrease its dependence on money raised from outside the organisation and to become financially self-sufficient.

However, Mr Justice James' decision is likely to provide Fosatu with much greater financial leeway and it could herald an increase in its unions' organising activity.

Dr Munnik's proclamation followed a request by Fosatu to his department to grant it permission to raise money abroad.

Prosecution

The 1979 Fund-Raising Act made it an offence for any organisation which was not a registered welfare organisation to raise money without Government permission. Fosatu applied for permission because it feared prosecution if it continued raising money abroad.

However, while its application was still being considered, Dr Munnik's proclamation was gazetted, prohibiting it from raising money — not only from foreign sources, but locally as well.

Some lawyers argue that the proclamation could have been used to prevent Fosatu affiliated unions, although sources in Dr Munnik's department insisted that this was not its intention

UN is 'vilifying' us — Hilgard Muller

By PATRICK LAURENCE

IN THE first major public statement since his retirement, the former Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, yesterday praised the Reagan administration for its stand against "Soviet imperialism" and attacked the United Nations for "vilifying" South Africa.

Dr Muller was delivering a paper — prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs — at a conference on Southern Africa. His successor, Mr Pik Botha, was originally scheduled to address the conference in Johannesburg.

Neither Mr Botha nor the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, was able to attend the conference because of an urgent meeting of the State Security Council in Cape Town.

The council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, met in the shadow of angry reaction in the UN — in contrast to the relatively even-handed response of the United States — to South Africa's raid into Angola last week.

Noting that South Africa had long expressed concern about the expansion of Soviet power, Dr Muller said: "It is clear that the United States is aware of the strategic value of South Africa to the West with regard to both our geographic location and mineral wealth."

Campaign

Of the UN he said: "It is no secret that the international campaign of vilification of South Africa is largely orchestrated and artificially stimulated by the UN and the activist international and national groupings which work closely with that organisation."

He named several UN subsidiary groups which he said the UN had financed to the tune of more than R30-million over the past two years to spearhead the anti-South African campaign. These included:

- The Special Committee against Apartheid, which "liaises closely" with the African Nation Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and which is serviced by a special division within the "supposedly impartial" secretariat.
- The Council for Namibia, headed by the man named as the UN Secretary-General's special representative during the proposed internationally supervised election in South West Africa, Mr Martii Ahtisaari.

Relating the history of negotiations for a peaceful settlement to the SWA dispute since 1977, Dr Muller said the reason why the territory was not independent today could not be attributed to "any reluctance by South Africa to accommodate the international community".

He blamed the impasse on Swapo's delay in accepting the original proposals and the UN's subsequent modification of them to favour Swapo in the scheduled election.

Komperprint

a series of articles in which Andre Meyerowitz of The Star's Washington Bureau explores the South African lobbying connections in the corridors of American power.



Bophuthatswana's rabbi won't believe he's fired

Star 2/98/1

The Government of Bophuthatswana is at odds with its "ambassador" in America. It has fired him — but he is refusing to hand back the Bophuthatswana money he holds in a Wall street bank account and is carrying on with his work.

Bophuthatswana appointed Rabbi Ronald Greenwald in May last year to be "special representative and adviser with the rank of ambassador in New York City."

Rabbi Greenwald, an American citizen, has been an intermediary in East-West spy swops and has helped get Jewish dissidents out of the Soviet Union.

INFLUENCE

He was also a key figure in negotiations for the release of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, a South African soldier taken prisoner in Angola.

The Government in Mmabatho engaged Mr Greenwald on a full-time basis at about R170 000 a year "to use his good offices, his influence and his ability to promote the interests . . . and to achieve international recognition" of Bophuthatswana "as an independent nation separate from the nation of South Africa."

One part of his job was "to bring about closer cooperation between the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the state of Israel in any area of expertise that the State of Israel can provide."

Mr Greenwald set up shop in New York's Madison Avenue, creating a company — with himself as sole stockholder — called "Bophuthatswana International". He continued to engage in other activities.

PROMOTION

About the same time, Bophuthatswana opened a separate information office in Washington — a lesser operation run by 82-year-old Mr Jacob Motsi who was given the rank of counsellor.

By all American accounts, Mr Greenwald has done a good job of promoting his client.

Among other things, he organised a fact-finding mission by US businessmen, got the "independent" state into international conferences, and helped to persuade Frank Sinatra to visit Sun City when the entertainer was being urged by anti-apartheid activists not to go.

The first discordant note came a few months ago when Mr Greenwald advised President Lucas Mangope not to try to visit the United States on a Bophuthatswana passport just yet.

Both he and State Department sources say he was working on "other ways" for his employer-in-chief to enter the country.

Against Mr Greenwald's advice, President Mangope sought a US visa anyway — and was barred because of his internationally inadequate travel document.

FUNDS

A few weeks ago, in spite of a three-month clause in his contract, Mr Greenwald received notice of summary dismissal. But he has attached Bophuthatswana funds at the Standard Chartered Bank and refuses to quit his job.

Mr Greenwald says: "It's difficult to understand why they did this. Maybe it was the vsisa affair — they were moving too quickly, they applied before we told them to.

"I don't like to see Bophuthatswana hurt. I think the role of the Government is a good one. The people have a real opportunity to become better business people. You don't want to hurt them, whatever your personal feelings of hurt.

"We have to retain the funds, though. We have lease commitments and office equipment contracts. You can't just abandon these things.

LESS GRAND

"Maybe the Government has something against me that I don't know about. Maybe we can agree on a figure, for settlement, and then we will get out.

"But in the meantime we are still operating. If someone calls for information we still give it. We are still issuing visas."

At the Bophuthatswana Information Office in Washington, Mr Motsi — born in Rustenburg but a naturalised American — was not available for comment.

Mr Motsi's activities are on a scale less grand than helping with a Sinatra visit.

He once wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig "expressing the hope that an item in the Washington Star, stating President Reagan was considering diplomatic recognition of the Republic of Bophuthatswana, was true."

Between January 6 and April 6 this year he received 37 149 dollars for office expenses, including payments to himself of a salary and allowance totalling 2 500 dollars a month.

VISA ISSUE

A Bophuthatswana Government spokesman said the dismissal of Rabbi Greenwald "had nothing at all to do with the visa issue." But he would not say what prompted the firing.

The spokesman said the Government was unaware of any controversy over the Bophuthatswana funds controlled by Rabbi Greenwald. It was too early yet to say who would replace Mr Greenwald.

● Tomorrow: The cost of influence: How South Africa is spending to improve its image.

UP-7 Rev

Russians called apartheid's secret backers

Star 2/9/81

By David Breier
Chief Reporter

South Africa has relied for years on arguments about its strategic world importance. This week overseas analysts turned those arguments upside-down.

The sobering exercise took place before some 400 people — many of them top company executives — at the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg.

These traditional arguments have long comforted South Africans faced with growing world hostility:

- The West needs our minerals.
- The West needs the Cape sea route.
- If the West wants to retain use of these assets, it had better help South Africa against communism, or the Russians will step in.

Foreign analysts at the conference took the same basic approach about the Soviet threat. Several agreed that Russia had its eyes on southern Africa.

But their conclusion was disturbingly different.

It was not for the West to rescue South Africa. It was up to South Africa to save itself, or nobody would.

"We start with the same points and reach opposite conclusions," said a French international analyst, Professor Thierry de Montbrial.

It has become too embarrassing for the West to be seen to give any succour to South African apartheid.

And if need be, South Africa can be sacrificed to the communists. This would be a lesser evil to the West than the loss of credibility in Africa.

Former British Conservative Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath expressed this clearly when he said South Africa could expect no help from the West in a moment of national peril.

"To do so would not only violate our most deeply held principles, it would also have unimaginable consequences for racial harmony at home. It would turn allies and friends throughout the world against the West," he said.

Unless South Africa did something drastic to win world respect, it would remain an expendible pawn on the international chessboard.

South Africa's incursion into Angola last week provided much grist to the mill of overseas analysts at the conference.

The consensus was this: by entering Angola, South Africa had played into Russian hands. For every time South Africa hits at a neighbour, the need to call on Russia to provide military support increases.

The most convincing support for this theory came from an unexpected source at the conference — Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwean Dairy Marketing Board.

He said South Africans simply had no idea how swiftly the Soviets acted when the South Africans attacked a neighbouring country.

Within 36 hours of the raid on Matola in Mozambique, there was a Soviet naval presence in Maputo. Within 24 hours of the raid, there was a Soviet ambassador in Salisbury, he said.

FOOTHOLD

In fact, so useful is the South African strategy to Russia that some speakers seriously suggested Russia was quite happy to let South Africa continue its present policies and had no desire to dominate South Africa.

For while Russia lost credibility in the rest of the world, it retained a foothold in Africa due to apartheid in South Africa.

Apartheid made Africa seek military aid from Russia and its satellites against South Africa.

This theory, however, has some extraordinary implications.

It means that apartheid is a strategic disaster to the West as it gives Russia leverage in Africa.

But it also means that apartheid is South Africa's guarantee of safety from Russian invasion.

For if Russia wants apartheid in South Africa, then Russia would be reluctant to see apartheid destroyed.

The overseas analysts, in turning South Africa's arguments upside down, may have gone a little too far. They may have given South Africa a reason to retain apartheid.

(2) Similarly, one would expect a 100% increase in turnover to require increased facilitie of R392 000 on fixed assets purchased seems reasonable (original cost R1 200 000). It purchased should have been financed out of long term capital, and additional working ca internally generated funds.

(3) Not only was the necessary long term capital not raised but the company repaid the curr the course of the year thus worsening the position.

(4) Funds generated by operations and available to finance additional working capital requi (R551 000 less tax paid actually paid 40 000) plus cash on hand at beginning of the yea Additional working capital requirements were approximately R778 000 (stock 180, debtors advance 8, less creditors 240) giving shortfall of R147 000. If debtors were maintaine say 125% of original level then working capital requirement would have been R448 000 lea available for dividend.

Conclusion – on actual occurrence no dividend should have been paid. If debtors were k a dividend at the same rate as the previous year could have been paid ; in the circumst of R200 000 is excessive in the extreme.

States idea won't work — analyst

Star, 2/9/81
pg 1, 3, 7

Chief Reporter

The proposed constellation of southern African states is a wonderful idea — but it won't work, a prominent French international analyst said in Johannesburg.

Professor Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French Institute of International Affairs in Paris, was addressing the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

He said South Africa's constellation of states idea was "a satisfactory intellectual construction." It was a bit like the 19th century French constitutional model. But like that model, it would not work.

ACCEPTANCE

Professor De Montbrial said two criteria worked against the constellation of states. These were:

- Lack of internal support in South Africa;
- Lack of international acceptance.

"I believe the future of South Africa depends on one factor — the degree to which South Africa will be able to solve the one problem of how to bring the black community into some way of power sharing," he said.

If a liberal approach to the problem prevailed, it would be one of the most positive developments of our times, and have powerful repercussions in southern Africa, Africa and the world, he said. If South Africa stuck to the status quo, it would at some time experience revolution.

Strikes: arrests

*15. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Police:

How many Black workers were arrested for striking illegally during 1979 and 1980, respectively?

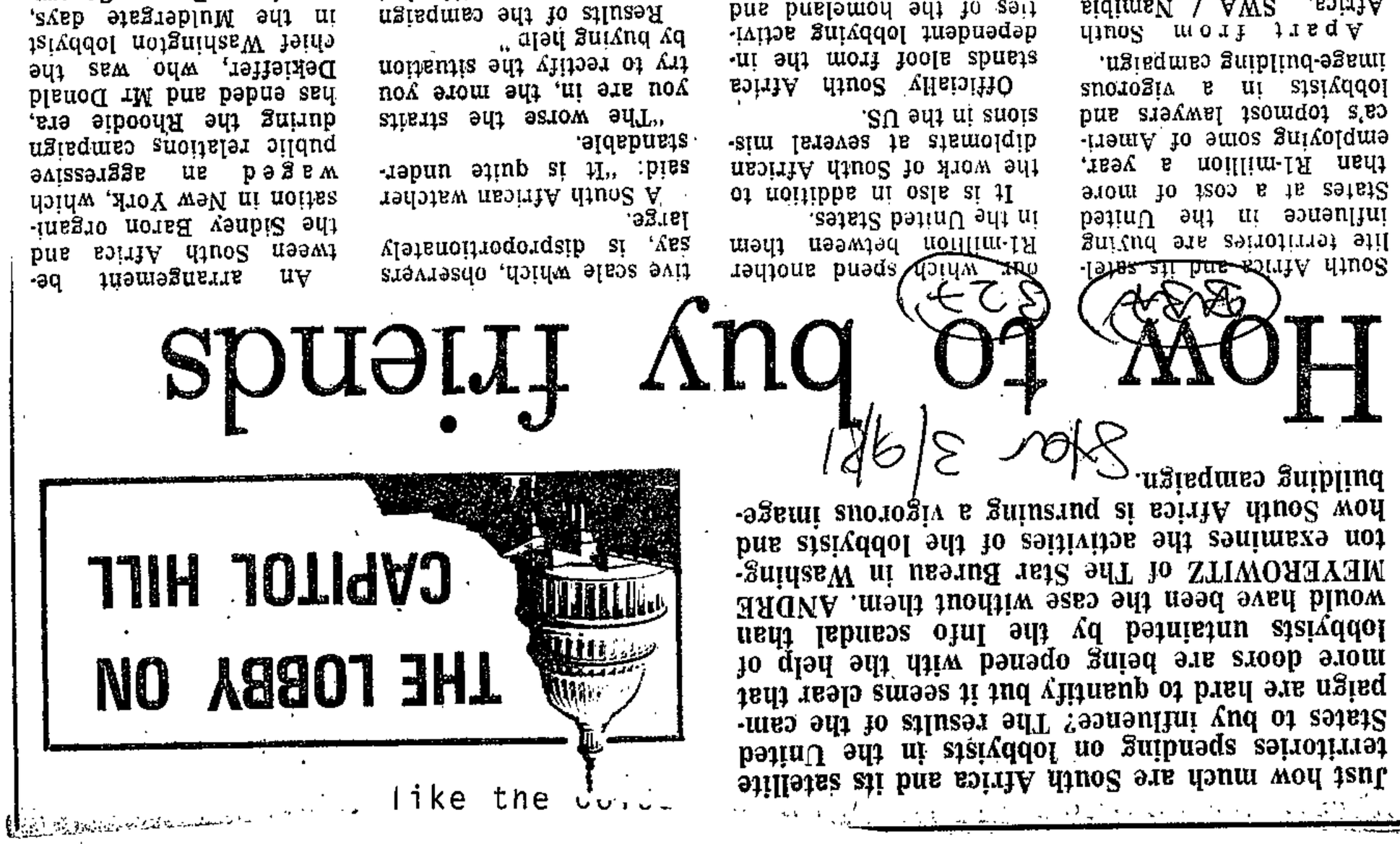
†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1979—214.

1980—294.

considerably stiffened the regulations of the Class Areas Bill contemplated by the Smuts government. He also knew that the Areas Reservation Bill was going to be met with vigorous opposition by the Indians, as was the case with the Class Areas Bill. Rather than risking the possibility of the 'Cape Malays' siding with their Indian co-religionists, he used the old colonial ploy of divide and rule, widening the already existing cleavage between these two Muslim population groups in Cape Town. In the process he diminished the strengthening bonds of Islam, which could have been utilised by the 'Indian Muslims' in rallying the support from their fellow Muslim brothers in opposition to their racial subjugation.

It was with this in mind, one may assume, that he declared in his speech at the Conference of the Cape Malay Association that:



How to buy friends

Just how much are South Africa and its satellite territories spending on lobbyists in the United States to buy influence? The results of the campaign are hard to quantify but it seems clear that more doors are being opened with the help of lobbyists untainted by the Info scandal than would have been the case without them. ANDRE MEYEROWITZ of The Star Bureau in Washington examines the activities of the lobbyists and how South Africa is pursuing a vigorous image-building campaign.

THE LOBBY ON CAPITOL HILL

like the

White politics — what future?

Star 3/9/81 327

What does the future hold for white party politics in South Africa? Star staffer Craig Charney offered some guesses in a paper presented recently at Wits University. Here are his conclusions, based on an analysis of the 1981 election results as well as polls by The Star, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, and others.

Despite the gradual rise of more liberal attitudes on race questions, particularly among the more affluent sectors of the electorate, a strong undertow of conservative sentiment still exists.

A 1980 poll found majorities of Afrikaners opposed to the repeal of the Immorality Act, cinema apartheid, or the Group Areas Act. More than 30 percent of the English-speaking population failed to indicate its acceptance of the same steps.

(Doubtless far stronger opposition would be recorded to measures which actively aimed at redistributing opportunities and income to blacks).

The right-wing threat to the dominance of the verligte Nationalists is very real. Had the NP not previously enjoyed near unanimous support in farming and mining seats, the 20 percent swings recorded in the election would have produced a slaughter of 1948 dimensions.

If Mr Botha took his courage in his hands and split his party, as urged by some, the resulting upheaval would be enormous. Consider:

- A mere five percent further swing would yield the HNP two seats.
- A uniform nationwide swing of 10 percent would give the far right nine seats.
- A 20 percent nationwide swing to the far right — perhaps the smallest the Prime Minister could expect in case of a split, since it implies he keeps two-thirds of the NP vote — would yield 40 seats for the far right. It would also render 14 more seats marginal on a 5 percent swing.

Since the NP has only 48 seats more than a majority in Parliament, split could thus make possible the unthinkable: electoral defeat for the National Party.

Moreover, these predictions of far right gains in such an event have been based on the highly conservative premise of a uniform national swing. If the concentration of HNP support observed in the 1981 election were repeated in the next, with HNP gains in its strong farming and mining seats running at twice the average national anti-NP swing, it might take 30 or more seats from the NP on just a 10 percent national swing.

In the event of a split, the far right would be very strong in Transvaal and Free State country, mining, and working-class seats, though it would be weak in Natal and very weak in the Cape.

The position of the right in such a case would be strengthened by two peculiarities of the South African political system. First, because the National Party is federal in structure, the Transvaal NP would be likely to secede, taking the party's proven election-fighting machine out of the hands of PW Botha. Second, the platteland enjoys disproportionate weight in Parliament, due to the constitutional provision for under-loading rural seats.

At this stage, the far right appears to have one Achilles Heel: its virtual absence of English-speaking support. (Indeed, the Herstigte Nasionale Party does not even have an English name). As the surveys cited above showed, so far the working-class English speakers have stayed with the NP and to a lesser degree the PFP and NRP.

> "In his ability to persuade both liberals and conservatives he is one of them, P W Botha's opinion profile is remarkably similar to that of Jimmy Carter in the 1976 election. As Mr Carter learned, however, such a coalition is effective for winning elections, but useless for governing. A decisive move to one side loses support on the other."



For its part, the HNP has repelled English voters with its call for Afrikaans as the only official language. Without them, a split in the NP might allow the far right to form an opposition bloc of 40 to 60 seats in favourable circumstances, but not to form a government on its own.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the working-class English vote is "up for grabs." The group's allegiance to the NP is new, and its proportion of members without party identification (46 percent) is the highest of any of the ethnic or class groups in The Star poll.

If the HNP relaxed its language policy, and Mr Botha embarked on reforms which threatened English-speaking workers and drove figures they respect onto the far right, an alternative parliamentary majority could be in the making.

The problem of the PFP, like that of the HNP, also lies in its limited social base. As long as it remains the party of affluent urban English-speakers, and to a lesser degree affluent Afrikaners, the 40 to 50 seats held by the old United Party in its declining years would appear to be its ceiling. It is clearly consolidating its position as the leading parliamentary Opposition, but by itself it too appears unlikely to be able to command sufficient support to win a parliamentary majority.

However, the Progressives would be in a strong position to act as a partner for the Prime Minister if he decided to implement reform. It is already evident that the present social base of the National Party is unable to support even the timid programme of reform outlined by the Prime Minister. It is equally clear, however, that a merger or coalition with the PFP in the wake of a showdown with his right wing would — by nature of the new class alliance — commit Mr Botha to much more far-reaching change than he has ever publicly hinted he is willing to accept.

Such an alliance would replace the ethnic Afrikaner Nationalist alliance with a purely bourgeois ruling party. (In some respects, it would be similar to the old UP linkup of English-speakers and well-to-do Afrikaners).

The new party would hardly be radical; indeed it might split the difference between the current stands of the verligte Nationalists and the PFP.

It could be expected to be firm in its support for capitalism and its opposition to simple majority rule. Nevertheless, it would probably be willing to attempt some form of power-sharing, re-institute some civil liberties, and offer blacks drastically more (at the expense of the Afrikaans workers, small farmers and petit bourgeoisie) in a bid to avert an anti-capitalist revolution.

For the National Party the only alternative to this linkup is the continuation of its present paralysis, with support crumbling steadily on both sides and the spread of revolutionary sentiment among blacks.

It is not now clear whether the Prime Minister is dithering between the possibilities, or whether he is waiting for the verlig tide to rise further before he sets off on an uncharted course.

The 1981 election posed the question which he and his party must confront: rupture or stasis?

Only history will be able to give the answer.

White attitudes on race issues

Percent accepting —

	English-speakers		Afrikaners	
	1977	1980	1977	1980
Blacks at white sports clubs	81%	82%	40%	46%
Blacks at white cinemas	66%	70%	28%	37%
Repeal of Immorality Act	53%	64%	23%	28%
Blacks in some white schools	69%	68%	19%	23%
Some blacks in white residential areas	53%	58%	18%	23%
Blacks in white recreational areas	53%	55%	19%	23%

Widman calls for assurance on tapping

Ayes 3/9/87

322

Parliamentary Staff

THE official Opposition yesterday called on the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, to give an assurance that no members of Parliament or any political party were having their telephones tapped.

The call came from Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow) during the second reading debate on the Post Office budget.

Mr Widman referred to the out of court settlement when two senior officials of the Herstigte Nasionale Party sued the Government for putting illegal security taps on their office telephones.

'The costs payable by the Prime Minister and this Minister (Mr Smit) were, I understand, somewhere in the vicinity of R30 000 or R50 000, and I want to know whether the Minister wants the taxpayers to foot the bill,' said Mr Widman.

Mr Widman said he also wanted to know who gave authority for the tapping of the phones of the editor and general secretary of the newspaper, the Afrikaner. Each had received R10 000 damages, plus costs.



Mr Alf Widman

'Where will the money come from? Must the public pay?'

Mr Widman quoted from a report by the Acting Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, relating to the Afrikaner case, tabled in Parliament last year.

It had been stated: 'One of the most important rights of the citizen in a democratic state such as the Republic of South Africa is the right to privacy. Of equal importance to the community is the security of the public of South Africa.'

He went on to say that the provisions of the Post Office Act, allowing the interception of telephone calls in certain circumstances, should be applied 'in such a manner that a healthy balance is maintained between the two interests.'

It was his party's view that although they were 'dead against' interceptions of telephones and mail which interfered with the privacy of a person, there could be occasions where the interests of the State could be affected.

'But then an application for an interception should be made by the head of the department through the Minister concerned to a judge in chambers. Evidence and hearing should be in camera and only a judge should authorise this interception under such conditions and for such periods as he may determine,' he said.

He asked the Minister if, and when, he would amend the Act to that effect.

The debate was adjourned before Mr Smit had the opportunity of replying to Mr Widman's questions.

Video innovation is 'revolutionary'

THE telephone and video conference facilities, introduced between Pretoria and Cape Town on an experimental basis, were 'revolutionary' innovations. the magnitude of which was not realised, Mr J J B van Zyl (NP, Sunnyside) said in the second reading debate on the Post Office budget.

He said the Minister (Mr Smit) should say when he expected the system to become operational, when it would be extended to the other main centres and whether it would be linked up internationally.

'These systems are of tremendous importance to South Africa and her economy,' he said.

Businessmen could use them without fearing 'eavesdropping' on their conversations. They would save time and large sums of money in travelling costs.

If it wasn't for the efficient service rendered by the Post Office the economy would not have prospered as it had.

The Minister should say what efforts were being made to recruit qualified personnel in overseas countries where economic recessions were being experienced. The time to recruit there was now. — Sapa.

Red painting defaces walls



The Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, BISHOP B EVANS, indicates one of a series of neat hammer-and-sickle signs sprayed on to a wall surrounding his home.

Communist symbols sprayed on walls of PE clergymen's homes

Ex Post 3/9/81

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By LLOYD BODILL

THE Communist hammer-and-sickle symbol was sprayed in red paint on to walls at the homes of two prominent Port Elizabeth clergymen last night, one of them being the Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Reverend B Evans.

The other victim of the attack was the superintendent minister of the Methodist Central Circuit and the national chairman of Lifeline South Africa, the Reverend George Irvine.

Both he and Bishop Evans first noticed the signs — which seemed to be identical — when their children left for school today. Both believe that people unhappy with the stand of their churches on racial issues may have been responsible.

Seven signs were sprayed on to a garden wall surrounding the bishop's home, opposite the Provincial Hospital, and Mr Irvine found three identical signs on the garden wall of his Glendinningvale home.

Bishop Evans said his wife heard a car screeching to a halt outside their home at about 10.30 last night and speed off minutes later. He was walking his dog at the time.

"I would like people to know we are not Communists. Only people with sick minds could behave in this way.

"It's a nuisance. There's a lot of expense involved in cleaning this up," Bishop Evans said.

Two years ago hammer-and-sickle symbols were sprayed on the same walls "using the exact same stencil", he said. Similar symbols were also sprayed on to the walls of the Holy Rosary Convent about three years ago.

"It must have been done by people angered by the Church's stand. It's a cowardly way of expressing an opinion," Bishop Evans said. "If people have a difference of opinion, they should come and speak to me."

Mr Irvine said the defacing was "a sign of the times".

"I believe in standing in Christ's name for justice and peace, and am committed to seeing people brought together in His name, irrespective of race. There are people in the community who resent this," he said.

He had been plagued with anonymous telephone calls from people who accused him of being "anti-South African".

"After the first rugby game was cancelled in New Zealand, I received a call from an angry person who accused me of being anti-South African and told me to go back to Ireland," he said.

He, too, asked those who differed in opinion from him to "come and talk".

Police are investigating the two incidents.

Smit quizzed by Widman on phone-tapping

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The opposition spokesman on Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Alf Widman, yesterday asked for the minister's assurance that no member of Parliament or of any political party was at present having telephones or mail intercepted or interfered with in any way.

He turned to the question of telephone tapping during the debate on the Post Office budget.

Earlier he had charged that the critical staff shortage had brought the Post Office's telecommunication service to the edge of chaos.

He quoted the South African Telecommunications Association as having said the situation was so bad that unless urgent and drastic steps were taken to improve salaries and fringe benefits, the Post Office would not succeed in averting total inefficiency in telecommunication services.

The Post Office's position was seriously weakening so that it could not even compete with other government departments — not to mention the private sector — when it came to attracting and retaining staff.

Turning to telephone tapping, Mr Widman said: "I want to know who gave authority for the tapping of the phones of Mr Louis Stofberg (general secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party) and Mr Beaumont Schoeman (the editor of The Afrikaner).

"They each received R1 000 damages plus costs.

"I would like to know from the minister why he did not see the case through to its finality and whether we are in fact correct in assuming therefore that he did not see the prospects of success looming too favourably for him.

"It is our view as the Official Opposition that although we are dead against interception of telephones and mail which interfere with the very fundamental individual privacy of a person, that there could be occasions where the interest of the state could be affected.

'Judge only'

"But then we take the word judiciary as mentioned by the Prime Minister and state that an application for an interception of a telephone or post should be made by the head of the department through the minister concerned on application to a judge in chambers.

"The evidence and hearing should be *in camera* and only a judge should authorize interception under such conditions and for such periods as he may determine."

Mr Widman said he wanted the assurance from the minister that no member of Parliament or of any political party was at present having telephones or mail intercepted or interfered with in any way.

He moved an amendment that the House decline to pass the second reading of the Post Office Appropriation Bill unless the government undertook "to attract and concentrate on the recruitment of staff, priority being given to technical and professionally trained personnel, and to expedite the installation of telephones to eliminate the substantial backlog of outstanding applications". — Sapa

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1934 4 September 1981

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 P81/75

Inskrywing No Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/56	*Geannuleerd in Namibie: Hoe Nederland daarbij betrokken is*	Ruurd Huisman	(e)
P81/8/82	*National* Vol 2, No 6, August 1981	SASPU, Braamfontein	(d) + (e)
P81/8/128	*Diakonia News* Vol 6, No 4, August 1981	Diakonia, Durban	(e)
P81/8/132	*To Honour Women's Day*	International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa in co-operation with United Nations Centre Against Apartheid	(e)
P81/8/135	*Republic, The* - Burden of the People	Issued by the Republic Day ad hoc committee in conjunction with Projects Committee and SAM, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(e)
P81/8/137	*Benoni Student Movement*--1981	Benoni Student Movement, Benoni South	(e)
P81/8/138	*Uit Wroeberg. Fotograaf tegen Apartheid*	Anti Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/139	*Hukila* Vol 3, No 2, June 1981	Southern Africa Liberation Centre, Sydney	(e)
P81/8/141	*'Iqi Tamb'* Produkt van Apartheid	Anti Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam	(e)
P81/8/121	- Joe Gqabi Murdered 31st July 1981: —Our Greed will Fuel our Struggle (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)

No. 1941 4 September 1981

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.—P81/8/98.
Publikasie.—*Revue*—No 85, 20 Junie 1981.
Skrywer of voortbringer.—Newspace Ltd, London.
Artikel—47 (2) (a).

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1934 4 September 1981

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. 1941 4 September 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A committe 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.

Entry No.—P81/8/98.
Publication.—*Revue*—No 85, 20 June 1981.
Author or producer.—Newspace Ltd, London.
Section.—47 (2) (a).

The strategy to present a good image of SWA/ Namibia . . . from opening the doors of prominent politicians to organising publicity about the Namibian entrant for the Miss Universe Contest . . . is being run by an influential firm of Washington attorneys. ANDRE MEYEROWITZ of The Star Bureau in Washington examines their activities, what they are and how much they cost in the third of a series of articles on South African lobbying power in the United States.



THE LOBBY ON CAPITOL HILL

Star 4/9/81

'Ambassador' opens US doors for SWA/Namibia

WASHINGTON — Anyone who walks into the offices of the Government of SWA/Namibia here and asks to see the ambassador will probably meet Mr Marion Smoak.

The title "ambassador" was not conferred by Windhoek but Mr Smoak uses it, as custom entitles him to do, because he was the United States Chief of Protocol.

He and Mr Carl Shipley, an experienced Washington attorney, are partners in an influential law firm.

According to once-secret documents now on file at the Justice Department, Mr Smoak and Mr Shipley "devised a strategy designed to promote the good image abroad of the country and people of SWA/Namibia . . . and in particular of its duly elected National Assembly and Council of Ministers."

They set up a corporation known as the "US SWA/Namibia Trade and Cultural Council" and a year ago the Administrator-General entered into a contract with them to implement the strategy.

Since then, with the help of Mr Shipley's and Mr Smoak's expertise and contacts, leading figures in SWA/Namibia's internal politics have had good access to American political leaders and to the news media on visits to Washington.

Among the visitors have been Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator General, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers: and the Reverend Peter Kalangula, president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

On his most recent trip Mr Mudge said the arrangement had opened significant doors that were previously closed.

He said the cost was "not astronomical, given the fact that our country is at stake."

During Mr Shipley's and Mr Smoak's first six months of work for SWA/Namibia they received R167 000 from Windhoek.

Among their disbursements were:

- R6 000 to the Pinkerton detective agency for personal protection of visiting Herero Chief Kuaima Riruako;
- R8 000 for a trip to Windhoek (their contract expressly provides for first class travel and subsistence);
- R350 for 10 shares in the Gulf Oil Corporation, which has extensive interests in Namibia's neighbour, Angola: and
- R45 for an engraved brass sign.

An energetic flow of Press releases from the US/Namibia Trade and Cultural Council reflects mainly the political statements of the Council of Ministers — but issue number 43 was about Miss Antoinet Knoetze, the Namibian entrant in the Miss Universe Contest.

Among other activities, the Trade and Cultural Council has initiated a lawsuit against the United States: It claims that US taxpayers' money is wrongfully going to the United Nations to be spent on Swapo terrorism.

The case has gone into a legal limbo, more or less as expected, but the lobbyists have drawn attention to the issue.

- **Monday: The man who haunts Capitol Hill for Transkei.**

four white candidates who pooled their resources to stand against him. His chances were greatly diminished, but he went ahead, suffering heavy defeat. Had the cumulative vote not

Achmat Effendi was not deterred by the promulgation of the Constitutional Ordinance Amendment Act or the 'Ticket of Four',

House who would be willing to have a Malay or Coloured man seated beside them" in Parliament and added further that Providence did not mean that the races who occupy an inferior position should enjoy the same privileges as the whites.

Durban lawyer suggests fund for bomb victims

NM 4/9/81

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Mercury Reporter

THERE was a need for the establishment of a fund from which innocent victims of bomb blasts could draw compensation, a Durban lawyer said yesterday.

The man, who asked not to be named, was commenting on a story in Saturday's Mercury which highlighted the plight of Mrs Isobel Mchunu, 50, of Umlazi, who was seriously injured by flying shrapnel in the bomb explosion in Field Street in February.

Mrs Mchunu — one of two women injured when the bomb hidden in a rubbish bin exploded, shattering windows in a shop and restaurant — had sent her eldest daughter, Mavis, to the lawyer to ask him to investigate the possibility of a claim being made for her mother's suffering.

After two months in hospital where, because of the explosion, she underwent extensive skin grafts to the back of her right knee, Mrs Mchunu is now bedridden.

Seventeen-year-old Mavis has had to stop working as a cleaner in a restaurant to care for her mother and younger brothers and sisters, aged from eight to 15.

Mrs Mchunu's frail 70-year-old husband, a diabetic who receives a small disability pension of about R60 every two months, is now the only person bringing money into the family.

A tearful Mrs Mchunu, who can no longer work as a domestic servant, said she had sent Mavis to the lawyer because she was worried — not so much by her intense pain, but for the future of her family. The family had had to cut down on meals and was battling to finance the children's schooling since the drop in income, she said.

The lawyer said yesterday he had investigated the possibility of Mrs Mchunu claiming for her suffering, but was '99,9 percent sure' nothing could be done for the family.

A spokesman for the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions in Pretoria told the Mercury that no fund was available for bomb blast victims and the only way Mrs Mchunu could receive compensation was to apply for a disability pension. A doctor's certificate and a full investigation into her financial position would be necessary before the grant could be considered.

The lawyer said: 'There should definitely be a fund available for bomb victims to draw on when one considers that a person receives compensation, through Third Party insurance, if knocked down while crossing a road.

'You don't get anyone more innocent than a person being maimed because of a bomb blast.'

Mrs Mchunu was a classic case — she was in Field Street on her way to catch a train home when the bomb exploded.

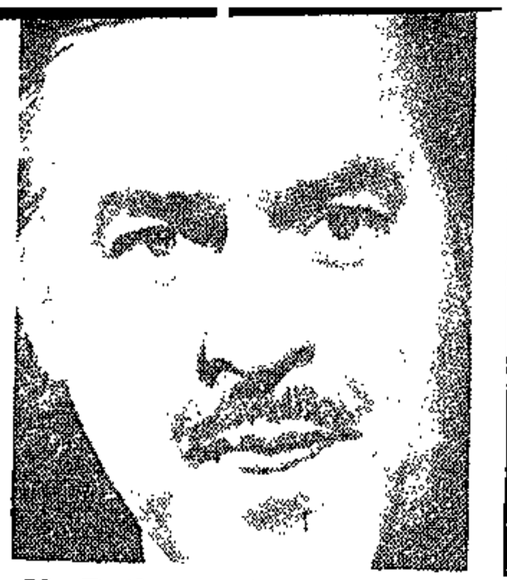
Propped up in bed and hugging a walking stick, she said: 'It was like a thunderstorm — I didn't know what was happening. I just saw blood and then passed out.'

The lawyer added that a fund was necessary because it was likely others injured by bomb blasts might find themselves in the same predicament as Mrs Mchunu.

INTERNATIONAL OPINION MAKERS PINPOINT SOUTH AFRICA'S BIGGEST PROBLEM

D.D 4/9/81 327

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, MR GEORGE FARR, attended the international political outlook conference convened in Johannesburg this week by the South African Institute of International Affairs. He reports here on the substance and tenor of the addresses.



Mr Botha . . . he withdrew

The purpose of the conference, all who attended were told, was to examine the complex relations between states in the world today and the pressing issues raised by the rapidly changing environment in which South Africa finds itself.

That is how Mr Harry Oppenheimer spelt it out in letters he addressed to about 400 South Africans representative of the private and public sectors he asked to attend.

As chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Oppenheimer also invited people from the United States, Britain, Europe and from states in Africa.

The attendance, as a result, was truly cosmopolitan.

And the message that came through, both in the conference hall itself and in the function rooms where delegates rubbed shoulders between sessions, was that South Africa has not yet achieved changes needed to make it acceptable to the international community.

The problem pinpointed time after time was apartheid — separate development or any other euphemistic name used to describe a policy that the world rejects.

In short, delegates were told that if South Africa wants to grow (in international standing) it must get rid of apartheid.

The keynote address delivered by a former British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, gave emphasis to this point of view from the start.

Mr Heath argued that the fury and frustration of South Africa's black population, born of the

Mr Cross . . . gave alarming expression to the growing estrangement of South Africa's neighbour across the Limpopo River.

system of apartheid and fanned by the emergence of black majority rule elsewhere in Africa, constituted one of the greatest



Mr Oppenheimer ... pressing issues.

gard Muller, deputised for him but patently did not speak with authority, being out of government.

Valiantly though he tried to justify government attitudes and to put South Africa's case in perspective, his presentation was later rudely described by a white Zimbabwean, Mr Eddie Cross, as a "broken record".

Mr Cross, who is president of Zimbabwe's own Institute of International Affairs, took a surprisingly militant stance and gave alarming expression to the growing estrangement of South Africa's neighbours across the Limpopo River.

He described South Africa's political condition as "terminal", and said Zimbabweans could see little future for South Africa if its government continued on its present course.

He stressed Zimbabwe's dedication to the emergence of majority rule in South Africa and said: "Your future is being determined in Salisbury, not in Pretoria."



Mr Muller, valiant try but ...

The "dismantlement" of apartheid had to be assured if South Africa wanted Western support, Mr Heath said.

Without apartheid, he insisted, South Africa and the West would be natural partners, wedded in common cause against the communist onslaught in Southern Africa and around the world.

Speaker after speaker identified apartheid as the obstruction to South Africa taking a leadership role in Africa and also becoming a powerful anti-communist influence in the world.

Marion Countess Doenhoff, a German and a distinguished publisher in Europe, put it this way.

Germany's experience, she said, was that any form of discrimination invited communism to infiltrate.

Yet communism, she believed, could be contained and was, in fact, being contained.

Its fascination had evaporated both for intellectuals in Europe and

sentation in South Africa and would not put up with apartheid or with expatriation of blacks.

America's interest in South Africa was basically impersonal, she said, and was concentrated on power politics. Europe's interest, in contrast, took into account that South Africa's white community originated from its own stock.

Europeans felt human concern for South Africans and hoped for evolutionary change, knowing themselves, as much-afflicted peoples, "how quickly time runs out and that opportunities, once missed, can never be restored again."

No-one at the conference doubted the sincerity of Countess Doenhoff's approach, nor that of Mr Heath, or of Professor Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French Institute of International Affairs, whose philosophical analysis of South Africa's problems related to historical experiences provoked much soul-searching among all who attended.

Professor de Montbrial pointed out that stability in any state depended as much on internal domestic consensus as on recognition by the international community.

Both criteria are lacking for South Africa at the moment.

A question to ponder concerning South Africa's constitutional direction at the moment is indeed whether the Nationalist Government's proposed constellation of states can succeed?

Professor de Montbrial thinks not. The more likely prospect, he sees, is a belt

Mr Oppenheimer: a warning that fundamental change internally needs to be accompanied by improved external relations.

of radical states, hostile to South Africa and supported by the rest of the world, frustrating peace

opportunities for Soviet advance in the world today.

South Africa's security was endangered, he said, which affected the interests of the West, yet the West could not stand in strategic alliance with South Africa while she pursued a system it considered to be profoundly insulting to the rights of the overwhelming majority of South Africa's population.

Mr Heath spoke less as a critic than as a man deeply concerned about South Africa's wellbeing, as a friend wanting to help. That he took time to come to this country to offer his point of view emphasised his goodwill.

Yet he has already been berated by the political establishment for some of the things he said.

His statement, for example, that the election of central government in South Africa must be by universal suffrage has been taken out of context and distorted in its meaning.

Not once did Mr Heath insist on one-man, one-vote or a unitary state. What he actually advised was, whatever political option was preferred — a qualified franchise, a federal or confederal state, even blacks living separately from whites — the election of the central government should be by universal franchise at the national level.

That was the only way he could see an authority, uniting perhaps a confederation of states, being truly representative of all the elements sustaining it.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who withdrew from the conference just before it started, has dismissed Mr Heath's suggestion as a recipe for conflict.

It was a pity, however, that Mr Botha, or any other representative of the South African Government, was not available to explain the government's approach to the conference.

Mr Botha's absence was particularly regrettable, considering he is an honorary president of the institute.

A former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hil-

Hard words, like these, plus an added unsubstantiated allegation by Mr Cross that South Africa was trying to hold Zimbabwe as an "economic prisoner", characterised his address. 4/9/81

Discomforting and unnecessarily provocative though his words were, however, he claimed he spoke as he and many other white Zimbabweans feel today — let alone all Zimbabwean blacks.

South Africans should therefore disabuse themselves of any idea that an accommodation of their government's policies still lies in that direction.

Where then can South Africa find sympathy and understanding?

The only United States speaker at the conference, Dr George Wittman, of the Hudson Institute, confined himself to a global examination of principal areas of potential military conflict. He did not include Southern Africa in his survey although he volunteered that Russia does not want a Namibian settlement, preferring to "keep it as a whipping horse".

Otherwise Dr Wittman did not express US opinion on South African issues.

But a warning against over-optimism about American attitudes came even from South Africa's Dr Muller.

While the United States might now be prepared to adopt a more pragmatic attitude towards South Africa in line with its global objectives, he said, this did not mean that it viewed South Africa's internal policies with equanimity. The Reagan administration had made it clear that it disapproved of racial discrimination in South Africa.

And Mr Heath reminded South Africans that the United States had not been prepared to join South Africa in the Angolan civil war. If it supported South Africa now it would bitterly divide the Western alliance, he said, because it would portray the Soviet Union as a friend of the oppressed in Southern Africa and the West as their enemy.

underdeveloped countries all over the world.

It had brought no comfort to the poor countries and had revealed its fallacious nature to the intellectuals. 11

There was only one continent where communism still had a stronghold — Africa — and even there Moscow had no reliable friends. 327

African states had found that Russian support always implied political domination. Therefore all eventually tried to emancipate themselves from Russian support.

Countess Doenhoff suggested therefore that the only reason why Africa still offered an opportunity for Moscow was the existence of apartheid. Any disappointment of blacks offered new possibilities for Russian influence and decreased Western credibility.

Apartheid provoked people who found themselves repressed to look to Russians (defined as enemies by the government) as their true protectors.

Countess Doenhoff disputed that South Africa was indispensable to the West, whatever its policies, because of its mineral wealth.

The findings of the head of West Germany's mineral division was that dependence on South Africa was not critical, with Chinese raw materials available to the West.

Returning to the theme of a possibly different United States approach to South Africa by its new administration, Countess Doenhoff was certain apartheid would not be condoned because of American constitutional commitment to human rights and equality, because of American awareness of the feelings of their own black people and because of American concern for stability in Africa and not giving offence to the black states, in which the United States has larger direct investments than in South Africa and with which American trade was vastly larger.

Countess Doenhoff was sure the United States would back black requests for full political repre-

There were two other speakers at the conference, one of them a man from this region, Professor Wolfgang Thomas (from the University of Transkei), who is an authority on Namibia.

His picture, too, was bleak. His conclusion was that the probability was that only a form of "internal" independence would be achieved in that country in the immediate future. He called it "non-recognised independence — a la Transkei".

But such an approach could only be short-term, he said, and Namibia would eventually have to face the test of any open election as a precondition for international recognition and a termination of the war in the north.

Professor Thomas was not certain, however, that an "internal" government could succeed in winning the hearts of the people or that it could ensure non-racialism.

The majority of whites, who comprise less than 10 per cent of the population but dominate the economy and the socio-political situations in all major towns, had not genuinely accepted non-racialism or the inevitability of black majority role, Professor Thomas said.

To this extent therefore, it seemed to all who listened to Professor Thomas, that Namibia today does not even match Transkei in its readiness to strike out in a direction different from that of South Africa.

What did the conference achieve, taking into account the spotlight it focused on unresolved problems?

It allowed the frankest observations to be made by people genuinely concerned about South Africa's future.

It allowed a high-level audience to do a lot of political soul-searching.

It underlined that the democratic process of debate is still alive and well in this country.

It encouraged a visiting African from Kenya to say to a group of South Africans that while he remained incensed about South African policies, he had come to realise for the

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It's still apartheid

DD 4/9/81 327

first time that there was a sincere interest in racial reform in this country and that there was open debate.

It stimulated serious consideration by responsible members of South Africa's white business community of the political course government has led them along up to now.

It left them to think on the last words spoken at the conference by Mr Peter Bottomley, the other British Member of Parliament who was present with Mr Heath.

In his overview and review of the conference, Mr Bottomley stressed that the only change here that the world would find acceptable was what all the people of South Africa found acceptable.

Change could therefore not be imposed from outside. It had to come from within.

In considering such change, Mr Bottomley said, any assertion that white South Africa was saving the country from communism had to be seen as false.

Which reminded all present of what Mr Oppenheimer had said when he opened the conference — that South Africa was an integral part of Africa and, but for racial discrimination, could lead Africa.

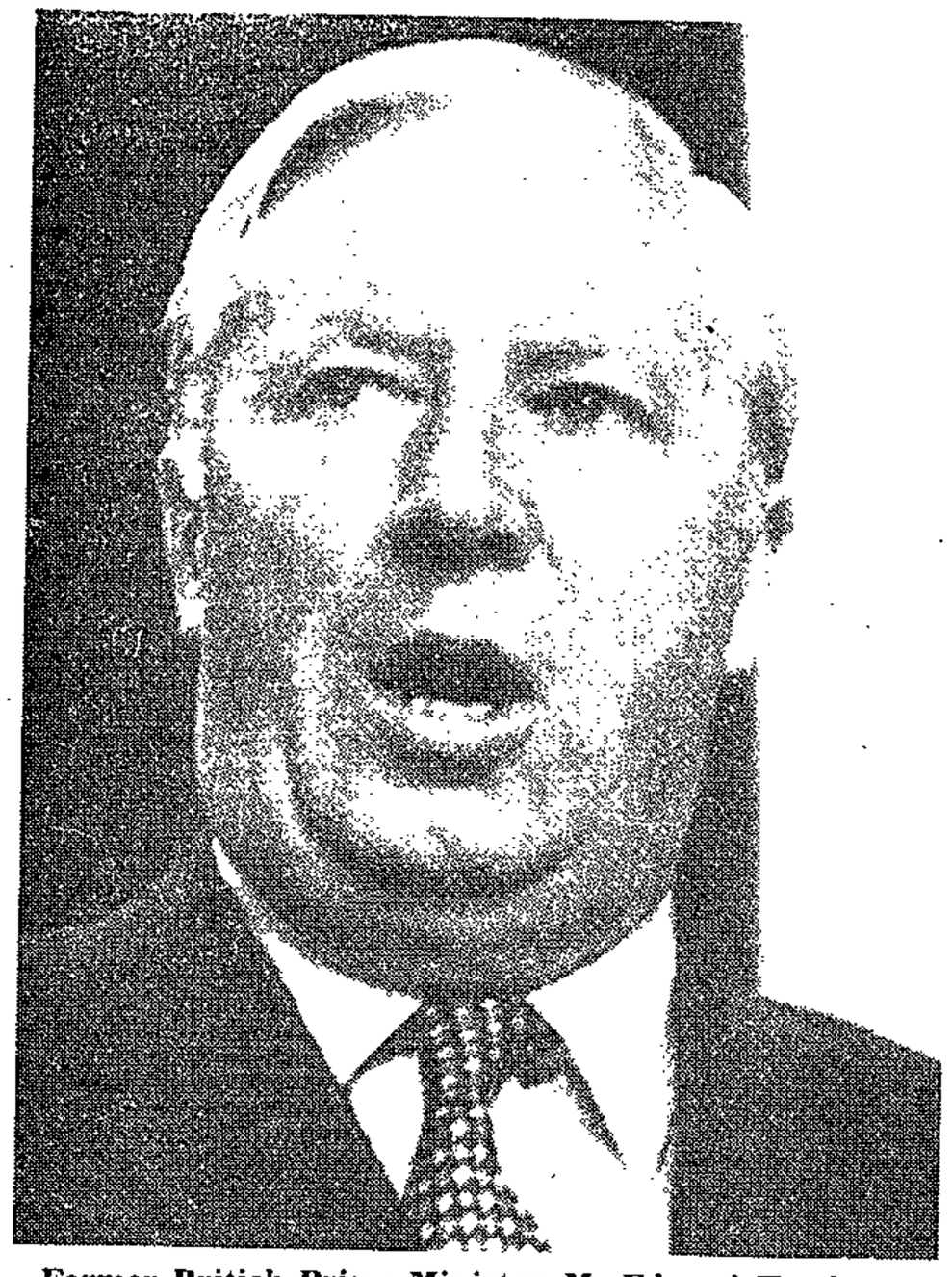
But, Mr Oppenheimer also warned, the outside world should realise that fundamental change internally needed to be accompanied by improved external relations.

If South Africa were treated too much as an outlaw, it might come to behave as an outlaw.

Hopefully the visiting speakers at the conference will have noted, therefore, that the challenges they made to South Africans are also challenges to their own countries' responses to South Africa's attempts to solve its problems.

There must be a continued inter-change of ideas and the hope expressed by Mr Oppenheimer that the conference now concluded may be followed by others, at regular intervals, should not be allowed to fade.

And let the work towards such a goal not be left entirely to the national directorate of the South African Institute for International Affairs. There were representatives at the Johannesburg conference from both the Transkei and Border branches of the SAIIA. There is scope in this part of the country for greater regional involvement.



Former British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath — "Without the system of apartheid in South Africa we would be natural partners, wedded in common cause against the communist onslaught in Southern Africa itself and around the world."

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.

tioned 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
P81/7/60.....	*Original Sins*.....	Lisa Alther

No. 1871 4 September 1981

VERTOË KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 24 (2) (b)

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 20 Augustus 1981 kragtens artikel 24 (1) (a) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die goedkeuring deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet van die rolprent *The Tin Drum*. Die tydperk waarin persone bedoel in artikel 24 (2) (b) van genoemde Wet vertoë tot die Appèlraad oor Publikasies, Privaatsak X114, Pretoria, ten opsigte van genoemde appèl kan rig, word hierby bepaal as 14 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

No. 1871 4 September 1981

PRESENTATIONS UNDER SECTION 24 (2) (b)

On 20 August 1981 the Directorate of Publications under section 24 (1) (a) of the Publications Act, 1974, appealed against the approval by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act of the film *The Tin Drum*. The period within which persons referred to in section 24 (2) (b) of the said Act may make representations to the Publications Appeal Board, Private Bag X114, Pretoria, in respect of the said appeal is hereby determined as 14 days from the date of this notice.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Voorlegger Submitter
R81/8/5.....	*The Tin Drum*.....	Romay Films (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 1885 4 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—KRAUSE/WHITEING IN WHITEING

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), John William Krause-Whiteing, sy vrou Nicola, gebore Denton, en sy kinders David John, Neil Peter en Fiona Katherine, woonagtig te Hamiltonlaan 2, Craighallpark, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Whiteing aan te neem.

No. 1885 4 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—KRAUSE-WHITEING TO WHITEING

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise John William Krause-Whiteing, his wife Nicola, born Denton, and his children David John, Neil Peter and Fiona Katherine, residing at 2 Hamilton Avenue, Craighall Park, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Whiteing.

No. 1886 4 September 1981

'WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ROBINSON IN WELDON

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Neil Agnew Robinson, woonagtig te Rigellaan 401, Erasmusrand, Pretoria, te magtig om die van Weldon aan te neem.

No. 1886 4 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ROBINSON TO WELDON

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Neill Agnew Robinson, residing at 401 Rigel Avenue, Erasmusrand, Pretoria, to assume the surname of Weldon.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE EN INLIGTING

No. 1887 4 September 1981

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat ondergenoemde persone ingevolge artikel 4 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1951 (Wet 71 van 1951), geregistreer is as geregtig op diplomatieke immuniteit kragtens genoemde Wet:

1. *Ambassade van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana.*
Mnr. J. M. Moeletsi.
Mev. L. P. Moeletsi.
Mnr. M. Moeletsi.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No. 1887 4 September 1981

It is hereby notified that the following persons are registered, in terms of section 4 of the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (Act 71 of 1951), as being entitled to diplomatic immunity under the said Act:

1. *Embassy of the Republic of Bophuthatswana.*
Mr J. M. Moeletsi.
Mrs L. P. Moeletsi.
Mr M. Moeletsi.

No. 166, 1981

N'KOMATIRIVIER-STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED, DISTRIK BARBERTON, TRANSVAAL.—WYSIGING

Nademaal die Staatspresident kragtens artikel 59 (1) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet 54 van 1956), by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* 'n gebied waarin die uitneem, aanwending, voorsiening of distribusie van die water van 'n openbare stroom volgens sy oordeel in die openbare belang beheer behoort te word, tot 'n Staatswaterbeheergebied kan verklaar en sodanige proklamasie van tyd tot tyd op dergelike wyse kan wysig of intrek;

En nademaal die N'Komatirivier-staatswaterbeheergebied kragtens Proklamasie 124 van 1972 ingestel is en by Proklamasie 40 van 1973 gewysig is;

En nademaal dit nodig geag word om beheer oor die sytakke van die Komatirivier binne die N'Komatirivier-staatswaterbeheergebied op te hef;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by genoemde artikel 59 (1), hierby verklaar dat met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan, die beheer oor die sytakke van die Komatirivier binne die N'Komatirivier-staatswaterbeheergebied vir die doeleindes van artikel 59 (1) (a) en (b) van genoemde Wet opgehef word.

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

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

No. 166, 1981

N'KOMATI RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA, DISTRICT OF BARBERTON, TRANSVAAL.—AMENDMENT

Whereas the State President may, in terms of section 59 (1) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, declare an area within which the abstraction, utilisation, supply or distribution of the water of any public stream should, in his opinion, be controlled in the public interest to be a Government water control area and may from time to time in like manner amend or withdraw any such proclamation;

And whereas the N'Komati River Government Water Control Area has been established in terms of Proclamation 124 of 1972 and has been amended by Proclamation 40 of 1973;

And whereas it is deemed necessary to withdraw control over the tributaries of the Komati River within the N'Komati River Government Water Control Area;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the said section 59 (1), I hereby declare that, with effect from the date of publication hereof, the control over the tributaries of the Komati River within the N'Komati River Government Water Control Area is withdrawn for the purposes of section 59 (1) (a) and (b) of the said Act.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eighteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
C. V. VAN DER MERWE.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1869 4 September 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1869 4 September 1981

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 P81/74

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/104	*Analysis of Human Sexual Inadequacy, An*	Jhan and Jun Robbins	(a)
P81/6/181	*Playboy's Party Jokes*—No 4	Playboy Paperbacks, New York	(a)
P81/7/59	*Falkland Road*	Mary Ellen Mark	(a)
P81/7/109	*Body Guard* (Crow—No 5)	James W. Marvin	(a)
P81/8/98	*Revue*—No 85, June 20, 1981	Newspace Ltd, London	(a)
P81/8/125	B-1 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/126	B-2 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/127	B-3 (Plakkaat/Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)

No. 1870 4 September 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL.

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 26 Augustus 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 20 Augustus 1981 van 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet dat die

No. 1870 4 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 26 August 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 20 August 1981 of a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act, that the undermen-

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (gA),(k),(n); s.9, s.10(1)(w),s.22A(2),s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
		Double Tax Agreements	s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed - United Kingdom Art.1,3,4,6, 9,10,11,14,22. United States Art.IV,V,VI,VIII. Germany Art.4,7,8,9,12,20. Switzerland Art.X,XI,XII,XIV, XXII.	Chapter 27 (skim)	Summarised table on D.T.A.	
17 August	18	U.P.T. (including foreign companies)	ss.48 - 53, 28bis, 37A	1252 - 1294 1294A	Handout on s.50(d)	8.10 8.11 8.12

CT 4/9/81 (32?)

Agreement to form new SA rig

Staff Reporter

LARGE-SCALE agreement had been reached among South African conservatives which would lead to the formation of a new conservative alliance, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstand Beweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, said in Parow last night.

Addressing a public meeting of the AWB in Parow, attended by about 200 people, Mr Terre'blanche said that there had been lengthy negotiations between right-wing groups and political parties, and that "about 90 percent of them agree to a large extent."

The immediate purpose of the new alliance, to be known as the Volks Reddings Aksie (VRA), was to ensure that if a referendum should be held on a new constitution it would be rejected.

He appealed to right-wing Afrikaners to "argue with each other again after the referendum if you must, but not now in the nation's hour of need."

Mr Terre'blanche charged that the government was guilty of high treason in its establishment of the President's Council, a move which meant that "Chinese, Indians, coloureds and whites, who have no nationalism in them," would decide on the country's constitutional future.

It had been said that the constitution would allow people of other races to hold senior positions in government.

In terms of the constitution which the President's Council would propose, whites could in future be ruled by coloured, Indian and Chinese people, he said.

This was dangerous, because a Chinese person's first loyalty was to China, and an Indian's first loyalty to India or Pakistan, not South Africa. There were also closer bonds between the Indians and coloureds and the country's blacks, than there were with the whites.

Mr Terre'blanche was introduced by a y
did not give his name but challenged "th
any other politician" to draw the ki
Terre'blanche was drawing in the Trans
A mark of how successful he was, was
address two meetings a week for the nex
Transvaal.

In his speech, Mr Terre'blanche challe
of the Cape to see their duty as clearl
Afrikaners were beginning to.

"Strijdom said times would change, an
what steel the Afrikaner was made of.
changed, and what steel are you made
asked his audience.

The white man was "in his last trench"
the government had decided to give a
freedom, which had been "so magnifice

fluential black leaders who
say that they can see
through the transparent "lib-
eral" game.

The latest decision of the
Anglican Church will there-
fore also, rightly or wrongly,
be seen as part of this game
— in this case to isolate and
cast suspicion on the Gov-
ernment in spite of its re-
peated undertakings on re-
form.

Above all, however, the
Anglican decision will cause
questions to arise about this
church's role of reconcili-
ation in a situation where
increasing polarization must
be avoided. Can this really
be what most reasonable
persons — English-speaking
South Africans included —
desire?

Minister answers on tapping of phones

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, said yesterday it as "unnecessary" for him to say whether the taxpayer would have to pay for an out of court settlement alleged to be between R30 000 to R50 000 for the government's tapping of HNP telephones.

During the debate on the Post Office budget here, Mr Smit deflected the question by Mr Alf Widman, opposition spokesman on the Post Office, on who would foot the bill in the case.

Replying to Mr Widman, Mr Smit said: "In terms of the (Post Office) Act he should know what happens in a case like this. It is not necessary for me to explain."

Mr Smit's statement drew a chorus of interjections from the opposition that it was clear the taxpayer would have to pay the bill for the government's unlawful telephone tapping.

Mr Smit said the government had reached an out of court settlement with two HNP officials, Mr Louis Stofberg, the party's general secretary, and Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the party's newspaper, in order to save costs.

The case had arisen because of a "technical defect" in handling the tapping of the telephones involved, Mr Smit said. This was a clear reference to the fact that the tapping of the HNP phones had not been properly authorized in terms of the Post Office Act.

Mr Smit's explanation drew strong protest from the opposition, who said that the taxpayer was not being made to pay for the so-called "technical defect" in the way the telephone tapping was handled.

Mr Smit emphasized that the phone tapping had been done in good faith despite "technical defect" involved. He also refused to disclose the name of the person who authorized the tapping, saying it was not in the interest of "state security".

Mr Widman accused Mr Smit of giving "vague and embarassing" replies.

"Have you ever heard of such an explanation?" Mr Widman asked Parliament.

He said the public was entitled to know how much the case had cost, whether they would have to pay, and who had authorized the tapping.

Mr Smit declined to reply directly to these questions but gave a repeated assurance that the telephone communications of political parties and members of parliament were not being intercepted.

8.4. RETURN

Function

To return
unit that

RETURN

Rules:

(1) There must be at least one RETURN statement in ev
subprogram.

(2) When executed, the RETURN statement terminates fu
subprogram that contains it.

Examples:

See 8.5.2.2 and 8.6.3.

8.5. EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS

External functions are of two types: external subprograms
in FORTRAN, and *basic functions*. Basic functions are e
supplied with the processor and stored in auxiliary stora
sentation. These basic functions do not require compilat
utilized by non-FORTRAN users of the processor.

8.5.1. Basic External Functions

Table 8–3 lists standard basic external functions.

Bush war men smuggling guns over Limpopo

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The smuggling of communist-manufactured arms and ammunition into South Africa, and particularly to Durban, has taken on a new dimension with the arrival of thousands of Zimbabweans.

The smuggling problem facing the South African Police was highlighted by the arrest near Durban last week of two former Zimbabweans following the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition in a house at Botha's Hill.

Police suspect that the men smuggled in some of the arms, which included AK-47 assault rifles, from Zimbabwe.

Immigrants are still pouring in from across the Limpopo River, with Durban being a favourite settling place for many "displaced Rhodesians" because it is mainly English-speaking.

SOUVENIRS

Most of the men were involved in the protracted bush war in Zimbabwe and many collected souvenirs in the form of terrorist weapons.

Obviously the temptation to bring these souvenirs with them to South Africa has proved too strong for some immigrants who have smuggled them across the border.

Police are concerned that unlicensed arms, particularly fully automatic rifles and grenades, are in the hands of some of the "new South Africans."

While accepting that the weapons are brought in mainly as souvenirs, the biggest fear of the police is that they will fall into the wrong hands.

WARNING

With the high prices some people especially faction fighters, are prepared to pay for these weapons, this is a very real concern.

The head of the Detective Branch in the Port Natal Division, Brigadier John van der Westhuizen, said police had uncovered a few cases of Zimbabweans with unlicensed firearms.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen warned that the illegal possession of firearms was a very serious offence.

Plea for Kalahari farmers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Kalahari was a strategic border area and it was essential that white farmers remained there, Mr J H Hoon (NP Kuruman) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Energy Affairs Vote, Mr Hoon said farmers should be encouraged at all costs to remain on their farms.

"This is in the interest of South Africa.

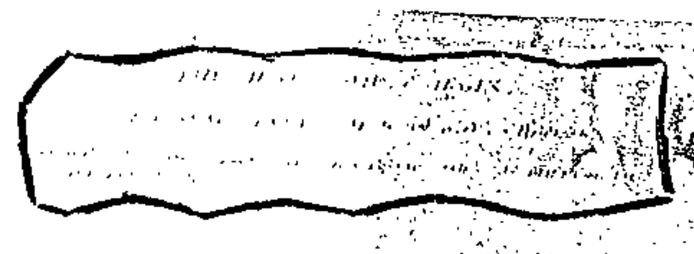
The investigation of a uniform petrol price for the whole country and the supply of Escom power to the farmers in the area would encourage them to stay.

People in the Kalahari, who often lived very far from towns or villages, paid highly for their petrol.

"There, just to go to church and back, one often uses a full tank of petrol." — Sapa

Police called after threat to Jews

S. Times 6/9/81 (327)



The anti-semitic pamphlet

By MAUREEN BARNES

A hate mail campaign has been mounted against Jews in the Cape.

Anti-Semitic pamphlets were received by a number of Jewish organisations and were taken seriously by the police.

The receipt of the pamphlets coincided with a controversial speech by a prominent Jewish leader, who last week warned of an exodus of Jews from South Africa because of mounting rightwing extremism.

Advance Press publicity for a public meeting held last Sunday by the Jewish Holocaust Survivors' Association of the Cape sparked off the anonymous threat which was sent to the Jewish Press, the Cape Jewish Board of Deputies and other organisations.

The pamphlet, headed "The Holocaust Hoax", denied that any Jews ever died in gas chambers, condemned the State of Israel and accused the Jews of debasing western society with "cancerous imperialism and lies."

It concluded with the threat, "we have your numbers not long now Jews".

The recipients of the pamphlet alerted the organisers of the Holocaust meeting who contacted Mr Chris Joubert, chairman of the Sea Point and Green Point Amenities Committee, in whose area the meeting was being held.

Mr Joubert, who is also chief of the Sea Point police reservists, said:

Campaign

"I was approached by the chairman of the society holding the meeting late on Saturday night, and he showed me the threat which had been received."



Newspaper ad to which the hate pamphlet was attached

He immediately contacted Lt-Colonel S de Wet, the commander of the Sea Point police, in whose area the meeting was to be held.

"Col de Wet took the matter very seriously, and instructed me to mount security for the meeting.

"We were anxious that the meeting should not be cancelled, because that would have been playing into the hands of these people, but you cannot take a chance and disregard a threat of this kind.

"I called upon 10 of my most senior reservists, many of them Jewish residents of this area, and we worked out a security plan."

Mr Joubert said the men, in plainclothes, guarded the hotel where the meeting took place, and mingled with the audience of about 130.

"We regard this particular exercise as very important particularly in the light of recent happenings throughout the country.

"We are determined to prevent violence to any member of our community regardless of race, colour or creed, and whether the threat comes from the left, right or middle," he said.

Col de Wet, Sea Point station commander, said he was pleased the meeting went off without incident.

"When I was told of the possible threat, I immediately organised the necessary protection."

Mr Solly Kessler, chairman of the Cape Jewish Board of Deputies, confirmed that his organisation received a copy of the threatening letter.

"This letter which was sent to Jewish organisations a few days ago, is just another example of a worldwide campaign by congenital anti-Semites to discredit Jews.

"It says, among other insulting things, that no Jews ever died in the gas chambers.

Incitement

"They forget they are writing about things that happened in our own lifetime, with thousands of living witnesses, documents, films, books and evidence in public courts to prove them.

"However, I regard the letter as racial incitement against the Jews of this country.

"If the authors have the guts to come out and identify themselves, a prosecution will be initiated," he said.

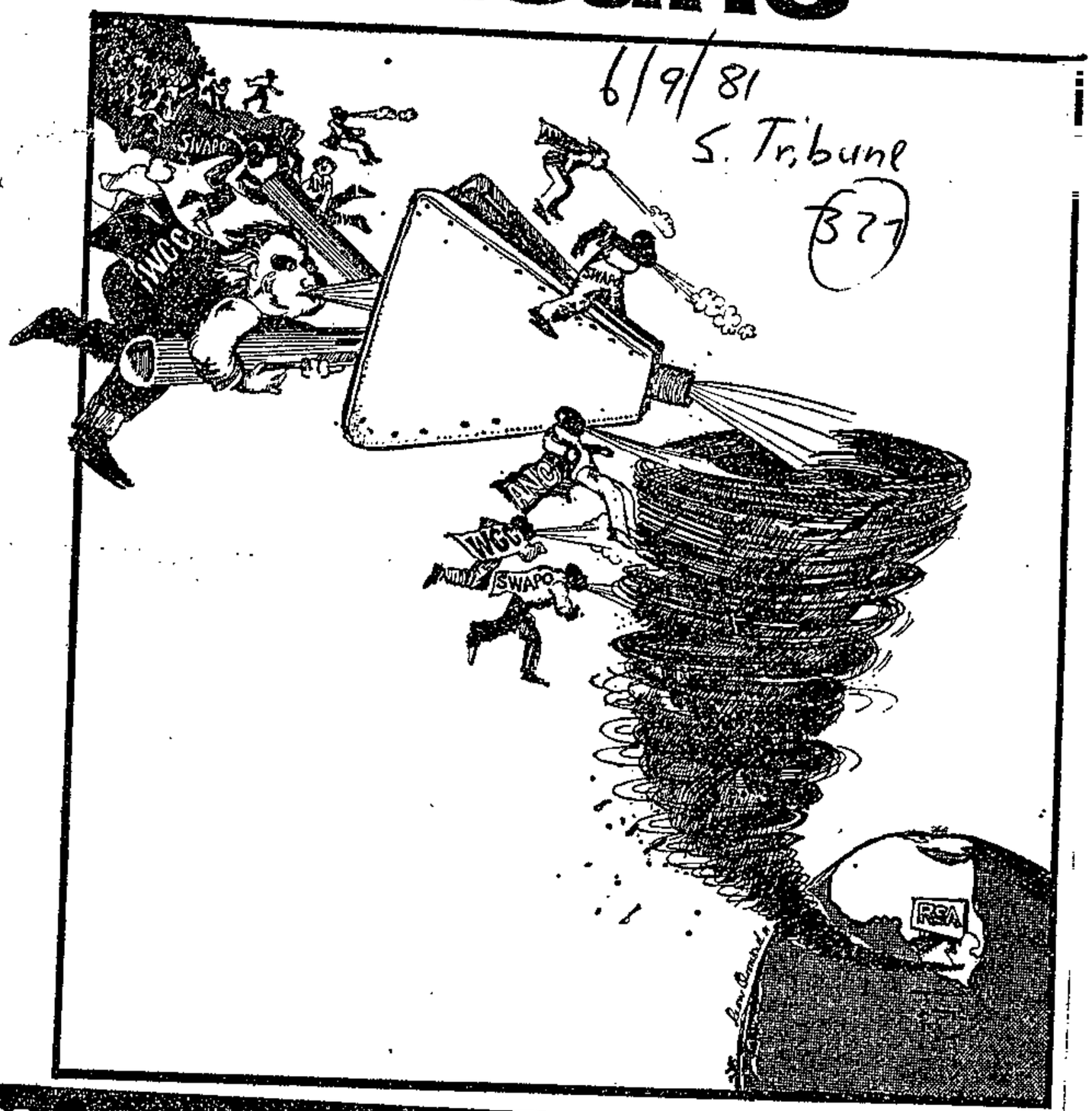
Mr Archie Shandling, whose recent speech warning against the rise of rightwing and neo-nazi extremism in South Africa aroused considerable controversy, refused to comment.

But Dr Frank Bradlow, national vice-president of the Jewish Board of Deputies, said: "In a situation where there is growing rightwing movement, you have to expect this type of threat.

"And this is just what Mr Shandling was warning people about in his speech."

Winds that blow to the Eye of the hurricane

6/9/81
S. Tribune
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TWENTY years ago when former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan sat down after making his famous "Winds of Change" speech, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, South African Premier, was so taken aback that he stuttered before settling into the stride of his reply (which was an extemporaneous tour de force).

This week there was similar stuttering and shock at Edward Heath's "Eye of the Hurricane" address to a conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, typified by an immediate response from the South African Foreign Minister and outraged splutterings in the editorial airings of the SABC.

The theme of what Heath said was neither fresh nor new. Indeed even moderate black groupings in this country — those coloureds, Indians and blacks in the Black Alliance for example — have probably long understood that some form of universal franchise for all South Africans is in the long run inevitable.

That is why they will never throw in their lot with the whites.

Why then this reaction to Heath's speech? Because the analogy with MacMillan has not been lost — there is a golden thread that links the two prophecies. Millions of South Africans, black and white, know in their heart of hearts, whether they like to admit it or not, that the sheer Malthusian logic, the inexorable press of numbers and history point to some majoritarian denoument in the final analysis.

It's just that it sometimes takes a conservative, and therefore credible friend to spell it out.

But if such was the reaction on one level, the reaction on another has been one of immediate concern by strategists at Heath's bald assertion that either South Africa starts negotiating a road to some form of universal franchise or it will lose the protection of the West.

By DAVID WILLERS

The spectre this raises is of growing conflict between Soviet-sponsored ANC insurgents and South African security forces, with the West arranging another Lancaster type settlement. A worse picture is that of the nationalist forces emerging victorious, and some ally of the Soviets actually becomes the Government in Pretoria.

Farfetched? Mr Heath thinks not. Other speakers at the conference also made the point that even a far-left black government in Pretoria would probably have little option but to sell their minerals to the West, otherwise who would buy them? The Soviet Union certainly wouldn't — they are the only country with the same minerals themselves, and wouldn't require South Africa's mineral wealth.

Simplistic Perhaps, but it is gaining acceptance in responsible circles. South Africa, is ultimately expendable in Western eyes. Even if, as Heath said, the loss of potential South African participation in the Western security alliance would be a great blow.

From Winds of Change to the Eye of the Hurricane. But the eye is still, the battle lines do not yet appear to have been drawn.

Heath recognises this. Opportunities for dialogue and political reform without revolution still exist.

But first we will have to remember that, as Antoinesante Exupery said, in a civil war there is no front line: It runs through the hearts of men.

What Heath is saying is that there is no Western palliative for the ills of this society. The cure lies within.

MACMILLAN WARNED . . . NOW HEATH DOES TOO: IS CHANGE POSSIBLE OR . . .

Does Verwoerd's plan live on?

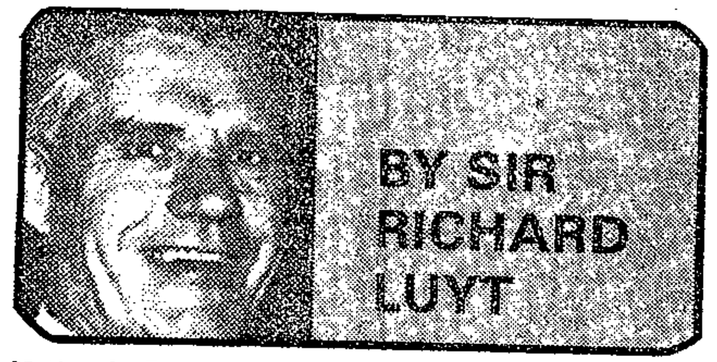
(327) S. Tribune 6/9/81

327

CAPE TOWN: Today, September 6, 1981, is exactly 15 years since Prime Minister Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd was assassinated in the House of Assembly in Parliament buildings in Cape Town.

The country was stunned and grievously shocked. Among supporters and opponents alike it was recognised that a leader of strength and vision had gone.

Debate still continues as to whether South Africa's interests were and are well served by the way Dr Verwoerd successively as Minister of Native Affairs and then as Prime Minister (1958/66) used these qualities. More than anyone else he became the high priest and implementer of the Apartheid/Separate Development master plan for South Africans. This policy ensured that white supremacy would remain secure within the greater part of the country while Africans would have there own "homelands" for their own "separate" and ultimately "autonomous development." The future of the Indian and coloured peoples was less clear.



BY SIR RICHARD LUYT

In pursuit of the Verwoerd goals, bitterly controversial legislation was enacted wracking the country's political life. African representation in Parliament was terminated as was the presence of Coloured voters on Cape parliamentary rolls.

Legislation aimed at regulating inter-racial contact situations included the Mixed Marriages Act, Immorality Act, Population Registration Act, Separate Amenties Act, Bantu Education Act, the Extension of University Education Act and many other disputed inactments.

Dr Verwoerd and the National Party grew in strength as more and more of the exclusively white electorate gave support to the master plan.

Increasingly it seemed to offer the assurance of a safe-guarded future for whites.

For the white voter explanations needed to be unambiguous and forthright.

Dr Verwoerd in Parliament on January 28, 1955 said: "There are two ways left open for South Africa. The one can gradually lead to domination by the natives in South Africa The other way's logical end, which you can regard as an ideal, is total territorial separation."

And on 20th May, 1959, again in Parliament he said: "In the end I would rather be content with a smaller state in South Africa that is white . . . and will stand as a bulwalk for white civilisation . . . in other words rather a white nation that can fight here for its survival than a larger state which has been handed over to Bantu domination."

The plan permitted a reassurance to whites with a satisfying morality in regard to other groups. We find Dr Verwoerd writing in the early 1960s: "As far as South Africa is concerned, we are faced with the problem of assuring the position of the white man without injustice to the black man".

But there were occasions when the plan received much tougher presentation. In January 1964 Dr Verwoerd emphasised that whites refused "to commit national suicide." "They are resolute to remain here and to rule this country, which is their heritage. This attitude is basic to everything."

In 1963 Prime Minister Verwoerd said "reduced to its simplest form the problem is nothing else than this: 'We want to keep South Africa white — keeping it white can only mean one thing, namely, white domination'."

On February 5, 1965, in the House of Assembly he insisted: "Our motto is to maintain white supremacy for all time to come over our own people and in our own country, by force if necessary".

Elections in South Africa indicated the extent the white electorate's support for Dr Verwoerd's chosen destiny for this country, regardless of whether it was practicable.

Elsewhere in Africa, as I remember from spending the "Verwoerd Years" in the governments of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia successively, there was horror at the course being followed in South Africa and this reaction has never changed.

Beyond Africa the world watched with worry and dismay as our country seemed to be failing to meet the postwar principles and purposes relating so widely elsewhere, particularly to less developed and newly emerging states.

It was during Dr Verwoerd's Prime Ministership that Mr Harold MacMillan, Britain's Conservative Prime Minister delivered in Cape Town his well known "Winds of Change" speech.

This British assessment of what was needed here received scant endorsement in South Africa and the master plan remained unaffected.

Then came September 6, 1966. Verwoerd, the man, was gone, but the power of his preaching and his purpose was not.

The regime of Prime Minister Vorster remained basically loyal to the plan and to the way of life that the plan required. That of present Prime Minister Botha has suggested brave changes to be imminent, but these have not become facts, and however much the circumstances of today point to Verwoerd's plans impracticability nothing fundamental has been done to alter it.

Is it not then salutory to receive from the experienced political leader, Mr Edward Heath former Conservative Prime Minister of Britain, a new assessment of ourselves and of what could and should lie ahead? I personally found his address on Monday to be quite splendid in all its main judgments and warnings.

I do hope the full text will be read widely throughout the country there is so much that is excellent that may otherwise be overlooked merely because criticism on two points has received special publicity.

Mr Heath warned: "Unless and until the dismantlement of apartheid is assured, it would be a grave mistake for South Africa to base her strategy on the assumption that when the chips are down the West will stand with her." Critics suggest this is going too far and that it is wrong to believe that the West would idly watch for example, a Russian takeover."

But Mr Heath was not saying that would necessarily happen. He was surely warning us how greatly the practice of apartheid impedes our ability to have effective Western alliances.

Is that not in fact a wise warning.

Mr Heath spoke also of the "core of apartheid" describing it as "the denial to the black population of an equitable role in the central government of South Africa." He went on to say that an equitable role would mean "equal political rights to all regardless of race."

No formula for a constitution will successfully defuse the growing forces of unrest if it does not provide for a universal franchise at the national level. The franchise may be qualified or not.

The state may be federal, confederal or unitary: blacks may live apart from whites, but the election of the central government must be by universal suffrage.

It would be irresponsible and cowardly for any foreign politician not to start around that point, or to hide it in complicated constitutional argument.

The opportunity for dialogue and political reform without revolution still exists.

On this issue, Mr Heath has been criticised for not insisting on minority safeguards. This alleged failure surely does not mean that minority rights are opposed, and indeed, Mr Heath mentioned them positively in the context of a Namibia settlement.

May I, however, suggest from experience in a number of ex-colonial territories, that the best safeguard for minorities is the contentment of the majority.

Mr Heath ended his address with this encouragement: "If the opportunity (for dialogue and political reform) is seized, then at last it will be possible to construct the great and natural partnership between the Western world and South Africa which remains an objective of profound common interest."

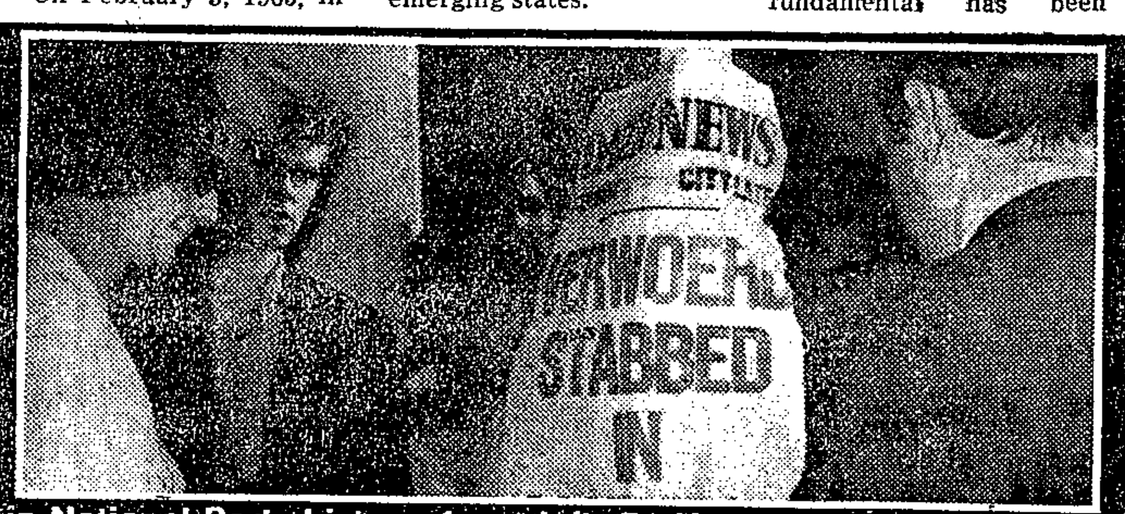
Is South Africa ready to seize the opportunity or is the spectre of the Verwoerdian master plan still too strong?

Do the numbers and advancing education of our current black population suggest it has no practical prospect of successful implementation?

Would that Prime Minister Botha would see the support he could get from many whites who vote, from the much greater number of blacks who as yet do not, and from the world outside to whom in the ultimate we may need to look to defend what we hold dear.

Next Tuesday Dr Verwoerd would have celebrated his 80th birthday had he lived. Is it idle to believe that, had he still been our Prime Miniser, his strong intellect would have led him to see that in the clarity, which the last 15 years have surely brought, Mr Heath's assessment would be in the greatest interest of all South Africans including the specially cherished whites?







FLASHBACK to the blackest day in National Party history, from left: Dr Verwoerd is carried away on a stretcher after being fatally stabbed; crowds gather to read about it; the funeral at the Union Buildings. Mrs Betsy Verwoerd and her family are on the left

S. Times 6/9/81

Draft dodgers name SA 'spy'

By RICHARD WALKER: New York

AN AGENCY that helps South African draft evaders in the United States is alerting supporters that it has been infiltrated and its secrets rifled by a South African police spy.

Confidential correspondence, files and material relating to applications for asylum in the US have all been stolen, its message warns.

But it claims that a cache of some of its most sensitive data is safe and it vows: "We will pick up the pieces and fight on."

The agency is Samraf, Brooklyn-based South African Military Refugee Aid Fund.

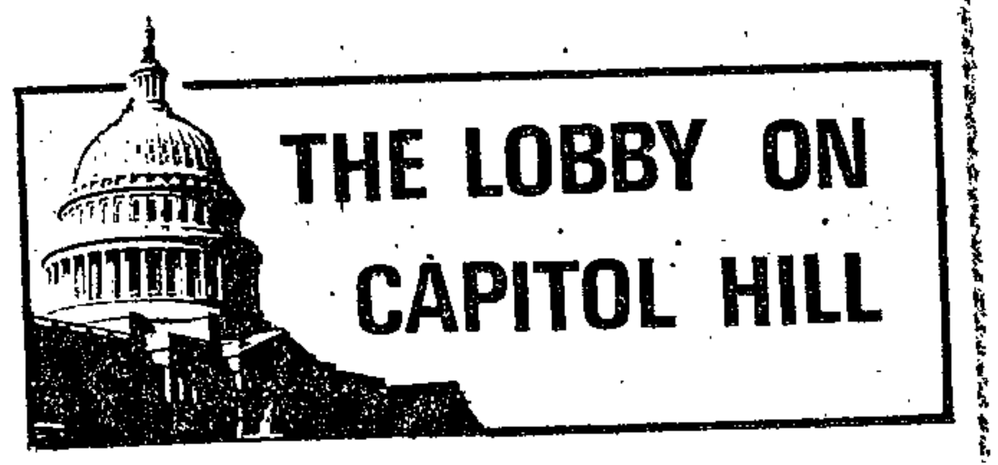
It names the infiltrator as Clifton Westraad, 22, South African horseman who made a name for himself in showjumping before appearing in California last year.

After a year's association with Samraf, Mr Westraad vanished on the same day that more than 100 files went missing from the agency's locked office, Samraf states.

He had access to office keys, former colleagues say.

Last night the South African Police declined to comment.

One of the regular visitors to Capitol Hill is Transkei's Minister-at-large in Washington, Mr Ngqondi Masimini. Visiting city mayors and influential senators, making contacts in the lower levels of the Reagan Administration — these are part of the daily round of Mr Masimini and his two assistants in the campaign to win recognition for Transkei and attract investment and tourism.



Trio with a job of winning Kei recognition

The Star Bureau
By Andre Meyerowitz

WASHINGTON — The "Washington Bureau" of the Republic of Transkei is headed by a minister-at-large, Mr Ngqondi Masimini who was born near Queenstown but has acquired permanent residence in the United States.

His two aides, Mr Bam Siboto and Mr Selwyn Soquinase, are listed in Justice Department records as "refugees."

The bureau is working "for the purpose of achieving recognition of the republic of Transkei and attracting investment and tourism." It has a budget of about R230 000 a year.

Mr Masimini was appointed in 1977 at a yearly salary of about R20 000 plus a rent allowance of R15 000. Mr Sibito and Mr Soquinase joined him last year at R17 000 each.

The trio does not have the political clout of American counterparts working on behalf of Bophuthatswana or Venda — much less those working for South Africa — but Mr Masimini is a regular visitor to Capitol Hill and occasionally travels around the US.

Typical of Mr Masimini's activities, which are not at the highest level of lobbying in America, are these extracts from recent statements he has filed with the Justice Department:

- Met assistant to Senator Howard Baker (Republican majority leader) and discussed Transkei's struggle for recognition.
- Met an aide of Senator Nancy Kassebaum (head of the Senate Subcommittee on Africa) and put the case for Transkei's recognition.
- Met with Ms Herschelle Challenor of Unesco. Transkei cannot be admitted until reversal of UN General Assembly vote.
- Met with Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles. Exchanged views how to break hostility towards Transkei. Sympathetic.
- Had a meeting with Ambassador of Kuwait. Kuwait interested in exports of fat-tailed sheep from Transkei.
- Talked to senior officers at Andrews Air Force Base about the strategic importance of Transkei on the Indian Ocean.
- Had a meeting with a group of mayors from the southern cities who didn't know of Transkei's existence.

A daily task in Transkei's Washington Bureau is the clippings service — monitoring news media for developments which may be of interest in Umtata.

The bureau also issues Transkei visas but the number of Americans who call at the bureau is more of a trickle than a flow.

One project now in hand is to gather information regarding an international energy exposition in Knoxville next year — and to see if Transkei can participate.

- Tomorrow: The black American who believes in separate development.

UP-7536
Rev. 1

THE LOBBY ON CAPITOL HILL

Star 8/9/81

Jason Parker polishes the Venda image

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Jason Parker is a black American whose political outlook is the exact opposite of the Andrew Youngs and the Jesse Jacksons. In fact, he says he sees arch-conservative Barry Goldwater as one of his heroes.

President Reagan chose Mr Parker to head one of his transition teams and there was talk that he might get a permanent and senior job in the Administration.

Instead, Mr Parker is now the exclusive public relations agent in the United States for the Republic of Venda.

He was appointed in April to act through Jay Parker and Associates, the public relations firm of which he is president and sole owner.

His task, for a retainer of R3 000 a month plus expenses, is to "coordinate a complete information programme in the United States."

This includes arranging interviews for Venda leaders with US media, getting journalists to visit Venda, and seeking "coverage for President Mphephu's statements in the United States' Press."

Mr Parker is no stranger to the southern African set-up. He regularly attends cocktail parties at the South African embassy in Washington and served as a public relations agent for Transkei soon after it was declared independent.

He says he believes that South Africa discriminates against blacks, but that Transkei and his new employer, Venda, offer equal rights.

Tomorrow: The top lobbyists who put South Africa's case in Washington.

8.2. STATEMENT FUNC

There are two types ction and logical statement function.

8.2.1. Arithmetic Statem

Function:

To define an arit This procedure may be used in it

function name(*a*$_1$

where: *function*

the *a*'s comprise variables enclosed in parer

limited arithmeti except that it may not contain ence, in any way, the stateme

the maximum valu andard value.

Rules:

(1) An arithmetic stater c expression. The actual argumen in number, order, and type with the d

For example, the st

```
      AVRGE
```

can be used with the following statement:

```
      Z = Y - AVRGE(R,S,T)
```

The value for the actual argument R is substituted for its dummy argument A, S for B, and T for C. A value is returned to the statement function reference so that the arithmetic expression Y – AVRGE(R,S,T) can be evaluated and assigned to Z. The statement function reference

Rightwing feuds over leadership

RDM 9/9/81. (327)

By DON MARSHALL and CHRIS FREIMOND

MOVES by the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and Dr Connie Mulder to form a Rightwing political alliance were torpedoed last night when they were firmly rejected by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), Mr Jaap Marais.

Dr Mulder — former crown prince of the National Party and now leader of the National Conservative Party (NCP) — said yesterday that since the election he had been negotiating with "all Rightwing groups" and progress had been made towards the establishment of an alliance.

But Mr Marais emphatically denied the HNP was involved.

"We have had no talks with these groups and have no plans to talk to them," he said.

In a related development, Dr Johan Gerber, a leading figure in another conservative group, Aksie Eie Toekoms (AET), said a Rightwing alliance had become a necessity in SA politics.

Serious and urgent consideration would also have to be given to finding a person to lead such an alliance, he said.

Dr Gerber warned conservatives that the National Party would never be seriously opposed as long as Rightwing splinter groups like AET and the NCP tried to fight the Government's "integration policies" independently.

It is understood that the NCP, AET and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) are about to form a loose coalition to oppose the Government in a referendum on closer co-operation between the races — probably early next year — but

Dr Gerber would not comment on this in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail.

Sources say that the ageing Dr Albert Hertzog, the veteran politician who was expelled from the NP in 1969, and who eight years later resigned from the HNP, of which he was a founder member, is behind the latest alliance moves.

'Leftist policies'

The 82-year old politician who in 1977 said he was resigning from politics, has been quietly funding the AWB.

Dr Mulder said yesterday that during the election campaign he made it clear he would do his utmost to bring the Rightwing groups together to stop the Prime Minister's "Leftist policies".

"I have been working very hard at it . . . and progress is being made at the moment. I want to reiterate that all Rightwing parties are involved. I am not working with one or two," he said.

However, when asked if all the Rightwing groups were co-operating, he said: "I am not prepared to commit myself at this stage . . . but progress has been made and we are still making more progress every day."

Previous moves by the NCP and AET to involve the HNP in an alliance have failed. Mr Marais believes his party is the only legitimate conservative opposition party following the nearly 200 000 votes it won in the recent General Election

But Dr Gerber warned yesterday that the HNP's vote tally was a misleading reflection of the party's true position.

"The HNP cannot claim it has 13% of the vote. Many people in the past election voted HNP not because they supported the party as much as they were determined to vote against the NP.

"We succeeded in having talks with some of the conservative groups, but unfortunately not all would join in. This is very sad because we need each other and the conservative splinter groups are going to have to unite eventually."

Broederbond

Dr Gerber — who serves as full time secretary of the AET — said he broke away from the NP in February "because everything the party was doing or said it was going to do pointed to integration".

He also resigned from the Broederbond.

Dr Gerber refused to reveal the circumstances behind his resignation, saying: "At this stage I have no further comment to make on the matter, although you may speculate."

It is safe to guess that his resignation from the secret Afrikaner organisation was for the same reasons as his withdrawal from the NP — the verligte movement.

Dr Gerber said of the NP policies: "There is so much vagueness and so many contradictions that it is impossible for me to determine what the Government's policies really are.

"The conservative splinter groups came into existence as a result of this doubt and uncertainty. The people are scared of their future."



Threat of 'giving veto right'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY: If the approval of the coloured and Asian communities was a prerequisite for the acceptance of a new constitutional deal, it would be tantamount to giving them a veto right on future constitutional development, Dr H J M van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) said yesterday.

He said during the Internal Affairs Vote in committee that immediate past history had shown that South Africa's constitutional stability could not be put on such shaky foundations.

The coloured community had accepted the government's constitutional proposals and had reversed their position within 24 hours.

It was a fact that everyone agreed that the greatest measure of agreement had to be achieved.

The President's Council would make recommendations for the government's consideration.

"Any constitutional dispensation will succeed to the same degree as the coloured and Asians are prepared to accept it and to co-operate in implementing it," he said.

"If the approval of the coloured and Asian communities was a prerequisite for the acceptance of a new constitutional deal, it would be tantamount to giving them a veto right on future constitutional development," Dr H J M van Rensburg said.

The commission had not stated that agreement of these communities was a prerequisite for implementing a new constitution.

"If we should accept that they first have to accept such a constitution, then we are giving them a veto right in our future constitutional development," Dr Van Rensburg said.

"If we should look at the constitutional development of recent years, the dangers of such a step is clear.

"There was a time when they enthusiastically accepted the government's proposals and reversed their viewpoint within 24 hours.

"Can we let the future and our constitutional stability hinge on the prejudices of certain members of that (coloured) group?" he said.

We will never appease the radicals," he said.

"To seek their agreement as a prerequisite is to anticipate the failure of the intended dispensation," Dr Van Rensburg said.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
		ing for uisitions d ients buy s leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); 11(f),11(g),11(h),12,13, 8(4),8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
		VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER				
		ng for cquisitions ips and tures (briefly) ; assets and es ; shares payable on on	ss.11(a),(i),(j),12,13, 22,22A,24A,103(1),103(2)	The relevant paras. in Chapters 9,11, 12 and 26	-	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
		REVISION				T.1424,T.1425 T.1431,T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7,16.9
		EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981				

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Aksie/Inspan

*14. Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

(1) Whether the publication *Aksie* of July 1981 has been brought to his attention; if so,

(2) whether he is aware of the *Inspan* case referred to in this publication; if so, what (a) was the charge and (b) the verdict of the court in this case;

(3) whether the verdict of the court nullified the finding of a publications committee in terms of the Publications Act, No. 42 of 1974, on the publication *Inspan*; if so, what was the finding of such committee;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes

(a) Contravention of section 8(1)(b) of the Publications Act, 1974 (distribution of a publication which is undesirable in accordance with a committee's decision).

(b) The accused was acquitted on the charge.

(3) No: the committee's decision that the publication *Inspan* is undesirable and which decision was made known by notice in the *Government Gazette*, stays in force.

(4) Yes. The Court acquitted the editress of *Inspan* on a charge that she contravened section 8(1)(b) of the Publications Act, 1974 by distributing an undesirable publication. The alleged offence was to have been committed before the Publications Act, 1974 was amended during 1979 to make provision that a decision of "undesirability" by a publication committee, as published in the *Government Gazette*, is *conclusive* proof of the undesirability of such application. The verdict of the Court was therefore based on a technical issue.

The particular edition of *Inspan* which includes the *Gebed* of André le Roux du Toit, *is* therefore undesirable and may not, in accordance with section 8(1)(b), be distributed.

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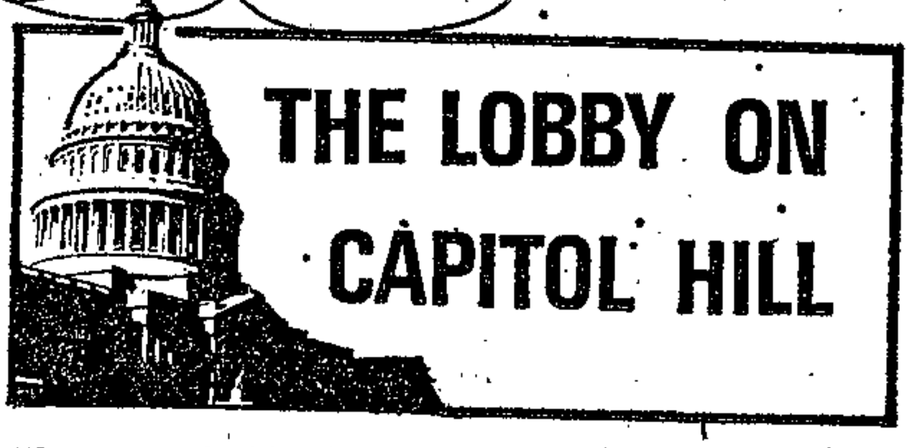
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Our pitch men in Washington

Star 9/9/81

327



By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South African Government has some high-powered American lobbyists on its payroll and is said to be well satisfied with their work.

The most influential — and the most costly at R420 000 a year, with provision for expenses — is the law firm of Baskin and Sears.

Senior partner John Sears was at one time Ronald Reagan's election campaign manager and is well connected with the conservative establishment in the United tSates.

THEIR TASK

Mr Sears 41) is regarded in Washingon as having both the expertise and the political access to advance almost any cause he sees fit to champion.

Working with him on the South African account is Mr Philip Hare, one of the many partners in Baskin and Sears, who was born in South Africa but took American citizenship last year.

Their task, broadly, is to represent South Africa before the United States Congress, administrative agencies, the executivet branch and the courts of law.

The lobbyists constitute an extension of the South African Embassy here, but with more inside knowledge of the American political scene than any South African diplomat could be expected to have.

If Baskin and Sears provides a line into the highest echelons of American government, the law firm of Smathers, Symington and Herlong can aim itself at leaders of the US Congress.

Mr George Smathers is a former Senator and Mr James Symington is a former member of the House of Representatives. Both are Democrats.

The Smathers/Symington firm took on the South African job for R235 000 a year. They agreed specifically to help in "arranging timely contacts with US Government officials, members of Congress and other opinion leaders in Washington" with emphasis on "the foreign and defence policy establishments."

From time to time the two firms co-ordinate their activities. Both disseminate political propaganda as defined by American law — in letters or personal discussions — among public officials, legislators and key Congressional staff members.

Sources in Washington say the South African Embassy is getting good value for its money by employing these firms. It is not only buying invaluable expertise and access, but also saving administrative expenses on tasks it would otherwise have had to perform itself.

Another South African "agent" in Washington is Mr Kimberley Hallamore, a private government relations consultant.

For R3 300 a month, he seeks to create a better understanding of South Africa by members of the US Government, US Congress and US business corporations.

● This concludes the series.

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5)

squares linear regression coefficient of x on y:

$$b = \frac{c_{xy}}{c_{yy}} = \frac{\Sigma x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{\Sigma y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2} \qquad (8.51)$$

For large samples $\bar{x}_{reg}$ is unbiased and its variance can be estimated by

$$s^2(\bar{x}_{reg}) = \frac{1-f}{n} s^2_{\wedge} (1 - r^2_{xy}) \qquad (8.52)$$

PC - a delicate question

THE President Council's function, like that of the Theron commission, was to discover the obvious but to do it slowly and gradually, making it digestible for the delicate system of the National Party, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Internal Affairs vote, he said that having appointed the President's Council to solve its problems, the National Party had to reassure its own supporters and in this process they placed severe constraints on that body. — Sapa.

Olivier challenges Nat dispensation

Argus 10/9/81 (327)

Parliamentary Staff

WHITES would have the sole right to decide the political future of South Africa if the concept of coloured approval of a constitutional plan were to be rejected, the Assembly was told last night.

Mr Nic Olivier (PFP nominated) said such a situation would amount to political domination by the whites.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Internal Affairs vote, Mr Olivier challenged an argument put forward earlier in the debate by Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) that coloured and Asian approval was not a prerequisite for the acceptance of a new constitutional deal.

Dr Van Rensburg had said that if the approval of the coloured and Asian communities were a prerequisite, it would be tantamount to giving them a veto right on future constitutional development.

Recent history had shown that South Africa's constitutional stability could not be put on such shaky foundations.

Dr van Rensburg's argument was also criticised yesterday by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), who said he was surprised the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, had not repudiated Dr van Rensburg.



Mr Nic Olivier

Mr Eglin quoted Dr van Rensburg as saying that the coloured people could not be given a veto right 'in anticipation'.

'Is the Government committed to obtaining approval from the coloured people for a new dispensation? Are we not committed?' Mr Eglin asked.

Referring to Nationalist arguments about self-determination for the whites, Mr Eglin said: 'What about the right of the coloured people to self-determination?'

He suggested that if the Government was committed to obtaining coloured approval of a new dispensation, then the coloured people should also have a referendum as envisaged by the Prime Minister for the whites.

The same concept of a referendum should then be applied to both the coloured and the Indians.

Mr Eglin asked the Minister to say whether such a referendum would also be held for the coloured people and the Indians.

Earlier Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said the Government conceded that the coloured people were not a nation (or volk) and would not become one. Yet the Government insisted on treating them as a separate entity.

This meant that the coloured people were being made to be a minority group by law and were not allowed to be part of a political majority group or any other group in accordance with the principle of free association.

The fact that this status was forced on the coloured people was the first infringement of the concept of self-determination which the National Party professed to believe in.

PFP WALKOUT



Mr Chris Heunis

'Opposition champions elements that stand for violent change . . .'



Mr Brian Bamford

'No, no, no.' . . . refused to abide by ruling on remark by Heunis.

Parliamentary Staff

ALL but two members of the Progressive Federal Party staged a walkout in the Assembly yesterday after a furore over a remark by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The incident occurred when Mr Heunis was replying to a point raised in the debate on his vote.

Official Opposition members left the House after the chairman ordered Mr Brian Bamford (PFP, Groote Schuur), the Opposition chief whip, and Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) out of the chamber because they refused to abide by his ruling.

Mr Heunis said a member had complained that more than 50 percent of items submitted to the publications Control Board were of a political nature.

This was to be expected, as there was a close connection between such publications and the escalation of the onslaught against South Africa.

'More than 50 percent of publications in this category come from organisations which propagate a declared policy of violence against the Republic. These include the ANC, the PAC, the SA Communist Party and Swapo,' he said.

The Opposition always complained when Government speakers questioned their loyalty, but why were they always the 'champions' (pleitbesorgers) of elements that stood for violent change in South Africa.

Mr Bamford immediately rose on a point of order, and asked the chairman if the Minister was allowed to use terms such as 'pleitbesorger' in such a connotation.

The chairman ruled that Mr Heunis could continue his speech. Mr van Rensburg then interjected that in fact the Minister was a champion for communism.

The chairman then ordered Mr van Rensburg to withdraw the remark. He refused, and was ordered to leave the House.

Mr Heunis continued his speech, repeating his earlier remarks.

This brought Mr Bamford to his feet once more, on a point of order to point out that the Minister had again stated his objectionable remark.

The chairman said he had made a ruling, and he would abide by it. Mr Heunis could continue his speech.

Mr Bamford interjected: 'No, no, no.' He told tht chairman he did not accept his ruling.

The chairman then asked him if he was reflecting on the chair.

'Yes, it was intended to be a reflection,' said Mr Bamford.

Mr Bamford was then ordered to leave. He did so, followed by all but two members of his party, accompanied by cries of 'boycotters' from the Government benches.

The two opposition members who remained were Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point) and Mr Alf Wiman (PFP, Hillbrow), chief Opposition spokesman on Internal Affairs.

When Mr Heunis had completed his speech Mr van der Merwe rose and said he had intended to speak, but because he did not agree with the ruling he would not do so. He also left the chamber.

Opposition members who left the chamber returned voluntarily about an hour later.

Mr van der Merwe then rose to make his speech.

He accused Mr Heunis of 'strengthening the hand' of those who discouraged investment in South Africa through his inept handling and withdrawal of Bishop Desmond Tutu's passport.

Through this 'laughable' action Mr Heunis had helped Bishop Tutu glean more publicity than he would otherwise have had.

He said the Minister should have realised his action would be counter-productive to South Africa's image overseas.

He maintained that Mr Heunis and the Prime Minister had gone through with their action for politically expedient reasons to present themselves in a favourable light in the eyes of the short-sighted right-wingers in their party.

MADISON ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTER PROGRAM FROSTAR2
BASIC REGRESSION AND FREQUENCY STATISTICS FROM TABLE A
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COMPUTE

Student appears on publication charge

By MIKE LOUW

A MASTER of Arts student at the University of the Witwatersrand appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of producing undesirable publications.

Mr Daniel Francois Roodt, 23, of Windsor Park, Johannesburg, pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges he produced undesirable publications entitled "Taaldoos 1" and "Taaldoos 1 plus 1" in November last year.

Sergeant Gerhard Pretorius said he had found copies of the publications at a Johannesburg bookshop in February this year.

Literary value

Testifying for the State, a senior lecturer at the Rand Afrikaaans University, Mr Harry C Muller, said the publications were generally of no literary value. He felt that "Taaldoos 1 plus 1" was not intended for a limited readership as it had an address where readers could write and ask for free copies.

Mr Muller said a person could exercise greater literary freedom when writing only for himself and a few friends.

The trial was postponed to October 20. Mr Roodt was freed on warning.

81/01/07 RUN AA PAGE 20

Heunis: Status quo must change

CT 10/9/81 (327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The status quo in South Africa could not and, in fact, should not be maintained, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, said here yesterday.

In a lengthy exposition of government policy on constitutional reform, Mr Heunis said the status quo had to be changed drastically but the question was how to extend rights and privileges to other population groups without destroying existing rights, privileges and norms.

He was speaking on the Internal Affairs Vote in the budget committee stage and said he wanted to discuss the importance of stability as a prerequisite for reform.

"Models and strategies formulated with reform as the goal are futile once such models and strategies become the prelude to destabilization and chaos," he said.

It was his conviction and the view of the government that the "status quo in South Africa cannot be maintained and that in fact it should not be maintained".

"Measured against the demands of reasonableness and fairness and the desire to live and let live in prosperity and not in misery, in dignity and not in shame, and by retaining the values and norms that distinguish democratic communities from dictatorships and civilized communities from the primitive, the status quo ought to be changed drastically," he said.

A new constitution which provided for universal franchise or a qualified franchise or a consociational democracy or simply meaningful participation, could not suddenly change a society which had been termed deeply divided, into a model state with a contented and prosperous citizenry which would be enthusiastically welcomed into the ranks of fine western democracies.

The complexity of the society underlined the limitations to the possible development of a constitutional dispensation which would satisfy the reasonable expectations of all the people in South Africa.

"It is of no help that the different population groups, the coloureds and Indians in this context, overemphasise their own expectations at this stage.

"Nobody is disputing anyone's claim to rights and privileges. The question is how those rights and privileges are realized without destroying the existant rights, privileges and norms," he said.

"The government is irreversibly committed to the unbiased maintenance of the rights and privileges of every population group," he said.

Risky

In this respect the government had created the President's Council, one of the most significant political steps taken in the constitutional history of South Africa.

There were those who said it was a risky and dangerous exercise while others claimed it was inadequate and could not bring about reform.

It underlined an important fact though. Constitutional reform was not a single-step matter. It was the result of mutual attitudes not the cause of them.

The President's Council was an opportunity in the constitutional history of South Africa within which there could be calm and controlled investigation, evaluation, negotiation and formulation "on that which we would like to call the unique constitutional dispensation of South Africa".

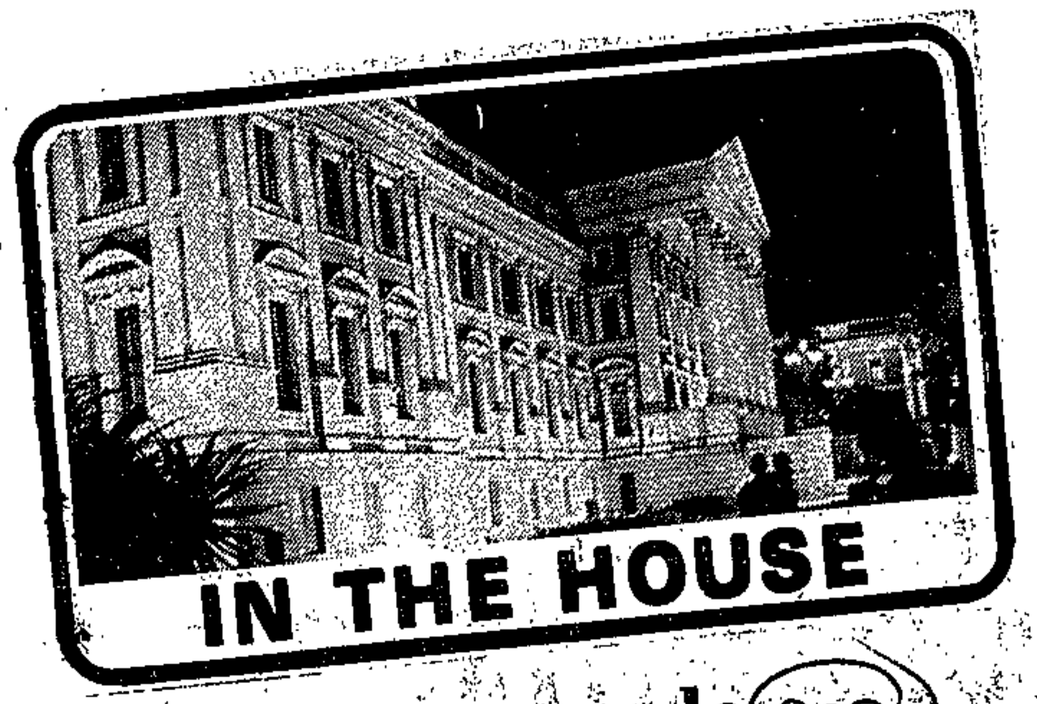
The expectation and aspirations of the various population groups was going to depend on the view the government held of the population's makeup.

"This image has differed through the ages," he said. At one time it was based on a Christian/non-Christian differentiation and later, even in South Africa, on a European/non-European division.

"Now there is an image which some call unsophisticated, but which I call dangerous: An image that there are only whites and non-whites."

Mr Heunis said he saw an inherent danger in calling everyone who was not white simply black.

"This is to unleash and propagate confrontation between white and non-white and I want to warn that if such a clash should come, all values will be destroyed. — Sapa



Coloured people 'constitutionally' white

T 10/9/81 (327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday identified the coloured people as "constitutionally white".

He was answering a question across the floor during the committee stage debate on his vote.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) asked him whether the coloured people were part of the same nation as the whites, to which Mr Heunis replied:

"Constitutionally — yes."

Mr Eglin said it was important to note that the government had moved away from the concept of a separate coloured nation.

He called on the government to involve the coloured people in a referendum to approve any new constitutional dispensation just as it planned to do with whites.

Mr Eglin asked Mr Heunis, to say whether the government was committed to coloured approval of any constitutional dispensation.

The minister should repudiate Dr H J M van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) for saying that commitment to coloured approval was tantamount to giving them an unacceptable veto right.

"Is this government committed to agreement of the coloured people or is it not?" Mr Eglin asked. If it was, then why could the coloured people not express their approval as the whites would by way of referendum, he asked.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said that he did not view the coloured people as a separate nation. He had said that the only way they differed from whites was "in certain physical characteristics."

They shared the same cultures, languages and churches, the Prime Minister had said.

"This is a fundamental departure from the Nationalist philosophy under Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster," Mr Eglin said. Mr Vorster had called them a nation-in-making. — Sapa

Right-wing alliance bid torpedoed

CT 10/9/81 (327)



Mr Connie Mulder



Mr Jaap Marais

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Moves by the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and Dr Connie Mulder to form a solid right-wing political alliance have been torpedoed by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), Mr Jaap Marais.

Dr Mulder, former crown prince of the National Party and now leader of the National Conservative Party (NCP), said on Tuesday night that since the election he had been involved with "all right-wing groups" and progress had been made towards the establishment of an alliance.

"An announcement will be made within the next month which will quite clearly indicate what we are doing," he said.

But Mr Marais emphatically denied that the HNP was involved.

"We have had no talks with these groups and have no plans to talk to them," Mr Marais said.

And the leader of the HNP in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Decker, said yesterday his party was definitely not part of a "so-called new conservative alliance".

He denied flatly that the HNP in SWA, which is a constituent part of the HNP in South Africa, was negotiating to become part of the alliance.

"The AWB is not a factor in SWA — it doesn't even operate here," Mr Dekker said.

"There is only one conservative group in SWA and that is the HNP. None of the others are even operating here."

In last year's second-tier ethnic election in SWA to elect a White Authority, the HNP got 10 percent of the votes.

In an interview in Pretoria yesterday, a leading figure in the conservative group Aksie Eie Toekoms (AET), Dr Johan Gerber, said a right-wing alliance had become a necessity in South African politics.

Serious and urgent consideration would also have to be given to finding a person to lead such an alliance, he said.

Dr Gerber warned conservatives that the NP would never be seriously opposed as long as right-wing conservative splinter groups, like the AET and the NCP, tried to fight the government's "integration policies" independently of each other.

It is understood that the NCP, the AET and the AWB are about to form a loose coalition to oppose the government in a referendum on closer co-operation between the races — probably early next year — but Dr Gerber would not comment on this.

Sources say that the ageing Dr Albert Hertzog, the veteran politician who was expelled from the NP in 1969, and who eight years later resigned from the HNP of which he was a founder member, is behind the latest alliance moves.

The 82-year old politician, who in 1977 said he was resigning from politics, is said to be quietly funding the AWB.

Dr Mulder is expected to make an announcement on an alliance at the NCP congress in Verwoerdburg tomorrow.

Dr Mulder said yesterday that during the election campaign he made it clear that he would do his utmost to bring the right-wing groups together to stop the Prime Minister's "leftist policies".

Previous moves by the NCP and AET to involve the HNP in an alliance failed. Mr Marais believes his party is the only legitimate conservative opposition party following the nearly 200 000 votes it won in the recent general election.

But Dr Gerber warned yesterday that the HNP's vote tally was a misleading reflection of the party's true position.

"The HNP cannot claim it has 13 percent of the vote. Many people in the past election voted HNP not because they supported the party as much as they were determined to vote against the NP.

"We succeeded in having talks with some of the conservative groups, but unfortunately not all would join in. This is very sad because we need each other and the conservative splinter groups are going to have to unite eventually," he said.

Dr Gerber, who serves as full-time secretary of the AET, said he broke away from the NP in February "because everything the party was doing or said it was going to do pointed to integration".

After a life-long involvement in Afrikaner politics, which until recently meant NP politics, Dr Gerber has also resigned from the Broederbond.

"I was a member until my resignation in April this year, shortly before the general election," he said.

He refused to disclose the circumstances behind his resignation, saying: "At this stage I have no further comment to make on the matter, although you may speculate."

Dr Gerber said he found no fault with the NP policies as they were formulated in 1948.

"But these are not the same polices of the party today. There is so much vagueness and so many contradictions that it is impossible for me to determine what the government's policies really are.

"How must I as a voter interpret the contradictory statements that the party's policy-makers keep making? How is it possible for Dr Denis Worrall to say one thing and Mr P W Botha to say just the opposite?

"The conservative splinter groups came into existence as a result of this doubt and uncertainty. The people are scared of their future and they fear that they will lose their homes.

"Dissatisfaction, doubt and uncertainty are what led to the conservative breakaway from the NP. And it does not matter how many cracks are appearing in the party or how much suspicion its actions cause among the Afrikaners, there are still many dissidents who choose to remain in the party for the time being.

"The conservatives must realize that the National Party has been in power 33 years and people like to belong to a winning party. I do not blame those dissidents who still shelter in the NP because in my opinion there is not one splinter group that is in a position to oust the ruling party in the short term.

"There must be a reconciliation among the conservative splinter groups and urgent attention must also be given to the leadership question," Dr Gerber said.

(Report by Don Marshal, Van der Stel Building, Pretorius Street, Pretoria.)

'Wrong strings' being played — Badenhorst

CT 10/9/81 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The coloured people were lagging behind politically and were going to find it more and more difficult to catch up, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst, said here yesterday.

He warned that certain coloured leaders "are playing the wrong strings" when they did not want to participate in constitutional negotiation unless blacks were also involved.



Mr P J Badenhorst

Speaking on the Internal Affairs Vote, Mr Badenhorst said that these leaders should take note of the constitutional structures that had been created for the independent black states and the national self-governing states. They should also take note of the community councils of urban blacks.

"In other words there is not a single black nation which has not accepted the concept of self-determination," he said.

"I do not know of a single black leader who refuses to negotiate with the government unless the coloureds were involved," he said.

"Chief Buthelezi has often come to negotiate. Has he ever asked where the Reverend Hendrikse is?"

"I want to warn them they are falling behind and they are looking over their shoulders at others and they are going to find their backlog difficult to catch up on."

Unless they took a more balanced stance they were placing themselves in an unhappy situation. The government's policy rested on three foundations: The protection of minorities, the right to self-determination over their own affairs, and development. Each group had to have full opportunity to develop itself fully.

There were many who did not want to accept this and who placed the emphasis on the negative side of the government's policy.

"I admit there are negative aspects but we are removing them every day in order to have a fair policy," he said.

Mr Badenhorst also warned that if coloured schools were used to achieve political objectives, "the coloured child will become the victim."

"I want to warn that if this happens, it is going to be the coloured child who is going to suffer," he said. — Sapa

Defiant PFP members stage mass walkout

CT 10/9/81 327

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party staged a mass walkout from Parliament yesterday in a defiant protest against a ruling by the chairman of committees, Mr Frank le Roux.

Rejecting his ruling that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, could continue his speech after saying that PFP members were "advocates" of violent organizations aiming to overthrow the State, the Opposition's chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, said it was intended to be "a reflection" on the chair.

It is the first time in many years that anyone has bluntly defied the chair in this way and for nearly an hour Parliament was without an official Opposition except for one lone representative, Mr Alf Widman, who was the whip on duty.

Yesterday's walkout climaxed growing anger among opposition members at a strategy by the National Party throughout the session to question the party's patriotism and loyalty.

The Opposition members resumed their seats only when the chairman of committees, Mr Tom Langley, took over the chair from Mr Le Roux.

Later, when Mr Le Roux once again relieved Mr Langley, Opposition members stayed in their seats in what seemed to signal the end to an immediate confrontation.

The clash started when Mr Heunis, replying to the PFP member for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said that more than 50 percent of publications referred to the control board came from "organizations which propagate a declared policy of violence against South Africa, such as the ANC, PAC, the South African Communist Party, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Swapo".

The Opposition and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, he said, were continually complaining when their loyalty to South Africa was questioned.

"I want to ask him why does he associate himself with these bodies? Why is the Official Opposition the advocates of these people and institutions that want to overthrow the existing order by violent means?"

Mr Bamford protested and asked if it was in order for Mr Heunis to say the Opposition were advocates of banned organizations.

Mr Le Roux: "The minister did not say that. Will the minister elaborate?"

Mr Bamford: "He either used the word or he didn't."

Mr Heunis said he had used the word "advocates" and was allowed to continue his speech.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston): "He is an advocate for communism."

Mr Heunis retorted that the Opposition was speaking up for publications of banned organizations.

Mr Van Rensburg said the whole of the National Party

To page 2 B

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B From page 1

was an advocate for communism.

He was ordered out of the debating chamber when he refused to withdraw and was followed by five members of the PFP.

Mr Bamford: "We have no intention of accepting that ruling."

Mr Le Roux: "Is that a reflection on the chair?"

Mr Bamford: "Yes. It was intended to be."

When he refused to withdraw his remark he was ordered out of the House and was then followed by all but three other members, Mr Widman, the whip on duty, Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Opposition's chief spokesman who was due to speak next and Mr Gastrow, to whom Mr Heunis was replying at the time.

Later Mr Van der Merwe and Mr Gastrow left, leaving only Mr Widman in the chamber.

● More Parliamentary news, page 4

Eglin tackles a Botha—Vorster 'contradiction'

Argus 10/9/81

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Mr P W Botha

Parliamentary Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had indulged in a 'fundamental departure from National Party policy' in terms of his conception of the coloured community, which contradicted that of his predecessor, Mr B J Vorster, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said yesterday.

Mr Eglin raised this issue in the debate on the Internal Affairs vote during a confusing discussion about whether the coloured were a 'nation' or a 'people' (volk).

Mr Eglin said it was important to note that the Government had apparently moved away from the concept of a separate coloured nation.

Earlier in the current session Mr Botha had said he did not see the coloured as a nation or a nation-in-the-making. This contradicted what the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had said when he called the coloured a 'nation-in-the-making.'

He wanted to know whether the coloured was regarded as part of the same South African nation as whites.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, interjected: 'Constitutionally, yes.'

Mr Eglin said the Opposition realised the significance of Mr Botha's statement. He asked why Mr Heunis had emphasised cultural and linguistic differences between whites and coloured. If the coloured were not allowed the same rights of expressing approval of constitutional changes, it could only be because of 'colour prejudice.'

Mr V A Volker (NP Klip River) entered the debate to explain the apparent contradiction between the statements of the two Prime Ministers.

Mr Volker said the 'dilemma' arose because of translations from the Afrikaans. Mr Botha had spoken in Afrikaans of the coloured as a 'volk,' and Mr Eglin had translated this as 'nation.' The word 'volk' had no literal English translation, but it was subtly different from a nation.

To illustrate the difference there was a Jewish 'volk' (people) and an Israeli nation. Peoples besides Jews were part of the Israeli nation. Just so there was a difference between the South African nation and South African peoples.

Mr A G Thompson (NRP South Coast) also seized on Mr Botha's statement and asked how, if the Prime Minister did not see the coloured as a nation, he did in fact view them.

The coloured grew from interaction between different groups. Their loyalty to South Africa could not be questioned, and yet they had received the 'rough end of the stick' ever since the National Party came into power.

'One would think they do not have the same cultural background as we do, or speak the same language and belong to the same churches,' he said.

He wanted to know why the coloured community had been consistently rejected.



Mr Colin Eglin

Parliament

Status quo must change, but how? says Heunis

Argus 10/9/87

327

which had been termed deeply divided, into a model state with a contented and prosperous citizenry which would be enthusiastically welcomed into the ranks of fine Western democracies.

The complexity of the society underlined the limitations to the possible development of a constitutional dispensation which would satisfy the reasonable expectations of all the people in South Africa.

'It is of no help that the different population groups, the coloureds and Indians in this context, overemphasise their own expectations at this stage,' Mr Heunis said.

'Nobody is disputing anyone's claim to rights and priviliges. The question is how those rights and privileges are realised without destroying the existent rights, privileges and norms.

'The Government is irreversibly committed to the unbiased maintenance of the rights and privileges of every population group.'

In this respect the Government had created the President's Council, one of the most significant political steps taken in the constitutional history of South Africa.

There were those who said it was a risky and dangerous exercise while others claimed it was inadequate and could not bring about reform.

It underlined an important fact though. Constitutional reform was not a single-step matter. It was the result of mutual attitudes, not the cause of them.

The President's Council was an opportunity for calm and controlled investigation, evaluation, negotiation and formulation 'on that which we would like to call the unique constitutional dispensation of South Africa.'

Mr Heunis saw an inherent danger in calling everyone who was not white simply black.

'This is to unleash and propagate confrontation between white and non-white and I want to warn that if such a clash should come, all values will be destroyed.' — Sapa.

Parliament

Heunis in clashes on PFP policies

Argus 11/9/87 (327)



Mr Chris Heunis

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, frequently clashed with the official Opposition when he replied to the committee-stage debate on his budget vote yesterday.

He devoted a major part of a marathon speech to attacks on the official Opposition and its policies.

At times Mr Heunis reacted angrily or threw up his hands in despair when opposition members interjected.

During one of the verbal clashes, the chief Opposition whip, Mr Brian Bamford, interjected: 'You ask questions and don't want the answers.'

Many questions raised by opposition speakers on constitutional and political issues were left unanswered, or were dismissed by Mr Heunis.

At an early stage of the Minister's main speech yesterday he fired critical questions at the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, on the Progressive Federal Party's concept of a national convention to work out a constitutional dispensation for South Africa.

Mr Heunis said Dr Slabbert had not yet made it clear how his national convention would be composed.

'I tell him this is a dangerous thing. It is a recipe for conflict and revolution,' the Minister said.

Referring to coloured affairs, Mr Heunis gave an assurance that the Government's doors were open to all the leaders of the coloured people.

He had had regular discussions with coloured and Indian leaders, and had met delegations of the Freedom Party, the Labour Party and others.

'I am fed-up that every time we consult with people of colour the mere fact they consult with us is counted against them,' Mr Heunis said.

He accused Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) of 'impertinence' for having questioned aspects of Government talks with certain coloured people.

At one stage Mr Heunis said the Cape Town City Council had a large 'Prog component.'

An opposition member interjected: 'Especially the Mayor.'

The Minister asked where co-operation between white authorities and coloured management committees was poorer than it was with the Cape Town City Council.

He dismissed opposition questions on whether referendums envisaged by the Prime Minister on important constitutional proposals would also be held for the coloured and Indian people.

He said legislation on referendums might be introduced in Parliament next year.

STAATSKOERANT
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 195] PRETORIA, 11 SEPTEMBER 1981 [No. 7784

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 176, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 13 VAN 1980

Kragtens artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 13 van 1980 deur die volgende woorde by paragraaf (2) te voeg:

"en dat die aanstelling met terugwerkende krag gedoen kan word.".

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Eerste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 176, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 13 OF 1980

Under section 38 of the South-West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968) I hereby amend Proclamation 13 of 1980 by the addition to paragraph (2) of the following words:

"and that the appointment may be made with retrospective effect".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this First day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council,

J. C. HEUNIS.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1976 11 September 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1976 11 September 1981

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 P81/77

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/95	*Genève-Afrique/Geneva-Africa*—Vol XVIII, No 2, 1980	Genève-Afrique, Genève	(e)
P81/8/47	*Social Review*—Issue 14, June 1981	Social Research Agency, Mowbray	(e)
P81/6/152	*Ride on the Whirlwind, A*	Sipho Sepamla	(d)+(e)
P81/8/5	*Sechaba*—N. 15, *Gennaio-Marzo* 1981 (Edizione Italiana)	l'Assessorato ai Rapporti Internazionali del Comune di Reggio Emilia	(c), (d)+(e)
P81/8/129	*Muslim News*—Vol 21, No 14, July 24, 1981	Muslim News Publications, Athlone	(d)+(e)
P81/8/133	Student Journal—No 4, August 1981	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(e)

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/9/17.....	"There shall be houses, security and comfort . . . ens/etc" (from The Freedom Charter) (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Projects Comm, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/9/18.....	History of Black Women in South Africa . . . (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Issued by Wits Women's Movement, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	(d)+(e)
P81/9/22.....	Support the Workers of Wilson-Rowntrees!—9 August 1981 (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Wages Comm, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)
P81/9/26.....	Maintenance Engineer, The (Pamflet/Pamphlet)	Women's Movement, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch	(e)

No. 1977 11 September 1981

VERBOD OP BESIT VAN ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES

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

No. 1977 11 September 1981

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/7/25.....	Power to the People! South Africa in Struggle: A Pictorial History	Peder Gouwenius.....	(d)+(e)

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Secrets from the files of agent Westraad



CLIFTON WESTRAAD ... handed over anti-SA documents as his "passport".

RDM 11/9/81

By CHRIS OLCKERS

A YOUNG army deserter, Clifton Westraad, has given military authorities hundreds of documents from the secret files of a New York organisation that tries to subvert the South African armed forces.

Westraad admitted yesterday that he had stolen the documents from the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf) and handed them to military authorities in South Africa as his "passport" to return home.

Samraf has in the past mailed to South African soldiers a publication called "Omkeer", which urged them to resist military service and gave advice on how to do so. It acted as a reception centre for draft dodgers who turned up in New York.

Mr Westraad gave copies of some Samraf documents exclusively to the Rand Daily Mail (See Page 13). The originals are being studied by security experts in Pretoria.

In an interview, Mr Westraad said he had returned to South Africa three weeks ago after a midnight raid on Samraf's Brooklyn offices in which he and friends cleaned out the organisation's filing cabinets.

The documents — confidential correspondence and files — run into hundreds of pages, contained in more than 100 files. Those given to the Rand Dail Mail disclose that:

● Samraf was closely linked with the American white communist organisation Sojourner Trust and had connections with several other black revolutionary, radical and communist groups.

Bankrupt

● The organisation was bankrupt and had struggled, through its umbrella organisation, the South African Liberation Support Committee, to maintain its position as an invisible support group of the African National Congress.

● While it preached pacifism to South African soldiers, it accepted violence as the means to "liberate" South Africa;

● Craig Williamson, the security ... the international student movement in Geneva, gave advice to Samraf from time to time before he was exposed as a South African agent.

● Samraf was run amateurishly and wracked by internal dissension and fears of infiltration, while it sought persistently to win the approval of the ANC.

The documents which Mr Westraad handed over included correspondence with other organisations, minutes of staff and board meetings, files of funding organisations and individuals, and details of co-operation with American anti-nuclear and anti-racism organisations.

Homesick

Mr Westraad said he had decided to steal the documents three months ago because he wanted to return home. He contacted South African authorities on the day that he stole the documents and told them he planned to hand them over.

He said: "It was nerve-wracking. I realised that once I had made the decision I would have to push through with it.

"I had access to the offices and decided to wait until August when my visa expired before I made my move. With the help of friends who are not involved with Samraf, we entered the offices in the middle of the night three weeks ago and stuffed every available document and file into bags.

"I did not return to the Brooklyn flat which I shared with Samraf director Don Morton, but instead booked into a hotel. The next morning I took the first available flight back to South Africa.

"It felt as if a mountain was rolling off my back. I was going home — to my country, my parents and my friends."

'Govt within rights to act against Sacos'

Sta 11/9/81

POTCHEFSTROOM — The Government would be acting within its powers if it took steps against the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), Professor J C van der Walt, Professor of Law at the Rand Afrikaans University, said at Potchefstroom yesterday.

He was delivering a paper on "The Law and Autonomy of Sport in South Africa" at an international symposium on research in sport and recreation.

In a sporting context, he said, autonomy referred to a sporting institution's claim to an exclusive and final right of determination and exclusive responsibility in regard to its own unique affairs.

"The exclusion of external interference does not mean that autonomy confers absolute or unlimited powers on a sporting body."

"I think we have in South Africa an example of a sporting organisation which exceeds the limits of its inherent autonomy," he said. "I am referring to the organisation, Sacos."

Sacos, he said, had spearheaded attempts to isolate South Africa from international sporting contacts which would inevitably stifle sport development in South Africa.

Sacos appeared to direct its actions at changes in South African society in general.

"This is done under guidance of the slogan that 'normal' sport cannot be practised in an 'abnormal' society," Professor van der Walt said.

"The creation of a normal society is predominantly a political and/or socio-economic goal.

"Abuse of autonomy which harms or tends to harm public and individual interest in the promotion of sport would, in my opinion, justify a government in taking protective measures," he added.

Prof van Der Walt believed that individual sportsmen who could prove that the activities of such an organisation had been instrumental in restricting his freedom of movement and participation in sport would "in principle at least" be justified in claiming damages from it.

movements and reveals that it gets s... from the Labour Party, the Liberal Party, Communist Party, pacifists, the anti-apartheid movements and student and labour organisations.

But the Westraad Papers — exclusively disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday — show that while Salscom and Samraf have had their own coups, they are largely groups wracked with dissension and carrying the stamp of amateurism.

A balance sheet obtained by Westraad shows that Samraf, facing bankruptcy, had to launch an emergency survival plan in January this year which included attempts to raise the $2 000 a month it needed to carry on its work.

And a Samraf speaking tour of Canada had to be cancelled at one stage because the ANC — the very organisation it was vigorously courting — intervened with church organisations.

Despite repeated warnings about the dangers of infiltration by South African Government spies and the "Craig Williamson experience", Westraad apparently had little difficulty in penetrating to the heart of the organisation.

Dossier of a deserter

Programme

The documents show, however, that Samraf did obtain contingency military plans for the protection of Rio Tinto Zinc's Rossing mining complex in South West Africa from Swapo.

One Salscom document titled "Towards an Understanding of the Role of Whites in the South African Struggle" details reasons for the breakaway and formation of the organisation, states its political beliefs and outlines its programme of action in South Africa.

This document graphically illustrates the dilemma of radical whites wanting to participate in a liberation struggle which most black movements see as their own.

Salscom, which gives its aims as fighting for the destruction of the entire apartheid-colonial system and for black majority rule, was formed in October 1977 from a group of white former members of Okhela.

Okhela was formed by South African poet Breyten Breytenbach under the wing of two ANC executives before he was trapped by the security police on a clandestine trip to the country and subsequently jailed.

Salscom openly acknowledges a "temporary dislocation of forces" but advocates that whites organise themselves and mobilise other progressive whites inside and outside SA in preparation for eventual full alignment under leadership of the black liberation movement.

Salscom parted company with Okhela after trying in vain to come to terms with the organisation because it felt that it was "presumptious and arrogant" for a white group to attempt to resolve internal conflict in the ANC.

A mess

It was felt that there was no hope of Okhela facing its own impotence and that it was time to do something about the "critical situation" in SA.

The Breytenbach setback when he was captured in 1975 was one from which Okhela never recovered. The document states that Breytenbach "made one hell of a mess."

At the same time there were "strenuous conflicts" within the ANC leading to the expulsion of eight members who publicly denounced the ANC for being controlled by Moscow.

It was disclosed that a number of ANC executives did not know about the "invisible" support of Okhela and the organisation was renounced, leaving it out in the cold.

One source of dissension between Okhela and the ANC was a dossier of "thousands of documents" which Okhela obtained on microfilm revealing arms sales to SA and an overseas training programme for Defence Force personnel.

Snubbed

This was handed to the ANC but a year later it had not yet been exposed. In frustration Okhela published documentation on the so-called "Oil Conspiracy" showing how Rhodesia got its supplies from five SA-based international companies.

Okhela was snubbed by the ANC and cut off from access to military documents.

In the revaluation that followed, white militants recognised that they had made too many mistakes, security errors and political misjudgements, and that there was a fundamental failure to make correct analysis on a basis on which whites could participate in the "liberation struggle."

Salscom was formed after tensions grew in 1977 and erupted into an "insurmountable block."

There had been serious disagreement about the political line, alignment, allegiances, and method of operation — increased by the divided communist and nationalist forces within the ANC.

Painting a picture of "liberation" movements in disarray, the document makes this observation: "If external movements are not to become increasingly alienated from the people back home, they are going to have to join forces with the BCM.

"Traditional movements should be humble and accept that a new force (BCM) has moved into the vanguard. As long as the ANC claims it is the legitimate and only vanguard movement, progress on the inside will be severely hindered."

Salscom's plan of action stresses the need to win over a "significant" group of whites to shorten the war and bring peace to SA".

But it admits that "as whites, there is little we can do but the apartheid system must be combatted at every level. We must confront, expose, and dismantle the present system."

Exiles

Salscom acknowledges that no white group in SA can launch or sustain its own armed struggle. All that can be done is to support the overall struggle of the (black) "liberation" movement.

In its programme of action Salscom claims that the 100 000 exiles scattered around the world could be mobilised into a very potent force. Listing immediate priorities the document states:

- It is a major priority for Salscom to proceed with the military project initiated by members in Okhela — exploiting the contradictions which exist within SA military today.
- No successful revolution has taken place in this century without there having been a significant level of disloyalty among the defending troops. The loyalty of the Citizen Force is a crucial factor in analysing the military's strength.
- White youth are not fascist by nature and their loyalty stands on a flimsy base. "One crack, one question unanswered and the thought process begins which can bring down the whole fragile mythology built upon lies and over-pumped propaganda."
- Desertion does have a large impact on the white population. This is a critical area to exploit in undermining troop morale.

In other documents it emerges that Swapo and Samraf are closely connected with a US speaking tour undertaken by Ellen Musialela of Swapo's Women's Council and Mike Morgan of Samraf.

A Samraf confidential report shared with Swapo shows the tour basic goals — to mobilise financial and material support for Swapo and its refugee programme and to initiate political support for liberation struggle in Namibia.

The tour raised $20 000 for Swapo with the "Africa Fund" in New York serving as conduit for the money.

Samraf, according to the documents, worked with organisations such as The Sojourner Trust Organisation (STO), also called Sojourner Truth Organisation, a white communist organisation based in the US midwest.

Uranium

STO in turn has links with various revolutionary and communist organisations in the US and Europe. Samraf has a history of working with STO and views it as one of the most serious forces on the white left in the US.

To drum up support, particularly among black revolutionary movements in the US, Samraf used arguments based on parallels between the US and South West Africa — such as uraniumn exploitation.

Samraf also relied heavily on the spectre of the SA regi...

Anatomy of South African draft dodger

By David Breier

Tennis pros do it. Devout Christians do it. Perhaps even some cowards do it. Their common goal is avoiding South African military service.

Draft dodgers, deserters and conscientious objectors seem to have as little in common with each other as they have with the SA Defence Force.

Their reasons for avoiding military service are as varied as South African society.

"It would be tough to drop my rackets and go into the army when I'm into my best years," says tennis ace Kevin Curren.

"If I expect black Christians to adopt non-violent means of initiating change, a similar commitment is required on my part," says conscientious objector Mr Charles Yeats, now serving 12 months in detention.

These statements may appear light years apart in moral terms.

But they show one thing in common — a lack of commitment by many young white South Africans to the current war.

Conscientious objectors and draft dodgers alike see the war not as a defence against communism, but as an effort to perpetuate apartheid.

This resistance or apathy to the war provides a fertile field for organisations in the United Kingdom and the United States committee to sapping South Africa's military manpower.

South African police spy, Mr Craig Williamson, says the SA Communist Party in London set up the Committee of South African War Resistance (COSAWR).

This aims to receive and indoctrinate draft dodgers and deserters.

The police also state that United Nations agencies as well as the International Defence and Aid Fund helped finance COSAWR.

At one stage COSAWR sent anti-war pamphlets to South African youths about to undergo military training, the police say.

The practice of issuing an anti-war pamphlet called "Omkeer" from the United States has led to much underground cloak-and-dagger, activities.

Omkeer is produced by a New York-based agency, the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (SAMRAF) which has claimed it was infiltrated.

According to reports, SAMRAF's international mailing list, including South African military conscripts, was taken, as well as other secret files.

The organisation has helped South African war resisters to settle in the USA and aims to achieve automatic asylum in the US for all South Africans of call-up age.

Last year sinister allegations were made that the South African Government printed a more radical version of Omkeer in an apparent attempt to discredit the organisation.

While this intrigue occurs overseas, the conscientious objection movement in South Africa takes place in the open and on a relatively elevated level.

Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele both received 12-month sentences and served 125 days and 50 days respectively in solitary confinement.

Their cases showed that conscientious objectors displayed great personal courage which belied any suggestions of cowardice.

Together with Mr Yeats, they could be classified as selective conscientious objectors as they regard the current war as unjust.

Several religious sects, including the Jehovah's Witnesses, which preclude its members from participating in war, enjoy an advantage over other denominations.

They are liable to three years of detention if they owe 12 months of military service or more, and 18 months if they owe less than 12 months.

But any conscientious objector who does not belong to one of these sects is liable for repeated sentences of two years and fines of R2 000 until he is no longer liable for military service — the age of 65.

A growing movement to implement some form of alternative national service, is gaining ground.

The South African Council of Churches, through its Commission on Violence and Nonviolence, has submitted a detailed scheme on the subject to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

After Mr Yeats suggested a similar idea, support came from an unexpected quarter — Die Kerkbode, official journal of the Ned Geref Kerk.

Instead of wasting the resources of the SA Defence Force by remaining in detention barracks, conscientous objectors may one day be doing their national service constructively in the service of a Government, provincial or municipal depament or some other agency.

This will solve the problem of the war resister with the courage of his convictions.

But those who shirk any duty to their country may still find themselves drawn to the anti-war agencies overseas.

The 'infiltrator' comes home

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A draft resisters aid group here is circulating among support groups around the world the profile of a 21-year-old South African "infiltrator" who has left New York with some of its files.

The South African Military Refugees Aid Fund (Samraf) has sent to other anti-apartheid groups a description of Clifton Westraad, who claimed to be a draft resister and was given shelter by the group.

In the letter Samraf said Mr Westraad had taken files with names of people on its mailing list. But the files containing names of contacts in South Africa had been kept elsewhere and were not taken.

Mr Westraad has surfaced in Johannesburg and claims to have handed many Samraf documents to the military authorities in Pretoria. He says these documents were the "passport" which enabled him to return to South Africa. He stole them so he could return home.

A Samraf spokesman, Mr Mike Morgan, refused to give details other than those in the letters to supporters.

A South African playwright, Mr Sealo Maredi, said Mr Westraad had been the stage manager for the production of his play "For Better Or For Worse," which involves the theme of resistance to combat in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Sealo said a copy of the script and a valuable tape recording of the play's music had also vanished with Mr Westraad.

The play has been performed in Brooklyn and Baltimore. Asked if the play might be considered subversive, Mr Sealo laughed. "No; in fact I plan to send it to South Africa as soon as it has been reviewed here."

Mr Maredi said he was not surprised to learn that Clifton Westraad was a Government infiltrator. "For one thing, he spoke to me like a 'bantu.' And he never showed much sign of commitment to anything.

"The people at Samraf are dedicated, and have little money. But this young guy bought roller skates, had a Walkman headphone set and spoke to women on the phone all the time."

Asked how he rated Mr Westraad's performance as an actor, Mr Maredi said he was "pretty poor. He was badly trained. When he had to give a speech on the Samraf cause he was so bad I was astonished," Mr Maredi said.

But the other Samraf workers were taken in. "They loved his stories about how he crooked the military into exempting him — he said he pricked his finger with a pin, then dropped blood in his urine test."

Another member of the cast, Judy Gribelsky — an American who played the part of a black South African — said she had been totally taken in. "I thought he was just immature — but I never suspected he was a spy," she said.

THE WESTRAAD PAPERS

RDM 11/9/81 3&12

Spy reveals secrets of the plot to smash SA's war effort

By EUGENE HUGO

DESERTER-turned-agent Clifton Westraad has handed a dossier of documents to military authorities which exposes in detail the machinery of the covert American-based campaign against the South African war effort.

Westraad's infiltration of the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf) in New York comes as a second major coup for Government intelligence following Craig Williamson's destruction of the Geneva-based International University Exchange Fund (IUEF)

The documents he managed to snatch from the Brooklyn headquarters of the anti-military draft agency have also "blown" the secret plan of action of the South African Liberation Support Committee (Salscom) — an organisation spawned from the anti-Government Okhela movement.

Salscom and its satellite Samraf have links with the African National Congress (ANC), South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo), a white American communist organisation called Sojourn Trust and many black revolutionary, radical and communist-orientated groups and the Gay Liberation Movement in California.

Samraf also has strong links with the South African Communist Party front in London, called the Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr)

Priority

A letter from Cosawr to Mike and Don Morton of Samraf agrees that the number one priority should be support for the "liberation



THE INFILTRATOR . . . Colin Westraad yesterday. The papers he snatched expose in detail the machinery of the American-based campaign against the South African war effort

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armed with nuclear weapons fighting against "liberation" movements.

A main thrust of the campaign for Swapo was an appeal to women's liberation movements — women were needed to build up a solid war resistance movement against "apartheid militarism."

On the West coast of America this campaign was organised in conjunction with the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) — a Quaker movement dedicated to pacifism and which offered financial assistance.

Veterans

Another political force with which they cooperated was the Communist Party of the United States (CP-USA).

Organisations forming a Swapo support group included the Black Veterans for Social Justice, Harlem Fightback, People Against White Supremacy, BANG, a Brooklyn anti-nuclear group.

In Washington Swapo also sought support from the All African Peoples Revolutionary Party (Aaprp), chaired by Stokely Carmichael.

Samraf makes it clear in documents that it is firmly committed to building support for Swapo with its network of allies in the US — including the anti-nuclear and anti-draft constituencies.

The documents give a full list of Swapo contacts throughout America.

Walkout: Heunis explains

CT 11/9/81 (327)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday commented on the walkout by PFP members during his debate on Wednesday and said he had not meant that the Official Opposition supported banned and violent organizations .

He said at the start of the debate yesterday that he wanted to comment on a ruling by the deputy chairman of committees, Mr Frank le Roux just before the walkout.

"Your ruling was that you did not interpret my words to mean that the Official Opposition was not supporters or propagandists of the ANC, the PAC, the SA Communist Party, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Swapo," said Mr Heunis.

"I a want to confirm that your interpretation of what I said was correct and that I definitely did not mean what was understood by my words."

The Opposition took strong exception to Mr Le Roux's interpretation on Wednesday and its chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, challenged his ruling and was subseqently ordered to withdraw from the House after saying that his challenge was "intended" to be a reflection on the chair.

His expulsion from the House led to a mass walkout by the PFP which was represented by only one MP until Mr Le Roux was relieved by the chairman of committees, Mr Tom Langley.

Status quo: 'Govt not to blame'

ST 11/9/81

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Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that, instead of denying rights to the coloured people, the government was moving away from differentiations it had inherited.

Mr Heunis, whose department is now responsible for coloured affairs, objected during the debate on his portfolio to accusations that Nationalist policies since 1948 were to blame for everything.

In the 300 years before that Nationalist election victory, a variety of discriminatory measures had applied to the coloured people. These included a qualified franchise, the failure to extend the vote to coloured women when it was given to white women and, in 1945, compulsory voter registration for white people but not for coloured people.

"Until 1948, the situation existed that a distinction was drawn — and not by this government — regarding the rights and privileges of this population group.

"I therefore object to people saying everything characteristic of the government. Instead of Mr Botha's efforts being praised, they were decried, and people who came to consult with the government had that held against them.

Mr Heunis confirmed that the government would not establish the proposed Coloured Persons Council, which was to have succeeded the now-defunct Coloured Persons Representative Council but gave no other indication of the government's constitutional thinking regarding the coloured people.

Replying to questions about plans to submit President's Council constitutional recommendations accepted by the government to the country by way of referendum, he said enabling legislation should be introduced next year.

"It will provide for the holding of referendums by

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1894 11 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—KITCHEN IN HASKINS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Deborah Kitchen, woonagtig te Cotswoldrylaan 29, Westville, te magtig om die van Haskins aan te neem.

No. 1895 11 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ZUNDELOWITZ IN ZUNDE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Steven Zundelowitz en sy vrou Arlene Terry, gebore Normand, woonagtig te North Downs 205, Mansionstraat, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Zunde aan te neem.

No. 1905 11 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—WEITLING IN DE KLERK

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Fredrick Willem Weitling, woonagtig te Heen-en-Weer, Breërivier, Wolseley, te magtig om die van De Klerk aan te neem.

No. 1906 11 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—MOOI IN CAROLUS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Brian James Mooi, woonagtig te Nerinalaan 699, Bridgton, Oudtshoorn, te magtig om die van Carolus aan te neem.

No. 1935 11 September 1981

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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1894 11 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—KITCHEN TO HASKINS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Deborah Kitchen, residing at 29 Cotswold Drive, Westville, to assume the surname of Haskins.

No. 1895 11 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ZUNDELOWITZ TO ZUNDE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Steven Zundelowitz and his wife Arlene Terry, born Normand, residing at 205 North Downs, Mansion Road, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Zunde.

No. 1905 11 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—WEITLING TO DE KLERK

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Fredrick Willem Weitling, residing at Heen-en-Weer, Breërivier, Wolseley, to assume the surname of De Klerk.

No. 1906 11 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—MOOI TO CAROLUS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Brian James Mooi, residing at 699 Nerina Avenue, Bridgton, Oudtshoorn, to assume the surname of Carolus.

No. 1935 11 September 1981

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 P81/76

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/73	*Dingley Falls*	Michael Malone	(a)
P81/6/140	*Cuckoo*	Wendy Perriam	(a)
P81/6/209	*Fires of Winter*	Johanna Lindsey	(a)
P81/6/210	*Famine*	Graham Masterton	(a)
P81/7/146	*New American Nudes*	Edited by Arno Rafael Minkkinen	(a)
P81/6/108	*Total Sex*	Dr Herbert A. Otto & Roberta Otto	(a)
P81/8/28	*Sex: A User's Manual*	The Diagram Group	(a)
P81/8/123	Plascon-Parthenon—July 1981–June 1982 (Kalender/Calendar)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated	(a)
P81/8/124	Tendres Cousines—No. 6208 deur/by David Hamilton (Plakkaat/Poster)	Poster Verkerke Reprodukties BV, Ede, Holland	(a)

No. 1936 11 September 1981

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:

Anti Apartheids Beweging Nederland, Amsterdam

No. 1936 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

PUBLICATIONS OF OBJECTS

A committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974, has in terms of section 9 (4) of the said Act prohibited the importation except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects issued by the undermentioned publisher:

No. 1937 11 September 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—VERTOË TEN OPSIGTE VAN APPÈL

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 1 September 1981 kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 28 Julie 1981 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. 1937 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPECT OF APPEAL

On 1 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 14 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 28 July 1981 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
P81/7/91.....	*Story of Cyna, The*	An IMBISA Social Concern Document

No. 1938 11 September 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

LOKPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde lokprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet bekragtig:

No. 1938 11 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

TRAILER

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, confirmed the conditional approval of the undermentioned trailer by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act:

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Lokprent Trailer	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/6/46	*Audrey Rose*	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk/(Pty) Ltd.

No. 1939 11 September 1981

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die ondergenoemde rolprent deur 'n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van genoemde Wet gewysig deur bepaal—

(a) dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie aan persone in die ouderdomsgroep van twee tot 18 jaar vertoon mag word nie.

No. 1939 11 September 1981

PUBLICATION ACT, 1974

FILM

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, varied the conditional approval of the undermentioned film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act by stipulating—

(a) that the said film shall not be exhibited to persons in the age group of two to 18 years.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R81/6/46	*Audrey Rose*	United Artists Corporation (SA) (Edms.) Bpk./(Pty) Ltd.

No. 1948 11 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ZUNDELOWITZ IN ZUNDE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Michael Ben Zundelowitz, woonagtig te Corbelsingel 11, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Zunde aan te neem.

No. 1948 11 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ZUNDELOWITZ TO ZUNDE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Michael Ben Zundelowitz, residing at 11 Corbel Crescent, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Zunde.

Civil defence in Walmer is given a boost

EV Post 12/9/81

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By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

CIVIL DEFENCE in Walmer is on the move.

After reports in the Weekend Post which said some people felt there was apathy in the suburb, the Walmer Ratepayers' Association has proved the critics wrong.

People have come forward and the key figure, a zone controller, has been appointed.

He is Mr Joe Lemmer, ☎ 514081 (home), or ☎ 27051-2 (office).

Dr H van der Merwe, chairman of the Walmer Ratepayers' Association, said he had been pleased with the response for civil defence to get going again in Walmer.

"We are on the move now and those people who felt Walmer residents were apathetic have the chance to come to a meeting to be held in the Walmer Library on September 24 at 7.30pm," he said.

"Commander Robert Hartshorn-Hill will be organising the evening and we are hoping Walmer residents will support this important meeting to the full. Now is their chance to come forward."

Cmdr Hartshorn-Hill, Chief Civil Defence Officer for Port Elizabeth, said letters were ready to go out to all people who had originally volunteered for civil defence in Walmer.

"We are asking that they come to the meeting and bring along at least three friends," he said.

As far as other areas in Port Elizabeth are concerned, Newton Park residents held a successful meeting last Saturday and plans are under way for the training of a zone controller.

Zone controllers are still needed in some areas, particularly the Western Suburbs and Algoa Park. Mill Park is another area needing to be motivated.

(327) 12/9/81

40. Ernst & Whi ... 17.

41. Arthur Youn ... esponse to Discussion Memorandum ... rest Costs".

42. FASB DM: Op ... 8.

43. Ibid, paragr ...

44. Ibid.

45. FASB Technic ... "Offsetting Interest Cost to be C ... est Income", February 6, ...

46. Included here ...
Mr T.K. ...
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47. Mr N. Blacksh ... ıgs Ltd.

48. Arthur Young ... ponse to Proposed Statement of ... Standards - 'Capitalisation of Inte ...

49. ... ay distort Earnings", Business Week, ... page 98.

50. Lockett, Peter ... ı of Interest in the Light of Recen ... The CPA Journal, January 1975, ...

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55. Arcady, Alex T. ... : "Interest Cost Accounting : Sor ... - How to Implement the Controversia ... 34", Journal of Accountancy, Mar ...

56. Ernst & Whinney: ...

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58. Ibid.
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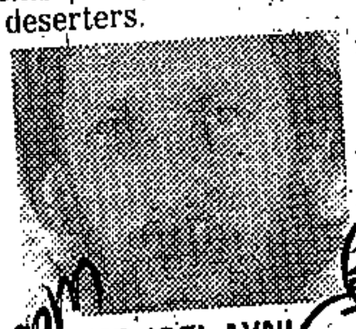
Another SA spy suspect named

By EUGENE HUGO

TWO organisations fighting South Africa's war effort — the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund and the South West African People's Organisation — believe there is another government spy in their midst.

One spy, Clifton Westraad, has returned to South Africa with a huge collection of documents from their secret files and has handed them to military authorities.

But the organisations believe Samraf could in fact have been infiltrated by another four agents posing as draft dodgers or deserters.



MR JOEL AVNI
spy suspect

Their prime suspect is a 32-year-old former Israeli paratrooper and South African journalist, Joel Avni, who fled to avoid military call-up in the late 70s before joining Samraf in 1979.

Coup bid

Samraf suspicions were aroused when Mr Avni attempted to take over the organisation at a Boston meeting in 1979.

Documents from the files of Samraf — a New York-based agency which persuades soldiers to desert from the Defence Force and helps draft dodgers — show that Mr Avni and at least one other South African were subsequently regarded as a "definite security risk".

Mr Avni was one of seven draft dodgers who attended Samraf's meeting in Somerville, Massachusetts, in February 1979.

But it soon emerged that five of the South African draft dodgers, under the leadership of Mr Avni, had staged what Samraf called an "attempted coup".

● See Page 2

ST 12/9/81

Sequel to Carlton

Continued from page 8

byist close to the Urban Foundation who made the following comment about negotiations with the South African government: "There might be an ideological impasse, but except on issues relating to the security of the state, that impasse is not met at the first door. We can only think ahead a few steps at a time. Win some gains, build some new premises and move from there." It is to be hoped that the business leaders will be some steps ahead of the government at the Cape Town conference. At Carlton they certainly were not.

There is an old British Army saying that no one is ever a complete failure: one can always be held up as an horrible example. If the last two years have taught business something about negotiating with government — how to build new premises and how to move forward — the Carlton conference need not be considered a complete failure.

And then the Cape Town conference could be the beginning of a more abrasive but ultimately more rewarding affair.

PATRIOTISM ATTACK ON PFP A SIGN OF...

'POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY'

Argus 12/9/87 (327)

A CONCERTED Government campaign to portray the Opposition as 'unpatriotic' or 'un-South African' was today described as a sign of political bankruptcy by Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

The Leader of the Opposition said it was in fact the Progressive Federal Party's patriotic duty to focus attention on urgent political, social and economic issues which had to be solved and to call for solutions and propose alternatives.

He was speaking against the background of several sharp clashes between the Government and the Opposition during the present session of Parliament after insinuations by session of Parliament some of its members were being disloyal to the country.

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

'RUN AWAY'

On August 3, during the censure motion debate, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, implied Dr Slabbert had 'run away' from the Republic Day festival, distributed confidential speeches on South Africa while overseas ...

The accusation were strongly rejected by Dr Slabbert.

During the censure debate on August 6, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, accused Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, of 'introducing certain influences to South Africa, of which we are picking the bitter fruits today.'

HORWOOD

On August 31, during the debate on his vote, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, implied the PFP was one of a number of organisations which sought to provoke the Government, throw law and order to the wind and encourage civil disobedience over the Nyanga squatters.

On August 20, during the second reading of the Finance Bill, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, implied PFP involvement in a protest gathering at the gates of Parliament involving the Nyanga issue.

'AVOIDED'

On Thursday this week, the Government campaign of innuendo reached a peak when Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, asked why the official Opposition was always championing (pleitbesorgers) organisations such as the banned ANC, PAC and SACP.

Mr Heunis later explained that he had not meant that the Opposition actually supported banned or violent organisations.

Dr Slabbert said today that there was a clear correlation between the intensity of the attacks of Nationalist speakers on the Opposition and the manner in which ... created for increased pressure on the country.

clear answers to probing Opposition questions.

These attacks were clearly indulged in as diversionary tactics calculated to lead debate away from issues that could cause tension, confusion and ambiguity within the ranks of the National Party.

'It is also a sign of political bankruptcy and inability to come to terms with the urgent political, social and economic issues which have to be solved,' said Dr Slabbert.

Dr Koornhof's reaction to the problem of Nyanga squatters epitomised the bankruptcy.

(News by T Wentzel, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)



Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert



Mr Horwood talked about a 'parting of the ... men had avoided giving



Constitution: Govt is 'vague'

CT 12/9/61 (327)

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, expressed disappointment yesterday that the three-day debate on the Internal Affairs portfolio had done little to remove the vagueness of the government's constitutional statements.

Dr Slabbert was approached following a feeling in opposition circles that the debate — which was expected to throw some light on government constitutional thinking and on the future of the coloured people in particular — was an anti-climax.

The new Department of Internal Affairs under Mr Chris Heunis includes consitutional matters and the former departments of coloured and Indian affairs.

Dr Slabbert yesterday blamed Nationalist divisions over the future road for the fact that so little had emerged from a debate which included lengthy speeches from Mr Heunis.

He said the debate had an air or unreality from the start because the functions of the Department of Internal Affairs precluded fruitful mention of black people in the process of constitutional change.

Even within these limitations, Mr Heunis would not say why, if the coloured people were not a homogeneous group or a "volk in wording", their constitutional future had to differ from that of whites.

"The abstraction and vagueness of government spokesmen on constitutional matters reflects internal tensions within the party on such matters," Dr Slabbert said.

"It is an attempt to cover up such tensions in constitutional gobbeldygook. Increasingly one gets the impression that the National Party is creating a new kind of constitutional language in Parliament which is becoming more and more removed from the realities of South African life.

"It is one way of fiddling while Rome burns."

The most elementary probing from the Opposition was met with "platitudes, obfuscation and generalities" from the government.

One of the characteristics of the present parliamentary session was the vagueness and ambiguity with which government spokesmen dealt with constitutional matters.

Dr Slabbert said Mr Heunis had unfortunately been no exception to this in his handling of the debate this week.

I felt like a traitor to SA — Westraad

By CHRIS OLCKERS

ARMY deserter Colin Westraad says he turned against his former colleagues in the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund because he did not want to be part of a group which was indirectly responsible for killing his friends on the border.

"I felt I was committing treason against myself, my family, friends and my country," he told the Rand Daily Mail in an exclusive interview.

"It was a terrible struggle with my conscience."

Mr Westraad, "fed up" with army life, fled South Africa in 1977 as a 17-year-old while doing his national service with the Medical Services Corps.

Mr Westraad slipped back into South Africa several times, then decided in 1980 to seek politcal asylum in the US.

He said: "People might say that I am an opportunist by giving the documents to the Defence Force after deserting. But I'm prepared to do my time now, even if they call me up again".

He denied claims by Samraf director Don Morton that he had stolen the petty cash and that he had missed the organisation's most sensitive material in his raid on their Brooklyn offices three weeks ago.

Mr Westraad said: "Samraf is broke. They haven't even got a petty cash float. Even if there was any cash, it would be like stealing from the poor.

"As far as the documents are concerned, I know and they know that I removed everything of importance."

Although he worked for Samraf, he never agreed with them politically, he says.

"They had several communist links and they ran it on socialist lines. Everybody shared everything.

"Whatever money came in was first used to see to the needs of Samraf staff. Cheques often bounced and the rent was always two months late".

Mr Westraad was interviewed by **Richard Walker** in New York the week before the burglary. He had made anti-South African statements as he did not want to alert Samraf.



COLIN WESTRAAD
four years on the run

He warned other would-be South African draft dodgers against going to Samraf for help, and said living in New York was "10 times worse than any part of basic training".

Mr Westraad said: "He will have a place to stay — if he is prepared to live in the bowels of Brooklyn.

"I love the good life. Because I stole documents as a means of returning home, I could be called an opportunist. But I did it for my country".

He added: "I have been on the run for four years. When I ran I never realised what the repercussions could be."

He said he would like to get back into music and horse riding.

He was drummer for the Johannesburg group "In Flight" before he fled the country.

"If the army calls me up, I will go willingly — I have been running for too long."

Mr Westraad first fled in 1977 after going awol from his base. He fled to England where he stayed for six months, then returned to the Republic.

He opened his own riding school at Halfway House but military police found him in January 1979.

He gave himself up and was put in detention barracks. Before court-martial proceedings ended, he escaped again and went to Cape Town.

Then he fled to the US and went to San Diego where he had relatives.

To escape having to return to South Africa he decided to marry an American girl, but before the marriage could take place, he heard about Samraf.

He joined the organisation in San Francisco, but the urge to return to South Africa was too great and again he returned.

Fearing re-arrest by military police, he returned to the US in September 1980 and joined Samraf's Brooklyn head office, then asked them to apply for political asylym on his behalf.

He shared a flat with Samraf director Don Morton, a defrocked Methodist preacher who was named as a "ringleader" in the Breyten Breytenbach conspiracy in 1976.

● A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that although Westraad had escaped while being court-martialled for desertion, he would not be prosecuted.

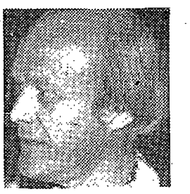
nday Express

EMBER 13, 1981 — 38c Plus Sales Tax 2c Prices elsewhere on Back Page.

ND BY FOR

SS

The disclosures of self-confessed spy Gordon Winter could severely damage South Africa's security



● Ex-spy Gordon Winter

MBSHELL

5 Express 13/9/81 (327)

By Chief Reporter
DESMOND BLOW in Johannesburg and
CHRIS BYE in London

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It is already widely speculated that his book *Inside Boss*, due to go on sale on October 29, contains dramatic allegations against South Africa's former Bureau for State Security.

The book is being published by Allen Lane of the hardback division of Penguin. The paperback version is due out at the same time.

Winter has already made allegations to newspapers of BOSS involvement in a murder and phone bugging in Britain. He is living at a secret address for fear of reprisal.

But the Sunday Express can today reveal the dramatic claims and information contained in secret papers and tapes, prepared by Winter, which came into the sight of our London source.

His disclosures are certain to have far-reaching effects in Britain, South Africa and other parts of the world.

Now read the secrets of the Winter Papers . . .

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If his claims about the names of agents are true, people all over the world must be in fear that he will blow their covers.

This dramatic disclosure is one of several I learnt from a London source close to Gordon Winter.

South Africa's international spy network has been revealed in recent months as being among the most

To Page 2



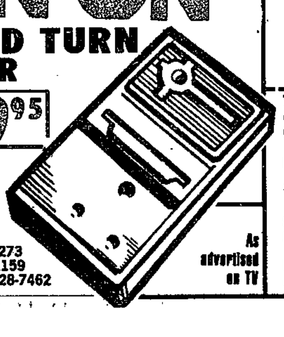
Dressed to kill

. . . but there's always time for that last minute primp — especially when it needs a friend's helping hand. Westridge High School "busby babe" Denise Tonkin makes a last minute adjustment to the busby of drummie leader Carol Baker. Westridge was just one of the 31 schools competing in the national drum majorettes competition at Florida yesterday. Also at the competition were 16 American girls from California, last year's American champion squad who gave a display of US drill techniques.

ARE WORLD OF DRUG GIRL LINDSAY

— See Page 3

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STAND BY FOR

BOSS BOMBSHELL

The disclosures of self-confessed spy Gordon Winter could severely damage South Africa's security



● Ex-spy Gordon Winter

Sexpress 13/9/81 (327)

THE WINTER DOSSIER

By Chief Reporter DESMOND BLOW in Johannesburg and CHRIS BYE in London

THE Sunday Express can today reveal exclusively some of the startling allegations being made by former South African journalist Gordon Winter, who says he was a BOSS spy for 12 years.

Winter, now living in Britain, is set to publish a sensational book about his experiences next month.

He is threatening to disclose the names of South African agents all over the world to prove he really was an agent, not a "low level informer".

The information disclosed by the Sunday Express today comes from a source close to Winter in England.

Winter, 48 and British-born, says that for most of his time with BOSS he was attached to the South African Embassy in London.

It is already widely speculated that his book *Inside Boss*, due to go on sale on October 29, contains dramatic allegations against South Africa's former Bureau for State Security.

The book is being published by Allen Lane of the hardback division of Penguin. The paperback version is due out at the same time.

Winter has already made allegations to newspapers of BOSS involvement in a murder and phone bugging in Britain. He is living at a secret address for fear of reprisal.

But the Sunday Express can today reveal the dramatic claims and information contained in secret papers and tapes, prepared by Winter, which came into the sight of our London source.

His disclosures are certain to have far-reaching effects in Britain, South Africa and other parts of the world.

Now read the secrets of the Winter Papers . . .

Ex-spy will name names

GORDON WINTER, the journalist and underworld figure who claims he was a BOSS agent, says he fled South Africa with the names and addresses of more than 50 spies who worked, and are still working for SA intelligence.

Upset that General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of BOSS, has declared that he was not an agent but merely a "low level informer", Winter is now threatening to disclose the names of South African agents all over the world to prove his former status.

If his claims about the names of agents are true, people all over the world must be in fear that he will blow their covers.

This dramatic disclosure is one of several I learnt from a London source close to Gordon Winter.

South Africa's international spy network has been revealed in recent months as being among the most

To Page 2



Dressed to kill

. . . but there's always time for that last minute primp — especially when it needs a friend's helping hand. Westridge High School "busby babe" Denise Tonkin makes a last minute adjustment to the busby of drummie leader Carol Baker. Westridge was just one of the 31 schools competing in the national drum majorettes competition at Florida yesterday. Also at the competition were 16 American girls from California, last year's American champion squad who gave a display of US drill techniques.

— See Page 3

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THE WINTER DOSSIER

S. Express
13/9/81

Journalist's Boss bomb ticks on . . . .

From Page 1

sophisticated and effective in the world.

But now the network could be seriously damaged by Winter's disclosures.

One of the most startling of the revelations is a plan to help Nelson Mandela escape from Robben Island.

According to my information, the scheme was thwarted when the escape group was infiltrated in London by Winter, then allegedly a BOSS "spy".

Winter succeeded in having himself made leader of the group — which was not part of the ANC.

The mastermind of the plot still lives in Johannesburg, says Winter.

But the authorities took no action against him at the time because it would have blown Winter's cover.

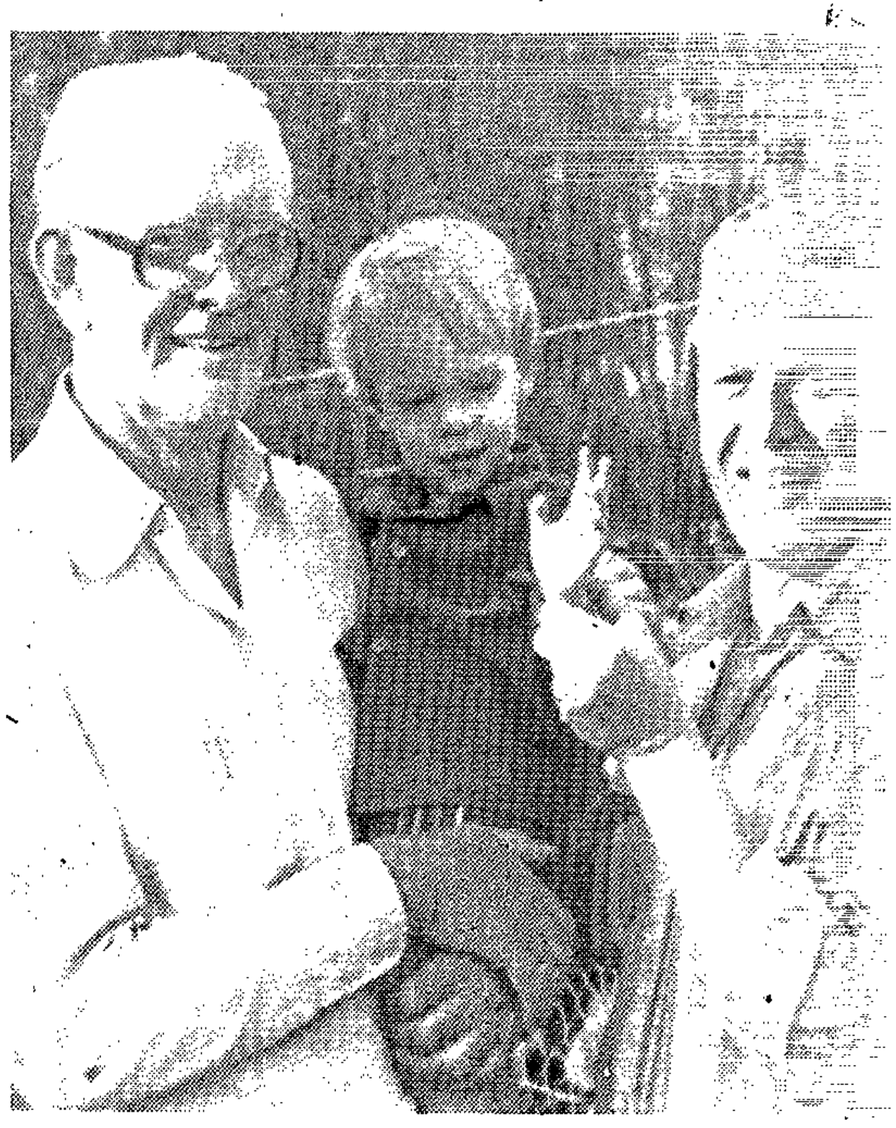
Several famous names were involved in the plot, says Winter.

Other claims made by Winter are that:

- As a BOSS agent in London he used at least two well-known British MPs, Mr Enoch Powell and Mr Harold Soref, to launch certain stories in the UK Press.
- While a BOSS agent he secretly met General Mike Geldenhuys, now Commissioner of Police, in London — and Britain's MI5 was aware of it.
- He met other "handlers" in secret in the UK.
- He did an in-depth probe into Right-wing movements in Britain.

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How spy conned the British Press and politicians



● Gordon Winter holds his son Guy, two years ago, on the farm of General Hendrik van den Bergh, left

By DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

GORDON WINTER claims he was a BOSS agent; General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of BOSS, claims Winter was only an informer.

But whatever he was, there is little doubt that Winter played a large part in BOSS's activities, according to the London source.

I worked in competition with Gordon Winter as a journalist for nearly 20 years. I was always wary of him and considered him to have paranoiac tendencies.

But there was no doubt he was meticulous in gathering information. He kept eight cabinets with minutely detailed files on people he had interviewed. He secretly taped interviews and phone calls and photographed everybody — "just in case".

Although he claims he only started taping his conversations with his BOSS handlers after the Information exposé, it is more than probable that he kept records on them from the very beginning. That's the way Winter worked — always covering his back.

It is also very likely that he always intended to write a book on his work with BOSS.

Winter has already claimed that his deportation from South Africa in 1966, after his involvement in the Waldeck murder, was a cover for his work as a BOSS agent.

According to the source, Winter says he was sent to Britain to keep an eye on all British journalists. In particular, he was to look for and report on those who were, or seemed likely to be, anti-South African or had Left-wing leanings and friends.

He became secretary of the freelance section of the National Union of Journalists and so had access to the files of all their members.

Speaking from his secret hideout, Winter said: "I compiled a 'suspect list' of people I reported on as being Left-wing or having written for Left-wing or underground papers.

"One of them was Quentin Jacobsen, the Briton who was detained for more than 80 days in 1972 before being charged under the Terrorism Act.

"He was later found not guilty and returned to the UK. I can prove that the contents of Quentin Jacobsen's private diary and notebook containing the names of 30 or 40 people were communicated to me, and I monitored and checked out these people.

"Another of my duties was to attend all anti-South African meetings, demonstrations and public protests in London and to take pictures of every demonstrator.

"I sent all the negatives of the photographs I took to South Africa in separate envelopes. The Bureau printed pictures and returned the numbered negatives to me.

Winter also joined the Parliamentary Association of overseas correspondents, which gave him access to the House of Commons, the Parliamentary library, and entitled him to eat at the House of Commons.

He also obtained a Scotland Yard Press pass — one of less than five freelance journalists to hold one.

"One of my greatest successes as a spy in London was when I infiltrated a group which was planning to help ANC leader Nelson Mandela escape from Robben Island.

"I succeeded in being made the leader of the group in Britain. The man who was the mastermind of the plan was a Johannesburg man and I think he still lives there.

"The South African authorities can hardly act against him now as it would prove I am telling the truth; that I was a spy and not an informer.

"They couldn't act against him at the time as it would have blown my cover — he would have known I had shopped him. But I did foil the Mandela escape plan which I think would have succeeded if I had not infiltrated the setup.

"Some very famous people were involved," said Winter, adding that he would reveal their names in his book.

He also claims that while he was in London he used at least two leading British MPs, Mr Enoch Powell and Mr Harold Soref, to launch stories in the Press.

"Neither of them knew they were being used.

"Through me Mr Powell was fed information on race matters of interest to South Africa on a propaganda level.

"In one instance I told Mr Powell about the death of Robert Kent, 19, who died on December 12, 1969 after he was stabbed in the head. He was involved in a 'Blacks Go Home' race brawl in the Duke of York pub next door to the ANC headquarters in London. Some of the brawlers were members or supporters of the ANC.

"The South African Black who stabbed Kent was sentenced to life for murder. The other four South African Blacks involved in the brawl were dealt with leniently.

"BOSS was fascinated that the British Press ignored the case, and wanted it highlighted to show that the UK also had race problems.

"My handler suggested that I rope in Enoch Powell. I wrote him a long backgrounder on the case along with a backgrounder on the ANC and its history. I also had Mr Charles Kent, the father of the dead boy, write a letter to Mr Powell. In fact, I wrote the letter for him and he signed it.

"Mr Powell then told the London Daily Express that he intended asking the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, to expel three of the South African Blacks involved in the brawl."

Winter said he also used Mr Harold Soref, a Conservative Party MP, in a similar way.

"I was asked to bring to the attention of Mr Soref the fact that the British Anti-Apartheid Movement intended issuing a special education kit on Southern Africa for distribution and use in British schools. Race was mentioned in the kits.

"Mr Soref told me he would place the matter urgently before Mrs Thatcher, then Secretary of State for Education and Science, in an effort to stop the kit being issued to the schools.

"Other people were used in a similar way. But, of course, these people also didn't know they were being used.

"I leaked a story through Mr Lionel Morrison, an eminent Coloured South African journalist in London, to Gerald Kemp of the Sunday Telegraph. It concerned a man named Hipkin, who, through a set-up known as Humanities Project, was to push the 'race kit' in British schools.

"Based on my tip-off, Kemp did his own research and made a decent story of it. It appeared under his name in the Sunday Telegraph on June 27, 1971.

"The story was followed up by other papers and the School Council decided not to approve publication of the material on race relations. Again I must point out that Morrison and other journalists had no idea they were plugging a line desired by BOSS."

Winter also told how he met his BOSS handlers secretly in London.

"Mike Geldenhuys and I had a very good relationship. I liked him and he liked me.

"On one occasion he met me in London. I met him in a room at the Strand Palace Hotel and we spoke for about three-quarters of an hour. I took great care not to be followed.

"He subsequently said he did not know me. But British Intelligence can prove he has met me, because they were keeping an eye on him and saw me visit his room.

"On December 14, 1972 two Scotland Yard Special Branch detectives — Detective Inspector Gordon Freyer and another officer by the name of Walden — came to my flat at 16 Pont Street, Belgravia.

"They said they wanted to talk to me. I realised they were secretly taping me and I told them that if they switched off the tape I would talk to them.

"During the discussion they said: 'Come on Gordon, don't let's beat about the bush: You're a BOSS agent. You're working for BOSS. You're pretending to be a journalist.'

"I was very upset about this and said: 'I'm not. I'm a journalist not a BOSS agent, and if you dare to suggest that I have divided loyalties I will sue.'

"Then they hit me with the fact that they knew I had been meeting Mike Geldenhuys.

"They said: 'We know you met Mike. He's in charge of your file. He's in charge of you as an agent and he is one of the top five in BOSS.'

"I said: 'I knew Mike when he was a cop in the CID. I'm entitled to know anybody . . . I know top level South Africans of all descriptions and persuasions.'

"But then they said: 'We're warning you Gordon, you're getting very naughty.' They made it quite clear they were telling me to stop, possibly to go back to South Africa, and to behave myself.

"I once met my London handler in a safe house in London.

"We met one day at 3pm at 'safe house' — which meant it was safe for both of us to be there. It was the Dolphin Square flat of a South African girl who worked in an official capacity for the Bureau.

"When I reached the flat to meet my handler I saw some strange activity. Window cleaners were sitting on their wooden platforms, cleaning windows and there were a couple of men in overalls in front of the house.

"I went in through a side entrance and up the fire escape. When I walked into the corridor I saw two men, who were obviously from British Security Branch, in a lift going to the top of the building.

"I realised immediately they were monitoring me. When I saw my handler in the flat I told him of the activity, and he said he had noticed it too.

"A couple of weeks later he met me and told me why. He said he had recruited an Indian who had defected. He had gone to British Intelligence and told that he was being pressured into working for South African intelligence."

Winter said another big job he did for BOSS in 1971 or 1972 was to build a dossier on Right-wing movements in Britain.

"BOSS and the Department of Information wanted me to check out every Right-wing movement of any consequence.

"They didn't want to know about a little pokey man in a pokey council flat who had 10 guys who wore masks and screamed Ku Klux Klan chants. They wanted to know about Right-wing movements which had some punch and had a lot of members.

"It took me a month of non-stop work. I even had to join one movement — which I did under a false name — to get their pamphlet and handbook."

The startling claims — including murder, political breakins, intercepted mail and bugged phones — which Winter intends publishing in his book have already caused a pre-publication furore in London.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has issued instructions for the claims to be put before a Security Commission.

In the book Winter describes his involvement in the spreading of "information" and brewing up scandals against South Africa's political opponents — such as Jeremy Thorpe.

Advance publicity for the book says: "Torturing, lying and bribing, the South African Secret Service BOSS has become feared and hated the world over."

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(3) n. {f. DISTIL + -ER¹}
disti'nct a. Not identical, separate, individual, different in quality or kind, unlike, (*from*, or abs.); clearly perceptible, plain, definite; unmistakable, decided, positive; hence ~LY² *adv.*, ~NESS n. {MAKE distinct p.p. of *distinguere* DISTINGUISH}
disti'nction n. Making of a difference, discrimination; the difference made (~ **without a difference**, a merely nominal or artificial one); being different; thing that differentiates, mark, name, title; showing of special consideration, mark of honour; distinguished character, excellence, eminence. {ME f. OF, f. L *distinctio* -onis (as DISTINGUISH; see -TION)}
disti'nctive a. Distinguishing, characteristic; hence ~LY² (-vli) *adv.*, ~NESS (-vn-) n. {f. as pre. + -IVE.}

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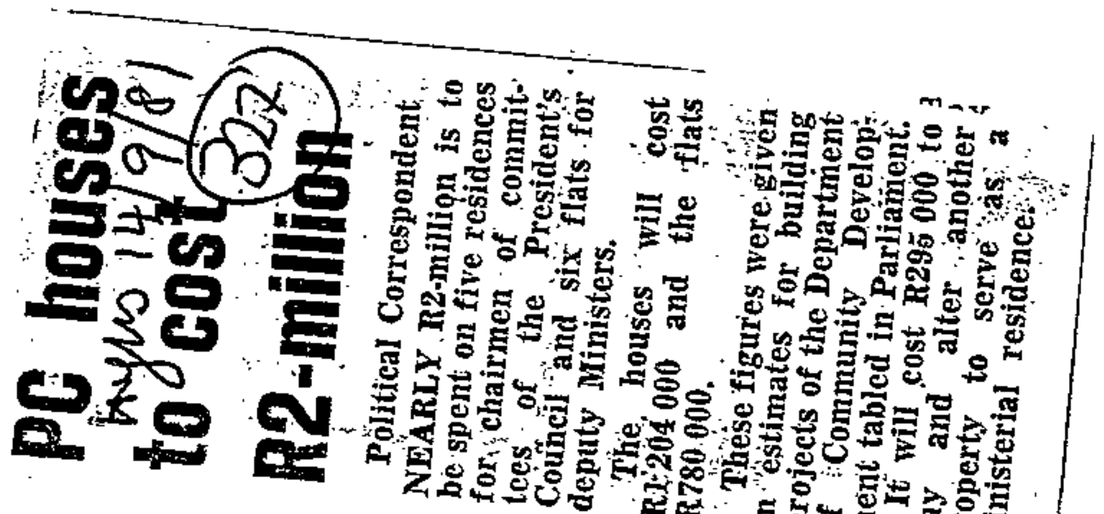
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (gA),(k),(n); s.9, s.10(1)(w),s.22A(2),s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
			s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles listed - United Kingdom Art.1,3,4,6, 9,10,11,14,22. United States Art.IV,V,VI,VIII. Germany Art.4,7,8,9,12,20. Switzerland Art.X,XI,XII,XIV, XXII.	Chapter 27 (skim)	Summarised table on D.T.A.	
17 August	18	U.P.T. (including foreign companies)	ss.48 - 53, 28bis, 37A	1252 - 1294 1294A	Handout on s.50(d)	8.10 8.11 8.12
24 August	19	Tax Planning Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions - S.W.A. Income - Walvis Bay Residents - N.R.S.T. - N.R.T.I. - Foreign Exchange - U.K. Imputation System	S.1 definition of 'South African Company' 'Republic','territory'; definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's ; ss.28bis,37A,30,31,24B.	1294A,864A,193, 1637, Chapters 25,25A, 548J - K, 847B.	Handout on U.K. Imputation System	T.1423 T.1430 8.9


PC houses to cost R2-million

Political Correspondent

NEARLY R2-million is to be spent on five residences for chairmen of committees of the President's Council and six flats for deputy Ministers.

The houses will cost R1 204 000 and the flats R780 000.

These figures were given in estimates for building projects of the Department of Community Development tabled in Parliament.

It will cost R295 000 to buy and alter another property to serve as a ministerial residence.

Many Indians ignore call to boycott SAIC poll

Sta 14/9/84 (27)

By Yussuf Nanoo

Despite a campaign by the Anti-SAIC Committee to persuade Indians to boycott the SA Indian Council elections, several candidates are preparing to fight the elections.

After September 28 — nomination day — the public will know the 40 candidates who will be contesting the new SAIC's 10 Transvaal, 27 Natal and three Cape seats.

Members of three Indian political parties have indicated that they will be fighting the elections. Several independents will also be standing.

This has infuriated the Anti-SAIC Committee which has launched anti-election meetings throughout the country.

SAIC member and chairman of the Association of Management Committees Mr E B Abramjee said he held similar anti-apartheid views to the Anti-SAIC Committee but it was "not possible to turn your back on the facts of life in South Africa."

He said there was no way in which Indians — and others — could ignore day to day dealings with the country's bureaucracy.

Members of the Reform Party and the Indian Progressive Party said they did not see how a boycott of the elections by the community's bona fide leaders would help the community solve daily bread and butter issues.

Spokesmen for the Anti-SAIC Committee said their stand against the elections was "categorically clear."

It involved the rejection of an election based on a separatist policy out of which a body, the SAIC, would arise with no parliamentary powers.

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recognition is gi[illegible] cred by

enterprises as distinct entities.

Therefore, according to the entity hay also

be called a distinct managerial vi ied from

the proprietary point of view, the uity holders

are costs, and the total of these cit

returns would be the interest cost

I would also like to add that there are those who feel that acceptance of either the proprietary or entity theory of ownership equity is not fundamental to the issue of imputing equity interest, and that one may accept the one theory without accepting the proposed treatment of the interest charge that supplements it.[8]

Yeats to hear fate of his kor clothes today

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Mail Reporter

THE Pretoria Supreme Court will rule today on whether the military authorities should be ordered to return civilian clothing taken from conscientious objector Charles Yeats, currently serving a 12-month sentence at the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks.

Mr Justice Gordon is also expected to rule whether Yeats — who has refused to don a brown military overall since his conviction in April this year — should be allowed to wear a non-military blue overall.

Yeats was sentenced to one year after he refused to report for military service last July.

According to affidavits, Yeats' civilian clothing was removed shortly after his conviction and he was kept in his cell wearing only a pair of physical training shorts.

After he brought the urgent application in May, Yeats was given a blue overall to wear, pending the outcome of the application.

In another affidavit, Yeats said that the DB doctor had examined him after his clothing was removed and had found that Yeats' body temperature had dropped and that he was in danger of hyperventilating.

Fatal error

The military authorities refused to give Yeats a blue overall and described the giving of blue overalls to two former conscientious objectors as a "fatal error".

Blue overalls are only given to "recognised" conscientious objectors such as Jehovah's Witnessess.

At the Supreme Court hearing in August, Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, for Yeats, asked Mr Justice Gordon — who suspended judgment — to order the military authorities to allow Yeats to wear a blue overall for the rest of his detention.

This request was made as an amendment to the original urgent application by Yeats that his civilian clothing be returned to him.

Mr J P Roux, SC, for the Defence Force, said there was no legal basis for the relief sought by Yeats and said it was clear from letters written by Yeats, which were intercepted by the Army, that they were going to "have trouble with this man".

Mr Justice Gordon said at the hearing that Yeats was not a "perverse man but someone who is acting because of deeply held beliefs". He added that he would deal with the matter more leniently than he would have in the case of someone who was "wilfully perverse".

The army has refused to allow Yeats to attend the proceedings.

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THE BODY SNATCHERS...

PEOPLE have vanished without trace in a roadblock clampdown on Cape Town's black townships.

And even the sausage-machine "justice" meted out by the pass courts is being by-passed by the authorities, who are for the first time using the immigration laws to summarily "deport" pass offenders to Transkei.

While the move obviously stems from the Nyanga squatter crisis, many people with homes and work in the Peninsula have also been deported.

In an interview this week, Mrs Val West, the organising secretary of the Athlone Advice Office, said Cape Town was seeing "authoritarianism gone wild" and said the by-passing of the pass courts was the most worrying aspect of all.

"When Ciskei becomes independent in December, the South African authorities might as well scrap the pass courts completely, because they will then be able to use the immigration laws for Ciskeians as well."

For the past two weeks, the police and administration board officials have frequently set up a ring of roadblocks on the access routes to the townships.

Almost all vehicles going in and out — including City Tramways buses crammed with passengers — are being stopped and everyone's documents examined.

Mrs West said hundreds of people had been arrested and scores deported to Transkei.

People left home in the townships and just did not return. "Under the immigration laws, influx control has become purely an administrative matter, without the involvement of or recourse to the courts.

"No one has any access to people arrested under this legislation at all. They are held incommunicado. In some cases, people phone days later from Transkei to say they've been deported there.

"In other cases, people have just vanished — presumably deported as well.

Relatives and friends are told nothing.

"Only in the case of Ciskeians is the old system of pass court prosecutions under Section 10 being used, and they are held at Pollsmoor pending court appearances."

Mrs West said the arrest campaign — which has so far been carried out almost unnoticed by the white population, because of the isolation brought about by apartheid — was causing enormous ill-feeling and insecurity in the townships.

She said the use of the immigration laws was probably brought about by the fact that the vast numbers arrested in recent weeks in Nyanga were being properly defended by a battery of lawyers.

"Until the intervention of the lawyers the pass court system was quasi-judicial. It gave the appearance of due process, but in fact people were being pushed through at the rate of one a minute.

"As soon as the lawyers became involved and began conducting proper defences, the rate dropped to a couple of cases a day and the courts could not cope."

She said a number of employees of live-in domestic servants had telephoned the advice office to say their employees had visited the townships and had just never come back.

Roadblocks were set up on Thursday last week in what Mrs West termed a move of "diabolical cunning," as this is the day most domestics are given time off.

"A 15-year-old Guguletu girl called Patricia Mlanjeni, who was born here and has lived here all her life, disappeared after being arrested at a roadblock on August 29.

"Her parents are searching desperately for her. A man on contract in the Peninsula was arrested at a Langa roadblock on Saturday, September 5 — he too, was presumably deported.

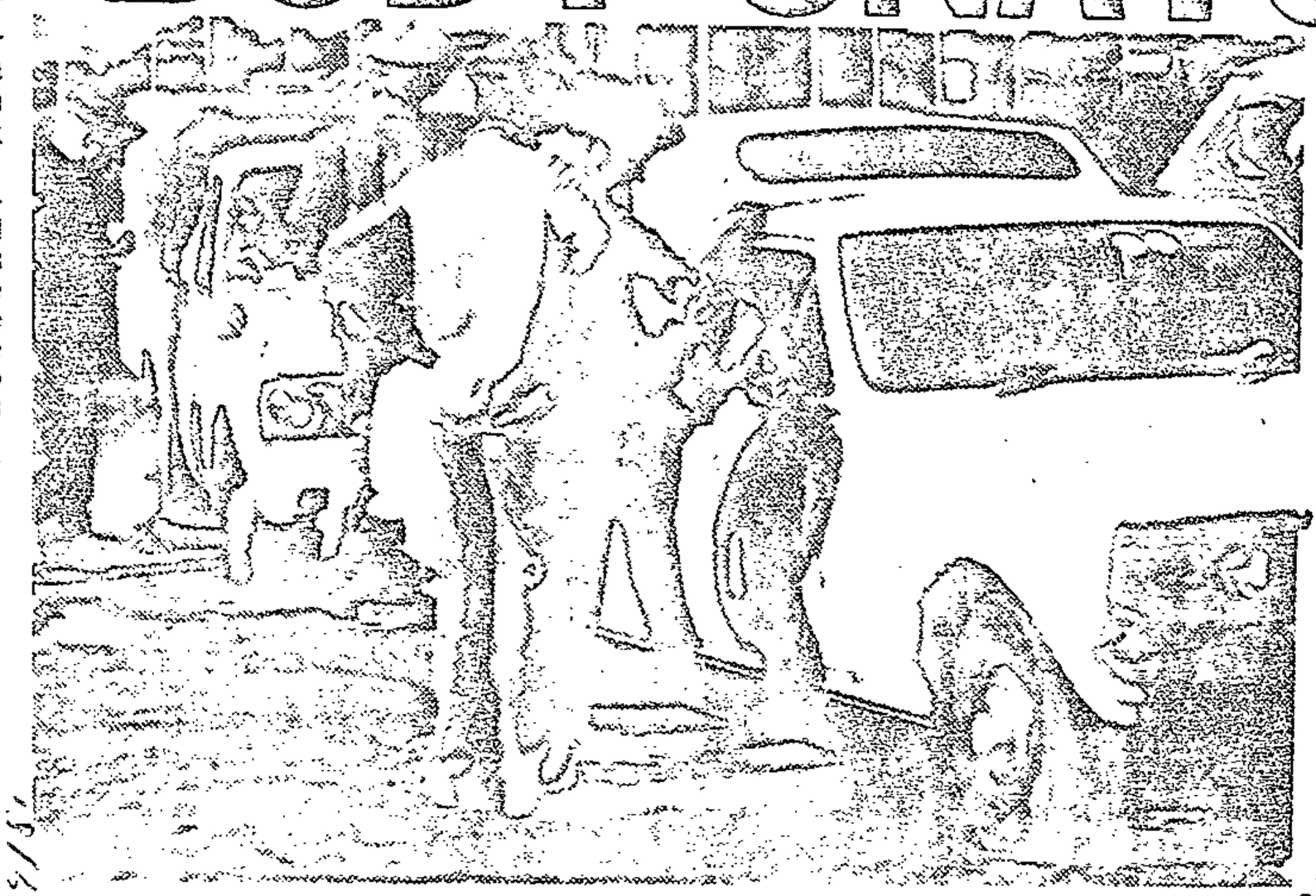
"One man came in terribly upset looking for his brother. There have also been largescale arrests in the Claremont shopping area, and he was arrested there.

"He's an 'illegal' Transkeian and his wife, who is in Cape Town, is about to have a baby here. These are examples of the missing persons problem being created."

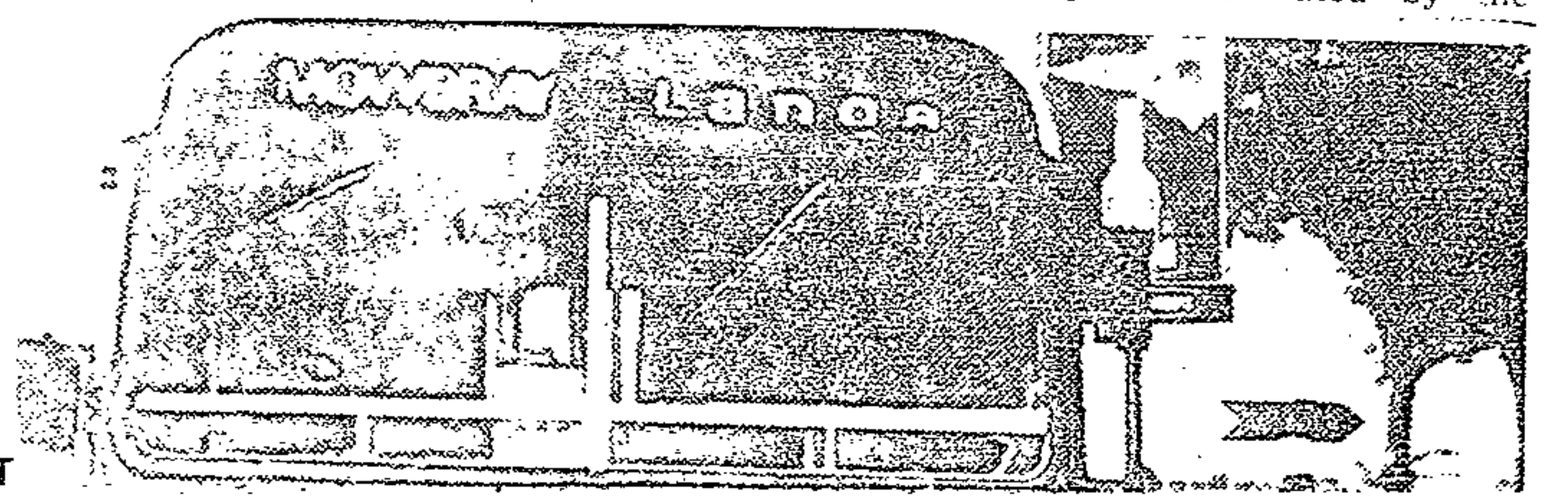
Mrs West said the "secret punitive system" being used appeared to be part of a massive attempt to clear out the illegal population of Cape Town.

In a statement Mrs Glen Moll, acting chairman of the Women's Movement for Peace, said the organisation deplored the harassment of the Cape Town townships by police and board roadblocks.

"The need to carry passes is hated by the



FEAR: Vehicles being checked at a Cape Peninsula township.



Censors hear argument on acclaimed film

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

TODAY's 18-year-old youths ready mature and the Publications Appeal Board had to keep this in mind when deciding on the age restriction for the film "The Tin Drum", a representative for the Committee for Publications said in Pretoria yesterday.

Prof H P Viljoen spoke at a hearing at which the Publications Appeal Board considered an application by the Directorate for Publications that two extensive cuts be made to the film, and that a two to 21 age restriction be put on it.

The Committee for Publications earlier suggested that the film be allowed with two minor cuts and that an age restriction of two to 18 be put on it.

Yesterday Prof Viljoen said the film, which won an Academy prize and was given an award at the Cannes Film Festival, would not appeal to the general public and was intended for the "serious filmgoer".

Mr Jannie Wagener, who appeared on behalf of the Directorate for Publications, said it was absurd to think that so-called serious filmgoers were more tolerant of daring sex scenes.

Urging the board to extend the cuts already recommended by the committee, Mr Wagener said further cuts would not lead to a depreciation of the film.

Mr Heinz Kallenbach, managing director of Romay Films (Pty) Ltd, the distributors of "The Tin Drum", said the film would only be shown in selected cinemas.

He said the film would attract the film festival crowd and he suggested that it be allowed without any cuts.

The film, which runs for more than two hours, is based on the novel by Gunter Grass and is set in the city of Danzig on the German-Polish border during the rise of Nazism.

Its main character is Oskar, a boy sickened by the excesses of sex, violence and gluttony by the older generation, who decides to "stop growing" at the age of three years.

Disgust

Beating rhythmically on his toy drum throughout the film, Oskar views the activities of the political masters with disgust until he is lured into becoming a Nazi.

After suffering the traumas of war and personal conflicts he decides to start growing again. The film is directed by Volker Schlondorff.

Harwood Advertising 5806

Mandela plot

I was asked to help escape bid—air ace

Star 17/9/81 (327)

By Tim Patten, The Star Bureau

London

A bizarre plan to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela from Robben Island in 1969 has now been admitted by several plotters — including air ace Sheila Scott who refused to take part.

They confessed after they were shown allegations made by Gordon Winter in a book to be published here. Winter, a former journalist, claims he was a BOSS agent — and gives a sinister twist to the plot.



The late John Lennon. He was to be approached to finance another plan to get Mandela off Robben Island. (See Page 23).

TOMORROW

- **More about the "mastermind" behind the plot to help Nelson Mandela escape from Robben Island.**
- **An assessment of two manuscripts, filled with "political dynamite," which you may never be allowed to read.**

He claims that BOSS infiltrated the escape group and intended to aid the "escape". He alleges that the now defunct Bureau of State Security hoped to shoot dead Mandela when the set-up escape bid "went wrong".

Confirmation of the escape plan has been obtained by The Star from three sources closely involved in the plan. Winter adds his twist through a full "confession" of his own deep involvement.

He has written a book on his experiences, but many of his other allegations and accusations have not withstood checks made by The Star.

Evidence

However, in a two-month-long investigation, The Star has found evidence to back his allegations that an attempt was made to recruit inter-



However, in a two-month-long investigation, The Star has found evidence to back his allegations that an attempt was made to recruit international flying ace Miss Sheila Scott to fly the escape plane from an airstrip near Cape Town.

This has been confirmed here by Miss Scott and by one of the escape plotters, Miss Marianne Borman, who is employed in the British Government's Central Information Office.

BOSS wanted a famous person such as Miss Scott to be involved to make international headlines when caught "red handed" and unharmed, helping Nelson Mandela to escape from his life sentence, Winter claims.

BOSS was scrapped in September 1978 and replaced by the Department of National Security. In 1980 DONS changed again to become the National Intelligence Service headed by a civilian, Professor Niel Barnard.

Recapture

According to Winter, members of BOSS decided that Mandela should be shot during the recapture as he was about to board Miss Scott's plane. Miss Scott and Miss Borman knew nothing about this.

A warder was appointed on Robben Island, according to Winter, to work with him in allowing Mandela off the prison island.

Mandela was to be given a gun, loaded with blanks, to make it appear that he was prepared to shoot if the excape bid failed. After his shooting live ammunition was to be loaded in the gun, he was to hold.

BOSS stumbled on the

Page 23, Col 1



Flying ace Sheila Scott with her famous plane "Myth Too." Ms Scott, holder of more air records than any other living soul, was "too nervous" to join the plotters. She told The Star: "I didn't meet any of them. I flushed their letter down the toilet. I told them never to phone me again." This picture, signed by her, was taken when she visited South Africa at the time of the abortive plot. The photograph was to illustrate "an exclusive interview with Gordon Winter."

Briefing

17/9/89 Star 327

From page 1

The plot to

lan being hatched by a roup of British activists. Winter, in the guise of a mirnalist, who had been imprisoned and then "deorted" from South Africa, infiltrated the group and acted as a key intermediary.

The escape plan was the brainchild of Miss Borman and a British expatriate, Mr Gordon Bruce, who went to South Africa to put his plan into action. Mr Bruce, who has admitted he was involved, operated under the codename Henry Morgan.

The escape plan was code-named "Operation Borman" and considerable correspondence took place between Miss Borman and Mr Bruce — most of which was monitored by BOSS.

As the plan began to take shape BOSS became more involved and Winter, by then a trusted member of the group, was contributing ideas and "refinements" suggested by BOSS's Pretoria headquarters.

At this time Miss Scott was about to make a solo flight from London to Cape Town. It was decided to recruit her as the escape pilot.

According to Winter's disclosures BOSS monitored all telephone calls between Miss Scott and Mr Bruce while she stayed at a hotel near Johannesburg. Calls she made to London were monitored too.

BOSS forecast that Miss Scott would withdraw from the plan after tapping a call she had with a man in London, who helped finance her flights.

According to Winter the man in London said: "I don't like the sound of it. There's something wrong . . . keep out of it."

Winter names the warder appointed to see to Mandela's escape from Robben Island. Winter says the warder was briefed on the plan and its proposed "failure."

Winter says the details worked out by BOSS were that the warder would place a sleeping draught in the coffee of two guards on night duty on Robben Island.

He would casually walk out of the jail with Mandela dressed in a warder's uniform. They were to rendezvous on the beach with two members of a BOSS group in a motor boat.

One of the men in the boat would be posing as an illegal lobster fisherman and would have all the necessary equipment to make this appear authentic.

The second man would be wearing scuba diving equipment. Mandela was to change into frogman's



British flying ace Miss Sheila Scott who has confirmed that attempts were made to persuade her to fly Nelson Mandela to freedom in 1969 . . .

Sheila ha of physica

Danger is no stranger to British flying ace Miss Sheila Scott — she has faced it many times in her record-breaking trips around the world.

Her North Pole world flight in 1971 was a 54 000-km epic from Equator to Equator over the True North Pole. It made her tiny Piper Aztec the first light aircraft to be flown solo successfully over the Pole from continent to continent.

In an earlier record bid she succeeded in lowering the women's solo London-Cape Town record by nearly four hours. The previous best had been set 31 years earlier by Amy Johnson. This was one of the most hazardous flights of her career.

She had to fly for five hours over the Sahara in darkness and sandstorms.

Her automatic pilot failed and then, with an hour's fuel left, her high frequency radio and automatic compass failed. She tried with the remaining radio to get in touch with Malta for help. She was heading for a forced landing at sea when her message was picked up and she was guided in. She slept for five hours and took off but near Paris her plane was caught in thunderstorms and again she had to

Plotter fell for spy's masquerade

Smooth-talking Gordon Winter (right), who says he was a BOSS agent, was a convincing actor. One of the plotters in the escape plan believed his story that he was deported from South Africa, where he had served a jail sentence. Tim Patten reports.



One of the plotters in the BOSS-manipulated Mandela escape plan, Miss Marianne Borman, fell victim to Gordon Winter's role as agent provocateur because of his convincing double-act cover.

Miss Borman, a senior employee of the British Government's Central Information Office, admits she was taken in by the self-confessed BOSS agent because of his "deportation" from South Africa and the "jail sentence" he served.

She does not blame him for double-crossing the "escape committee."

She says of Winter: "He was, and probably still is, a remarkable person. He was thorough, meticulously thorough. And he had a sixth sense and was able to read people, quite accurately as well."

She was glad, eventually, to get out of the escape plan after becoming suspicious of Winter and was relieved when it fell through.

Miss Borman admitted she was involved in the escape plan and said of co-conspirator Mr Gordon Bruce: "Gordon Bruce was a very idealistic man. He wanted to do something for freedom in South Africa . . . it's as simple as that."

Of Miss Sheila Scott's proposed recruitment as the escape pilot Miss Borman says: "I didn't ever meet her. I definitely knew that she was involved because Gordon Winter told me that he thought he had blown it as far as Sheila Scott was concerned.

"But Sheila Scott was the wrong person for this type of assignment. She wanted, as far as I could gather, to be the greatest solo flier, and however sympathetic she might have been she was not right.

"She was always a very highly strung person and wouldn't have done."

Miss Borman said although she was involved from the beginning in the planning of the escape, her role more often that not was conveying information in letter form between London and Mr Bruce.

She realised that her letters might have been intercepted but said it was the only way to convey information. Codes were never used in her letters.

Once, she said, she delivered a letter from Mr Bruce to Canon Collins, director of Defence and Aid in London.

Her employers, she said, know nothing of her involvement in the Mandela escape plan and it would be "embarrassing" when she told them.

She r

International solo flying ace Miss Sheila Scott has told here how she was propositioned 12 years ago to fly jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to freedom.

But she repeatedly rejected the aproaches by self-confessed BOSS (Bureau of State Security) agent Gordon Winter and other "escape committee" members because she was suspicious, nervous and unwilling to become involved, she said.

The celebrated woman solo-pilot adventurer, who holds 104 international flying records, narrowly escaped becoming a victim of a BOSS set-up and is now horrified at what might have taken place had she agreed to be part of the plan.

Miss Scott, a nervous person, would agree to an exclusive interview only in the presence of her legal adviser.

She made several flights to South Africa. It was during one of these visits that a plan was put to her to fly out the life-imprisoned Mandela.

"The first approach was made by Gordon Winter. He had interviewed me in my London flat as a journalist and wrote a feature article about my achievements. But later he returned to my flat with a girlfriend," Scott said.

"It was on this occasion that he suggested more than just an interview . . . he wanted to know if I would be interested in doing something exciting.

xr 17/9/87

Star 321

free Mandela

kit as soon as he got into the boat.

A car would have been waiting for the escape group on the mainland (with a large baby's pram sticking out of the boot for easy identification) and Mandela would have been hidden in the car as he was driven to a flat in central Cape Town.

He would have been taken to the airstrip where police would have been waiting to shoot him as he was boarding Miss Scott's plane.

The warder would have been the State's star witness, Winter says, and would have been granted immunity from arrest when he made his full "confession" of how he had succumbed to bribery by a group of "communist plotters."

According to Winter BOSS dreamed up a further "refinement." After Mandela had been shot security police would find a false identity card in Mandela's pocket.

It was Winter's job to ensure that Mandela was given this card before he escaped from the island so that he could produce it if challenged by a policeman on the mainland.

Winter says he still has the identity card — number 022 763107 — and that it once belonged to Mr G Zutphen, who died in the Cape in 1965.

Mr Zutphen's photograph, which appears on the card, bears a passable resemblance to Mandela as he would have looked in October 1957 when the identity photograph was taken.

Winter says that "fortunately for Nelson Mandela the whole escape plot was fouled up" when a man codenamed "Mr Chips," who is not named, was told about the escape plan by Mr Bruce.

He was, according to Winter, a "well-known British personality who is titled and eminently respectable."

Winter was ordered by BOSS to steer clear of "Mr Chips" because Pretoria believed that he was a high-level operative on the Africa beat for British intelligence.

BOSS indicated to Winter that British intelligence was on to the plan and were displeased that he was recruiting British nationals in the plot in the full knowledge that they were to be arrested later.

Winter was told that he must be taken off the case or British Intelligence would "nobble" him.

After the plan was abandoned it was suggested that ex-Beatle John Lennon, who had left-wing leanings, should be approached to finance another Mandela escape plan.

This did not take place.

no fear danger

make a landing in dangerous conditions.

So it would not be physical fear that made her turn down approaches from self-confessed BOSS agent Gordon Winter to help in a plot to fly jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to freedom.

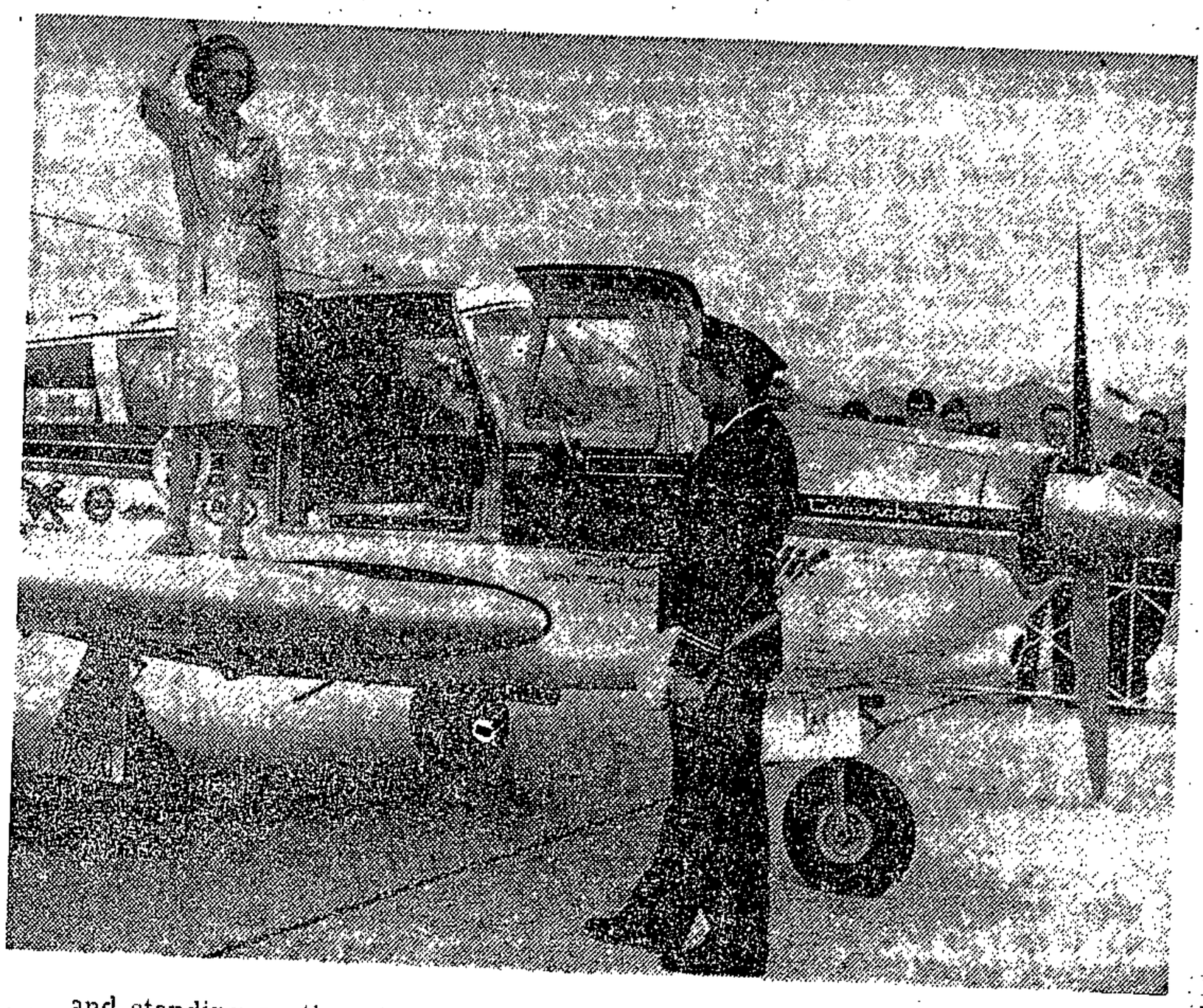
Sheila Christine Scott, aviator, lecturer, actress and writer, was born in Worcester, England, in 1927. Although she has set more records in her light aircraft than any other pilot, man or woman, she did not learn to fly until 1959.

Since then she has qualified as a seaplane and helicopter pilot, taken part in a balloon race, in gliding, and flown a jet fighter through the sound barrier. She holds British and American commercial licences.

In 1960 she entered for her first air race and won it.

In the years that followed she became one of the world's top pilots. She has set up more than a hundred records.

Miss Scott has been a frequent visitor to South Africa. In 1975 she spoke to members of The Star Woman Club. She married in 1945 and was divorced in 1950.



. . . and standing on the wing of "Myth Too" after completing a record-breaking round-the-world flight in 1966.

'peatedly rejected the plan

Repeated proposals were made to solo flying ace Miss Sheila Scott to pilot the escape plane from an airstrip on Robben Island, reports Tim Patten (right) of The Star Bureau in London.



"I told him that I wasn't very inerested, although I didn't know even then what the 'something exciting' was.

"But he persisted and finally told me that when I got to South Africa I would be contacted by a man called Henry Morgan."

Henry Morgan was the code-name used by the escape plotters (who had been infiltrated by BOSS) for a British-born man, Mr Gordon Bruce. Mr Bruce has said that he was one of the escape planners.

In 1969 Miss Scott completed her history-making solo flight from London to Cape Town and was staying in the Mount Nelson Hotel.

Returning to her suite to change for another reception, Miss Scott found an envelope on a chair with a letter inside addressed to her. It was signed Henry Morgan.

The letter set out some of the plan and mentioned the "freeing of a prisoner held improperly" on Robben Island. It asked her to fly the escape plane.

Miss Scott was to fly her plane over Robben Island to "have a good look at the island," and investigate the possibility of landing an aircraft there secretly.

"Having been told by Gordon Winter that a man called Henry Morgan would approach me I was expecting something, but I wasn't sure what. I was upset and nervous. I didn't reply to the letter and ignored it."

Miss Scott could not explain how anyone had gained access to her bedroom.

The next approaches came in the form of telephone calls from men speaking with South African accents, asking her to meet them to discuss the plan.

"I didn't ever meet any of them. I refused to. But they continued phoning, urging.

"All I knew at that stage was that there was to be a rescue attempt, and I was aware that the prisoner was Nelson Mandela. But the details of where and when, which airstrip was to be used and the escape flight plan was never mentioned. I believe it was to be via Zambia.

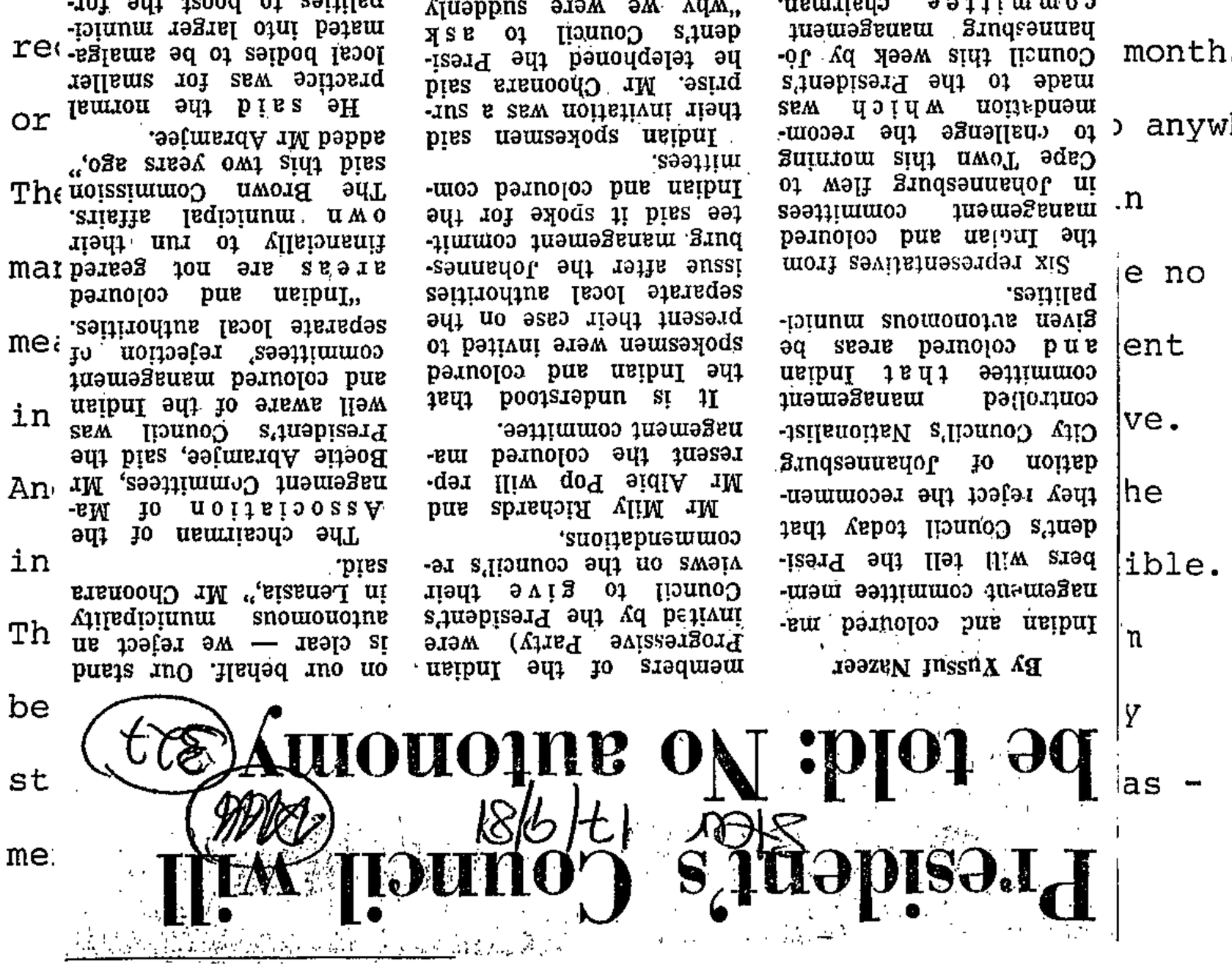
"The last call to me was in Johannesburg and I told them that they must never phone me again."

Miss Scott left South Africa and was not approached again.

content; however, in view of the fact that regional differences in urban and metropolitan areas have persisted after the 1971 relaxation of controls on the movement on qualified workers, one may doubt whether it will achieve the purpose for which it was introduced.

The attempt to lessen metropolitan and urban dependence on contract labour is the most serious aspect of the Riekert changes, especially in the light of an increasing proportion of the African population (resident in the homelands) becoming increasingly dependent on migrant and commuter earnings. The state has already acted against illegal migrants by raising greatly the fines on employers who employ them. Sheena Duncan does not dramatise too much when she writes :

'The result of this for people in the homelands is likely



President's Council will be told: No autonomy

By Yussuf Nazeer

Six representatives from the Indian and coloured management committees in Johannesburg flew to Cape Town this morning to challenge the recommendation which was made to the President's Council this week by Johannesburg management committee chairman, Councillor J F Oberholzer.

A member of the Lenasia management committee, Mr Abe Choonara, said today that four committee members — Mr Dennis Pillay, Mr Sayed Mia, Mr Faiz Khan and Mr Manilal Jhina (the last two are members of the Johannesburg City Council's Nationalist-controlled management committee that Indian and coloured areas be given autonomous municipalities.

Indian spokesmen said their invitation was a surprise. Mr Choonara said he telephoned the President's Council to ask "why we were suddenly invited at short notice" yesterday while the Indian committee was having its monthly meeting.

"A President's Council spokesman told me that they had rejected the Johannesburg management committee's bid to speak on our behalf. Our stand is clear — we reject an autonomous municipality in Lenasia," Mr Choonara said.

The chairman of the Association of Management Committees, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said the President's Council was well aware of the Indian and coloured management committees' rejection of separate local authorities.

"Indian and coloured areas are not geared financially to run their own municipal affairs. The Brown Commission said this two years ago," added Mr Abramjee.

He said the normal practice was for smaller local bodies to be amalgamated into larger municipalities to boost the former's growth.

Coloured and Indian areas had no infrastructure and other large rateable finance generators, Mr Abramjee added.

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No. 1980 18 September 1981

ONGEWENSTE PERIODIEKE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

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

No. 1980 18 September 1981

UNDESIRABLE PERIODIC PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

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

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/8/5	*Sechaba-N. 15, Gennaio-Marzo 1981 (Edizione Italiana)*	l'Assessorato ai Rapporti Internazionali del Comune di Reggio Emilia	(c), (d) + (e)

No. 1981 18 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ROSS-WILSON IN ROSS

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Duncan Robert Ross-Wilson en sy vrou Robyn Jane, gebore Cohen, woonagtig te Illovowoonstel 12, Corlettrylaan, Illovo, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Ross aan te neem.

No. 1981 18 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ROSS-WILSON TO ROSS

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Duncan Robert Ross-Wilson and his wife Robyn Jane, born Cohen, residing at 12 Illovo Mansions, Corlett Drive, Illovo, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Ross.

No. 1995 18 September 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—ZUNDELOWITZ IN ZUNDE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Larry Zundelowitz en sy vrou Adrienne Philippa, gebore Gordon, woonagtig te Corbelsingel 11, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, te magtig om die van Zunde aan te neem.

No. 1995 18 September 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

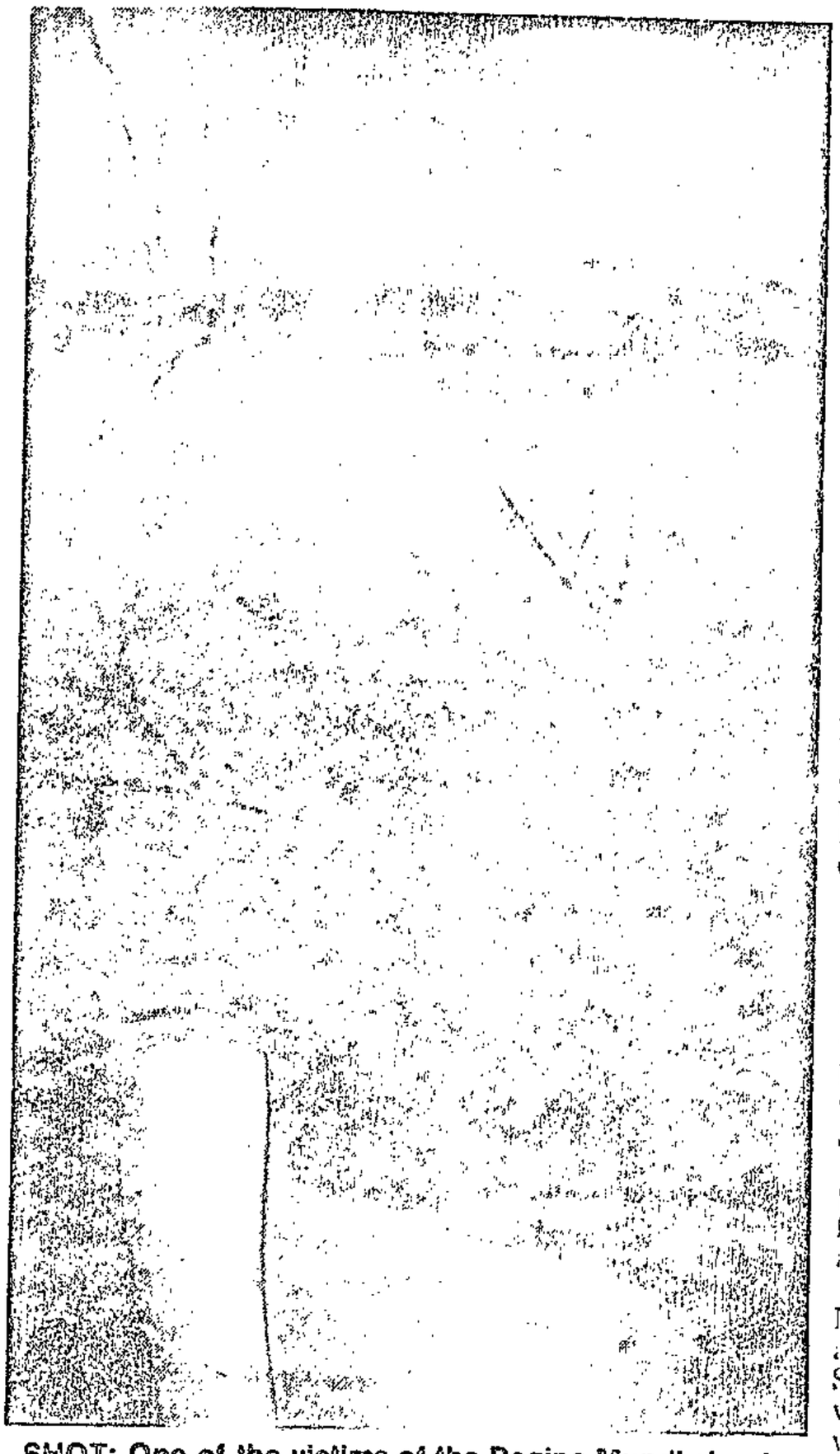
CHANGE OF SURNAME.—ZUNDELOWITZ TO ZUNDE

The State President has been pleased under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Larry Zundelowitz and his wife Adrienne Philippa, born Gordon, residing at 11 Corbel Crescent, Glenhazel, Johannesburg, to assume the surname of Zunde.

Regina shooting: Probe goes on

By WILLIE BOKALA

POLICE SAY they have not yet completed investigations into the wounding of four Soweto people when police allegedly fired on fleeing people during this year's Regina Mundi commemoration service on June 16.



SHOT: One of the victims of the Regina Mundi shooting, Miss Jane Makena, shows where she was wounded.

Colonel Steve Lerm, chief of the Soweto police, said yesterday that it would take the police a long time to complete investigations. He denied reports that a dossier has already been handed over to the Attorney-General to make a ruling.

Four people, Mr Oupa Molefe of Emdeni South, Miss Jane Makena of White City Jabavu, Mr Daluxolo Soga of Rockville and Mr Shadrack Matreka of Diepkloof, were treated for gunshot wounds after allegedly being fired at by police during a clash after the service.

Police claim that as far as they know no bullets were fired by them that day and that they only fired teargas canisters into the rioters when a clash developed at the church.

TEARGAS

But the **SOWETAN** revealed that Mr Molefe was rushed to the Baragwanath Hospital where a bullet lodged in his body was removed after he was allegedly shot by police.

Police had fired teargas, breaking up the service and forcing people to scatter in all directions.

Another victim, Miss Makena, a Form 4 student at the Thesele Senior Secondary School, said she was going home when she was hit by a bullet near a bus-stop not far from the church.

British Member of Parliament: statement

*8. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether a statement by a British Member of Parliament relating to his mail has been brought to his notice; if so,

(2) whether he has called for an investigation of the allegation?

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) No, but only the contents of press reports from London about a radio interview with Mr. Bottomley, the gist of which was that it appeared that the South African authorities had tampered with his mail since a letter to his wife in London had been cut open and two letters to Zimbabwean addresses had, at the time of his departure from South Africa, not yet been delivered to those addresses.

(2) No, since I am not prepared to react to insinuations, which indeed also affect other foreign postal administrations, before a complaint has been officially brought to my notice.

South African Embassy in London: statement

*9. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether the South African Embassy in London recently issued a statement in connection with a statement by a British Member of Parliament relating to his mail; if so, (a) what is the text of the statement issued by the Embassy and (b) on what date was it issued;

(2) whether the Embassy took any steps to investigate the allegation prior to issuing such statement; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(1) No.

(a) and (b) However, when telephonic enquiries were received from the media, representatives of the Embassy, *inter alia*, expressed astonishment that a member of parliament should make a statement of the kind Mr. Bottomley had made, being conscious of the reaction it would generate in the news media. The Embassy regarded the allegation as preposterous. Further comment was reserved pending receipt of a communication from Mr. Bottomley which was foreshadowed by him. When the communication was received, the Ambassador replied to it as follows:

"Dear Mr. Bottomley

I received your letter of 9 September, the contents of which I had already gleaned from your statements to the public media even before you had left South Africa.

I deplore the suspicions which you obviously entertain. If you could give me the assurance that you will direct the necessary enquiry to the British Authorities about the possibility that your letter was tampered with in the United Kingdom before delivery, I shall direct an enquiry to South Africa.

In view of your description of the state of the letter when delivered, have you considered the possibility that the letter was deliberately tampered with by someone who wanted to mislead you into making assumptions to embarrass you and us?

Yours sincerely".

(2) No. As soon as our Embassy receives confirmation from Mr. Bottomley that his allegation has also been referred to the British postal organization for investigation, I shall request my colleague responsible for postal affairs in South Africa to investigate the allegation.

Hopefully we shall then be able to get to the bottom of Mr. Bottomley's problem.

Alleged tapping of telephones: out-of-court settlement

379. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether an out-of-court settlement was reached in the recent court case in which he and another member of the Cabinet were sued for damages arising out of the alleged tapping of telephones; if so, (a)(i) on whose advice did he opt for such settlement and (ii) what was the nature of such advice, (b)(i) what were the (aa) attorney-client and (bb) party-party costs and (ii) by whom will such costs be paid and (c)(i) what was the capital amount to be paid for damages and (ii) by whom will it be paid?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

Yes.

(a) (i) My legal representatives.

(ii) That, as had already been found in the report of the Advocate-General, the authorization of the interception did not, on technical grounds, take place in accordance with the Post Office Act; that legal uncertainty existed with respect to the points in dispute that were raised in the case; that there were adequate reasons for accepting that disclosure of facts concerning interceptions would be prejudicial to the interests of the State; and that the case could be settled for a relatively small amount and such settlement would effect a saving in costs.

(b) (i) (aa) State Departments do not pay attorney-client costs to the State Attorney, but the State Attorney's expenses amount to R4 297,50.

(bb) The plaintiffs' account for part-party costs has not yet been taxed and the amount is therefore still unknown.

(ii) The State.

(c) (i) R1 000 to each of the two plaintiffs.

(ii) The State.



Mr Vause Raw



Mr Brian Page

Raw: Unity speaks loudest

CT 18/9/87

329

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The strongest weapon South Africa could hope to have was the unified voice of all its people on the directions which were being taken, the Leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause raw said yesterday.

And his NRP colleague from Umhlanga, Mr Brian Page, said that the path back into the international community was through Africa and suggested a "Vorster-type African initiative".

Mr Raw said during the Foreign Affairs Vote debate that he agreed that no one party in the House could hope to satisfy world opinion.

"I agree with the minister, but what we should try to do is to satisfy all the people of South Africa.

"Our own people must say to the world together, that 'no matter what you believe, we believe that this is the right way to do things'.

"This will be the strongest weapon that any government can hope to have."

Mr Raw said South Africa should make use of the opportunity offered by the attitudes of the present American and British governments.

Every effort should be made to find a peaceful and internationally acceptable solution in SWA/Namibia and South africa should not be seen to be, or thought to be, dragging its heels.

Mr Brian Page said the previous (Vorster) initiative had started with great promise, but had failed because of apartheid and because of the then Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder.

"I think if we go back to Africa with proof of real internal reform, and only this government can do that.

"If we go back to Africa with a prospect of development and progress hitherto unknown, if we can go back to Africa having said that we must jointly declare a war on poverty and hunger and- let us make that war our regional strategy, we will achieve great things.

"Let us start at the Limpopo, let us then move on to the Zambezi and, ultimately, let us move on to the realization of Jan Smuts's vision of the civilization and development of the African continent." — Sapa

Eglin: SA must shed 'racist' tag

CT 18/9/81 327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government should embark on a serious and co-ordinated diplomatic initiative designed to get a better understanding between the various govenments in the sub-continent, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said yesterday.

Mr Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, said during the debate on Mr Pik Botha's portfolio that "our relationship with the Western world will never return to normal, nor will we be able to play a meaningful role in Africa unless we can shed the 'racist' tag".

He said he believed the government, in South Africa's own interests, should take a lead in promoting stability in the region. Certainly, it should avoid doing anything that could have a destabilizing effect on its neighbours.

South Africa's international position had never before been fraught with greater dangers, he said, and his party would not flinch from its responsibility to express disagreement with government policy where it was in the interest of South Africa and its people to do so.

Disagreement

One point on which the PFP did not agree with the government was point 10 of the 12-point plan of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which said: "Pursuit of a policy of qualified neutrality when there are clashes between the West and the East."

"We do not believe it is in South Africa's interest for this country to adopt a neutral posture in the ideological conflict between communism and the free world, or in the global conflict between the Soviet Union and the West.

"We in the Official Opposition believe that while South Africa is of Africa, it should commit itself unambiguously and unashamedly against the communist and towards the free world.

"We believe there is much in the government's 'total' concept which in our opinion is simplistic, inaccurate or dangerous."

This did not provide a sophisticated or discerning basis on which to build foreign policy for South Africa. — Sapa

Govt call for a summit meeting

CT 18/9/81 (327)

By MICHAEL ACOTT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, called yesterday for a summit meeting of leaders in Southern African to halt the almost inevitable drift towards conflict in the region.

In a lengthy and conciliatory speech during the debate on his portfolio, Mr Botha warned that unless decisions were taken soon, conflict would degenerate into war from which no country involved would profit.

"A historic responsibility rests on all the leaders of Southern Africa to get together and objectively review the whole situation," he said.

"We should put aside our ideological differences for the time being.

"Right now the drift towards confrontation must be arrested before we reach the precipice."

Right decision

Mr Botha said future generations in all the countries involved would thank their leaders for having taken the right decision.

"The South African Government stands ready to take just that decision."

He also envisaged a new role for South Africa in the next 10n or 20 years as the East-West power struggle reached stalemate and co-operation increased within Africa and between states of the southern hemisphere.

He believed South Africa and Nigeria, two powerful African states with complementing resources and technology, could be drawn closer together to the benefit of the whole continent.

Realistic

"With a little realistic assessment on the part of Nigeria and with certain adjustments on the part of South Africa, these two important African countries could become bulwarks in the true sense of the world against foreign imperialism."

Mr Botha's plea to Southern African leaders followed calls from opposition Foreign Affairs spokesmen for a dramatic government iniative to restore co-operation and stability in Southern Africa.

He conceded it would not be easy, given African perceptions of South Africa's policies — for which he said press reports which ignored positive developments were largely to blame — a history of antagonism and distrust and the dispute over independence for SWA/Namibia.

But, in what was taken as a strong hint that a SWA/Namibian settlement might at last be in sight, he said substantial progress had been made and a solution of outstanding issues was not impossible.

Mr Botha disclosed he had already broached the idea of a meeting with the Foreign ministers of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

Eglin: 'Trigger action' needed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There would have to be a "trigger action" sparked by the South African Government if a Southern African summit were to become a reality, Mr Colin Eglin, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, said last night.

He was reacting to an earlier call by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for the heads of government in Southern Africa to get together to avoid confrontation in the sub-continent.

"There are certain things which we should be doing in South Africa," Mr Eglin said.

There was not a "blatant wall of hostility" in Africa against South Africa "but we must be prepared to be bold in the adjustments which we must make", he said.

He agreed that the different countries should "get together" and that other countries should realize that "we are approaching the precipice".

However, as with Mr John Vorster's African detente, the Opposition hoped "that the government will take some action so that the heads of government (of Southern Africa) can come together".

(Report by Michael Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

CT 18/9/81 (327)

From page 1

flict back towards co-operation". He believed that countries like Angola, Zambabwe and Mozambique were tired of the regional conflict.

Earlier the chief opposition Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, recalled previous government statements seeking co-operation and understanding in Africa, but said it was now up to South Africa to take the lead as the situation was deteriorating.

Such a meeting would be difficult but no more impossible than the meetings between the previous prime minister, Mr John Vorster, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia or between President Sadat of Egypt and the Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Menachem Begin.

The New Republic Party spokesman, Mr Brian Parr (NRP, Umhlanga) said South Africa should try "another Vorster-type initiative".

"We have a path back to the international community and that path is through Africa. Africa needs us."

South Africa should start again at the Limpopo and move on to the Zambezi and ultimately the realization of Jan Smuts' vision of the civilization and development of the African continent, he said.

Humiliate

"They think we want to use a ministerial meeting to humiliate them and boast to the press about it."

South Africa would not be intransigent and there was no need to "shout every time something happens" or to engage in invective as the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was doing increasingly.

Mr Botha called instead for constructive efforts to "swing the pendulum of con-

To page 2

Pik: Fast reform could topple govt

CT 18/9/81

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has conceded its fear that too-rapid implementation of reform could lead to a white backlash that might topple the Nationalist Government.

This message was delivered to United States Government leaders, including the President, Mr Ronald Reagan, the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, and his deputy, Mr William Clark, shortly after the April General Election in South Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, disclosing this during debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote yesterday, said that if the Nationalist goverment were unseated it would be replaced not by a Progressive Federal Party government, but by the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

He was reacting directly to questions posed by Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, who asked what Mr Botha had said in the United States that had given rise to "expectations" of change.

Mr Botha replied: "I told them of our objectives and what our Prime Minister wanted to achieve. They then made statements which were interpreted to be of a pro-South African nature."

Mr Botha said this had confronted him with a dilemma.

"I said there were indeed some matters which we wished to rectify or amend or change, but that if we did it too quickly it would cause a white backlash that would lead to us being ousted.

"If that happened, the new government would not be the PFP, it would be the HNP, and nobody wants that."

Mr Botha said he underlined his view by referring to the General Election, in which the HNP, in its first major election offensive, won virtually as many votes as the PFP.

He said that accusations within South Africa that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had backtracked on promises to bring about certain changes were untrue and part of "an evil strategy". Part of the strategy was to play the Prime Minister off against the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said Mr Botha.

"I made no promises to General Haig, Mr Chester Crocker or to Mr Clark. I stated that some of the changes could not be achieved too quickly. I did not ask if they approved."

Mr Botha emphasized that "nobody in the United States suggesed that my government should relinquish its power base to appease America".

Mr Botha warned that South Africa should not base its future planning exclusively on the constructive approach towards the country by the United States.

"There could be dramatic changes in power structures and in the East-West balance of power."

PFP concern

The Opposition's chief spokesman of foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, (PFP Sea Point) expressed concern over the minister's statement.

He said what Mr Botha had told General Haig meant the government would have to implement its policies by stealth or lose power to the HNP.

"The government is saying the pace of change is not being dictated by the National Party caucus or the cabinet, but by Mr Jaap Marais and the HNP," Mr Eglin said.

It was serious and distressing for a government to admit that it dare not move too fast.

"Even at the risk of losing some seats, I believe that if the Prime Minister went all out in getting rid of discrimination, he would find a favourable positive response which would overwhelm the HNP," Mr Eglin said.

Smear plot confirmed

An account by self-confessed spy Gordon Winter of how he deliberately set out to smear the former Department of Information journalist, Mr Roland Hepers, was backed this week by a reporter who worked with Winter on the assignment.

Star 18/9/81

Winter's explanation of his role in the Thorpe affair goes a long way towards substantiating allegations made by the former British Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson that South African agents played a decisive role in exposing Mr Thorpe's alleged relationship with model Norman Scott.

At least one of his activities in Britain was, by Winter's own admission criminal, and if this in particular is followed up by the British police it could, if true, cause the South African Government grave and embarrassing problems.

This allegation in the Mr Tim O'Hagan, a senior journalist at The Argus, Cape Town confirmed that he resigned from the Citizen newspaper, where he worked with Mr Winter, after concluding that Winter had plotted with others to smear Mr Hepers.

The Citizen ran a series of reports in which it alleged Mr Hepers was "the number one deep-throat" giving information on the former Department of Information to the "liberal Press." Mr Hepers was later awarded an out-of-court settlement after taking steps to sue the Citizen for damages as result of its reports.

Mr O'Hagan said he began to suspect that Mr Winter was conducting a plot to smear Mr Hepers when Winter extracted certain documents from a personal file on Mr Hepers that was supplied to the two reporters at the former department of information.

These documents were in Afrikaans, which Winter did not understand at all. Winter had said "take these, we'll be needing them." Mr O'Hagan said he then began to suspect that the documents in question had been earmarked for use at some previous meeting of which he, the reporter first assigned to the story, was unaware, a contention Winter supports in his book.

Mr O'Hagan said his suspicions were heightened by the way in which — Winter used information from these files to attack Mr Hepers at subsequent interviews, and that he had in consethat he resigned from the Citizen.

Mr Hepers said that, at the time, he had not believed it possible that his personal file could have been handed over to the two reporters. "But I do now."

He said Winter had warned him in advance that "I was being set up," but had promised to "let me off the hook" if he was willing to make a statement that he knew that another ex-official at the department was the source of certain leaks to the Press. "But I told him I knew nothing of the kind, and he went ahead and smeared me."

ex-member o... for State Security.

Gordon Winter puts forward this theory in his book, "Inside BOSS," in which he describes his activities as a spy and bases it on a conversation he is alleged to have had with a member of the Security Police and certain deductions he made from evidence presented at the inquest on Mr Timol.

According to Winter, Mr Timol may have kicked a security policeman while he was being suspended as part of "the parachute."

The Star's informant said he believed Winter's theory to be untenable for two reasons.

First, he had been informed by a person who claimed to have been present that Mr Timol, possibly disorientated and believing himself to be closer to ground level than he actually was, tried to escape and had reacted too quickly to be stopped.

"Second, and more importantly, I would point to the situation of John Vorster Square. The upper floors are plainly visible both from the motorway (M2) and from the streets below," he said.

"I cannot discount the possibility that third-degree methods may not be used on occasions, but to me it is inconceivable that anyone could have attempted what Winter suggests.

'He was a fulltime agent'

A former BOSS agent who has seen extracts of journalist Gordon Winter's pending book, "Inside BOSS," is convinced that Winter was a "fulltime agent."

"Gordon Winter appears to have had access to filed information at BOSS headquarters which would have been unthinkable for anyone who was not considered a fulltime employee," said the former BOSS agent.

"I can identify some of that material as being from files which I myself examined during the course of drawing up reports at the bureau.

"For example, the extracts he uses as coming from BOSS files on people such as the Brutus brothers, Mandela and others is typical of the format used on the cover of BOSS files, where a synopsis of the subject is usually given," said the informant.

"Almost without exception these cover memos were in Afrikaans, unless they were being forwarded to a foreign intelligence system," he said.

"I therefore, suspect that Winter systematically drew a series of files on which he wanted information and had them photocopied," he said.

The ex-agent said that BOSS part-time agents into which category most journalist agents would have fallen, simply did not have direct access to material filed at the BOSS library. "It was open only to fulltime agents and evaluators," he said

Although staff were not permitted to remove files from the building, it was possible to ask for copies of files in the course of compiling reports. "These copies were not supposed to be removed from the building. But often they were by agents who took them away to do homework," he said.

The former agent was able to confirm that ex-security policeman Mr Att Spengler, whom Winter alleges recruited him into Republic Intelligence, had been a BOSS recruiter.

"Spengler died about a year ago and was a recruiter for BOSS along with a man called Roux (also mentioned by Winter) who retired about four years back," said the informant. He was also able to confirm that the man named by Winter as his one time London handler was a fulltime member of BOSS.

18/9/81 327 18/9/81 327 Star

Takingalc

Winter's tale—the murky world of a dedicated spy

If journalist Gordon Winter's book, "Inside BOSS," in which he details his alleged activities as a secret agent for South African security is remarkable for one thing above all else, then it is the number of people whom he has libelled in its 621 pages.

Many of the allegations made by Winter in the 40-odd chapters are no more than unsubstantiated rumours which he does not attempt to prove.

If one is to believe Winter, practically everything he did in the field of journalism from 1963 onwards — was connected in some way or another with his activities as a spy.

But to be fair to Winter it must be stated that certainly not all of the plots it reveals are figments of his imagination as is apparent from the fact that The Star was able to substantiate details of an abortive scheme in which Winter plotted with others to rescue banned ANC leader Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

It is doubtful whether Winter's book, because of its libellous implications alone, will ever see the light of day in South Africa.

Deplored

Certain of its revelations are bound to cause a rumpus in Britain, where Winter was deported from South Africa for his role in the Waldeck murder and which he now ascribes to other more sinister reasons.

In particular, Winter's alleged role in attempts to discredit former liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe and anti-tour demonstration leader Peter Hain are likely to cause a furore in the House of Commons.

By Tony Stirling

Former Johannesburg journalist Gordon Winter's book "Inside BOSS," due to be published in Britain late next month by Allen Lane through Penguin Books, is, like another book, by Dr Eschel Rhoodie on the Info scandal, unlikely to see the light of day in South Africa.



The retiring Mr Bruce he has confirmed the existence of the plot to rescue Nelson Mandela but refuses to give details.

draft of his book is one which concerns the acquisition by Winter of British passports through using the names of dead children in whose name passports had not previously been sought. Many of the names Winter drops into the book are known South African security men, although Winter does on occasions seem to confuse for whom they worked.

For instance, Winter names one former member of PIDE, the Portuguese secret police, as a member of BOSS. The man in fact has his offices and works at Security Police headquarters in Pretoria.

Although he does lapse occasionally into small errors of detail such as this, Winter's book is an incredible accumulation of information and bears testimony to the legend that he never destroyed a notebook or photographic negative.

A former BOSS agent who examined Winter's material is convinced that he was regarded as a full-time agent since, he says, it is ascertainable that much of his detailed information is drawn direct from files at the BOSS library in Pretoria.

Monster

In his book Winter paints a picture of himself as some kind of a monster who on occasions set out deliberately to destroy people who got in his way, and in this regard too some of the facts stick.

Such as his story in a chapter entitled "The Smearing of Stan Winer." In it Winter recounts how he set about smearing Mr Winer, who had learnt by chance of Winter's secret acitivities. Winter's account closely resembles that of Mr Winer, who worked as a freelance photographer for the Sunday Tribune at the time.

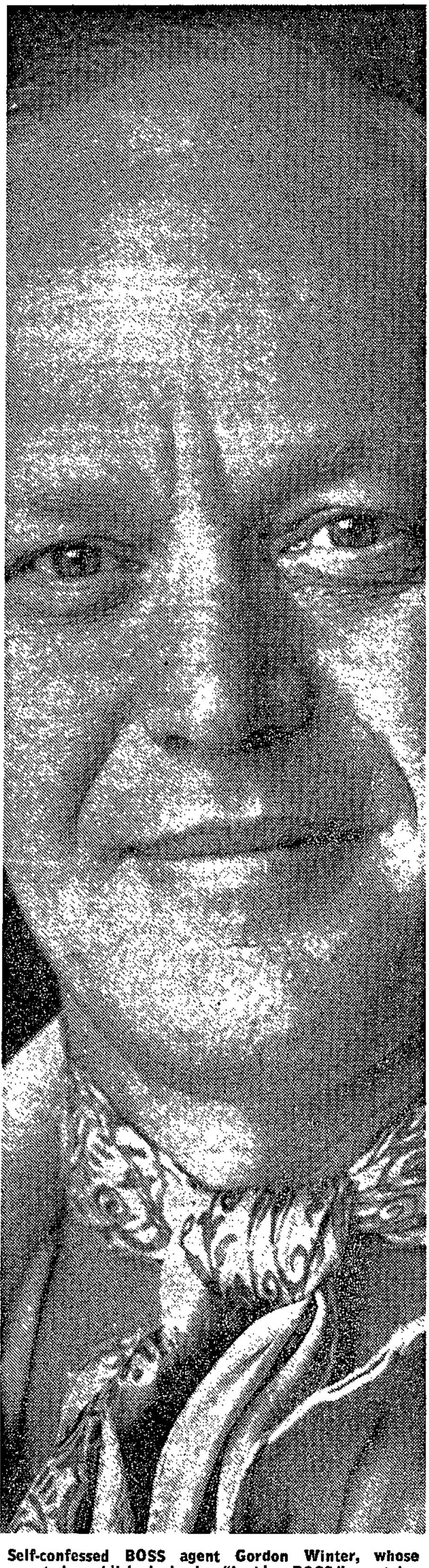
Repugnant

Among the more repugnant features of this chapter is Winter's confession that he, as part of his campaign, deliberately destroyed Mr Winer's marriage.

A number of Winter's allegations, however, do not appear to stand up to available evidence, and it is apparent from these that Winter sets about to smear South African security much in the same way as he did in the case of persons such as Mr Winer.

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ok inside BOSS



Self-confessed BOSS agent Gordon Winter, whose soon-to-be-published book, "Inside BOSS," contains explosive allegations about the activities of the former Bureau of State Security.

Rhoodie's Info bomb may fizzle

Dr Eschel Rhoodie's book on the Info scandal has been with South African publishers, Perskor, since the end of last year, but is unlikely to be published locally because of the "political dynamite" and secretive information it contains. Tony Stirling assesses the book.

Dr Eschel Rhoodie's book is much in the style of a self-justification for all the events surrounding Infogate, and Dr Rhoodie argues endlessly on matters surrounding the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry and its findings, particularly those findings which affected Dr Rhoodie.

He repeats allegations that the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, knew all about secret funding, and alleges knowledge by other members of the Cabinet. He has produced documents to back his allegations, and The Star has published these.

The commission rejected the evidence Dr Rhoodie gave in this regard, as it did the evidence of his former Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, and the book is unlikely to have the effect the former secretary so clearly desires — of opening the whole wound again to appease the wrong Dr Rhoodie feels was done to him.

A few of the documents to which he refers to in the book — which he avows have never been seen by the commission — might cause a ripple in Parliament if the Opposition puts questions on them to Government, but it appears unlikely that these particular accusations would reverse recorded history or the finding made by the commission.

In its own way, Dr Rhoodie's book seeks to damage, much as Winter's book seeks to damage those against whom he has turned or who have turned against him.

For instance, through it he clearly identifies a newspaper editor who was alleged to have acted as a Boss informant on what had been leaked to the Sunday Express newspaper in the report of the then Auditor General, Mr F G Barrie, who also comes in for a pasting at his hands.

He also treats some of his former Info colleagues, who emerged with credit at the commission, no less libellously, and for that reason alone the book would appear unlikely to be published locally.

The book also goes into delicate questions involving territories such as South West Africa, and if these rumours, whether false or accurate, were published, could do untold damage.

Timol death theory denied

A theory that detainee Ahmed Timol fell to his death while being held out of a window at John Vorster Square as part of a torture routine known as "the parachute," has been discounted by an

Pik launches new detente initiatives

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Diplomats are wondering what the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha (left), has up his sleeve. The Star's Political Correspondent, PETER SULLIVAN, reports from Cape Town.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, appears to have launched a new policy of detente towards supposedly hostile African nations.

Making his first post-election speech in Parliament, he extended a hand of friendship to Nigeria — one of the most vociferous opponents of apartheid — and adopted a conciliatory stance towards the Frontline states.

While the offer to Nigeria is unlikely to bear fruit, diplomats are intrigued by his remarks.

They wonder if he is setting the stage for a dramatic announcement but concede they have no idea what it could be.

Throughout his speech Mr Botha continually suggested that past conflicts, invective and acrimonious exchanges should be played down and a new phase of co-operation with realism as the bottom line should be undertaken.

He admitted the lack of a solution in SWA/Namibia had been a divisive issue but said thehurdles ahead could be overcome.

"Although we are not yet at the stage where I can predict agreement is imminent substantive progress has been made . . . on the basis of mutual co-operation," he said.

Punting his conciliation theme he said southern Africa was not "a house of confession" but its countries should all be more realistic.

Mr Botha avoided references to South



Africa's incursion into Angola but his listeners were aware of its significance.

If it were true that Swapo was tired of fighting and just wanted to return to the territory, and that Angola wanted the movement out an that the people of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia were tired of conflict, this position should be looked at anew.

"If South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn close together it would be of tremendous benefit to all," he said.

Mr Botha painted a picture of looming confrontation between the super powers. But said the Soviet Union could not sustain a war and he was, in any case, not one of those who believed it could win in a confrontation with the United States.

"I still believe each of the superpowers will start looking for new powers or constellations of powers to turn into allies," he said.

Two other remarks of his made diplomats sit up and listen carefully.

One was when he said that nuclear fuel for Koeberg had been a point of discussion with General Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State, during Mr Botha's recent visit to America.

The other was when he said South Africa was "too powerful" to be destroyed.

"This is not boasting. We are too powerful to be destroyed by conventional means," the Minister said.

He talked about the pendulum of opinion swinging slowly and said while the Government was trying to slow its swing it needed leaders of Africa to halt it and swing it back towards contrustive engagement.

Mandela master-mind tells of ghost he wants to forget

Star 18/9/81 (327)

A former BOSS agent is convinced that Gordon Winter was a fulltime agent of that now defunct organisation.

He made this assessment following publication in The Star yesterday of Winter's description, in a book, of how he infiltrated a plot to free jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela from Robben Island. (See Page 17)

Winter, who acted as a journalist, joined an amateurish group of Britons who felt they needed to "make a gesture." They acted independently of the PAC, ANC, and other anti-apartheid groups.

The "master-mind" behind the escape plot, Mr Gordon Bruce, has made one brief comment exclusively to The Star on Winter's allegations.

It is this:

"The statements made by Mr Gordon Winter, for which he makes a claim of authenticity, cover events which purportedly took place some eleven or twelve years ago.

"I have no comment to make or add to the lurid and highly romanticised picture which Mr Winter paints."

Further than that he refuses to be drawn. In an earlier interview he confirmed his involvement in the plot but refused to give details.

Robert Gordon Bruce is a quietly spoken, intelligent man who lives with his wife and two sons in a modest home in a city suburb. He came to South Africa from Britain in 1959.

A devoted family man in his mid-50s, anyone less like a James Bond it would be difficult to imagine. But it certainly took an Ian Fleming character to hatch a plot to set free South Africa's best known political prisoner from Robben Island and then have him flown to freedom by an internationally renowned woman pilot. And that is exactly what Gordon Bruce did.

Some 12 years have elapsed since the obviously hare-brained scheme to rescue Mandela was conceived. No action was taken either by BOSS or its successor organisations against Mr Bruce

But for Gordon Bruce publication of Winter's book has raised a 12-year old ghost he would prefer to forget.



The "mastermind" behind the plot to fly jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to freedom, Mr Gordon Bruce, strides away from The Star Office after describing the allegations made by Gordon Winter as "lurid and highly romanticised." He refused to be photographed front view.

'Explosive' books unlikely to be published in SA

Two books, each containing "political dynamite," are unlikely to be published in South Africa.

One of these books, an account of the Information scandal as seen by Dr Eschel Rhoodie, former Secretary for Information, has been on ice with his publishers, Perskor, since he handed over his manuscript towards the end of last year.

The other is journalist Gordon Winter's book, "Inside BOSS," due to be published late next month by Allen Lane through Penguin.

Even if the books were not censored officially they contained sufficient accusation and libel to make local publication very risky and several legal actions would be likely.

For the past two months The Star has been checking many of the facts set out in these books.

Investigations show that some of the facts are true. Many deductions made from these facts may not be. In addition, many of the allegations in the two books do not stand up to scrutiny.

But both manuscripts appear to come close enough to the truth, in some instances, to cause acute embarrassment to leading personalities and politicians in South Africa.

See Page 17.

grants), one can discern not the usual single earnings mode but three widely separated peaks :

i) I - associated with agriculture, both on white farms and in homelands

ii) II, IX -associated with mining and services

iii) III-VIII - associated with modern sector employment

The informal trading sector is not included.

Figure 1 shows, in the starkest fashion, how big the discrepancy is between income from agricultural employment and from employment in the modern sector. People earning intermediate incomes are predominantly migrants in mining and in the lower ranges of the services sector (domestic servants). This makes it plausible to refute any suggestion that labour bureaux passively adjust to market conditions and to argue that administrative equilibration of supply and demand for African labour takes place within a geographically segmented economy. This system then, continues to benefit agricultural interests; it also has other features which will be discussed in the following section.

II) The Act, 1945

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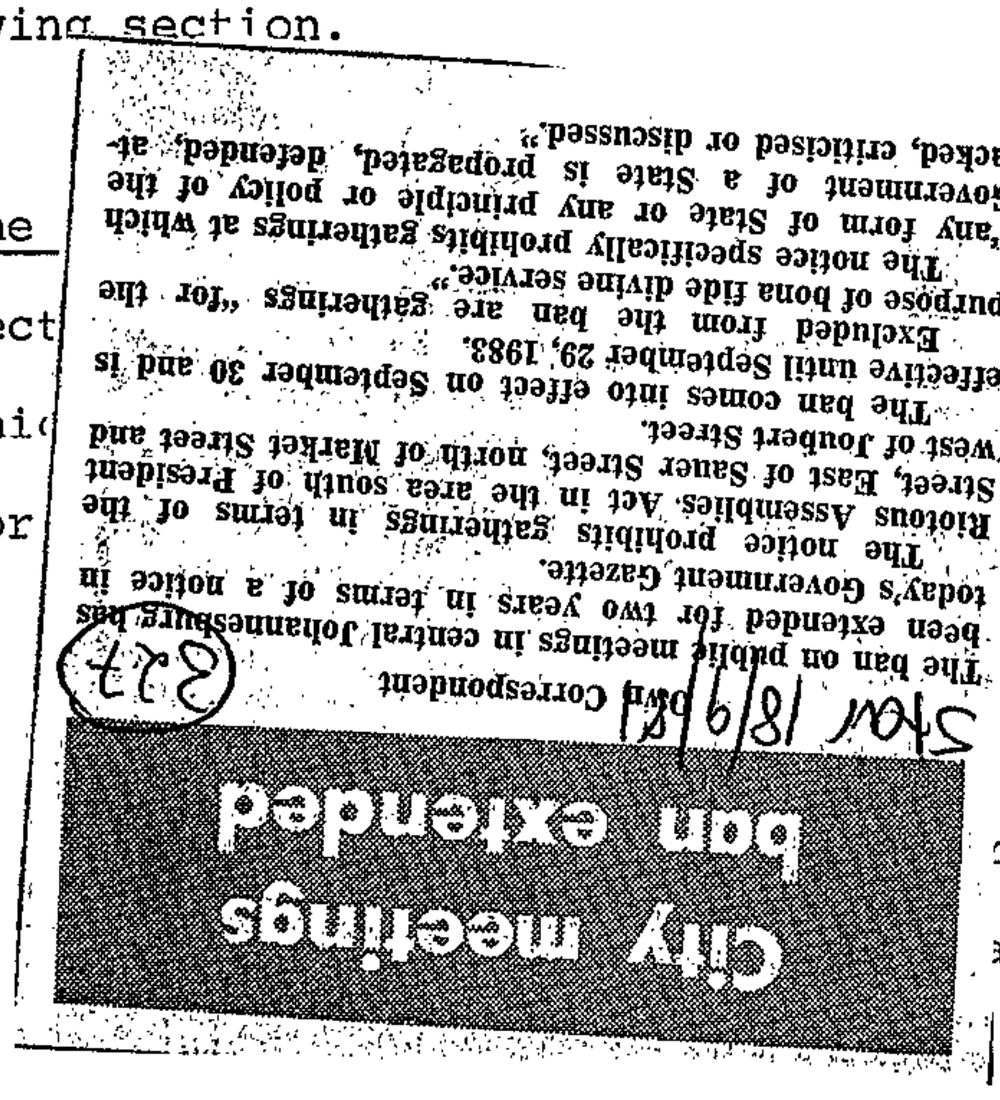
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REFORM

At a top-level conference on "Reform and Stability in the South African Context" at Rand Afrikaans University political scientists from here and abroad spoke on constitutional issues and on the need for reform and its application in South Africa. Reports by EUGENE HUGO, PATRICK LAURENCE AND RIAAN DE VILLIERS.

RDM 18/9/81

(327)

Solution may be in some form of autocracy

The road to reform in SA might lie through some form of autocracy, said Professor S P Huntington, of the Centre of International Relations at Harvard University.

Reform programmes often invoke violence from the Left and the Right, from radicals seeking to discredit reformism and from conservatives opposed to changes in the status quo.

"No reform occurs without violence," he said, having earlier stressed that it was vital for reformist governments to maintain control of violence.

"Within limits reform and repression may proceed hand in hand ....

"Effective repression may enhance the appeal of reform to radicals by increasing the costs and risks of revolution and to stand-patters by reassuring them of the government's ability to maintain order.

"The danger to the government and to the reform process comes if the government significantly loses its monopoly of counter-revolutionary violence (and) armed vigilante groups, paramilitary violence, out-riders of the security police begin to take the law into their own hands and attempt ... to eliminate revolutionary groups."

In the specific context of South Africa, Professor Huntington cited trends which might be viewed as evidence of attempts to achieve reform through "enlighthened despotism".

They included the "increased role of the State Security Council," the enhanced decision-making powers of Cabinet Committees and the expanded role of the Prime Minister's office.

Reformist leadership made great demands because reformist leaders had to fight a "two-front war" against reactionaries and revolutionaries and at the same time divide and confuse their enemies.

"The increasing strength and activities of the HNP, the (Afrikaner) Weerstands Beweging ... on the one hand, and of the PFP and black groups, on the other, would appear to place the Government in a classic reform position."

Professor Huntington recommended a "combination of Fabian strategy and bliztkrieg tactics" as the best approach for reformist governments to adopt.



PROF S P HUNTINGTON ...
Autocracy could be solution.

Fabian strategy includes a "step-by-step approach which enables the reformer to pacify conservatives by minimising the significance of any one change and by implying that each proposed change, like Hitler's territorial demands in Europe, will be his last."

Bliztkrieg tactics include planning the proposed reform in secrecy, revealing it only to a small group of leaders whose support is crucial and then enacting it quickly "before its opponents can effectively mobilise and organise themselves to stop it".

Quoting the observations of the Afrikaner historian, Dr Hermann Giliomee, on the present Government's modus operandi, Professor Huntington said: "It would indicate that the Government has indeed learned the advantages of Fabian strategy and blitzkrieg tactics."

On the options facing SA, Professor Huntington said a form of power-sharing — in the sense of an accomodation between elites of the different races — was the least difficult to realise of the various alternatives, "including maintenance of the existing system".

Minority rule's reached a 'dangerous ceiling'

RULE by an exclusive minority in South Africa had reached a "dangerous ceiling," said Prof Gerrit Olivier of Pretoria University.

Reform, he argued, was the only alternative to the violent maintenance or the violent overthrowing of the system.

He said the status quo in South Africa was the exclusive political dominance of the country by a single minority group — made possible through a monopolistic decision-making process and a legislative framework which favoured that minority.

He said the reformist policy of the Government implied that:

- The status quo had become a source of instability.
- The present system was no guarantee for the continued existence of self-determination of minority groups, including whites.
- New guarantees via a new system had to be sought.

Although the reformist alternative was preferable to the violent alternative it did not mean that violence could altogether be averted, but mainly that the possibility of revolutionary change could be reduced.

Prof Olivier said these aims could be achieved if reform was directed at equality of socio-political opportunity in a constitutional system in which the rules for peaceful coexistence of minority groups were guaranteed and honoured.

There were five interlinking motives for the Government's reformist initiative: order, security, welfare, survival and humanitarian motives.

"Reform has become imperative because the monopolistic and dominant nature of the white-controlled system is unleashing dangerous reaction in the form of rising non-white aspirations and growing external reaction against the so-called apartheid system," he said.

The insight, political will and leadership necessary for far-reaching reform had to come from the Prime Minister (Mr P W Botha).

And the successful implementation of reform would eventually depend on effective bureaucratic action after the Prime Minister and his party had given it legitimacy.



PROF GERRIT OLIVIER ...
Only alternative to violence.

But he said that despite restrictive legislation, the role of the "informal sector" — specifically business, cultural, church and educational leaders — was of the utmost importance.

Factors which impeded reform in South Africa included the lack of unity within the broader Afrikaner establishment — manifesting itself on party, Cabinet and bureaucratic levels.

There was, he said, a complicated battle between the progressive and conservative elements in Afrikaner ranks and the question was whether this did not place an "unbridgeable hindrance" in the way of peaceful change.

Other impediments included a radicalisation among blacks and whites and the growing gap between them, the absence of a broad mandate for the Prime Minister and inertia in the public service which delayed implementation of reforms.

Quoting Harvard University's Professor S P Huntington, Prof Olivier advocated "Fabian gradualism" using a systematic strategy combined with sudden "blitzkrieg" tactics to bring about reform.

But, he said, reform was approached in reversed order. "It appears that the Government, particularly in the light of the latest election results, is not prepared to follow the high-risk alternatives and that changes which occur must be non-antagonistic," he said.

Without change tension could worsen

IT WOULD be "shortsighted" to rely exclusively on economic reforms to maintain stability in South Africa, Dr Simon Brand, head of Financial Policy in the Department of Finance, said.

He warned that social and political tensions in SA could worsen if economic reforms were not matched by constitutional change.

His warning came after he had spelled out how economic development in SA had been re-thought over the past two years following the partial failure of earlier economic development policies for the homelands.

Speaking on the interaction between economic and constitutional reforms in South Africa, Dr Brand concluded that current economic developments raised constitutional questions on three levels.

● Recognition of the common economic system for all population groups outside the national states had the "inescapable consequence" that members of different groups would be living permanently in close proximity to each other.

This brought about a need for appropriate local authorities for each community as well as liaison between them on matters of common interest.

● The concentration of decentralised industrial development in a more limited number of growth areas, cutting across national boundaries, necessitated appropriate consultative mechanisms and possibly bi- or multinational decision-making mechanisms.

● There was a need for formal consultative and possibly joint decision-making procedures and mechanisms at the international or interstate level.

Earlier, Dr Brand said measures aimed at changing SA's regional economic development pattern had not yet altered it sufficiently to provide an "adequate underpinning" to the constitutional development of the national states.

One consequence was that wide-ranging economic reforms had been set in train in the black urban areas outside the national states — which in turn created the need for constitutional accomodation.

Starting with the premise that the national states were still intended to be the focus point for accomodating the constitutional aspirations of blacks, it appeared essential that greater impetus be given to the economic viability of these states, he said.

With this in view, the approach towards regional development had been "thoroughly reconsidered".

One of the main conclusions were that there had been a "too exclusive preoccupation" with industrial decentralisation, which had led to excessive fragmentation between a multiplicity of growth points.

The alternative approach aimed at concentrating the development effort on a more limited number of industrial growth points outside the existing metropolitan areas.

If the choice of industrial growth areas were to be made mainly on economic grounds, it was even likely that these would be outside the present borders of national states, he said.

This principle could be extended to other forms of economic activity and the definition of functional economic regions, the interests of different national states in such regions and the most appropriate mechanisms to give effect to co-operation between states in regional development were all being looked into at present, he said.



DR SIMON BRAND . . .
Can't rely on economic reforms.

18/9/81 Star

Existing practices can't just be ignored

THE President's Council's constitutional committee hoped to report early next year on its recommendations for reform in South Africa, said its chairman, Dr Denis Worrall.

But Dr Worrall stressed the "sheer complexity" and difficulty of a "conscious process" of reform, adding that existing institutions, practices and traditions could not be ignored.

"The constitutional system which was established in 1910 might be limited in the participation which it offers and restricted in its accountability. Yet it contains much that is perfectly respectable and worthy of retention," said Dr Worrall.

Quoting Edmund Burke, Dr Worrall said that reform was not a change in the substance or in the primary modification of the object, but a direct application of a remedy to the grievance complained of.

At the same time he emphasised the importance of stability in the transitional situation.

In evidence before his committee, even the advocates of fairly drastic programmes of constitutional reform recognised the importance of maintaining stability.

This point had been well expressed by the late Clinton Rossiter: "No happiness without liberty; no liberty without self-government; no self-government without constitutionalism; no constitutionalism without morality — and none of these great goods without order and stability."

The committee cannot ignore this, he said.

Dr Worrall said he had been struck by the difficulties of the reformer. Apart from the fact that politicians did not easily loosen their grip on constitutional processes, government was an on-going thing.

The politician could not lightly say "wait for the President's Council" when complaints were laid at his door.

Dr Worrall said there were no ready-made guides to constitution-making but the President's Council had as its goal the broadening of participation in the political system and expansion of accountability.

"Our task in a nutshell is to produce a democratic constitution," said Dr Worrall, and his Committee had had to decide how democratic the end-product should be. "Our answer to this immediately eliminated certain possibilities."

Dr Worrall said that his committee on the evidence before it had been persuaded of certain pre-constitutional reforms. "The assumption underlying this is that, however brilliant a proposed constitutional change may be, it will not work unless it is supported by the social and economic milieu in which it is to be applied."

Constitutional change in South Africa meant also social and economic change.

The Committee identified certain practices and certain measures which it felt should be investigated before any recommendations of a constitutional nature were made. These matters were in the President's Council pipeline.

Dr Worrall said he got the impression that the public did not fully appreciate what was being achieved on the President's Council.

Finding answers to complex residential patterns, or identifying discriminatory practices in the economy was not simply a clinical intellectual exercise.

"And for the time being the President's Council is the only place in the South African political system where this is happening."



DR DENIS WORRALL . . .
Existing practices can't be ignored.

To cling to status quo is to stagnate



MR CHRIS HEUNIS . . . System has to be changed.

A DESPERATE clinging to the status quo for the sake of "optimal stability" in South Africa would amount to stagnation, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said.

But he said that stability did not necessarily mean an absolute halt or stagnation.

And, he said change in SA was not just for the survival of the existing system — the system itself had to be changed.

In nearly all areas of life there were points of conflict which indicated that existing measures, structures and actions were no longer acceptable and a new approach was necessary.

"Political reform is undertaken when it appears that stability cannot be guaranteed through the existing structure and rules of the game." he said.

He added, however, that if reform was not thought through, it could bring instability at an earlier stage.

"I see the primary purpose (of reform) as the optimal promotion of security and the spiritual and material welfare of everyone in South Africa," he said.

To achieve this ideal a democratic system was being strived for in which everyone's effective say in decision-making which affected his own interests would be ensured.

But the composition of the Republic lent itself to the domination of one group over the other and no system which promoted this was acceptable.

A structure had thus to be created through which each people and group would enjoy self-determination in terms of its own interests and mutual responsibilities.

Mr Heunis said that the prime cause of instability during radical reforms in society often stemmed from an incorrect view of the scope of reform.

"Any change in societal values, processes and structures must be implemented on all levels of society in order to cater for the specific cultural, social, economic and political needs of all segments of society," he said.

Instability resulted when only selected groups and fields were affected by reforms leading to a perception of discrimination and deprivation and frequently to conflict.

"To retain a stable society, reform must be well-planned, coordinated and implemented on all levels of society in order to minimise insecurity, confusion and conflict," said Mr Heunis.

All parties, he said, should display a desire to jointly find and implement a solution.

But another factor influencing the process of reform which had to be taken into account was the emotional reaction of various population groups.

"The politician as well as the theoretician who discounts the perception of threat to whites on one hand, and the impatience and even frustration which blacks on the other hand experience, does not conceive the role that pure emotion plays in politics."

The influence of the rising expectations and aspirations of blacks, coloureds and Indians on reform in South Africa had to be taken into consideration just as the perception of threat, even fear, gave rise to aversion to reform.

A real prospect of economic growth and development was another precondition for successful reform.

Parliament

Argus 18/9/81

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'Reform' is magic word

Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION speakers in the Assembly yesterday advocated the need for internal reform to solve South Africa's problems in the international field.

But those in the Government benches blamed these problems on communist-inspired propaganda.

The debate on the Foreign Affairs vote, which drew a large audience in the public gallery, was conducted on a serious note which drew few of the vehement attacks on the official Opposition which have characterised most budget debates in the current session.

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, opened the debate by pointing out certain areas in which his party differed from the Government.

One of these was point 10 of the Government's 12-point plan, which stated that the Government would pursue a policy of qualified neutrality when there were clashes between East and West.

'We do not believe it is in South Africa's interest to adopt a neutral posture in the ideological conflict between communism and the free world, or in the global conflict between the Soviet Union and the West,' said Mr Eglin.

While South Africa was 'of Africa' it should commit itself unambiguously and unashamedly against the communist, and towards the free world.

Another point of difference was in the Government's 'total onslaught' concept.

His party considered that much in this concept was 'simplistic, inaccurate and dangerous.' It did not provide a sophisticated or discerning basis on which to build foreign policy in South Africa.

The third area of disagreement was the extent to which Government policies and actions had either caused or contributed to the country's international problems.

'When the rest of the civilised world was dismantling discrimination and colonialism, the Government of South Africa was enshrining race discrimination in our laws and entrenching white political control over all South Africa,' said Mr Eglin.

Government actions continued to embarrass and alienate those who could be friends of the country.

'Our relationship with the Western World will never return to normal, nor will we be able to play a meaningful role in Africa, unless we can shed the "racist" tag,' he said.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow), who quoted suggestions from an American expert he had interviewed at a recent international conference on American-South African relations.

The expert said change in the long term should be on the lines of sharing political rights, and in the short term a settlement in South West Africa.

The New Republic Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga), said there were certain things that could be done in the Southern African region to force the world to change its attitudes towards South Africa.

One was the establishment of a massive Southern African Confederation that would wield tremendous economic power. A settlement of the South West African issue was the first step towards achieving this.

There were those who believed that if South Africa scrapped institutionalised discrimination, the international community would 'queue up at our doorstep to present bouquets and shower us with congratulations.'

Equally there were those who believed the international community would never be satisfied until there was black majority rule in South Africa.

'We accept that the status quo cannot continue, but we certainly do not accept that you can replace what we have at the moment with the opposite,' he said.

Black domination instead of white domination was not a solution, because black domination had already shown itself in Africa to be a situation that would develop into a one-party state.

From the Government side, Mr G P D Terblanche (NP, Bloemfontein North) said the United Nations had become nothing more than 'one giant propaganda machine against South Africa' — an instrument for Marxism.

Our principal sources of informat nagers.
Take India, for example. Our ma h staff which
includes, in addition to the usua a man in
government affairs. The manager s people in
government, the trade, other comp the physical
setting. Of course, it is quite) not have
operations in a country. In fac are two
distinct positions for an interna as information
is concerned. One is when a cor h its own staff
in an area and the other is when ering an area.
There is an enormous difference ential of these
two situations."

For the most part, company execut ng or researching
the data are in the same functior xecutives
acquiring the information. Unfc notable absence
of information gained from lower as salesmen, an
undesirable trend that has made estic business
operations as well. This often tapped information
source for international marketer ormation
co-ordinators would do well to cc

The human information network vie e and thus can
also be seen as a constraint. T urces abroad
tend to scan information only abc ; or regions.
Although attractive opportunities e current areas
of activity, their chances of bei sources in a
domestic company are very low bec domestic
executives tend to halt at nation

Pik warned US of white backlash

THE United States was told of South Africa's plans to change but was also warned that too quick a change would bring a white backlash, Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Replying to questions by the opposition during the committee stage debate on the Foreign Affairs vote, Mr Botha said the only party that would take the National Party's place in a white backlash was the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

'This is what I told President Reagan, Mr William Clark and General Haig,' he said.

'I informed President Reagan of South Africa's ideals inside and outside South Africa and told him that the Government was faced with a dilemma.

SERIOUS

'I told him there were matters we would like to change but if we did it too suddenly there would be a white backlash. The only party that would take our place would not be the Progressive Federal Party but the HNP and that would be a serious problem for South Africa.

'We have just had an election in which the HNP got more votes than the PFP.

'I told them that this was the record of my Prime Minister and party and that all this talk of his "backtracking" was part of an evil strategy.

What was needed now was for the pendulum to swing back towards constructive dialogue.

Because of the fears, suspicion and mistrust, this would obviously not be easy. However, if a decision was not taken soon, confrontation would become inevitable with disastrous consequences for all. — Sapa.

'Drift to disaster must be stopped'

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, called in the Assembly yesterday for an early decision by leaders of Southern Africa to 'swing back the pendulum towards co-operation.'

He said that unless such a decision was taken soon the drift towards confrontation would become inevitable with 'disastrous consequences for all.'

Speaking in the budget debate on the Foreign Affairs vote, Mr Botha said the drift towards confrontation had to be arrested 'before we reach the precipice.'

'A decision will have to be taken for which our children will thank the leaders — white, black, coloured and Asian.

'The South African Government stands ready to take just that decision,' Mr Botha said.

The Minister's call for co-operation was preceded by a warning to enemies that South Africa was too strong to be destroyed by conventional means.

He said: 'If countries think they can destroy South Africa they make a mistake . . . this country has become too powerful to be destroyed by conventional means.'

To him the choice for Southern Africa was 'quite clear.



Mr Pik Botha

South West Africa was only part of the Southern African scene, and as far as he was concerned it was only the tip of the iceberg — 'the rest is far more dangerous.'

All the leaders of Southern Africa had to get together somehow to review the whole situation.

Mr Botha said that if it was true that Swapo was demoralised the leaders had to reconsider the situation. He believed the time to do this was now ripe.

Earlier in his address Mr Botha outlined a vision of new foreign relationships which included a Nigeria-South African axis as a bulwark against foreign interference in Africa.

He said that if South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn together, even if only for the reason that they were threatened by the same power.

South Africa could serve as a key to powerful regional alliances throughout the Southern Hemisphere.

If other African states responded favourably, identification with South Africa would no longer present a political liability.

There was great potential for South Africa to play an important role in Africa and in the South Atlantic region.

This could ensure for decades to come that the Soviet Union would 'cease its adventures' in this part of the world.

Other points made by Mr Botha included:

- He had discussed the future of Southern Africa with Mr Alexander Haig, the US Secretary of State, and had warned him that countries in Southern Africa were drifting into a conflict situation.
- He had told Mr Haig of the need to halt this drift before it reached a point of no return.
- He had made no promises to anybody in the US Government, but had conveyed to the US the intentions of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and pointed out that 'these things would not be achieved easily or fast.'

year-by-year estimates and their derivation are reported at
the foot of Table I and summary totals are presented in Table
2.

Table 2 Summary totals of removals from rural areas I960-I979
(thousands)

	I960-69	I970-79	I960-79
abour tenants			
nd squatters	363	305	668
lack spot removals			
nd homeland consolidation	I49	305	454
	5I2	6IO	I I22

The situation as regards urban removals allows only more
entative comment. Removals from urban areas involve:
a) Removals under sections I4 and 29 of the Urban Areas Act.
hese constitute resettlement only in rather an extended sense
f the term. Figures in row (I6) of Table I reflect these for
bme, but not all, of the metropolitan areas in which one
ould expect the bulk (but not all) of such removals to take
lace;
b) Removals following the deproclamation of African townships.
hese deproclamations have gone on steadily since the I950s,
ut I know of no source of information revealing how many Afri-
ans have been moved as a result. These deproclamations have
ccurred in non-metropolitan areas (small towns), sometimes
nvolving removal to places far away, sometimes to homelands
relatively short distance off, from which workers commute in
rder to continue their jobs. These type (b) removals are more
ike rural removals than type (a); they involve the movement
f whole households who had previously enjoyed a certain
ecurity of tenure.

It is possible to provide some sort of context for these
esettlement figures by comparing them with indirect estimates
f net migration of domestic Africans between I960 and I980.
Table 3 sets out these net migration estimates:

SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL): COURSE II

SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives
Relations in South Afri

Hector Njokweni

In a separate book, answer TWO of

ns.

5. Should management pay attenti
called tribal-oriented and wes
Discuss.

between the so-
in industry?

6. Many studies have concentrated
far do they apply to black ind

f workers. How
outh Africa?

7. It has often been the view of
the black worker one should em
do you think his role involves
workers and to management?

der to understand
l officer. How
mitment to black

8. (a) 'Conflict seldom arises b
man on the assembly line respo
arises from the nature of the
ternal factors such as rising
How far do you think this appli
reference to recent strikes?

street or the
agitators. It
lf and from ex-
11, 1980).
ith special

OR

(b) There is a view in histori
worker is the most exploited in
agree?

t the migrant
u agree or dis-

SECTION C: Women in the Economy

Erica Boddington
Ginny Volbrecht

In a separate book, answer ONE quest

s.

9. From your understanding of the
Europe, explain what insights th
standing of the position of wome

isation in
retical under-

10. Use one of the case studies bel
women in wage labour in South A
conceptualise the relationship

position of
helps you to
and sex:

(a) women in the rese
(b) women in domestic
(c) women factory wor

11. Discuss in the South African con
meaning of "women's emancipation

ier to be the

SECTION D . . . .

Raw's winning strategy for SA

Parliamentary Staff

THE leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw, urged the Government to work towards winning the support of all the people of South Africa for its policy directions.

Speaking on the Foreign Affairs vote, he said the most powerful weapon for South Africa could be the unified voice of all the people — black, brown and white — behind any strategy for foreign relations.

Mr Raw said he agreed with the Minister that no political party in the Assembly could hope to satisfy world opinion on South Africa.

The NRP believed that what the Government should do was to try to win the goodwill of all the people of South Africa by satisfying them.

Hostility against South Africa was based on the argument that South Africa's own people rejected the country's regime.

RIGHT WAY

Black, brown and white should be able to say to the world together that 'whatever you say, we believe that this is the right way to do things.'

Mr Raw said the attitudes of the Reagan and Thatcher governments offered South Africa an opportunity that should be used.

There was now an absence of blackmail in pressure put on South Africa by those countries. There was a more open approach.

Another weapon South Africa should use would be to grasp the opportunity to deal with its own affairs and with South West African affairs in its own way.

Every effort had to be made to find an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa.

The NRP believed that in the light of Swapo raids, South Africa had no option recently but to go into Angola 'to clean them up.'

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. 1985 18 September 1981

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

Aangesien ek, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister van Justisie, dit dienstig ag tot handhawing van die openbare rus, verbied ek hierby ingevolge artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste, 1956 (Wet 17 van 1956), vir die tydperk met ingang van 30 September 1981 en eindigende op 29 September 1983, in die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf—

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

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

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

Geteken te Kaapstad, op hede die 9de dag van September 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister van Justisie.

BYLAE

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 1985 18 September 1981

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

Whereas I, Hendrik Jacobus Coetsee, Minister of Justice, deem it expedient for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby in terms of section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), prohibit for the period commencing on 30 September 1981 and ending on 29 September 1983, in the area described in the Schedule hereto—

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

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

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

Signed at Cape Town, this 9th day of September 1981.

H. J. COETSEE, Minister of Justice.

SCHEDULE

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERYE

No. 1986 18 September 1981

HEFFING EN SPESIALE HEFFING OP EIERS.—WYSIGING

Kragtens artikel 79 (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (Wet 59 van 1968), maak ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby bekend dat die Eierbeheerraad, vermeld in artikel 3 van die Eierbeheerskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 64 van 1963, soos gewysig, ingevolge artikel 17 van genoemde Skema, met my goedkeuring, die heffing en spesiale heffing, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2043 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig, verder gewysig het soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

P T C DU PLESSIS, Minister van Landbou en Visserye.

BYLAE

1 Die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2043 van 31 Desember 1965, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur in klousule 1 die uitdrukking "3,25c" deur die uitdrukking "1,25c" te vervang.

2. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op die datum van publikasie daarvan en herroep Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1876 van 4 September 1981 met ingang vanaf dieselfde datum.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No. 1986 18 September 1981

LEVY AND SPECIAL LEVY ON EGGS.—AMENDMENT

In terms of section 79 (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act 59 of 1968), I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereby make known that the Egg Control Board, referred to in section 3 of the Egg Control Scheme, published by Proclamation R. 64 of 1963, as amended, has in terms of section 17 of the said Scheme, with my approval, further amended the levy and special levy published by Government Notice R. 2043 of 31 December 1965, as amended, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

P. T. C. DU PLESSIS, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SCHEDULE

1. The Schedule to Government Notice R. 2043 of 31 December 1965 as amended, is hereby further amended by the substitution in clause 1 for the expression "3,25c" of the expression "1,25c".

2. This notice shall come into operation on the date of publication thereof and repeals Government Notice R. 1876 of 4 September 1981 with effect from the same date.

woning uit vrye wil ontruim of vir solank sy binne die inkomstekategorieë val soos bepaal ingevolge artikel 19 (1) (a) van die Behuisingswet, 1966 (Wet 4 van 1966), welke perke op datum van uitvaardiging hiervan bepaal is op R360 per maand in die geval van enkellopendes en R650 per maand in die geval van gesinne;

(b) die huidige huurgeld van die woning soos bepaal deur die Huurraad nie verhoog mag word nie, statutêre verhoging ten opsigte van munisipale belastings, elektrisiteit- en waterheffings, assuransiepremies, lone en heffings betaalbaar deur Swart werknemers uitgesluit, vir solank die woning deur die huidige huurder bewoon word of vir solank haar imkomste nie die perke in (a) hierbo genoem oorskry nie; en

(c) 'n huurooreenkoms met die huurder aangegaan word waarin die voorwaardes in (a) en (b) ingelyf is.

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

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

Woonstel 1, Dilkusha, geleë op Erwe 1513 tot 1516 te Kaapweg, Kabega Park, Port Elizabeth.

she falls within the income categories as determined in terms of section 19 (1) (a) of the Housing Act, 1966 (Act 4 of 1966), which limits on the date of promulgation hereof are R360 per month in the case of single persons and R650 per month in the case of families;

(b) the present rental of the dwelling as determined by the Rent Board may not be increased, statutory increases in respect of municipal rates and taxes, electricity and water charges, insurance premiums, wages and levies payable by Black employees excluded, for as long as the dwelling is occupied by the present tenant or for as long as the tenant's income does not exceed the limits mentioned in (a) above; and

(c) an agreement of lease be entered into with the tenant in which the conditions in (a) and (b) above are incorporated.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Thirty-first day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

Flat 1, Dilkusha, situate on Erven 1513 to 1516 at Cape Road, Kabega Park, Port Elizabeth.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1978 18 September 1981

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—APPÈL DEUR DIREKTORAAT

Die Direktoraat van Publikasies het op 3 September 1981 kragtens artikel 15 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, appèl aangeteken teen die beslissing op 27 Augustus 1981 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:

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1978 18 September 1981

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—APPEAL BY DIRECTORATE

On 3 September 1981 the Directorate of Publications appealed under section 15 of the Publications Act, 1974, against the decision on 27 August 1981 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:

327

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie Publication	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer
P81/7/73.....	*Kinflicks*.....	Lisa Alther.

No. 1979 18 September 1981

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. 1979 18 September 1981

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 P81/78

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Artikel 47 (2) Section 47 (2)
P81/6/32.....	*Blonde Vixen*.....	George Devlin.....	(a)
P81/7/140.....	*Cadbury & The Born Losers*.....	George MacBeth.....	(a)
P81/9/35.....	Process Pipe Co (Pty) Ltd—1981 (Kalender/Calendar)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(a)
P81/7/141.....	*Gentlemen Callers*.....	Nancy Lamb.....	(a)
P81/6/29.....	*Bad to Bed*.....	Stan Mitchell.....	(a)
P81/9/32.....	... It's the unique 'twin tip' by Chromatic deur/by Ellis Cohen—4093 (Advertensieplakkaat/Advertisement Poster)	Nie vermeld nie/Not stated.....	(a)

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 195] PRETORIA, 18 SEPTEMBER 1981 [No. 7805

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 2006 18 September 1981

TUSSENDEPARTEMENTELE KOMITEE VAN ONDERSOEK INSAKE PUBLIKASIEBEHEER (ROLPRENTE)

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede 'n komitee van ondersoek bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van belanghebbende departemente saamgestel het om ondersoek in te stel en aanbevelings te doen oor—

(a) die wetlike posisie in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika betreffende die rolprentbedryf en of die maatreels op die Wetboek hiervolgende is om die probleme wat ondervind word die hoof te bied

(b) kopiereg in die rolprentbedryf; en

(c) probleme met betrekking tot die praktiese uitvoerbaarheid van die maatreels vervat in die Wet op Publikasies, 1974

Memorandums kan deur belanghebbende persone en liggame aan hom rig nie later nie as 31 Oktober 1981, gerig word aan—

Die Voorsitter
Komitee van Ondersoek insake Publikasiebeheer
(Rolprente)
Kamer 403, Civitas
Privaatsak X114
Pretoria
0001

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 2006 18 September 1981

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO PUBLICATION CONTROL (FILMS)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Minister of Internal Affairs has appointed a committee of inquiry comprising representatives of interested departments to inquire into and make recommendations regarding —

(a) the statutory position in the Republic of South Africa with regard to the film industry and whether the measures in the existing legislation are sufficient to cope with problems which are being experienced;

(b) copyright in the film industry; and

(c) problems in respect of the practicability of the measures contained in the Publications Act, 1974.

Memorandums may be directed by interested parties and bodies, not later than 31 October 1981, to—

The Chairman
Committee of Inquiry into Publication Control
(Films)
Room 403, Civitas
Private Bag X114
Pretoria
0001

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		

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7805—1



Mr Pik Botha

Minister's 'subtle appeal' for SA reform

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The call by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for a Southern African summit also contained a subtle appeal for domestic reform to help make regional co-operation possible.

During the debate on his portfolio on Thursday, Mr Botha said he hoped Southern African leaders could somehow get together to turn increasing regional conflict into co-operation, prosperity and stability.

However, he also implied that this would not be possible while South Africa was seen as a political liability by its black neighbours.

"The benefits that this country might gain will strongly depend on South Africa's ability in establishing its credibility and status, not only as a necessary but also as an acceptable and desirable partner for other governments on the continent.

"Other African States will respond favourably to South African iniatives to the extent that association and identification with South Africa will no longer present a political liability," Mr Botha said.

Sapa reports from the House that the minister appealed to white leaders to "play ball" and concentrate on that which was noble and in the interests of the country.

Costs

He said during the debate on his portfolio yesterday that those leaders should ask themselves what the costs of agitation and revolution would be if they continued to doubt each other's motives and integrity.

Referring to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and a statement made by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) that the HNP was dictating change in South Africa, Mr Botha said he did not believe a party like the HNP would be able to govern South Africa.

What he had said in a previous speech was that if the government should come to a fall, it would not be the PFP but the HNP that would come to power.

It was the responsibility of everyone to assist the government, which had a substantial majority in Parliament, with its difficult task.

● Replying to a question by Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) the minister said it was ironic that that some Zimbabwe spokesmen blamed South Africa for not employing workers from Zimbabwe when it was the Mugabe government which had stopped the practice, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

The minister said, as reported by our political staff, that if the Zimbabwe Government changed its attitude the whole matter could be reviewed.

How the public can help to beat bomb terrorism

Ev Post 19/9/81 327

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE

WHAT the public can do to help combat bomb attacks by terrorists has been outlined for Weekend Post by Lieutenant-Colonel G N Erasmus, Divisional Commander of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape.

"A bomb knows no allegiance, not even to its maker. The life you save through vigilance may be your own," he said.

The public had a vital role to play in preventing and dealing with bomb blasts, but people in this area should learn to be more co-operative.

Col Erasmus said that when the bomb exploded recently at the Constantia Centre, the member of the Security Police called to the scene was hampered in getting there because drivers did not give way to emergency vehicles.

"Most emergency vehicles have blue flashing lights and sirens, yet I have found in Port Elizabeth that people do not give way to them at all."

Col Erasmus and Captain A Greyling, also of the Security Branch, said the public should always be keenly aware of what is happening around them.

"If a suspicious character is seen lurking around and leaves a suitcase, handbag, carton container, torch, thermos flask, or one of those supermarket shopping bags and then moves off, don't touch anything," he said.

"Call the police at once. Try to ensure that you can give the police a good description of the person who left the article. We need to know something about his height, colouring and what sort of clothes he was wearing.

"A good deal is possible if people are wide awake," said Col Erasmus. "The success *Police File* has had on television is an indication of what can be achieved if people take note of what is going on."

Captain Greyling said one of the biggest problems was the fear some members of the public had about having to appear in court. This often made people hesitate to come forward with information.

"We would like to stress that nobody is forced to go to court. We only want the public to co-operate with us and pass on information," he said.

He outlined these points to bear in mind:

- Keep away from an area where there has been an explosion. By milling around, people hinder the police in their investigations.
- Don't touch anything suspicious. Call the experts. They know how to handle objects which could contain explosives.
- Don't panic if there is a bomb scare in a building. Leave quietly. If you rush you could injure someone.
- Contact the correct person if you suspect something is wrong. If there is no responsible person available, contact the police at once.
- Do not give hoaxers the publicity they are obviously seeking. If a threat is received by letter or telephone, inform the Security Branch and don't spread the story around.
- Be alert — take notice of things left lying around in public places.

Col Erasmus said people had the feeling "it could never happen here", which was quite the wrong attitude.

He said bomb threats were becoming more and more prevalent in South Africa.

At present there was an average of 42 a month and the problem was not restricted to the larger cities. Country towns, too, were getting their share of threats.

"Bombs are a problem we will have to live with," he said.

Although most of the bomb threats proved to be hoaxes, every threat had to be treated seriously because there was "always a first time".

Hoaxers who wasted the Security Police's time and took them away from important assignments could, under Article 27A of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956), face a sentence of imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for a period of not less than three years, with a maximum of 15 years.

What could a bomb look like?

A bomb could be any size or shape, not necessarily in a big parcel or a special container. The bombs encountered so far were improvised devices placed in a variety of innocent-looking containers, such as suitcases, handbags, cardboard boxes, tin cans, etc.

The devices were often wrapped in paper or placed in a plastic or paper bag.

The police were always watching for an abandoned article or anything that looked out of place.

It was unlikely that bombs sent by post would be large packets. A package bomb would, most likely, be the size of a book, while a letter bomb could be contained in an envelope.

It was very important that if a person suspected something peculiar about a letter or package, it should not be bent, shaken, or handled unnecessarily. It should be placed in a safe place and left for the experts.

It was of the utmost importance that a person receiving a telephone call about a bomb should remain calm and try to get as much information from the caller as possible.

It was important to be able to tell the police:

- The time and date of the call.
- The specific words used by the caller, the place where the bomb was said to be placed and the time when it was supposed to go off.
- The language used, any peculiarities in the voice or accent, background noise, whether the call was from a public or private telephone and the alleged reason for the threat.

Talks with Pretoria not on — Zimbabwe

Star 19/9/87

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — A Zimbabwe Government spokesman yesterday dismissed the idea of a southern African summit in which South Africa would take part, as suggested by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

To a suggestion by Mr Colin Eglin, the South African Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, that Mr Mugabe and Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, should meet, the Zimbabwe Government spokesman said this was out of the question.

"We are aware that South Africa has been trying to get meetings at Ministeral level so as to make capital out of them."

While Mr Eglin might have had good intentions, a summit meeting was out of the question.

Star 19/4/81 (327)

Pogrund dismisses Winter's tale

By Tony Stirling

Journalist Mr Benjamin Pogrund yesterday dismissed allegations by former Boss agent, Gordon Winter, that the Rand Daily Mail was "set up" by Winter and trapped into a prosecution in the Prisons case of the 1960s.

Mr Winter also alleged that Mr Pogrund's private office had been bugged and that some of the newspaper's informants had been persuaded to withdraw or to give evidence for the prosecution.

Mr Laurence Gandar, former editor-in-chief of the Rand Daily Mail, dismissed the alleged "set up" as impossible and implausible.

He agreed that the Security Police had become aware of the Mail's investigation before it was published.

Winter claims in his soon to be published book "Inside Boss" that he had set in motion the Mail's investigation in order to get that paper into trouble.

It led to the conviction under the Prisons Act of Mr Pogrund and Mr Gandar.

Winter said that he set the investigation in motion by persuading the Rand Daily Mail to follow up information in a telex from Mr Harold Strachan.

Mr Pogrund, deputy editor of the Mail, told The Star yesterday that by the time Winter showed him a copy of Mr Strachan's telex message the information was already irrelevant to the investigation.

Mr Gandar backed Mr Pogrund's version and said that had Winter "planted" Strachan on Mr Pogrund, he would have been aware of it and would have become deeply suspicious.

Winter said he also caused Boss to "bug" an office which Mr Pogrund maintained outside the newspaper's offices.

Mr Pogrund said that while it was possible the offices were bugged as far as he could recall he never interviewed prisoners there as alleged by Winter.

In his book Winter makes damaging allegations about his former editor, Mr M A "Johnny" Johnson, under whom he worked at the Sunday Express and The Citizen.

Some of these allegations were put to Mr Johnson who said through his lawyers that the allegations were "so much nonsense", that they did not merit a detailed answer.

Winter says that while working for The Citizen he acted as a propagandist.

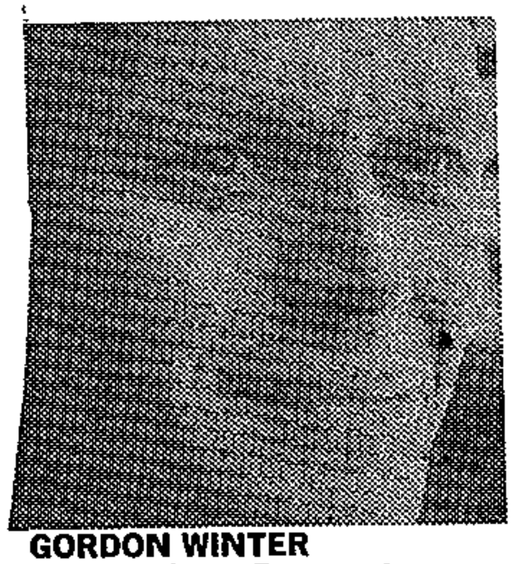
He claimed that he deliberately falsified or distorted reports on occasions.

UCT

From Russia with love: message to a BOSS spy

RDM 19/9/81 (329)

By DON MARSHALL



GORDON WINTER
Regards from Bogomolov

A STRANGE message for Gordon Winter, the self-confessed BOSS spy who has set out to discredit the South African spy world in his latest book, was passed on to a South African diplomat during a pleasure cruise on a Swiss lake in 1976.

The message itself was innocuous, but it came from a Russian diplomat who spoke Afrikaans and who was later expelled from Switzerland for espionage activities, according to Mr Roland Hepers, the Government official who became a victim of the Information scandal.

"Give Gordon Winter my regards," Mr Evgueni Bogomolov, Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Berne, told Mr Hepers as the ship with its cargo of diplomats sailed on the Thun Lake at the foot of the Swiss Alps.

Mr Hepers, who says he was serving as Press attache at the South African Embassy in Berne at the time, was with a group of fellow South African diplomats and they were all speaking in Afrikaans.

"I broke away and this fellow came up to me and started speaking Afrikaans as well. He spoke it like a boer and I took him to be from the South African diplomatic mission in Geneva.

"During the conversation he learned that I was involved in journalism and that I occasionally visited South Africa. He then asked me if I knew Gordon Winter, but I did not tell him that I had never heard of him.

"As we parted, the man identified himself and gave me his card.

"He asked me to give Gordon Winter his regards, saying that he too had been in South Africa," Mr Hepers said.

Expelled

"About two months later I saw Evgueni Bogomolov's photograph flashed on the television screen in Berne. He had been expelled by the Swiss authorities for espionage."

Mr Hepers resigned from the Department of Information in December 1977.

Last year he won an out-of-court settlement from The Citizen, which had named him as the "Deep Throat" in the Info scandal.

Mr Hepers said yesterday that he had reported the meeting with the Russian to the South African intelligence authorities, but heard nothing more about it.

Gordon Winter was one of the reporters who worked on the Hepers story for The Citizen.

Winter, who worked as a journalist while handling BOSS assignments, claimed in a letter to Mr Hepers last year that Mr Hepers was "set up" to take the heat out of the Info scandal.

Attempts by the Rand Daily Mail yesterday to confirm that a Soviet diplomat named Evgueni Bogomolov was expelled by the Swiss authorities in 1976 were referred by the Swiss Embassy in Pretoria to officials in the Swiss capital.

8. PROCEDURES AND SUBPROGRAMS

8.1. GENERAL

- intrinsic functions
- external functions

There are two methods for passing values to and from procedures: (1) by use of the COMMON statement. Either, or both, may be used in a program. It is rare that a function reference requires at least one argument.

A function procedure is invoked by a function reference of the form

function name $(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$

where *function name* is the symbolic name that identifies the function and each *a* is an *actual argument*.

A function reference appears as a primary either in an arithmetic or in a logical expression. For each actual argument in the function reference there must be a *dummy argument* in the definition of the function procedure that will be replaced by the value of its actual argument during execution. Some function procedures, namely intrinsic and *basic* external functions, are furnished with the processor and need not be defined by the programmer. Statement functions and function subprograms are written by the programmer. An example of a basic function reference is:

```
      THETA = 1.5
      C = A * B * COS(THETA)
```

The function reference is COS(THETA), and THETA is the actual argument that must be defined before the function reference is encountered. During execution of the arithmetic assignment statement, THETA is evaluated and a value for COS(THETA) is then returned to the arithmetic expression so that it can be computed and a value can be assigned to C. A function reference must have at least one actual argument, but may have many. For example, a function subprogram is called AREA and computes the area of a triangle, given the three sides, and is referenced in an arithmetic expression as Y = AREA(X,Y,Z). This subprogram can be expanded to also return a value for the perimeter and reference it by Y = AREA(X,Y,Z,PER), where the value of PER is used in any statement that follows the function reference. A function reference cannot redefin ame expression containing the function reference.

A subroutine call invoke the calling program unit, but it does not necessarily ret ng program unit and it need not have any actual arguments. A tine (defined by the programmer) is completed, control is re ble statement of the calling program unit. For example, if the ead in many times in a program, the procedure can be define outine subprogram and be called upon many times in the N(ARRAY), where ARRAY is the actual argument.

8.1.1. Statement Functions a

Statement functions ar function procedures requiring few *computer* (machine cod ution. Therefore, when the program is submitted in machir , it is feasible to insert these computer instructions For example, if the intrinsic function ABS is refere gram, the instructions for this procedure will be repe e coded executable program as shown in Figure 8–1.

The notice said special instructions had been issued to the Johannesburg magistrate regarding the authorisation of exceptions. — Sapa.

Exempt

The ban was extended from the end of the month to September 29, 1983.

Bona fide religious gatherings are exempted.

Gatherings at which "any form of State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed, or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protested against," are specifically banned.

The notice, by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetzee, prohibits gatherings in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act in the area south of President Street, east of Sauer Street, north of Market Street and west of Joubert Street.

THE so-called "city hall steps" ban on public gatherings in Johannesburg has been renewed in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The notice, by the Minister of

Keep off the city hall steps

Parliament

'SINCERE' PIK OUT OF TUNE WITH COLLEAGUES

Argus 19/9/81 (327)

A weekly review by FRANS ESTERHUYSE

NO ONE should doubt that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was sincere when he appealed in the Assembly this week for a new peace initiative in Southern Africa.

He seemed to speak from his heart, measuring every word and avoiding troubled political and ideological issues.

The Foreign Minister's plea was for Southern African leaders to decide to co-operate and halt the ominous drift towards confrontation and war.

Mr Botha's calm voice droned as if he were having an intimate fireside chat — and he seemed to be strangely out of tune with the aggressive and almost belligerent tone of some Cabinet and party colleagues.

Here was the sweet cooing of a dove against the earlier cacophony of hostile Government attacks on the loyalty of the Opposition and others.

This time there was no hint of Mr Botha's previous 'bull-in-a-china-shop' approach to the Government's political opponents.

He left no doubt he was genuinely seeking the peaceful political climate needed for a peace initiative.

Earlier the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had accused the Opposition of playing into the hands of subversive elements and terrorists by opposing the Status of Ciskei Bill.

Similar accusations have come from other Cabinet Ministers and National Party spokesmen.

Government speakers gave the impression they regarded any criticism on human rights issues whether from the PFP, moderate black leaders, churchmen, or the Western world as playing into enemy hands.

There seemed to be a concerted campaign to discredit the Opposition as 'unpatriotic.'



Dr Piet Koornhof

Mr Pik Botha's message of peace and co-operation could, therefore, hardly be assisted by the hostile political climate created by his Cabinet and party colleagues.

At the beginning of the Foreign Affairs debate, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) put his finger on Government-created problems that could bedevil any peace initiative.

He said the Government's 'total onslaught' concept was simplistic, inaccurate and dangerous.

By linking the communists and the West in a 'total onslaught' on South Africa, the Government concealed the deep concern many people in the West had about the Southern Africa situation.

The Government's approach also concealed the real external threat to South Africa.

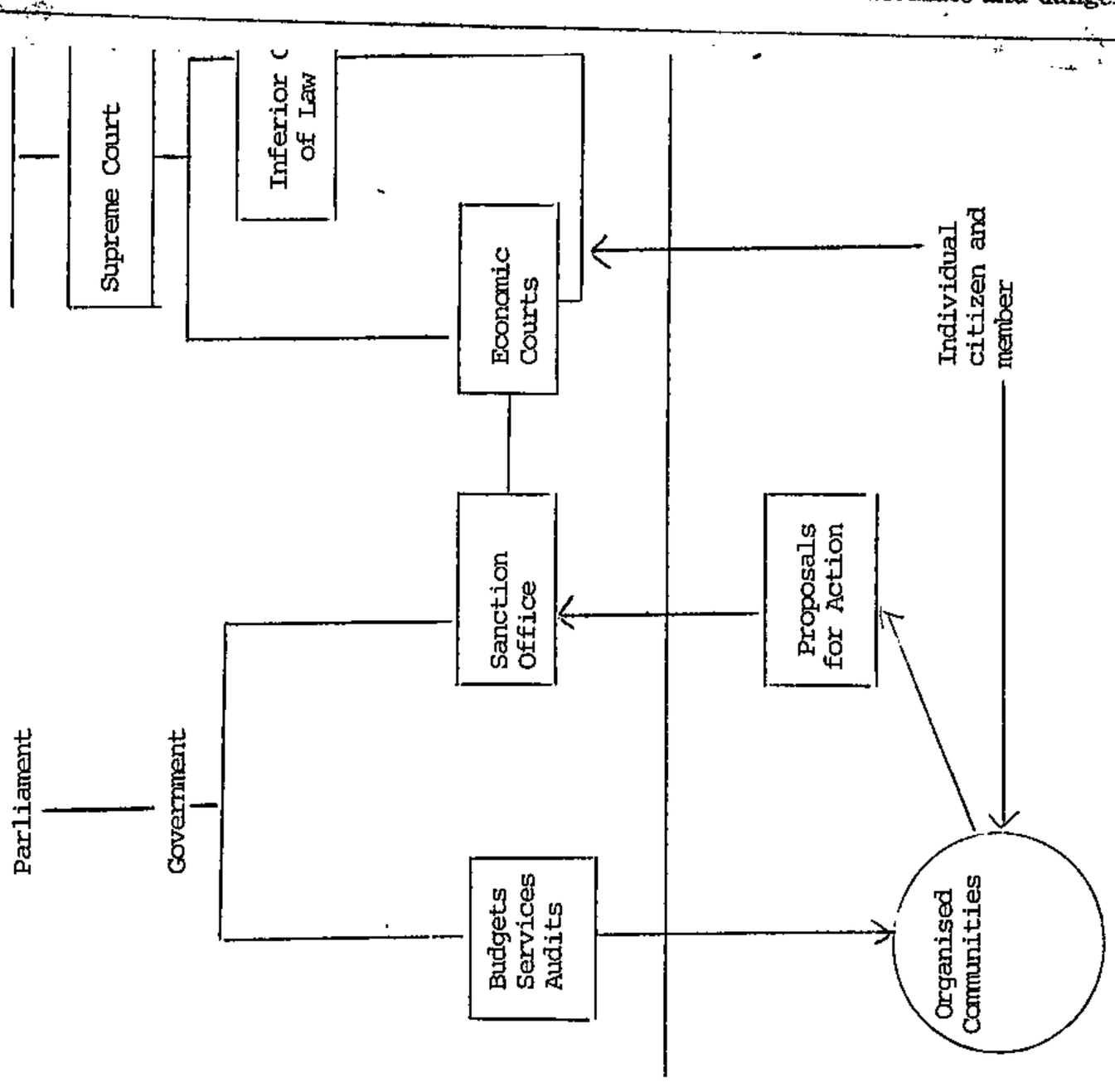
The Government's 'total onslaught' concept 'dulls one's perception of the extent to which Government policies and actions have either caused or contributed to our problems in the international field,' Mr Eglin said.

It seems, therefore, that Mr Pik Botha may have to try to convince some of his Cabinet colleagues that if they want a peace initiative to succeed there would have to be an urgent change of heart.

(News by F E Esterhuyse, 122 St Giles Street, Cape Town.)

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FIGURE I: The Administration of Rights a



Government acknowleges its alarm at growth of rightwing

S. Times 20/9/81 327

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE Government's panic at the dramatic recent growth of the rightwing movement has been officially acknowledged by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

And it found echoes in two major papers this week, one by Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, the other by the political editor of the London based Economist, Mr Simon Jenkins.

In a major speech in Parliament this week, Mr Botha said that shortly after the April election, South Africa had told the Reagan Administration in America it feared that too-rapid implementation of reform could lead to a white backlash that might topple the Nationalist Government.

If the Government were unseated it would be by the Herstigte Nasionale Party, not the Progressive Federal Party, he said

But Mr Botha denied accusations that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was backtracking from reformist promises.

Later, Mr Botha returned to the subject and denied that the Government was allowing the HNP to dictate its pace.

But he said if the National Party fell or broke apart that party would replace it.

Stability

He said for the sake of stability it was everyone's responsibility not to make the task of the Government, even with its substantial electoral majority, more difficult than it already was.

Mr Botha said there was a vast spectrum of beliefs in South Africa and many whites feared they were going to be ploughed under.

He said no government in South Africa would be able to govern without a substantial number of whites behind it. Otherwise there would be revolution.

Pleading for whites of all parties to adopt a more positive approach, he said they should stand still for a minute and ask themselves where they were going.

Not just in Parliament, but also behind closed doors and in congresses, they should count the costs of revolution.

Concern about white rightwing growth was also implicitly expressed in an important speech this week by Mr Chris Heunis at the conference of the Political Science Association at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Speaking on "Reform and Stability", Mr Heunis emphasised that account would have to be taken of the emotional reaction of the various population groups to the issue of reform.

The sense of threat felt by whites and of impatience and frustration by blacks had to be balanced against each other, he said.

"The influence of the rising expectations and aspirations of Blacks, coloureds and Indians on reform in South Africa must therefore be taken into consideration," he said.

"On the other hand, an understanding of the fact that the perception of threat, even fear, gives rise to an aversion to reform, is necessary."

Mr Heunis said it was of decisive importance that the correct attitudes be fostered in th[illegible] for reform be created.

The various leaders would have to inform and convince the population of the merits of the reformist effort, while at the same time initiating the process of change.

Traumatic

Mr Jenkins, in a major review of South Africa, says the April election outcome was traumatic for Mr Botha and the National Party, plunging them into a period of deep introspection.

All the rosy optimism for change generated by Mr Botha's early premiership had "dissolved with astonishing completeness", he says.

The reasons were part economic, part political — but the political should take the precedence.

"Mr Botha's reaction to the election has been dramatic and his close associates say he will now engage in an intensive period of fence-mending with the aim of drawing back at least half the HNP defectors.

"The sorts of reforms much discussed last year — to race and segregation legislation in particular — will no longer claim any priority (though they will still be 'promised' to interested outsiders).

"Nobody is better aware than he that an Afrikanerdom divided against itself will fall.

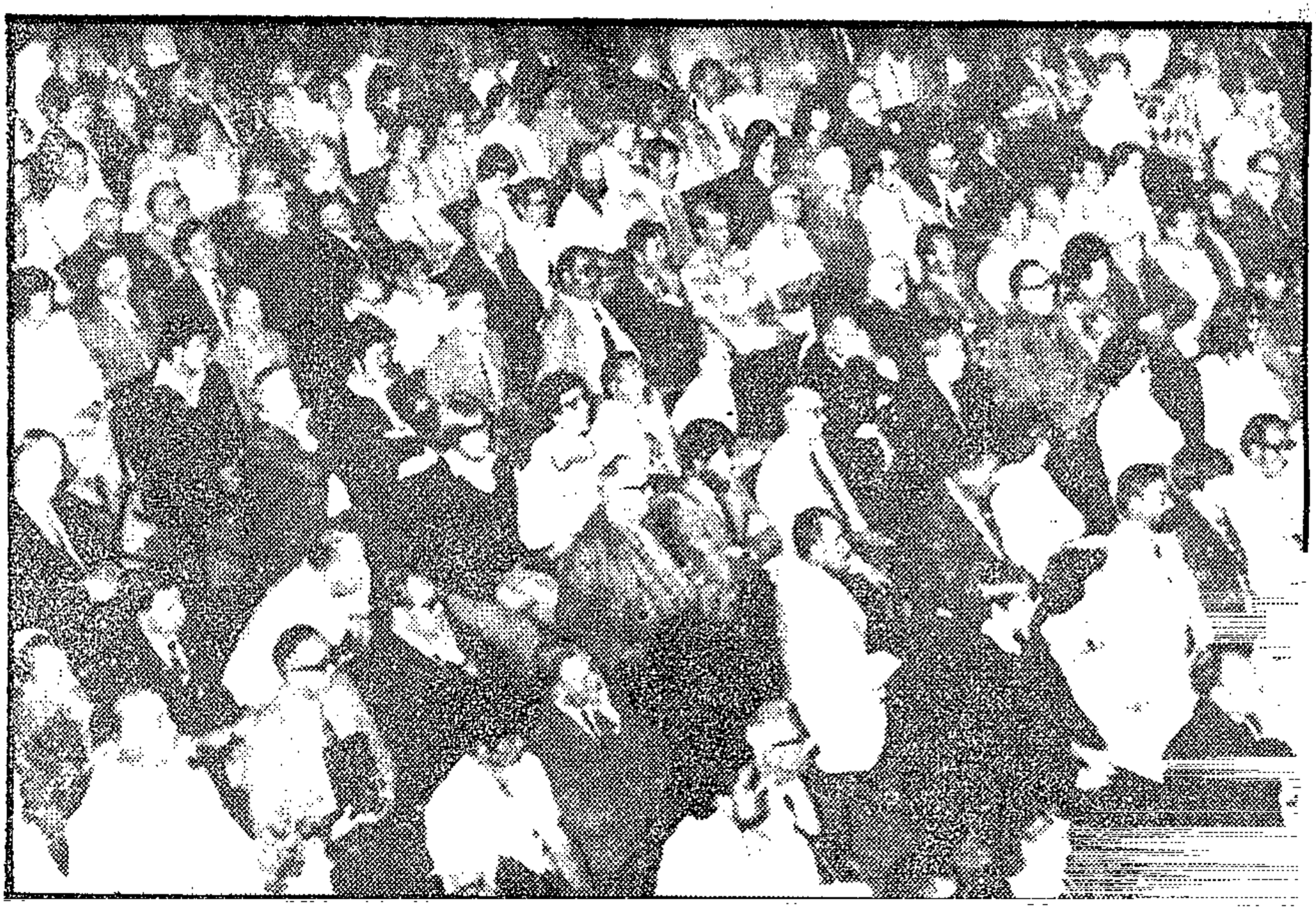
flock to Jaap Marais' banner...

P is e jugular

S. Tribune. 18/6/89 p23



The audience of almost 1 000 loved Jaap Marais.



Jaap's people . . . converts listen to their leader's tirade against the National Party

The joking has stopped as right wingers

Now the HNP is going for ti

S. Tubrme 327 20/9/81

HNP holds victory celebration

By CHRIS VICK

It was opening night at the Herstigte Nasionale Party's 12th annual congress.

Dozens of mini Vierkleur flags adorned the stage of the Pretoria City Hall as party leader Jaap Marais made his way forward.

Escorted by flag-waving youngsters, he mounted the steps to a standing ovation and joined his fellow (unsuccessful) ex-parliamentary candidates on stage. The star-studded show was ready to roll.

The audience — fresh-faced after a rousing session of volksliedere — were restless.

"Nou gaan jy 'n ding sien (now you're going to see something)," a shiny-browed man whispered to his daughter.

"Kou hulle, Jaap (chew them, Jaap)," another shouted after giving three brisk Nazi-salutes. You could sense the post-election cockiness.

The leader — a grey-haired, pale man looking slightly embarrassed by all the attention — sat quietly while a party member sang his praises.

"There is only one man who can be trusted with the future of white South Africa — and that man is Jaap Marais," the speaker said to deafening applause . . and shouts to the Afrikaans Press to "take note".

While the thousand-odd supporters cheered and clapped, the leader, in a black pin-striped suit, sat emotionless at the table with his wife.

But all that fell away when the orator took the microphone. Pulling himself up, Marais went confidently to the pulpit — and laid it on thick.

Using a cleverly-designed set of folding cue-cards, the leader ploughed into the Nationalist Government on every level.

A thick wad of newspaper cuttings served as his ammo. Waving the banner headlines he attacked everything from the Springbok rugby tour — "They put a Hottentot in and get kicked around," a member of the audience complained — to the Government's pussyfooting with the United States.

At times he resembled one of those puppets you see on television . . . the head, nodding incessantly to left and right while the hands waved.

On and on he went, seemingly going nowhere but still managing to get his message across: the Government is giving you a raw deal, Mr White Afrikaner, and its up to you to stop him.

Harder and louder they clapped, with their limited vocabulary of "hoor hoor" (for Jaap) and "Skande" (for the Government) — not forgetting the constant urgings for the Afrikaans Press to "take note."

It was all over in just over an hour. The leader seemed drained but satisfied as the right winger heralded his name.

The Government was well and truly damned, while the audience cheered.

All that was left were the 24 million black people outside.

THE huge skeleton of a fin whale, a species facing extinction, dominates the entrance of the Transvaal museum in Pretoria.

Across the road in Pretoria's city hall the Herstigte Nasionale Party met in congress this week. Until April 29 this year the members of this right-wing party were jokingly brushed aside as South African political derelicts, part of an eccentric strain of the species homosapiens facing the same fate.

But now the joking has stopped.

As the HNP goes for the jugular of its arch political enemy, the ruling National Party, it's easy to see why.

On April 29 the country went to the polls and, against all hopes and a hefty counter-offensive from the NP, the HNP emerged as a political force to be reckoned with.

Exploiting a confused, bewildered and perplexed electorate reeling under the meandering guidance of Prime Minister P. W. Botha the HNP, sprouting comfortable Verwoerdian philosophy, capitalised on the hesitancy of the NP and stole a considerable march.

The HNP won over almost 200 000 voters to their cause, representing 13,85 percent of the electorate.

But they failed to win a single parliamentary seat.

However, that disappointment has since been offset by an HNP candidate, Dawie Erasmus, fighting on a straight party ticket, winning a seat on the Pretoria City Council.

Cock-a-hoop with its breakthrough at the national polls — in the 1977 general election the HNP secured a paltry 3,21 percent of the electorate's support — and with its first successful foray into municipal politics, the party made bold to book the city hall, for the first time, as the venue for its annual congress, the twelfth in its relatively short history since establishing itself in 1969.

Things improved for the party as the congress progressed.

Into the midst of the almost 400 delegates — last year the HNP could muster only 200 — who packed out the city hall, walked two previously wavering Nationalists.

One was former Nationalist MPC for Marico, Andries Beyers, 38, who represented the constituency from 1970 to 1974. He was an aspirant candidate for the NP in this year's general election, but was eliminated in a nomination contest.

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

Mr Beyers who cited the NP's "integrationist policies" for his resignation from the National Party last month, applied for HNP membership at the congress on Thursday morning amid scenes of wild acclamation by delegates.

The other was Piet Steiman, chairman of the NP's divisional council at Lichtenburg, who also resigned from the party last month and attended the congress as an observer. He is expected to join the party soon.

But undoubtedly the biggest fillip to the HNP was the widely reported — and for the NP embarrassing statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha that a too rapid implementation or reform would see the government toppled by the HNP.

This was the first official government acknowledgement of the strength of the HNP, and gave credence to claims made in the HNP's annual report to the congress that the ruling party was now running scared of the HNP in the light of its election gains which makes it the fastest growing political party in the country.

The significance, and propaganda value, of Mr Botha's statement did not escape the avidly Press-conscious members of the HNP hierarchy and its announcement on the last day of the congress gave delegates a belated shot-in-the-arm to send them home on a new wave of optimism.

Jaap Marais, fiery leader of the HNP, who was re-elected unopposed for the fifth year in succession, was at his vicious, biting best as he opened the congress at a public meeting in the city hall on Wednesday evening.

Firing from the hip he preached that well-worn Afrikaner Nationalist sermon of might is right, urging the creation of a huge military arsenal, including nuclear potential by channeling funds away from the black homelands for this purpose. The audience of about 1 000 loved every minute of it.

Save for the occasional reference to the "kaffirs" by members of the audience, the favourite response remained one of outrage (skande) as Mr Marais interpreted government moves at reform as forcing racial integration on an unwilling Afrikaner nation.

At the meeting Mr Marais announced that apart from forcing the government to go to the country within the next two years, the HNP had earmarked the whites of South West Africa for a giant rescue operation by opposing by all means possible the severing of ties between the territory and South Africa.

HNP general secretary Louis Stofberg underlined the point later at the congress by telling cheering delegates that when the HNP came to power South West Africa would be retaken by South Africa regardless or whether it had in the meantime gained its independence.

While Mr Marais was opening the congress, at another venue in Pretoria the same night, other right-wing groups met behind closed doors to form an alliance under the name of "Action — Save White South Africa."

The groups involved were former Cabinet Minister Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party (NCP), the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), Aksie Eie Toekoms (AET) and the Kappie Kommando.

But Mr Marais rejected the alliance out of hand, saying other right-wing groups were free to join the HNP. He made it clear he would not be party to an alliance if it meant meant the HNP having to forsake any of its principles.

And his strategy paid off virtually within hours.

In obvious peace overtures first Dr Mulder's NCP and then the AWB sent telegrams to Mr Marais at the congress, pledging their support for the HNP's planned moves over SWA and backing the HNP in next month's parliamentary by-election in Piketberg, Cape, where the HNP is taking on the NP.

The HNP undoubtedly remains the dominant force in right wing politics in this country and it is considered to be only a question of time before the splinter groups bury their pride and join ranks with the HNP — a party now beginning to sense the heady aroma of recognised political power.

HNP axes its man from the AWB

S-Express · 20/9/81 327

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party is moving against HNP members who are involved with Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's extremist Right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Mr Terre'Blanche claimed that this had become necessary because "dozens of HNP members" were associated with the AWB.

The strongest action taken by the HNP up to now was the disciplining this week of Mr "Frik" Annandale, Meyerton representative on the general council of the HNP.

In an unprecedented move, Mr Annandale was summarily removed from the council this week because he had spoken from the platform at AWB meetings in Standerton and Bapsfontein recently.

This was confirmed to the Sunday Express yesterday by the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, who said: "We have not expelled Mr Annandale from the party, but he is well aware of the relationship between the HNP and the AWB. He also knows that any HNP member who becomes involved with another party is subject to discipline. If Mr Annandale wishes to be accepted back in good standing the next move is up to him."

Mr Marais added that he had announced Mr Annandale's removal from the general council after this week's HNP congress in order to bring home to members that no relationship with the AWB or with any other political grouping would be tolerated.

Mr Terre'Blanche said he was aware Mr Annandale had been thrown off the HNP general council, adding that "his only offence was that he tried to achieve unity among the Afrikaner people, as do the dozens more HNP members associated with the AWB."

There was a hint of sour grapes in Mr Marais's reaction to the news that HNP founder Dr Albert Hertzog had thrown in his lot with the new Right-wing alliance, Volksreddingsaksie, which held its first meeting in Pretoria this week.

The alliance consists of the AWB, Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party, Aksie Eie Toekoms, the Kappie-Kommando and the Natal-based movement, South Africa First, but the HNP has refused to have anything to do with it.

Asked if he were disturbed at reports that Dr Hertzog would finance the alliance, Mr Marais said: "We don't need Dr Hertzog's money — in the past 12 years there have been several people in the HNP who have contributed far more to the party than Dr Hertzog ever did.

"We appealed for funds during this week's congress and within half-an-hour received pledges of R109 000."

This week's HNP congress in Pretoria made it clear that if there was to be any meaningful coming-together of Right-wing groupings it would have to be under the banner of the HNP and that the HNP would not shift from its decision not to join the new alliance.

The HNP message came across clearly that if Volksreddingsaksie wanted to get anywhere its constituents would have to disband and join the HNP.

Observers who had foreseen a softening of the HNP's hard-line racism at the congress following its greatly increased electoral support were, however, mistaken.

Most of the issues discussed at the congress were the mixture as before, with the usual prominence given to the evils of Sun City, the threat of miscegenation offered by the opening of parks and restaurants to all races, the way the country was being handed over to the Blacks.

However, this debate took an unusual turn when both the Afrikaans and English-language Press — generally a favourite target for HNP snipers — was thanked for writing about Black advancement and thus driving voters to the HNP.

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

the students' visions of the future.

Only English-speaking whites showed no change: They generally foresaw "catastrophic" change 20years ago, and today 20 years ago, and today dismal picture of the future.

Coloured students — whose views were not studied by Danziger — were generally found to believe there would be revolution.

A particularly surprising finding was that while Danziger's study revealed that African students generally had a revolutionary view of the future, students today at the University of Transkei have generally shifted to believing in peaceful change.

It is believer this particular result might have been skewed because students were afraid to express their real views.

The universities involved in the study were UCT, Durban-Westville, Stellenbosch, Transkei and Western Cape.

The man in overall charge of the research was Professor Peter du Preez of UCT's Psychology Department.

In an interview this week, he said it was now intended to greatly expand the study by probing the views of the future of the widest possible spectrum of South African society.

"I hope eventually to present the government with a valuable body of material which they ought to take into account in future planning."

He explained that the students had been asked to write short essays about how they saw the next 50 years, a sort of history of the future.

"They were told they should give a serious assessment of what they really thought would happen, not an imaginative fantasy."



PROFESSOR Peter du Preez of UCT: I hope to present the government with a valuable body of material which they ought to take into account in future planning.

S. Tribune 20/9/81 3(27)

The essays were then classified into five categories, representing each student's basic orientation to the future.

Conservative: Though the pattern of society may be temporarily disturbed, things will remain very much as they are at present. Traditional policies will be maintained and power will not change hands to any marked extent, because there is a basic equilibrium in the system.

Technicist: The main changes in society will be technological and material. The technological transformation of society by new inventions and processes is the most fundamental form of change and progress.

Catastrophic: Social violence and destruction are inevitable, with little prospect of recovery. Things will go from bad to worse. There is no way out of the present deadlock and there is little anyone can do about it.

Liberal: Change will be relatively gradual and smooth as reforms are initiated with the political system Enlightened self-interest will lead people to negotiate a society which is different from and better than the one in which we now live.

Revolutionary: The only way in which change can be brought about is by violence, since there are irreconcilable conflicts between different interest groups. Strategic foresight and planning by individuals and by groups of individuals who are prepared to intervene is necessary to overthrow the regime and introduce a new social order.

Reporting on the Durban-Westville results, Dr Kastoor Bhana of the university's Psychology Department said the essays were written "as if the Indian was standing aside and watching the struggle between the blacks and whites".

He went on: "The Indian students appear to have moved towards a revolutionary modal orientation towards the future. The goal towards which the changes are directed is always towards black majority rule at the end of 50 years or sooner.

"There is a very strong feeling, irrespective of whether it will be of benefit to Indians or not, that South Africa belongs to Africans."

Dr Bhana said 45 percent of the subjects believed there would be utopia with majority rule at the end of 50 years, but 45 percent did not believe majority rule necessarily meant utopia.

"There would be threats from Russia, in-fighting among different black groups, depletion or destruction of natural resources creating suffering."

Professor Elizabeth Nel of Stellenbosch's Psychology Department reported: "Afrikaans speaking students have definitely moved away from the technicist and should be considered."

Extracts from three of the essays written by UCT students — one "liberal", one "revolutionary", and one "catastrophic" — illustrate clearly the sort of picture many have of the future, ranging from dark visions of violence and disruption to optimistic predictions of the peaceful death of apartheid.

Said the "liberal" student: "Racial apartheid, steadily becoming less fierce from the beginning of the 80s, saw its decline throughout the rest of the decade, and its eventual fall on April 1, 1991.

"By this time integration and mixed facilities, and across — the colourbar — love had become so commonplace that the final step, ie, the death of apartheid law, caused no outcry."

"A "progressive party" government took power. With the removal of apartheid rule, the devastated economy was "lifted to its feet again", and production was eventually increased threefold.

In contrast, the "revolutionary" student wrote of a war between the "proletariat" and the white elite establishment between 2010 and 2015 which was the most devastating yet experienced in Africa.

And the "catastrophic" student wrote: "1995 saw the beginning of a wave of riots and discontent and communism spread.

"Any attempts by the SA Government were in vain. On December 1 1999 the Russian submarines appeared in the Cape and a ten year period of terrorism similar to that in Rhodesia began.

In the end South Africa became a communist ruled Russian satellite state, under a black majority government.

New study shows agreement: There will be change

The revolution (say students) is coming...

S. Tribune 20/9/81 (327)

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

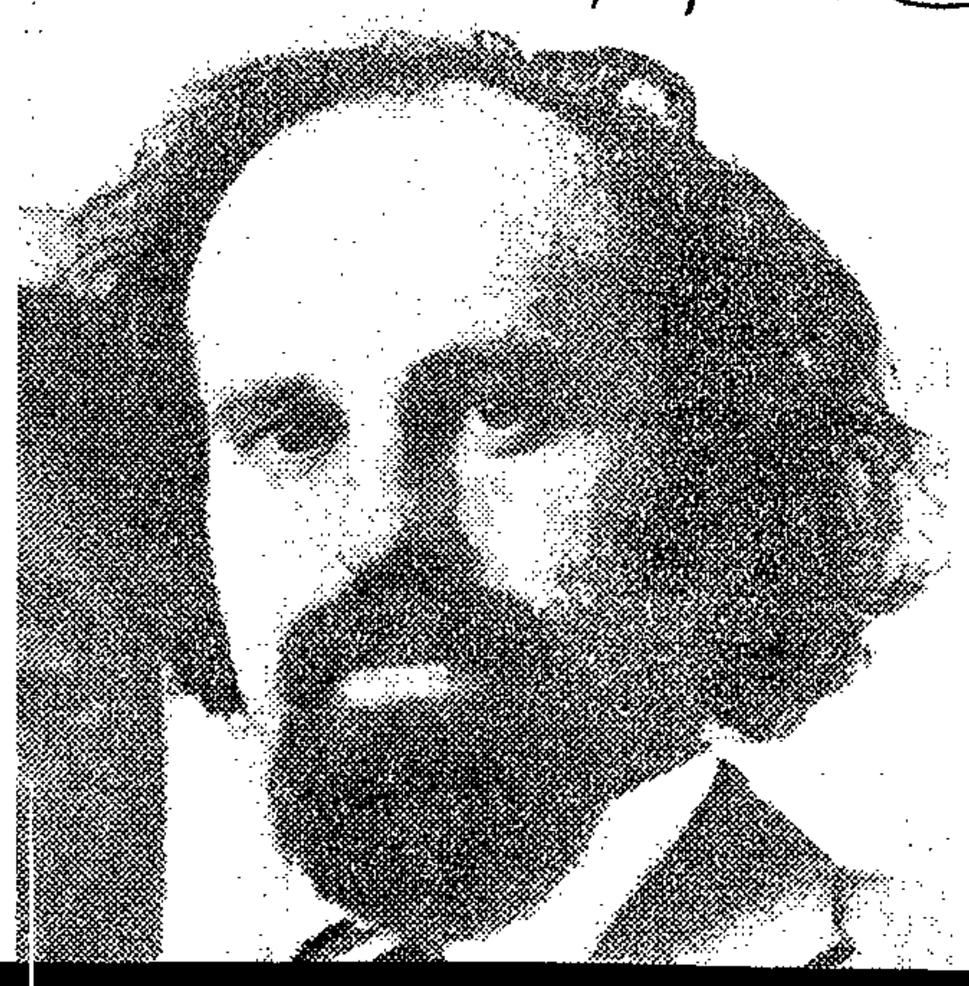
INDIAN university students today generally believe there will be revolution in South Africa, in sharp contrast to 20 years ago when they tended to think the process of change would be peaceful.

And in the same period, Afrikaans students have moved from believing there will be no significant political change in South Africa to believing there will be either peaceful or violent change.

These are two of the findings in a fascinating study carried out at five universities, including the University of Durban-Westville, into how students see the next 50 years.

The study was a repeat on a much larger scale of one carried out by the then head of the Psychology Department of UCT, Professor Kurt Danziger, 20 years ago, entitled "Ideology and Utopia in South Africa".

The new study thus gives an indication of how the events of the last 20 years — including the Soweto uprising, increased acts of urban terrorism, and some relaxations of petty apartheid — have changed



conservative orientations that Danziger found, to more liberal and catastrophic orientations to the future of South Africa.

"This could be related to a growth in political awareness among white, Afrikaans speaking students and an apparent realisation that significant changes are needed."

Professor Neil Broekman, head of the Psychology Department at the University of the Western Cape, reported the most noteworthy aspect of the results was the predominantly revolutionary orientation of the coloured group.

"While bearing in mind that the sample included only students, the importance of their attitudes for South Africa

QUOTE

AFRIKAANS speaking students have definitely moved to more liberal and catastrophic orientations to the future of South Africa.

QUOTE

THERE is a strong feeling, irrespective of whether it will be of benefit to Indians or not, that South Africa belongs to Africans.

when she moved in, the furniture was crowded together and there were copies of paintings on the walls. What ghastly taste the other occupant must have had ... S. Times 19.7

Like a typical woman, she changed things around. Now the decorations match the beautiful Georgian architecture. Original paintings, such as a Turner, have been borrowed from museums, as have special pieces of antique furniture.

She hopes she has made her study into a "British room" with native treasures for the many foreign visitors to admire.

And at home the Prime Minister generates an atmosphere of peace and calm. There is no evidence of the stridency and uptight mannerisms with which Janet Brown and Pamela Stephenson mimic her.

Unwittingly I think they have knocked it out of Margaret, and mocked themselves out of a lucrative act.

"If you put yourself in the front line people are bound to make fun of you," she says. "You are going to be shot at and you should be able to laugh at yourself.





Mrs Thatcher with Mrs Indira Ghandi

"Denis is really absolutely marvellous. The whole family is very concerned and affectionate (she has twins, Mark and Carol, 27).

"We saw Anyone For Denis (the West End satire on the Thatchers). Parts of it were good, other parts not so good. But they don't do Denis justice. It's not a bit like him.

"I think these Dear Bill letter things in Private Eye are very funny. But again the person who writes them doesn't know Denis. It's nothing like him.

False

"The image some people put across of us is totally false."

How is she coping with the strain of high office? Stories abound of her energy which leave other politicians aghast.

One senior Tory sneers that she is the kind of woman who gets up at four o'clock in the morning to tune in to the Australian fat stock prices.

She tells me that she works "at least" a 16-hour day. Sometimes 18. "I can go quite hard on five hours sleep, and three or four hours can often be enough," she says.

"Long hours are a matter of habit with me. When I was a housewife this was an early training. Don't forget that housewives work extremely long hours. It's a managerial job.

"I can never understand when people dismiss them by saying, 'She's only a housewife'. A housewife does very creative work.

"In my young days it was a great compliment to say she was a good manager, that she could

Distressed

"It makes me so distressed," she says. "I don't know what I would do if I couldn't fill my hours." 20/9/81

Quite. But is there any hope in sight?

"I believe we are through the worst of the recession. I never say a recession is over.

"We have got to look to the industries of the future — for example the leisure and service industries.

"I don't think a lot of jobs are going to come in the manufacturing industries.

"We have got to get genuine jobs with a future. There is a good prospect provided everyone works hard. You can't print money to create artificial jobs.

"Jobs wouldn't last because they wouldn't be genuine. Prices would go up and people couldn't afford the goods. Overseas competitors, who would not have put their prices up, would take our trade and we would get a further lot of jobless.

"That's the way we've been going. We have had overmanning and we have paid ourselves far more than we have produced in output.

"I really want to tackle this and get it right so we can compete with Germany and Japan.

"We are on the road towards success. There are definite signs of it."

The Thatcher government is at its halfway mark. She is in charge for another two-and-a-half-years which is when the next election must take place.

Have the previous two and half years of draconian policies been worth it?

She thinks her message is getting through and she had a good meeting last week with the Trade Union bosses.

"But I do say to them that if we want to have young people employed we can't have them commanding wages almost as much as their fathers. If you force up the wages beyond what an employer can pay there's no job.

"I can't create genuine jobs for three million people, but we can start creating them for one another."

Can she see a breakthrough moment?

"I can't forecast a precise moment. What I can say is had overmanning and restrictive practices been tackled before, we should not have had the unemployment we now have.

"I'm having to tackle them in a recession and that's why we are having a worse recession than others. We would not have a hope of getting through the recession unless I tackled the problems.

"So until we get the results I am having to carry the can for other people's failures."

This threat to the Rule of Law

S. Times 327 20/9/81

THE Government onslaught on South Africa's legal system and on the rights of individuals reached a new pitch in Parliament this week, with Government spokesmen pouring scorn on long-hallowed traditions like the Rule of Law.



IVOR WILKINS

Legal experts in South Africa, deeply disturbed by the erosion of the principles on which the South African system is based, spoke out this week against the Government's steady march beyond the frontiers of the law and into a growing situation of executive action.

And, at the end of the Justice Vote in Parliament this week, Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party MP and himself an advocate, told the Sunday Times: "After 2 000 years of building a magnificent legal tradition, we had arrived at a situation where individual rights were protected.

"In just two decades in South Africa this Government has smashed that tradition, probably beyond restoration."

In a controversial speech in Parliament, Mr Pitman charged — to outraged denials from the Government — that in offences relating to security matters, more people were now imprisoned by Cabinet Ministers, than by the courts.

Professor Tony Matthews, the noted Natal legal academic, said that while Western democracies were steadily increasing the legal rights of individuals against executive government, South Africa was doing exactly the opposite.

It was freeing the executive of legal restraints and was reducing the rights of citizens.

Troublesome

"There seems to be a growing feeling that it is too troublesome to allow people decent hearings, the customary 'day in court'. It is very alarming. It is far more important to have justice than to simply do things quickly."

And Mr Sydney Kentridge, one of the country's most eminent advocates, warned in a speech in 1979 that the situation in South Africa did more than restrict judges' legal power to protect the liberties of the subject.

It increasingly undermined their will to do so, even when it might still be possible.

"Too soon they accept a position of subordination and unprotesting powerlessness," he said.

"That is the great loss.

"One day there will be change in South Africa.

"Those who come to rule may have seen the process of law in their country not as protection against power but as no more than its convenient instrument, to be manipulated at will.

"It would then not be surprising if they failed to appreciate the value of an independent judiciary and of due process of law.

"If so, then it may be said of those who now govern that they destroyed better than they knew."

Symptomatic of the departure from legal tradition this week were the repeated Government taunts directed at the Opposition for wanting to uphold concepts like the rule of law — broadly defined, the philosophy that nobody has the right to remove an individual's property or freedom without due process of law.

Seeking to retain individual rights under the law was ridiculed as if it were somehow sissyish.

The predominant Government attitude forces the question of what becomes of a society when its legislators mock traditions which have become measures of civilisation.

QUOTE

In the State and municipality the right of an individual to receive paid advice from persons who qualified themselves to give such advice is fundamental. In my view it is unthinkable that this right of the individual can be taken away by the State — **Mr Justice Rumpff, Chief Justice.**

Opposition protests against the executive action taken to deport the squatters of Nyanga and official hints that Group Areas Act legislation would be altered to by-pass the courts, met with furious attacks from the Government benches.

In an astounding speech, Dr Helgaard van Rensburg accused lawyers who had gone to the legal assistance of blacks being prosecuted for influx control offences, of behaving "unethically".

He objected because their action increased the workloads of the courts. With defence lawyers, many more cases than normal were disputed, he charged.

'Cool off'

He also ridiculed Opposition demands that detainees be brought before the courts. Detention was a measure aimed at stopping people from breaking the law. It was nonsensical, therefore, to bring them before the courts, which existed only to dispense judgment on actual contraventions of the law, he argued.

His speech followed the statement by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee earlier this year that detention was a measure aimed at enabling people to "cool off".

It also followed a statement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, this week, that the Government intended increasing its powers in Group Areas Act prosecutions — hinting strongly that it would bypass the courts.

"As legal proceedings are time-consuming, which inevitably enables wilful persons to employ a number of delaying tactics, the Government has, after careful consideration of the matter, come to the conclusion that it has no alternative but to place legislation before Parliament which will enable the department to deal with illegal occupation more effectively at an early stage," he said.

It was this sort of trend that led the Lawyers For Human Rights organisation this week to release a report objecting to the Government's actions during the Nyanga squatters affair.

A report by the Western Cape regional committee of the organisation noted that the authorities obviously envisaged that the prosecutions would proceed at their customary pace in the commissioners' court at Langa, where, in cases normally lasting a few minutes, offenders are generally fined R60 or 60 days.

QUOTE

The right invaded in this case is one of the most important rights that can be enjoyed by any person; it is the right of personal liberty which is always guarded by the courts of law as one of the most cherished possessions of our society — **Mr Justice Price in Mpanza v Minister of Native Affairs 1946.**

However, in this case lawyers offered their services free of charge to defend the squatters, leading to chaos when the commissioners' courts were unable to cope with defended cases.

The matter was eventually resolved, not through the courts, but by the authorities processing arrested squatters in Pollsmoor Prison and deporting them in their hundreds to Transkei.

"Against this backdrop", says the report, "Lawyers for Human Rights feel compelled to condemn the cynical misuse of law where prosecutions were initiated but were not carried through once it became apparent that due process would entail acquittals, the airing of the plight of squatters and their continued temporary presence in Cape Town.

"It would appear that when it became clear that the commissioners' courts could not longer dispose of the cases in a 'sausage machine' manner, that instrument was dispensed with and other measures were sought — the invocation of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act.

"Use of the provisions of this Act allowed for the deportation of vast numbers of persons in one administrative exercise, bypassing the courts."

Political game

Professor John Dugard of the University of Witwatersrand said it should be recalled that the right to legal representation was a basic principle of Roman Dutch Law, the South Africa system of law.

"The present outbursts in Parliament reflect a gross ignorance by the Government of the basic principles of criminal justice," he said.

Professor Lourens du Plessis, Professor of Legal Philosophy at the University of Potchefstroom, said law and order could be maintained only if the authorities as well as the citizens played the political game according to the rules of the legal order.

"Citizens who violate those rules quite correctly meet with the strong arm of the Government," he said.

"But if the people in authority also violate those rules by taking short cuts, they themselves create and enhance the conditions for lawlessness and disorderliness.

"History has proved that the arbitrariness of those in power bears the unruliness of its subjects in its loins," he said.

Mr Brian Bamford, PFP MP and a senior advocate, said the current GoverDment pattern was "extremely dangerous": it exposed the individual to merciless and untrammelled executive, or political, action and it developed a momentum of its own.



PITMAN: "Tradition smashed"



KENTRIDGE: "Great loss"



DUGARD: "Government ignorant"



BAMFORD: "Dangerous pattern"



The new men round Maggie

S. Times. 327

INTRODUCING A REGULAR COLUMN BY **SIMON JENKINS**

20/9/81



THE British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is nothing if not determined.

Faced with the country's worst post-war recession, her government's strategy way-off target and plummeting opinion poll ratings, she this week reshuffled her Cabinet in a direction which gives no comfort to her critics and no quarter to her enemies.

The British habit of changing Ministers every two or three years amazes most foreign observers.

No sooner does a politician begin to learn the ropes of his department — how to get the better of his officials rather than they of him — than he is off somewhere else.

But to a Prime Minister, a Cabinet is not so much an executive team. It is more a combination of discussion forum and image machine.

And to Mrs Thatcher, it has clearly not performed either function well, at least as far as the major task facing this Parliament is concerned — piloting the economy through recession to recovery.

In just two years of office, Mrs Thatcher has now changed every one of her Ministers responsible for the central direction of economic policy, with the sole exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has so identified himself with his Premier's policy that to dismiss him would amount to an admission of its failure: a shrewd power play by this uncharismatic but curiously effective politician.

Last winter, Mrs Thatcher moved her Defence Secretary, Francis Pym, for over-spending his budget — and also moved the Treasury Minister, John Biffen, for apparently letting him do so.

Now she has sacked three Cabinet Ministers regarded as critics of her economic policies, including Lord Soames, architect of the new Zimbabwe but regarded as fatally "wet" during the recent civil service strike.

She has removed from the economic front line James Prior at Employment, whose constant sniping at Treasury Ministers was such a feature of Cabinet meetings.

He has gone to what many wrongly regard as the exile of the Northern Ireland office — ironically a post for which his conciliatory temperament admirably qualifies him. (The sniping in Cabinet will doubtless continue, if more muted.)

Meanwhile, an astonishing list of key posts have been vacated and refilled: Employment, Energy, Transport, Industry, Social Services, Education and two junior portfolios at the Treasury (both these last to hardline monetarists).

All are now in the hands of Ministers, most of them under 50, who must learn their jobs swiftly and seek to put new credibility into the Cabinet's ailing reputation.

A number of opinion polls are now putting the Conservatives a humiliating third, behind both Mr Michael Foot's shambolic Labour Party and the new and exotic Social Democrat-Liberal alliance.

This inevitably raises the question of whether the changes are a sign of panic or merely of renewed determination.

The answer is probably both. Mrs Thatcher's government began two years ago with a remarkable run of relative good fortune.

It secured a Rhodesian settlement. It won a series of victories over the Common Market on the size of Britain's Budget contribution.

The nation achieved oil self-sufficiency. The SAS freed the Iranian Embassy hostages, there was a royal wedding.

And, to make Mrs Thatcher feel more at home, the election of Ronald Reagan to the White House convinced her that the West in general was turning away from socialism and "big government".

Her Achilles heel, however, was the state of the economy.

The conduct of economic management over the past two years has been not so much monetarist — inflation, money supply and government debt have all risen — as ruthlessly traumatic.

There has been a deep-seated conviction on the part of Ministers that the British worker (and manager) has for decades been living on borrowed time — and money — and that the day of reckoning had to come.

The Government has not hastened that day: it has merely refused any longer to postpone it.

Only by suffering the most severe withdrawal symptoms can the patient overcome the addiction.

There is at least rudimentary evidence to support this prescription.

Workers are now settling not so much for the "going rate" as for what they understand their companies can afford.

Productivity is rising steadily as managements fight bankruptcy by laying off staff and searching for ways of using their plants more efficiently.

Britain 1981 is a more realistic place than Britain 1978.

Yet the sector which has found it hardest to take abroad the new spirit of trauma has been government itself.

Public service unions, locally and nationally, civil servants, nationalised industries, even government Ministers, have battled as never before to maintain their share of the spending cake — and, if possible, increase it.

A politician who campaigned at the last election specifically on cutting public expenditure will fight like a tiger to raise his own department's share.

This autumn the Treasury is confronting the Cabinet with figures which show that public spending plans for next year are expected to be billions over target.

This is an all-time record for government extravagance.

The result will inevitably be more demoralising and politically embarrassing spending cuts.

It is this indiscipline in her own back yard that Mrs Thatcher is so determined to root out.

Most commentators have remarked that the new men brought into the team — such as Norman Tebbit at Employment, Nigel Lawson at Energy and Patrick Jenkin at industry — are hardly political heavyweights, given the crucial importance of the task facing them.

This is true. And, indeed, many of the Cabinet's most senior figures have been left quietly in place — Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office, William Whitelaw at the Home Office, Michael Heseltine at Environment.

But they are known sceptics of the economic strategy. The new men have one quality which Mrs Thatcher needs above all else. They are loyal to herself and are not likely to show independence of mind when told what to do by the Treasury and Downing Street.

The government may remain unhappy and divided. But at least it is divided in Mrs Thatcher's favour.

With all her own men round the economic policy table, Mrs Thatcher will now have no further excuses for failure.

Actually, I hate sacking people

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this week wrung the "wets" out of her cabinet and announced sweeping changes in its make-up.

JOHN KNIGHT talked to the "Iron Maiden" at 10 Downing Street just before the sackings were announced.

EVEN as her plans for a major Cabinet reshuffle were being formed, Mrs Margaret Thatcher sat quietly in her study at 10 Downing Street and admitted to me that she hates sacking people.

She even bridles at the very word "sackings" which I tossed, like a flour bomb, into our conversation.

Momentarily a pained expression clouds her unlined face, and her blazing blue eyes lose some of their optimism. "I hate doing it," she says. "Getting rid of anyone is a horrid business.

"You have to do it two or three times during the lifetime of a Parliament. And you have to say to someone, 'Look, I know you have done a good job, but I have got to promote someone else and I have got to bring the youngsters in'.

"You have got to keep the dynamic going and then you find some people resign."

Because they have made a mess of things?

"Yes. Then there are others you can't promote unless you get rid of someone.

"I hate doing it because I know the instant drop of money it involves, the problems of prestige and the way it will be received.

"It's something you have to screw yourself up into doing. I know what they're feeling when they come in to see me, and I know what I'm feeling when I have to do it.

"They ring up or go home and say to their wives: 'She's pushed me out!' Of course they know it's part of the job, but that doesn't make it any easier when it happens."

I found Margaret Thatcher in a relaxed and compassionate mood. Very much mistress of No 10. If you didn't know about the swings and roundabouts of politics, you could easily think it was her own house for keeps.

There was "terrible sage make a pint of milk go further. She was economical, not mean.

"You lived within your income and you saved a bit. You didn't keep the tradesmen waiting. I always swear that my economics are home economics.

"As at home, as with government, you can't spend money you haven't got.

"We were a hardworking family when I grew up. There was virtue in work. My mother was always up early and I followed her example. Life is so much more interesting if you fill the hours."

Nice work — that's if you can get any work. But what about the

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PC powers and privileges in Bill

Argus 21/9/84 327

Political Correspondent

A BILL giving the President's Council powers and privileges similar to those of commissions of inquiry was published in Cape Town today.

It gives power to subpoena witnesses; council members will be protected against insults or assaults, and a clause is aimed at preventing the disclosure of confidential information by council members or officials.

Freedom of speech and legal privilege are given to council proceedings and to witnesses and evidence before the council or its committees.

The measure will be handled in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst.

A spokesman for the department said the measure was meant to bring the council in line with commissions of inquiry, as the council was in effect such a commission, but with a higher status.

While commissions of inquiry, in terms of the Commissions Act, had the right to issue their own regulations, the President's Council had not been given these powers.

The measure was therefore meant to give the council the powers and protection normally given to commissions.

The spokesman said the clause on confidentiality should be interpreted as a measure aimed at officials or council members who might divulge confidential information, rather than at newspapers which published this.

Speculation about commissions of inquiry or, in this case, the President's Council, their proceedings or possible findings were not totally prohibited, he said.

CONCERN

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Opposition's chief spokesman on internal affairs, said two aspects of the Bill gave cause for concern.

The measure sought to confer powers and privileges on members of the President's Council which would put them on par with members of Parliament while the council was a non-representative body with limited functions.

Secondly, the clause dealing with confidentiality could be in conflict with the duty a member might have to divulge information in the highest interests of the country.

(News by T. Wentzel, of the Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

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Students to sue Minister of Police

TWO Chris Jan Botha High School pupils in Bosmont have instituted civil claims against the Minister of Police for allegedly being sjambokked by riot police.

Aziz Jardine, the head-boy and students' representative council chairman of Chris Jan Botha, and Adriaan Marrillier claim they were sjambokked on May 27 when riot police broke up a sit-in by 37 pupils at the school with teargas and sjamboks.

Jardine claims the riot police sjambokked him as he attempted to stand between his fellow pupils — most of them girls — and sjambok-wielding police.

He was detained under the General Laws Amendment Act that same night, and was later held under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Jardine was released on August 10 after 75 days in detention.

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this information in the past and it is only for the 1981 year that the actual equity method was adopted. The reader of such a report can immediately infer that the equity earnings of associates raised E.P.S. by 64%, however, such a practice could lead to a proliferation of E.P.S. figures on the face on the income statement. The advantage, however, of two E.P.S. figures is that it could assist the user of financial information in not relying solely on one E.P.S. figure, but rather on its composition. It is also a useful practice because it would enable investors to compute earnings yields and price earnings ratios which would then be comparable to companies who do not adopt the equity method for associates.

The treatment of goodwill depends on the group accounting policy and, if the group accounting policy is to amortize goodwill as outlined in Chapter 3, there should be appropriate disclosure thereof in the income statement. Amortization of goodwill should not be reflected in the investor's income statement, as it is likely that it is not the investor's policy to amortize goodwill. It is typically the group policy to amortize goodwill.

Z-squad laid Zambia ambush for white ANC leader, says informant

(327) Star 21/9/81

By Tony Stirling

The Star can today reveal the existence of Z-squad, formed by the unofficial body known as Republican Intelligence, the forerunner of the Bureau for State Security, whose objectives included the elimination of South Africa's political enemies abroad if considered a danger to the State.

In his book, "Inside Boss," former self-confessed Boss agent, Gordon Winter, says that General Hendrik van den Bergh was referring to Z-Squad when he told the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry: "I have enough men to commit murder for me if I tell them to kill . . ."

The Star's main informant, an ex-member of Republican Intelligence, formed in 1963, told me that Z-squad was an informal grouping of agents at Republican Intelligence which could be compared to the "dirty tricks" squads operating in other intelligence networks.

Among its objectives, he said, was the elimination of expatriate South Africans operating abroad whose activities were considered extremely dangerous to South Africa.

TERRORISTS

He said that he had been on one abortive mission for Z-squad in which it was intended to assassinate a white man who was leading ANC terrorists on a route along the Zambezi River close to the Zimbabwe border from where the terrorists would cross into Botswana before entering South Africa.

"We received a tip-off from Rhodesian military intelligence of the approximate date on which the man was expected to lead a band of ANC terrorists along this route, which had been used before," said the informant.

"Because of his activities, and because there was no legal way in which we could put a stop to these, the man was considered 'fair game' and it was decided to try and eliminate him in an ambush," said the informant.

Accordingly a Z-squad group, which included the informant, and which was led by an agent who used the alias of McDougal, went into Zimbabwe from

> good people . . . I can today tell you here, not for your records, but I can tell you. I have enough men to commit murder if I tell them, kill . . . I don't care who the prey is. These are the type of men that I have . . " (V921)
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> 13. V 12.438 General Van den Bergh exercised considerable influence over Mr Vorster and

An extract of the published evidence of the Erasmus Commission in which the former Secretary for National Security, General Hendrik van den Bergh, referred to the fact that he had men who would murder for him.

where they entered Zambia and set up an ambush at the point Rhodesian intelligence had said the man would be passing with his group.

"We waited for three days. He did not come. Either he had been tipped off, or simply had, for some reason, cancelled his plans."

It was then decided to abort the mission and the Z-squad group returned to South Africa via what was then Rhodesia.

According to the informant, "McDougal" had undertaken other similar missions.

He himself had on one subsequent occasion been briefed to undertake a further Z-squad mission, this time into Botswana, but the mission had been aborted before it got off the ground and before he left South Africa

He described "McDougal" as a highly-trained commando veteran of World War 2.

"He was, among other things, an expert with explosives and guns for which he used to make his own silencers," said the informant.

"He once won a bet with General van den Bergh that he would enter and leave our headquarters without being detected by the security system.

"No one has ever done anything quite like it to my knowledge before or since. Van den Bergh was amazed," said the informant.

"'McDougal' would now be approaching 60, but he was in my opinion the most dangerous man I have ever met — the one man at RI that I really feared.

"I regarded him as the only professional hit man we ever had. Because of his wartime experience as a commando he had learnt lessons as a young-

To Page 3, Col 3

PTO

Z-squad laid ambush for white ANC leader

(327) Star 21/9/81

From page 1

ster that we never could learn.

"The rest of us, and most of the Z-squad men I knew are now either dead or retired, were really amateurs, despite anything the General may have told the commission," said the informant.

He said he had last seen "McDougal" three or four years ago in Cape Town, and believed he was now living in retirement in Europe.

The Star, which knows the real name of the man described as "McDougal," was able to confirm from other sources that a person of that name had later worked for Boss before retiring to Europe.

The former Z-squad agent was shown allegations made by Mr Winter about the squad and its activities.

"From what I have seen it's my opinion that Winter picked this up as hearsay from his contacts because I question the accuracy of it. He is right in certain essentials, however," he said.

Another former secret agent backs a theory by Winter that former Natal University lecturer and political activist, Dr Rick Turner, may have been a victim of Boss agents.

He is Mr John du Preez, a former Boss agent now in private security, who has lectured and written on security as well as on the role he played Breyten Breytenbach.

"Winter is right when he suggests that Turner's neighbours were not questioned by the police after the shooting," Mr du Preez said.

"I was commissioned to investigate Turner's death by a group of his friends, and submitted a report detailing this and other allegations to Mike Geldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police," he said.

"I came to the conclusion that whoever was responsible, and it was my theory that certain Boss agents operating in the Durban area who are known to me could have been involved, did not mean to kill Turner," said Mr du Preez.

Mr du Preez said he reached this concludion because from his investigations it appeared that thee bullet which killed Dr Turner had first ricochetted off a metal bar close to the door at which he was standing when shot.

At the time — the report was drawn up about three years ago- General Geldenhuys confirmed having received a copy of it from Mr du Preex. But he dismissed the claims as "nonsense," and denied that the police had failed to adequately question Dr Turner's neighbours.

Komperprint

I'm no spy, says SA draft resister Avni

RDM 21/9/81 (327)

By EUGENE HUGO

DRAFT resister Joel Avni has described as "bloody nonsense" claims by two organisations fighting South Africa's war effort — the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf) and Swapo — that he is a Government spy.

And he has labelled Samraf a "weird Stalinist group" whose director, Don Morton, used draft resisters for his own political ends.

Spy Clifton Westraad infiltrated Samraf before returning to South Africa with a huge collection of documents from secret files, which he handed to military authorities.

These documents show Samraf and Swapo believe Mr Avni and another four men are agents, posing as call-up dodgers or deserters, who infiltrated their ranks like Mr Westraad.

One document, referring to Mr Avni, states: "The South African Bureau of State Security has already sent a now-identified police agent to mobilise amongst these war resisters trying to tell them that Samraf was too political, too radical and too closely aligned with liberation movements."

Another states: "Joel Avni: huge question around security. Is he an enemy agent or not. If the question were: Is he acting like an enemy agent? my answer would be 'yes'."

'Suffered'

But Mr Avni told the Rand Daily Mail from Boston, where he is now working for a news agency, that he and six other resisters who joined the organisation were simply people who "suffered" while Samraf played with six-figure budgets.

They were certainly not Government agents, but people who avoided the call-up in South Africa for political or religious reasons, he said.

"They refer to us as security risks, but in fact it is Don Morton and his organisation that are security risks. Westraad got hold of all our applications for political asylum in the United States."

Mr Avni said Mr Morton had in fact previously lost him a job on a radio station by making similar claims to those in the documents.

"Samraf claims to be a group of South African war resisters, but in fact there are no South African conscientious objectors in the agency. They are a bunch of anti-apartheid Americans."

Mr Avni accused Mr Morton of thwarting their applications for asylum in America because he wanted publicity for his organisation. He said a source close to the US State Department had warned him to dissociate himself from Samraf.

"While Samraf officials were blowing away money on entertainment, some of us were eating food out of dustbins," Mr Avni said.

The South Africans had broken away from Samraf to form their own organisation, South African War Resisters in the US (SAWRUS) because Mr Morton claimed to be a spokesman for them.

Stalinist

"But Morton subscribes to a most sectarian Stalinist position and does not reflect the views of all South African conscientious objectors. Our political views vary from the extreme Right to way Left, but not as far Left as his," he said.

Mr Avni said Mr Morton had done some good work in helping South Africans but he added: "I despise Morton and I think he is a charlatan. As a normal guy living in 1981, I hesitate to use the word evil. But Morton is the only man of my acquaintance that I consider evil."

He said that Morton was still handling South African war resisters and there were now about 20 in the US.

Mr Avni said he had trained as a paratrooper in Bloemfontein 15 years ago and then worked as a journalist before leaving South Africa in 1976. But he had never been a soldier in Israel as stated in Samraf documents.

Bill extends powers of PC

CT 22/9/81 (327)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A bill introduced here yesterday extends the powers of the President's Council and confers on it the right to subpoena witnesses to testify before it.

In terms of the Powers and Privileges of the President's Council Bill, read for the first time yesterday, anybody who refused to appear before the council or to reply to questions would be guilty of an offence and subject to a fine of up to R500 (or six months) or both.

The bill also seeks to confer on members of the President's Council the same powers and privileges enjoyed by members of Parliament and will protect them against any legal action over speeches or statements made while in session or in committee.

A secrecy clause in the bill forbids any member of the council or any officer to disclose to any other person any information entrusted to him in confidence as a member or official of the council.

It will also be an offence to:

- Attempt to bribe a President's Council member.
- Assault or insult a President's Council member on is way to or from the council.
- Threaten a member in a letter.
- Challenge any member to a fight over his conduct in the council.
- Hinder or obstruct a member in the performance of his duties.
- Create any disturbance in the council.
- Defame a member of the council over his conduct as a member.

A fine of R500 (or six months) or both is laid down for contravention of any of these offences.

Anybody who has been summoned to appear before the council and fails to appear or to remain in attendance until excused will be liable to a fine of R600 (or six months) on conviction once summoned. A witness will face the same fine if he refuses to be sworn in, to answer questions to the best of his knowledge or refuses to produce any document specified in his summons or which he has in his possession.

The chairman of the council may not appear as a witness in any trial in terms of the act unless authorized to do so by the State President.

Star 22/9/81 (327)

Boss spy hit back at journalist

sabotage targets for the banned ANC while he was in South Africa.

"Also, his allegation that I tried to commit suicide while under interrogation to protect Ben Turok (a listed member of the SA communist party, then living as a refugee in London), is untrue."

"Why should I have tried to protect Turok? He was 6 000 miles away in London and under no threat, nobody could harm him," he said.

"I did attempt suicide. But this was because they were trying to get me to work as a double agent for Boss, and because I, by then, knew the identities of two of the agents in Britain, I firmly believed they would never let me get out of there alive if I refused to co-operate," he said.

Mr Winer said that contrary to what Mr Winter had written in his book, by the time he (Mr Winer) was detained, Winter's cover in London had largely been blown.

"I gathered the impression that I was deliberatley given the information identifying Winter and one other agent because they were using Winter and were prepared to have him exposed as part of their plans," he said.

"I think that what they were rather hoping for at one stage was that if I blew Winter's cover it would start a blood feud between the ANC and Boss agents in London. They were prepared to sacrifice Winter in the belief that the feud would lead the authorities there to close down the ANC operation."

Mr Winer said that although Mr Winter's campaign of denigration against him succeeded in breaking his credibility with certain of his friends and broke up his marriage, it did not succeed with the left.

Mr Winer said the campaign to recruit him to spy for Boss was unsuccessful and most qaurters in Britain accepted that he had never been an agent.

"My interrogators, in making their offer, said I would be allowed to escape, get out of the country and reappear in London where I would receive a hero's welcome and work for the ANC while spying for Boss," he said.

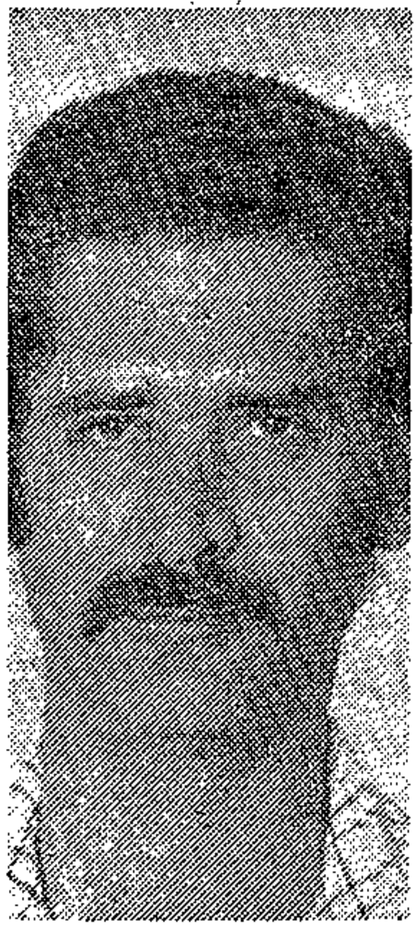
"But they failed and it then took me five years of waiting before they gave me a temporary passport through which I left South Africa for Botswana," he said.

Mr Winer said it was his reasoning that Mr Winter's deliberate campaign to break up his marriage, "which I knew nothing about, like I knew nothing about his smear campaign against me until after I arrived back in London," had been an attempt to keep him permanently out of Britain.

"I was only allowed back into Britain because I had a wife living there.

I was by then travelling on a UN passport, my South African one having expired. I think Winter knew this and was trying to stop me from getting back and exposing him," said Mr Winer.

General was convincing



Mr Stan Winer . . . turned down offer to spy for BOSS.

The evidence of General Hendrik van den Bergh, former Secretary for National Security, that he had men who would murder for him, was taken seriously in the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry.

A Star reporter asked a member of the commission if he had taken seriously what General van den Bergh had to say in this regard. "Yes, I thought he was deadly serious," the commissioner replied.

According to former Boss agent Gordon Winter, General van den Bergh was referring to the activities of a group called Z-squad, which was formed under the unofficial body called Republican Intelligence, the forerunner of Boss.

Yesterday The Star published a report quoting a former member of Republican Intelligence, who confirmed the existence of Z-Squad and described an abortive mission undertaken by a group of its operators which aimed to eliminate a white man who was helping ANC terrorists enter South Africa from abroad.

General van den Bergh's evidence on what his men would do for him was omitted from the first report of the Erasmus Commission. The original draft sent to the office of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, did contain the full quote.

The paragraph in the original draft was marked by a blue line, and the evidence was changed to read that General Van den Bergh had referred to his men in "sinister terms," when the report was published.

However, the wording of what the former Secretary for National Security had to say on the qualities of his men was leaked to the Press, and later, when the full evidence was published, the exact quote was given.

By Tony Stirling

Photo-journalist Mr Stan Winer this week confirmed to the Star aspects of a smear campaign against him by former Boss agent, Gordon Winter, after he had discovered that Winter was operating as a Boss spy in London.

Speaking from Salisbury, where he now lives, Mr Winer said that it was true that he had established beyond doubt that Mr Winter was an agent during an interrogation by the South African Security Police in 1973.

He said, however, that Mr Winter had coloured his story with untruths, such as an allegation that he had received £5 000 to take pictures of possible

In doing so, figures must fairly present the performance and financial position. One can infer that it is the

Privileges, powers for PC cause misgivings

Argus 22/9/81 327

Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party is likely to oppose a new Bill which gives extensive legal privilege to the President's Council, similar to measures which protect Parliament and commissions of inquiry.

The Bill also created a form of confidentiality which may lead the opposition to fight against the whole measure.

The Progressive Federal Party's internal affairs group met for the first time to study the powers and privileges of the President's Council Bill which was published yesterday.

The Bill is being handled by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the chairman of the PFP's internal affairs group today expressed misgivings about the fact that a non-representative body such as the President's Council was being given the complete free speech privileges given to Parliament.

He said he felt that the council should not get the same high degree of protection.

The interpretations of the libel laws of the country in any case provided for some latitude in matters said in a political context.

It was therefore not clear why the council needed such virtually absolute protection.

Mr van der Merwe also expressed concern about a clause in the Bill which preserves secrecy on information concerning the council.

It prohibits members or officials of the council to divulge such information.

Mr van der Merwe said today that information could be declared confidential unilaterally by any person who told this to another.

An official of the department said today, however, that in terms of the new measure the chairman of the council or the council itself can rule on the confidentiality of a matter.

He also said that this rule on confidentiality is similar to one that commissions of inquiry can issue in terms of the Commissions Act.

Another provision in the new measure is similar to one in the Powers and Privileges Parliament Act.

This lays down penalties of R5 000 or three years for the unauthorised printing of documents of the council or its committee.

Mr van der Merwe said the wide privileges granted to Parliament should be jealously guarded and sparingly used.

He found it unacceptable that these high privileges should be conferred on a non-representative body with limited functions.

(News by Tos Wentzel, Press Gallery, House of Parliament, Cape Town.)

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method of presenting financial data. The results of the study imply that financial analysts can - and do - make use of accounting data regardless of its location within the audited portion of the financial report. This would seem to imply that financial accounting controversies involving a choice of how to present the data are of significantly less importance than those involving a choice of what to present." (27).

Hendrikson contrastingly claims that:

> "The objective of footnotes to financial statements should be to dislose information that cannot be presented adequately in the body of the statement. Footnotes should not be used as a substitute for proper classification or valuation and description in the statement, nor should they contradict or repeat the information in the statement." (28).

With reference to the former quote the researcher addressed himself to analysts who are sophisticated users of financial information. As was noted before, there are users other than

Constellation bank plan hits snags

RDM 23/9/81

327

By HELEN ZILLE

THE proposed Southern African development bank — the economic foundation of the Prime Minister's proposed constellation of states — has run into problems.

Due to unforeseen setbacks and obstacles in important areas, the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed and no further news on the progress of the project is expected until November.

The multimillion-rand bank was envisaged by Government planners as the launch pad of the constellation of states, with a primary goal of stimulating regional economic development, particularly in certain designated homeland areas.

The planners hoped all Southern African states, including South Africa's northern neighbours, would join the scheme, but the original blueprint has since been scaled down.

South Africa and the various homelands are now regarded as potential members.

However, even this scaled-down model is now running into problems and according to informed sources the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed because of them.

Restricted

The major obstacles include disagreement on qualifications for membership. Government officials have made it clear only fully independent states will be eligible for membership.

Non-independent states will be restricted to associate membership, carrying fewer rights, privileges and obligations.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, in particular, has rejected these conditions, saying that unless he is granted full membership status, he will shun the bank.

Independent homeland leaders and some Government officials are strongly opposed to the restricted approach and the planners are working hard to find a way round the impasse.

Economic and technical hitches are also snarling up the plan. Government planners working on the project have estimated the bank will need between R4 000-millon and R5 000-million in order to succeed — a vast amount at a time when the country is facing an economic squeeze.

There is apparently resistance in top Government circles to this magnitude of allocation and the Cabinet has yet to take a final decision on the matter.

Resistance

There is also a measure of resistance from organisations and individuals whose functions could become redundant or less important when the bank starts operating.

These groups are said to include the Economic Development Corporation and Benso, the research organisation attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Much of their work will be incorporated into the operations of the new bank and Government officials want a complete change in style.

The new approach is said to be meeting strong resistance from vested interests in Benso and the EDC.

Despite these problems, people close to the planning of the bank believe the obstacles will be overcome and the bank will eventually be launched.

Farmers carrying guns when using Raglan Road

EV Post 23/9/81 (327)

By SANDRA SMITH

GRAHAMSTOWN farmers using the notorious Raglan Road, where vehicles are stoned regularly, have begun carrying firearms and say they will not hesitate to use them in self defence.

This was said today by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, whose efforts to get Raglan Road re-routed are being opposed.

"It is a powder-keg situation. If someone is shot, the whole township could go up," Mr Moorcroft said.

"Lives are at stake and this tension is doing incalculable harm to race relations in the district," he warned.

From January 1979, there have been 104 reported stonings of vehicles along Raglan Road, which forms the eastern exit from Grahamstown. There is a large farming community nearby.

Stonings have taken place there for two decades and barricades have even been put up. In the past three years, police have closed the road on six occasions because of stoning incidents.

Questioning the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in Parliament this month, Mr Moorcroft established that no one had yet used a firearm in self defence on Raglan Road.

Farmers were concerned about their security and many of their wives travelled to town daily with produce via Raglan Road.

Although the authorities recognised the need for an alternative route around Raglan Road, they were "passing the buck" in terms of accepting who should be responsible financially.

A delegation of interested parties led by Mr Moorcroft and including a representative of the East Cape Administration Board met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last month to discuss possible solutions to the problem.

Dr Koornhof had said redevelopment of Fingo Village was being planned on the understanding that Raglan Road would be downgraded and an alternative route provided as an exit from the city.

The route which seemed feasible and financially possible was through Dead Horse Kloof, and the 6km detour would be completed at an estimated cost of more than R2 million.

Dr Koornhof had agreed that the buffer zone on either side of Raglan Road be used for residential occupation, Mr Moorcroft said.

23/9/81 (327)

Fund-raising Secard

Amendment Bill

Haus-8 21-25 Sept 1981

cl 4598

Parliament

Row over fund-raising

Argus 24/9/81

327

Parliamentary Staff

A FURORE erupted in the Assembly yesterday when Opposition speakers spoke out strongly against the second reading of a Bill which amends the Fund-Raising Act, denying organisations which have been refused permission to collect funds the right of appeal.

Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown) set the tone for the angry second reading debate on the Fund-Raising Second Amendment Bill.

He said such power granted to the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, was yet another means of silencing people and organisations at the 'whim' of a Cabinet Minister.

Dr Barnard said his party did not object to controls on fund-raising to safeguard the public. However, the Opposition had strongly objected to legislation introduced in 1978 which allowed the Minister to refuse permission for fund-raising.

The new amendment now took this a step further, removing the right of appeal to an organisation that had been refused such permission. There was no justification for this.

Mr P H P Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) said the Bill amounted to a basic contempt of the legal right to appeal. This right had been a principle of law for centuries.

The power this gave to the Minister was the sort of power usually granted to ministers in 'banana republics.' The measure made a 'mockery' of South Africa's courts.

The New Republic Party also expressed strong opposition to the Bill.

Mr A G Thompson (NRP South Coast) said it precluded the judiciary from coming to an independent decision, and made the existing provisions of the Fund-Raising Act even harsher than they were.

The Minister could now inflict injustice, and the injured party had no recourse.

Mr Thompson said the Minister's portfolio should be kept out of politics, but this new measure pulled it into the vortex of the political situation.

He described the legislation as sinister, aimed at harming the interests of those aiming for a more tolerant approach.

Government speakers reacted strongly to the opposition's objectives.

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) said it was necessary to make it as difficult as possible for illegal organisations to raise funds. Surely all had to agree that the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress and their front organisations should be forbidden to collect funds.

When Dr Munnik rose to reply he was drowned out several times by a barrage of interjections from the opposition.

He said the opposition was trying to insinuate that the Bill was aimed at breaking down the right of appeal in South Africa's law, when its only object was to stop the activities of subversive organisations.

'Parliament cannot sit with its eyes closed while these groups are undermining the country,' he said.

He emphasised that the measure was not intended to inhibit legitimate welfare organisations from raising funds — such organisations would go through the channels and would not need to appeal in any case.

Dr Munnik asked the opposition whether they denied there were organisations intent on undermining the State. He suggested that Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) and Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) should 'know about such organisations'.

Even with the power which the Bill granted him, he would still be responsible to Parliament and the Cabinet for his actions.

'I will not act against an organisation simply because I don't like it,' he said.

He was not afraid to stop the work of illegal organisations, but he needed strong legislation behind him to do so. He made no apologies for introducing the Bill.

The second reading was passed after a division, in which the NRP voted with the PFP.

PARLIAMENTARY reports by T Wentzel, F S Esterhuyse and I Parker, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.

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Indian election lists

24/9/87

327

PRINTED lists of registered voters for the South African Indian Council election on November 4 would be available a month before the election, the Director (civil services) of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J L Pretorius, said yesterday.

A meeting of prospective election candidates and their agents as well as presiding and returning officers, was held in Cape Town yesterday to inform them of election procedures.

Nomination courts for the 40-member council will sit on Monday morning from 10 to 11am.

Candidates must pay a deposit of R400, which will be forfeited by unsuccessful candidates obtaining less than a fifth of the total number of votes recorded for the winning candidate.

The Government Printer would be responsible for printing 780 000 ballot papers and 2 000 copies of lists of candidates, the parties which they represented and the electoral divisions in which they were nominated.

The Department of Internal Affairs would print 300 000 notices to be distributed to voters to inform them of the election, where polling stations were situated and to remind them to take identity documents to the polls. — Sapa

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"The participation of brown and Asian popula-tion groups in local government is inefficient and ineffective. At provincial level they have no participation and the brown population, who live in a political vacuum, are consequently not involved in the decision-making in this country."

"It would be easy to blame this vacuum on the action of the coloured people themselves by mismusing, and ultimately despising, the CRC. But this does not detract from the fact that they are entitled to an effective participation in decision-making in this country."

This applied to both provincial and local government systems, he said.

"The participation of brown and Asian popula-tion groups in local government is inefficient and ineffective. At provincial level they have no participation and the brown population, who live in a political vacuum, are consequently not involved in the decision-making in this country."

Mr Heunis told the administrators' conference in Bloemfontein that, to achieve this, existing structures would be examined to see whether they could adapt to needed change.

ADAPT

Mr Heunis told the administrators' conference in Bloemfontein that, to achieve this, existing structures would be examined to see whether they could adapt to needed change.

"It would be easy to blame this vacuum on the action of the coloured people themselves by mismusing, and ultimately despising, the CRC. But this does not detract from the fact that they are entitled to an effective participation in decision-making in this country."

Mr Heunis's message to the coloured community in particular was clear — it now lived in a political vacuum without any decision-making role and this had to be corrected.

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, yesterday stressed that an important aim of constitutional change was to assure coloured and Asian populations of an effective role in decision-making at all levels of government.

Own Correspondent

Effective role for coloureds — Heunis

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SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL): COURSE II (continued)

SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Black Relations in South Africa — Hector Njokweni

In a separate book, answer TWO of the following questions.

5. Should management pay attention to the distinction between the so-called tribal-oriented and western-oriented blacks in industry? Discuss.

6. ivation of workers. How ers in South Africa?

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SECTION C: Erica Boddington
Ginny Volbrecht

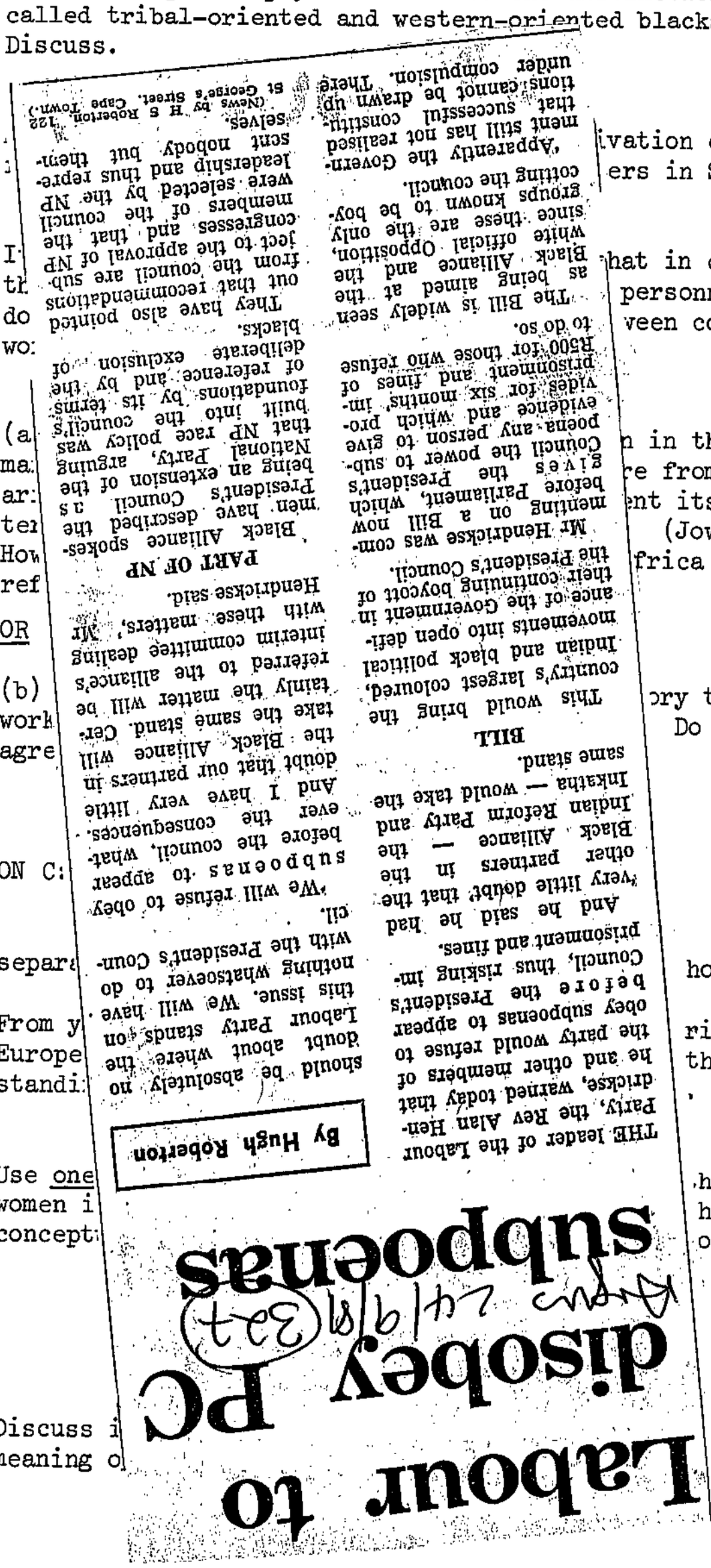
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SECTION D . . . .



Labour to disobey PC subpoenas

THE leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, warned today that he and other members of the party would refuse to obey subpoenas to appear before the President's Council, thus risking imprisonment and fines.

And he said he had very little doubt that the other partners in the Black Alliance — the Indian Reform Party and Inkatha — would take the same stand.

BILL

This would bring the country's largest coloured, Indian and black political movements into open defiance of the Government in their continuing boycott of the President's Council.

Mr Hendrickse was commenting on a Bill now before Parliament, which gives the President's Council the power to subpoena any person to give evidence and which provides for six months' imprisonment and fines of R500 for those who refuse to do so.

The Bill is widely seen as being aimed at the Black Alliance and the white official Opposition, since these are the only groups known to be boycotting the council.

Apparently the Government still has not realised that successful constitutions cannot be drawn up under compulsion. There should be absolutely no doubt about where the Labour Party stands on this issue. We will have nothing whatsoever to do with the President's Council.

We will refuse to obey subpoenas to appear before the council, whatever the consequences. And I have very little doubt that our partners in the Black Alliance will take the same stand. Certainly the matter will be referred to the alliance's interim committee dealing with these matters, Mr Hendrickse said.

PART OF NP

They have also pointed out that recommendations from the council are subject to the approval of NP congresses and that the members of the council were selected by the NP leadership and thus represent nobody but themselves.

(News by H S Robertson, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

By Hugh Robertson

Schwarz: SA must avoid any long-term conflict

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Eastern bloc sought to identify as one, black national aspirations, communist ideology and Soviet imperialism and the only effective counter to this was genuine reform, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Defence Vote, Mr Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), who is the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence, said that if South Africa was to allow itself to become embroiled in a long-term conflict outside its borders it would fall into the Russian bear's trap.

South Africa would then be tied down in a war with no end.

"I for one am more than satisfied that Operation Protea was an in and out operation and it should be clear to the world that there was no intention on the part of the Republic to occupy territory of others and no desire to be involved in long-term conflict situations in a foreign territory."

East-West conflict

Mr Schwarz said he did not believe it was in South Africa's interest to become the battleground for an East-West conflict.

The position would be even more disadvantageous if the West were to be a reluctant and inactive participant in such a conflict, with the responsibility being almost entirely on the shoulders of the Republic.

Mr Schwarz said it was in the interests of all of Southern Africa's people that there should be a high degree of regional co-operation. Unfortunately, the political ingredient necessary for the degree of co-operation desired was absent.

It was absent because of:

● The heritage of colonialism and colour issues which resulted in competing nationalisms and other problems.

● A high disparity between the grades of economic development which created north-south world issues in miniature in the sub-continent.

● The competing spheres of influence of the great powers.

The government had for some time emphasized to the West the Republic's strategic importance and its mineral wealth.

Unfortunately an appreciation of this factor by both conflicting power groups had, if anything, directed further attention to the Republic.

In other words, it was no longer only a local or regional issue or only an issue of change internally in South Africa.

"The internal South African issues have a tendency to become internationalized.

"In my view it cannot be in South Africa's interests to be a cockpit of East-West conflict."

The build-up of arms in the Southern African region, with the potential for a major conventional conflict, could not be ignored. Arms captured during Operation Protea would no doubt be replaced in larger numbers and in more sophisticated form. This would not be in the interest of the region.

"But more important, can it only be a one-sided build-up?"

The Eastern bloc sought to identify as one, black national aspirations, communist ideology and Soviet imperialism.

"By bringing about this identification, the Soviets obtain support for their own cause by association with the aspirations of blacks.

'Alternatives'

"They supply arms for the purpose of committing acts of violence and terror to destabilize the region and so make the advent of the Soviet imperialism and ideology easier.

"To meet this threat to stability, this identify of objective must be broken.

"This can only be achieved if blacks see alternative methods of achieving aspirations, and the only alternative which has a hope of doing this is genuine reform politics."

Mr Schwarz said hot pursuit, retaliatory and pre-emptive raids were recognized counter-insurgency activity.

"There is, however, a difference between the type of action to which I have referred and a war in which large numbers of troops are tied down.

"If we were to allow ourselves to be embroiled in long-term conflict outside our borders we would fall into the Russian bear's trap.

"We would be tied down in a war with no end." — Sapa

Onslaught against SA intensifying — Malan

CT 25/9/80 (254) (322)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The onslaught against South Africa was intensifying, with a second front being opened, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here yesterday.

The next five years were going to be the most crucial in history for South Africa's survival, he said.

General Malan, who was speaking on the Defence Vote for the first time since becoming minister, paid tribute to his predecessor, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He said Mr Botha's vision during his 15 years as Minister of Defence had made it possible to pluck the fruits of successes such as the recent Operation Protea in Angola, where 94 percent of the arms used by the SADF were locally-manufactured.

It was of no use to South Africa to have a buoyant and growing economy without the means to defend itself against aggression, he said.

"South Africa is entering a very dangerous phase where the threat against her is escalating."

Dominating Africa was an interim target of the communist goal of world domination articulated by Stalin in 1924 and subsequently repeated on numerous occasions by President Leonid Brezhnev.

"But South Africa has now been openly identified as the ultimate target in a process of subjugation which has claimed the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe in the past 10 years.

"SWA/Namibia has been drawn into the process, and now finally South Africa itself has been identified as the ultimate enemy to defeat," General Malan said.

During Operation Protea huge wall posters had been found calling on the Angolan people to defeat the enemy.

"That enemy was not identified as the people of South West Africa, but of South Africa," he said.

"The cherry on the cake is South Africa, the other countries have been the interim targets in Africa," he said.

The countries to the north had been brought down in what was known as the "salami tactic" or "domino theory".

"It means that you get eaten bit by bit," the minister said.

"The next five years will be of crucial importance for the survival of South Africa, and our actions constitutionally, economically and diplomatically will be of great significance."

The South African ANC had direct links with the Communist Party and was geared to overthrow the political order in South Africa.

"I want to predict that as sociological and other adjustments are made in South Africa, the intensity of the onslaught will be stepped up and the efforts increased in creating the climate for revolution," he said.

The nature of the targets would change from hard targets to soft ones and the man in the street would have to steel himself.

"The enemy is opening a second front with conventional capability, as in Angola where a safe haven for operations is created.

"The tension within and the pressure on South Africa is going to be increased by an onslaught that is aimed at overturning the democratic order as represented by Parliament," he said.

The task of the Defence Force was to:

- Maintain the security of the Republic from outside aggressors by every possible means.
- Protect the Republic from internal revolution.
- Assist in drawing every population group into the maintenance of law and order.
- Ensure the security and maintenance of essential services and installations.
- Ensure South Africa's continued self-sufficiency in weaponry and defence material. — Sapa

Minister asked why Security Police quizzed PE traveller

EV Post 25/9/81

(327) (~~254~~)

Post Reporter

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has been asked to explain why a Port Elizabeth man, Mr Peter Distin, was questioned by the Security Police at H F Verwoerd Airport after a political conversation during the flight.

A question has been tabled in Parliament by the MP for Central, Mr John Malcomess, for reply on Wednesday.

Today Mr Distin refused to comment on the incident, which apparently took place this month. "Had I wanted to speak to the Press, I would obviously have spoken to the local papers. If I commented, inferences might be drawn," he said.

It is understood Mr Distin became involved in a a political discussion during a flight from Cape Town in which he criticised government policy.

When he arrived at H F Verwoerd Airport he was taken aside and questioned by the Security Police. They asked if he had any subversive material. He had none and was released.

"Was this Nazi Germany in the 1930s? Russia under Stalin or his successors? No, it was South Africa," Mr Malcomess said. "This government is becoming paranoic about security. Our basic democratic rights are in danger. The onslaught on the country is being identified with all who oppose the National Party.

"Increasingly the NP is being identified as South Africa, and everyone who opposes as un-South African. There is increasing attention to those whose only crime is to be openly critical of National Party policy, and the police may ultimately be so busy checking on critics that real terrorists will be escaping.

"This incident is frightening. I hope those responsible will be properly disciplined," he said.

(327) Ev Post 26/9/81

Is spirit of Carlton the ghost of hope?

SINCE the historic Carlton conference between the Government and business leaders in 1979, hopes of reduced State interference in the economy and significant political reform have fast evaporated. Now, two years later, a follow-up conference is to be held in Cape Town in November and it is likely to be a highly disillusioned group of businessmen who will be meeting the Prime Minister. A Special Correspondent reports:

IN the two years since the cementing of an alliance between Government and big business at the historic Carlton conference, the partnership has withered.

Visions of the State relaxing its iron grip on vast sectors of the economy have faded, along with hopes of sweeping political reform and significant progress towards a better future for all South Africans.

There was new hope in the stifled air of the business world when Mr P W Botha said in his opening address to the Carlton conference in Johannesburg on November 22, 1979: "From my side I want to consult with you on how we can all co-operate in mobilising the extensive resources of our community towards the best advantage for our country, our region, and all its inhabitants. It is important that we seek clarity and the greatest possible measure of agreement . . .

"There has been much criticism in the past that the South African economy, and business in particular, labours under too many rules, regulations and restrictions. The Government has not let these criticisms pass unnoticed."

The 20 business leaders who addressed the conference and others who took part in discussions added to the air of optimism and pledged themselves to the co-operation that Mr Botha offered.

In the constellation of states plan outlined by the Prime Minister for the first time at the conference, they saw the possibility of massive regional growth and prosperity coupled to more enlightened political and economic policies.

The chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, probably summed up the mood of most delegates when he said: "Much more remains to be done, but at least it is now possible to look to the future of the country with greater hope than for many years past."

Those were heady days, but they are long past. Many businessmen have come to realise that no really significant economic changes have been made and none are likely.

On the political front, many moves have been retrogressive in the National Party's panic to check Right-wing drift, and it is now clear the constellation plan has little hope of success. Even independent homeland leaders have rejected the idea.

Why then has Mr Botha called another "Carlton" conference?

He said in Parliament last month the conference would ensure that 1982 would be the start of another period of development for South Africa and her neighbours.

He also wanted to review the progress made over the past two years.

His political opponents are sceptical. The Progressive Federal Party MP for Groote Schuur, Mr Brian Bamford, said in Johannesburg the conference was just an attempt to hide the Government's swing to the Right behind a reformist image.

And the PFP MP for Port Elizabeth, Mr John Malcomess, said in Parliament businessmen should use the conference to call on the Government to introduce wide-ranging political reform, without which economic reform was impossible.

But the most damning condemnation of Mr Botha's Carlton initiative has come from the businessmen themselves.

Many who spoke at the first conference are reluctant to say publicly how they view the past two years, or if they are hopeful a second meeting might revive the "spirit of Carlton".



Mr P W BOTHA
. . . another try



Mr H OPPENHEIMER
. . .action needed

But with little doubt they have been hurt. Their illusions have been shattered and they are bitter men. Some have even said they will refuse an invitation to the Cape Town conference.

However, some business leaders have expressed their disappointment publicly.

In July an executive director of Anglo American, Mr Dennis Etheredge, told a congress of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce that in the 18 months since the Carlton conference "the dismantling of legislative constraints has not proceeded far enough to leave South Africa firmly in the saddle of the free enterprise horse".

The conference turned the spotlight on free enterprise in South Africa in a way that had not been done before.

"What had become more and more obvious is that a major advance of free enterprise is not possible within the apartheid philosophy and while discriminatory laws pervade the life of the majority of people. In essence, you can't ride two horses at once — apartheid and free enterprise," Mr Etheredge said.

And the chairman of the giant Volkswagen motor company in South Africa, Mr Peter Searle, expressed similar views.

Speaking at a gathering of businessmen in Johannesburg to back a business-initiated Manpower Foundation, Mr Searle said the sense of euphoria that followed the Carlton conference had proved unjustified.

He said he had the feeling many things had been left unsaid at the conference.

The real problem in South Africa was not manpower training, but white myopia in an unequal society. The more blacks were trained and educated, the more they would realise their deprivation.

The Manpower Foundation would have to become involved in education, housing, recreational facilities and the repeal of discriminatory laws. This would mean getting involved in politics, Mr Searle said.

While he would rather run his business and stay out of politics, the policies of the Government made it impossible for him to run his business. In other words, until the Government removed the political restraints inhibiting free enterprise in South Africa, progress would be retarded.

And even Mr Oppenheimer, who has repeatedly expressed optimism about the Government's intention to change, is publicly stating his reservations.

At the "Southern Africa in the World" conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, Mr Oppenheimer said reform had not been brought about as fast as he had hoped it would a year ago. Many people saw this as a classic understatement.

In his annual chairman's report in July, he said he was still "reasonably" confident the Government intended to continue with the programme of reform to which it had committed itself.

However he warned that economic growth and racial discrimination were in fundamental opposition to each other.

But in an address to foreign correspondents in Johannesburg in February, Mr Oppenheimer expressed greater disillusionment over the Government's reformist policies.

At the same time he said he felt that "quite a lot" had been done towards implementing the reforms spoken about at the Carlton conference.

"But of course, while something has been done, a great deal more has been promised and we've got to see whether this rhetoric is going to be turned into action," Mr Oppenheimer said.

Since February there has certainly not been much action; at least not in the direction businessmen had hoped for.

So it is likely to be a very different atmosphere to "Carlton" when they get together with Mr Botha and his colleagues in Cape Town in November, and this time there is likely to be far less optimism.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS: OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1980

SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL): COURSE II

Time: THREE Hours

Students are required to answer TWO Sections, Section A being compulsory.
Please use separate answer books for each section.

Answer THREE questions from SECTION A.

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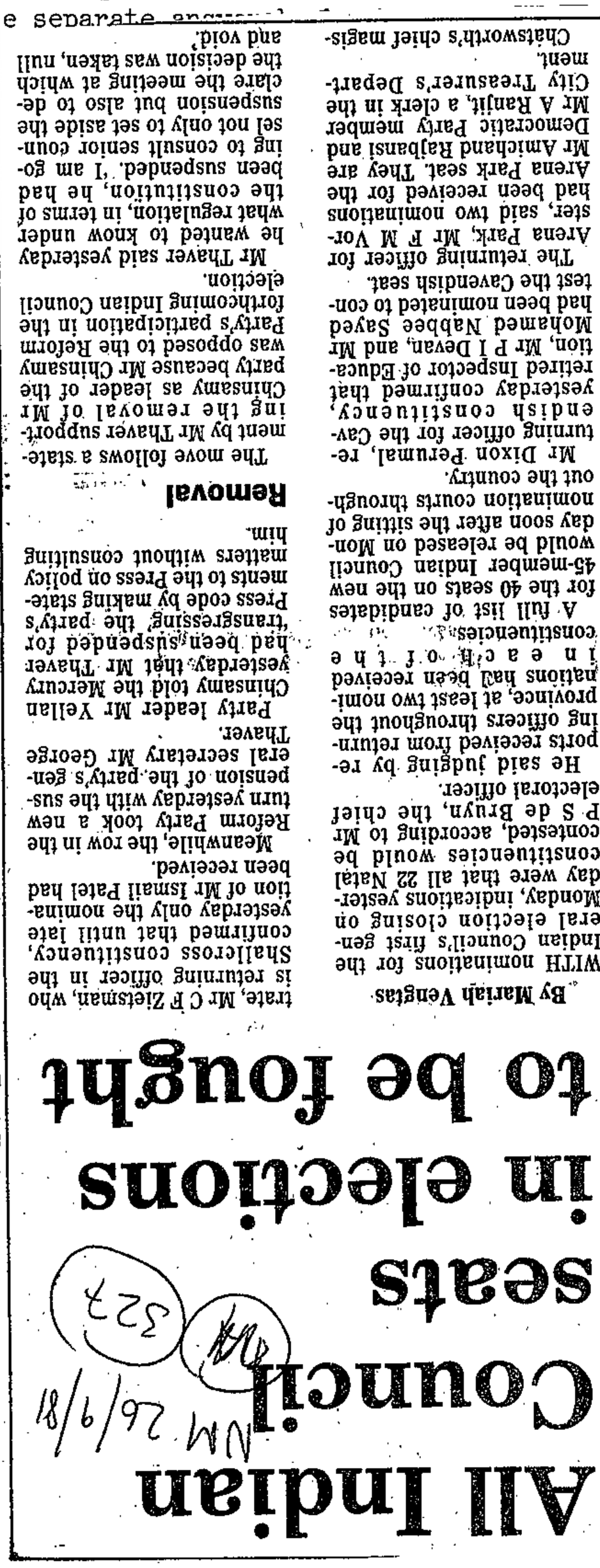
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SECTION B: . . . . .



General declares:

I'm not a racist

S. Time, 27/7/81

(32)

By HENRY HARINGTON

A SPOKESMAN for the recently formed rightwing alliance, "Action Save White South Africa" (ASWSA), Major-General Colin Cockroft, denies vehemently that he is a racist.

He is, as an "ordinary, concerned, Christian, conservative", nevertheless fighting to maintain a white nation in South Africa.

I spoke to Gen Cockcroft, a former Defence Force surgeon-general at his Pretoria home.

His science enters his politics, although he says he is not a politician. He says he believes "intensely" in genetics.

"Genetics is a science where two and two equal four," he said.

"But genetics has been misused by international Marxism which claims it is racist. True genetics is not racism.

"The Jews through history have resisted the watering down of their race and they are allowed to fight for their existence.

"But in South Africa, when you stand up for the maintainance, safety and continued existence of your nation, you are described as a racist.

"The Government is sitting up and taking notice of conservatives, which is why they have taken a step to the right — but this is countered by two steps to the left. They must not think they can fool all the people all the time.



Gen COLIN COCKROFT

"Our movement is sweeping the country like a veld fire. We have emphasised that it is not an Afrikaans movement and Natal, in particular, is ablaze.

"We have the vision and the brain power, and as far as we are concerned, this is the last trench. Our rights are not being whittled away — they are being bulldozed.

SA likely to join spy deal

28/9/81 Star

327

Own Correspondent

Frankfurt

Despite weekend reports to the contrary it still seems likely that South Africa will be involved in a major East-West spy swop.

Major Alexei Kozlov, a KGB officer captured in South Africa last July after a reported tip-off from West German counter-intelligence, is believed to be one of five communists spies, who are to be exchanged for about 60 West German agents and political prisoners held in East Germany.

Most important of the East German agents to be released is master-spy Guenter Guillaume, whose arrest in April 1974 triggered the resignation of West German Chancellor Willie Brandt.

Guillaume, who is 54 and in poor health, will probably be released later this week.

He has served seven years and five months of his 13-year sentence for spying for the East German State Security Service.

His wife, Christel, who was sentenced to eight years for treason and for helping her husband betray secret information, was pardoned last March and released in exchange for nine West Germans held in East Germany.

Implications

The deal has international implications because it provides for the exchange of three communist spies held outside Germany — Heinz Bernhard Zorn, arrested in Lille last August, an unnamed East German jailed in Denmark and the KGB officer held in South Africa. The fifth man is Renate Lutze, serving six years in West Germany.

East Germany is also reported to be ready to allow about 3 000 people to be reunited with relatives who have fled to the West.

This would affect mostly wives and children of men who have escaped from East Germany in [illegible] years. But the recent year[illegible] union would proceed in stages and would be paid for by the Bonn Government.

South Africa played a key role in a similar exchange organised by Bonn in 1969.

That year, South Africa turned Yuri Nikolaivitch Loginow over to West Germany and he was then exchanged with East Germany for 10 West German agents imprisoned there.

Loginow was arrested in South Africa in September 1967 carrying a Canadian passport issued in the name of Edmond Trinka.

Although he was never tried, official sources said Loginow was on a long-term assignment to infiltrate into the United States via South Africa and Canada.

Treurnicht's soft line on HNP upsets Nats

Argus 28/9/81 (327)

By Tos Wentzel
(Political Correspondent)

THE Transvaal Nationalist leader, Dr A P Treurnicht, has upset verligte Cape Nationalists with his conciliatory approach to the Herstigte Nasionale Party and his doubts about constitutional reform.

A new quarrel is brewing in the National Party on these issues.

It is now becoming clear how the verkrampte Nationalists intend to dig in their heels when the President's Council produces recommendations for constitutional reform next year.

Cape Nationalists say that he did more harm than good by the way in which he spoke at Porterville in the Piketberg by-election campaign.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and especially the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, are said to be furious about his remarks.

Serious tensions about constitutional reform are clearly developing in the Nationalist Party.

With Dr Dawie de Villiers as its candidate in Piketberg the Cape Nationalists there are going all-out with a verligte campaign in an effort to inflict a crushing defeat on the ultra right-wing HNP.

In the April election the HNP drew 1215 votes in Piketberg and the National Party is trying to cut this drastically. Dr Treurnicht's brother, Mr Attie Treurnicht is the HNP candidate. When he spoke at Porterville last Wednesday Dr Treurnicht was markedly cautious in his criticism of the HNP.



Dr Andries Treurnicht

'IRRATIONAL'

Dr de Villiers remarked that he was less patient with the HNP than Dr Treurnicht.

While Dr de Villiers told the Porterville audience that the HNP was irrational, radical unrealistic and racist and that no-one could argue with it, Dr Treurnicht told one HNP supporter that he was sure that they would at some stage in the future probably agree on many points.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and his chief lieutenant in the Cape, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, have lately emphasised the need for a system that would provide for joint decision-making for whites, coloured people and Indians in matters of common concern.

While Mr Botha has rejected the idea of a common role he has also stated firmly that he does not regard the coloured people as a nation-in-making. Mr Heunis has said that, constitutionally white and coloured are one.

Dr Treurnicht chose the Porterville meeting to give the impression that he was turning on the brakes on the constitutional proposals. He also tried to compromise Mr Botha and Mr Heunis on his side.

He said it would be unrealistic and unwise to have one political 'structure' for white and coloured people in South Africa. He said this was the viewpoint Mr Botha and Mr Heunis had put in the Assembly.

The impression of political observers has been the opposite — that the Prime Minister and Mr Heunis have not in fact emphasised the need for 'separateness' as much as the need for some common system. After the meeting some of the Cape Nationalists there openly said that they preferred the 'barefist' and point blank approach of Dr de Villiers to Dr Treurnicht's curiously conciliatory approach.

Dr Treurnicht has in the past been criticised in Nationalist circles for what has been deemed his 'more in sorrow than in anger approach to the HNP.'

He has on occasions stated that there are not such deep divisions of principle between the National Party and some HNP supporters and he clearly holds out the hope of the reconciliation in the Cape and now especially in the Piketberg by-election the Cape Nationalists are following the P W Botha line.

He has in the past said that the HNP is on par with a fanatical religious sect, that no-one can argue with them that they can give the Afrikaner a bad name and that they must therefore be fought all-out.

Dr Treurnicht's latest utterances show that serious strains can be expected in the National Party next year when the President's Council produces constitutional proposals.

Piketberg by-election, page 23.

(News by T Wentzel, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)

POLITICAL comment in this issue by J M W O'Malley, H G W Tyler, A J Ibell, N A Lurssen, and H S Roberton. Headlines and sub-editing by D S Hill. Cartoon by J H Jackson. All of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.

86 stand in SAIC election

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The first general election for the South African Indian Council in its 17-year history will be contested by 86 candidates on November 4.

Nomination courts sat in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape yesterday to accept nominations for 40 constituencies.

A significant aspect of the nominations was that 61 of the candidates will stand as independents.

The Democratic Party (DP) nominated 19 candidates and the National Federal Party (NFP) five.

Although the Reform Party (RP) decided not to contest the election, a rebel member, Mr George Thaver, who disagreed with the decision, was nominated on an RP ticket.

Six candidates were unopposed.

Three nominations accepted for the Electoral Division of Rylands were: Mr Cassim Gaffoor, Mr Abdul Mohamed and Mr Hassan Osman.

There were two withdrawals, Mr Mohamed Parker and Mr Ali Ganie.

Mr Parker, who is chairman of the Rylands' Management Committee, commented: "I have withdrawn in favour of the young blood. I have stood down to open a path for them."

Candidates nominated for the North Western Cape were Mr Osman Hassan and Mr Basil Dedadasen Sagathevan.

In the 10 Transvaal constituencies 21 candidates were nominated.

In Natal there were 60 nominations for 27 seats.

Reacting to the nominations, the deputy-chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Rashid Saloojee, said the candidates in the Transvaal came as no surprise.

He said they were generally people who sympathized with the government and supported state-created institutions and systems.

In the Transvaal, the following men were nominated: Fordsburg: Nanubhi Desai, Ismail Mayet. Lenasia East: Abdus-Samad Abdul-Kader, Faiz Khan. Lenasia Central: Abdoolhack (Abe) Choonrara, Wolaganatha (Dinkie) Pillay. Lenasia West: Ismail Dawood, Manilal Jhina, Chinsammy (Dennis) Pillay. Laudium: Ebrahim Abramjee (unopposed). Vaal River: Ismail Dasoo (unopposed). Actonville: Angad Badal, Ismail Teladia. Ebrahim Lambat. Midrand: Abdus Kahn, Sutchudhanundhan Govinder, Subhrey Collakoppen. Eastern Transvaal: Ahmed Arbee, Achmet Ebrahim. Mahomed Pilodia. North-Western Transvaal: A S Akoob (unopposed).

Other nominations received last night were: North-East Natal: Hassim Hassim (DP), Soobramoney Naicker. Phoenix: Lalchand Munasur (DP). Chocklingum Murugan, Diloo Ramckurran. Verulam: Ram Bangtu, Cassim Mahomedy, Thungavalu Pillay (DP). Natal Midlands: Rabindranath Bheekie, Sinthal Ramiah (DP), Dawood Vahed. Tongaat: Krishna Desai (DP), Ramcharitar Mohangi (NFP), Govinden Naidoo. Montford: Mahomed Limalia, Palia Thambiran. Isipingo: Nizam Khan, Hassiem Mahomed. Reservoir Hills: John Iyman (DP), Manilall Naranjee. Moorcross: Mahomed Baig (NFP), Samaj Singh. Natal North Coast: Warantuk Jumua (NFP), Madwoe Singh (DP). Javemside: Monanlal Bandullala, Vedanayaham Sigamoney. Merebank: Khedu Lalloo (DP), Abdool Seedat (NFP). Clare Estate: Ramanand Sitharam, (unopposed). Stanger: Yunus Moolla (unopposed). Chatsworth Central: George Thaver (RP), Nunkumar Rajaram (DP). Arena Park: Amichand Rajbansi, E Ranjit (DP). Durban Bay: J B Patel (DP), H V Maharajh (NFP). Isipingo: Nizam Khan, Hassiem Mahomed. Cavendish: Palanisamy Devan, Mahomed Nabee. Glenview: T V Padayachee (DP), Kasaval Chetty, Ramcharithan Panday, H K Singh. Havenside: M Bandulalla, Hutton Sigamoney. Red Hill: Baldeo Dookie, Aniroop Singh. Shallcross: Ismail Patel, N Sookayee. Springfield: M Mohanlall, P Murugan (DP). Sydenham: A G Joosab, Abdulla Khan (DP). Umzinto: Ahmed Ally, Y M Belim, R A Govender. Allandale: Essa Mahomed, Perumal Nadasen (DP). South Natal: Mahmomed Desai (DP). Harichander Rampersadh.

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Broederbond move could support HNP at Nats' cost

(327) Star 29/9/87

Political Staff

The Broederbond decision no longer to expel members who join the HNP could herald the end of the powerful secret organisation's exclusive support for the Nationalist Government.

This was the view in political circles today following the decision which the Broederbond's central committee reportedly took at a recent meeting in Johannesburg.

The chief of the Broederbond, Professor C C Boshoff, said today he had no comment on the matter.

However, the organisation's decision appears to be a radical departure from its previous standpoint that members who join the HNP or other political parties should be expelled.

The policy now is that when a member joins the Herstigte Nasionale Party he should be approached and asked whether he still serves the Afrikaner cause. If the answer is positive he will be allowed to remain a "brother."

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said today he believed the reasons for Broederbond's decision was the strong swing to the HNP in the April election.

TENSIONS

Mr Marais said strong tensions would build up in the Broederbond but he expected the organisation to lend greater support to the HNP as the Government moved away from NP principles.

Verligte Nationalists said the decision was not unexpected, as Professor Boshoff's election as head of the Broederbond in the place of Dr Gerrit Viljoen has marked a strong shift to the right in the organisation.

Prof Willem Keynhans, head of political science at Unisa, commenting on a report in Die Afrikaner, mouthpiece of the HNP, said the decision was another indication of the swing back to conservatism n national politics.

"The move by the Broederbond, which has a staunch conservative as chairman in Dr Carel Boshoff, is no surprise," Professor Kleynhans said.

"The verligtes have always been in a minority in the Broederbond and what is happening there now is symptomatic of what is happening generally in Afrikaner circles."

A spokesman for the HNP said today that members of the party had no need for the Broederbond and would not rejoin even if invited.

Councilman quits over bar on blacks

RDM 30/9/81 (322)

A MEMBER of the President's Council constutitional committee, Mr Pat Poovalingham, who vowed to resign by the end of the year if blacks were not admitted to the council, will carry out his threat today.

Mr Poovalingham said in Durban yesterday he was quitting at this stage since it was now apparent the Government had no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Constitution Act to admit blacks to the council.

Reacting to the news in Cape Town last night, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, forecast more resignations over the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council.

But Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, who is at the helm of the Government's constitutional moves, said he did not see Mr Poovalingam's resignation as a setback.

Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the council's constitutional committee, said it came as no surprise, since he and Mr Poovalingam had discussed his position some time ago.

Constitutional committee

Sapa reports that Mr Poovalingam said in a statement: "It was with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the constititional committee .. to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early next year.

"Consequently I agreed with him that I should make it possible for my successor to be appointed as soon as that person may have the opportunity of participating in the work of the committee."

He added that he had a high regard for Dr Worrall and the committee, and pledged not to impede its work but to assist "in every possible way".

"Accordingly I have asked the chairman, Mr A L Schle[illegible] to arran[illegible]e for me to be released from membership[illegible]

the President's Council as from September 30, 1981."

He paid tribute to the work of the constitutional committee.

"I have every expectation that even if its final recommendations may not be all that I would wish for, these will be soundly-based and will be designed, in a spirit of reconciliation, to move forward to progress our beloved country and all its peoples . . ."

Black countrymen

Mr Poovalingam said he deeply regretted "the fact that our black countrymen are not directly involved in this wholesome task obliges me to leave the President's Council".

However, he said: "Those who might like to damage the President's Council as a consequence of my exit from it will be disappointed.

"Not only is destruction not my way, but in this institution we have something of great potential for good which must be supported even by those who could not remain within it."

Dr Worrall said: "He informed me some time ago that he felt to resign at the end of the year would cause the committee considerable inconvenience.

"His resignation was inevitable and it was better he resign now, rather than when the committee was in the middle of preparing its report."

The Mail Political Staff reports that Dr Slabbert warned resignations over the exclusion of blacks would continue to be a problem for the council.

"It is fundamentally wrong to exclude people from the process of negotiation about a constitution to which they will be subject."

Objection

Both Dr Slabbert and Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said Mr Poovalingham deserved respect for standing by his pledge to resign over the exclusion of blacks from the council.

Dr Slabbert said the move re[illegible]emphasised the fundamental [illegible] of the Progressive Federal Party to participation in the council.

"However well-intentioned its origin, I still believe that as a constitutional mechanism it is bound to contradict the good intentions which gave rise to it, because blacks were deliberately, and as a matter of principle and policy, excluded."

'Wrong' not to include blacks in negotiations

T 30/9/81

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Political Staff

RESIGNATIONS from the president's council because of the exclusion of blacks would continue to be a problem for the council, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

Reacting to the resignation of Mr Pat Poovalingam, he said: "It is fundamentally wrong to exclude people from the process of negotiation about a constitution to which they will be subject."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said perhaps it was a pity that Mr Poovalingam had committed himself before being able to judge the potential possibility of positive achievements by the council.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, who is at the helm of the government's plans to find a new constitution, said he did not see Mr Poovalingam's resignation as a "setback".

He added that he believed that the resignation of Mr Hendrik van Zyl, who is an adviser to the Bophuthatswana Government, had no political connotations and that it had been for "business reasons".

Dr Slabbert said that Mr Poovalingam had his respect for keeping his promise to resign if blacks were not included in the council.

"His resignation of course emphasizes once again the fundamental objection the Progressive Federal Party has had against participating in the council," he said.

"However well-intentioned its origin, I still believe that as a constitutional mechanism it is bound to contradict the good intentions which gave rise to it because blacks were deliberately, and as a matter of principle and policy, excluded.

"They are thereby excluded from all constitutional deliberations and recommendations that the council is bound to participate in and make.

"It is difficult to envisage a situation where such recommendations will not affect all the people of South Africa, including the blacks."

Mr Raw said that Mr Poovalingham would be respected for standing by his undertaking to resign over the exclusion of blacks from the council. His contribution to the spirit of the council would be missed.

"Our attitude has been that we will give the President's Council a chance to show what it can do. We will continue to work for consultation between all race groups."

Dr Denis Worrall, chairman of the President's Council's Constitutional Committee, said today that the resignation of Mr Pat Poovalingham from the committee had been inevitable.

Dr Worrall said it came as no surprise to him. Mr Poovalingam and he had discussed Mr Poovalingam's position over the past two months.

"He informed me some time ago that he felt to resign at the end of the year would cause the committee considerable inconvenience," Dr Worrall said.

Vow over blacks: Attorney leaves PC

Ct. 30/9/81 527

By ROB MEINTJES

MR PAT POOVALINGAM has resigned from the President's Council because of the government's failure to introduce legislation enabling blacks to serve on it.

"It is now apparent that the government has no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act so as to admit black South Africans to membership of the President's Council," the Durban attorney said yesterday.

Mr Poovalingam's resignation takes effect from September 30, three months earlier than expected following his pledge to resign on December 31 unless blacks



Mr Pat Poovalingam

were serving on the council by that date.

His resignation was announced yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, together with the resignation of another PC member, Mr Hendrik van Zyl, a farmer from Mafeking and chairman of the Bophuthatswana Development Corporation. Mr Van Zyl could not be reached for comment yesterday on the reason for his resignation.

Mr Poovalingam emphasized that he did not want his resignation to damage the PC and said he had been distressed by the number of people who told him they planned to use his expected resignation to get at the PC.

"Inadequate though it is, the President's Council is growing into something useful. Nothing I do or say must harm the council but I have never pulled punches when it comes to criticizing the government."

In his statement released yesterday, Mr Poovalingam said he would not have been able to remain a member of "this august body" after December 31, 1981.

"It was with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr D J Worrall, chairman of the constitutional committee, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early next year.

"Consequently I agree with him that I should make it possible for my successor to be appointed soon so that such a person may have the opportunity of participating in the work of the committee.

"Not only do I desire out of the high regard that I have come to have for Dr Worrall to assist him and the constitutional committee in every possible way but I will not impede its work in any way. Accordingly I have asked the chairman, Mr A L Schlebusch, to arrange for me to be released from membership of the President's Council as from September 13, 1981.

"I wish to place on record that I have found the work of the constitutional committee stimulating and constructive and in many ways illuminating. After seven months of close association with my colleagues on the committee I have every expectation that even if its final recommendations may not be all that I may wish for they will be soundly based and will be designed in a spirit of reconciliation, to move forward to progress for our beloved country and all its peoples of all four racial groups so that harmony and mutual trust may replace the conflicts and deep divisions of the present time.

Deep regret

"It is for me a matter of deep regret that the fact that our black countrymen are not directly involved in the wholesome task obliges me to leave the President's Council. There is no reason why my colleagues should not continue the tasks which they have undertaken and I wish to assure them of my preparedness to assist in whatever constructive manner I can."

● Reaction to resignation — page 2

Y&D1

Flag measures opposed

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition parties yesterday expressed different views on proposed heavy penalties for desecrating the South African flag.

The Constitution Second Amendment Bill provides for a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment or a R10 000 fine. In addition, foreigners or people who are not South African citizens by birth may be deported.

When the second reading debate bagan yesterday, Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) and Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umbilo) both deprecated the student flag-burning incidents at the time of the Republic Festival which had given rise to the legislation.

Mr Van der Merwe, however, said the PFP regarded the penalties as unwarranted and excessive and would oppose them strongly.

Mr Watterson said the NRP would oppose the option of a fine, as this penalized innocent parents for the actions of irresponsible students. It should be up to a judge to decide whether to send an offender to jail or impose a suspended sentence.

Introducing the legislation, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said no legislation could alter an individual's personal convictions; nor could it enforce an ethical or moral code unless the law manifested the will of the majority of people represented by the legislators.

The government, however, could not ignore recent incidents where the flag had been desecrated. The legislation would show those intent on creating chaos and conflict how seriously their actions were viewed.

Shocks in SAIC poll campaign

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Shocks rocked the Democratic Party as the campaign for the first elections to the new-look South African Indian Council began in earnest yesterday. Some 80 candidates have been nominated throughout the country.

Hopes of the party wresting control of the 45-member council receded when only 19 of its members offered their candidature for the elections on November 4.

When nominations closed 58 independents declared their candidature while 19 Democrats, five National Federal Party men and one Reform Party member offered themselves for the SAIC.

The Democrats suffered major setbacks in the Transvaal and the Cape where none of its members offered themselves for nomination despite claims that they would contest the majority of the seats.

The anti-SAIC committee will intensify its efforts to reducing the election to a fiasco by staging a massive stayaway of voters, the chairman of the Natal committee, Mr M J Naidoo, said.

"The campaign has already got under way and we are optimistic that the Indian people will have nothing to do with these elections," Mr Naidoo said.

● Page 27: Expecting to fly on faith and a prayer.

UCT

Flag law — Govt accused of overreaction

Argus 30/9/81

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it had to be accepted that there were factors which made co-operative loyalty in South Africa very difficult, and the Government was responsible for most of these.

For instance, it was ironical that the flag issue should be debated immediately after the House had 'voted away the citizenship rights of millions of our people' in passing the Status of Ciskei Bill.

The Minister should tell us whether he expects black citizens to follow the flag as we, the whites, do when they know they face the fate of losing their citizenship,' said Mr van der Merwe.

He said he also wanted to criticise those who 'irritated' the South African public with attempts to effect changes to the make-up of the South African flag. The country was going through a delicate phase and there were more important things to worry about.

Mr van der Merwe suggested the Minister address himself to 'secret societies' such as the Broederbond which were constantly 'irritating' people.

Mr D W Watterson (NRP Umbilo) said his party also objected to the penalties to be imposed, not because of their harshness but because a fine in terms of money was allowed for. The penalty should be merely imprisonment, without leaving the offender the option of 'buying himself off.'

Mr Ele Louw (NP Namaqualand) said he did not consider the fine too high because 'once a decision has been taken in principle to protect something by law the punishment must be in accordance with the seriousness of the transgression.'

Similarly, regarding the provision which allowed for the deportation of aliens who desecrated the flag, Mr Louw said anyone who visited a country and did not respect for its national symbols, was an unwelcome visitor who should leave as soon as possible.

Mr Andre Fourie (NP Turffontein) said no Government could tolerate desecration of its national flag — a flag was the symbol of a country's freedom, sovereignty, order and stability.

He said Mr van der Merwe had tried to create the impression that the actions of the Government and the Broederbond were responsible for the Bill.

However, he had failed to mention the actions of students at the University of the Witwatersrand who had desecrated the South African flag.

SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL): COURSE II (continued)

SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Black Relations in South Africa — Hector Njokweni

In a separate book, answer TWO of the following questions.

5. Should management pay attention to the distinction between the so-called tribal-oriented and western-oriented blacks in industry? Discuss.

6. Many studies have concentrated on the motivation of workers. How far do they apply to black industrial workers in South Africa?

7. It has often been the view of management that in order to understand the black worker one should employ a black personnel officer. How do you think his role involves conflict between commitment to black workers and to management?

8. (a) 'Conflict ... e the man in the street or the man on the ass... o pressure from agitators. It arises from th... environment itself and from external factors ...cations.' (Jowell, 1980). How far do you ... South Africa with special reference to re...

OR

(b) There is a ...abour theory that the migrant worker is the m... ...h Africa. Do you agree or disagree?

SECTION C: Women in t... — Erica Boddington, Ginny Volbrecht

In a separate book, a...allowing 1½ hours.

9. From your unders...s of industrialisation in Europe, explain ...fers for a theoretical understanding of the ...wage labour.

10. Use one of the ca...illustrate the position of women in wage lab... Show how this helps you to conceptualise the... class, colour and sex:

(a) wo...
(b) wo... ...ce, or
(c) wo...

11. Discuss in the Sou... what you consider to be the meaning of "women'...

SECTION D . . . .

Mercury Reporter
THE Reform Party is to meet soon to decide what steps to take against Mr George Thaver, its suspended general-secretary, who defied his party by contesting the Indian Council's forthcoming general election.
Veteran politician and party leader, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, told the Mercury yesterday that his party's executive would meet this weekend to discuss Mr Thaver's action, which resulted in a split in the party.
The Reform Party had decided to boycott the November 4 Indian Council election as a demonstration of the community's rejection of the SAIC, according to Mr Chinsamy.
Mr Thaver's open defiance of the party ruling is an embarrassment, and showed little or no respect for the party leadership, said a senior member of the party.
Thaver
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Reform
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Questioning of person by Security Police

Hansard OC 542 30/9/81 327

*11. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Police:

Whether a person whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply was questioned by the Security Police on arrival at the H. F. Verwoerd Airport on the morning of 24 September 1981; if so, for what reason was he so questioned?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

No, not by the South African Police.

information as to inherent risks, they can and should present information as to financial risk. Joel Siegal states:

> "Financial risk primarily relates to operation and financial leverage factors as well as the ability to generate continued sources of funds at reasonable interest rates." (26).

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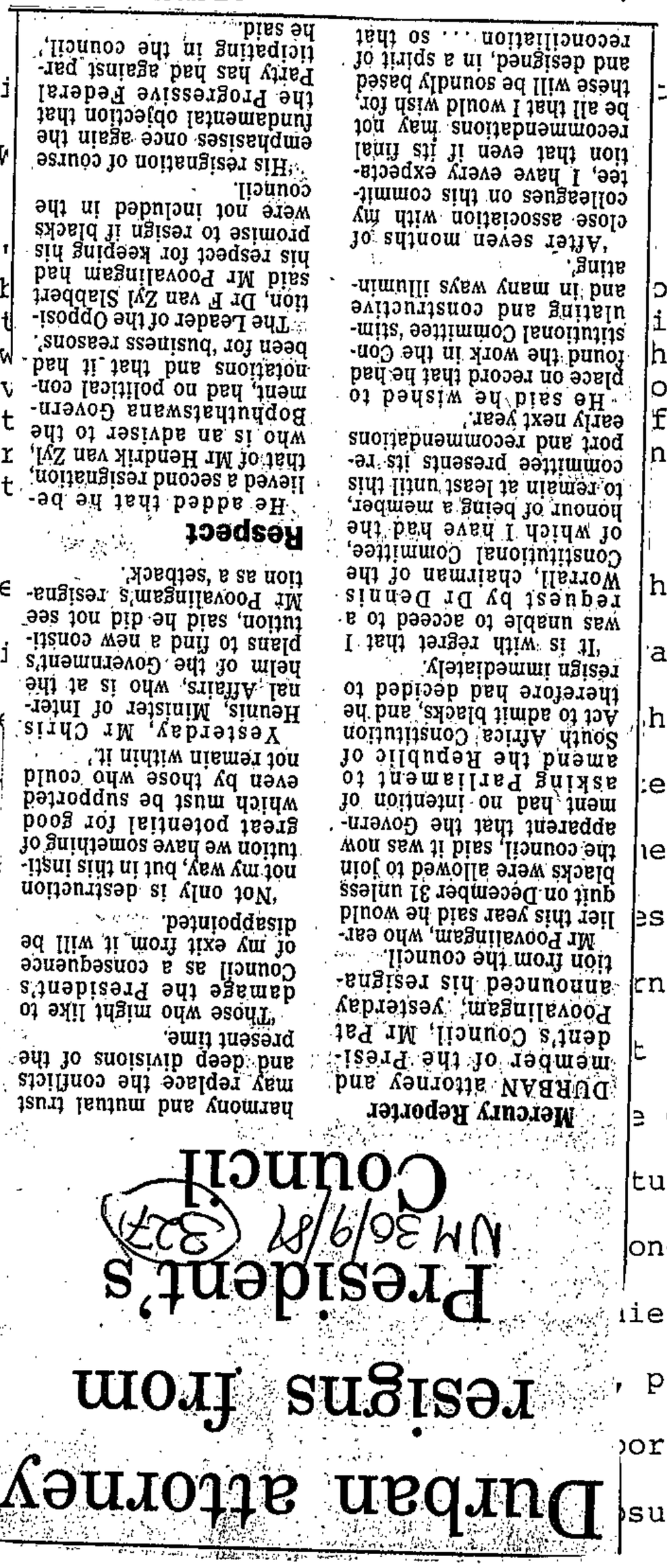
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Mercury Reporter

DURBAN attorney and member of the President's Council, Mr Pat Poovalingam, yesterday announced his resignation from the council.

Mr Poovalingam, who earlier this year said he would quit on December 31 unless blacks were allowed to join the council, said it was now apparent that the Government had no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act to admit blacks, and he therefore had decided to resign immediately.

'It is with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr Dennis Worrall, chairman of the Constitutional Committee, of which I have had the honour of being a member, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early next year.'

He said he wished to place on record that he had found the work in the Constitutional Committee 'stimulating and constructive and in many ways illuminating'.

'After seven months of close association with my colleagues on this committee, I have every expectation that even if its final recommendations may not be all that I would wish for, these will be soundly based and designed, in a spirit of reconciliation ... so that harmony and mutual trust may replace the conflicts and deep divisions of the present time.

'Those who might like to damage the President's Council as a consequence of my exit from it will be disappointed.

'Not only is destruction not my way, but in this institution we have something of great potential for good which must be supported even by those who could not remain within it.'

Yesterday, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of International Affairs, who is at the helm of the Government's plans to find a new constitution, said he did not see Mr Poovalingam's resignation as a 'setback'.

He added that he believed a second resignation, that of Mr Hendrik van Zyl, who is an adviser to the Bophuthatswana Government, had no political connotations and that it had been for 'business reasons'.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert said Mr Poovalingam had his respect for keeping his promise to resign if blacks were not included in the council.

'His resignation of course emphasises once again the fundamental objection that the Progressive Federal Party has had against participating in the council,' he said.

Respect

Durban attorney resigns from President's Council

UM 30/9/87 (32)



Mayet . . . "we have righted some wrongs."

Expecting to fly on faith and a prayer

The race for the SA Indian Council (SAIC) hotted up this week as 21 candidates were nominated for the Transvaal's 10 seats. But they face a big obstacle: the growing Anti-SAIC movement. Craig Charney reports.

The candidates standing for the SA Indian Council have a lot in common. Most are businessmen, while a few are professionals. All are standing as independents, though three belong to the Indian Progressive Party.

Most important, a survey of the candidates for the election on November 4 showed that all professed a faith that change could come by talking to the Government through its own institutions.

That claim is the kernel of the most significant debate in Indian politics in recent years, as the community prepares for the first election in the SAIC's 17-year history. It is contested strongly by the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee (TASC), whose call for a boycott of the elections has echoed widely.

Those who are standing insist the Council can link the State and the Indian people. "We accept that this SAIC hasn't done much, but we felt that this is some way to be heard," Actonville candidate Mr Ismail Teladia said after his nomination.

"From what we hear and what we have discussed, we have hope. There is a change of attitude."

Most of the candidates say they hope to speed the pace of constitutional reform. They also promise practical gains for Indians, by influencing the administration to grant them more living space and trading rights.

SAIC executive member Mr I F H Mayet, for instance, stressed the wheel-greasing function of the body.

"I don't put it down as having achievements — there are none," he said. "We have been effective in righting some of the wrongs, especially in the administration of some of the statutes."

"They'll have to give the SAIC more power," added Mr Faiz Khan, standing in Lenasia East. "It is their policy to make it work."

If the advisory body remains toothless, said Lenasia Central candidate Mr Ahe Choonara, "we have only two things to do — just close it down, like the coloureds did, or resign."

For its part, the anti-SAIC movement was unequivocal in its response.

"It is absurd to believe they can abolish racial discrimination within ethnic institutions," according to Dr Ismail Cachalia, TASC vice-chairman. "They can only negotiate on the Government's terms."

His movement has generated a response unmatched since the days of the Transvaal Indian Congress in the 1950s, where many of its leaders served their political apprenticeship. More than 8 000 people have attended its public meetings in more than a dozen cities and towns in the province.

Some 2 000 people attended a meeting in Lenasia alone, while 2 600 turned up in Pietersburg. Half the population of little Azaadville, Roodepoort, came to listen, while in some Eastern Transvaal dorps the entire adult male Indian population has come to hear and cheer anti-SAIC speeches.

By contrast, of 11 SAIC candidates interviewed by The Star, nine said they had no plans to hold public meetings, though most planned small house gatherings.

"These people are afraid — afraid to expose themselves to the masses," Dr Cachalia alleged.