TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1982

JULY ___ DEC.

Dolinchek claims NIS threatened him

Mercury Correspondent

VICTORIA—Self-confessed South African spy Martin Dolinchek claimed in the Supreme Court here yesterday that his 'top superiors' in the National Intelligence Service had made 'certain threats' against him and his family.

This followed day-long evidence in which he sketched the NIS's alleged role in the bungled Seychelles coup of November last year.

It came after a statement under oath in which he referred to the 'odd behaviour' of a South African attorney who visited the islands on May 9 to arrange his defence against charges of treason.

Background

He told the Court that after the attorney had arranged for his defence, the offer was suddenly withdrawn on March 29.

Mr Dolinchek believed this was because of the evidence he gave to the special UN commission investigating the background to the failed coup.

He said it had been very difficult for the South African Government to arrange a legal defence for him because this would have given credence to accusations that it had sent him to the Seychelles.

Mr Dolinchek produced as supportive evidence a May 3 Agence France Press report detailing the evidence of Col Mike Hoare in the Pietermaritzburg hijack trial.

He said the relevance of Col Hoare's evidence was that he had testified to having received armaments from the South African Defence Force, including rocket launchers and handgrenades which Mr Dolinchek had advised him against using on the mission because there had to be minimum bloodshed.

'These were taken back to the NIS as a result of my direct advice to Col Hoare,' he said.

Earlier Mr Dolinchek, who was captured after the November 25 coup attempt, repeated under oath the allegations he made in a statement to the UN commission.

These were:

The South African Government was very well aware of, and gave tacit approval to, Col Hoare's plans to overthrow the regime of President Albert René;

He gave a copy of the coup plan to NIS headquarters in 1980;

Another copy went to Gen Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding South West African security forces at the time;

He heard nothing further about the coup plans until they were resurrected in 1981;

He then presumed that 'the powers that be' knew about it and suddenly there was Col Hoare with the armaments, the supplies and a 'sort of free hand' to do things;

Agent

The South African Government had provided the armaments for the mission but he later qualified it by saying that the Government had possibly supplied the arms;

A Kenyan back-up to the operation was the 'ace in the pack';

He was a professional intelligence agent and not a mercenary; and

He had kept a diary of his activities.

Under cross-examination by Attorney-General Bernard Rassool, Mr Dolinchek kept emphasising that what he had said was an honest attempt at reconciliation, an attempt to right the wrongs done to the people of the Seychelles.

'As a matter of fact I would not like to see another AK-47 in my life again,' he said.

He said repeatedly that the weapons had been brought in to the Seychelles concealed in false-bottomed bags contrary to his advice.

Asked to identify the passport of Thomas Michael Bernard Boarel, Mr Dolinchek said: 'Ja, that's old Mike.' He added that he was surprised at Col Hoare making such a 'childish forgery'.

The Court adjourned to 9 a m today.

en' to the massage par... said he was in Cape Town in December last year ... premises after a shower. He had not asked for a ... Detective-Constable Neville Bishop of the ... peared for Ms Saum... ...threats" a... his family. This fol... evidence ... mer NIS ... the organ... the bung... coup of... year. And it... statement... which he... "odd be... South At... who visit... arrange... against... charges h... He sai... ness box... torney h... his defen... been sud... without w... Mr Dol... believed ... of the ev... given to t... ed Natio... investig... ground to... He sai... very dif... South A... ment to... defence... this woul... dence to... he was sp... the Seyc... ernment.

Unionist held after terror case dropped

Cape Times 1/7/82 (327) (327) (18)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — ...urban trade unionist Mr ...an Kikine was taken ... police custody on ... day immediately ... Terrorism Act ...ges against him were ...drawn by ...Johannes... ...magistrate.

...spokesman for Pris...la Jaros and Associates, ...torney representing Mr ...ikine said yesterday ...ey did not know who ar...sted Mr Kikine or un... what law ...

Mr Kikine, a top SA Allied Workers' Union official, appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Tuesday about 9am. He was told he would be transferred to Durban for trial.

He appeared with two other top SAAWU officials, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelana, who were told they would be transferred to Grahamstown for trial.

About 30 minutes later Mr Kikine re-appeared in court, the spokesman said. He was told the charges against him had been withdrawn.

"Immediately afterwards he was taken into police custody and we do not know where he is."

The spokesman said Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane, who live in East London, appeared in a Grahamstown court yesterday. The Grahamstown court said it had no jurisdiction over the unionists and transferred the case to East London.

The spokesman said no charges had been laid against the two men who will appear today.

● Police yesterday confirmed that a Soweto student, who disappeared last week from the University of the North campus, was being held in terms of security laws.

A police public relations spokesman said in a telex to the Rand Daily Mail that Mr Moeketsi Ali Mphaki, 21, of Dube, was being detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

His father, Mr Cornelius Mphaki, said that police had not informed him. He did not know where his son was being held.

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Support for land deal

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Prime Minister of the Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has come out in support of South Africa's plan to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland.

Mrs Cynthia Pope and Miss Dina Syste in the kitchen of the Mitchells Plain home where 12 people were overcome by what they believed was gas from a portable gas bottle.

Mystery attacks of 'dizziness'

Staff Reporter

FOUR Mitchells Plain adults, a six-year-old child and three babies were taken to hospital early yesterday morning after being overcome in their home by what may have been a leaking gas bottle.

Mrs Cynthia Pope, of Nile Street, said she had gone to take a cooking pot of jam off a gas cooker soon after midnight when she suddenly felt faint.

She left the kitchen but her domestic servant, Miss Dina Syste, entered, felt giddy and collapsed unconscious in the next room.

Miss Debbie Bobbert, another occupant, went to the kitchen to fetch ice with which she hoped to revive Miss Syste, was also overcome by dizziness and collapsed in the lounge.

Mrs Pope said two girls, Desiree Bobbert and a friend, Felicity Hendricks, both woken up by the commotion, ran outside where they collapsed in front of the door, gasping for breath.

This in turn woke Mr Jeffrey Erasmus, who felt light-headed the moment he stepped into the passage.

He ran back into the bedroom, picked up his seven-month-old baby, Antonio, and climbed out the window.

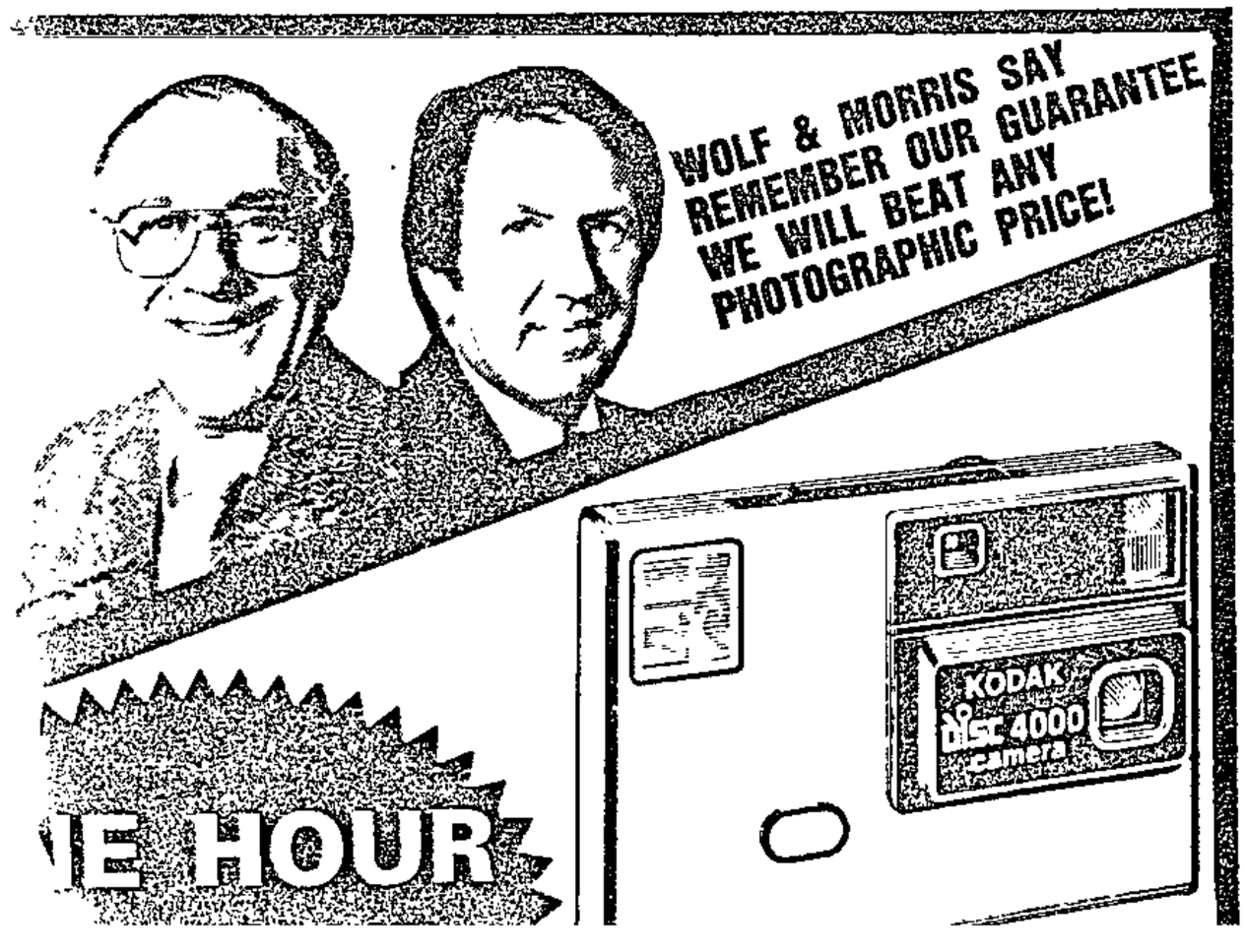
Three other children — Elvita, 12 months, Alphonso August, 3, and Natasha Pope, 6, were taken outside by Mrs Elvira August.

Mrs Pope said her house was very damp and spots of fungus kept reappearing on her walls after cleaning.

She felt the only other cause of the dizziness may have been the damp.

A spokesman for Groote Schuur Hospital yesterday said no traces of gas had been found in the blood tests.

The people had been affected by lack of oxygen and nothing was wrong with them, she said.



Cape Times 1/7/82 A From page 1 (407) (312)

courts, controlled the issuing of business licences, agricultural matters and other business without control from the South African Government, he said.

Throughout the day, members of the Inkatha movement sat on the court lawns awaiting the outcome after arriving in a column during the morning.

The singing protestors marched up Maritzburg's main thoroughfare, Longmarket Street, before taking up their positions under police surveillance.

Most of the group were schoolchildren but they were

Colo... Mr. Dol... as evi... Agence... port de... dence of... the Ma... trial. He sa... of Colo... dence ... testified... ceived ... the S... Defence... and that... certain ... The ag... rifles wi... 15 Hun... 23 800 ro... tion in 1... grenades... 10 rocke... been de... Hoare b... stored i... home in... The... journed... further ... of Mr D...

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Police got info clamp law wrong

Political Staff

A LAW used by the police to suppress publication of information concerning the detention of four journalists does not exist — and did not exist last week when it was invoked by the police for the first time.

The law is Section 27c of the Police Act which was repealed on June 16 with the promulgation of the Protection of Information Act in the Government Gazette (8248).

The Protection of Information Act, which replaces the Official Secrets Act, also specifically repeals the controversial Section 27c of the Police Act.

June 24

Section 27c of the Police Act (No 7 of 1958) was invoked by the police on instructions from the chief of the security police on June 24 following the arrest of four journalists and two others, whose names have subsequently been released.

However, the section had been repealed eight days earlier.

At the time of the police directive to newspapers of the Saan group, the names and details of the detentions had already been widely reported — in radio bulletins, various newspapers in the afternoon groups and the South African Press Association (Sapa).

The police refused to confirm the detentions or say under which act the people were being held.

The police action was widely criticized in the press, by lawyers, the Progressive Federal Party and by relatives and friends of those detained.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Parliament during the third reading debate on the Protection of Information Bill that the measure could be used to keep arrests secret but this would be done at the discretion of the police.

However, there are differences of opinion in legal circles as to whether the Protection of Information Act could be used to suppress information of detentions supplied to newspapers by relatives or other than official sources.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said through a spokesman in Maritzburg this week that names would only be kept secret "for a very short period".

The policeman who issued the initial directive to the press, Major V J Du Plessis, of the police division of public relations in Pretoria, said last night: "We are aware of the situation and are investigating it."

The PFP's media spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said he found it "peculiar in the extreme" that the police has stopped the publication of news to which the public was entitled by way of a law which had been abolished.

"It is mind-boggling to the public — already over-burdened with complicated laws — to find that the keepers of the law are unable to keep track with what statutes it is using," Mr Dalling said.

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on police matters, said the incident seemed to indicate a total breakdown of communication.

"The police must get their act together," he said.

... all concerned

Remission for some Robben Isle prisoners

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Several political prisoners have been granted remission on their sentences.

Some were released yesterday and others would be freed soon, the Prisons Department announced last night.

The department did not disclose the names of those released, saying only that all had been held on Robben Island and that none of the "well-known" prisoners was included.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced in Parliament this year that prisoners sentenced for offences against the security of the State could qualify for remission if they met certain requirements.

This would apply "only to those with a good prognosis. In other words, who have co-operated and have shown that they have in fact turned their back on crime".

According to the Prisons Department, the identity of those freed and the time and place of their release would be withheld "in the interest of the prisoners, their next-of-kin and their readjustment to society".

Robben Is releases 'a victory'

CAPE TIMES 3/1/82

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Anti-apartheid sources here have welcomed the remission of sentence awarded some "political" prisoners in South Africa.

Spokesmen yesterday expressed delight at this move and said they hoped prisoners serving life or long-term sentences, such as Nelson Mandela, might also benefit.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement said in a statement issued here yesterday: "We are delighted by the unprecedented news from South Africa that a number of political prisoners have been released on remission from Robben Island.

"Their release is a significant victory for the campaign both inside and outside South Africa for the release of such prisoners.

"The world's attention must now focus on Nelson Mandela and other prisoners serving life and long-term sentences."

The move has also been acclaimed by leading jurists and academics here, who in the past have criticized South Africa

Govt 'has final say' on release of prisoners

CAPE TIMES 3/7/82

327

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government would retain the final say concerning the release of political prisoners, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the first meeting of the newly-formed prisons' release advisory board, Mr Coetsee said the categories of prisoners about which the board would be entitled to make recommendations had to be indicated by the minister.

The advice of the release board would be a "valuable" guideline to the authorities in using their discretionary powers with regard to the sentencing of convicted persons.

"However, it has to be realized that the prerogative of the executive authority to determine policies with regard to certain categories, such as security prisoners, has to be maintained," Mr Coetsee said.

He added that the release board had been formed to facilitate the minister's policy-forming duty.

The minister made no mention of the release of an undisclosed number of political prisoners this week.

The Prisons Department this week disclosed that a number of political prisoners had been released.

Asked yesterday whether this included the Afrikaans poet, Breyten Breytenbach — sentenced in 1975 to nine years — or any Rivonia-trial prisoner, a Prisons spokesman referred to the section of the statement saying none of the "so-called well-known" prisoners had been involved in this week's releases.

Mr Coetsee said at yesterday's meeting that the advisory board would help determine the point where the interests of the prisoner and the interests of the community would "balance".

The Viljoen Commission into the penal system in South Africa had lamented the fact that there was little co-ordination between the judiciary and the Department of Prisons, he added.

'Discrepancy'

Mr Coetsee said the new advisory board would offset this discrepancy, adding that he was happy that the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice G Viljoen, also served on the board.

The advisory board enjoyed the unanimous support of all members of Parliament, Mr Coetsee said.

Other members are: Mr W F Krugel, Pretoria's Chief Magistrate; Mr D J Rossouw, SC, Attorney-General of the Cape; Brigadier S H Schutte of the police; Brigadier C Faber and Brigadier M Bosman, both of the Department of Prisons; Professor Piet van der Walt of the University of South Africa and Professor H L Crause of the University

Sunday Express 4/4/82

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How a British doctor shielded mercenaries

YOU'LL HAVE TO SHOOT ME FIRST, HE TOLD SOLDIERS

By DESMOND BLOW

VICTORIA — An English doctor saved two mercenaries from being shot by Tanzanian soldiers as they lay shackled to beds in a Seychelles hospital.

Dr Desmond Fosbery, 42, shielded the men — one a Briton, the other a Zimbabwean — by standing between them and the soldiers.

He raised his arms and told the soldiers: "Before you kill them, you will have to shoot me. They are my patients and I am responsible for their lives."

And Dr Fosbery, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, must have been an imposing sight. He is tall and gaunt, dresses in yellow Buddhist robes and wears his reddish hair in a bun at the nape of his neck.

His action saved the lives of Bernard Carey and Aubrey Brooks, left behind in the Seychelles after the abortive coup in November last year.

But Dr Fosbery, a converted Buddhist, dismisses his bravery.

"As a Buddhist I believe one life is just the continuation of the last, that your next life is judged by your last. So if I had been killed it would have been merely a transition from one life to another."

The following day soldiers took the men from the hospital, although Dr Fosbery said they were too ill to leave.

Mr Brooks had a bullet wound in a thigh and Mr Carey several broken ribs after being beaten with rifle butts. Mr Brooks had also been beaten and had a black eye.

Allegations of torture were made during the trial of the six mercenaries in Victoria this week. Most face the death penalty for alleged treason.

Dr Fosbery's medical reports on Mr Brooks and Mr Carey were handed into court in a plea of mitigation by former Scots Solicitor-General Mr Nicholas Fairbairn.

I spoke to Dr Fosbery aboard the boat 'Joho', a Tahiti ketch moored in Victoria Bay which has been his home for the last two years.

This week he returned to England after fulfilling a 30-month contract as a doctor for the Seychelles Government.

Recalling the hospital incident he said: "The situation was critical. Tensions were running high. It was only a few days after the attack on the airport and the faces of the Tanzanian soldiers were full of hate.

"It was a Sunday night. Before I went off duty I checked on the two patients who were kept in a separate ward under guard."

The guards had handcuffed the two to their beds, but Dr Fosbery had insisted that they leave the men at least one hand free.

Later Dr Fosbery received a phone call from the ward nurse, who said the two men wanted to see him immediately.

The soldiers guarding the two men had been joined by others. They had told the nurses on duty to leave the ward and said: "When you hear shooting keep your heads down."

Dr Fosbery said: "I could feel the tension as I walked in."

He demanded of the officer in charge why the men had been shackled again.

"I said they were ill and needed treatment.

"The officer did not reply and Carey shook his head, saying: 'They're not going to take any notice, doctor, they've decided they are going to shoot us'."

Dr Fosbery simply stepped in front of the beds, opened his arms wide, and told the soldiers they would have to shoot him first.

The officer hesitated. The soldiers lowered their rifles but demanded they take the mercenaries away. Dr Fosbery refused.

He said the men were not ready for discharge and demanded that the soldiers manacle them in the way they had found them.

The officer then approached a more senior member of staff who said he could not interfere with Dr Fosbery's patients.

For the next four hours Dr Fosbery, watched by six soldiers, stayed with his patients as the tension gradually lessened.

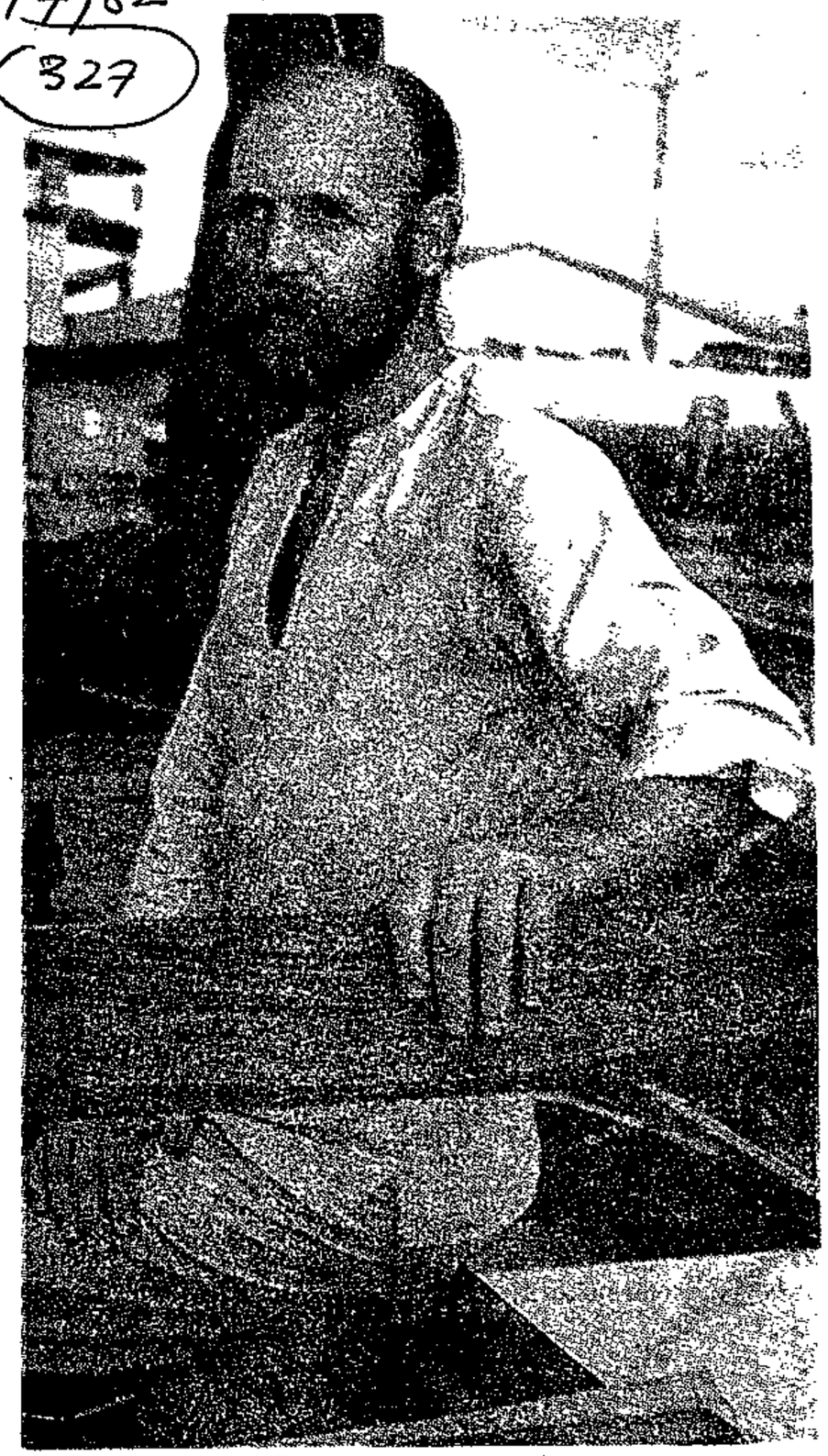
He went home at 1am but at midday nurses reported that the soldiers had taken the mercenaries away. Dr Fosbery protested and was told to submit a report.

As Mr Carey was a British citizen Dr Fosbery told the British High Commissioner.

The men were apparently beaten up again. Mr Brooks's teeth were smashed and his nose was broken but he set it himself.

On November 25 he was injured in the attack on the army barracks, had wandered away and passed out.

Mr Carey had refused to leave the island on the Air India Boeing as Mr Brooks was missing. They met up and went into hiding for a day but decided to give themselves up to the police so Mr Brooks could get medical attention.



● Dr Desmond Fosbery — saved two mercenaries from being shot by Tanzanian soldiers.

'Convicted by own evidence'

By DESMOND BLOW

VICTORIA — The man who convicted himself — that is how they are describing Martin Dolinchek here.

The South African secret agent seemed to take a masochistic pleasure in confessing to his evil ways . . . then made an impassioned attack on apartheid and swore to spend the rest of his life act[illegible]

If Mr Dolinchek hadn't convicted himself in court this week, there probably would have been no case for him to answer.

The judge, in his strange decision that foreigners could be charged with treason, then ruled that they could not if the acts were committed outside the Seychelles — and all the evidence was that Mr Dolinchek's acts took place in South Africa.

Attorney-General Mr Bernard Rassool admitted this to me after Mr Dolinchek had finished presenting his defence, which turned out to be no more than a plea in mitigation.

And the judge, Chief Justice Earle Seaton, pointed out at the end of the hearing that there had been no corroboration from any of the State witnesses that Mr Dolinchek had been at Mahe airport last November 25; that he had brought an AK47 rifle into the Seychelles; or that he had aided and abetted in the attack on the airport.

Mr Rassool said in reply that Mr Dolinchek had admitted all these allegations.

As a former policeman and intelligence officer, he must have known that certain admissions would convict him.

He seemed hell-bent on destruction.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, who is defending the other accused, realised he had an excellent chance of getting Mr Dolinchek acquitted and said he would represent him free of charge.

But Mr Dolinchek told him: "I'm a policeman and don't need a lawyer."

Mr Fairbairn replied: "I've defended many policemen who thought they were lawyers."

Mystery of secret service medal for spy on trial

S. Times 4/7/82

By EUGENE HUGO
Victoria

THREE weeks before the bungled Seychelles coup, South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS) awarded Martin Dolinchek the Bronze Medal for Faithful Service.

A document shown to the Sunday Times is seen by sources in Victoria to conflict with NIS claims that the 43-year-old South African spy was a "rogue agent" who resigned from the secret service two months before Colonel Mike Hoare allegedly launched the attack on Mahe.

This document — a citation to Dolinchek, now on trial here for treason — is dated November 4 1981 and signed by a senior NIS officer on behalf of the director-general, Dr Niel Barnard.

In the Seychelles, it is seen as evidence that Dolinchek was acting on behalf of his agency when he joined Hoare in the bid to unseat the Government of President Albert Rene.

The document is directed — in Afrikaans — to Mr M Dolinchek and marked "confidential".

It tells Dolinchek that under article 5 (2) of regulation 1670 he has been awarded the NIS medal (bronze) for "faithful service", and congratulates him.

The document carries the reference number NI/533/9/1/1 and is signed by

In the face of justice . . . an NIS agent's simple dignity
See first section

A Knoetze on behalf of Dr Barnard.

Above Dolinchek's name there are the figures 04003-26 /-. His section is referred to as 051/02.

If the document is genuine — as it appears — Dolinchek was testing AK47 assault rifles to be used in the attempted coup at the time it was being drawn up.

It was sent to him just 10 days before he left for the Seychelles on November 14 1981.

It tends to contradict the top-level description of Dolinchek as a maverick agent who often did as he pleased.

It appears to be an internal citation which the NIS has devised for its offi-

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Mystery w

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It was sent to him just 10 days before he left for the Seychelles on November 14 1981.

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It appears to be an internal citation which the NIS has devised for its officers — and which is never presented publicly.

No military citation, either for long service or bravery in the field, is marked "confidential".

According to the discernible dates, the award was made after Dolinchek, by his own admission, became involved in planning the Seychelles coup. It expresses high appreciation for his work.

Dolinchek claims that he presented the coup plan to his superiors in 1980.

The citation came a year later.

Top soccer stars for SA?

TOP English league soccer manager Brian Clough is reported to be fronting an imminant eight-game mystery football tour of South Africa by a team of football superstars.

Among top players reportedly booked for the 18-strong squad to play multi-racial sides in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg are Franz Beckenbauer, Johann Cruyff and former England striker Mick Channon.

● See Page 36

Mandy van Reenen, of Westville, had difficulty keeping her miniskirt down but insisted it was not too cold

Jill [illegible] G[illegible]

Wimbledon final on TV today

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

IT'S on! The Wimbledon men's final WILL be broadcast live today by SATV.

The news all tennis fans have been waiting for was announced from Auckland Park last night by an official spokesman.

Transmission of the final — between defending champion John McEnroe and former champion Jimmy Connors — will begin at 3pm, and is scheduled to last until 6pm, when it will be stopped for scheduled religious programmes.

But even on this there is good news for fans: if the championship is still being played when the transmission is interrupted, the final stages will be recorded and screened later in the evening.

What all this means is that — for what must be the first time — SATV is showing sport in a big way on a Sunday. And the importance of this precedent probably cannot be overstated.

In a statement last night, Prof Wynand Mouton, chairman of the SABC, said sport would be broadcast on Sundays "with the greatest circumspection."

In a reference to future policy he added that such broadcasts would be on a selected and ad hoc basis and that the SABC would "consider the norms and traditions of South Africans."

● Martina Navratilova wrested the Wimbledon crown from Evert Lloyd, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2 in yesterday's women's final.

Durban's chill[y] cold in eye-cat[ching]

By VAL CART[ER] and ISOBEL [illegible] Smi[th]

IT was a golden July for girl-watchers.

Punters who lost their shirts shivered in the Arctic winds.

But those same icy breezes revealed more than a flash of goose-pimpled thighs as Durban's chilly fillies braved the weather in golden minis.

Perhaps the coldest person on the course was Dianne Blackler, 20, of Durban, who wore only a piece of chiffon tied over a leotard, slit to the waist and caught over one shoulder.

□□□

Gold, with a classic black and white, were top racing colours for women racegoers.

But it was the gold minis that earned the looks — and the shivers.

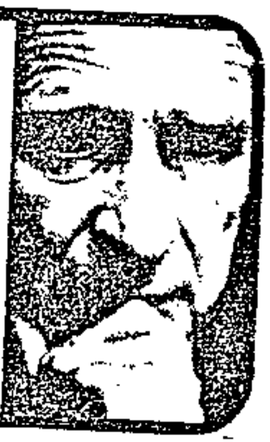
One woman in a gold catsuit insisted, through shivering [illegible] teeth, that she was [illegible]

Another golden [illegible] culty keeping her [illegible] 25-knot south-wester.

Some weather-[illegible] their skintight gold ribbed tights — [illegible] warmers.

Those who did not gooseflesh thigh, wish[ed]

There were enough to fox — to compen[sate] and although the July freaks and race [illegible] some elegant and dist[inctive]



— SAYS THE PRINCE'S SA GODFATHER

See page 31

The teenager who died in the twilight world of drugs and [illegible]

See page [illegible]

Courting controversy ... SA's stars at Wimbledon

See page 5

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'It could have been a cringing performance ... but Dolinchek kept some dignity'

(327)
S. Times
4/7/82

EUGENE HUGO reports from Victoria, Seychelles

"YOUR command is my wish," said the 43-year-old South African spy to the Seychelles Chief Justice.

And the words came like those of a novice priest prostrating himself before the altar of God for the first time.

But this was no priest taking his first vows — this was the battle-hardened National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent Martin Dolinchek prostrating himself before Seychelles justice.

It could well have been a cringing, whining performance, but somehow the Eastern European immigrant managed to retain a kind of simple dignity as he bared himself to whatever punishment might be meted out to him.

It was an astounding performance.

"I'm ready to accept my punishment," he told Mr Justice Edward Earl Seaton.

There was the inescapable impression that the Durban-based intelligence agent saw this as his finest hour.

"I am no mercenary, just a professional doing his duty," he said.

This Dolinchek would not be "tainted" with mercenary money — and he was "let down in his hour of need" by his chiefs and the South African Government.

Throughout his trial on treason charges that may see him sent to the gallows, Martin Dolinchek insisted on his guilt.

He refused to cross-examine witnesses and accepted every ruling of the court.

"As your lord pleases," became the catchword of Dolinchek's defence.

Into the court record went the thoughts of Dolinchek ... "The Seychelles people are beautiful, friendly ... I wish I could stay here," he said.

Shock

He found a boy, Trevor, whom he described as a "beautiful child".

He found that the Seychelles people were not really in the clutches of the Russians, the Chinese communists, the Libyans and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

He was even mistaken for a Russian when he went to watch a football match at the local stadium, and Chinese communists actually smiled when he told them he was South African.

MARTIN DOLINCHEK
Facing death

In court Dolinchek admitted:

- He knew of the Seychelles plot as long ago as 1979.
- He tested 80 weapons which were to be used in the final plan.
- He brought an AK47 assault rifle to the Seychelles in the bottom of his bag.
- And he admitted that had he had that AK47 in his hands he would have used it.

But the "evil that men do" somehow seemed to have its roots in the apartheid system of South Africa.

Dolinchek rejected that system saying: "It is apartheid which destroys nations. Apartheid stimulates and spreads communism on the continent of Africa."

One would not blame his colleagues in Consilium Building, Pretoria, muttering "Et tu, Brute".

And Trevor Padayachy, the 15-year-old Seychellois boy, is remaining tight-lipped about his friendship with Dolinchek.

His parents, Mr and Mrs Thomas Padayachy told me of their shock and fright when they discovered that Trevor had befriended a mercenary and a spy.

In a little cottage high up in the mountains above Victoria, the couple, who have 12 children, said: "It has been totally embarrassing for us and upsetting for Trevor."

And they told the Sunday Times how their son had become introverted and depressed since learning that his "friend", Martin Dolinchek, was one of the people who tried to overthrow the Government of President Albert Rene.

Enamoured

Trevor's friendship with Dolinchek emerged when the spy's diary was read out in court this week.

In it he described the 15-year-old boy as a "beautiful child, just like my own son".

Trevor was given a lift by Dolinchek while on his way to the dentist.

His father told me how his son had become enamoured of this "English tourist.

"But now Trevor, who is in the national youth service, doesn't want to talk about Dolinchek," his mother, Martha, said.

Judgment

Lorry driver Thomas said that his son doesn't talk so much any more. "He won't answer. He won't talk. He won't say anytning about Dolincheck," said Mr Padayachy.

- Meanwhile, time is running out for the 43 mercenaries who have faced hijacking charges in one of South Africa's longest and most expensive criminal hearings.

After having appeared in the Supreme Court in Maritzburg since March 10, the men have been told that their fates will be decided on July 26, when judgment is expected to be delivered by the Acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James.

The trial, which has left many of the men impoverished and dependent on friends for accommodation, was adjourned until July 12 for legal argument, which is expected to last at least a week.

Mystery of the list in merc's room

SEYCHELLES authorities are trying to work out how South African agents "unerringly" sought out an army major who became a key witness in the trial of Martin Dolinchek.

There is new interest in the mystery in Victoria after the name of Major Rolly Marie appeared on a list found in mercenary Bernard Carey's hotel room of five senior Seychellois officers.

Major Marie was the man questioned by two South African security agents about the confessions of Dolinchek in January this year.

He reported his conversation with the SA agents to Seychelles security forces, and they were identified by National Intelligence Service agent Dolinchek.

The men were in the Seychelles during January and abruptly left Mahe before Seychelles authorities could arrest them.

Collaborators

Major Marie's name appears on the Carey list along with Majors Raymond Bonte, McDonald Marengo, Claude Vidot and Philip Lucas.

A top Seychellois Government source said there was little doubt the mercenaries had intended to "eliminate" these men.

But at the same time there was the suggestion that mercenary intelligence could have led the invading group of the November 25 bungled coup to believe that the army officers might have been collaborators.

Major Marie emerged as a key witness in the Dolinchek trial this week. He was the receiving officer for mercenary goods left at the airport when they fled aboard an Air India Boeing.

In court he identified the false-bottomed bags the mercenaries used to import AK-47 assault rifles to the Seychelles and the weapons used in the attack on Pointe Larue airport.

Speculation

There is speculation that South African security men mistakenly followed up mercenary intelligence and blew their covers as a result.

On the document found in Mr Carey's room were also notes concerning two army lieutenants, a list of the mercenaries' advance party and reminders to pay out pocket money "for the boys" and radio allocations.

Seychelles sources said Mr Carey would not throw any further light on the background to the document.

Susan Ingles offers to act as 'ambassador' for Rene

MERCENARY banker Mrs Susan Ingles has promised President Albert Rene she will act as an ambassador of goodwill for the Seychelles.

She made the promise in a letter to the President shortly before she was deported from Mahe to escape charges of treason and illegally importing weapons of war.

Mrs Ingles thanked him for her good treatment during her seven-month captivity in the Seychelles after the abortive coup in November last year.

Seychelles Government sources said that, although Mrs Ingles was known to have been involved in the mercenary operation, it had been felt there was insufficient evidence to convict her.

SUSAN INGLES
Thankful for her treatment

Besides, her release and deportation showed that the Government's approach was tempered with mercy.

Mrs Ingles and her common-law husband, Durban racehorse trainer Robert Sims, went to the Seychelles to set up a safe house for the mercenaries, and to handle about R35 000 transferred from Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's Swiss bank account.

All charges against Mrs Ingles were withdrawn after a British barrister, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, offered four guilty pleas to treason from Roger England, Aubrey Brooks, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey.

Sims, brother-in-law of Colonel Hoare, has been convicted of illegally importing weapons of war and is expected to be jailed for at least 10 years.

England, Brooks, Puren and Carey face the death sentence after having been convicted of treason.

Ciskei Security Bill gives wide powers

Star 5/5/82

President Lennox Sebe . . . wants to show world a picture of tranquillity.

By Barbara Hart
Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A trip through Ciskei leaves one with thoughts on agriculture and conservation and a romantic admiration for the apparent tranquillity of the traditional African lifestyle.

This peaceful picture is the one President Lennox Sebe would like to show to the world. Investors and industrialists may be frightened off if they believe Ciskei is unstable, he has often said.

Yet a glance at recent media reports indicate that Ciskei is not as peaceful as he would like it to be, and not all accept the status quo.

At least 19 have been detained since April. Some have appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act. Others are still being investigated.

Chief Sebe has told the National Assembly of three "terrorist" encounters in Mdantsane. Ciskei security forces in a blitz from June 16 to 26 confiscated large quantities of pamphlets of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and made many arrests.

Conflict between the independent trade union movement, based in East London, and the Ciskei Government continues. After the recent detention of three trade unionists a union spokesman condemned "the complete terrorism against trade unionists by the Ciskeian Government."

The security head, Major-General Charles Sebe, claims the detentions had nothing to do with union activities but were for furthering the "aims of the SA Communist Party and the ANC."

Each time Chief Sebe has announced an encounter with "terrorists," he has assured the House that the State is safe because of the work of the "Sons of the Ciskei" in the security forces.

Last week the National Security Bill, which gives wide powers to Commander-General of Security Charles Sebe, was read a third time.

Chief Sebe, during the second reading, said there were "drastic measures" in parts of the Bill, "But we believe those to be a necessary and fair set of counter measures to defend our orderly society against anarchy and revolution."

The Bill, which repeals 34 Acts, including the dreaded Emergency Proclamation R252 under which most security arrests were made, is based partly on the Rabie Commission report.

When enacted it will authorise General Sebe to decide on who will be detained or restricted, what organisations are unlawful, what newspapers may be registered or what slogans, salutes or songs should be prohibited.

An associate professor of African politics at Rhodes University, Professor Nancy Charton, has described the Bill as the reaction of a small frightened elite feeling threatened by mounting opposition.

"It is short sighted to rely on the force of arms."

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said the Bill showed the clear influence of the Rabie Commission report and the South African Internal Security Act, which meant legislation being modelled on the "repressive laws of the Republic."

"Surely the South African Government, which claims to be influenced by Christian, Western values, could set a better example to its offspring than it has done."

Whatever the criticism, the Bill has made General Sebe the most powerful man in Ciskei — which has about 666 000 people — a position he could never have dreamt of when he joined the South African Police in 1957.

His career has been extraordinary. He served in both the uniformed and security branches before becoming a founder member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in 1977.

He has maintained a close link with his South African counterparts. His rise in Ciskei's police has been rapid and after five years he is a major-general.

No progress on SWA — claim

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — Negotiations over SWA/Namibia have not progressed since President Ronald Reagan assumed office, according to Trans-Africa, the Washington-based anti-apartheid organization representing black Americans.

Assessing President Reagan's Africa policy, Trans-Africa reported that the Reagan administration spent its first year in office dealing almost exclusively with South African concerns about the special protection of white minority privileges after independence and the future constitutional structure of an independent SWA/Namibia.

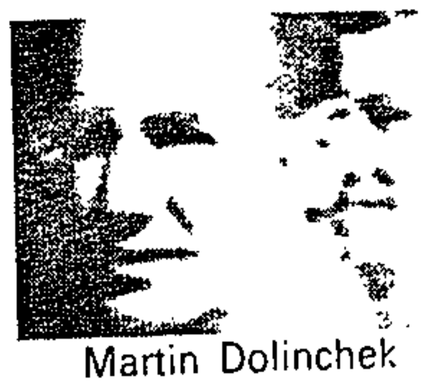
Swapo

Only the people of the territory should determine the structure of the state, the Trans-Africa report said. However, Swapo had been consulted last throughout the administration's diplomacy on SWA/Namibia.

South Africa had benefited in numerous ways from the new attitude in Washington, without reciprocating by making concessions in the SWA/Namibia talks. Benefits had included defence of the Republic in the United Nations, an increase in the number of South African defence attaches in its embassy in Washington, an increase in the number of consulates, an offer to renew nuclear co-operation, the lifting of sanctions against the South African Defence Force and police, and tolerance of South African "stalling tactics" in the SWA Namibia negotiations.

Dolinchek found guilty of treason

Cape Times 6/7/82 (327)



Martin Dolinchek

From EUGENE HUGO

VICTORIA, Seychelles. — Justice moved swiftly for South African "spy" Martin Dolinchek yesterday as a nine-member Seychelles jury took less than 30 minutes to convict him of treason.

A hushed Supreme Court watched Dolinchek turn pale and bite nervously at his bottom lip as the jury foreman pronounced the verdict of "guilty as charged".

The jury's verdict came so swiftly that court officials had to scurry around looking for the Attorney-General, Mr Bernard Rassool, and his junior counsel.

Long day

Chief Justice Edward Earl Seaton indicated that the 43-year-old National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent will not have to wait long to discover his fate.

But he explained he could not sentence him until pleas in mitigation had been heard for all five of the mercenaries who face the death penalty.

Today Dolinchek will be allowed his final plea in mitigation before Mr Justice Seaton pronounces the death sentence or sends him to jail.

With Dolinchek in the dock at 1.45 pm will be Roger England, Aubrey Brooks, Jeremiah Puren, Bernard Carey, and Robert Sims, who faces sentence for the lesser crime of illegally importing weapons of war.

England, Brooks, Puren and Carey have already been convicted on charges of treason.

Admissions

The jury was asked to consider its verdict after a long day in court during which the Chief Justice summed up the evidence against Mr Dolinchek and directed the six Seychellois men and three women to convict or acquit him on the evidence alone.

Earlier, Mr Justice Seaton had traced the background to the case from early planning stages in 1980 when Dolinchek had informed his NIS chief and General Charles Lloyd of Colonel Mike Hoare's moves to stage a coup.

He sketched, from evidence, how Dolinchek had tested AK-47 assault rifles for the coup after these and other weaponry had been delivered to the home of Colonel Hoare by the South African Defence Force.

The judge described how Dolinchek had arrived in the Seychelles 10 days before the abortive coup and launched himself into an intelligence-gathering exercise which included detail about the Russian, communist Chinese, Lybian and Tanzanian presences on the islands.

Then Mr Justice Seaton described the events at the airport after Colonel Hoare's strike force of 45 had hauled out their concealed weapons and fought their way to safety aboard an Air India Boeing which took them to Durban

Fate

The judge emphasized that Dolinchek had made certain admissions, but pointed out that he had not admitted "levying war against the Seychelles" by aiding and abetting persons unknown to attack the Mahe airport.

He pointed out that much of what Dolinchek had admitted took place in South Africa — actions for which he could not be charged under the local treason laws.

He repeated, however, that an alien could be charged with treason in the Seychelles if he enjoyed the protection of the Seychelles Government while on the islands.

Describing Mrs Susan Ingles as the "wife or concubine" of Robert Sims, the judge outlined Dolinchek's dealings with the couple, including the receipt of money from a bank account set up with funds from Colonel Hoare's Swiss bank

He also outlined how Dolinchek had admitted being prepared to accept a weapon and use it if circumstances dictated. He said the jury might accept that Dolinchek "had been party" to the events leading up to and on November 25 last year.

Mr Justice Earl Seaton said the accused had agreed that:

- There was a plan or conspiracy to overthrow the Rene government and replace it with one run by James Mancham.
- Colonel Hoare had organized with the Seychelles Liberation Army or resistance movement a task force of mercenaries to attack the islands.
- Dolinchek was an NIS officer and intelligence adviser to Colonel Hoare.
- Dolinchek had played an essential role because the mercenaries were strangers to the Seychelles.
- There had been a contingency plan to secure control of the airport which raised the "irresistible inference" that there would be violence in which people's lives would be endangered and damage would be caused.

(107) (312) A ◄◄◄◄

Cape Times 6/7/82

From page 1

State President's first proclamation was turned down by Mr Justice Shearer in the Durban Supreme Court.

It was therefore ordered that Proclamation 121 — deemed illegal by Mr Justice Milne, the Deputy Judge President, last week — should be again declared null and void and not be suspended by the noting of an appeal.

The costs of two counsel for each of the applicants should be paid by the State, the judge ordered.

'Unique case'

Immediately after judgment was given, Mr W De Villiers asked for leave to appeal against the decision, stating that another court could take another view.

Mr De Villiers said that the consequences of yesterday's order could be

Major union changes likely

Cape Times 6/7/82

(139) (139) (140A) (145)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A major realignment of emerging, mainly black, trade unions may be on the cards after the breakdown of union unity, moves over the weekend.

It could see three of the biggest emerging union groupings — the Federation of SA Trade Unions, (Fosatu), the General Workers' Union (GWU) and the Food and Canning Workers' Union — continuing unity efforts, union sources said yesterday.

This could weld the groups into one of the most powerful mainly black union alliances in decades.

At the same time, a group of newer, unregistered unions has been exploring a federation in opposition to this group, unionists added.

Efforts to launch a more permanent union alliance collapsed at the weekend when a unity meeting in Port Elizabeth ended in failure.

No unions would comment officially and a brief joint statement said there was "no basis for the formation of a federation at this stage. No further meeting is planned". Sources said two camps had emerged.

A group lead by the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa) and its sister union, Gwusa, had attacked unions who opted for government registration or membership of industri-

B ◄◄◄◄

From page 1

far afield as Montagu, Worcester, Eerste River and Wellington, attended a dance following a day of inter-town rugby.

The dance was held at the hall of the SA Preserving Company about a kilometre outside the town.

Shortly after 11pm a fight broke out and five policemen under Warrant-Officer I P Burger were called in to help.

Of the 20 men who were arrested, 14 paid R10 admission of guilt fines while six were fined R15 (or 30 days) for riotous behaviour.

The six men also face charges of assault and are being held by police in Tulbagh.

Two other men, Michael and David Christians both of Nuwedorp, Tulbagh, were treated for knife cuts by a local doctor, the spokesman said.

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Convicted S A 'spy' might go to gallows

(327) Mercury 6/7/82

Mercury Correspondent

VICTORIA—Justice moved swiftly for self-confessed South African spy Martin Dolinchek yesterday as a nine-member Seychelles jury took less than 30 minutes to convict him of treason.

As the jury foreman pronounced the verdict of 'guilty as charged,' a hushed Supreme Court watched Dolinchek pale and bite nervously at his bottom lip.

He could be sent to the gallows for the crime, but will not know his fate until today.

Minutes before the verdict Dolinchek had exchanged a wan smile with Attorney-General Bernard Rassool in the deep-shadowed national assembly hall on a sunny Seychelles afternoon.

Today Dolinchek will be allowed his final plea in mitigation before Mr Justice Seaton pronounces sentence.

Alongside Dolinchek in the dock will be Roger England, Aubrey Brooks, Jeremiah Puren, Bernard Carey and Robert Sims — who faces sentence for the lesser crime of illegally importing weapons of war.

England, Brooks, Puren and Carey have already been convicted on charges of treason.

Dolinchek had already thrown himself at the mercy of the Court — pronouncing himself ready to 'take his punishment' in a long harangue against his NIS chiefs and South Africa's policy of apartheid last week.

Throughout the Judge's summing-up, Dolinchek sat alone and unshackled in the dock — listening attentively.

The Judge emphasised that Dolinchek had made certain admissions but pointed out that the spy had not admitted 'levying war against the Seychelles' by aiding and abetting persons unknown to attack the Mahé airport.

And he pointed out that

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

1982 (327) Mercury 6/7/82

S A 'spy's' fate

◆ FROM PAGE 1

much of what Dolinchek had admitted took place in South Africa — actions for which he could not be charged under the local treason laws.

He repeated, however, that an alien could be charged with treason in the Seychelles if he enjoyed the protection of the Seychelles Government while on the islands, therefore owing an allegiance to it.

Describing Mrs Susan Ingles, as the 'wife or concubine' of Robert Sims, the Judge outlined Dolinchek's dealings with the couple — including the receipt of money from a bank account set up with funds from Col Mike Hoare's Swiss bank.

He also outlined how Dolinchek had admitted being prepared to accept a weapon and use it if circumstances dictated this. The jury might accept, he said, that Dolinchek 'had been party' to the events leading up to, and on, November 25 last year.

Mr Justice Earl Seaton said the accused had agreed that:

- There was a plan or conspiracy to overthrow the René Government and replace it with one run by
- Col Hoare had organised with the Seychelles Liberation Army or resistance movement a task force of mercenaries to attack the islands;
- Dolinchek was an NIS officer and intelligence adviser to Col Hoare;
- Dolinchek had played an essential role because the mercenaries were strangers to the Seychelles; and
- There had been a contingency plan to secure control of the airport which raised the 'irresistible inference' that there would be violence in which people's lives would be endangered and damage would be caused.

The Judge repeatedly referred to the attack on the airport using the words 'that is where the war started'.

After that, conviction was swift.

BACKGROUND to the news

(327) Star 7/7/82

Tears as coup 4 are condemned

AUBREY BROOKS

ROGER ENGLAND

JERRY PUREN

BERNARD CAREY

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's Africa News Service

VICTORIA — Four of Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenaries stood in silence yesterday as the Seychelles Chief Justice condemned them to death.

As the words of Mr Justice Earl Seaton rang across the courtroom, Mrs Di Brooks, wife of Aubrey Brooks, the first man sentenced, wept quietly.

Then Mrs Brooks, who flew from South Africa to be with her husband, turned to a policewoman sitting beside her and said: "Please hold my hand."

Sentenced immediately after 38-year-old Brooks were a former Natal Provincial Council candidate, Jerry Puren (58), a former British paratrooper, Roger England (26), and Briton Bernard Carey (38).

Professed South African National Intelligence Service agent Martin Dolinchek, convicted as an accessory to last November's bungled coup attempt, was sentenced to 20 years' jail.

The judge said he had not passed the death sentence on Dolinchek — who had earlier asked to die before a firing squad "as an officer and gentleman" if he must be executed — because of his secondary role and the remorse he had expressed.

Red-robed Mr Justice Seaton said he had taken into account all that had been said by defence counsel, "but the accused allowed themselves to become involved in levying war against a small country that was not their own.

"All of them must have known that what they planned to do would risk the lives of hundreds of people," he said.

"If people engage in this sort of activity because it is lucrative, the penalties must be as heavy as the law allows them to be."

Mr Justice Seaton told the five men they had the right to appeal against their convictions and sentences, within 14 days.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, who appeared for all of the accused except Dolinchek, confirmed later that the groundwork for an appeal had already been laid.

Even if this is unsuccessful the four men may not hang.

They will be at the mercy of President Albert Rene, the man they came to overthrow, who has previously stated an abhorrence of the death penalty.

He has said privately he considered it unlikely the mercenaries would be executed.

Also in the favour of the four was the commutation of death sentences passed on three African National Congress members held in South Africa. President Rene had sent a request for clemency to the South African Government on their behalf.

It is believed the four mercenaries pleaded guilty as part of a deal struck with the Attorney-General's office that resulted in Mrs Susan Ingles being freed and the lifting of treason charges faced by Colonel Hoare's brother-in-law, Mr Robert Sims, who is still to be sentenced on a lesser charge of importing weapons of war.

One of the most emotional moments in yesterday's proceedings came when Dolinchek stood to make representations on his own behalf.

Tearfully, and with voice breaking, he told the judge he had been misled into believing he was coming to Seychelles as a knight in shining armour to free the islands' people.

"I now fully realise how ironic it was for me to assume the guise of liberator when back in South Africa the people are crying out to be liberated from the most objectionable system of legalised division — apartheid."

He had been caught up in the East-West geopolitical struggle and had wrongly believed the Seychelles people were enslaved by the Eastern Bloc.

If he were spared he would turn over a new leaf and work to combat apartheid, Dolinchek said.

Mr Fairbairn had argued that the Seychelles Government should show mercy to the mercenaries because it came to power itself by force.

The June 5 1977 coup by President Rene was "treason sanctified by success. Those who gain power by tainted hands must be merciful to those who try to regain it."

If the "supreme and awful sentence" was pronounced, the word would go out internationally that the Seychelles Government was uncertain of its right to rule and of the support of its people.

In his native Scotland revolution and rebellion had left a legacy of bitterness that was still felt today.

Treason was one crime where an attempt was treated as more heinous than success. A former Chief Justice of Pakistan had held that a victorious revolution or coup had become an internationally accepted method of changing government.

Mr Fairbairn produced statements from four of the accused describing how they had been beaten and threatened for several days after their arrest. If the mercenaries were guilty of treason because as visitors to Seychelles they had been obliged to abide by the country's laws, then they were also entitled to its protection, Mr Fairbairn added.

The barbaric treatment handed out to the mercenaries should be taken into account in sentence.

Dolinchek: a well-orchestrated trial

By Tony Stirling

The death sentences imposed by the Seychelles Chief Justice, Mr Justice Earl Seaton, on four mercenaries on charges of treason were not unexpected.

Now it is equally predictable that President Albert René will, if he is in a position to do so, keep his tacit promise to commute the death sentences.

For four of the men this will probably mean effective life sentences. They are Briton Bernard Carey, Zimbabweans Aubrey Brooks and Roger England and South African Jeremiah Puren.

The fifth man facing the death penalty, self-confessed South African spy Martin Dolinchek, was predictably dealt with more lightly because of his act of contrition in confessing his sins and condemning apartheid. He got 20 years.

The only thing which may hamper President René in commuting the four death sentences is the possibility of a military revolt against such a move.

During the trial when charges of treason were withdrawn against Mrs Susan Ingle and her common-law husband, Robert Sims, now facing a 20-year jail sentence, there was open talk in the capital, Victoria, that the public and the army were angry over the dropping of these charges.

As one official put it: "The people and the military are very angry over the dropping of those charges. It is inconceivable that it could have been done without the approval of the President.

"Now there are rumblings in the army against the President, because of it."

The Seychelles People's Army, which came into being with the 1977 revolution, is headed by probably the most powerful man on the islands, the Minister of Defence, Mr Ogilvie Berlouis.

If the military want the death sentences carried out, President René will have to take heed or imperil his position.

This he could do without losing face, since the only indication that he would commute death sentences against the mercenaries was a deliberate government leak to the foreign Press. The President was reported to have hinted he would commute any death sentences imposed at the country's first treason trial if the South African Government commuted death sentences on three convicted ANC members.

The implied undertaking behind the leak was thus tacit since President René has never committed himself to this course despite the fact that South Africa lifted the death penalty against the three ANC men.

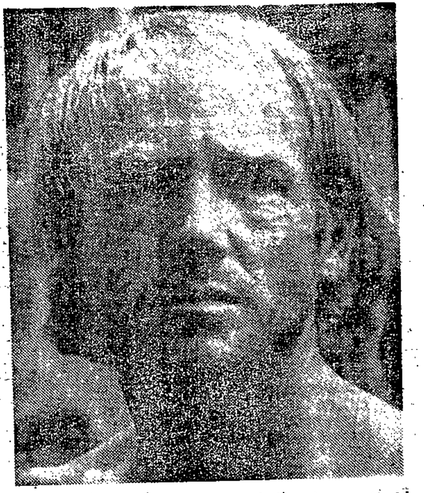
The case of Dolinchek was different from the start. Once his plea had been accepted as one of not guilty, one gained the impression of a well-orchestrated trial.

The whole mercenary plot was unfolded through Dolinchek, whose evidence went further to include a condemnation of apartheid and a vow to fight it.

When the story leaked in April that Dolinchek would be a State witness it was not idle speculation. It came from a highly placed source and undoubtedly represented government thinking at that time.

One could not help but gain the impression from the start of his trial that a deal had been struck with him. The lesser sentence received by him tends to confirm this. Throughout he bent over backwards to assist the State in bringing out the whole story behind the bungled coup.

A pardon for Dolinchek after serving a short sentence cannot be ruled out.



Martin Dolinchek . . . has vowed to fight apartheid.

Mother's plea for clemency

ARGUS 7/7/82

827

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Mrs Peg Carey today made a heartbroken plea of clemency for her mercenary son, Bernard Carey, 39, who was sentenced to death by the Seychelles High Court yesterday for his part in Colonel Mike Hoare's abortive coup bid last November.

"My God, anything is better than this sentence," she said.

"It is so final — it is the end.

"A 20 year term of imprisonment is so much better. Somewhere along the line there may be some remission, like so many prisoners get for good behaviour," she said.

"I plead with all my heart for President Albert Rene to commute the sentence to 20 years imprisonment. If only he could show some clemency for a heartbroken mother and a wife.

"We knew nothing about Bernard's plans to join Colonel Hoare's mercenary group. Bernard never told us anything about it.

"If we were aware of the plan we would never have allowed him to join," she said.

"Sandra, Bernard Carey's wife, is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Now that the news of Bernie's sentence has sunk in she is in a terrible state."

Mrs Carey said that she and Sandra had had very little communication with Bernard.

She had one letter from her son and Sandra had received two letters.

"We have written many letters and sent magazines but we don't know whether he ever received them."

She said that she and Sandra had intended to go to the Seychelles for the trial but Bernard told them that it would be better for them to come after the court had pronounced the verdict.

Colonel Mike Hoare said today: "I am very distressed and I don't want to talk about it."

Hopes that Rene will show mercy

ARGUS 7/7/82 @ 327

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The death sentences imposed by Seychelles Chief Justice Earl Seaton on four mercenaries on charges of treason were not unexpected.

It is equally predictable that President Albert Rene will, if he is in a position to do so, keep his tacit promise to commute the death sentences imposed by the court.

For four of the men this will probably mean effective life sentences. They are Briton Bernard Carey, Zimbabweans Aubrey Brooks and Roger England and South African Jeremiah Puren.

PREDICTABLE

The fifth man facing the death penalty, self-confessed South African spy Martin Dolinchek, predictably was dealt with more lightly because of his act of contrition in confessing to his sins and condemning apartheid.

He was sentenced to 20 years in jail.

The only thing which may hamper President Rene in commuting the death sentences imposed on the four is the possibility of a military revolt against such a move.

During the trial, when charges of treason were withdrawn against Mrs Susan Ingle and her common law husband, Robert Sims, who is now facing a 20-year jail sentence, there was open talk in the capital Victoria, that the public, and more importantly the army, were angry that the charges against the couple had been dropped.

As one official put it: "The people and the military are angry. It is inconceivable that it could have been done without the express approval of the President."

LEAKED OUT

The only indication that President Rene would commute death sentences against the mercenaries was in the form of a deliberate Government leak to the foreign Press in which he was reported to have hinted that he would commute any death sentences imposed at the country's first treason trial if the South African Government commuted the death sentences facing three convicted ANC members.

President Rene has never publicly committed himself to this course of action, in spite of the fact that South Africa lifted the death penalty against the three ANC men.

The case of Dolinchek was different from the start.

The whole mercenary plot was unfolded through Dolinchek, whose evidence went even further to include a condemnation of apartheid and a vow to fight against it in future.

In short, Dolinchek's trial was used as a public purgative and gave the Seychelles its only chance of unburdening to the world the whole sorry tale of what happened when Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare and his mercenary band arrived at Mahe International Airport last November.

Death for four in coup bid

CAPE TIMES 7/7/82

327

From EUGENE HUGO

VICTORIA, Seychelles. — Four of Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's mercenaries were yesterday sentenced to death for treason after Chief Justice Edward Earl Seaton had taken only 45 minutes to think about it.

Crying wife: 'I am all right'

Own Correspondent

SEYCHELLES. — Mrs Di Brooks, wife of condemned mercenary Aubrey Brooks, asked a Seychelles policewoman to hold her hand as Mr Justice Edward Earl Seaton prepared to sentence her husband to death.

She kept saying to her attorney: "I am all right, I am all right," but then collapsed in tears.

Aubrey Vincent Brooks, 38, was the first mercenary to be told he should die by hanging for joining Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's attempt to overthrow the government.

Roger England, 26, Jeremiah Puren, 58, and Bernard Carey, 38, were next.

➡➡➡ To page 2 B

They are Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey who pleaded guilty to save the lives of two of their colleagues — Mrs Susan Ingles and Mr Robert Sims.

South African spy Martin Dolinchek was sentenced to 20 years for "aiding and abetting" the bungled coup of November 25 last year.

The sixth mercenary, Mr Sims, has still to be sentenced for importing weapons of war. This carries up to 20 years.

British barrister Mr Nicholas Fairbairn said yesterday that, on behalf of the mercenaries sentenced to death, he had put in motion machinery for an Appeal Court sitting on September 20.

While the other mercenaries made only simple statements of contrition, National Intelligence Service agent Dolinchek startled the court with a request that, if sentended to death, he should die before a firing the squad "like an officer and a gentleman".

Mock executions

The mercenaries had spent seven months in solitary confinement.

Before sentence, Mr Fairbairn stated that:

● His clients had been subjected to torture at the Pointe Larue army barracks which included at least ten mock executions, beating with rifle butts and being locked into a coffin-like 0,6-metre square box for days without food or water or toilet facilities.

● The United Nations had set an abhorrent precedent by taking statements from the accused while in custody.

● If the Supreme Court did not condemn what had happened then that "barbarity" would be accepted as the normal conduct of the Seychelles nation.

● Treason was the only crime in which failure was more heinous and heavily punishable than success because the successful could exercise their will in terms of the constitution.

● The present Seychelles Government had achieved power by force and treason.

● The Attorney-General had called for the supreme sentence which if pronounced would be in the name of the Seychelles Government and would signal that it was uncertain of its right to rule.

"Those who gain power with tainted hands must show mercy to those who try to regain it," said Mr Fairbairn.

But a packed courtroom heard Judge Earl Seaton say the five accused had become involved in levying war against a small country when they had reason to know that the lives of hundreds would be at risk.

He believed this type of crime called for a deterrent sentence — particularly if people engaged in it because it was lucrative.

He would impose the heaviest sentences allowed — telling Brooks, England, Puren and Carey they were to die on the gallows.

The judge said Dolinchek was being convicted as an accomplice and had shown a spirit of contrition.

Making his plea in mitigation, Dolinchek reminded the court he had already told the jury he was ready to fight apartheid and extend the hand of "brotherly friendship" to the Seychelles.

He repeated earlier statements that what the mercenaries had done was a "shameful, evil and misguided deed" and that his mind had been "bewildered" by the realities of geopolitics and the divide between East and West.

CAPE TIMES 7/7/82

B ★★★★ 327

From page

nard Carey, 38, were next.

Each had said he was "truly sorry". Colonel Puren, former chief of Moise Tshombe's Congo air force, added simply: "I am contrite, m'lud."

But it was to no avail and the four men accepted their death sentences in stunned silence.

Their defence counsel's eloquence must have given them some courage as the Scottish barrister said they had never broken any country's laws before.

He painted a picture of four men totally misled by Colonel Hoare into believing they were participating in a simple, bloodless operation to overthrow a vicious, communist-controlled regime.

Brooks, a printer, had been the youngest foreman at 23 and the youngest works manager at 27 when employed in Zimbabwe but bad times had befallen him and he had needed the R10 000 he was offered.

A devout Christian, he had served society by coaching paraplegic sports teams, was a serving member of Lions International, raised money for charity and worked for Medic Alert.

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SECTION C (CONTINUED)

Noose for Seychelles four 'political' – claim

ARGUS 7/7/82 (327)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Political pressures — not the law — placed the noose around the necks of the four mercenaries condemned to death in the Seychelles, it was claimed in Durban today.

From a purely judicial perspective, the death sentences meted out to the four for treason yesterday were misplaced, a spokesman for the mercenaries' defence team said today.

However, the death sentences were "completely predictable" considering the enormous political pressure on President Albert Rene, said Mr Jerry Ridl, who is assisting the mercenaries' instructing attorney, Mr Graham Fowlis.

Mr Ridl, who has recently returned to South Africa after working on the defence team during the treason trial, said there were people in the Seychelles Government who were unhappy with the plea bargaining resulting in the release of Mrs Susan Ingles, a colleague of the mercenaries.

"You could say the verdict was not unconnected to the strong political feelings on the island," Mr Ridl said.

The appeal will be heard on September 20, and Mr Ridl said it would focus on the question of whether non-nationals were capable of committing treason.

Extradition fear for mercenaries

ARGUS 7/7/82 (327)

Argus Africa News Service

VICTORIA. — The mercenaries who escaped from the Seychelles after last November's abortive coup attempt could have the shadow of extradition hanging over them for the rest of their lives.

The Seychelles authorities have the names of more than 50 men involved in the coup attempt who completed immigration formalities before they were discovered to be carrying arms through the Mahe Airport.

Those who escaped in the Air India Boeing could be brought back to the Seychelles for trial on treason charges if they set foot in a country with an extradition treaty with the Seychelles, according to official sources.

One official said he understood the "red alert" under which the Victoria government asked Interpol to track down the men who had not been withdrawn.

One official said he understood the "red alert" under which the Victoria government asked Interpol to track down the men had not been withdrawn

Four mercenaries who were left behind in Seychelles were yesterday sentenced to hang for treason. A fifth accused, Martin Dolinchek, was jailed for 20 years as an accomplice.

Today the last of the six men, Robert Sims, was jailed for 10 years for importing arms of war into the Seychelles.

Sims, brother-in-law of Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, the leader of the coup attempt, had pleaded guilty in a deal that is believed to have led to the release of his common law wife, Mrs Susan Ingle, and her repatriation to South Africa.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
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WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
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Robben Island men freed early

CAPE Times 7/7/82 (327)

WINDHOEK. — Three Swapo members who were transferred to Windhoek from Robben Island this week were released prematurely yesterday.

A spokesman for the Prisons Departmnent in Windhoek confirmed the release of Nabot Iimene, 43, Michael Shikongo, 42, and Sakaria Nashandi, 34, from the Windhoek Central Prison.

Nashandi was serving a six-year term on Robben Island for aiding insurgents in northern SWA/Namibia. He was due to be released on September 4.

Shikongo and Iimene were serving five-year terms for aiding and harbouring insurgents. They were to have been released next week and in August, respectively.

Four to die for coup that failed

Mercury 17/12/82

327

Mercury Correspondent

SEYCHELLES—Four of Colonel 'Mad Mike' Hoare's mercenaries were yesterday sentenced to death for treason here after Seychelles Chief Justice Edward Earl Seaton took only 45 minutes to think about it.

They are Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey who volunteered their guilt to save the lives of two of their colleagues — Mrs Susan Ingles and Mr Robert Sims.

Fifth mercenary and South African spy Martin Dolinchek escaped the gallows with a sentence of 20 years imprisonment for 'aiding and abetting' the bungled coup of November 25 last year.

And the sixth mercenary captured on the island after the failed coup, Mr Sims, has still to be sentenced for illegally importing weapons of war — a crime which carries a jail sentence of up to 20 years.

While the other mercenaries made only simple statements of contrition for their crimes, National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent Dolinchek startled the Court with a request to die before the firing the squad 'like an officer and a gentleman'.

Statements

Before this British barrister Mr Nicholas Fairbairn rocked the court with statements that:

His clients had been subjected to torture at the Pointe Larue army barracks which included at least ten mock executions, beating with rifle butts and being locked into a coffin-like 52cm square box for days without food or water or toilet facilities;

The United Nations had set an abhorrent precedent by taking statements from the accused while in custody and due to face serious charges;

If the Supreme Court did not condemn what had happened then that 'barbarity' would be compounded and accepted as the normal conduct of the Seychelles nation;

Treason was the only crime in which failure was more heinous and heavily punishable than success because the successful could exercise their will in terms of the constitution;

The present Seychelles government had achieved power by force and by treason.

Tainted hands

The Attorney-General had called for the supreme sentence which if pronounced would be in the name of the Seychelles government and would signal that it was uncertain of its right to rule.

'Those who gain power with tainted hands must show mercy to those who try to regain it,' said Mr Fairburn.

But a jam-packed and hushed courtroom heard Judge Earl Seaton cutting through Mr Fairbairn's plea for mercy with a statement of damnation.

He said all five accused had allowed themselves to become involved in levying war against a small country when they had reason to know that the lives of hundreds would be at risk.

Barracks

He said he would impose the heaviest sentences the law allowed — telling Brooks, England, Puren and Carey they were to die on the gallows.

Mr Judge Seaton said that because Dolinchek was being convicted as an accomplice and had shown a spirit of contrition he would be sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

Earlier, Attorney-General Mr Bernard Rassool, had called for the maximum penalty of death after outlining a mercenary attack on the Pointe Larue army barracks in which Aubrey Brooks was wounded in the leg.

He said the details of the attack on Mahe Airport and the involvement of mercenaries who had been members of an advance party were already on record.

Making his plea in mitigation Martin Dolinchek reminded the Court he had already told the jury he was ready to fight apartheid and extend the hand of 'brotherly friendship' to the Seychelles.

He repeated earlier statements that what the mercenaries had done had been a 'shameful, evil and misguided deed' that his mind had been 'bewildered' by the realities of geopolitics and the divide between East and West.

'While the principal planners and plotters get away scot free and may never get their just deserts, I must pay dearly. Is that fair? I say no,' said Dolinchek.

If the death sentence was passed on him he wanted the Court to direct that he be shot by a military firing squad 'as befits an officer and a gentleman.'

Defence counsel Mr Nicholas Fairbairn has already instituted appeal proceedings for the mercenaries sentenced to death here.

Chief Justice Earl Seaton has given the five mercenaries, sentenced yesterday, 14 days in which to appeal.

Mr Fairbairn said he had put in motion the appeal machinery for an Appeal Court sitting in the

■ TURN TO PAGE 2

Mercenary's mother tells of anguish

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE distraught mother of a condemned Seychelles mercenary said yesterday that she would have 'blown the lid' off the operation if she had known her son was taking part.

Mrs Peg Carey was commenting on the Seychelles Court decision to send her son, Bernard, to the gallows.

'If I had known Bernard was going, I would have blown the lid off it — he would never have been allowed to go,' she said.

Her son had fooled her by claiming that he had a job overseas and she had seen him off, wishing him luck and success,' Mrs Carey said.

'I told him his sister was coming over from England — the Careys are British immigrants — and told him to be home at Christmas in time to see her, Mrs Carey said.

Fooled

Although she could normally tell when she was being lied to, she had been completely fooled by her son's story, she said.

'God knows what made him go.'

The ordeal had weighed heavily on the family who had only received one letter from Bernard who had been in solitary confinement on the islands for seven-and-a-half months, Mrs Carey said.

Bernard's wife, Sandra, who had been with them since December 1980 after leaving England, had lost a great deal of weight during the family's ordeal and was close to a nervous breakdown, Mrs Carey said.

ports that South African spy Martin Dolinchek was told by Seychelles Chief Justice Edward Earl Seaton yesterday that the State was withdrawing charges against him, acquitting him and ordering his release.

But sadly for the self-confessed National Intelligence Service agent, it did not affect the 20 years' imprisonment he now faces.

Withdrawing

The Attorney-General was merely withdrawing charges of illegally importing weapons of war to the Seychelles.

Pathetically, however, Dolinchek showed he was extemely grateful.

'Thank you very much, thank you to the State and you, your Lordship,' he said.

Then he was led away to wait with his five mercenary colleagues the result of pending appeals.

It is not yet known whether Dolinchek and Robert Sims will appeal against their sentences of 20 and 10 years' imprisonment respectively.

But defence counsel Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, has already lodged appeals on behalf of the four mercenaries sentenced to death: Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey.

It is understood the basis of the appeals will be that an alien cannot be charged with treason.

The Seychelles Appeal Court sits on September 20.

As it was difficult for her husband, who owns a business in the capital, to take time off, she and Sandra would probably go to the Seychelles in an attempt to see Bernard if the death sentence were commuted, she said.

Expressing the hope that clemency would be granted to Bernard, Mrs Carey denied reports that her son had served with two crack Rhodesian regiments and had personally killed 11 insurgents.

The British Consul in Durban had been in touch with the family several times since the beginning of the Seychelles affair and she was confident that the British Government would be keeping a close watch on developments regarding her son, who is a British citizen, Mrs Carey said.

Very sad

Meanwhile, Col Mike Hoare's family said from their home yesterday that all attempts to trace any of Mr Roger England's family had been unsuccessful 'and that is very sad'.

The Mercury's correspondent in Victoria re-

Holiday ends in 10-year sentence

(327) Mercury 8/17/82

Mercury Correspondent

VICTORIA—Durban racehorse trainer Robert Sims, 49, today faces nine years and five months in jail on Long Island here after he came to the Seychelles for the 'holiday of a lifetime'.

The holiday that he and his common-law wife, Mrs Susan Ingles, set off on at the behest of Col Mike Hoare turned into a nightmare on November 25 last year.

And yesterday in the Victoria Supreme Court Mr Sims — a lonely figure as the last of the captured mercenaries in the dock — heard what it had cost him to bring one of Mike Hoare's false-bottom bags along on holiday with him.

Chief Justice Edward Earn Seaton took a serious view of the AK-47 assault rifle and two magazines concealed in that bag — and sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment.

Bungled

The Judge directed that the seven months he had spent in custody since the bungled Seychelles coup should be considered as part of his sentence.

Defence council Nicholas Fairbairn told the Court how Sims had spent his life as a racehorse trainer — first in London, in Switzerland and finally South Africa.

He had no military training or military knowledge. He was a man of simple habits who was asked by Col Hoare, who had married his sister, to come to the Seychelles for a month's holiday and to bring a bag.

Concealed

It was never suggested that he or anyone else should use the AK-47 concealed in the bag and he hid it high in the mountains above Victoria at La Misere where the mercenaries' safe house was situated.

Sims took no part in the attack on Mahé airport or the attack on the Pointe Larux army barracks.

Neither did he import a weapon intended for use in the operation to overthrow the Seychelles Government.

Mr Fairbairn became extremely angry when Attorney-General Bernard Rassool suggested that Sims's AK-47 was intended for use in the abortive coup. He called Mr Rassool 'incompetent'.

Intended

'It is fair to say he took no part in the attempted coup. If anyone was innocent it was Sims,' said Mr Fairbairn.

The racehorse trainer also neither offered nor intended any threat to the Seychelles.

And, said Mr Fairbairn, it would be inappropriate for him to receive more than a token sentence.

'It is an absurdity that he is in the dock at all.'

Earlier the Court heard more about Mr Sims's 'holiday'. For the first three months after the coup attempt he experienced what he described as 'the most frightening thing that has ever happened to me'.

Beatings

Sims endured repeated beatings — sometimes with a bag over his head — before he was put in a 3 m² cell and given food and water only every second day when he was also allowed to go to the toilet.

He said some cells marked 'X' had some type of 'TV mind-blocking and mind-destroying torture' machine installed in them.

During this time he had to face about 10 mock executions.

Star 327 8004

Don't hang them, Tutu asks René

9/7/82

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has appealed to President Albert René of the Seychelles to commute the death sentences passed on four mercenaries this week.

Bishop Tutu sent a telegram to Mr René on behalf of the SACC. "We are opposed to capital punishment in any form. We would like to see it stopped everywhere," Bishop Tutu said.

The four men, convicted of treason for participating in the abortive coup bid last year, are Mr Jerry Puren, Mr Bernard Carey, Mr Aubrey Brooks and Mr Roger England.

They were left behind when Colonel Mike Hoare and the rest of his party left aboard an Air-India Boeing.—Sapa.

Board lifts ban on Saspu National

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE Publications Appeal Board yesterday lifted the ban on the student publication, Saspu National, after the board's acting chairman, Mr J J H Malherbe, asked what "what was wrong" with a publication which highlighted social grievances.

The board set aside a decision by a publications committee that the February-March edition of the newspaper — which deals with the death in detention of trade unionist, Dr Neil Aggett — be banned.

The committee also banned all future editions of Saspu National because it said it contained "sharp and one-sided criticism, half-truths and twisted truths".

The committee also said the publication "intoxicated" its readers politically.

Miss Kathie Satchwell, appearing for Saspu National, said students would have to deal with the issues raised in the publication after they had left university.

The committee had failed to bring any evidence of the "half-truths" it claimed permeated the publication.

The issues highlighted in Saspu had already been dealt with at length in the daily Press — "Saspu did not raise these issues for the first time".

Asked whether the newspaper also made allowance for the view of the "other side", Miss Satchwell said people heard the "other side" daily from the national Press, radio and television.

"Saspu intends to arouse social concern and this is not a destructive aim. Nowhere in the newspaper is violent action or revolution encouraged."

She admitted the newspaper did contain criticism of capitalism, but stated it was not against the law to use Marxism as a "technique to analyse society".

Miss Satchwell disputed a statement by Mr Douglas Fuchs, a board member, that Saspu had no praise for the "positive" contribution of a Nationalist Government.

Articles such as the one on the Springs court ruling setting aside a bus fare increase showed Saspu lauded the fact that the judicial system permitted this type of court action, she said.

Mr Malherbe asked Mr Christo Botha, a State attorney appearing for the committee, what was wrong with a newspaper which highlighted grievances.

"Is it not in the State's interests that these grievances be revealed?"

Writers protest to Israel

TWENTY-TWO writers and academics have protested to the Israeli Ambassador to South Africa against Israeli military action in Lebanon.

The group said in a letter it considered Israel's invasion as "an act of genocide".

The signatories included Professor E'skia Mphahlele and Professor Chabani Manganyi from the University of the Witwatersrand, Mothobi Mutloatse, Stephen Gray, Mike Kirkwood, and Jonathan Paton.

Others who signed were Peter Wilhelm, Ahmed Essop, Jaki Seroke, Chris van Wyk, Farouk Asvat, Essop Patel, Shofa'ath-Ahmed Kahn, Don Mattera, Cherry Clayton, Nape Motana, Jean Marquard, Achmat Dangor, Sipho Sepamla, Gcina Mhlophe, Makhulu Ladwaba and Matsamela Manaka. — Sapa.

Meet the greatest friend Operation Snowball h-
"Snowball" got off the ground, Miss Celia Willia—
cold people of all races. And each and every
handing over boxes and boxes of "h—

Work In Progress may continue

10/7/82 327 Star

The editorial body of a political journal, Work In Progress, has won its appeal against a banning of all future editions.

Over the years, volumes 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21 were all declared undesirable, but appeals against 14 and 15 were successful.

In the latest appeal, volume 20 was declared no longer undesirable. As a result, the ban on all future editions fell away as the law requires that the first volume is to be found undesirable if all future edition are to be banned.

A decision on volume 21 is expected to be reached before the end of the month.

In Cape Town, reports Sapa, the Directorate of Publications has announced that the July 1982 issue of Drum magazine (New Publishing Company, Johannesburg) had been found undesirable.

A novel by Jackie Collins, "The World is Full of Married Men," previously declared undesirable, had been unbanned.

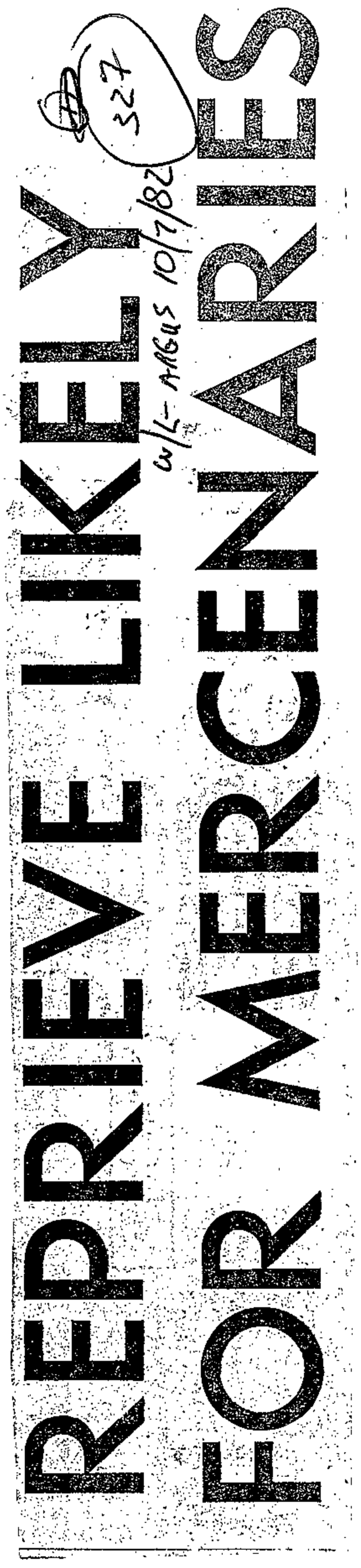
From today it will be an offence to import or distribute the following undesirable publications (names of author or producer in brackets):

The Brothel in Rosenstrasse (Michael Moorcock). Mountain Ecstasy (Nick Douglas and Penny Slinger). A woman of fortune (Will Holt). American Photographer — June 1982 (Gary A Fisher). Social Review — issue 18, May/June 1982 (Social Research Agency, Mowbray). Revolutionary Torch (Swapo external Mission, Botswana). PFLP Bulletin — No 61, April 1982 (PFLP International Relations Committee, Beirut, Lebanon). The Revolutionary Declaration made by brother Col Muammar Al Qadhafi on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the great first of September Revolution — 1st September 1978 (The General Department of Information and cultural affairs).

Annual report of Activities and Developments — April 1981 — March 1982 (Irish Anti-Apartheid Movement, Dublin). XRay—May/June 1982 (Africa Publications Trust, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire). New Times — No 23, June 1982 (Trud, Moscow). Stop all this or . . . (Saduma Miya's). Halt Racist Occupation of Namibia, Namibia's struggle and our struggle is one. (Pamphlet (ANC) Druin — July 1982 (New Publishing company, Johannesburg).

From today it will no longer be an offence to import and or distribute the following publications.

Happy Birthday, Wanda June (Kurt Vonnegut). The Tangent Objective (Lawrence Sanders). The World is full of Married Men (Jackie Collins).



VICTORIA. — The lives of four of Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenaries, condemned to death in the Seychelles, may ultimately lie in the hands of the young socialist head of state they came to depose.

Argus Africa News Service

If their appeal against conviction and sentence fails on September 22, only the personal intervention of President France Albert Rene will save them from the gallows.

President Rene is known to abhor the death penalty and he has privately expressed the view that the men should not be executed.

The likelihood of a merciful decision on his part was increased when South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha responded positively to Mr Rene's request for clemency on behalf of three ANC members sentenced to death in South Africa.

REPRIEVE

Observers in the Seychelles say the men's subsequent reprieve cleared the way for Mr Rene to respond in similar fashion.

The death sentences handed out to the four captured mercenaries held a sombre warning for their 43 comrades in arms who made it safely back to South Africa aboard an Air India Boeing.

Weekend Argus London Bureau reports that legal experts say it would be technically possible for the Seychelles to extradite any of the Maritzburg hijack trialists if they travelled to some African and European countries.

Because the Seychellles is a member of the Commonwealth it has extradition agreeemennts with all other Commonwealth countries in the form of the Fugitive Offender's act of 1897.

Some member countries have ratified separate agreements to extradite offenders, but legal experts say the Fugitive Offenders Act has been used with such effect over the years that it has not been necessary for many countries to draw up new extradition treaties.

The Seychelles government has indicated that it would seek to have any of the Maritzburg trialists extradited if they ventured outside South Africa.

The countries to which the mercenaries are most likely to travel unwittingly and which have the facility to detain and extradite them to the Seychelles are Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Malawi—all of them full Commonwealth member states.

It would be possible for the Seychelles govern-

'Dolinchek still on SA spy payroll'

(327) S. Times 11/7/82

By NORMAN CHANDLER

MARTIN Dolinchek, jailed for 20 years for his part in the Seychelles coup attempt, is still on South Africa's spy payroll, says his wife.

Mrs Ina Dolinchek told the Sunday Times yesterday: "I am still receiving Martin's salary cheques from the National Intelligence Service. And I presume I shall continue getting them. . . ."

The NIS has said that Dolinchek resigned six weeks before the coup bid, which took place on November 26 last year.

"That is untrue," Mrs Dolinchek said in an interview yesterday.

A senior official of the NIS said that the official policy of the department was not to reply to any Press inquiries regarding personnel.

Dolinchek confessed on December 7 last year to being a South African spy when he was paraded before a Press conference in Victoria, capital of the Seychelles.

He was, however, reported as saying that he had become involved in the coup "without the knowledge of my superiors".

Last Tuesday, 43-year-old Dolinchek heard Mr Justice Earl Seaton sentence him to 20 years in prison and four other mercenaries to death as a result of Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenaries trying to take over the Seychelles.

Another group of alleged mercenaries are standing trial in the Maritzburg Supreme Court on a charge of hijacking.

He would give his life for South Africa, says wife

Vivacious Mrs Dolinchek, 33, said yesterday that her husband was "a true South African . . . he would give his life for South Africa if it really gets down to that".

Mrs Dolinchek, a former history teacher who met her husband while she was a student at the University of Pretoria and he was undergoing a Mirage jet fighter pilot course, told me: "I knew all about the Seychelles coup bid.

"Martin told me everything. I did not like the idea but firmly believed that Martin would get away with what he was doing.

"I was surprised when he was captured. But that's the sort of life he led."

The days of waiting for the trial to reach a climax were "never-ending".

"I was scared of the death sentence and was terribly relieved that he was sentenced to jail rather than the gallows," Mrs Dolinchek said.

"I didn't cry when I heard. I don't like crying.

Whisky

"What did I do when I heard? I went out on to the stoep of our farmhouse and told my mother. We had a whisky — not as a celebration but as a sort of relief.

"As I know Martin, he will adapt to the ways of prison life, and will be out earlier. I am certain of that.

"I will be waiting for him when he comes out. I love him dearly, and my two children — Martin, 7, and Anne, 11 months — love him, too."

Mrs Dolinchek then added: "I am proud to be Ina Dolinchek. Some people, I am sad to say, have turned against me because of the publicity, but Martin was a proud South African, and I am proud to be his wife."

She is, however, sad that four other people have been sentenced to death.

They are Bernard Carey, Jeremiah Puren, Aubrey Brooks and Roger England. A fifth man — Robert Sims — received a 10-year sentence for dealing in arms, and his common-law wife, Mrs Susan Ingles, was deported to South Africa after charges against her had been withdrawn.

"I appeal to President Albert Rene to commute the death sentences," Mrs Dolinchek said.

MARTIN DOLINCHEK
Faces 20 years in jail

"Commuting these sentences would be wonderful — a death sentence is such a cruel end to anyone's life."

She is puzzled, however, about anti-apartheid statements made by her husband while conducting his own defence during the trial.

"Perhaps there is a reason which I do not know about as yet. I haven't heard from Martin since I saw him in the Seychelles in April . . . letters are not so easy to get.

"People have said there may be some sort of deal being worked out between Martin and the Seychelles Government, but I am unaware of any such plan. He may well have agreed to something in a bid to save someone's life — he is that sort of man."

Mrs Dolinchek added that she believed her husband would not have attacked the South African Government unless there was good reason.

I asked her if she thought he might have changed his feelings towards South Africa. She was cautious in her answer: "He may have done so. Remember, he was a man fighting for his life. It may have been the right thing to do."

Dolinchek pledged during the trial to fight apartheid if the Seychelles would accept his hand in "brotherhood".

He told the court he was ashamed "and truly sorry" about what he had done.

"I have to admit I was party to an aggressive gang of power-hungry politicians. By what right did we assume the giving of liberation when, at home in South Africa, people are crying out to be liberated."

Objectionable

He described the South African system as "the most objectionable system of legalised division of people . . . apartheid stimulates and spreads communism on the continent of Africa."

● Dolinchek was born in Yugoslavia in 1938, and came to South Africa 19 years later. He worked as a land surveyor before joining the South African Police and was then transferred to the former Republic Intelligence Organisation, forerunner of the Bureau for State Security and the National Intelligence Service.

Mrs Ina Dolinchek — "Martin told me everything about the coup bid"

Last-ditch moves to save mercs

LAST-ditch contingency plans to save four mercenaries from the Seychelles gallows are being quietly mooted to meet a situation in which their appeals fail and clemency is denied by President Albert Rene.

The four men — Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey — pleaded guilty to treason to get two of their colleagues, Robert Sims and Mrs Susan Ingles, off the hook.

A suggestion is that Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare should offer himself in a swap to free the men.

The plan's basis is that the Seychelles might be interested for the sake of putting on trial their most wanted man.

Shock

It is pointed out that Col Hoare was responsible for placing the men in their predicament.

Col Hoare yesterday had no comment to make on a swap.

Another tentatively pursued plan is that the mercenaries — and perhaps above all NIS agent Martin Dolinchek — might be swapped for the three African National Congress terrorists whose death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by the South African State President.

By EUGENE HUGO and RAY JOSEPH

In April this year President Rene appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to commute the death sentences.

When the appeal was made a senior member of Mr Rene's Government said that, if the South African State President could show mercy to the ANC men, President Rene would be in a political position to arrange a similar clemency.

As the ANC men, Mcimbiti Lubisi, Petrus Mashigo and Naphtali Manana, were reprieved, it was reaffirmed late this week that President Rene would make his decision in this light.

Relatives of the condemned men are hoping against hope that they will be reprieved.

Mrs Bernard Carey, 28, said: "I have been preparing myself for the fact that Barney could get the death sentence from the beginning when we first learnt how serious things were — but when it came the shock was terrible.

"Now we must wait for the appeal, which we pray could commute his death sentence to a prison term."

Carey's mother, Mrs Peggy Carey, said: "The last seven months have been pretty grim, and my husband told Sandra and me from the beginning to prepare ourselves for the worst.

"But I always prayed that the court would be lenient. He is my only son and I can only pray for mercy."

Mrs Diana Brooks, wife of 38-year-old Aubrey Brooks, was the only wife to attend the trial.

Courageous

Mrs Brooks has been labelled "a most courageous woman" by Seychelles officials for her stoicism.

When her husband was sentenced to death as she watched she collapsed in tears.

On leaving the Seychelles, she tearfully promised to "wait for him".

● The Seychelles Minister of Information, Mr James Machel, who is also army chief of staff, referring to the men now on hijack charges in the Maritzburg Supreme Court, told the Sunday Times: "Wherever they go we will try to extradite them to face trial."

He said that the "red alert" put out through Interpol for the mercenaries was still operative.

homicide.

Peter Gabriel du Toit, 34, a divorced father of two who admitted two previous convictions for fraud, was found responsible for the death of Mr Mogamat Nadeem October on February 26 last year.

He was fined R300 (or 12 months) in the Wynberg Regional Court. A further R200 (or six months) was suspended for three years.

Du Toit also lost his job, but the department denied this had anything to do with the conviction.

The dead man's father, Mr Mogamat October Snr, said: "My son was only 21 and had his whole life ahead of him.

"I am not saying I wanted him to go to jail, but I am bitter — and there is nothing I can do."

Mr Ebrahim October, the dead man's brother, said: "I am very upset. Du Toit deserved more."

Evidence at the trial was that Du Toit and two companions, while out searching for dolphins, spotted the October brothers poaching in a crayfish sanctuary at Duikersklip, Hout Bay.

Du Toit told them they were under arrest, confiscated their oars, and took their small boat in tow.

But they were cast off after dolphins were sighted.

After Du Toit had left them, the brothers tore a plank from their boat and paddled towards shore. When they reached rocks they dived from the boat, but could not reach the shore because of a strong current.

said a reasonable man would not have left two men in a small boat adrift at sea. Anyone would realise they could drown.

He said in passing sentence a life had been taken which could never be given back. "And the life of a person is not cheap."

But the brothers had contributed to the circumstances, Mr Huggett said.

Dolinchek may have bought his life — with SA secrets

327
S. Express
11/7/82

MARTIN Dolinchek, the South African secret agent who took part in the abortive Seychelles coup, was closely interrogated by KGB agents in the Seychelles before he stood trial for treason in Victoria.

And he may have done a deal with them to save his life by agreeing to disclose everything he knows about South African security matters.

This week Dolinchek was jailed for 20 years while four of his companions — Aubrey Brooks, Jeremiah Puren, Roger England and Bernard Carey — also found guilty of treason, were sentenced to death despite an impassioned plea by Mr Nicholas Fairbanks, QC.

Robert Sims, who was found guilty of importing arms of war into the Seychelles, was jailed for 10 years.

Dolinchek, who defended himself, attacked apartheid in court and promised to fight against it in the future, but was, surprisingly, sentenced to 20 years.

I was unable to verify reports that Dolinchek had been separated from the others after they were sentenced on Tuesday and that he was being interrogated further by the KGB.

There are rumours that Dolinchek conducted his defence in accordance with instructions on the understanding that he would not be given the death sentence and that he would be released early if he continued to co-operate.

He was also told to condemn apartheid and his attack on it was extensively reported in the island's only newspaper, the government-run Nation, and by the government-controlled radio.

There are strong rumours in Victoria, capital of the Seychelles, that Dolinchek will soon be released.

A barman at a hotel where army officers drink said that, before the verdict, he was told that four would be given the death sentence and that Dolinchek would be released after a couple of months and would join the Seychellois army.

Meanwhile friends of the condemned men are afraid there may be a coup by the army in the Seychelles and that they may be shot before their appeal can be heard in September.

Mr Fairbairn has appealed on behalf of the the four condemned on the grounds that the Seychelles had no right to try them for treason as they were aliens. He has also appealed against the severity of the sentence.

It is known that the army wants the men dead and it was this political pressure, plus pressure from other OAU countries, that caused President Rene to instruct his Attorney-General, Mr Bernard Rassool, to demand the death sentence for those found guilty of treason.

Early in the case Mr Rassool did not intend to ask for the death sentence but later he was instructed to do so.

It is believed that Mr Rene does not wish to have the men executed and is waiting for a chance to commute their sentences.

South Africa commuted the death sentences on three terrorists after an appeal by President Rene and this is seen as an appeal to the president to be similarly lenient.

But there is said to be strong pressure on him from the army for the men to be executed.

There are also rumours of friction within the Seychelles Government and there is widespread fear of the army.

Those convicted at the trial are still in the care of the army despite having been sentenced. It is expected that there will be reports to Amnesty International if they are not sent to an ordinary prison soon.

But the army, no doubt, will say that they are keeping the men in detention for security reasons until after the appeal is heard.

The army could kill the men and claim that they shot them trying to escape.

Threats such as this have already been made, I understand.

The men are scheduled to go to the prison on nearby Long Island but Mr Rassool admitted it was not very secure.

I'll wait, says wife of condemned mercenary

MRS Di Brooks, the attractive wife of mercenary Aubrey Brooks who was sentenced to death in the Seychelles, arrived back in South Africa and vowed: "I will wait for Aubrey. I don't believe he will die. Even if he has to serve 20 years, I'll wait for him."

She brought back a postcard for Aubrey's elder son from a previous marriage for his 17th birthday next week. Brooks wrote: "Rory, you will have to fill my boots. Take care of your mum and Roy."

Roy, five, is the son of Di and Aubrey Brooks.

Mrs Brooks spent her savings for the trip to the Seychelles a month ago to be near her husband for the trial.

She saw her husband, perhaps for the last time, on Friday.

"He was cheerful and told me to keep faith," Mrs Brooks said when she arrived at Jan Smuts airport yesterday morning en route for Durban where she will look for a job.

"I must say that all the people in the Seychelles were very kind and sympathetic. When the hotel found out I was running out of funds they reduced my rates substantially so I could stay until the verdict," she said.

Mrs Brooks said that Seychellois had commiserated with her and told her they were sure the death sentence would be commuted.

By DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

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Coup: Queen to hear of 'barbarism'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Queen Elizabeth II — through a British parliamentary chain that will include the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs — will in the next few days "be made aware of the barbaric treatment that was received ... and is still being received ... by the condemned mercenaries at the hands of the Seychelles Government".

These were the words yesterday of defence team leader Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, shortly before he boarded an airliner here bound for Britain.

"The Seychelles is a member of the Commonwealth ... the Queen is head of the Commonwealth ... and I am a British MP," Mr Fairbairn said.

"When I arrive in London I intend going directly to Parliament where I shall inform the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the unchallenged evidence of brutality."

He would not suggest any course of action to the British government — "for fear of compromising its position".

He would not go into detail, but said his allegations dealt with the physical handling of the mercenaries, the "degrading and humiliating" manner in which they were paraded before the Seychelles public and news media, the methods of interrogation and circumstances under which they were questioned, and their continued solitary confinement.

His information would also be passed on to the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, and he would present a report to the United Nations committee that went to the Seychelles to investigate the coup attempt and published a report.

"The validity of the UN committee's findings would be entirely compromised if it did not include and report to the world my unchallenged evidence of brutality and the fact that nothing has been done about it," he said.

"I find it extraordinary that a nation that pretends, or rather claims, to be a democracy should have these allegations put to the highest court in its land, and after making no attempt to challenge them, makes no effort whatsoever to bring to justice those who committed ... and who continue to commit ... acts of brutality."

The four mercenaries condemned to hang — Aubrey Brooks, Jerry Puren, Roger England and Bernard Carey — will have the appeal against their sentences heard on September 22, by which time Mr Fairbairn will have returned to the Seychelles.

He said yesterday that he was confident an appeal could be won on the point of law involving foreign nationals being found guilty of treason in a country they did not belong to.

Seychelles law requires that President Albert Rene confirm death sentences. South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, recently commuted the death sentences of three ANC terrorists — as requested by President Rene.

Although the offices of both leaders have refused to comment on that move being "a deal in advance", it is seen in many circles as "a ray of hope that President Rene will reach a merciful decision".

● According to a Johannesburg correspondent, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, confirmed last night that he had appealed to President Rene to spare the men's lives.

Bishop Tutu said his appeal, by telegram, was in keeping with the SACC's opposition to the death penalty. He had received no reply yet.

Evidence of hijack accused 'concocted'

ARGUS 12/7/82 (327

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Most of the evidence given by the accused during the hijack trial here was concocted, Attorney-General Mr Cecil Rees SC claimed during argument today.

Addressing a packed courtroom at the resumption of the trial, he also branded as unmitigated liars all those who testified that they had heard the pilot of the Air India Boeing, Captain Umesh Saxena, say: "You saved me. I will save you."

He accused the group's leader, Colonel Mike Hoare, of being "not only untruthful, but also a selective liar with a very smooth and persuasive tongue."

"As a group, the men have been untruthful about the so-called agreement with the pilot," Mr Rees said.

"Every accused who claimed that all the weapons were made safe for the flight out of the Seychelles is being untruthful.

"Twelve of them were ready to fire. The safety catches were off and the magazines were in the weapons.

"Twenty-nine took weapons on board.

RESPONSIBLE

"There was much discussion among the accused and the largest part of their story is a concocted version."

Mr Rees submitted that the accused were all jointly responsible. The men originally formed a common purpose to execute a coup in the Seychelles. The use of the Air India jet was the only way of evacuating the island once things went wrong.

Asked by Mr Justice James, the Acting Judge President, how men who did not know the Air India aircraft was landing at the Mahe Airport could take part in its seizure, Mr Rees submitted that they foresaw this possibility when they signed on for the coup attempt.

They had joined a mercenary operation and knew that they might have to fly out.

One group of men was occupying the perimeter of the airport and made it possible for the "headquarters" group to seize the aircraft.

These men also made it possible for the headquarters to arrange with the pilot to fly them out.

Mr Rees said that whether or not the Air India pilot had agreed to fly the men out was relevant only to count one. On this count the accused are alleged to have seized the jet through threat of force or intimidation.

"On counts two and three it doesn't matter whether the pilot agreed or not. If he agreed, he was equally guilty with the accussed."

JEOPARDISING

On count two, the men are charged with jeopardising the safety of Mahe airport and the aircraft and passengers.

Count three relates to the safety of the aircraft and passengers and Louis Botha Airport.

Mr Rees said the accused jeopardised the safety of the Boeing "by the mere fact of boarding the aircraft, because they were in a state of war with the Seychellois and would most certainly elicit counter-action."

They had boarded with their weapons and exposed the aircraft and its passengers to crossfire, he said.

The Natal Attorney-General said the Air India Boeing had arrived at Mahe "as a solution to their problems."

"They realised their best course of action was to get out. If they had launched an attack the next day they could have suffered 20 percent casualties and would be left with a total force of 30 men against a lot of irate people all over the world."

There was no reason for Captain Saxena to believe he had been done any kind of favour to make him depart from his scheduled flight, Mr Rees said.

"The claim: 'You saved me, I'll save you' is palpably false."

(Proceeding)

Interference means five-year jail term'

ARGUS 13/7/82

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Argus Correspondent

PRESIDING judge Mr Justice James said during the hijack trial here today that any interference with an aircraft crew carried a minimum sentence of five years.

At the close of the prosecution team's argument the judge said: "It is no defence to say there wasn't a hijack because nobody had a gun pointed in his stomach, or that it wasn't done for money or political advantage. That is irrelevant."

Any kind of interference with aircraft crew fell under the ambit of the term "hijacking" and fell under the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

MINIMUM

"It doesn't matter what kind of interference it was. The minimum sentence is five years," he said.

Natal's Attorney General, Mr Cecil Rees SC, leading the prosecution, earlier said the 43 men had to prove they were acting under a lawful order to claim innocence on the first count of contravening the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

To do this they would have had to bring evidence to show that the State President and the Minister of Defence had given authority for the Seychelles mission.

"The matter of invading foreign soil requires authority from the highest organs of State, not just a general and two brigadiers. It must be an act of State because it has far-reaching consequences for us all," he said.

The attempted coup could have been lawful only if, in the opinion of the State President, "it was an operation for the prevention of suppression of any armed conflict outside the Republic, which was a threat to the security of the Republic."

"They have to prove objectively that this was a lawful command and they have not done so.

"Their belief that they were operating under lawful order is not enough."

Mr Rees summed up by saying there would be differences of blameworthiness for each of the accused.

Opening the case for the defence, Mr Steve Janson, who is defending 30 men, asked that the court make an adverse finding on the failure of the State to call co-pilot Captain S N Misra to testify on commission in the Seychelles during April.

Mr Janson said Captain Misra was available to testify after the pilot, Captain Umesh Saxena, had given evidence on commission.

Mr Janson said the State alleged that there was a common purpose between all the accused. But he submitted that this was wrong as some of his clients did not know that an agreement had been struck between Colonel Mike Hoare and Captain Saxena and they did not know where they were going when they boarded the aircraft.

(Proceeding)

Court told Col Hoare 'very smooth-tongued'

(327) Mercury 13/7/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

COL Mike Hoare, the leader of the abortive coup in the Seychelles last year, was 'a selective liar with a very smooth and persuasive tongue,' a crowded hijack trial Court was told here yesterday.

Summing up the State's case against Col Hoare and the 42 men who accompanied him to the island last November in at attempt to overthrow the Government of President Albert René, Mr Cecil Rees, SC, the Attorney-General of Natal, described Col Hoare as a liar who had, by persuasion, got men to join the coup.

The colonel had a 'smooth and persuasive tongue', but the men were 'unmitigated liars' who had lied about an alleged agreement with the pilot of an Air India Boeing for him to fly the men to South Africa after the failure of the coup, Mr Rees said.

The men had also lied when they said they had 'made safe' weapons that they carried aboard the Air India jet at Mahé Airport in November 25, Mr Rees said.

Many of the weapons had magazines in them and 12 had been ready to fire when they were seized in South Africa, he said.

"Twenty-nine said they took weapons on board but 38 weapons were found and the largest portion of their story is concocted and untrue,' Mr Rees said.

Role

Turning to the alleged role of the South African Defence Force in the planned coup, Mr Rees said no witnesses had come to court to testify that they had acted officially in terms of the Defence Act to aid the mercenaries.

Although Col Hoare had produced a docket from the Defence Force describing various weaponry delivered to his house, the 'author' of the note had not been called as a witness in the case.

The Court could not categorically say that the Defence Force was implicated, Mr Rees said.

The note could have been authorised by somebody acting illegally and outside the terms of his employment with the Defence Force.

One of the accused, Mr Johannes de Beer, a lieutenant with the elite Recce commandos, had acted unlawfully in such a manner by using official call-up papers illegally in an attempt to explain the absence of some of his comrades to employers.

If the mercenaries alleged there had been Defence Force involvement and thought that the plan had official backing, they should prove this to the Court. They had failed to do so, Mr Rees contended.

Col Hoare, when giving evidence, said he had told the men the operation was to be a mercenary one. Overall control had been vested in former mercenaries, while another, Mr Tullio Moneta, had recruited men in Johannesburg for the coup attempt.

Offer

The men were guilty of seizing the jet 'in common purpose' because they had all signed to go on the coup and had accepted Col Hoare's leadership, Mr Rees said.

The men must also have forseen the possibility of having to escape from the islands and the only way they could have done so was by air.

The men had controlled the tower, the apron of the terminal and had escorted Capt Umesh Saxena to Col Hoare's makeshift headquarters under armed guard.

Passengers had been confronted by 'armed men in beachwear' on the plane and could have thought the men were terrorists.

This would explain why none of the passengers or crew had contradicted the men and simply allowed themselves to be flown to Durban instead of their destination, Bombay, Mr Rees said.

Forced

The accused's claim that the pilot had offered to fly them out because they had saved his plane and passengers was 'false beyond all reasonable doubt', Mr Rees said.

Col Hoare had tried to give the Court the impression that he had stopped Seychellois forces shelling the airport so the plane could take off.

In fact, Mr Rees contended, Capt Saxena's efforts on the telephone had persuaded the authorities to stop the shooting so the jet could take off.

The men had jeopardised the safety of the plane simply by boarding it in Mahé and taking off with a damaged flap and without obtaining proper clearance for take-off or filing a flight plan.

The flight to Durban had been monitored by Mr Charles Goatley and the men had prevented the pilot from communicating freely with ground control.

On approaching Durban they had again endangered the plane by forcing the pilot to land the damaged jet at a strange airfield hours after it had shut down for the night.

Capt Saxena's evidence on commission in the Seychelles showed how the accused had 'slotted in' their evidence to fit in with the failure of the coup, Mr Rees said.

Although the Court had to treat his evidence carefully because they had not seen him testify and he may have had a reason to try and falsely implicate the men, all the evidence had to be considered, Mr Rees told the Acting Judge President, Mr Justice Neville James.

When it came to the crunch, however, his evidence covered only a small section of the case, Mr Rees said.

The only major conflict occurred where Capt Saxena claimed that Col Hoare had threatened to shoot one of the pilots or blow up the plane if he did not co-operate. This had been denied by Col Hoare.

Referring to the commission in the Seychelles, Mr Rees said no inference could be drawn by the State's failure to call Capt S Misra, the co-pilot of the jet to give evidence.

Schedule

The commission gave the State the option of calling him, and it had been the 'frivolous' tactics of the defence that had delayed the Seychelles hearing so that Capt Misra could not be called.

However, the defence could have called him to give evidence because there had been a delay of two days between the time the State said they did not wish to call him and the time they left the islands.

Mr Hendrik Klem, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General, also prosecuting for the State, then presented a schedule to the Court outlining the State submissions on each of the men under various headings.

The first of the defence counsel is due to present his clients' case later.

Col Hoare and the other two undefended men, Mr Ken Kelly and Mr Kurt Priefert, will give their defence after counsel.

Ex-prisoner's plea for ANC leaders

Cape Times 14/7/82 (HQ) 1327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One of the first Robben Island prisoners freed under the new dispensation for political prisoners said yesterday that his release would be meaningless if the remission was not extended to ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu

Mr Henry Africa, 25, of Orlando West, was released exactly a month before serving his full term of four years. He and Mr Siphiwe Ngwenya, also of Orlando West, were released with 11 other prisoners

They were sentenced after being convicted under the Communism Act by a Kroonstad Magistrate in 1978. Both were charged with possession of banned literature

Mr Africa said he was taken to Robben Island where he spent 42 months before being transferred to the Helderstroom Prison in Caledon, Western Cape. He spent six weeks there before being transferred to a Bloemfontein prison.

After one day he was told he was being freed.

Mr Africa was reserved when interviewed at his home yesterday.

He said he had "never expected to be out so soon", and added that his release and that of others would be meaningless if the remission was not extended to ANC leaders Mandela and Sisulu, who are serving life sentences

Defence doubts about 'hijack' pilot's evidence

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A WOUNDED mercenary, shot during the fracas at Mahé during an attempted coup last year, may not have fully realised that he was being 'put aboard' an allegedly hijacked aircraft to South Africa, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

In his second day of argument for the Defence, Mr Steve Janson, who is appearing for 30 of the men, said American Charles Dukes had been shot and seriously wounded on the island.

Dukes had testified that he had felt dizzy and weak after the shot and had received an intravenous injection from other accused while lying on the airport terminal floor, Mr Janson said.

He had been put on the jet and had been buckled into his seat by members of the party, and although realising he was on a plane may not have fully understood what was happening, Mr Janson said.

The injection Dukes had received was similar to morphine and may have affected his comprehension of events, Mr Janson submitted.

Referring to the role played by Capt Umesh Saxena, captain of the aircraft that was allegedly hijacked to Durban on November 25 last year, Mr Janson said he found it hard to believe that Capt Saxena had not 'as a mature pilot of an international flight' seized the opportunity to tell his passengers that they were going to fly to Durban instead of Bombay.

Confusion

The captain had been in the jet for about 20 minutes while it was turned and there had been none of the accused in the vicinity, Mr Janson said.

He found it hard to believe that Capt Saxena had not then told the passengers that they were being hijacked by a group of armed men.

The fact that there had been considerable confusion among the men as to whether weapons should be taken aboard the Air India flight did not tally with the State's contention that the mercenaries had [illegible] in common purpose to seize the jet, he said.

Mr Charles Goatley, the mercenary who had been briefed to monitor the flight, had in fact not done so, Mr Janson contended.

Monitored

Mr Goatley had been sitting some distance away from the navigator and could not have monitored the flight properly without inspecting the charts.

The Court had either to believe Capt Saxena or Mr Goatley about the use of headphones during the flight, Mr Janson said.

Mr Goatley had claimed that he knew about the operation of emergency hijack transponders and would, if listening, have informed Col Hoare if the pilot had told ground control that the transponder was switched on.

Capt Saxena had stated that Goatley had listened in to all their conversations including the one about transponders.

He had done nothing though, Capt Saxena said.

Mr Janson's legal argument continues today.

Board in Washington yesterday recom-
with improved flight-data instruments
an American World Airways jet at New
of the survivors of the air crash, Melis-
her grandmother, Mrs Gerrie Smith, at
, where she was treated for slight burns.
½ hours after the aircraft crashed killing
other and sister.

Mandela: 'Right time' for motion

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — The most concerted effort in recent years by British politicians to exert pressure on South Africa for the release of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, has started in the House of Commons

Within 12 hours 190 members of all parties in the Commons had signed a motion yesterday presented by the Labour Party spokesman for foreign affairs, Mr Stanley Clinton-Davis.

Mr Clinton-Davis accompanied Miss Amandla Kitson to South Africa earlier this year when she visited her father, David Kitson, who is serving a 20-year sentence for sabotage and furthering the aims of communism.

'Remission'

The motion calls on the Government of South Africa "to provide immediate remission of sentence to Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, David Kitson and other political prisoners who in most instances have been imprisoned for many years".

Mr Clinton-Davis said yesterday he had chosen this moment to put the motion because of the recent release on remission of a number of political prisoners from Robben Island.

Controversy over road at Wilderness

Own Correspondent

WILDERNESS. — A fierce controversy has erupted over plans to widen substantially the national road through the Wilderness.

The local ratepayers' association strongly supports the plan. But a group of residents for which Mr Victor Smith, former chairman of the Outeniqualand Trust, is spokesman, yesterday condemned the widening scheme as a temporary and "substitute" for a proper freeway.

Plans at the Outeninqua Divisional Council in George show that the road surface through the Wilderness, which is in the parliamentary constituency of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will vary between 21.8m and 23.3m.

Concern over the plan has been mounting on the Garden Route for months. The road will also be widened through the Kaaimans River Pass.

The widening plan is "a temporary measure" to provide for the next 15 to 20 years, until the six-lane Garden Route freeway can be completed.

The local ratepayers' association supports the widening scheme because it claims the existing road is dangerous.

The chairman of the association, Brigadier Neville Blatt, said this week: "The proposed improvement of this road through the Wilderness village is not and will never be a freeway. It is a four-lane highway extending for a mere one kilometre, with a centre island and sidewalks. This is acceptable."

Brigadier Blatt said his view had the support of the Outeniqualand Trust, under the present chairmanship of Brigadier Doug Campbell, who is also mayor of Knysna.

● Mr Victor Smith, who is a member of the ratepayers' association and under whose chairmanship the Outeniqualand Trust proposed the so-called "plateau route", just north of Wilderness, for a freeway, said yesterday the ratepayers' association had made no serious attempt to assess the feelings of its members.

A special meeting should have been called, he added.

Mr Smith said the route of the upgraded road was suitable for the 1940s but was unacceptable by freeway standards because of its steep gradients, short-radius curves, blind rises "and a multitude of casual access roads".

He suggested that the money allowed for the upgrading, which he estimated at R24 million, should instead be spent on building the three bridges necessary for the long-term plateau route.

Five ye for one mandra tablet

Staff Repor

A CITY woman s to five years' jail session of one tablet could have entire sentence s ed if the court bound by legisl impose the minim year sentence, Town magistrate s terday.

Mary Smith, 54, ant Road, Cape pleaded not gu charges of deal alternatively po of, 23 dagga cig and 16 mandrax She was, howeve victed for posses one mandrax tab

At the same h Smith's husband ard, 56, pleaded n to a charge of d 23 dagga cigarette mandrax tablet guilty of possess

He admitted, h dealing in five da rettes and one tablet, which were a police trap, a sentenced to five

Smith previou the court he had drugs as he suffer asthma and bro and they helped ate some of the sy

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Reporter

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Mini Mouse and French Connection, both on the offshore course, were luckier and reached the weather mark some six minutes ahead of the French-designed Fuel Free.

On the home run the wind increased slightly resulting in an exhilarating surf down an easterly swell for most competitors.

The results were: Mini Mouse, Fuel Free, Royal Flush, Sweet Pea, French Connection, Red Flyer, Xashamoya and Gunsmoke.

MXENGE HORROR INQUEST

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SACC on plea for merc's

Sowetan 16/7/82

By STAN MHLONGO

THE South African Council of Churches is not doing the Government a favour by appealing to the Seychelles President Albert Rene to commute the death sentence imposed on four of the mercenaries who were involved in the abortive Seychelles coup.

Bishop Desmond tutu, the SACC secretary said that because Martin Dolinchek, the self alleged South African National Intelligence Service agent was involved, he was not doing the local Government good by appealing for a reprieve of the death sentence imposed on four other mercenaries.

Dolinchek escaped the hangman and received a 20 year sentence. Bishop Tutu said: "I dont' even know Dolinchek and his friends who were involved in the abortive coup." He said it should be noted that the SACC is oppossed to capital punishment.

Bishop Tutu said the appeal for clemency for the mercenaries was not some new practise which the SACC was embarking on.

"We did the same for the three African National Congress members when the South African Government wanted to hang them."

He said the SACC even asked the Frontline States to write to the Government and ask it to give clemency to the ANC men who were going to be executed.

The Bishop denied he had asked President Rene to reprieve the four mercenaries from the gallows merely because he (Rene) had asked the SA Government to commute the ANC men from being executed.

Bishop Tutu said critics did not bother him as the SACC was merely sticking to principle and would not be detered by criticism from doing so.

The four mercenaries who have been sentenced to death are: South African Aubrey Brooks, former Natal Provincial Council candidate Jerry Puren, former British paratrooper Robert England and Bernard Carey.

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No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

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

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

EDSON

CMG Times 16/7/82

Inquest told of dead lawyer's knife wounds

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Griffiths Mxenge had strong political feelings and was famous for representing the accused in political trials.

"But I do not know whether he had any enemies," Mr Pius Langa, an advocate and friend of Mr Mxenge, told an Umlazi magistrate, Mr V A Patterton, yesterday.

Mr Langa was giving evidence in the inquest on Mr Mxenge, whose body was found at the Umlazi cycle track on November 20 last year.

Earlier, a forensic pathologist, Dr Johannes van Staaten, had told the court that 45 wounds had been found on the dead man's body and the cause of death was "multiple clean-cut injuries to the lungs, liver and heart".

Most of the wounds had been caused by a knife or knives, but a number of wounds on the head had been inflicted by a blunt-edged instrument "like a hammer".

Mr Langa, who apparently was the last person to see Mr Mxenge alive, said he had met Mr Mxenge briefly in Victoria Street to hand over the file for a case which Mr Langa could not attend to.

About two hours later he received a phone call from Mrs Mxenge saying her husband had not arrived home.

A detective, Lieutenant Thembinkosi Makhanya, who accompanied a colleague to where the body was found, told the court there were no bloodstains on Mr Mxenge's trousers.

He felt this was unusual considering the wounds on his body.

The body was initially found by a road worker, Mr Themba Mungwe. In a statement handed in to the court he said he had found the body of "a black male covered in blood wearing a shirt and trousers but no shoes".

"There was not much blood around, which led me to suspect that the deceased was killed somewhere else then dumped on the scene," he said.

The inquest continues today.

'THE CITIZEN

Pilot lied on hijack, court told

CAPE TIMES 16/7/82

(327)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The Air India pilot whose aircraft was allegedly hijacked in the Seychelles last year had flown voluntarily to South Africa but had changed his story to avoid trouble, the Supreme Court here was told yesterday.

Mr Piet Oosthuizen, SC, arguing for 10 of the accused, also contended that a ministerial order prohibiting the disclosure of military matters by certain of the accused had led to the court operating under a "grave irregularity".

Mr Oosthuizen claimed that Captain Umesh Saxena, pilot of the jet that was allegedly hijacked on November 25 last year, had lied about his aircraft's arrival in the islands.

'Tricked'

He had claimed that he "had been tricked" into landing by Colonel Mike Hoare's men, but at a later stage, while giving evidence before a commission, he had said he did not have enough fuel when he landed to "go anywhere".

It was only after the aircraft had been flying for three hours that Captain Saxena had alerted Bombay that he was being hijacked. He had then pressed the hijack transponder to give Jan Smuts ground control the impression that he was being hijacked.

Captain Saxena had claimed that Colonel Hoare had threatened to destroy his aircraft or kill one of the pilots if he did not co-operate with the mercenaries.

If this had been so Saxena would have had an indelible mental picture of where the threat had been made. However, he had been vague when asked where it had occurred, Mr Oosthuizen said.

During the entire episode, the captain had never mentioned his concern for the safety of his passengers.

'Ludicrous'

During the flight to South Africa some of the cabin crew had posed for pictures with the mercenaries and some of them had given their addresses in India to the men.

It was ludicrous to claim that these acts were performed under duress, Mr Oosthuizen claimed.

The men could also not be found guilty of possessing arms at Louis Both Airport as the guns had been piled together under a blanket, with nobody near them. It could not be ascertained when they had passed from the mercenaries' control.

Mr Oosthuizen said the State had failed to prove the men had acted together with common purpose to hijack the jet and he submitted that if the court discarded Captain Saxena's evidence, the men should be acquitted on all charges.

Colonel Mike Hoare will present his argument in defence today.

Mxenge 'not funded by ANC'

17/7/82 Mercury

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Mercury Reporter

THE widow of lawyer and community leader Griffiths Mxenge has denied allegations that her husband had misappropriated ANC funds.

Mrs Nonyamezelo Mxenge was giving evidence before Umlazi Magistrate, Mr V A Patterton, at an inquest into the death of her husband whose body was found near the Umlazi cycle stadium on November 20.

In a heated exchange with the counsel for the State, Mr Andre Oberholzer, Mrs Mxenge said her husband had never handled or kept any funds from the banned ANC.

She told the Court that as she dealt with all her husband's accounts it would not have been possible for him to have even handled the funds surreptitiously.

Terrorist trials

Mrs Mxenge added that the police had never looked into the allegations of misappropriation of funds.

She admitted that shortly before his death people had come to investigate his books. 'But these were tax people,' she said.

'They didn't believe his tax returns and thought he should be paying more, but all our money went to paying advocates,' she added.

The Court was told that it was well known that many people in terrorist trials were defended by advocates briefed by Mr Mxenge, and Mrs Mxenge said the practice was still continuing.

But Mrs Mxenge vehemently denied that her husband's practice had been funded by organisations like the ANC.

Under suggestions by the counsel for the State that the ANC had killed her husband, Mrs Mxenge said they had 'absolutely no reason to kill him'.

'I'm not able to point at the people who killed my husband, but the people who hated him were people who regarded him as a Leftist.

'The whole thing was a cover-up by people who want to draw the attention away from themselves to the ANC,' she said.

'Besides, one of the first people to telephone me after my husband's death was Mrs Oliver Tambo, the wife of the president of the ANC, and I received messages of condolence from ANC offices in London, Zambia and Swaziland,' she added.

Earlier, Mrs Mxenge told the Court that she knew the office telephone was tapped by the Security Branch and that they had approached the owner of offices next door to use their premises in order to bug her husband's offices.

'The lady next door had told us that they had told her that my husband would be in jail before December.'

And shortly before his death, she said, Mr Mxenge had been interrogated by the security police as they wanted him to give evidence in a recent terrorist trial.

The Court also heard how the Mxenge's two dogs had died after having been poisoned on the night before Mr Mxenge's death.

'My husband had remarked that the death of the dogs was frightening and had said he would try and get some dogs from a friend,' Mrs Mxenge said.

During yesterday morning's proceedings, the investigating officer, Det-Sgt Wilmot Ntshangase, was told by the counsel for the family the whereabouts of a missing witness.

Mr Louis Skweyiya said: 'Although I am not a policeman, between the close of yesterday's proceedings and this morning I have been able to trace this man.'

Admitted

Under cross-examination by Mr Skweyiya, Det-Sgt Ntshangase admitted he had not spoken to the night watchman of the building where Mr Mxenge was last seen, nor had he spoken to people in the flats in the area to find out whether they had any information which would be useful to the investigation.

Det-Sgt Ntshangase told the Court that he was not used to Durban, and especially Victoria Street.

The investigating officer also said he did not know the whereabouts of the shirt which Mr Mxenge was wearing when his body had been found and had not had it examined for any clues.

Mrs Mxenge later told the Court that she had been given only a pair of trousers, a belt and socks.

The Magistrate said the inquest would continue 'at a time to be organised by Mr Skweyiya, Mr Oberholzer and myself'.

ECTION B

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2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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Mxenge trial cop takes a rap

Sowetan 19/7/82

A FORMER security policeman, now a detective in Umlazi, Lieutenant Thembinkosi Joshua Makhanya was not telling the inquest court all he knew about the death of Griffiths Mlungisi Mxenge, the family's advocate claimed on Friday.

The body of Mr Mxenge (46) was found with 45 stab wounds on November 20 near the Umlazi Cycle Stadium by a road runner Mr Themba Mungwe.

At the inquest before Mr Victor Patterton, Mr Andre Oberholzer, leading evidence, read out an affidavit from Detective Sergeant Christopher Shange, who had received Mr Mungwe's report about the body.

Sergeant Shange had picked up the body and taken it to King Edward VIII Hospital. He was not in court because he had gone to his wife's funeral.

Mr Thembile Skweyiya, advocate for the family, described his absence as another missing link, and asked that he be called to give evidence.

Mr Patterton reserved his decision pending Sergeant Shange's evidence.

Lieutenant Makhanya said on November 20 he was heading from a railway station to the police station when he accidentally met up with Sergeant Shange. Sergeant Shange was attached to the crime control unit and asked him to help in retrieving the body.

There were signs on the ground that three or four people had been struggling but the Lieutenant said: "The clothing did not show that there had been a struggle."

Asked by Mr Skweyiya why he had not advised the sergeant to have photographs taken of the body on the spot, Lieutenant Makhanya said: "I personally did not see any need for photographs to be taken." The Lieutenant said the entry in his pocket book showed he started work at 7.30 am but made no mention of his helping remove the body.

Mr Skweyiya had to repeatedly re-assure Mr Patterton he had a legitimate and admissible purpose in asking some questions. At one point Mr Skweyiya said: "I am not impressed by what Lieutenant Makhanya has said. I feel he is not giving us the whole truth. I feel he is hiding something."

PORT LOUIS. — President Albert Rene is considering swopping four mercenaries condemned to death in Seychelles for African National Congress prisoners in South Africa.

Argus Africa News Service

Addressing a Press conference on his weekend visit to Mauritius, the Seychelles President said the mercenaries might have their death sentences commuted on appeal.

"An exchange for African National Congress prisoners in South Africa may be contemplated, but the problem is how to negotiate with South Africa," he said.

Treason

Mercenaries Jerry Puren (South African), Aubrey Brooks (ex Rhodesian), Roger England (ex Rhodesian) and Bernard Carey (British) were convicted of treason in the Seychelles Supreme Court and sentenced to death two weeks ago.

Their assistants, South African National Intelligence Service agent Martin Dolinchek and Durban horse-trainer Robert Sims, were respectively jailed for 20 years for treason and 10 years for illegally importing arms of war.

Opposed

Although President Rene is known to be privately opposed to the death penalty, this is the first time he has stated publicly that he is seeking ways of avoiding the mens' executions.

The leader of the mercenaries coup bid, Colonel Mike Hoare, said he was shocked by the death sentences. Colonel Hoare is awaiting judgment in the Maritzburg hijack trial.

The advocate for the four condemned men, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, had told the court the extent of his clients' involvement in the coup attempt did not justify their receiving the maximum penalty.

mer Commander-in-chief of its military wing Umkhonto We Sizewe, Walter Sisulu, former secretary-general Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Motsoaledi and Dennis Goldberg, a white member now in Pretoria Prison.

The men constitute a major portion of the leadership in the 1960s jailed in the Revonia trial for plotting to overthrow the Government.

But President Rene may try to bargain for the lives of three more ANC

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)

President Albert Rene.

'Tainted hands'

He also reminded Mr Justice Earl Seaton that President Rene had himself taken power by force. Those with "tainted hands" said Mr Fairbairn, should be merciful to others.

At the start of the trial Mr Fairbairn opposed the charge of treason on the grounds that the accused were not Seychelles citizens. The judge ruled the charge was permissable as the Seychelles penal code had been extended to apply to non-citizens "levying war" on the country.

Request

Earlier this year President Rene publicly asked South Africa to commute the death sentences of three ANC men who had been convicted in a Terrorism Act trial.

Subsequently the State President did commute their sentences. It was widely speculated at the time that this reprieve was partly motivated by the chance that President Rene might spare the lives of the mercenaries who were likely to be condemned to death.

People the ANC would most like to be released include Nelson Mandela, one of the organisation's vice-presidents and for-

SWOP plan

(Continued from Page 1)

guerillas now facing the death penalty.

They are Anthony Tsotsobe, Johannes Shabangu and David Moise who were condemned to death for guerrilla activity in South Africa on August 19, last year, after being convicted on charges of high treason in Pretoria.

Their appeal against the death penalty has been set for September 3 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein.

The names of the three ANC men the State President has reprieved are: Ncimbithi Lubisi 29, Tshepo Mashigo, 20 and Naphtali Manana, 24, all of Soweto.

They were convicted of treason for their armed attack on the Soekmekaar police station on January 4 1980.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told President Rene that his appeal for clemency would be considered by the State President-in-Council.

Pilot 'changed story' claim

(327) Merury 19/7/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Air India pilot who flew mercenaries to South Africa after his plane was allegedly hijacked in the Seychelles last year had done so voluntarily but had changed his story in order to avoid trouble for himself, his airline and his country, it was claimed in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Arguing the case for 10 of the accused, Mr Piet Oosthuizen, SC, also contended that a ministerial order prohibiting the disclosure of military matters by certain of the accused had led to the Court operating under a 'grave irregularity'.

The accused who had been affected by the order issued by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, had not been able to lay certain facts before the Court and the Judge could not therefore properly consider matters that could have been affected by any evidence, Mr Oosthuizen said.

'Tricked'

Mr Oosthuizen said that Capt Umesh Saxena, pilot of the jet that was allegedly hijacked on November 25 last year, had lied about his aircraft's arrival in the islands.

He had claimed that he had 'been tricked' into landing by Col Mike Hoare's men, but at a later stage, while giving evidence before a commission, he said that when he had landed he did not have enough fuel 'to go anywhere', Mr Oosthuizen said.

The jet also had made a steep descent, with Capt Saxena turning down the suggested runway for another because he had to 'save time and fuel', Mr Oosthuizen said.

Capt Saxena, like many people, had agreed with a course of action when it was suggested to him, but had later on reflection realised that he had done the wrong thing.

authorities who would have been furious that the mercenaries had escaped.

Landing rights

The resultant diplomatic problems could have ended with India losing landing rights in the islands, Mr Oosthuizen submitted.

Capt Saxena had been granted permission to testify before a commission in the Seychelles because there was less likelihood of him embarrassing his Government and airline than before a South African Court, he said.

The State had also erred by not calling the co-pilot, Capt S Misra, who Capt Saxena had said was with him during the entire drama.

Vague

Mr Oosthuizen rejected the State's submission that the defence could have called Capt Misra and said that the State was relying on the evidence of single witnesses to prove major points in its case.

Capt Saxena claimed that Col Hoare had threatened to destroy his plane or kill one of the pilots if he did not co-operate with the mercenaries, Mr Oosthuizen said.

If this had been so, the captain would have had an indelible mental picture of where the threat had been made. However, he had been vague when asked where it had occurred, he said.

During the entire episode, Capt Saxena had never mentioned his concern at the safety of his passengers.

He did not suggest over the telephone to Seychellois authorities that his passengers should be allowed to disembark before the plane left with the alleged hijackers' aboard.

This indicated that he was not concerned about their safety because he had agreed to fly them to South Africa and knew that his passengers would not be harmed.

Ludicrous

During the flight to South Africa, some of the cabin crew had posed for pictures with the mercenaries and some of them had given their addresses in India to the men.

It was ludicrous to claim that these acts were performed under duress, Mr Oosthuizen told the Court.

If the crew had been unwilling to give away information they could have easily given false names and addresses.

The role of Mr Charles Goatley who sat in the cockpit to monitor the flight had also been overemphasised.

Mr Goatley had been surrounded by crew in the cockpit and had even laid his gun on the floor after Capt Saxena had requested him to. He could have been overpowered and disarmed easily, Mr Oosthuizen said.

The men could also not be found guilty of possessing arms at Louis Botha Airport because the guns had been piled together under a blanket with nobody near them. It could not be ascertained when they had passed from the mercenaries' control, he said.

Failed

The State had failed to prove the men had acted together with common purpose to hijack the jet and he submitted that if the Court discarded Capt Saxena's evidence the men should be acquitted on all charges, Mr Oosthuizen said.

Earlier, Mr Steve Janson, defence counsel for 30 of the men, said there had been a duplication of charges under the Civil Aviation Act.

The accused had in substance committed one offence which had been split by the State, although they overlapped in many respects, he said.

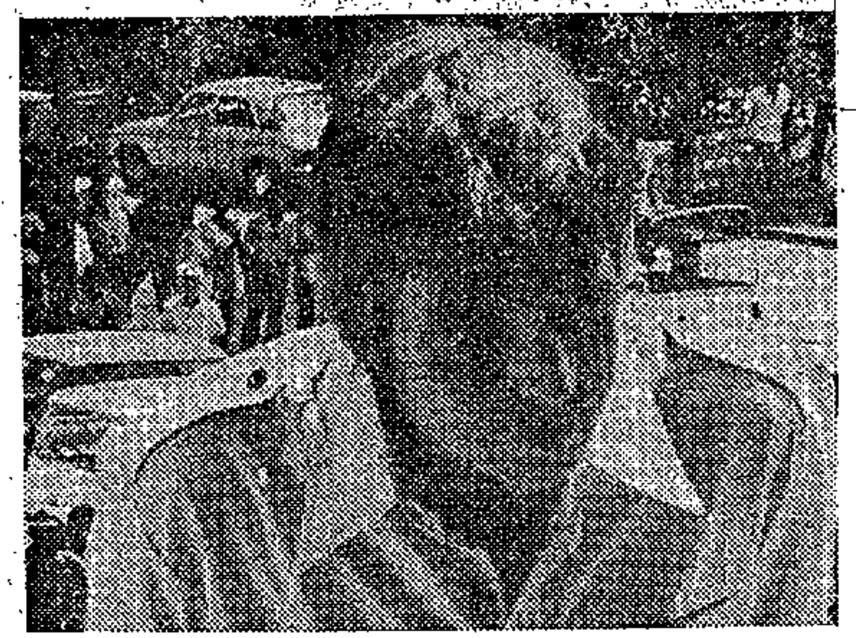
If the Court convicted the men on the first count under the Civil Aviation Act — which deals with the illegal control of a plane in flight — it would be unjust to convict them on the other counts, he said.

The evidence of Capt Saxena should be rejected, Mr Janson said.

Col Hoare will present his argument in defence today.

From left:

- Aubrey Brooks
- Jerry Puren
- Bernard Carey
- Roger England



RENE SWOP PLAN FOR DOOMED MEN

ARGUS

19/7/82

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ARGUS 23/7/82

Reign of terror embarked on — Boraine

(327)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The security police were clearly embarking on a reign of terror, using detention laws to intimidate people, Dr Alex Boraine said today.

The Progressive Federal Party executive chairman said an alarming feature over the past year was that detainees were held up to 10 months, then released as suddenly as they had been detained.

"It would appear that the State is incarcerating people quite indiscriminately and without a shred of evidence.

"The security police have adopted a campaign of intimidation and stand accused of embarking on a reign of terror."

Dr Boraine said the release this week without charges of two Durban journalists, Mr Quaraish Patel and Mr Vas Soni, was a case in point.

"A special target seems to be blacks and whites involved in the trade union movement."

He said in an interview: "This consistent harassment can only bedevil the very sensitive situation that operates between labour and management at present."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had said this year that massive trials could be expected, "but one by one, those who have been languishing in detention are being released without any charges being laid in most cases.

"The State has quite unashamedly thrown overboard any vestige of the rule of law.

"The tragedy is that the general public has become so accustomed to police raids upon any number of people that the names of the detainees are forgotten.

"A terrifying picture is emerging of the State being determined to control everything and everyone."

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ARGUS 23/7/82

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On the receiving end this time are the crew of a Taiwanese tunny catcher which sank 900 miles out after a leak.

Their mayday call drew an immediate response from the maritime cadre of the South African Air Force. But the SAAF could not send one of its aged Shackletons to the mid-Atlantic.

Instead, it had to ask a commercial airfreighter to carry out the search because it had greater range.

IMPOSSIBLE

This time, a craft of a friendly country bore the brunt. But most vessels affected are from countries which subscribe to the tenets of the embargo, yet expect the impossible from the SAAF when their ships are in peril.

The embargo drastically reduced the chances of survival of the 20 crewmen from the King Chun.

The Safair Lockheed L-100 does not have the sophisticated equipment to carry out deep-sea search and rescue.

Had the international community taken a long, hard look at its requirements in the South Atlantic, it would have realised that by depriving South Africa of Orion or Atlantic maritime reconnaissance aircraft it is depriving itself of a guardian of one of the busiest set routes. It is casting the safety of its seafarers to the wind.

THWARTED

The world's military leaders realise the importance of a modern maritime air presence in South Africa, and many want to help South Africa obtain these aircraft. But the politicians will not listen.

So South Africa's deep-sea air search and rescue capability lies in a few 25-year-old Shackletons which must soon be destined to go to pasture

'Freedom Charter wrongly pilloried'

ARGUS 23/7/82

Education Reporter

It was shocking to learn that the Freedom Charter had been used by the South African Government as proof of communism in treason trials, Professor Howard Zinn of Boston University said today.

Professor Zinn, professor of political science, was delivering the T B Davie Academic Freedom Memorial Lecture at the University of Cape Town.

He said: "That Freedom Charter I found a remarkable document, a powerful statement for both political and economic democracy, as if the American Declaration of Independence had been brought up to date and made concrete.

UNWISE

"It seems to me unwise for the Government to label as communist a statement so profoundly democratic, so concerned with freedom of expression, with sexual and racial equality, with the goal of plentiful food, land, medical care for everyone."

Professor Zinn said Nelson Mandela — "a person of such idealism, courage and sensibility" — should be in the leadership of a society reconstructing itself as a democracy, and not in prison.

However, "the most important limits on our freedom are our own."

ELITE

In the United States, there had always been a partnership between business and government on behalf of a wealthy elite.

The power of this elite depended on a population trained in primary and secondary schools to become an underpaid workforce.

"I began to see a long-standing agreement in American higher education in which the students collaborate to maintain the social structure as it is.

"In return they are given jobs in the middle and upper levels of that structure."

Both the US and the Soviet Union "by its deprivation of basic liberties and its ironic imitation of capitalist America", were guilty of militarism and waste.

INSIDIOUS

But at universities there was a control more insidious than government control.

"I am speaking of self-censorship, self-control, where the interests of the State, of great corporations, are internalised by the academy itself.

"If enough of us broke through our own restraints, no outside force could suffice to deny our freedom," Professor Zinn said.

Car bomb kills PLO man

PARIS. — A senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was killed by a car bomb in Paris today, his organisation said.

A spokesman for the PLO said Mr Fadel el-Dani, deputy chief of the organisation's Paris office, was driving to work in the Rue Tolbiac in eastern Paris when his car exploded.

Police said there had been a blast but were still checking on the victim's identity.

Mr Ibrahim Souss, head of the PLO's Paris office, told reporters he believed the Israeli secret services were behind the blast.

"A month and a half ago the deputy director of the PLO in Rome was also assassinated. These two people have been added to the long list of Palestinian victims," he said.

Mr Souss said he would demand that the French authorities track down the perpetrators.

Mr Dani, who was 38, had been deputy director of the PLO's Paris bureau for two years.

Police said the driver was the only victim of the blast. — Sapa-Reuter.

Secret rugby talks at top level

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The future of South African rugby was discussed in secret at the highest level here today.

Representatives of the four Home Unions and France, accompanied by South African Rugby Board President, Dr Danie Craven, held talks with two Cabinet Ministers before adjourning for lunch at Loftus Versfeld.

Discussions took place behind closed doors, and it was not known whether a Press statement would be released later today, but it is significant that the delegation met two of the most influential members of the Cabinet — Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education, and the Minister in charge of sport.

Included in the overseas delegation was Mr Albert Ferrasse, president of the French Rugby Federation.

Mr Ferrasse in a long-standing friend of South African rugby.

Among those who met the two cabinet ministers were Mr John Hart, secretary of the International Rugby Board, Messrs Harry McKibbin and Ronnie Dawson (Ireland), Mr Hermas Evans (Wales), Mr Albert Agar (Scotland) and several other overseas dignitaries including Billy Beaumont, captain of the 1980 British Lions team that toured South Africa.

Human error caused

SECTION A

Prof backs Freedom Charter

WN BOOK

527

Cape Times 24/7/82

1654

30637

Staff Reporter

AN American academic yesterday described the Freedom Charter as a "powerful statement for both political and economic democracy" which envisaged a society "eminently desirable to any rational and humane person".

Delivering the 23rd T B Davie Memorial Lecture at the University of Cape Town, Professor Howard Zinn, professor of political science at Boston University, said he had been "deeply moved" by the charter, which was adopted by more than 3 000 delegates at the historic Kliptown congress on June 26, 1955.

He had been shocked to learn that the government had later tried to use the Freedom Charter as proof of communism in treason trials.

"It seems to me unwise for the government to label as communist a statement so profoundly democratic, so concerned with freedom of expression, with sexual and racial equality, with the goal of plentiful food, land and medical care for everyone."

Mandela

Professor Zinn said he had also read the speech made in court by former African National Congress president Nelson Mandela shortly before he was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963 for sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

"I cannot see how any decent person can help but admire that aspiration, that spirit. Surely a person of such sensibility, such idealism, such courage, should not be in prison, but in the leadership of a society reconstructing itself as a democracy."

He said Mandela had admitted planning sabotage as "a desperate measure", seeking to avoid rebellion, terrorism and bloodshed and instead preferring violence against property rather than against people to bring to the attention of the world the situation of black people in South Africa.

"(Mandela) admitted to being influenced by Marxian thought, but also by Ghandi, Nehru and others. He advocated some form of socialism, but also admired Western parliamentary democracy."

Professor Zinn, who spoke on "Academic Freedom: Collaboration and Resistance", urged the University of Cape Town to continue its struggle for academic freedom and asked whether universities could fulfil their obligations to society and the principles of justice and equality without renouncing unquestioning obedience to the State.

"Can we accept a measure of wealth, privilege and status in return for quiescence and obedience — in short, for the surrender of academic freedom? Can we accept unquestioning subservience to the State when the State nowhere in the world represents its people in their variety, in their fullness?

"To me, academic freedom has always meant the right to insist that freedom be more than academic — that the university, because of its special claim to be a place for the pursuit of truth, be a place where we can challenge not only the ideas, but the institutions, the practices of society, measuring them against millenia-old ideals of equality and justice," Professor Zinn said.

The chairman of the UCT Students' Representative Council, Mr Laurie Nathan, who introduced Professor Zinn, said academic freedom in a future South Africa would involve the responsibility of identifying the needs and priorities of the working class and serving those needs.

Mr Nathan said the university's commitment to academic freedom would be realized only when the needs of the people were served and its freedom necessarily depended on the freedom of all South Africans.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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CAPE Times 26/7/82

Ban on civic meeting

Staff Reporter

THE Acting Magistrate of Somerset West, Mr Dirk Louw, placed a weekend ban on a mass meeting which was to have been held by the Macassar Civic Association (MCA) at 2pm yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church hall in Macassar.

A prohibition was served in terms of section 46 (1) of the Internal Security Act and was handed to the MCA before a meeting on Thursday.

In the notice, Mr Louw said he had reason to fear that the public peace would be endangered by the meeting and ordered a ban effective from 12 o'clock on Saturday to 12 o'clock today.

The MCA condemned the banning, saying the feeling was shared by the Macassar community, who had decided at a meeting on Tuesday to hold yesterday's gathering.

An MCA pamphlet inviting residents to the meeting said that whatever "reasonable" approaches were adopted in trying to solve residents' grievances, the authorities remained adamant that the management committee had to be consulted first.

"We have, therefore, decided that the time has arrived in our area to demonstrate, once and for all, the total rejection by our people of all toothless and undemocratic structures."

(327) E. Post

Now the censors are saying yes to Marx — and sex

27/7/82

CHARLENE BELTRAMO reports on why the bans are falling away.

BACK in 1954 the censors cut a film scene of a white man shaking a black hand. This was because officials of the then Department of Bantu Administration were forbidden to shake hands with blacks.

Now the Publications Appeal Board has lifted bans on two publications, *Work in Progress* and *Saspu National* (published by the South African Students Press Union), which censorship committees had accused of being Marxist-Leninist, anti-Government and critical of apartheid.

The change has taken almost 30 years but, as Mrs Louise Silver, an expert on censorship at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "At last the censors are realising the State is robust and won't crumble with vigorous criticism.

"They also realise that because blacks do not have the vote they need a voice through publications."

South Africans, in the eyes of the censors, are now morally mature enough to witness sexy scenes and nudity and hear profanities — even the occasional "Oh my God" — on cinema screens.

And, if they are students, they can also read Lenin, Marx, Engels, Stalin and related communist works.

Professor Kobus van Rooyen, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, is the man chiefly responsible for the wind of change blowing through the corridors of South African censorship. He readily concedes the system is the most stringent in the Western world.

In his recently released censorship guidelines he notes: "The fact that undesirable matter, such as the Freedom Charter, appears in a publication does not necessarily make that publication undesirable."

As an example, the PAB lifted the ban on the Great Books of the World Series. Volume 50 contains the collected works of Marx and Lenin including the Communist Manifesto.

Prof van Rooyen noted: "A pro-communist publication, in reality protest literature, is not necessarily undesirable." The test is if it will "probably" incite readers to violence or sabotage.

Therefore, the PAB passed an issue of "Diakonia News", a church publication that had a "pro-Swapo bias".

The PAB decided: "The opinions of Swapo as a political party and a political force in Namibia are topical. It would be unreasonable to expect publications only to criticise Swapo.

"Although the article is biased, anti-Government and anti-apartheid it cannot be regarded as undesirable.

"The language is unemotional and academic. The likely readers would be limited to members of Diakonia and the publication would accord with the political views of the majority of likely readers."

Prof Van Rooyen added: "In politics and national relationships, derogatory criticism has to be tolerated to preserve democracy and freedom of speech."

The more open-minded approach of the current appeal board has meant an increase in cases from 60 in 1978 to 180 last year and already over 100 this year.

Prof Van Rooyen also placed strong emphasis on a work's research potential.

An *ad hoc* appeal board committee of three communism experts said the best way to fight "communist propaganda" was essentially to "know thine enemy".

The committee said freely available authors such as John Locke, J J Rousseau and John Stuart Mill could be "as dangerous to State security as communist literature, in the South African context".

Increasingly books on communism and revolutionary ideologies are finding their way into university and other libraries for students.

A leading bookseller said a good way to assess political censorship was to look at the Customs embargo list.

For the week ending July 2, publications on the list awaiting a censorship decision were: *Between Marx and Christ, Classical and Marxist Political Economy, Devil or Cross, Dialectic of Enlightment, Third World in Soviet Military Thought* and *Toward Tomorrow* — all political publications.

This indicated more distributors were confident enough to import a wider variety of political material.

The number of "security" bannings rose from none in 1975 to 423 in 1978. Of these 292 were "banned for possession" (it is only unlawful to have a book on your shelf if it is "banned for possession"), only 99 of which were obscene, the rest political.

In 1980, according to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, a total of 960 publications were banned — 373 obscene, 16 religious, five harmful to race relations, 480 political and 97 other publications. Of these 278 political publications were banned for possession.

Contradictions exist, however. While *Reds* was allowed on to the cinema circuit with few cuts, the scholarly book by John Reed (the film's hero) on the Bolshevik revolution, *Ten Days that Shook the World* was banned for 21 years.

The ban was re-imposed again this year, although libraries may stock it for loan on permission from the Directorate of Publications.

Mr John Allen of Penguin, the book's publisher, said the censors' attitude had become a little more responsible and realistic in recent years.

"But distributors still wouldn't get through books such as *Biko* by Donald Woods or *BOSS* by Gordon Winter."

Professor A Coetzee, Director of Publications (or chief censor) said ways of cutting down the workload of the committees were being studied.

"Publications from banned organisations or listed people are automatically banned. Despite this, whenever one of their publications — such as those from the African National Congress — comes before us, we go through the whole procedure of assessing it before confirming the ban."

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Call to explain NIS coup role

Star 28/7/82

Political Staff

DURBAN — A full inquiry into the participation of the South African Defence Force and the National Intelligence Service in the abortive Seychelles coup was demanded today by the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party.

The demand follows the judgment handed down in the Maritzburg hijack trial yesterday in which Mr Justice Neville James, Natal's Acting Judge President, found that senior people in both the SADF and the NIS had been aware of the coup attempt.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who is in charge of NIS, and the Minister of Defence, General Malan, today both declined to comment on the judgment.

Despite numerous attempts by the PFP during the recent session of Parliament to establish the extent of Government, SADF and NIS involvement in the

To Page 3, Col 6

Inquiry demanded

Star 28/7/82

From page 1

coup attempt, the Government consistently avoided giving answers on the grounds that the issue was sub judice.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said in an interview today that, although it was gratifying that the court had ruled out Government participation on the grounds of hearsay evidence, he was disturbed "by the involvement at very senior level of Defence Force as well as NIS personnel."

"The situation is particularly serious in the case of NIS which should have advised the Government of what was happening and assisted in preventing an action in a foreign country."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, said: "The implications for the Government of this judgment are very serious."

Hoare guilty of air piracy

CAPE TIMES 28/1/82 (327)

Peter Duffy, left, and Colonel Mike Hoare outside the court yesterday. They were both convicted under the Civil Aviation Act.

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Colonel Mike Hoare, leader of the Seychelles coup attempt last year, was found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday on three counts of air piracy.

The veteran of the Congo conflict was found by Mr Justice Neville James, Acting Judge-President of Natal, to have been responsible for the seizing of Air India flight 224 when it stopped at Mahe Airport en route to Bombay on November 25 last year.

Hoare had also endangered the lives of the passengers and crew on board the jet when he and his men boarded the flight, as there was a possibility that the Seychellois forces would have fired at the craft had they known the men were escaping.

His "unlawful control" of the aircraft had extended to ordering Peter Duffy to negotiate with the authorities about the fate of the mercenaries, Mr Justice James found.

Durban photographer Duffy, who negotiated with the authorities after the airliner had landed at Durban, was found guilty on three of four counts under the Civil Aviation Act.

Tullio Moneta, Hoare's second-in-command and right-hand man, and Peter Goatley, Vernon Prinsloo, Piet Dooreward, Ken Dalgleish and Mike Webb were all found guilty on two counts under the Act.

The remaining 34 men were found guilty only of endangering the aircraft.

Mr Justice James ruled that they could not be held liable for seizing the jet at the airport as they were under the impression that Hoare had reached an agreement with the captain of the aircraft.

All the men were found not guilty on count four — the possession of weapons on the aircraft without legal permission — as the weapons had been stored out of reach of the majority of the hijackers.

Minimum sentence

Members of the public in the crowded gallery burst into spontaneous applause when the American Charles Dukes was acquitted on all charges.

The court ruled that Mr Dukes, who was seriously wounded while in action on the islands had not been fully aware of what had happened in the airliner.

The minimum sentence for each of the charges under the Act is five years' imprisonment.

The court rejected evidence that Captain Umesh Saxena, pilot of the aircraft, had agreed to fly the men out.

Mr Justice James found that Hoare had shown "a cavalier attitude" towards the truth and had, by using pressure, forced the captain to fly him and his men out.

Captain Saxena had impressed the court as being "a level-headed, competent person who had acted with considerable courage".

It was also understandable that Captain Saxena had failed to refer to a hijack after his arrival at Louis Botha Airport on November 26.

C.T. 28/1/82 (A) (327)

From page 1

to Hoare's home indicated that somebody in the Defence Force had been sympathetic to the mercenaries.

However, Hoare had failed to produce evidence that two brigadiers and a general had been aware of or actively assisted with the plans.

There was also no proof that the cabinet and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had known of the coup.

The accused, some of whom claimed the plan had the covert support of the South African Government, had failed to prove that the coup was a military action as envisaged in the Defence Act, the judge ruled.

Sentence is expected to be passed to day after pleas in mitigation.

'Justified'

"He was fully justified in acting as he did," Mr Justice James said, adding that Captain Saxena's statement that he feared being handed back to the hijackers should be treated with some doubt.

The court was happy, however, that his fear stemmed "from a lack of confidence in the South African authorities".

"He wanted to get his aircraft and his passengers out."

The taking over of the airliner was unusual in that it had been spontaneous. It had not been necessary to molest or threaten the passengers once the pilot had agreed to fly them to Durban.

Turning to the alleged involvement of the National Intelligence Service and the Defence Force, Mr Justice James said it would be "naive" to suggest that the NIS was not aware of the planned coup.

Martin Dolinchek, recently jailed for 20 years in the Seychelles, had been an agent and must have informed his employers.

The fact that AK-47 assault rifles and ammunition had been delivered

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Guilty

(327) Mercury 28/7/82

Col Mike Hoare.

Now Boeing sky pirates wait to hear their fate

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MERCENARY leader Col Mike Hoare was found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday on three counts of air piracy.

The veteran of the Congo conflict was found by Mr Justice Neville James, the Acting Judge President of Natal, to have been responsible for seizing Air India flight 224 when it landed at Mahé airport on its way to Bombay on November 25 last year.

Col Hoare was also found to have endangered the lives of the passengers and crew aboard the jet by boarding with his men when there was a possibility that the Seychellois forces would have reacted with gunfire if they had known the men were escaping.

His 'unlawful control' of the plane had also extended to ordering Peter Duffy of Durban to negotiate with the authorities about the fate of the mercenaries, the judge found.

Moneta

Duffy, who negotiated with the authorities after landing in Durban, was found guilty on three of the four counts under the Civil Aviation Act — the same as Col Hoare.

Tullio Moneta — the second-in-command and Col Hoare's right-hand man — was found guilty on two counts along with Charles Goatley, Vernon Prinsloo, Piet Dooreward, Ken Dalgleish and Mike Webb.

The remaining 34 men were acquitted of three charges and were found guilty only of endangering the plane after boarding at Mahé airport for the flight to Durban.

The judge ruled, however, that they could not be held liable for seizing the jet at the airport as they were under the impression that Col Hoare had reached an agreement with the captain when they boarded the aircraft.

All the men were found not guilty of count four — the possession of weapons on the plane without permission — as the guns, 2 345 rounds of ammunition and three Chinese grenades had been stored under a blanket out of reach of the majority of the men.

The men all reacted differently when Mr Justice [illegible] them guilty of various char[illegible]es

But not this one ...

Mercury Reporter

CHARLES Dukes, as dazed as he was when he was carried aboard the Air India plane which flew him to safety in South Africa, walked to freedom from the Supreme Court Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

Of the 43 mercenaries involved in the Seychelles coup attempt last year, he was the only one acquitted.

He was wounded on the island and lost a lot of blood. He was given knockout drugs and did not remember much about events on the aircraft.

Outside the court, while the others nervously wondered about their fate, he lit a cigarette with shaking hands. 'I can't believe I'm out here,' he said.

'I want to celebrate but I can't without the others. I've fought with them and built up comradeship — I depend on those guys.

'I'll get down to a different life — I'm still young and I'll find something.'

NURSES who looked after American mercenary Charles Dukes while he was in hospital after an accident last year, congratulate him on his acquittal. **Picture by TERRY HAYWOOD**

All answer books must be numbered

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Smiled

Moneta, an actor who has appeared in local films and TV productions, turned a deathly white and rested his head on his folded arms on top of the dock.

Others, including Australian Ken Kelly, smiled broadly when being found guilty of only one charge.

Col Hoare appeared to be worried and thoughtful, but was soon talking to co-accused, Vernon Prinsloo.

Col Hoare is to address the Court [illegible] sentence today and will then be followed by Mr Steve Janson and Mr Piet Oosthuizen, SC, counsel for the other men.

Sentence is expected to be handed down today.

The minimum sentence for each of the charges under the Act is five years' imprisonment.

The Court rejected that Captain Umesh Saxena, the pilot of the jet, had agreed to fly the men out of the islands, the judge said.

'The Court is satisfied that Hoare is not telling the truth when he said he did not want the plane to land. He wanted it to land for reasons of his own.

'There is no evidence other than his own that he gave orders for the plane not to land,' the judge said.

Hoare had shown 'a cavalier attitude' towards the truth and had, by using pressure, forced the captain to fly him and his men out, the judge found.

Duress

Captain Saxena had impressed the Court as being a level-headed, competent person who acted with considerable courage in accordance with instructions.

'We are left with the conviction that he was telling the truth that he was acting under duress and did not voluntarily agree to fly them out. Unlawful pressure was applied to him.'

It was also understandable that Captain Saxena had failed to refer to a hijack after his arrival at Louis Botha Airport on November 26, Mr Justice James said.

'He was fully justified in acting as he did,' the judge said, adding that his statement that he feared being handed back to the hijackers should be treated with some doubt.

The Court was happy, however, that his fear stemmed from a lack of confidence in the South African authorities.

'He wanted to get his

TURN TO PAGE 2

CAPE TIMES 29/7/82 327

Hoare and men face up to 30 years in jail

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Sentences ranging from five to 30 years could be passed on Colonel Mike Hoare and his 41 men in the Supreme Court here today.

The acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, adjourned the "hijack" trial here yesterday afternoon until this morning after hearing counsel for the men and the State.

Colonel Hoare and his men have been convicted on three counts of contravening the Civil Aviation Offences Act in connection with the "hijacking" of an Air India jet from Mahe airport in the Seychelles to Durban last November.

Harder line

Although defence counsel for the men, Mr Steve Janson and Mr Piet Oosthuizen, SC, emphasized that the crime was unique in the annals of aviation history and there was little chance of a repetition of the events at the islands and Louis Botha Airport, the Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, SC, adopted a harder line.

"The defence has made great play on the fact that it was difficult for people in their position — most had served as full-time professional soldiers — to resist the siren call to arms, that people of the nature of the accused can be easily misled," he said.

'Temptation'

"The court must show them where the line is drawn. They must resist the temptation."

The crimes were regarded as serious by the legislature which had laid down sentences of between five and 30 years for each transgression of the Act.

Earlier, Hoare told the court in mitigation of sentence: "I did my duty as I saw it. I brought my men back safely and I am proud of that."

Mr Steve Janson, appearing for 29 of the men, said the hijacking had been unusual without "loss of blood and violence" or the destruction of aircraft by the hijackers.

'Impeccable'

"Until they became part of the coup, all led blameless and impeccable lives, all were worthwhile citizens especially with regard to their roles in the military forces.

"They are first offenders whose acts were born of foolish irresponsibility and not criminality, they had no predilection to commit the offences.

"There is no possibility or likelihood of an offence of this nature being repeated in so bizarre a fashion," he said.

Mr Piet Oosthuizen, SC, asked for the minimum sentence of five years to be passed on the accused.

'Stupidity'

"Through stupidity they found themselves in a position. They are people of quality who are prepared to risk their lives without flinching," he said.

None of the accused would have gone on the expedition if he had known they were doing something unlawful, Mr Oosthuizen said.

They all had thought they had the backing of the South African Government and the Defence Force, he said.

The court should pass sentences which would allow the men — many of them young and on the threshold of life — to re-enter society, he said.

SADF won't comment yet

Defence Correspondent

THE Defence Force will not comment at this stage on Mr Justice James's findings in the mercenary trial in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court that 'somebody in the Defence Force had been sympathetic to the mercenaries'.

The Judge said in his judgment that this was indicated by the fact that AK-47 assault rifles and ammunition had been delivered to Col Mike Hoare's Hilton home.

But Col Hoare had failed to produce evidence that two brigadiers and a general had been aware of the plans for the coup, or that they had actively assisted with the plans, the Judge ruled.

A Defence Force spokesman, Col Tim Krynauw, said in Pretoria yesterday: 'The Defence Force cannot comment until all the legal processes have been completed.'

The mercenaries will have 14 days in which to lodge notices of appeals against their sentences if any wish to do so, and presumably the SADF has taken this into consideration in its decision not to comment at this stage.

Gen Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, is reported to have said that a statement would be issued when proceedings had been finalised.

PW told to come clean on coup bid

CAPE TIMES 29/7/82

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Staff Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was urged yesterday to explain why the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and senior Defence Force officers failed to inform the government of Colonel Mike Hoare's plans to stage a coup in the Seychelles.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, slammed the "breakdown in communication" between the NIS, the Defence Force and the cabinet and called for an immediate investigation.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

Mr Vause Raw

In his judgment in the Martizburg mercenary trial this week, Mr Justice James found that NIS and senior SADF officers were aware of Hoare's plans but evidence of cabinet awareness was hearsay.

The Prime Minister is responsible for the NIS and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is in charge of the SADF.

The government was protected from opposition questions on the abortive coup earlier this year by a strict application of the *sub judice* rule while the Maritzburg trial was in progress.

However, when the next parliamentary session gets under way the government will find itself at the receiving end of an exhaustive opposition probe.

Dr Slabbert said yesterday the involvement of senior civil servants in the coup was "most disturbing".

"One hopes that there will be speedy action on the part of the government to clear up this unsatisfactory state of affairs."

'Breakdown'

A number of questions had arisen from the judgment which needed clarification, he said.

"How is it possible that the NIS could be aware of the intended coup and not advise the government about it and enable it to take preventative action and protect South Africa's interest?" he asked.

Mr Raw urged the Prime Minister to "come clean" and explain how NIS and SADF personnel knew of the coup but did not tell the cabinet.

There were indications of a serious breakdown in communication between South Africa's two security services whose task it was to keep the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence informed.

'On leave'

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said because the judicial process was still under way the issue was *sub judice* and could not be the subject of comment.

The Director-General of the NIS, Dr Neil Barnard, was on leave yesterday according to an official at his office in Pretoria. No other spokesmen were available.

● Hoare and men face up to 30 years in jail, page 2

Govt secrecy 'typical of nazis'

ARGUS 29/7/82

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Government was resorting to more and more secrecy, eroding the democratic rights of South Africans, Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, said this week.

Speaking at an NRP meeting Mr Miller warned that South Africa was following the same course as a nazi Germany.

Using the controversial Swazi land issue as an example, Mr Miller said the Government arguments to support its decision were based on "untruths and half truths and statements made by Cabinet ministers that would not stand up to the tests of truth."

BRIBERY

On top of this Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had alleged that the Government was using security police to bribe and intimidate the people of Ingwavuma.

Mr Miller said he saw no reason why he should not believe the allegations.

"This is typical of nazi Germany or a South American junta using an instrument of state to push through its ideology," he said.

"The Government with this issue is breaking down the trust needed for reform.

"In order to avoid criticism and the courts the Government is now resorting more and more to secrecy in sheer frustration with democratic processes."

Mr Miller said that although he did not foresee a total repeat of what had.. happened in nazi Germany. that same erosion of democratic rights was taking place.

"The Government has become incompetent and is eroding democratic rights to hide this incompetence."

He said he was in favour of protecting information that could harm South Africa, such as the fuel protection legislation, but "when secrecy is abused to protect the National Party it is time to call a halt."

Argus 29/7/82 327

Tour row—police question soccer men

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Top officials of the National Professional Soccer League and the three clubs at the centre of the controversy over the recent aborted tour of South Africa by an overseas soccer team were questioned yesterday by security police at Soweto's police headquarters.

This surprise development in the soccer fiasco was confirmed by Soweto's police chief, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, who said the officials had been phoned by the security police and asked to report to Protea Headquarters.

He said they were all required to make statements in the light of an investigation of possible intimidation which the security police are looking into.

The soccer men called to Protea included Mr Kaiser Motaung, boss of Soweto's top side Kaizer Chiefs, who set the trend by refusing at the outset of the tour to have anything to do with it, and Mr George Thabe, chairman of the Football Council of South Africa, who was squeezed between the clubs and the soccer sponsors and administrators.

Other soccer officials questioned by the security police were Mr John Mabaso, chairman of Orlando Pimates, and two of his executive, Mr Franklin Chakane and Mr Felix Mohajane, Mr Clarence Mlokoti (Chiefs), Mr David Chabedi (Moroka Swallows), Mr Cyril Kobus (NPSL general manager) and Mr Mike Matlooane (secretary of the SA National Football Association).

The soccer tour was broken after three of the top teams in the NPSL — Chiefs, Pirates and Swallows — refused to play any matches against the international stars.

Publications: man in court

Court Reporter

A Hillbrow man appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with an allegation of possessing banned publications.

Mr Carl Gerhardus Niehaus of Kapteijn Street, Hillbrow, is alleged to have possessed a copy of "Dayn" and two volumes of "The African Communist." The case was postponed until September 20.

Hoare and his men face sentenc ranging from five to 30 years toda

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

SENTENCES ranging from five to 30 years could be passed on Mike Hoare and his men in the Supreme Court here today.

Hoare and 41 of his men, who hijacked an Air India jet from Mahé Airport in the Seychelles to Durban last November, were left overnight to ponder their futures while the Acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, considered appropriate sentences for their crimes.

[illegible] for the men, Mr Steve Jan[illegible] SC, emphasised that the [illegible]y, [illegible]als of aviation history and [illegible]-[illegible]repetition of the events at [illegible] Airport, the Attorney-Gen[illegible], SC, adopted a harder line. [illegible]reat play on the fact that it [illegible]their position — most had [illegible]onal soldiers — to resist [illegible]le of the accused's nature [illegible]

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[illegible]-[illegible] where the line is drawn. [illegible]-[illegible]on.'

[illegible]as serious by the Legisla[illegible]ences of between five and [illegible]n of the Act, he said.

[illegible]een said in mitigation for [illegible] not overlook the fact that [illegible] aircraft carrying women [illegible]ery real danger to which [illegible]

[illegible]re 'akin to and had inher[illegible] terrorism', he said.

Mr Lambat said he was astounded that the ministe[illegible] recent visit to Benoni.

Earlier, a Transvaal member, Mr A Lambat, unleashed a fiery attack on the minister for his remarks concerning the Indian community during a recent visit to Benoni.

'But since June last year we have not had a single positive reply,' he said.

The general manager of Pick 'n Pay in Durban North, Mr Martin Rosen, himself a smoker, said that his experience in America had shown that the best way to enforce non-smoking was through 'reasonable persuasion'.

'It requires a period of adjustment during which smokers learn they are inconveniencing others, after which they automatically put out their cigarettes in buses, lifts, and of course, in the supermarkets.'

He said this reasonable approach was already employed at Pick 'n Pay where international non-smoking signs had been erected, together with other polite signs requesting people not to smoke.

A spokesman for Game said his company had adopted this same approach and would continue to support the non-

Adjustment

anti-smoking campaign, in spite of the difficulties of enforcing the bylaw.

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HIJACK TRIAL

(327) Star 29/7/82

The men from Mahe who made world take note

Forty-two of the 43 Seychelles mercenaries tried in the Natal Supreme Court were found guilty of jeopardising the safety of an Air India Boeing at Mahé Airport last November.

One accused was acquitted and charges were withdrawn against two men at the start of the hijack trial.

Who are the 45 men? The Star profiles them. See also pages 13 and 29.

Ernst Deetleffs

Ernst Lodewyk Deetleffs (24), a third year law student living in Pretoria, has been studying criminology and psychology.

Frederick Gouws

Frederick Lourens Gouws (22) of Benoni, was on the Recce Reserve. Single.

Sven Forsell

Austrian movie director Sven Helge Forsell (38), of Johannesburg, had no military experience. He is the son of an Austrian high court judge.

Bernhard de Vos

Schoolteacher Bernhard de Vos (27) of Pretoria holds science and education degrees. After completing parachute training in Bloemfontein he was selected as a reconnaissance unit member. He is a South African.

Christo Hillebrand

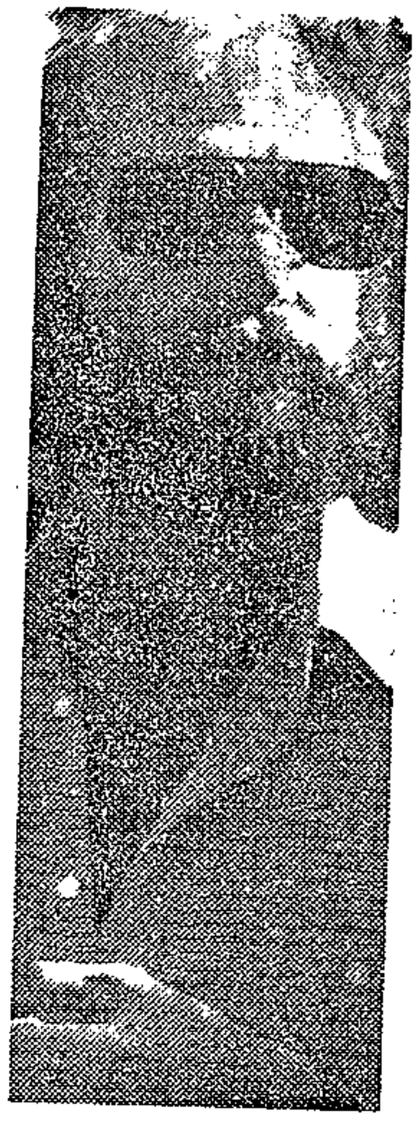
Christo Hillebrand (27) of Johannesburg is a branch manager for an insurance company. He is a former corporal in the Permanent Force and former member of 1 Recce Commando.

Simon Willar

Scotsman Simon Torquil Willar, who was living at Kloof, Natal, previously served in the Selous Scouts.

Zimbabwean Vernon Anthony Prinsloo (31) was a captain in the Rhodesian Permanent Force before coming to South Africa at Zimbabwean independence. Approached by former army officer Mike Webb to join Seychelles crew. Sub-commander for the coup.

British citizen Kenneth Hugh Dalgliesh (32), former inspector in Special Branch of Rhodesian BSAP. Former manager of Riviera Hotel in Durban.



German poet Kurt George Horst Priefert (38), an entrepreneur in Johannesburg. Former reconnaissance commando member.

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qualification and to possible exclusion from the
University

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

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Ciskei police, army round up students

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Ciskei police, assisted by the Ciskeian Army, yesterday rounded up hundreds of male students at the University of Fort Hare, taking them away in police vans and ordering them to leave Alice.

Late last night more than 200 students were stranded with their bags outside Alice railway station after being driven there by police and army units.

They were told to buy tickets and wait for a train from Cookhouse — but no-one knew when the train was due and students had no time to draw money for tickets.

Earlier yesterday — the second day of the latest boycott — large numbers of police entered the campus, rounded up students in the men's hostels and lined them up outside the main gate.

They were then driven to the police station where they were ordered to leave town, while others were driven directly to the railway station.

Students who tried to return to the University were turned away at the main gate and told they would not be readmitted.

These developments followed the failure of students to return to lectures by noon yesterday — the second deadline issued by the rector, Professor J A Lamprecht, after students began boycotting lectures on Wednesday.

Students willing to attend lectures yesterday were asked to sign a register to this effect and several female students did so, although they did not attend for fear of reprisals from the men.

There were no indications of students being detained or of any charges being brought against them.

Three top men on the mat

ARGUS 30/7/82 (254) 324

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least three top Defence Force officials can expect "disciplinary action" to be taken against them for involvement in last November's abortive coup in the Seychelles.

But because a senior official of the National Intelligence Service who conveyed Colonel Hoare's plan to the Defence Force had since left the NIS, no disciplinary action can be expected involving NIS officials.

No spokesman for the NIS was available to comment on the position or that of South African spy Martin Dolinchek who is facing a 20-year-prison sentence on the Seychelles for treason.

An investigation by the Star concluded that Dolinchek's version that several plans, not differing materially from the one eventually used, had been handed on to the NIS was accurate.

In 1978, when Mr John Vorster was still Prime Minister, a similar plan in writing was handed to the chief of counter intelligence and discussed with both Mr Vorster and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The then department of National Security, the forerunner of the NIS, recommended that the plan should be turned down because Colonel Hoare could not guarantee continuity of the Government he planned to install in the Seychelles under former President James Mancham.

The Star's information also suggests that Mr P W Botha's version that the 1981 plan was submitted by the NIS to the Defence Force was accurate.

Dolinchek gave the 1981 plan to his handler, Mr James Younger Claasen, who has also since left the NIS.

It was Mr Claasen who took the plan to two top officials in military intelligence, after which Colonel Hoare received arms to go on his mission through a special unit of the Defence Force.

The Star's information suggests that at least three top military officials were involved along the pipeline in providing Colonel Hoare with arms and ammunition for his ill-fated venture.

Dolinchek also apparently informed his superior, Mr Claasen, that he wanted to go on the mission, but was told to

(Contd on Page 8, col 8).

ARGUS 30/7/82

Three on the mat

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(Continued from Page 1)

keep out of it as it was not a matter for NIS.

According to the Star's information, Dolincheck disobeyed instructions and took leave to go on the mission.

In his judgment, the Acting Natal Chief Justice, Mr Justice Neville James, said it had to be accepted that Dolinchek was a member of the NIS and that the NIS must have been aware through Dolinchek of the planned coup in general terms.

While the court found that the Defence Force had lent Colonel Hoare's operation certain support, he said the evidence of Colonel Hoare of Government involvement was "hearsay."

Condemned four pin hopes on plea to Rene

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — The four mercenaries condemned to hang in the Seychelles have withdrawn their appeals against the sentence and instead are pinning their hopes on an appeal for clemency to President Albert Rene.

The Seychelles Minister of Information and head of the Defence Force, Mr James Michel, said by telephone today the men had stated their intention of publicly denying the claims made by their Scottish advocate, Mr George Fairbairn, that some of them had been badly beaten by their captors.

LINKED

This public statement would be linked to their appeal for clemency, Mr Michel said.

Although Mr Michel would not comment on the likelihood of a reprieve being granted, it is considered unlikely the men would have taken such a step without an assurance to that effect.

President Rene is opposed to the death penalty and has privately stated that the mercenaries, left behind after the bungled coup attempt last year, are unlikely to hang.

SADF coup link: 'Heads must roll'

Political Staff

OPPOSITION leaders today expressed shock and amazement that South Africa's defence and security officers could act without the knowledge of the Government.

If officers could act in something as serious as the armed intervention in the Seychelles without informing the Government, they could be acting illicitly in other ventures, Mr Vause Raw, the leader of the New Republic Party, suggested.

DEFENCE CHIEF

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said it was extraordinary that senior officials of the Defence Force and the National Intelligence Service could assist an attempted coup without the Government knowing of it.

He said in normal circumstances the heads of the departments concerned would resign.

Mr Vause Raw

Dr Slabbert asked why the Defence Force chief, General Constand Viljoen, and the head of the NIS, Dr Niel Barnard, had not resigned.

Mr Dave Dalling, the Opposition spokesman for justice, demanded that the head of Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, should roll for his much-publicised statement that the mercenaries had merely run around the bush and shot out a few windows.

Mr Dalling said the sentences of up to 10 years passed on the mercenaries yesterday showed up "the incompetence of the Minister".

STATEMENT

The Opposition spokesmen were reacting to last night's statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who disclosed that NIS and SADF officials knew in advance about the attempted coup.

Mr Botha emphasised that the attempted coup was carried out without the knowledge of the Government, the Cabinet or the State Security Council and no authorisation was given.

He also said no officials other than those who took part directly were aware of the operation.

He announced that:

● Departmental steps would be taken against those officials who exceeded their authority;

Dr van Zyl Slabbert

● Suitable control measures had been instituted to prevent a similar situation in future;

● Legislation would be introduced by the Minister of Defence in the next session of Parliament to outlaw the recruitment of South African citizens as mercenaries;

● The issuing of call-up instructions to some of

(Contd on Page 3, col 9)

(Continued from Page 1)

the mercenaries involved in the Seychelles episode is being referred to the Attorney-General concerned.

Mr Raw asked that the Government disclose clearly all steps it would employ in order to allay public disquiet.

But a spokesman for the SADF said it was not the policy of the SADF to disclose internal departmental actions and there was no reason to deviate from the policy now.

Professor Marinus Wiechers, professor of constitutional law at the University of South Africa, interpreted the Prime Minister's statement as making provision for a court-martial for officers who supplied arms and ammunition to the mercenaries.

Mr Dalling said SADF officials involved should be court martialled.

'Heads must roll'

NIS officials, who knew of the coup attempt, should be tried in a criminal court if they had committed any offences and expelled from the service, he said.

He said that as the NIS fell directly under the control of the Prime Minister, it was essential for Mr Botha to exercise discipline in the service.

Various spokesmen praised the planned law banning mercenary activity by South Africans who had been suspected of destabilising various other countries

It has already been reported that General Loots who was head of special operations in the SADF at the time of the attempted coup, has resigned from the force.

His former section is being re-organised.

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Resign call to SADF, NIS chiefs

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

Opposition leaders today expressed amazement that South African defence and security officers could act without the knowledge of the Government.

If officers could act in armed intervention in the Seychelles without informing the Government, they could be acting illicitly in other ventures, Mr Wynand Raw, the leader of the New Republic Party, suggested.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, said it was extraordinary that senior officials of the SA Defence Force and the National Intelligence Service could assist an attempted coup without the Government's knowledge.

He said that in normal circumstances the heads of the departments concerned would resign.

DEMAND

Dr Slabbert asked why the Defence Force Chief, General Constand Viljoen, and the head of the NIS, Dr Niel Barnard, had not resigned.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

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3 top SADF men face discipline

By Tony Stirling

At least three top Defence Force officials can expect disciplinary action to be taken against them for involvement in last November's abortive coup in the Seychelles.

But because the senior official of the National Intelligence Service who conveyed Mike Hoare's plan to the Defence Force has left the NIS, no disciplinary action can be expected involving NIS officials.

No spokesman for the NIS was available today to comment on this or on the position of self - confessed South African spy Martin Dolinchek, who is facing a 20-year prison sentence in the Seychelles for treason.

In clearing the Government of knowledge or involvement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night admitted the involvement of certain officials of the NIS and the Defence Force which provided Hoare with arms for his ill-fated venture. Mr Botha said that disciplinary steps would be taken against those involved.

An investigation by The Star concluded that Dolinchek's version that several plans, not differing materially from the one eventually used, had been handed to the NIS, was accurate.

In 1978, when Mr John Vorster was still Prime Minister, a similar plan was handed to the chief of counter-intelligence and discussed with Mr Vorster and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The then Department of National Security recommended that the plan should be turned down because Hoare could not guarantee continuity of the Government he planned to install in the Seychelles under the former president, Mr James Mancham.

Dolinchek gave the 1981 plan to his "handler" Mr James Younger Claasen, who has since left the NIS.

Mr Claasen took the plan to two top officials in Military Intelligence, after which Hoare received arms through a special unit of the Defence Force.

It appears that at least three top military officials were involved in providing Hoare with arms.

Students quit at Fort Hare

Argus 30/7/82

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — Most of the men students at Fort Hare had left the university, and about 80 "are still waiting for trains at the railway station," a police spokesman said from Alice today.

Most of the women students had remained on the campus, he said.

The students were given an ultimatum to return to classes by noon yesterday or be regarded as having discontinued their studies by the rector.

They were also told to sign an undertaking that they would attend lectures.

The students boycotted lectures on Wednesday and yesterday.

Student sources say the boycott started over a request to postpone tests following power failures in four hostels.

They claimed they had not had adequate time to prepare.

"RETURNED"

Mr Norman Holliday, public relations officer at Fort Hare, said some students had returned to classes this morning. "Quite a few" had signed the undertaking to attend lectures.

He was unable to say how many students had left, as "we're still busy sorting out who is going or who is staying."

There had been no incidents last night, he said.

The rector, Professor J A Lamprecht, said the unrest was part of an orchestrated political programme by an activist minority group.

The university was being used as a vehicle for political activities without regard to the effect these would have on its academic life and purpose.

ALLEGATION

Later, a member of the recently formed interim student body said hundreds of students had been sent home yesterday.

About 700 had allegedly been taken to the station in police vans, but he did not know where they were headed.

"There was a door-to-door police search in the hostels late yesterday, and those who did not heed the call to return to lectures or write the tests were sent home.

Elderly widower found murdered

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — An elderly widower was found dead with his throat slit in his ransacked home in Uitenhage yesterday afternoon by his daughter and her husband.

Mr Martinus Jacobus Davis, 78, of Cannon Street, Uitenhage, is the second elderly widower found murdered in the past week.

In 1981 eight similar murders were committed in Port Elizabeth, one in Uitenhage and one in Humansdorp.

Last year's murders, and allegedly the murder on Saturday of Mr Christoffel Lotter, 72, of Despatch, were either commited by casual gardeners or painters.

In all but one case robbery was the motive.

Mr Lotter was found beaten to death on Sunday afternoon and a man was arrested 12 hours later.

Mr Davis was found last night, having apparently bled to death after his jugular vein had been cut with a sharp object.

He was last seen alive by his daughter and only child, Mrs A Botes of Uitenhage, when she brought him back from a morning's shopping.

She discovered his body when she returned to his home in the late afternoon to check if everything was well.

Her husband, Mr Anthony Botes, said today that his wife felt uneasy about her father going

IT was a real needle match when 42 ladies from the Elfindale Senior Citizens' Club gathered at the Blue Route Centre yesterday for a knit-in to raise funds for the Lions Club of Tokai, who will use the money for a project involving the aged. The ladies cast on at 10 am, and when they cast off at 3.30 pm they had a complete blanket. Here Mrs "Auntie Dolly" Jackson tackles a tricky part of the

Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town C Council could be for to open a file of f prints and mugshots front and rear — of r dogs if it tried to enfo its own dog control re lations, city councillor Tom Walters said yes day.

He told a full meet of the council that eff to create a dog con policy for the Ci Treasurer's Departm — which collects d licence fees —

Fort Hare

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ALLEGATION

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About 700 had allegedly been taken to the station in police vans, but he did not know where they were headed.

"There was a door-to-door police search in the hostels late yesterday, and those who did not heed the call to return to lectures or write the tests were sent home.

"A few of us hid in the library or in the bushes near the campus, and we were left behind."

He alleged teargas was used in an effort to clear the hostels.

"After the police left we found several of the hostel doors damaged because they had been forced open."

Elderly widower found murdered

Argus Bureau,

PORT ELIZABETH. — An elderly widower was found dead with his throat slit in his ransacked home in Uitenhage yesterday afternoon by his daughter and her husband.

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She discovered his body when she returned to his home in the late afternoon to check if everything was well.

Her husband, Mr Anthony Botes, said today that his wife felt uneasy about her father being alone all day, particularly since a strange man had been sitting on the pavement nearby when they off-loaded groceries earlier in the day.

When we arrived we realised something was wrong because the gauze back door was not latched."

IT was a real needle match when 42 ladies from the Elfindale Senior Citizens' Club gathered at the Blue Route Centre yesterday for a knit-in to raise funds for the Lions Club of Tokai, who will use the money for a project involving the aged. The ladies cast on at 10 am, and when they cast off at 3.30 pm they had a complete blanket. Here Mrs "Auntie Dolly" Jackson tackles a tricky part of the project.

ARMS FOUND

DUSSELDORF. — Two suspected right-wing extremists were remanded yesterday after a police search uncovered large caches of arms and ammunition in northern Germany. — Sapa-Reuter.

Dog l... 'nonse... could ... to 'file ...

Municipal Reporter

THE Cape Town City Council could be forced to open a file of pawprints and mugshots — front and rear — of city dogs if it tried to enforce its own dog control regulations, city councillor Mr Tom Walters said yesterday.

He told a full meeting of the council that efforts to create a dog control policy for the City Treasurer's Department — which collects dog licence fees — had become such an embarrassment that he was horrified and could no longer keep silent.

UNENFORCEABLE

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Charles Goatley, a for-
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To page 2

Coup bid: PM tells of govt action

Cape Times 30/7/82

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PRETORIA. — Action would be taken against Defence Force officials who had supplied arms, ammunition and radios to Colonel Mike Hoare for the Seychelles coup attempt, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

Colonel Hoare and 41 of his men were sentenced in the Maritzburg Surpreme Court yesterday under the Civil Aviation Offences Act.

In a statement issued in Pretoria last night, the Prime Minister emphasized that neither the South African Government nor the cabinet had known of the coup attempt.

The statement said: "During the just-completed trial in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court of the hijackers of an Air India Boeing during the abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles, several allegations about (South African) State involvement were made in evidence.

"During the trial the government had to respect the *sub-judice* rule and could not comment. Now that justice has taken its course and the case has been completed, I want to comment as follows.

"Departmental inquiries were instituted to investigate the allegations of involvement. In the light of the inquiries' results I can say: Colonel Hoare approached officials of National Intelligence for limited logistical support for a coup in the Seychelles.

"The request was referred by officials of the NIS to officials of the SA Defence Force. Defence Force personnel provided Colonel Hoare with handweapons, ammunition and radios.

"However, I wish to emphasize unequivocally that neither the SA Goverment, the cabinet nor the State Security Council were aware of the coup. No authorization was therefore given for any action. No money was used by officialdom for this purpose.

"The involvement in the attempted coup of Mr Dolinchek and others was unauthorized. The attempted coup was executed without the knowledge or approval of officials or departments concerned (with the exception of those who took part directly).

"As the government regards the unauthorized assistance in a serious light, the following steps are being taken:

"Departmental action will be taken against those officials who exceeded their authority.

"Suitable control measures have been instituted to prevent a similar situation occurring in future.

"Draft legislation will be introduced by the Minister of Defence during the next session of Parliament to make the use and recruitment of South African citizens as mercenaries, or the instigation thereof, punishable offences.

"The issuing and use of call-up instructions to some of the mercenaries (involved in the Seychelles attempt) are being referred to the Attorney-General concerned."

● Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, last night dismissed the Prime Minister's explanation as inadequate and repeated his call for a systematic inquiry into the attempted coup.

Martin Dolinchek

Mike Hoare

Hout Bay man jailed for R380 000 fraud

Staff Reporter

29-YEAR-OLD Hout y man who defrauded veral finance comnies of about R380 000 "keep up with his iends' expensive estyles", was yesterday ntenced to an effective years on 41 counts of hire-purchase applications to finance fictitious persons who wished to purchase motor vehicles.

He was sentenced to 10 years of which four years were suspended for five years.

In mitigation, Gardiner said the "scheme" than I. I wanted to keep up with their lifestyles and found it impossible on my salary," he said.

He said he found himself living in a state of "high anxiety", going to work every morning not knowing if he had been found out.

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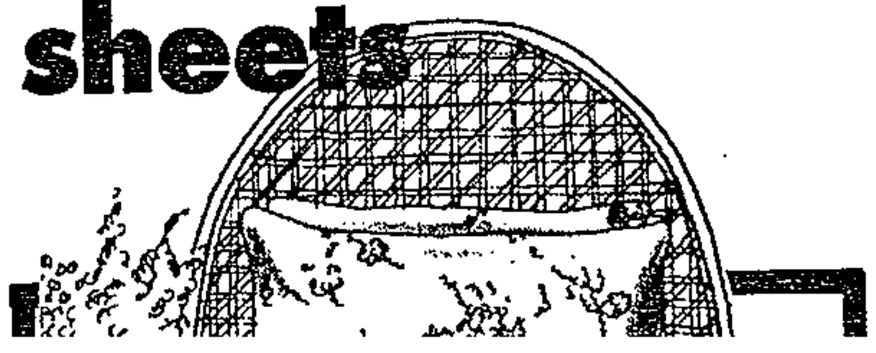

Hoare, 'no knight in armour,' goes to jail for 10 years for Boeing hijack

(327) Merc 30/7/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

COL Mike Hoare was yesterday sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for leading the hijack of an Air India jet in the Seychelles last year, but will serve only 10 years.

The 63-year-old mercenary leader stood in the dock, arms folded, while the Acting Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, sentenced him to 10 years for bringing down the plane at Mahé and controlling it on the ground, five years for endangering it and the passengers and crew while in flight to Durban and a further five years for endangering the jet on the ground at Louis Botha Airport.

The sentences will run concurrently.

Reputation

Summing up Hoare's role in the Seychelles debacle, the Judge said he had taken into consideration the fact that Hoare was 'an avowed anti-marxist' who wanted to fight communism where he could.

He was not a 'knight in armour' as he had expected to be paid handsomely for his efforts, the Judge said.

He had expected R100 000 for the Seychelles coup and his 'reputation as a mercenary leader would have risen to new heights'.

But the coup had been botched and the penalties for failure were severe, the Judge said.

Hoare was a 'persuasive and eloquent recruiter with a reputation as a military leader' who knew, when he set out for Mahé, that he and his men would have been regarded as heroes in some quarters if they had succeeded.

Planned

However, he had gambled on smuggling weapons into the islands and had not made contingency plans for an escape in the event of failure.

'In the circumstances he was faced with the virtual necessity of using the Air India plane,' the Judge said.

The men he had recruited had faith in Hoare's reputation as a military leader, and expected that all contingencies would have been planned for, Mr Justice James said.

'Many of the men recruited in Durban had only recently arrived in South Africa after long years in a bush war. They found it hard to settle into civilian life and listened very easily to the siren call to adventure.

'If this had happened later, instead of in a time of uncertainty and disillusionment, many would have resisted the urge to go.'

Members of the Recce Commando who had been recruited in the

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Mercenaries jailed

★ FROM PAGE 1

Free State, the Cape and Transvaal, would also have found it difficult to resist the calls of comradeship and action.

They had been influenced by the fact that they had thought South Africa and foreign powers were backing the attempted coup.

Addressing 34 of the men whom he sentenced to six months' imprisonment (with a further 54 months' suspended conditionally for five years), the Judge said he found them to be 'basically decent people who have fallen for the lure of easy money, adventure and comradeship'.

The Court had studied them and found them to be men of high potential who should be given a chance to redeem themselves.

'I am left with the personal belief that if treated sympathetically you will make a serious attempt to reform,' he said.

Significant

The Judge said he could not make any distinction between those who had carried guns aboard the plane and those who had not.

'If a further analysis is made some might receive more severe sentences but the others not less,' he said.

Seven of the men who played significant roles in the hijacking received sentences ranging from one year to five years.

Durban photographer Peter Duffy was sentenced to five year's imprisonment on each of three counts.

However, the Judge suspended four and a half years on the second count and ordered that five years on the third count and the remaining six months on the second should run concurrently, leaving Duffy to serve five years.

'Harsh'

Durban hotelier Kenneth Dalgleish, who recruited men for the coup, received 10 years on two counts, but most were suspended leaving him to serve 30 months.

Tullio Moneta, the second-in-command, also received 10 years but will be required to serve five years in jail.

Vernon Prinsloo, sentenced to 10 years, will serve only 12 months because of suspensions of the remainder.

Charles Goatley and Mike Webb were jailed for 30 months, while Piet Dooreward received a five-year term.

Hoare described his sentence as 'harsh and inappropriate' and, along with all the other accused, asked for leave to appeal.

Mr Justice James said he would take time to consider the request and adjourned the Court to a date to be announced.

The men began serving their sentences

One last party, then prison for hijackers

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

SOME of the hijackers arrived at the court yesterday with toothbrushes tucked into shirt pockets — indicating that they expected to be sent to prison.

They embraced their womenfolk and others chatted amiably with Pressmen and family until they were summoned to hear the judge pass sentence.

Many said they had had firm offers of jobs to be taken up after their sentences had been served, and one, Richard Stannard, said he might miss promotion by going to prison.

Mrs Goatley, mother of hijacker Charles Goatley who sat in the cockpit of the Air India jet to monitor the flight, said she hoped her son's application to appeal would be successful.

Her son, a former helicopter pilot with the Rhodesian Air Force, 'had been through much worse than this', she said.

Most of the men spent their last night of freedom on Wednesday at a party at Midmar Dam where they relaxed with family and friends.

The party continued for some until shortly before they entered court. At least three were bleary eyed and one was seen sipping furtively between two parked cars.

'It might be the last one I have for a long time,' he said between gulps.

Tears finally came when the men were led out of the courtroom and into vans parked in the forecourt of the holding cells at the College Road court.

Police allowed the men a few minutes with their families before they were loaded into the vans and several women burst into tears.

The trucks drove off to applause and the men inside the vans responded by drumming their feet against the floor — a habit of paratroopers returning from action.

Mrs Ina Dolinchek, wife of Martin Dolinchek, who was jailed for 20 years in the Seychelles for his part in the abortive coup, said the men had been lucky to have got off so lightly.

'If they had been in the Seychelles, they would have been shot,' she said.

Referring to Mike Hoare, she said he had been particularly lucky.

'His brother-in-law, Robert Sims, who played a far lesser role in the whole thing, is serving the same sentence in the Seychelles.'

Move to U S system

◆ FROM PAGE 1

the new South African parliament will have equal status but not necessarily an equal number of members.

The earlier concept of having three different prime ministers is to be dropped and the ruling Cabinet of the country will be appointed by the State President 'on merit'.

While the Cabinet is expected to be multiracial, it will not necessarily be made up of equal numbers of the different race groups or even have a balanced ratio.

The Cabinet will initiate new legislation which will be introduced through the three chambers which will constitute one parliament. If there are any differences between the chambers the issue will be referred to a standing committee where the problem will be thrashed out.

As yet it is unclear what the position will be if there is a stalemate in committee and what role a newly constituted president's council could play in resolving the impasse.

It is understood that there will be standing committees on a great variety of issues and not simply on matters of 'common interest' to all the race groups.

Honed down

It is also being said that the powers of the State President have been honed down to little more than the actual powers which the Prime Minister has today.

There would appear to

be conceded by them as a withdrawal, it was sug-

From page 1

ser, sentenced to a total of 10 be years, but will serve an ust effective 30-month term.

ble One of Hoare's officers, the Mike Webb, will serve an the effective 30-month term aid. after being sentenced to uth 10 years on two counts.

fer, Piet Dooreward, the lan, only Recce member of the ves- group, will also serve an on- effective five years. He nal was sentenced to 10 years ers on two counts.

nts Summing up Hoare's ry's role in the Seychelles debacle, the judge said he ets took into consideration hat that Hoare was "an ect- avowed anti-Marxist" who a wanted to fight commu- has nism where he could.

nd ica an- **Efforts**

of Hoare was not a "knight in armour", as he expected to be paid handsomely for his efforts.

Mr Justice James sentenced the remaining 34 men to six months, with a further 54 months suspended conditionally for five years.

He said he found them to be "basically decent people who have fallen for the lure of easy money, adventure and comradeship" who should be given a chance to redeem themselves.

All the men, including Hoare, asked the judge for leave to appeal.

The judge said he would take time to consider the request and adjourned the court to a date still to be announced. However, the men will begin serving their sentences.

Mr Piet Oosthuizen, SC, who appeared for 10 of the men, said any application for leave to appeal would be handled by Durban advocate Mr Steve Janson who appeared for most of the men. Mr Janson would probably be informed of the date decided by the judge.

Names

The following 34 mercenaries were sentenced to an effective six months:

Patrick Eurelle, 32; Christo Hillebrand, 27; Bernhard de Vos, 27; Louis Boucher, 22; Jan Sydow, 41; Peter Hean, 30; Kevin Beck, 27; Jochemus Dekker, 27; Frederick Gouws, 22; Johannes de Beer, 25; Patrick Henrick, 25; Ernst Deetlefs, 24; Keith McLeod, 26; Desmond Walker, 27; Desmond Botes, 52; Alex Deacon, 25; William Paul, 46; Alan Mann, 30. (All South African).

Andrew Standish-White, 22; Stephen Biddlecombe, 23; Richard Stannard, 28; David Greenhalgh, 22; Jacob du Toit, 22. (All Zimbabwean).

Robert Jones-Davies, 23; John MacKay, 25; Nicholas Wilson, 23; Kevin Barnes, 23; Donald Kenny, 45; Simon Willar, 25. (All British).

Sven Forsell, 38, (Austrian); Barry Gribbin, 26, (American); Kenneth Kelly, 33; Kurt Priefert, 38; Peter Rohwein, 43. (All Australian).

Convicted mercenary Peter Rohwein, 43, and his daughter, Leonora, outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court. Rohwein, an Australian, was one of 34 men sentenced to six months (with a further 54 months suspended conditionally for five years) by Mr Justice Neville James yesterday.

Hoare gets 10 years

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Colonel Mike Hoare was yesterday sentenced to an effective 10 years for leading the take-over of an Air India jet in the Seychelles last year.

The 63-year-old mercenary leader stood in the dock with his arms folded while the Acting Judge-President of Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, sentenced him to 10 years for bringing down the aircraft at Mahe and controlling it on the ground, five years for endangering it and the passengers and crew while en route to Durban, and a further five years for endangering the jet on the ground at Louis Botha Airport.

The sentences would, however, run concurrently, leaving him with an effective 10-year sentence.

Seven men who played significant roles in the hijacking received effective sentences of up to five years.

Durban photographer Peter Duffy, the only man to be convicted on all three counts with Hoare, was sentenced to five years on each count.

However, the judge suspended 4½ years on the second count and ordered that five years on the third and the remaining six months on the second should run concurrently with the first count, leaving Duffy to serve an effective five years.

Durban hotelier Kenneth Dalgleish, who recruited men for the coup, received 10 years on two counts. Most was suspended, leaving him to serve 30 months.

Tullio Moneta, the second-in-command, and Hoare's "right-hand man", also received 10 years, but will serve an effective five-year term.

Vernon Prinsloo, who played a "minor part", also received 10 years, but most of this was suspended, leaving him to serve 12 months.

Charles Goatley, a former helicopter pilot, was

To page 2

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Staff

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BEGIN ON PAGE 16 TODAY

Hout B
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Staff Reporter

A 29-YEAR-OLD Hout Bay man who defrauded several finance companies of about R380 000 to "keep up with his friends' expensive lifestyles", was yesterday sentenced to an effective

(327) Star 30/7/82

Mercenaries are still wanted men

The Star's Africa News Service

The troubles of Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's mercenaries who received comparatively light sentences yesterday may be far from over.

A senior member of the Seychelles Government declared yesterday: "We still want them."

Mr James Michel, Minister of Information and Education and Chief of Staff of the Seychelles Defence Force, said the Seychelles authorities intended to charge with treason any of the mercenaries they could get their hands on.

Treason, the only offence in Seychelles carrying the death penalty, was the charge faced by six mercenaries left behind when the main force escaped after last year's November coup attempt.

Four of them were given the death sentence.

● See Page 7

WOMANS PAGE
hers

The women who wait

No one can have awaited the outcome of the Air India boeing hijack trial quite as eagerly as the wives and girlfriends of the 43 mercenaries. HERS spoke to them about how the trial has affected their lives, and how they planned to cope after sentence was passed.

'IF WE go to jail — which may be necessary to please the world — I wouldn't expect a woman to sit and wait for me.'

So said one of the accused in the Air India boeing hijack trial, sitting in the sun outside the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court during an adjournment in the course of the six month long trial.

And most of his fellow mercenaries that HERS has spoken to shared that opinion.

As another put it: 'Jail affects a person, it changes him and he will come out a different man to the one who went in.'

But what of the women themselves? Right up to Tuesday, many of them had apparently not even entertained the thought that their men might end up with prison sentences.

There were only a few red eyes when the mercenaries' sentences were handed down yesterday, but when the men were put into police vans, several of their women broke down crying.

Thirty-four of the mercenaries were found guilty on the second count relating to their jeopardising the aircraft by taking their weapons aboard.

They were sentenced to five years' imprisonment — four and a half conditionally suspended for five years.

An old woman shook her head in the packed, stuffy courtroom when 'Mad' Mike Hoare was found guilty on three counts and sentenced to an effective 10 years' imprisonment.

Coping

His wife, Phyllis Hoare, wouldn't speak to HERS, beyond muttering that she would have to cope somehow.

'I haven't made any plans,' said Julie Rohwein, whose husband Peter will serve six months of the five-year sentence he received for the second charge.

Said Peter: 'I'm relying on my wife's family to look after her and my kids, because there's nothing else.'

'It's been difficult,' said Anita van Biljoen, fiancée of mercenary Christo Hillebrand, a reserve corporal in the Recce Commando of the South African Defence Force, who received a five-year sentence, but will spend only six months in prison.

'I can't live for today only,' she continued. 'I must live ahead, and yet I don't know whether to plan or not.'

Before sentence was passed, Anita had said that if the mercenaries did go to jail, she'd 'just have to accept it. I discuss it with Cristo in a way, but he doesn't really want to talk about it. Of course I get nervous — I don't know what is going to happen.'

She would not speak to HERS after the men were found guilty.

Lifestyles

The mercenaries' trial changed their lifestyles and spent theirs sitting in a bleak court room: 'Interesting and very different'.

Kevin Beck — sentenced to five years' imprisonment, although he will serve only six months — ignored the possible outcome of the trial. He married Helen on Republic Day.

'Very patriotic of us,' she said last week. 'But I don't think I'm crazy marrying Kevin now. I've just never believed he would go to jail,' she told HERS. 'I don't even think about it.'

Answers

Helen believed she was sent positive answers by the Lord and feels fighting isn't contradictory to Christianity.

'There is a piece in the Bible that says you must obey the law of your land and this is what Kevin was doing,' she added.

Yet there was doubt in her mind: 'I'm working as a receptionist /switchboard operator, but I'm a qualified hairdresser and to possible exclusion from the

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ago: 'I feel sometimes as if Helen doesn't know about the trial. She seems blind and dumb to the whole affair and tells everybody her husband goes away on weekly trips.'

Helen was not in court when her husband was found guilty and sentenced. Kevin said he would have liked her to be, but she had discovered she might be pregnant and visited the doctor.

Fear of social stigma has affected several of the mercenaries' women.

The girlfriend of one of the accused was asked by her employers not to be seen in public with her man, because it could affect the firm's image.

Joking

In spite of the tension surrounding them, the mercenaries still found time to joke during the court case.

'Every team has its lover boys and the mercenaries are no exception,' said one of the men.

'These guys capitalise on the glamorous side of the mercenary image and the ladies fall for it.'

Another mercenary — all 1,7 m of him — chipped in: *'They imagine a bloke 6,6*

LEONARA Rohwein and her five-mon sister, Natasha — the daughters of Rohwein.

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Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

women's lifestyles.

Christo Hillebrand had not been at home and hadn't had an income for the past four or five months, because he was out of a job.

Anita is working, but said her and Chris's standard of living had dropped.

She had tried to travel from Johannesburg to Pietermaritzburg as often as possible during the trial, clubbing in with friends for lifts. Four or five of the mercenaries travelled together to cut costs.

'I like to think it's helped Christo to know I've been sitting, listening and just being there,' she said.

Anita and Cristo were engaged in December after the coup attempt. They planned to marry at the end of July, but now they will not.

'We didn't think the court case would go on for so long,' Anita said. 'Secondly, our financial position is ... bang.'

Most newlyweds choose a secluded spot in the Berg or other romantic places for their honeymoon, but Kevin and Helen Beck dresser and can always rely on this if I have to,' she shrugged.

Helen hadn't see her husband as often as she would have liked to — he spent his weekdays in court and worked when he went home to Johannesburg at weekends.

She added: 'It is a bit of a strain, but I haven't been married long, so it's all new and I'm not used to him being around all the time.'

Kevin Beck told HERS a few weeks

tall with shoulders out here and a cigar clamped in his teeth.

'He wears khaki or camouflage clothing, a bandolier and has a gun slung over his shoulder.'

And there has also been the groupie scene: girls sat in court regularly, gawking and trying to catch the mercenaries' eyes.

But all this is over — the mercenaries are in jail and their women and families will just have to wait.

ANITA van Biljoen waits outside the courtroom for the sentences to be passed.

Govt acts against SADF coup men

PRETORIA—The Prime Minister revealed here last night that unauthorised Government assistance had been given during the preparation of the abortive Seychelles coup.

Action would be taken against Defence Force officials who had supplied arms, ammunition and radios to Col Mike Hoare.

Certain officials had supplied the equipment without the knowledge of their superiors, he said.

Mr Botha said in a statement announced on SABC-TV that steps were being taken to ensure that such assistance could not be repeated.

It had been viewed by the Cabinet in a serious light, Mr Botha said, adding that a departmental inquiry into allegations of State involvement in the attempted coup had been completed.

Now the law had run its course, Mr Botha was in a position to comment.

In terms of the findings of the official inquiry, he admitted that Col Hoare had approached officials of the National Intelligence Service for limited logistical support.

His request had been referred to the Defence Force by members of the NIS and the Defence Force had supplied hand weapons, ammunition and radios to Col Hoare.

But Mr Botha said he wanted to emphasise that neither the Government, the Cabinet nor the State Security Council had been aware of the coup plan or had given their authorisation for any action.

Measures

No money had been provided for the coup.

The participation of Mr Martin Dolinchek and others in the coup had not been authorised.

The attempted coup had been executed without the knowledge or approval of officials or departments involved, with the exceptions of those who had been directly involved.

As the Government regarded this unauthorised assistance in a serious light, strict control measures would be implemented to ensure that there would not be a repetition of the incident.

Draft legislation would be introduced in Parliament in the next session prohibiting the use of South African citizens as mercenaries or recruiting or encouraging people to act as mercenaries.

The issuing and use of call-up instructions to some of the mercenaries would be handed to the Attorney-General concerned. — (Sapa)

ist Mr Eduard Ladan with the Irma Stern portrait he thought was a fake after reading that it was painted 'on primed hardboard'.

Artist admits 'Stern' slip

ıST and art critic Mr Eduard Ladan tted yesterday that he had been irected in assuming that the Irma portrait of a young girl owned by outh African National Gallery was because of a mistake in the gals bulletin.

nfusion arose when the gallery said latest quarterly bulletin that a re-, Mr Edgar Bosman, had been sur- to find on the reverse of the ing "on primed hardboard" an early study dated and signed in pencil, "Irma Stern 1915".

Hardboard as a material was not in use at the time and Mr Ladan said if it had been painted "on primed hardboard" it would certainly have been a fake.

Mr Ladan was at the gallery yesterday to inspect the painting and offer his explanation. The assistant director, Mrs Lynn McLellan, refused to be photographed with Mr Ladan and the portrait.

No lectures at Fort Hare as students leave

CAPE TIMES 31/7/82

ALICE. — There were no lectures at the University of Fort Hare yesterday after unrest on the campus.

Lectures were not held because students who had "elected to go" were still trying to leave the campus and the academic registrar and his staff were still identifying those who were going and those who wished to stay, according to a statement issued yesterday by the rector, Professor J A Lamprecht.

He denied reports that students were "rounded up by the police" during the unrest, believed to have been sparked by power failures in hostels.

The police were on the campus "to maintain law and order, to prevent threats or violence, and any further damage to property."

Professor Lamprecht said not only had students who wished to continue their studies been intimidated by others, but members of the campus control staff had also been threatened.

He said provision was made for all students who could be contacted to have their evening meal last night.

His statement said arrangements were made with South AFrican Transport Services trains to leave in "both directions" from Alice.

The university authorities were providing rail warrant for all students who had decided to leave.

'Postpone tests'

The statement said that at no stage since the start of the unrest had a request been received from students asking the academic authorities to postpone tests.

"Senate would have been quite willing and still is willing to consider any reasonable appeal based on the effects the power failure might have had on their studies," the statement concluded. — Sapa

Mayor to step up campaign

Municipal Reporter

TORN between duties as Mayor of Cape Town and the task of opposing a candidate in the election, Mr M J van Zyl has apologized to voters in his ward for not being able to visit most of them.

Mr Van Zyl who has taken leave from the City Council for most of next month to enable him to step up the campaign, assured councillors he would still be available for City business.

Mr Van Zyl's Ward 7 was enlarged in the recent delimitation and some Maitland voters, unhappy at losing the councillors of their choice, put forward Mrs Esme Chait, a resident of Bishopscourt, to oppose him.

Probe on rates urged

Municipal Reporter

A GREEN Point election candidate, Mr Clive Bilski, said yesterday that he was concerned about

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Internal SWA parties critical

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — Internal political parties with widely divergent views — Swanu and the DTA — last night criticized the high-powered diplomatic mission in Windhoek after talks in the city.

But representatives of the Damara Raad and the Labour Party described the talks as "the most positive so far" with the Western five.

Representatives of Swanu described the mission as a waste of time and money, while the DTA said in a statement it was "shocking" that certain matters were secret.

Swanu representatives also said they were told by the Western five that certain matters were too delicate and too sensitive to discuss.

'Cosmetic' mission

The mission — described as "cosmetic" — gave Swanu no information on the composition of Untag, although South Africa told them this week that Untag membership would be finalized in a matter of days, representatives said.

The DTA said no information could be obtained from the Western Five on the ceasefire before implementation.

If that was regarded as consultation, it would be better if no consultation took place, the DTA said.

Representatives of political parties said they were given copies of two widely-publicized documents — one of an advertisement for Untag personnel and the other of the phase one document given to the UN Security Council by the Western five.

Mr Justus Garoeb and Mr Barney Barnes, leaders of the Damara Raad and the Labour Party, said they received satisfactory answers on issues like impartiality.

They were told a UN resolution was being drawn up to guarantee impartiality and that the West did not regard the Cuban issue as part of Resolution 435.

Dr Kenny Abrahams, a delegate for the Namibia Independence Party, said internal parties were made to understand the West regarded them as little more than spectators.

The leader of the Aktur delegation, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said he told diplomats the Western five would not be able to persuade Aktur supporters to take part in a one man, one vote election voluntarily.

In a press statement released after the arrival of the diplomats in Windhoek yesterday morning, the Western five said they hoped consultations with internal parties would afford them the opportunity to make known their views on the Namibia settlement process and for the contact group to discuss with them the present status of the negotiations.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that Angola told the UN yesterday that it had intelligence indicating South African troops were about to launch a new attack against its territory.

'Protect population'

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night: "South Africa has never attacked Angola or Angolan forces or the people of SWA/Namibia." South Africa was in the territory "to protect the local population against the terror and murder of Marxist Swapo terrorists, and has stated on many occasions that it will follow and destroy Swapo wherever they may be".

Coup: Resign call by Slabbert

Chief Reporter

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, asked yesterday why the heads of the Defence Force and the National Intelligence Service had not resigned immediately it had been shown that senior officials of their departments had been involved in the Seychelles attempted-coup debacle.

"To say that departmental action will be taken is simply not enough," he said. "What does this mean — a court-martial in the case of the Defence Force or dismissal in the case of the Intelligence Service?"

Dr Slabbert said he obviously accepted the word of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that neither the cabinet or the Security Council were aware of the impending coup in the Seychelles.

'Ridiculous'

"But we must appear extremely ridiculous to the rest of the world when senior personnel of the National Intelligence Service and the Defence Force refer mercenaries to one another for assistance to bring about a coup in another country.

"It is intolerable that senior personnel of the Defence Force and the NIS can deliberately keep the cabinet as well as the Security Council in the dark about an international event which could severely damage the interests of their own country.

"Under normal circumstances, the heads of these departments would resign immediately and one wants to know why this is not the case here in South Africa."

● Leading article, page 8

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Last night's TV

TV1

ALTHOUGH Zimbabwean military forces are probably unrivalled for their bush-tracking ability, one begins to fear the worst concerning the fate of the

when she hears the tune.

6.00: **Nuus**

6.14: **Buck Rogers. Hoogverraad (Final Episode).** More t... 500 years after the planet Earth was destroyed in nuclear explosion, evidence comes to light that Buc... Rogers, together with a group of militants, was ... volved in conspiracy which led to the explosio... Buck is charged with high treason and must fight f... his life. This is the final episode.

7.09: **Op die Plesierboot. Elke Hond kry sy Dag.** More f... and games with the crew and passengers on boa... the Love Boat.

8.00: **News**

8.28: **Weather**

8.37: **Saturday Movie. The Girls in the Office.** Three yo... women test their dreams of love, money and po... against the hard, cold world of business. May'... Department Store, most famous store in Texas, b... comes the elegant stage on which these th... young women play out their individual destin...

10.17: **Hart to Hart. Murder in Paradise.** (Final Episode). A... other adventure in the lives of Jonathan and Je... fer Hart. Richard Hashimoto, owner of an impo... export company, and referee of the Hawaiin Cre... Club is stabbed in the back and dies in Jonath... Hart's arms. The only clue to his death is a ke...

11.07: **Easy Beat.** A programme in which David Grie... presents popular music.

11.23: **No Soap, Radio.** (Final Episode). Roger leaves T... temporarily in charge of the hotel while he and ... ren attend a meeting. Roger's instructions are ... ple — don't get carried away and be on the loo... for a noted hotel critic, who sometimes arrive... disguise. Of course things work out differently ... expected ...

11.50: **News**

0.01: **Epilogue.** The Rev Colin Bishop.

Tomorrow's TV1

4.27: **Programme Schedule.** Exact screening times of night's programmes.

4.31: **The Perishers. Sandwich.** Marlon becomes an in... tor, and the invention is a ketchup sandwich.

4.36: **Jot. Do that which is Right.** Jot apologizes for bre... a window.

4.40: **Tales from a Toyshop.** There are 10 Rights of ... dren in the United Nations Declaration and ... Ustinov has a story on each of them. In to... programme we listen to three of these: 1 The ... with no Name which explains a child's right ... own name and nationality. 2 The Giant Child. ... story shows us that children should not be fo... do more than they are capable of. The Boy ... Parents. This story defines the right a child ... affection, love and understanding. Ustinov ... use of puppets and animated characters to ... his audience.

5.02: **What Now? Accountancy.** In this programme we ... a look at the training and work of a charte... countant. We also take a closer look at the ... role of a chartered accountant in modern ...

5.18: **Gentle on my Mind.** (Final Episode). The last po... music programme in this series hosted by ... Angel.

5.46: **Cross Questions.** The programme is prese... Bill Chalmers, who discusses a religious ... with a panel of experts.

6.16: **Family Hour Festival. Which Mother is Mine.** Ba... the book "My Other Mother" by Joan Opper... The story is about a foster child, torn between ing with her foster family or returning to her ... mother — a mother who abandoned her w... was only six years old.

7.00: **They Kingdom Come.** Presented by the Re... Hymer and the P E Songsters.

7.30: **Sunbeams and Cucumbers.** A family-o... magazine programme presented by Des ...

8.00: **Nuusoorsig**

8.33: **Kruis en Kroniek.** A magazine programme ... takes a look at religious activities in South ...

9.05: **Othmar Maga Dirigeer die Nasionale S... Orkes van die SAUK.** The National S... Orchestra plays Handel's Water Music a... ations on a theme of Haydn (Brahms).

9.35: **Christian Zacharias.** Christian Zacharias pl... following three pieces for piano: 1 Sonata (Mozart) 2 Oiseaux Tristes (Ravel) 3 Albo... Gracioso (Ravel). Produced by Johan Gro...

11.03: **Lig vir die Wêreld.**

TV2 AND 3

5.00: **Ezemidlalo/Dipapadi/Metshameko (Sport).**

6.30: **Batshetshethi (Super Globetrotters). ... Bwana Bob.** The notorious big game hunter ... the Globetrotters

■FIRST pictures of the coup that failed ■FIRST inside story of why it failed

Some of the mercenaries arrive at Mahe Airport half an hour before the coup went wrong

The Swazi Air Fokker in which the mercenaries flew to the Seychelles — in front are bags in which AK47s are hidden

How Mad Mike muffed it

(327) 5 Times 1/8/82

MIKE HOARE deviated from his proposed plan to overthrow the Seychelles Government in a lightning and bloodless coup, and as a result the entire operation ending up as a chaotic fiasco.

At no stage did Hoare ever tell members of the Seychelles Resistance Movement — who claim they funded the coup with money collected from exiles throughout the world — that he intended having his mercenaries carry in arms through customs.

By RAY JOSEPH

Peter Duffy salutes Mike Hoare during a mock AOFB ceremony

Mike Hoare's wife with Duffy' girlfriend Coreen Trant

The first his officers knew of the plan was at a final briefing at Ermelo the night before the men set out for Swaziland, and he ordered them not to tell the run-of-the-mill troops about the plan until 4am the following day.

This week Mr Gonzaque D'Offay, who was a senior Minister in deposed President Jimmy Mancham's former government, broke his silence to tell the story of the bungled coup and the plan Hoare had told him would be followed.

Mr D'Offay, who was intimately involved in planning the coup, was at one stage subpoenaed by Hoare as a defence witness, but the subpoena was subsequently dropped.

heavier weapons to take on the island's armed forces, supplied to Hoare by senior members of the South African Defence Force.

In a document handed in by Hoare, in an attempt to try to prove SADF involvement in court, it was revealed that a wide range of weapons had been delivered to him at his home in Hilton about six weeks before the coup.

- 40 hand-grenades.
- 15 two-way radios.

But Hoare returned about 20 000 rounds of ammunition, the rocket launchers and rockets and most of the grenades . . . which was to prove a fatal mistake for the mercenaries.

No security

Said Mike Webb, a former member of the Coldstream

"But as things turned out we were up against an enemy armed with heavy weapons and we had nothing to match . . . like peashooters against pistols."

According to American Charles Dukes — the only man acquitted on all charges by the court — who was sent ahead as part of the mercenaries' advance party to do a recce of the island and prepare for the main force:

Since then there has been no further contact between the two men.

D'Offay said: "Mike Hoare betrayed us after we had had dealings with him since 1978."

Hoare said: "I never want to see or speak to D'Offay again."

D'Offay, who was with then President Mancham at a conference of the Commonwealth heads of government

chelles customs with arms in their bags months before the planned coup.

And all six members of the advance party carried in AK47s with them in false bottoms of their bags.

Said D'Offay: "Hoare's plan was to take in 60 men by air from Swaziland, but I told him that it would look suspicious and suggested that he take a few women along as

cover. But Hoare said he did not trust women. I also suggested that they infiltrate in small groups, but he disagreed."

According to the plan, the men were to check into an hotel — stash their firearms — and rush off to an official function attended by a government Minister where the men were to donate R1 500 worth of toys to Seychelles

orphans on behalf of the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers.

Tours of the island were planned, with lots of free time to allow the men to move about and study targets and prepare for the coup.

But even this went wrong. At the Ermelo Holiday Inn one of the mercenaries became involved in a bar fight after trying to chat up the wife of one of the pub's regulars.

At an order group of some of the officers, the fight was discovered, and so certain were the men that the South African Government was involved in the plot that it was suggested the man be handed over to the Security Branch for safekeeping until after the operation.

It was decided to bring forward the operation by several days rather than risk having the men spend days on the island in pubs jeopardising the plan.

According to D'Offay the plan was to stage the coup during the late morning and early afternoon.

Intelligence from early recces of the island showed that there were 60 Tanzanians on the island — Hoare told his men there were only 30 — propping up the local army.

There had been no attempt to overthrow Rene's government for five years.

Security on the island was very slack during the day, with an increase in vigilance at night when ap attack was most expected.

When the mercenaries

were discovered it was l afternoon, and by the tim nearby barracks was tacked in an attempt to more arms, most of the diers had reported for d and been armed.

There was total ch among the mercenaries, had never been introduce officers from other groups the men had been split three groups, exclud Hoare's command unit — in the rush to reach the racks one group arrived ly and were driven back.

Kenya

By the time the others rived, an armoured car on guard inside the barra and the men were all fo to flee back to the airpor

While the coup was ta place D'Offay, Horeau several other exiles waiting in Kenya to fl Seychelles once the is had been seized.

A plane load of Ke para-military police also have flown in, wit mercenaries being flow to Kenya for payment demobbing.

The plan to take the island was simple, but effective: weapons were to be crated and sent in batches to the island to await collection by a member of the mercenaries' advance party, who would prepare them for the arrival of the main force.

"The plan was simple and virtually foolproof and if he had stuck to it I have no doubt that we would be the government in Seychelles today," Mr D'Offay said.

"At no stage, in all our meetings and dealings with Hoare did he ever tell us that the men would carry arms through customs.

"If he told us that he planned to do this we would have aborted the mission immediately."

For Hoare's men the arms were to spell disaster for their mission.

It was only the "providential" arrival of an Air India Boeing, on a flight to Bombay, that enabled the mercenaries to flee the island after an uneven battle with Seychelles and Tanzanian troops armed with heavy guns and armoured vehicles.

Each mercenary had one AK47 assault rifle and 60 rounds. They also had about 15 radios.

But had they followed the original plan the men would have had more than enough the weapons delivered to Hoare were:

- 60 AK47 rifles with folding butts.
- 15 Hungarian rifles.
- 23 800 rounds of ammunition in 17 boxes.
- 102 rockets and 10 launchers.

Nato forces in Europe, a former Adjutant to the Shah of Oman's Army and formerly a captain in the crack Rhodesian Light Infantry:

"If we had had those rockets, launchers and a lot more ammo it would have made all the difference.

The price of failure

MIKE Hoare will serve 10 years in jail for hijacking the Air India jet. He was given two concurrent 10-year sentences.

His righthand man, Tullio Moneta, Durban photographer Peter Duffy and Reconnaissance Commando leader Piet Doorewaard will serve five years each.

Thirty-four of the other mercenaries will serve six months.

Mr Justice James suspended four and a half years of the minimum five-year sentence for jeopardising the safety of the aircraft at Mahe airport.

Father-of-three Kenneth Dalgliesh and barman Mike Webb, both of Durban, and Zimbabwean Charles Goatley will serve two and a half years.

They were both given two concurrent five-year terms, half of which were suspended.

Zimbabwean Vernon Prinsloo will serve one year of two concurrent five-year sentences.

The men jailed for six months were:

Robert Jones-Davies, Andrew Standish-White, Patrick Eurele, Christo Hillebrand, Barry de Vos, Louis Boucher, John Mackay, Sven Forsell, Jan Sydow, Stephen Biddlecombe, Richard Stannard, Nicholas Wilson, Peter Hean, Kevin Beck, Jochemus Dekker, Fred Gouws, Kevin Barnes, Barry Gribbin, David Greenhalgh, Johannes de Beer, Paddy Henrick, Ernst Deetlefts, Keith Macleod, Des Walker, Don Kenny, Des Botes, Kenneth Kelly, Kurt Prielfert, Peter Rohwein, Simon Willar, Jopie du Toit, Alex Deacon, Dunlop Paul and Alan Mann.

have been a piece of cake. Security was incredibly lax and we would have had no problems.

"Once, while I was doing my recce, I stopped outside an army barracks and a soldier came over to talk to me ... leaving his weapons behind in the sentry box."

Hoare's 1981-style Wild Geese had planned to infiltrate the island in the guise of a tourist party, members of the Ancient Order of Frothblowers, a decades-old drinking club.

Betrayal

More than half the men had already passed safely through customs when an official fumbling in the bag of mercenary Kevin Beck discovered the barrel of a disassembled AK47 ... and within minutes the battle for the island had begun.

D'Offay believes Hoare may have feared betrayal at the airport and decided to send in his men armed rather than risk being trapped without the chance to put up a fight.

"I have only spoken to Hoare once since he returned.

"I asked him why his men had carried in arms, something never discussed in plans. He told me he believed his men may have been betrayed."

bert Rene seized power, said plans to stage a coup were initiated soon after he arrived in Durban in 1977.

He had been asked by Rene to return after the coup, but preferred to go into exile.

His first contact with self-confessed NIS agent Martin Dolincheck and the Seychelles Liberation Movement was in 1977 when Dolincheck was asked to help stage a coup.

Dolincheck said he was unable to promise aid and could only pass on such a request to the authorities.

At that stage the movement was asking for $1,5-million (R1,4-million), repayable once they had returned to power.

The South African Government turned down the request.

Soon after the abortive coup Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed that an approach for help had been received and rejected.

A worldwide campaign to raise funds to bankroll the coup was started among exiles throughout the world.

According to D'Offay he approached Hoare in 1978 after reading his book, "Congo Mercenary".

All arranged

"Mike Hoare was our first choice because he wanted to do the job for reasons which involved more than just money," D'Offay said.

"I never personally met with the government of any country, NIS or the SADF."

He was reluctant to discuss the role of Gerard Horeau — a Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Mancham and chief immigration officer under Rene before being arrested an deported — named by Hoare in court as the man who attended some top level meetings with him in South Africa while plotting the coup.

Horeau, whom Hoare subpoenoed as a witness — he left South Africa for London shortly afterwards after asking written permission from the court and only recently returned — said:

"I have no comment to make on this. I have given my word to our friends on this and I will stick to this."

Of the crate plan, D'Offay said: "The whole thing was arranged and nothing could go wrong.

"I spoke to Mike shortly before he left and he told me the arms were already safely on the island waiting for them.

"At no stage did he mention that his boys would carry arms in with them."

But Hoare had obviously been hatching the plot that failed from early on because several of his men did trial runs to Seychelles through both South African and Sey-

Mercs bitter over cash

A ROW has broken out among some of the mercenaries who are bitter with Colonel Hoare.

They believe he may still have between R100 000 and R200 000 left over from the money paid to him by the Seychelles Resistance Movement to stage the coup.

I understand that Col Hoare was paid about R300 000 in a Swiss bank account to bankroll the coup.

It was from this account that R22 000 was transferred to a bank account in the Seychelles in the name of Mrs Susan Ingles — the common law wife of Hoare's brother-in-law, Bobby Sims, who has been jailed for 10 years for his part in the coup — to pay for expenses of the mercenaries on the island before the coup was to be launched.

Peter Duffy clowns with camera in police van

Mrs Sims, who spent seven months in jail after the coup flopped, was deported to South Africa last month.

Attorneys who appeared for five of the six mercenaries tried for their part in the coup by the Seychelles Supreme Court, tried unsuccessfully to get the money released to help finance the men's defence after receiving a power of attorney from Mrs Ingles.

I understand an attempt was also unsuccessfully made to discover details of money in the account — but this request was turned down by the bank in Switzerland.

Many of Hoare's men believe that, because the coup was discovered so early on, he had not used at least half of the money originally paid to him.

The men each received only R1 000 expenses before they left, with the balance payable after the successful completion of the coup.

"What has happened to the money we would have got?" one of the men complained.

Accountable

Col Hoare, who was angered by the allegations, told me:

"I have given full details to the man in London who I was accountable to and if these rumours continue I will be forced to defend myself."

Col Hoare, who has refused to discuss the coup outside court, also told me he had instructed his literary agent in London to sell his full story.

He told me two weeks ago it would appear overseas as soon as he and his men had been sentenced.

"The story will begin from my first contacts on this thing and will go right up until the time of writing and I will reveal the full story behind the coup," he said.

Clemency hopes dashed?

A LEAK in sensitive negotiations between the Seychelles, attorneys acting for four men sentenced to death for their part in last year's abortive coup and "another party" may jeopardise the mercenaries chances of escaping the gallows.

Reports from the Seychelles say that the men have withdrawn their appeals against the death sentence and now plan to petition President Albert Rene for clemency.

Durban attorney Mr Graham Fowlis, instructing attorney for the four men, said:

"During the past few weeks, negotiations have been taking place between myself and Kieran Shah, the Seychelles legal representative of the men, the Seychelles government and a party who I cannot yet name."

Mr Fowlis, who planned to leave the Seychelles this weekend to finalise negotiations, said he would carry on with his plans and to return to the Seychelles to continue negotiations.

AN OFFICIAL COMMONWEALTH STAMP ISSUE: TWO BEAUTIFULLY MOUNTED AND FRAMED STAMP COLLECTIONS IN HONOUR OF PRINCESS DIANA

On the occasion of her first wedding anniversary.

Official Commonwealth issue – Now available in South Africa.

On Wednesday 29 July 1981, one year ago, one of the most spectacular events the world has ever witnessed took place.

The Royal Wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales and Diana, his fairy-tale princess.

Since then the Royal Couple has captured the hearts of millions throughout the world with their endearing warmth and natural charm.

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To commemorate this happy occasion, Spink in London have prepared a unique tribute to the Royal Princess – two superb Collections of Commemorative Stamps each mounted on fine parchment and superbly framed in elegant hardwood.

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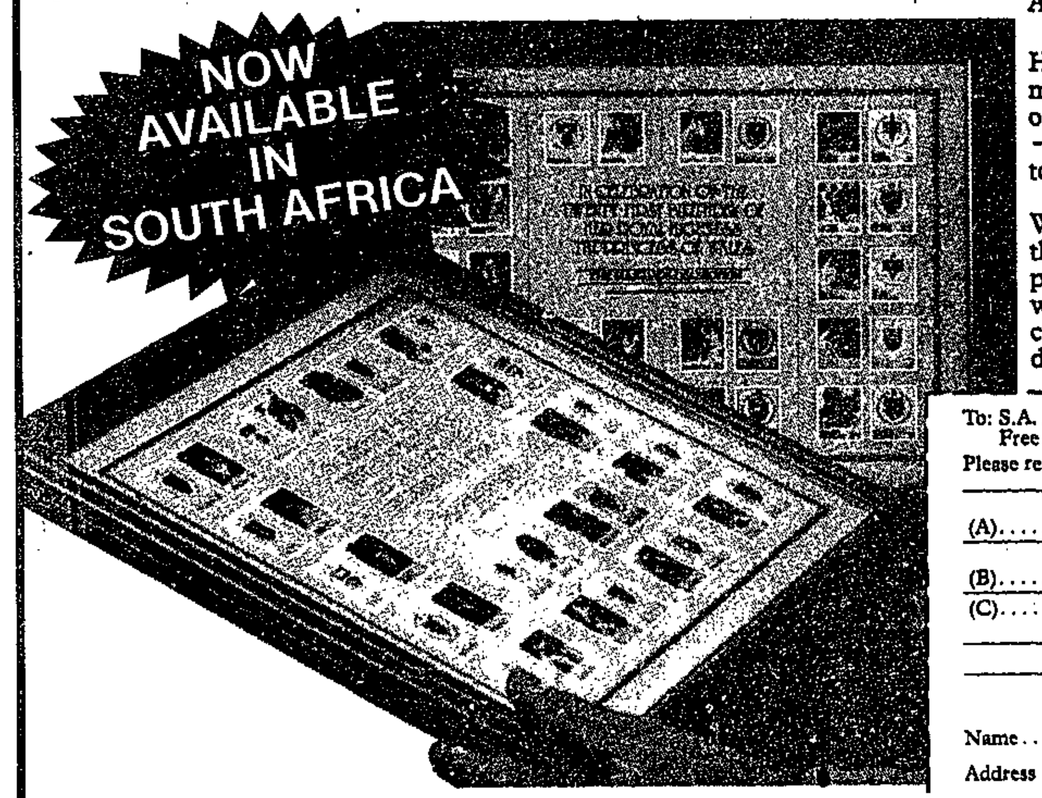
A tribute to Princess Diana herself, the Portrait Collection is a series of 32 stamps, issued in honour of her coming of age. The Collection contains birthday greetings from 16 Commonwealth countries and a number of delightfully informal portraits of the The Princess of Wales.



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These collections are bound to have unlimited philatelic appeal and will be in great demand with collectors for numerous reasons. Here are just a few:

- Firstly, they contain the only *official* souvenirs of the birthday, and are the only items authorised to show portraits of Princess Diana and other members of the Royal Family.
- Secondly, only *limited quantities* of the stamps will ever be issued.
- The collections are most *attractive* and very *original* and will enhance the décor of any home or make a singularly special gift.

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An historical record of the Royal Wedding, the Marriage Collection consists of 32 birthday stamps, 16 of which depict the progress of the wedding – from the departure of the bride for St Paul's Cathedral to the famous wedding portrait by Patrick Lichfield.

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As befits items of such quality, and to enhance the beauty and colour of the postage stamps, each of the two collections is mounted on a rich parchment colour background combined with red and gold, and is presented in an attractive hardwood picture frame. Each collection measures 34 cm by 44,5 cm and comprises 32 actual postage stamps from 16 countries of the British Commonwealth. Both collections are ready for immediate display – we even supply the picture nail!

Certificate of Authenticity

The stamps which go to make up these two unusual Collections were issued by the postal authorities of 16 countries throughout the Commonwealth, and have full postal status. As historical documents, the Collections are collector's pieces of considerable significance and have already aroused interest in philatelic circles worldwide: A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each set.

A Gift to Remember

Happy occasions are not, fortunately, limited to the monarchy. These two unusual Collections make an original and beautiful gift on other joyful occasions – a gift that will be enjoyed and treasured for years to come.

Don't Delay. Limited Issue

We have received only 500 sets from Spink and Son, the 300 year old prestigious British firm that is preparing the collections. As orders will be dealt with strictly in order of receipt, complete the coupon below and post it today to avoid disappointment.

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Card No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

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Signature:.....Date.....A36/4/ST

Cut-cost coup plans got 'Mad' Mike's men jailed

THE Seychelles coup failed because 'Mad' Mike Hoare abandoned the original plan to ship weapons and armaments into the Seychelles separately from his men.

Both Hoare's men and the Seychelles Resistance Movement believe he changed the plan in order to save $200 000.

But it led to the failure of the coup bid when the mercenaries were discovered at Mahé airport customs trying to smuggle arms on to the island.

Martin Dolinchek told the Seychelles Supreme Court: "Hoare was greedy."

Seychelles exiles told the United Nations committee of inquiry into the coup attempt they gave Hoare $400 000 for the coup, including $200 000 to transport the weapons by yacht.

Mystery surrounds what happened to the $200 000. Hoare maintains the money was promised, but never received. He told me weeks ago he made telephone calls to his backers for defence money after the mercenaries were charged but every time the phone was slammed down.

But one of Hoare's officers claimed Hoare said in his statement to the police at Zonderwater prison that he had received $400 000. The statement was not produced in court.

BACKERS GAVE THE MERCS $400 000 — BUT WHERE IS THE MISSING $200 000?

By DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

● Mrs Phyllis Hoare ... Mike Hoare's wife

chelles Commissioner of Police, told me in Victoria a few weeks ago he had evidence that Hoare had received $400 000.

Hoare, gave R60 000 for the defence of himself and his men, claiming these were his life savings. When the R60 000 for the Maritzburg trial ran out he decided to

As they prepared to leave the Ermelo Holiday Inn to fly from Swaziland to the Seychelles, he suddenly produced false-bottomed luggage containing AK-47 rifles. A doctor pulled out.

Some of his men were not happy, but felt they could not pull out at that stage.

Hoare then told some of his officers the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had let him down at the last moment. The CIA had told him the arms were in the Seychelles, but he had found they were not.

Hoare's men say that, if they had heavier weapons, the coup could have succeeded even though the element of surprise was lost.

The original plan to send weapons by ship included 10 rocket launchers and more than 100 rockets.

These were delivered to Hoare's home in Hilton, Natal, by the South African Defence Force, but he returned them with about

● 'Mad' Mike Hoare presents Leonora, daughter of fellow mercenary Peter Rothwein, with a copy of his book 'Mercenary'. Leonora went to court with her mother, Julie, to hear her father being sentenced to six months' jail.

volved in planning the coup, was at one stage subpoenaed by Hoare as a defence witness, but later Hoare decided not to call witnesses.

Hoare would not discuss anything with me before Mr Justice James sentenced him and his men in Maritzburg this week — and I was not able to put the criticisms to him after sentence.

In sentencing Hoare to an effective 10 years jail, Mr Justice James said Hoare had been a very persuasive and eloquent recruiter, and he promised the mercenar-

and no plans were made to cope with the situation that later arose when the attempt to smuggle AK-47s through customs at Mahé airport was discovered.

"Colonel Hoare gambled that everything would go right. The gamble failed miserably and the whole situation became completely chaotic."

The judge said Hoare did not claim to be a knight in shining armour and he ex-

any operation he undertook. He had expected to be paid R100 000 for leading the coup.

He said there was evidence that Hoare had said "No pay, no play."

☐ See Page 12

Leaders

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Cut-cost coup p 'Mad' Mike's mc

BACKERS GAVE THE MERCS $400 000 — BUT WHERE IS THE MISSING $200 000?

By DESMOND BLOW
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But one of Hoare's officers claimed Hoare said in his statement to the police at Zonderwater prison that he had received $400 000. The statement was not produced in court.

The officer said that even taking the $60 000 spent on legal expenses into account, at least $150 000 of the $400 000 was never spent. Other mercenaries have made the same calculation.

But some of the mercenaries say Hoare is truly broke and this disproves the Sechellois claim that he was given $400 000.

One of his close confidantes, Peter Duffy, told me:

"These rumours are false. Mike is really destitute. He is an officer and a gentleman and would not provide for himself before his men. The Seychellois are lying — they never gave him the money."

Mr James Pillay, Seychelles Commissioner of Police, told me in Victoria a few weeks ago he had evidence that Hoare had received $400 000.

● Mrs Phyllis Hoare
... Mike Hoare's wife

Hoare gave R60 000 for the defence of himself and his men, claiming these were his life savings. When the R60 000 for the Maritzburg trial ran out he decided to defend himself and his men had to meet their own costs, leaving many destitute.

The Seychelles Resistance Movement which backed Hoare has accused him of failing both the movement and his men by deciding to smuggle the communist-made AK-47 rifles into the Seychelles in false-bottomed luggage.

This had never been discussed with the movement. The arms were to have been smuggled into Mahé on a yacht. The cost of the yacht was to be $150 000 plus $50 000 for the captain.

Right up to the eve of departure Hoare led his men to believe the arms were already on the island.

As they prepared to leave the Ermelo Holiday Inn to fly from Swaziland to the Seychelles, he suddenly produced false-bottomed luggage containing AK-47 rifles. A doctor pulled out.

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The original plan to send weapons by ship included 10 rocket launchers and more than 100 rockets.

These were delivered to Hoare's home in Hilton, Natal, by the South African Defence Force, but he returned them with about 20 000 rounds of ammunition and most of 40 handgrenades.

Yet his men did not know of his plan to send the weapons into the Seychelles with them until the morning of the flight from Swaziland, and his backers were never told.

Had the Seychelles Resistance Movement been aware Hoare had departed from their plan, the coup would have been aborted before the 45 mercenaries took off, according to Mr Gozaque D'Offay, a former cabinet minister in deposed President James Mancham's government, himself a coup backer.

Mr D'Offay, who was involved in planning the coup, was at one stage subpoenaed by Hoare as a defence witness, but later Hoare decided not to call witnesses.

Hoare would not discuss anything with me before Mr Justice James sentenced him and his men in Maritzburg this week — and I was not able to put the criticisms to him after sentence.

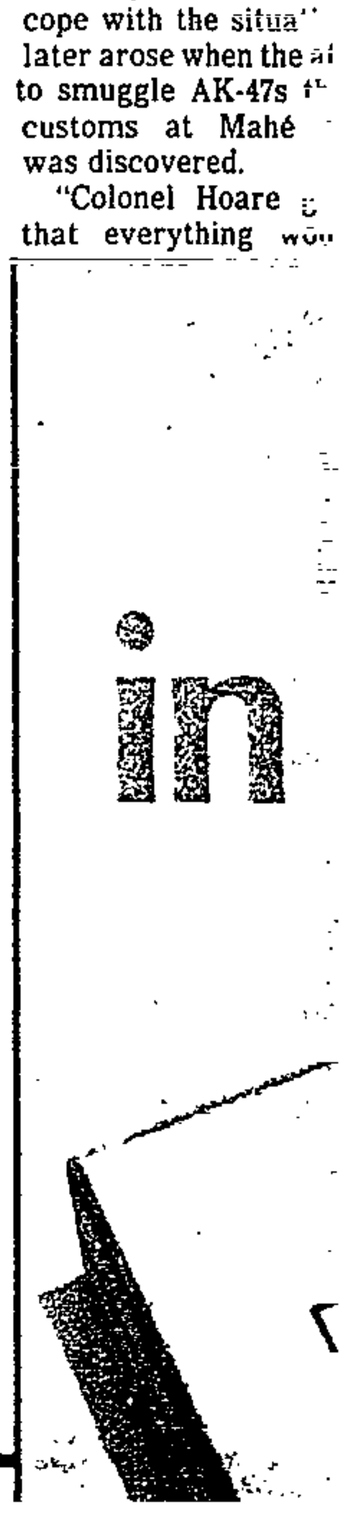
In sentencing Hoare to an effective 10 years jail, Mr Justice James said Hoare had been a very persuasive and eloquent recruiter, and he promised the mercenaries easy money and a bloodless coup.

"He had a great reputation as a mercenary leader. Those who joined him had faith that any problems would be foreseen by him and taken care of, and that any contingency escape plans would be arranged."

The judge said when Hoare set out for Mahé he must have realised if things went right he and his group would be regarded as heros in many quarters and be rewarded highly.

"As things turned out the whole operation was botched. Despite his assurance no provision had been made for any escape plan. and no plans were m cope with the situa later arose when the a to smuggle AK-47s t customs at Mahé was discovered.

"Colonel Hoare that everything wo



Hoare tells of rivalry between coup spies

(327) (S-Express 1/8/82)

BUT BOTHA DENIES HE OR THE CABINET KNEW ANYTHING OF SEYCHELLES PLOT

TOP National Intelligence Service officers were angry when ordered to hand over their involvement in the proposed Seychelles coup to Military Intelligence, according to 'Mad' Mike Hoare.

By DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

Hoare was sentenced in the Maritzburg Supreme Court this week to a total of 20 years' jail.

He is to appeal both against his conviction on three counts in the hijacking trial and against the severity of his sentence, in terms of which he will effectively serve 10 years.

Several weeks ago, Hoare told me: "NIS was first connected with our plan to overthrow the Seychellois Government, but was suddenly ordered to hand over the matter to the military.

"Two NIS officers took me to visit Brigadier Daan Hamman, the man who later arranged for us to be sent the captured Communist weapons for the coup.

"They were bitter about being forced to turn over the matter to the military because there is strong rivalry between the two (NIS and MI)."

Hoare said he had been informed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Cabinet were aware of the planned coup and were in favour of it.

"The order to hand over the matter to Military Intelligence could only have come from the State Security Council, of which the Prime Minister is the head, so I accepted the assurances that Mr Botha and his Cabinet were aware of our plans and approved of them."

He said only the facts that NIS agent Martin Dolinchek had been involved in the abortive coup and that the army had sent him an invoice with the weapons were proof of NIS and defence force involvement.

As he had dealt with men from these departments there was no way he could prove the Prime Minister or Cabinet was involved. Only the men he had dealt with could prove that.

This week Mr Justice James, the judge in the Maritzburg trial, said he accepted that both the defence force and NIS were aware of the attempted coup before the mercenaries left South Africa.

However, he added that there was no evidence to show that Mr Botha or the Cabinet had been informed.

Mr Botha had continually refused to comment on the matter because the Speaker of the House of Assembly had ruled that nothing could be said about it as it was sub judice until the trial ended.

But after judgement was given, Mr Botha made a statement saying investigations had revealed that officials of both the defence force and NIS had been aware of the proposed coup.

However, he denied that the Government or the State Security Council had been informed.

Mr Botha's statement brought strong reaction from members of opposition parties.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, called for an explanation of why the heads of the defence force and NIS had not resigned immediately when it had been shown that senior officials of their departments had been involved in the attempted coup.

He said it was extraordinary that senior officials of the defence force and NIS could assist an attempted coup without the Government's knowledge.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republican Party, said that if officials could act in armed intervention in the Seychelles without informing the Government, they could be acting illicitly in other ventures.

There were calls for the resignations of General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the South African Defence Force, and Dr Neil Barnard, head of NIS, as well as that of Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, for his much publicised statement that the mercenaries had "merely run around the bush and shot out a few windows".

Brigadier Hamman, the man alleged to have given the mercenaries the captured Communist weapons, was still at work until recently, but when I tried to contact him this week, I was told he was no longer there.

Defence force spokesmen have refused to give any details, saying the SADF did not disclose what action it took in internal affairs.

● The light touch — convicted hijacker Peter Duffy clowns for spectators after the trial.

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(327) 2/8/82

Mike Hoare: sad end to a heroic saga

2/8/82

(327) D. Dispatch

Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare was a legend in Africa. Whether he remains so today is a matter for conjecture, but in the early 1960s he was a man of moment.

An idealist, he was the young former British Army tank commander who formed a mercenary unit to fight in the Congo; and how successful he was.

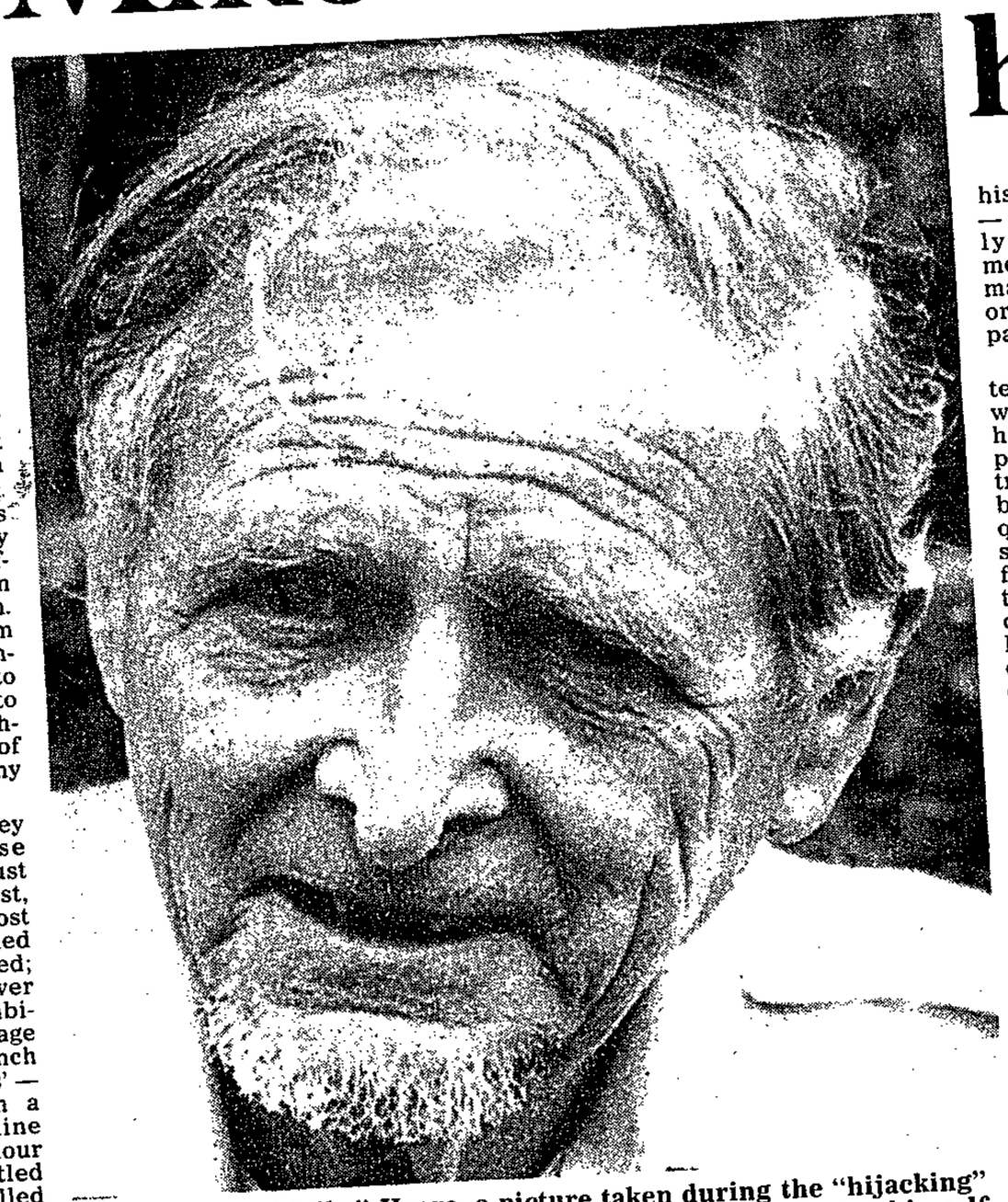
The word "mercenary" then had a special sinister connotation. It stood for adventure, for action, for money. And for some, like Mike Hoare, "black Jack" Schramm and Bob Dennard, it stood for making a stand against Soviet expansionism in Africa.

"I make no apologies for being a mercenary soldier," he once said after returning to Durban after a Congo campaign. "Quite the reverse. I am proud to have led 5 Commando. I am proud to have fought shoulder to shoulder with the toughest and bravest band of men it has ever been my honour to command.

"I am proud that they stood when all else failed, and I have just two regrets: the first, that it should have cost so dearly in men killed and seriously wounded; the second, that I never quite realised my ambition to erase the image of 'les affreux' — French for 'the frightful ones' — and replace it with a standard of discipline and soldierly behaviour that would have entitled 5 Commando to be called worthy successors of the noblest mercenary soldiers who ever offered their swords for reward, their hearts for an ideal — 'the Wild Geese' of the 18th century."

Those words told much about Mike Hoare.

They told of his love of soldiering, his longing for recognition and the camaraderie that grows between comrades at arms, and of his determination to transform the word "mercenary" into one which stood for bravery, loyalty, courage and respect.



Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, a picture taken during the "hijacking" trial in Pietermaritzburg — by his own standards he let himself down.

He hated Frederick Forsyth's portrayal of soldiers as "the dogs of war", and vowed that his 5 Commando, and those that came after, would dispel the notion that mercenaries in Africa were ruffian killers.

There is no doubt that through his efforts 5 Commando played a significant part in saving thousands of innocent lives in the Congo, many of them nuns and missionaries threatened with brutal death at the hands of drug-crazed Simba tribesmen.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire remains a lifelong friend of Colonol Hoare for very good reason.

As Officer-in-Chief of the mercenary forces employed to help fight off the Simbas, he knows full well the part 5 Commando played in keeping his regime intact.

But the Congo apart, "Mad Mike" — he earned the name from his troops, who respected his volatile Irish temper — became internationally respected in the mercenary business as a man to be trusted. He organised contracts, he paid you your dues.

What particularly interested me about Hoare was the morality which he attached to each campaign. While he travelled the length and breadth of Africa frequently in the 20 years since the end of the fight for the Congo, all the time looking for further contracts, to my knowledge the Seychelles coup attempt was the only other he ever took up.

"Mad Mike" Hoare is now in jail serving a 10-year sentence, but in the early 1960s he was a legend in Africa, a man of moment, writes MARSHALL WILSON of Melbourne, a journalist who was closely associated with "the Wild Geese".

It was to cause him personal anguish when hundreds of young mercenaries, recruited under the guise of joining his "social and recreational" Wild Geese Club in Johannesburg in 1974, defected because of the lack of action.

"The old man has gone soft," I heard many say during club get-togethers at various hotels in and around the city. "He's too long in the tooth to catch a cold, let alone a contract."

It was the period when Mozambique was in the process of being handed over by the Portuguese to guerilla armies fighting for control, and when Angola was fast going the same way.

Mike Hoare read the situation all too clearly. He activated the club — the recruitment of mercenaries is illegal in South Africa and the Special Branch were quick to point out that if he recruited he would be charged. For months he did nothing but let the members amuse themselves until the heat was off.

Then he began, through trusted former officers of 5 Commando, to put them through intensive training on a farm in the Magaliesberg.

"We need professional soldiers, not killers. That's what the mercenary business is all about if you hope to stay alive," said Hoare's former second-in-charge, Major Sam Cassidy.

He was alarmed that so many "useless bums with guns and an eye for a quick buck" had managed to sign on as members, but he soon weeded them out. By the time of the 10th anniversary reunion dinner to celebrate the liberation of Stanleyville was held in a Johannesburg hotel in October, 1974, "the Wild Geese" were ready to fly.

But the geese did not fly, neither as horrified South Africans watched Mozambique go up in flames on their north-eastern flank, nor as Angola went the same way on the north-west.

And all the time neighbours in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) sent repeated calls for help as guerilla movements continued their push for self-rule.

Hoare was tempted at least once to my knowledge, to test the wind in Angola. I personally, as a journalist, accompanied former 5 Commando aide, Gino Tozzi, into southern Angola where Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement was fighting a lost cause against the MPLA and FNLA.

We were told that a group of wealthy Portuguese businessmen in the south had agreed to put up a large sum of money to employ a mercenary unit to fight for Savimbi. There was even talk of secession.

But after a month of cloak-and-dagger movement between Sa da Bandeira in the south, to Luanda in the north, the mission was aborted when it became obvious the backers could not raise the money.

The months of inactivity strained tempers, and soon the Wild Geese Club was ripped apart at the seams when Major Cassidy defected, claiming he would run his own operation with funds he said had been promised by the CIA.

The absence of the former Scots Guardsman had a debilitating effect on the rest, who peeled off in groups to seek out their own private wars.

But letters continued to flow in from places like Sydney, Auckland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the club kept recruiting.

That was when one of his aides told me: "The Old Man is going for the big one. He aims to head a sort of international brigade similar to the one which Hemingway wrote about when he fought in Spain. He sees this struggle for Africa as possibly the biggest single action the continent will see in years to come. He wants to do it properly or not at all."

And therein lies the rub. For while contracts to fight in Africa were numerous in Johannesburg between 1975 and 1980, Colonel Hoare was finally hamstrung by his own high ideals.

One was that he would never commit his men to action unless they had been invited in by the legitimate government of the day. "It's no good moving in somewhere and finding that you're warring with the locals," he once told me. So, clearly his inactivity in Angola and Mozambique was because such guarantees were not forthcoming.

What, then, made him move into unknown territory by planning a coup in the Seychelles? Who was it that assured him the people would welcome his intervention? And why did he plan the mission from inside South Africa and use some of its best fighting men and "borrowed" weapons to implement it?

Who put up the money, reportedly in the region of several million rands? Who was the unnamed backer?

For clearly by his own standards Colonel Hoare let himself down. Either he badly misjudged the situation or he was misled by the third party — who, even now, has refused to show his devious hand.

ANC man's home attacked in Maseru

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — Two loud explosions blew a hole in the roof of the home of African National Congressman Themba Hani here early today.

No one was injured in the blasts, according to Radio Lesotho which said a man was spotted throwing something at the house.

The explosions occurred within a minute of each other at about 12.45 am today and were heard across Maseru.

This is reportedly the third time attacks have been made on Mr Hani's home. Previously his car was blown up.

He is the chief ANC representative in Lesotho.

Security police remove Maqina play manuscript

E. Post 4/8/82 (327)

Post Reporter

TWO security policemen called at the home of playwright Mr Ebenezer Maqina today and removed the manuscript of his play, *Dry Those Tears*, according to his common-law wife, Miss Brenda Bokwe. Mr Maqina is under a three-year restriction order.

Miss Bokwe said the men demanded to see the script. "I gave it to them and they left with it," she said.

Miss Bokwe said they gave the family to believe his "restriction had a link with the play".

About three months ago, the play was produced by Ama-Afrika Players

Mr Maqina's other plays — *Give Us This Day* and *The Trial* — have been banned.

Fort Hare action opposed

ARGUS 5/8/82

527

Education Reporter

THE University of Cape Town Lecturers' Association has condemned the suspension of a Fort Hare University lecturer after he criticised the authorities' handling of the recent Fort Hare student unrest.

In a statement they said: "We note with dismay the suspension of Mr Jonathan Jackson who, it is claimed, improperly issued a Press statement concerning the university's actions and attitudes during the disturbances. We urgently request the Rector and council to reconsider this suspension.

"We believe this case raises a broad principle, namely the proper procedures that should be followed in an institution claiming in any full sense the status of a university."

HAS RIGHT

Any member of the university had a right to the free expression of opinion in the public domain — including criticism of the institution — wthout fear of reprisal.

"We would remind our academic colleagues of the hazards of employment in any institution that denies or abroqates these fundamental principles of academic life."

Mr Jackson, a lecturer in the department of land surveying, was suspended by the Rector on Sunday night after approaching him to discuss the statement.

NO SHELTER

In his statement, Mr Jackson said hundreds of students had been left without shelter, food or money last Thursday night, following demonstrations on the campus.

The university's obligation to look after its students did not end because they had incurred the displeasure of the institution, he said.

He is to appear before the University Council, but it is not known when the council will meet.

● See Page 8.

Secret deal over 'death row' mercenaries

Attorney flies back from Seychellès after 'four hectic days'

(327) Mercury 6/3/82

Mercury Reporter

DELICATE negotiations over the fate of four condemned mercenaries in the Seychelles have led to a 'deal', Durban attorney Graham Fowlis, who has just flown home from the Seychelles, said yesterday.

[redacted]

Responding to suggestions in earlier reports that Col Mike Hoare might have been a part of nego-

[redacted]

Mr Fowlis had been involved in a series of discussions with Seychellois Government officials.

Looking tired but triumphant he said his four-day sojourn had been 'hectic but eminently successful'.

'All parties in the deal are sworn to secrecy — not even the men's next of kin will know what transpired or with whom meetings were held,' he explained.

Good spirits

'Suffice to say no one with a death sentence over his head would withdraw his appeal without reason.'

Mr Fowlis then confirmed that the appeals of Jeremiah Puren, Aubrey Brooks, Bernard Carey and Roger England had been withdrawn. 'And you can draw what you want out of that.'

Having visited the men in death cells on several occasions, he described them as being in the best of spirits.

Asked if he'd seen Seychelles President Albert René, he replied: 'Now that would be telling, wouldn't it?'

But then he added: 'President René was at Mahé while I was there but he is in another country now.'

Questioned on when some more definite, or official, statement regarding the outcome of the negotiations was likely to be made, he said: 'President René will be back in the Seychelles on Sunday.'

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SALE

Responding to suggestions in earlier reports that Col Mike Hoare might have been a part of negotiations, Mr Fowlis said: 'I can tell you that Mike Hoare had nothing to do with any of what went on . . . his name wasn't mentioned once.'

Meanwhile, an assistant director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Tom Wheeler, would neither confirm nor deny that the South African Government had had a hand in the negotiations.

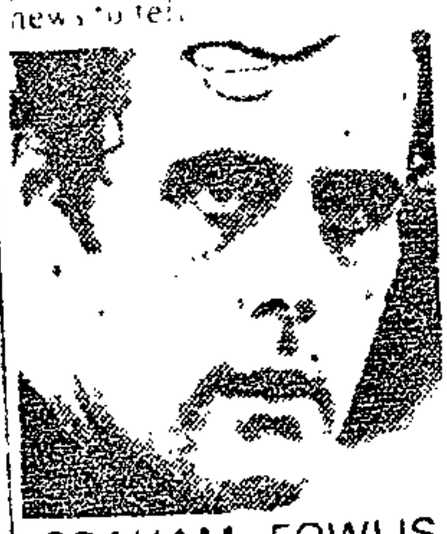
'I don't want to say anything yet. I can't. One never knows what might happen.'

Mr Wheeler confirmed, however, that he had been designated 'to handle some aspects of this case'.

Earlier this year the State President commuted death sentences on three ANC terrorists after President René had petitioned to him to show mercy.

Mrs Di Brooks, wife of Aubrey Brooks, said: 'I've heard nothing about him except for what's been in the papers. Thank you so much for telling me about this latest turn. I feel better already.'

Mrs Julia Puren, said she had been anxiously awaiting the return of Mr Fowlis because she expected him to have some news to tell.



GRAHAM FOWLIS

Take it up in court, CP man tells Malan

(327)

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, was challenged yesterday to test, in court, insinuations that he knew of Colonel Mike Hoare's plans to stage a coup in the Seychelles.

This followed a threat by Mr Malan on Wednesday to summons Mr Koos van der Merwe, the Conservative Party's defence spokesman and MP for Jeppe.

Mr Van der Merwe said at the CP congress in Pretoria on Wednesday that it was hard to believe that the Seychelles coup had been planned without the knowledge of the "political head" of the Defence Force, Mr Malan.

If heads had to roll because of the affair then they should be political heads, he said.

In an interview published yesterday in Beeld, Mr Malan challenged Mr Van der Merwe to prove his insinuations.

"If he cannot do so he faces the danger of being summonsed," he said.

Mr Van der Merwe had questioned the integrity of the Prime Minister who stated after an official investigation into the matter that the Cabinet was unaware of the coup plans.

If Mr Van der Merwe had "secret information" on the matter it was his duty to disclose it, Mr Malan said.

He accused Mr Van der Merwe of "playing into the hands" of South Africa's enemies by tackling the Defence Force.

But yesterday Mr Van der Merwe challenged Mr Malan to take him to court. He declined to comment when asked if he had the evidence the Minister urged him to produce.

His comments at the congress had been "fair and reasonable" and in the public interest.

"In fact I protected the Defence Force and its officers and directed my criticism specifically at the Defence Force's political head.

"The Minister, typical of so many other National Party politicians, is now using the total onslaught against South Africa as a weapon against the NP's political opponents in an attempt to win cheap political points.

"It is a transparent blunder and a serious injustice against the Defence Force," Mr Van der Merwe said.

Mr Malan could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but a senior official in his department said the Minister had nothing to add to his interview in Beeld.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
1		
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Examiners' Initials		

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

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Mike Hoare's bid to appeal fails

Natal Mercury, Friday, August 6, 1982

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MIKE HOARE and seven of his group of mercenaries, jailed for their part in the hijacking of an Air India airliner, failed in their attempt to obtain leave to appeal against their convictions in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday.

In a brief ruling read out by the acting Judge President, Mr Justice Neville James, the men's legal representatives were told their clients' cases would have very little prospect of success if taken to the Appelate Division.

Little hope of success, says Court

The eight men were sentenced last week by Mr Justice James to between one and 10 years imprisonment on one or more of three counts.

The remaining 34 mercenaries received effective sentences of six months. None has yet indicated a wish to appeal.

The men whose applications were turned down yesterday were Mike Hoare, who received 20 years of which 10 are to be effective, photographer Peter Duffy — five years — Tullio Moneta, who was second in command of the expedition and who received five years, ex-recce commando Piet Dooreward who received five years, Mike Webb, Kenneth Dalgleish and Charles Goatley, each of whom received 30 months, and Vernon Prinsloo, who was sentenced to one year.

Caution

Dealing with each of the counts in turn, Judge James said he did not believe another Court would take a different view on either counts one or two.

He dealt with submissions that he had not treated the evidence given by the pilot of the aircraft, Capt Umesh Saxena, taken on commision in the Seychelles, with the caution it deserved.

The men had not produced any acceptable evidence to counter that given by Saxena, and while the Court was fully aware of the dangers of accepting his evidence, he believed any fairminded person would accept that full consideration had been given to the risks inherent in the testimony.

Detail

'The Court was finally left with the conviction that when his (Saxena's) story is considered in detail, he was telling the truth when he said he was acting under threat.'

Turning to Col Hoare's appeal against his sentence, Judge James dismissed the colonel's claim that it was 'harsh, and bearing in mind all the circumstances, inappropriate'.

As far as the third count was concerned, he had received no applications for appeal and so these were not relevant.

The Court was reconvened later in the day to consider a possible petition to the Chief Justice, but no decision had been made in this respect by the convicted men, their counsel said.

However, Judge James was asked to consider allowing appeals from Hoare and Duffy in respect of count three.

He turned these applications down as well.

MP challenges General Malan

Cape Times 6/8/82 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was challenged yesterday to test in court insinuations that he had known of Colonel Mike Hoare's plans to stage a coup in the Seychelles.

This followed a threat by General Malan on Wednesday to summons Mr Koos van der Merwe, the Conservative Party's defence spokesman and MP for Jeppe.

Mr Van der Merwe had said at the CP congress in Pretoria on Wednesday that it was hard to believe the Seychelles coup had been planned without the knowledge of the "political head" of the Defence Force, General Malan.

If heads had to roll because of the affair, then they should be political heads, he said.

In an interview published yesterday in Beeld, General Malan challenged Mr Van der Merwe to prove his insinuations.

"If he cannot do so, he faces the danger of being summonsed," he said.

Mr Van der Merwe had questioned the integrity of the Prime Minister, who had stated after an official investigation into the matter that the cabinet was unaware of the coup plans.

If Mr Van der Merwe had "secret information" on the matter it was his duty to disclose it, General Malan said.

He accused Mr Van der Merwe of "playing into the hands" of South Africa's enemies by tackling the Defence Force.

But yesterday Mr Van der Merwe challenged General Malan to take him to court. He declined to comment when asked if he had the evidence the general had urged him to produce.

'Public interest'

His comments at the congress had been "fair and reasonable" and in the public interest.

"In fact I protected the Defence Force and its officers and directed my criticism specifically at the Defence Force's political head.

"The minister, typical of so many other National Party politicians, is now using the total onslaught against South Africa as a weapon against the NP's political opponents in an attempt to win cheap political points."

General Malan could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but a senior official in his department said the general had nothing to add to his interview with Beeld.

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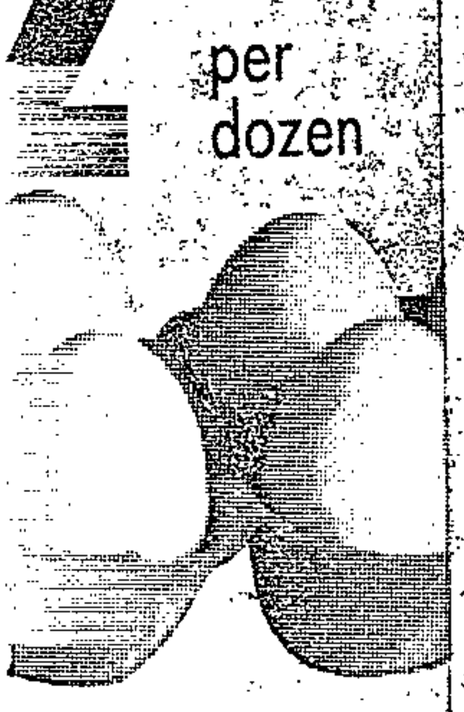

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EXCLUSIVE

Hedley Byrne (Retail/C) 5029

est to negotiate for their

far below Wednesday's devastating barrage which left hardly a street in West Beirut undamaged.

Advance

Fighting yesterday was just south of the main museum crossing-point on the "green line" dividing the east and west of the city, and in the southern suburbs, where Israeli armoured columns advanced yesterday over 2½km of wasteland north of the paralysed airport.

The latest clashes appeared to be consolidation of new battle lines rather than serious attempts to gain ground.

Beirut Radio said both sides had strengthened their positions along the southern and eastern fronts yesterday with fresh equipment and new earth barricades

Congratulated

Palestinian and leftist leaders and publications congratulated the guerillas on their performance on Wednesday, pointing to the stiff resistance and the relatively heavy casualties inflicted on the Israelis.

The leftist newspaper As-Safir, one of only two of the usual 12 dailies to appear in West Beirut yesterday, said: "Beirut did not bow its head but stood firm like only Stalingrad and Hanoi have done in all history."

The PLO newspaper, Falestine al-Thawra, said the people of West Beirut were creating a new legend of resistance and were "a candle in the Arab night" — a reference to what the PLO sees as Arab unwillingness to influence the battle of Beirut. — Sapa-Reuter

their intrust into Muslim west Beirut

Seychelles: 'Deal' is on over mercenaries

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Delicate negotiations over the fate of the four condemned mercenaries in the Seychelles have led to a "deal", Durban attorney Mr Graham Fowlis, who has just flown home from the Seychelles, said yesterday.

He said the deal held out great hope for the reprieve or repatriation of Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren, and Bernard Carey.

Mr Fowlis has been involved in a series of high-level discussions with top Seychelles Government officials

Looking tired but triumphant, he said his four-day sojourn had been 'hectic but imminently successful.

"All parties in the deal are sworn to secrecy — not even the men's next of kin will be able to know what transpired or with whom meetings were held," he explained.

"Suffice to say nobody with death sentences over their heads would withdraw the appeals without reason."

Questioned on when a definite or official statement about the negotiations was likely to be made, he said: "President Rene will be back in the Seychelles on Sunday."

An assistant director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Tom Wheeler, would neither admit nor deny that the South African Government had had a hand to play in the Seychelles negotiations.

"I don't want to say anything yet. I can't. One never knows what might happen."

Mr Wheeler confirmed however, that he had been designated "to handle some aspects of this case."

Earlier this year the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, commuted the death sentences of three ANC terrorists after President Rene had petitioned him. A converse arrangement is widely regarded as possible.

Mrs Di Brooks said last night that she had received no letters from her husband and did not know whether he was allowed to write any.

"Otherwise I've heard nothing about him except for what's been in the papers," she said.

Mrs Julia Puren said she had been anxiously awaiting the return of Mr Fowlis because she expected him "to have some news to tell."

● MP challenges General Malan, page 3

Hoare's men fail in appeal bids

MARITZBURG. — Mike Hoare and seven of his group of mercenaries, convicted in terms of the Civil Aviation Offences Act for their part in the "hijacking" of an Air India airliner, failed in the Supreme Court here yesterday in their attempt to obtain leave to appeal against their convictions.

In a brief ruling read out by the acting Judge-President, Mr Justice Neville James, the men's legal representatives were told that their clients' cases would have very little prospect of success if taken to the Appellate Division.

The eight men were sentenced last week by Mr Justice James to between one year and 10 years' imprisonment on one or more of three counts. The remaining 34 mercenaries received effective sentences of six months. None has yet indicated a wish to appeal.

The men whose applications were turned down yesterday were Mike Hoare, who received 20 years, of which 10 are to be effective; photographer Peter Duffy, five years; Tullio Moneta, five years; Piet Dooreward, five years; Mike Webb, Kenneth Dalgleish and Charles Goatley, 30 months each; and Vernon Prinsloo, one year.

THE YEAR OF THE PRESS 1982 DIE JAAR VAN DIE PERS

INSIDE

The emblem on the left marks the centenary year of the Newspaper Press Union

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I told: Why ANC man

Mogoerane said that he had been shot for that. I decided to go out of the country and get a gun. I know I would not be given a gun the shooting, but had set a police office on fire.

Court

hears of Sactu aims

Many older fans of the game must have thought nostalgically of the era when the green and gold was welcome everywhere and the game was the thing.

Clips showing momentous matches and Springbok teams embarking by sea for distant parts must have brought memories flooding back. Die Kraaines screened a well

presented by Eddie Ek

5.39: Curious George. Curious George turns out to be cuss budgerigars.

5.43: Hobbies. Janice Honeyman

6.00: News

6.14: Popshop. Karl Kikkilus p on some of the latest

6.33: Sportsview. A sports f by Martin Locke.

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8.00: Nuus

8.28: Weer

8.32: Nuustokus. An in-depth events in the news.

8.47: Dis My Geheim. The te

Meetings on Grand Parade banned again

Cape Times 7/8/82

327

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has extended for another two years the ban on gatherings on the Grand Parade.

The Government Gazette yesterday said the ban would take effect on August 12. It prohibits outdoor gatherings other than bona fide church services and trading in the area bounded by Buitenkant, Darling, Plein and Castle streets.

The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town may authorize exceptions.

The notice prohibits "any meeting at which any form of State or any principle of policy of the government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticized or discussed, or any person, cause, action or contemplated action or failure to take action is protested against".

The existing ban expires on Wednesday.

The Chief Magistrate, Mr Charles van Zyl, said the minister had ordered the prohibition in terms of Section 2 (3) of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Gatherings in any building in the area were excluded.

Last night Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on law and order, said the government was clearly unsure of itself and its policies if it felt compelled to renew prohibitions of this kind.

Govt denies 'deal' over mercenaries

PRETORIA — The South African Government was not involved in negotiations for the release of prisoners in the Seychelles, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said today.

Asked to comment on newspaper reports that President Albert Rene of the Seychelles had agreed to a swop involving the four mercenaries facing the death penalty there in exchange for four African National Congress prisoners, the spokesman said: "The assertion that the South African Government is involved in negotiations for the release or remission of sentence of prisoners in the Seychelles has no foundation whatsoever.

"The legal process in the Seychelles is, as far as is known, taking its ordained course and the South African Government has no comment to offer on this matter."

A Johannesburg newspaper reported this morning that President Rene would announce the swop tomorrow after "months of negotiations".

The newspaper quoted "senior sources in the Seychelles Government".

The report said President Rene had agreed to the swop with the South African Government through a go-between, either the French Government or Portuguese Government.

The men — Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Jeremiah Puren and Bernard Carey — were sentenced to death for their part in the Seychelles coup attempt last year.

The condemned men's attorney, Mr Graham Fowlis, said today newspaper reports of a possible "deal" were "very dangerous speculation".

Mr Fowlis said the reports could jeopardise negotiations which he described as "very fragile".

Mr Fowlis declined to elaborate on the negotiations beyond saying he was confident that the men would not hang.

The attorney confirmed that the men had withdrawn their appeals against the death sentence.

— Sapa

● See "Mercenaries may get parole" — Page 2

SECRET DEAL TO SAVE MERCENARIES

DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS, TO FREE MEN FROM 'DEATH ROW'

A KNIFE-EDGE deal is being worked out to save the lives of the four mercenaries in the Seychelles' Death Row.

It is so secret that the death-cell four begged Durban lawyer Graham Fowlis during hush-hush negotiations in Victoria this week not to tell their own relatives for fear it would keep the noose round their necks.

Mr Fowlis confirmed that an "arrangement" was underway in an 11th-hour bid to save the men — South African Jerry Puren, 58, former Zimbabwean Aubrey Brooks, 38, and Britons Roger England, 26, and Bernard Carey, 38.

But he told The Argus grimly today that all four are still in the shadow of the gallows, in spite of speculation that the deal involves swopping the last of "Mad Mike" Hoare's men, either for African National Congress prisoners or for Colonel Hoare himself.

"I'm not celebrating yet," he said quietly. "There are a lot of people on that small island who want to see those men hang."

Mr Fowlis flew back to Durban on Thursday after five days of top-secret talks on Mahe.

He emphatically refused to say who, apart from the men in the death cell, he negotiated with, what the deal is or why it is being considered by President Albert Rene's socialist government.

Families

"You are asking me to say things I have not even told their families," he said. "They, above all people, are hungry for the details. But they have accepted they will not be getting those details for a while."

Confirmation of the secret negotiations this week came hard on the heels of four dramatic developments:

- The withdrawal by the Seychelles four of their appeal against the death sentence, casting themselves instead on the mercy of President Rene.
- Reports that the men could be swopped, either for Colonel Hoare, the Seychelles' most-awnted public enemy, or for ANC political prisoners.
- Colonel Hoare's decision to drop his own petition to the Chief Justice, in spite of top legal advice that he had a good chance of having both his conviction and 10-year jail sentence overturner; and

From Stan Maher in Durban and Brendan Nicholson in Mahe

- The withdrawal from the Seychelles case of top Queen's Counsel Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, amid reports that his hardline on the brutal treatment initially meted out to the four mercenaries had angered Seychelles authorities.

Mr Fowlis said: "Suffice it to say that they would not have withdrawn their appeal unless they felt President Rene would look favourably on them."

He said he was not a go-between for the South African and Seychelles Governments to arrange the release of convicted ANC terrorists in exchange for the mercenaries.

"I would not be a party to that," he said.

"With international terrorism being what it is, can you imagine what could happen if convicted terrorists were freed as an exchange deal? Any South African anywhere in the world would be vulnerable as a hostage."

- The Department of Foreign Affairs has denied any South African Government involvement in a prisoner swop.

Rene deal over mercenaries?

(327) S. Times 8/6/82

By RAY JOSEPH

AN attorney representing five of the mercenaries jailed in the Seychelles claimed yesterday that a deal has been struck over their future.

But a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria has denied Government involvement in any negotiations for the mercenaries' release or remission of sentence.

He confirmed, however, that an official from the Department had been dealing with "aspects relating to the Seychelles incident". He described these as "concerning multilateral aspects of the case involving international law".

His denial followed reports of an imminent swap – the mercenaries for ANC terrorists.

The attorney who made the claim about the deal is Mr Graham Fowlis of Durban.

Mr Fowlis, who has just returned from a four-day visit to the Seychelles, refused to reveal details of the reported deal.

He also refused to say who had been party to the negotiations, which are said to have taken place over the past three weeks.

"I have been sworn to secrecy about who was involved in reaching the deal and what was agreed on," he said.

There are suggestions that the deal will include former National Intelligence Service agent Martin Dolincheck.

It is suggested that the exchange will take place outside the Seychelles, and that it will be announced by President Albert Rene of the Seychelles.

In the context of the reported deal, it is noted that this year the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, commuted the death sentence imposed on three convicted African National Congress terrorists. This happened after President Rene had petitioned him to show mercy.

Mr Fowlis, who was involved in negotiations with the Seychelles authorities while he was on the island, described his discussions as "hectic but eminently successful".

Exaggerations

"During the past three weeks negotiations have been taking place between myself, Kieran Shah, the men's Seychelles legal representative, and a third party I cannot identify," he said. "Anything said now could jeopardise the whole deal."

Mr Fowlis said that, although he did not act for self-confessed NIS agent Martin Dolincheck, "his position has not been ignored in the negotiations".

Mr Fowlis refused to say whether he had met President Rene in the Seychelles, but added: "President Rene was in Mahe while I was there, but now he is in another country."

Mr Fowlis said the mercenaries were proposing to hold a Press conference "to put the record straight on some of the exaggerations regarding their treatment in the latter part of their captivity".

(To be copied ...

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

MEMENTOS of the sorry saga of the failed Seychelles coup went under the hammer yesterday at a Maritzburg auction.

On sale were "Mad Mike" Hoare's silver Rover car and some of the false-bottomed bags used by the mercenaries.

The 1981 car was bought by local hotelier Mr Donovan Stretch for R9 500 — R1 000 less than the retail price.

Auctioneers Cannon and Finlay sold it free of commission because they believe Hoare "is a great guy".

In an attempt to scrape up funds to pay Hoare's legal costs, five holdalls emblazoned with Ancient Order of Frothblowers (AOF) stickers were auctioned.

They fetched R15 each.

The AOF was the mercenaries' cover when they travelled from South Africa to the Seychelles via Swaziland disguised as rugby enthusiasts.

Bidding for the Rover, described as a collector's item, started at R5 000.

Within a few minutes Mr Stretch was the owner.

Value

"I bought it for my wife Sally," he said.

"I do not know Hoare at all.

"The fact that it was his car makes no difference.

"I don't think it will appreciate in value and become a collector's item."

Michael Tricker, 14, who goes to school with Hoare's two sons by his second marriage, bought one of the bags for his 18-year-old brother, Andrew.

"Andrew collects military armour. He's interested in all the material," said Michael.

"I don't think he'll use it. He'll keep it as a collector's piece. He has always admired Mike Hoare.

"I paid R15 for it — it's a good buy."

Like Hoare and his men, Mrs Jean Odendaal also bought one of the bags for a trip — not to the Seychelles but Britain.

She did not realise whose it was, but was delighted when told.

"I feel I have got something good, something historical. I am sure it will appreciate," she said.

Hotelier Donovan Stretch who bought Hoare's car

Hoare bags a coup

Auctioneer Mr Pat Cannon said he had hoped the Rover would fetch more.

"We feel Col Hoare's a great guy," he said.

"We know him very well. He's been a customer of ours for years. He's more like a friend."

"He sincerely needs every penny he can get."

Hoare's wife, Phyllis, wanted about R10 000 for the car, but knew she had to sell it whatever the price.

"I phoned her immediately after the sale and she was thrilled," Mr Cannon said.

● The 34 mercenaries jailed for six months for their part in the Air India hijacking will apply for parole next week, their attorney, Mr Johan Havermann, said yesterday.

With good behaviour, they could be freed "within two months".

Mr Havermann leaves Durban on Tuesday next week for Diepkloof Prison where the men are being held.

He said applications for their release would be submitted as soon as possible.

The prospect of parole was the reason the men had not appealed against sentence.

"It would not have been worth it," he said.

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in c of the block on this cover the numb question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used fo answers. The use of a ball point pen able. Red or green ink may be usec underlining, emphasis or for diagr which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separ (e.g. graph paper) where sheets ado examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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

Made in South Africa TRIO-RAND/S.P.C.T. PSL/UPD 100 000 1978 PD UCT AM7a Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Swedes question alleged SA agent

Argus Correspondent

STOCKHOLM. — A South African alleged to be a counter-insurgent for the South African Government, is being questioned by Swedish police.

Mr Johannes Fakude, 30, was detained at the annual Swedish Lutheran Youth Association congress in Skoevde, west Sweden, at the weekend.

Anti-apartheid activists say he entered the country to obtain information on African National Congress and Swapo supporters attending the Lutheran congress and to "propogandise for his racist regime."

"Fakude went around telling delegates of the marvellous things happening in South Africa," said Mr Mats Hermansson, leader of a special Zimbabwe group associated with the South African committee in Sweden.

"He told them he had had a message from God to visit the youth congress to tell everyone about the newly-instituted homelands for blacks in the Republic. He said it was wonderful that the blacks had at last won self-determination in their own homelands."

The police were unwilling to discuss details of the case yesterday but said they were waiting for instructions from a higher authority about what to do with the South African.

But a spokesman for the Swedish security police in Stockholm said today: "Officers will try to establish whether he was acting as a counter-insurgent."

According to Swedish law, Mr Fakude must be released no more than 56 hours after arrest if no evidence against him is found during the interrogation.

Mr Fakude's identity papers and travel documents are being checked and immigration officials are expected to arrive in Skoevde today to try to establish his reason for visiting Sweden.

Anti-apartheid groups believe Mr Fakude may also have been involved in the destruction by fire of a warehouse in Vaesteraas, near Stockholm. The warehouse belonged to Swedish ANC and Swapo affiliates and contained more than 20 tons of clothing and supplies due to be sent to Angola, SWA/Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Mercenaries deny beatings

(327)

Star 12/8/82

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's Africa News Service

VICTORIA — Four mercenaries held in Seychelles said today they had not received any guarantee from the Government of President Albert Rene that they will not hang.

But they told their first Press conference since they were convicted of treason last month that they were confident President Rene would heed their personal pleas for mercy although they had officially withdrawn appeals against the death sentence last week.

Former British paratrooper Roger England said execution did not fit in with the Seychelles make-up.

"They would not know where to start," he said.

Asked if the four had heard anything of a possible plan to swop the mercenaries for South African political prisoners, former Natal Provincial Council candidate Jerry Puren said he had not.

The four men were neatly dressed in suits. Although pale they appeared in good health and spirits, making frequent ironic jokes about their predicament.

"We are being treated very well, like human beings," said Puren.

Former Zimbabwean, Aubrey Brooks said the prisoners received the same food — with fish and rice as staples — as the soldiers guarding them.

The mercenaries said it was not true to say they had been continually beaten in jail.

Roger England said beatings described by the prisoners in affidavits produced at their trial took place within a week or so of their capture. They had not been ill-treated since then.

Brooks said he had been particularly upset to read in the South African magazine Scope that he had been badly beaten by the officer commanding his guard after his wife Di was allowed to have lunch with him.

"That was untrue," he said.

Terror used by 22 govts

Star 12/82

327

GENEVA — South Africa is one of 22 countries where politically opponents are abducted, often never to be seen again, says the United Nations Human Rights Committee in its annual report.

The practice is so widespread that governments should establish special safeguards, the committee says.

It listed the countries as South Africa, Namibia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Lesotho, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Uruguay and Zaire.

The report, to be presented to the General Assembly, described as a euphemism for terror campaigns often led by political military forces or paramilitary.

"The victims are either simply never heard of again, reappear bearing the scars of torture, or are found dead — often with their bodies mutilated beyond recognition," the 18-member committee said.

REGISTRY

The committee cites no figures for disappearances. But a UN report this year estimated that 8,000 people had disappeared in Argentina alone since the military took power there in 1976.

Since such abductions are usually against the laws of the states in which they occur, the committee recommends that governments through whose territories such persons are known to have passed should establish a central registry of detention places and open them for public inspection.

Governments should also investigate any disappearances and charges of torture, the report said. — Reuter.

Rail police kill terrorist, find arsenal

Cape Times 12/8/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A major West Rand terror strike was averted when black railways policemen became involved in a running gun battle with a heavily-armed terrorist near Krugersdorp on Monday afternoon.

The young man later died when a Russian-made hand-grenade he was preparing to throw at the policemen exploded in his hands.

The Commissioner of Railways Police, General Hannes Visagie, said yesterday that several black policemen saw a man acting suspiciously at the West Rand station near Krugersdorp at 4.45pm on Monday.

It was just before the big rush of commuters from Johannesburg to the West Rand.

The policemen approached the man and a struggle ensued, during which they noticed he had several hand-grenades.

Shots were exchanged and the suspected terrorist hit several times.

He removed the safety pin from one of the grenades and was preparing to use it against the policemen when it exploded, killing him instantly.

The man was found to have a Rusian-made Makarov pistol, several hand-grenades and a number of limpet mines.

It was also found that he had been hit several times in the exchange of fire. None of the railways policemen were injured.

Police investigations are continuing. The dead man's identity has not yet been determined.

Mercenaries' fate rests with Rene

Death row for mercenaries

Seychelles president's hope

Clemency

Mail Correspondent in Durban

13/8/82

27

FROM

VICTORIA.

FOUR mercenaries sentenced to death after the attempted Seychelles coup last November "earnestly hope" their lives will be spared after appealing for clemency to President France Albert Rene.

They had chosen this course and abandoned their right to appeal against hanging in order to sever relations with their trial counsel, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, the men said.

The mercenaries hold Mr Fairbairn responsible for reports that they have been maltreated in Seychelles custody and consider the publicity has jeopardised their position.

But they do not deny the truth of what he has alleged concerning beatings they received by soldiers, but say this was confined to the first 10 days of their nine months custody.

"In the first few days of our capture, when things were very hot and bothered, there were a few little problems of chaps getting beaten," said Jeremiah Puren, a 57-year-old South A[illegible] mercenary.

"But since we've been at the Union Vale Prison, which is right from before Christmas, we've been treated very, very well."

Roger England, 27, Bernard Carey, 39, both British, and Puren appeared with Aubrey Brooks, a 38-year-old white Zimbabwean, immaculately attired in lounge suits, shirts and ties at a government-run Press conference in the tiny Seychelles capital yesterday.

They repeatedly denied they had received assurances of freedom or commutation of death sentences in return for waiving their appeal and publicly countering reports of maltreatment. But there are signs that a deal has been made.

The mercenaries said it had been their own idea to act and discussed this through their cell doors after seeing foreign Press reports of their beatings.

Their lawyer had been summonsed from South Africa and after he discussed their case with the Seychelles Government, the men dropped their appeal and wrote to the president.

The lawyer, the Durban solicitor, Mr Graham Fowlis, has since refused to reveal details of his negotiations with the Seychelles Government.

He remained non-committal yesterday, but did say that after advising his clients, the final decision had been their own. "It was a difficult decision. There were two or three options, none of them without risk," he said.

Informed observers are confident the men will not be executed and point to President Rene's record of eventually deporting political opponents who attempt insurrection.

Among these is Gerard Horeau, a key figure in a 1980 rising against President Rene's government, who now lives in South Africa. Puren yesterday described him as a good friend, closely involved in the mercenary's plot.

The mercenaries, who appeared lean, fit and smiling, said they had been influenced by President Rene's successful appeal to the South African Government which resulted in death sentences passed on three members of the banned African National Congress being commuted.

Strange case of a vanishing student

Argus 13/8/82. 114 327 320

EXACTLY four months ago this Saturday 21-year-old black student leader Siphiwo Mtimkulu disappeared from the Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth.

By John Fensham

He had no money; he could walk only with a stick and with extreme pain; he had expressed his intention to return home after treatment, so he was wearing slippers and light clothing.

Siphiwo Mtimkulu, who spent five months in detention last year, was released by Security Police in October.

Almost immediately he complained of severe pains in his legs and stomach. In November diagnosis at the Groote Schuur Hospital showed that his illness was the result of poisoning by thallium.

Still crippled in April, he vanished, and has not been seen or heard from since.

SUING POLICE

At the time of his disappearance he was suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning while in police custody.

Siphiwo, who was an active member of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), disappeared on April 14, shortly after being seen in the Livingstone Hospital by a physician who recognised him, sent him down a corridor to collect his file, and told him to return for his medication.

Siphiwo acknowledged the instructions, and indicated that he intended carrying them out.

He never returned to the physician's office.

Immediately after he vanished rumours began circulating that Siphiwo was in Lesotho. Some of the rumours were prompted by mysterious and suspicious telephone calls, always to friends of Siphiwo, always apparently with foreknowledge, when they were not at home.

The callers always left messages saying: "Tell them this is Siphiwo, that I am in Lesotho, and that I am safe."

The rumours were reinforced by the discovery at Tellebridge, near the Lesotho border, of the car used to take Siphiwo to Livingstone Hospital.

The car was owned by Mr Topsy Madaka, who has also neither been seen nor heard from since April 14.

One day, however, the call was received by Mrs Winnie Magwadi, a domestic worker who knew Siphiwo. She did not recognise the voice on the telephone and when she challenged the caller and demanded to know why he was claiming to be Siphiwo, the telephone was slammed down.

Mr Brian Bishop, of Cape Town, one of those trying to solve the mystery of Siphiwo's disappearance, commented: "These rumours, most of which were quickly disproved, were worrying. But more worrying was the fact that someone felt the need to encourage the belief that Siphiwo was in Lesotho."

One rumour suggested that Siphiwo had been redetained by the South African Security Police, but this was denied by Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee. Another rumour claimed he was being held by the Transkei police, but this has not yet been either proved or disproved.

Armed only with these rumours Mr Bishop, his wife, Di, who is the PFP MPC for Gardens, and the distraught but still hopeful mother of Siphiwo Mtimkulu, went to Lesotho on Friday, June 11, to try to find Siphiwo.

Mr Bishop is a member of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, and had a letter to the Archbishop of Maseru, requesting cooperation.

They met the archbishop that night, and it was agreed that the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees was best qualified to help. An introduction was arranged.

There are 11 000 refugees from various countries in Lesotho. They are well organised, registered, screened, photographed, given accommodation and an allowance.

It is to their advantage to register since jobs, medical attention and other benefits essential to survival are not available to those who do not register.

ALL AGREED

"We were told that the ANC, PAC, BPC, SASO and all other organisations operating in Lesotho encouraged registration and ensured that their supporters complied," Mr Bishop said.

After a day-long investigation the UN representative returned to them and said he felt secure in guaranteeing that Siphiwo Mtimkulu had never entered Lesotho.

"A number of organisations had heard of Siphiwo's case and had previously investigated the matter in Lesotho and in South Africa," Mr Bishop said.

Siphiwo Mtimkulu.

"We heard their reports only third hand, but they were all agreed that he had never been near the Lesotho border, in spite of the fact that the car which took him to Livingstone Hospital was found at Sterkspruit, near the border.

"It was pointed out that Siphiwo was extremely ill, suffered excruciating pain when he walked, and would not have been capable of walking across the border in sheepskin slippers, using a stick.

Churches were equally sure that Siphiwo had never been in Lesotho, as were members of the ANC.

The search, more hopeless now than hopeful, is continuing.

More and more, however, the belief is solidifying — Siphiwo Mtimkulu is a *Desaparacido*, a "Disappeared One".

A young and vital black leader who began five months of police detention in perfect health, emerged suffering from a rare and deadly form of poisoning, and then disappeared, without a trace.

Questioned this week Major G van Rooyen, head of the Port Elizabeth branch of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said no search for Siphiwo Mtimkulu had been organised from Port Elizabeth because his disappearance was never reported to police there.

The office of the Commissioner of Police, however, has written to the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, to say that charges of leaving the country without valid travel documents were being investigated against Siphiwo and against Topsy Madaka.

Mr Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, described Siphiwo as "a cheerful young man of peace" whose arrest, detention and disappearance was a tragedy for South Africa.

Made in South Africa

Telephone tapping at varsity — claim

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Mr Norman Holliday, public relations officer at Fort Hare University, said yesterday he knew nothing of students' complaints of lack of food, harassment by security guards and telephone tappings.

A Port Elizabeth newspaper reported that at a meeting of parents of Fort Hare students it was claimed that students still on campus had complained of lack of food, harassment by security guards, telephone tapping and being forced to carry passes at all times which had to be produced on demand by security guards.

DEMORALISED

The students have sent word that they were disillusioned and demoralised "and that it will be a miracle if they pass their end of the year examinations if present conditions continue", a parent told the meeting.

About 1 500 students — about half of the student body — remained on the campus after unrest at the university two weeks ago.

Mr Holliday said that everyone on campus had been issued with new identification cards after the unrest and was required to carry the cards all the time and produce them on request.

"These aren't passes but ID cards. Even I have to produce mine when the security guards ask to see it," Mr Holliday said.

He said he knew nothing of telephones being tapped.

The authorities have also not received complaints about food. "The students can complain to the matrons, the wardens, and the dean of students, but we have received no complaints", Mr Holliday said.

Professor J A Lamprecht, the Rector, said in a statement the university authorities believed much of the trouble at the university had been encouraged by people at institutions which were now criticising the university.

He said the university took no notice of protests by people who deliberately ignored or distorted the true facts, who were so partisan as to be totally prejudiced, and who made up their minds without considering the facts.

SUSPENDED

The statement follows an address of University of Cape Town students by Mr Jonathon Jackson, who was suspended as a lecturer after publicly criticising the authorities' handling of the student unrest.

"What we have done has been the only way of conducting the university, having in mind the interest of those students who have come here to study and their parents who have sacrificed to make this possible," Professor Lamprecht said.

He reiterated the authorities' belief that the university was victim of a deliberate strategy to discredit it from political motives. The issue was not an internal problem, Professor Lamprecht said.

Aussies face loss of jobs

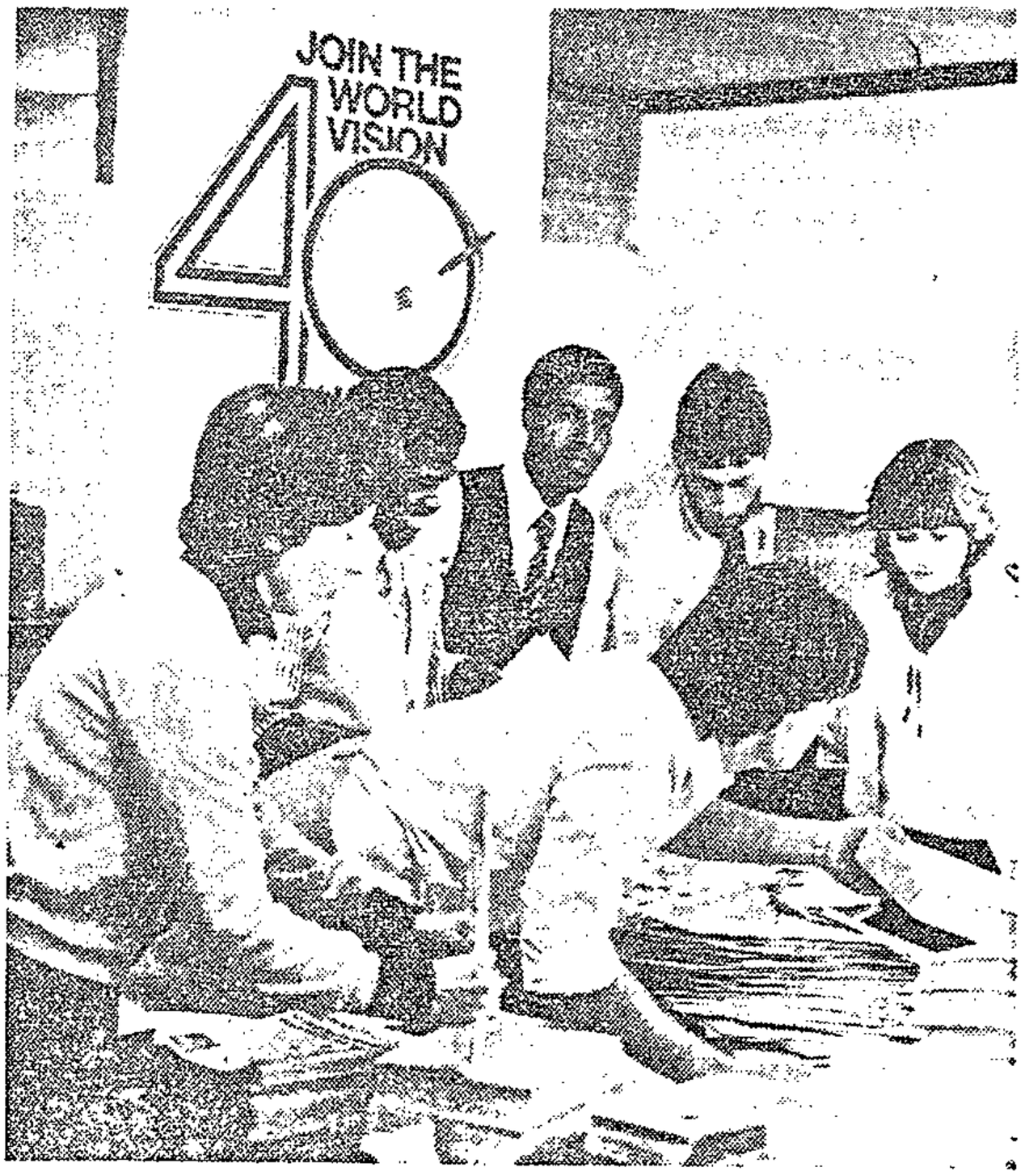
Argus Correspondent

PERTH. — More than one in every three Australian businesses expects to cut back its work force this financial year, according to the latest survey carried out by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and National Bank.

The survey also shows that business trading and profitability are the worst for many years, and the president of the chamber, Mr Bill Wills, said there was alarming deterioration in the overall business climate.

"Of considerable concern is the ever worsening employment situation. Businesses faced with a deteriorating economic situation cannot absorb the unreal increases in labour costs which are still being sought by the work force."

Vision of hope



A WORLD VISION team with some of the thousands of appeals

Joseph can be heard but not read

13/8/82 327 Stow

By Carolyn Dempster

The 16th Richard Feetham Academic Freedom lecture was delivered to 1 500 University of the Witwatersrand students last night — but the address cannot be reported.

"Mrs Helen Joseph has not stopped speaking since her banning order expired on June 30, yet we are privileged to hear her," said the Academic Freedom Committee chairman, Mr Lloyd Vogelman, when he introduced South Africa's 77-year-old veteran equal rights campaigner.

She may still not be quoted.

Staff and students in the packed Great Hall gave Mrs Joseph a standing ovation in honour of her fight for freedom for all South Africans.

Mrs Joseph entered the South African political arena only at the age of 50, yet has been jailed four times, banned four times, charged with high treason, and was the first person placed under house arrest.

Having been restricted one way or another for a quarter of a century, the Wits Committee felt it a fitting tribute that she should present the memorial lecture on academic freedom.

In the introductory address, Mr Volgelman said: "The present concept of academic freedom — the right of the university to choose who and what to teach — is a negative concept for it implies complete freedom to teach, to inquire and to speak for the teacher, but no kind of reciprocal freedom to learn for the student."

A dependence by the university on Government and big business funding had made the institution "serve those who currently enjoy economic and political power," said Mr Vogelman, adding that students were consequently trained to solve and serve problems of a privileged minority, rather than the majority.

Mr Vogelman also castigated the university administration for the authoritarian way in which it suspended 12 students involved in a Jewish pro-PLO clash on the campus last week.

"These students have not been given a chance to defend themselves and their suspension before a hearing smacks of gross prejudice," he said.

At least 3 000 students have signed a petition calling for the lifting of the suspension.

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SECTION A

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Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each p the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
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WARNING

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

CAPE TIMES 13/8/82 327

Mercenaries 'hope' lives will be spared

Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, Seychelles. — Four mercenaries sentenced to death after the attempted Seychelles coup last November yesterday spoke of "an earnest hope" that their lives will be spared after appealing for clemency to President France Albert Rene.

They had chosen this course and abandoned their right to appeal against hanging in order to sever relations with their trial counsel, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, the men said.

The mercenaries hold Mr Fairbairn responsible for reports that they have been maltreated in Seychelles custody and consider the publicity has jeopardized their position.

However, they do not deny the truth of what he has alleged concerning beatings they received from soldiers, but say this was confined to the first 10 days of their nine months of custody.

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"But since we've been at the Union Vale prison, which is right from before Christmas, we've been treated very, very well."

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The mercenaries said it had been their own idea to sever relations with Mr Fairbairn and they had discussed this through their cell doors after seeing foreign press reports of their beatings.

Their lawyer had been called from South Africa and after he had discussed their case with the Seychelles Government, the men dropped their appeal and wrote to the president.

Durban solicitor Mr Graham Fowlis, has since declined to disclose details of his negotiations with the Seychelles Government.

He remained non-committal yesterday, but did say that after advising his clients, the final decision had been their own.

"It was a difficult decision. There were two or three options, none of them without risk."

Informed observers are confident the men will not be executed and point to President Rene's record of eventually deporting political opponents who attempt insurrection.

Among these is Gerard Horeau, a key figure in a 1980 rising against President Rene's government, who now lives in South Africa. Puren yesterday described him as a good friend, closely involved in the mercenaries' plot.

Weinberg killer still a mystery

CAPE TIMES 13/8/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The death of Mrs Joan Alison Weinberg, sister-in-law of convicted saboteur David Kitson, was caused by an unknown person or persons, a Johannesburg inquest magistrate ruled yesterday.

Mrs Weinberg, 53, was found dead in her flat at Darragh House, Wanderers Street, Joubert Park in Johannesburg on January 13.

The magistrate, Mr C J Botha, ruled that the cause of death was "multiple injuries, haemorrhage and asphyxia due to pressure on the neck."

He said the injuries were inflicted by an unknown person or persons.

The investigating officer, Captain Daniel Ferdinand du Toit Burger of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, told the court that no arrests had been made following the death of Mrs Weinberg.

He said no weapon was found on the scene of the crime and that investigations were still continuing.

Mr Stephen Paul McConnell, 21, told the court he had lived with Mrs Weinberg as man and wife. They had argued the day before her death and they had made peace shortly thereafter.

He said the argument arose after he had arrived late at the flat. He said had also arrived late on the day of the incident.

Mr McConnell said Mrs Weinberg would open the door when he knocked, but she failed to do so on that day, so he used his own key to open the door.

He said: "I found her kneeling over a bath. Her head and arms were under water. Her chin was resting on the side of the bath and the water was mixed with blood.

"I immediately pulled her out of the bath. She was still wearing clothes and shoes. Her panties were pulled down to the right knee and her left leg was pulled out."

Mrs Weinberg was the sister-in-law of David Kitson who was convicted in 1964 on charges of sabotage and furthering the aims of communism.

Ciskei holds four top US jurists

L/ARGUS 327
14/8/82

By Henry Ludski

FOUR black United States jurists — two federal judges and two civil rights lawyers — were detained this week in the Ciskei and interrogated for two hours after being accused of being "communist spies."

The incident in Zwelitsha, the Ciskei capital, on Wednesday, will be "fully reported" to the American embassy when the group arrives in Johannesburg from Cape Town tonight.

Mr Julius Chambers, one of the civil right lawyers, told Weekend Argus today of the interrogation by two senior officers of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS).

GUESTS

He said the group — guests of the Black Lawyers' Association of Transvaal — visited the Ciskei as a matter of course to look at the legal system there.

After visiting the court in Zwelitsha, which had already closed, they were detained by the Ciskei security police and taken to the CCIS headquarters.

"Even though we disclosed our identity at the start, the more senior of the two security policemen, a Colonel Thamsanga, continually bombarded us with questions about communist spies," Mr Chambers said.

"All the time during the interrogation he quite rudely continually tried to impress upon us that Ciskei was an independent country and we had to recognise this and couldn't just walk in and time we wished'."

Mr Chambers said it was the first time someone had suggested that they had reason to believe that 'I might be a communist.'

The other jurists are Judge Leon Higginbotham Jnr of Pennsylvania, Judge Thelton Henderson of San Francisco and civil rights lawyer Ms Sarah Mitchell.

The group will also look at the legal system in South Africa.

WP POWER HOME! From left: Western prop for the visitors; and WP Centre W

TWO-MONTH

BLO

WA

Turner case: mother back

The Star's Africa News Service

Mrs Jane Turner, 74-year-old mother of murdered Natal University lecturer Mr Richard Turner, slipped quietly back into South Africa today after six months in Seychelles trying to identify her son's killer.

She still believes South African National Intelligence Service agent Martin Dolinchek, jailed for 20 years in Seychelles for his part in last November's abortive coup, could tell her who was responsible for what she is convinced was a political assassination.

But she was allowed only one meeting with Dolinchek at which she said he insisted he had advised his superiors that Richard Turner was harmless and should be left alone.

That was before the agent's emotional courtroom declaration that he regretted supporting apartheid in the past.

Mrs Turner said then that she hoped Dolinchek would "prove his remorse" by giving her a new statement, but she was unable to obtain permission to see him again.

She said today she had picked up some leads in Seychelles and would follow them up in South Africa.

Rules for hanged detainee's burial

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A magistrate has announced conditions under which the funeral of Mr Ernest Moabi Dipale, the detainee who died in a John Vorster Square cell last Sunday, may take place today.

The magistrate, Mr Johannes Petrus Duvenage, said in a statement yesterday that he feared the gathering could threaten public peace.

Mr Dipale will be buried in a simple ceremony at the Avalon Cemetery at 9am. The family has decided not to hold a church service.

Mr Duvenage stipulated in terms of Section 46(1) of the newly-introduced Internal Security Act 1982, (introduced several weeks ago to repeal and replace various aspects of security legislation) that:

- No political organization or party or any other organization may be supported or attacked during speeches, prayers, songs or in any other way;
- No posters, banners, pamphlets or flags may be shown, carried or distributed;
- The body may only be transported in a hearse;
- The gathering in 942 Salmon Street must remain a bona fide burial;
- The procession from the house to the burial ground may only use mechanical transport; and
- A specified route — detailed in his order — must be followed.

Mr Dipale, 21, was found hanged with a strip of blanket last Sunday, according to police.

He died hours after making a confession to a magistrate, according to Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, the Acting Commissioner of Police and head of the security police.

Capt Times 14/8/82

Charges against students dropped

Staff Reporter

CHARGES of holding an illegal gathering outside the Good Hope Centre in Cape Town were withdrawn *in absentia* against 47 University of Cape Town students in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The State alleged that at the Good Hope Centre on May 13 last year the students held an illegal gathering, alternatively, that they attended an illegal gathering.

They were not asked to plead at any of the previous hearings.

They were arrested in May last year while demonstrating outside the Good Hope Centre, where the Opic Fourth World Meat Conference was being held.

Those against whom charges were withdrawn are:

Alain Barker, 21, Ann Thesen, 23, Terence Moll, 20, Gavin Evans, 21, Gary Minckley, 20, Ian Skinner, 19, Nicholas Chethwin, 22, Tessa Botha, 23, Patricia van Heerden, 21, Laura Greenblo, 21, Clare Verbeek, 21, Louise Sloman, 22, Kate Philip, 21, Jane Dederick, 23, Joanne Bloch, 20, Anthony Karon, 20, Michael Evans, 22, Cindy Postlethwayt, 19, Annette Griesel, 22, Odette Geldenhuys, 21, and Catherine Kell, 22, all of Observatory.

Andrea Olivier, 19, Mandy Jacobson, 19, Mark Estment, 20, and Mignon Retief, 18, all of Rondebosch; Dianne Sandler, 21, Richard Goode, 20, and Jill Thorne, 19, all of Claremont.

Charles Kent, 18, Guy Bloch, 21, Christopher Giffard, 20, Julia Lambert, 18, and Margot Lynn, 21, all of Rosebank; Janet Chery, 19, Elizabeth Green, 18, Susan Longrigg, 22, and Max Ozinsky, 18, all of Newlands.

Ilana Corber, 18, and Anton Richmond, 19, both of Camps Bay; Julia Leyden, 18, and Catherine Mathews, 24, both of Gardens; Maure Aronson, 23, of Cape Town; Kevin Gold, 19, of Kenilworth; Andrew Turner, 20, of Pinelands; Janet Green, 22, of Sea Point; Brigit McKay, 20, of Contantia; and Paula Soggot, 18, of Mowbray.

Mr B Carroll was the magistrate. Mr T Lerm appeared for the State. The students were not represented.

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Mourners at Dipale funeral defy banning

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 500 mourners at the funeral of Mr Ernest Dipale today sang "freedom" songs and raised clenched fists as the coffin was lowered.

Mr Dipale, 21, was found hanged in a police cell at John Vorster Square last Sunday.

The graveside demonstration was in defiance of an order yesterday by a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr J P Duvenhage, that no organisation or political party should be supported through prayer or song.

Police filmed and recorded the proceedings throughout the one-and-a-half hour service and escorted the cortege to the cemetery.

Speakers were warned by the family to stop making political speeches in compliance with the order.

Four people were led away by police from the service. It is not known if they have been arrested.

A speaker who said the Dipale family wanted to forgive and forget the whole episode, was booed by mourners.

The order banning political speeches was given to Mrs Levy Dipale at her Dube home yesterday.

The body arrived at her home at 8 am today, and a prayer was said before proceeding to Avalon cemetery.

In township funerals for detainees or political figures, the service is usually marked by "freedom" songs, flags, distribution of pamphlets and carrying the coffin to the graveyard.

Yesterday a new organisation, the Detainees' Aid Movement, said it was distressed Mr Dipale was not to be given a "hero's funeral."

The organisation intended to hold a memorial service for him in Soweto tomorrow.

Mourners started arriving about 7 am at the Dipale home unaware of the magistrate's ban.

Police told white reporters to leave the area and escorted away a BBC television crew, Mr Francois Marias and Mr Phillip Hayton.

Mr Duvenhage ordered that the funeral be held under Article 46 of the Internal Security Act in accordance with conditions laid down by him.

He said he had reason to fear it would disturb the public peace and order.

The conditions threfore included that the service be held at the home of the deceased, and the funeral at Avalon cemetery.

It had to be a bona fide funeral — no political organisation or party or any other organisation could be supported or criticised in any way.

No posters, flags or pamphlets could be displayed or distributed, and the procession had to follow a predetermined route.

The conditions apply from 8 am today until 8 pm tomorrow.

This the first time this Act has been used to impose conditions on the conduct of a funeral.

HUNDREDS of singing mourners defied a court order banning political activities at the Ernest Dipale funeral in Johannesburg today, while police filmed and recorded the proceedings.

bitter.

What was alarming him was a fear that South Africans were losing their curiosity about events and developments in their own society.

Even the newspapers, he remarked, sometimes seem to have stopped asking questions.

It was a deeply sobering encounter that impressed itself again this week, when an American journal, "The Progressive", published a lengthy article on whether or not South Africa has an atom bomb.

Its author, Samuel Day, travelled here specially to research the article and, after drawing together a collection of (sometimes highly) circumstantial information, decided that we do.

Whether or not his verdict is correct, the arguments he presents for his case are singularly uncompelling.

That is not the point.

What triggered a warning was the fact that because South African legislation prevents publication of information about nuclear matters (the Atomic Energy Act, the Defence Act and the Protection of Information Bill) it is an area that has become taboo.

One's curiosity about nuclear affairs — probably the number one public issue in Europe and on American campuses — has become blunted.

Day, in his article, refers to two South African correspondents whom he questioned.

He wanted to know why they had failed to follow up reports during the 1979 uproar when both Russia and America accused South Africa of having detonated a nuclear device.

"What would have been the point? I couldn't have used the information anyway," said one.

The other explained: "I steer clear of the bomb stuff. I'm too intelligent to get into that."

Given South Africa's more pressing obsessions with race and political reform, it is perhaps understandable that the nuclear question has failed to catch alight.

But is there not a danger that the secrecy that increasingly shrouds other areas of public affairs might be insidiously dulling the national sensitivity and consciousness?

Last weekend, yet another South African died in police custody.

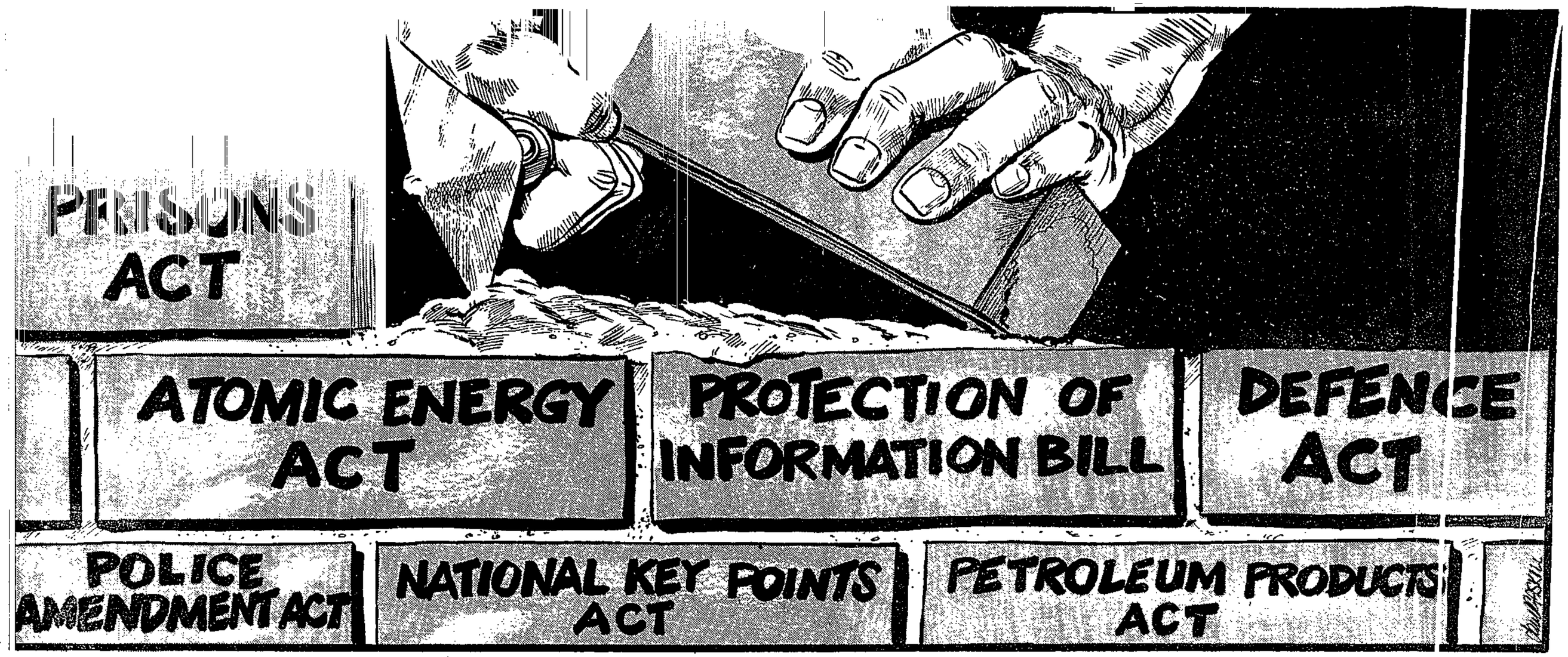
Had 21-year-old Mr Moabi Dipale been a detainee under the security laws, his very detention could have been kept secret under new legislation.

If the fact that people are disappearing into prisons for long periods without charge or trial goes unannounced each time it happens, how long would it take for the public at large to forget that such things happen at all?

And, there is a long and growing list of other areas where the public are prevented from receiving information.

The question of oil, how much we have and whence it comes; defence matters (South Africa was able to wage war on Angola in 1975 without telling its citizens); allegations against the police; recently provision has been made for direct aspects of race policy to be kept secret in terms of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Combine these and others with the enforced registration of newspapers on pain of closure, the extensive system of banning people, censorship and the increasing tendency of Cabinet Ministers to evade Parliamentary questions and you have a society that is pulling down the shutters on an extensive array of vital activities.



"I fear that South Africans are losing their curiosity about their own society"

IVOR WILKINS

What if South Africans steadily became incurious about such matters?

Jacobo Timmerman, the Jewish newspaper editor of the Argentinian daily La Opinion, raises a spectre in his harrowing account ("Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number") of Argentina after Isabel Peron's regime fell to a military junta.

In the ensuing two years, from 1976 to 1978, 10 000 people are thought to have perished; all trace was lost of another 15 000, he says.

"What there was," he recalls, "from the start, was the great silence, which appears in every civilised country that passively accepts the inevitability of violence, and then the fear that suddenly befalls it.

"That silence which can transform any citizen into an accomplice.

"That silence which existed in Germany ... or in the USSR, when the people assumed that everything would return to normal.

"Initially, this was the conviction in Argentina. Then came fear. And after the fear, indifference. 'Stay out of politics and stay alive'."

Author André Brink closed his novel "A Dry White Season" with the belief that all that was left was to "report what I know.

"So that it will not be possible for any man ever to say again: *I knew nothing about it.*"

He said this week indifference was something he had been agonising over for a long time.

"It continues to stun me how some very fine people are totally unaware in South Africa because they have excluded the possibility of finding out.

"Blunting oneself to human suffering is one of the most depressing aspects of the South African way of life."

He compares the Government's predeliction for conducting its affairs in secret with the recent disclosure that Japan has been rewriting its own history and adds:

"Everybody hoped that, after Info, things would finally come out into the open, but it has all sunk back into secrecy."

Indeed, it is ironic that Prime Minister P W Botha's first promise on taking office in the

"The outspokenness of opposition is still something to be thankful for," he said.

Stellenbosch political scientist Dr Gerhard Erasmus says one of the great dangers of withholding information is that it results in an uninformed electorate.

"The voters cannot make their proper choices. They do not realise what the alternatives are or what dangers lie ahead."

In terms of *realpolitik*, this has profound implications right now.

The Government, at last prepared to entertain thoughts of change, finds itself faced with an electorate labouring under total misconceptions it has fuelled either through active propaganda or through suppressing information.

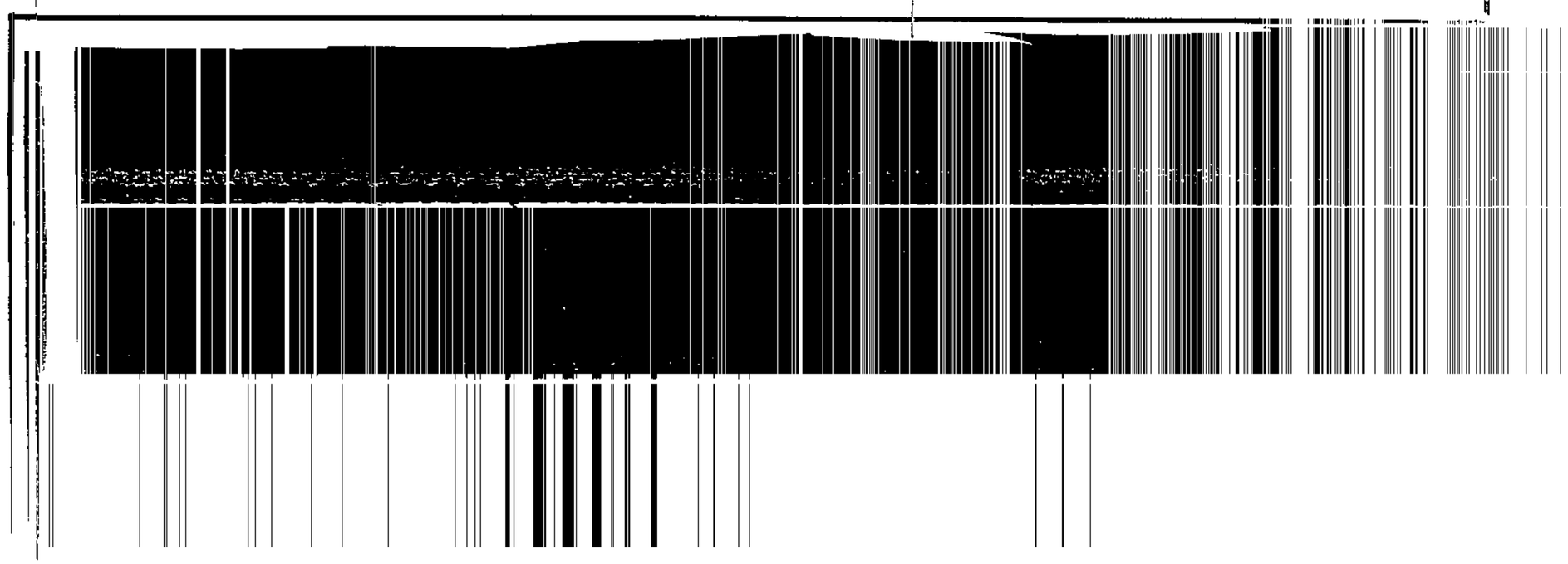
Says Dr Erasmus: "You spoil people on a certain diet for 30 years, then suddenly expect them to swallow something else.

"This is the trouble: they are simply not going to believe you."

Verligtheid, the much-debated "force" that may or may not launch South Africa into a new era, translates into "enlightenment".

Yet, there is a distinct danger that the very practitioners of South African enlightenment are contributing to the exact opposite; that they are generating what Socrates described as the only evil: Ignorance.

They would do well to heed the warning of Thomas Ingeland that "a (society) without knowledge, an' I have read, may well be compared to one that is dead".



SUNDAY EXPRESS August 15, 1982

Condemned mercs blame their lawyer

(327)

Special Correspondent

NAIROBI — The four mercenaries on death row in the Seychelles have several complaints, but none of them against the Seychelles authorities.

During a Press conference this week the four blamed their lawyer, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, of Scotland, and Scope magazine for aggravating their plight.

"The so-called torture story carried by Scope made our situation here worse, more uncomfortable," Jeremy Puren said.

The four claim Mr Fairbairn was paid R80 000 to conduct their defence — despite his "bragging" that he was acting without payment for the mercenaries.

The men said they decided to drop their appeals — set to be heard in September — because Mr Fairbairn informed them by Telex that he would not continue with their case unless he received more payment.

"That Telex further aggravated a tense situation," Puren claimed.

The four mercenaries — Puren, Aubrey Brookes, Bernard Carey and Roger England — said they decided to appeal to Seychelles President Mr Albert Rene because they felt they stood a better chance by appealing to Mr Rene's "human side".

This followed their reading in the Press two months ago of a call by Mr Rene to South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to commute the death sentences of three African National Council members.

"If President Rene can call on South Africa to commute the death penalty on humanitarian grounds, then he should listen to us when we ask him to exercise his perogative here," Puren said.

The four admitted that statements concerning torture made by them to Mr Fairbairn had been accurate, but were not 'wise' under the circumstances.

They attributed assaults and other maltreatment, which they said continued for about three weeks from the time of their capture, to "ill-discipline of individual soldiers". They were assaulted "in a moment of anger".

Brookes said the treatment was understandable because soldiers at that time were under the impression there were still a number of mercenaries at large.

"They thought I knew about it and was not co-operative enough. They wanted a quick response," Brookes said.

Puren said he did not believe the South African Government had much to do with the coup bid.

He said it was the Seychellois exile community in South Africa who supported the coup.

"I have been very close friends with several Seychellois, including Gerard Hoareau and his brother, Owen. They both approached me to say they wanted to come back to the Seychelles," Puren said.

Said Carey: "I think we are agreed on one point. In future, let people take care of and solve their own problems."

Police film Dipale funeral

CAPE TIMES 16/8/82 327

JOHANNESBURG. — About 500 mourners at the funeral of Mr Ernest Dipale, who was found hanged in a police cell at John Vorster Square, sang freedom songs and raised clenched fists as his coffin was lowered at the Avalon Cemetery on Saturday, reports Sapa.

This was in defiance of an order given by Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate, Mr J P Duvenhage, that nobody was allowed to support any organization or political party through prayer or song.

Police filmed and recorded the proceedings throughout the 1½-hour service and escorted the cortege to the graveyard.

Speakers at the funeral were warned by the family to stop making political speeches, in compliance with the magistrate's order.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, scheduled to speak at the service, was not present because of a prior engagement.

● The Cape Times Correspondent reports that police confirmed yesterday that two men had been arrested after the funeral.

A spokesman said the men had been arrested for entering Soweto without a permit, but had been released after paying an admission of guilt fine.

He could not confirm that Themba Nontlane, the Transvaal organizer of the Black Muncipal General Workers' Union had been arrested.

Mystery of missing Cosas man

FOUR months ago last Saturday, Black student leader Siphiwo Mtimkulu disappeared from the Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth with no money, and walked in pain with a stick. He intended returning home after treatment and wore slippers and light clothing.

Mr Mtimkulu spent five months in detention last year, was released by Security Police in October, and almost immediately complained of severe pains in his legs and stomach.

In November diagnosis at Groote Schuur Hospital showed he had thallium poisoning. Still crippled in April, he vanished, and has not been seen or heard from since.

When he disappeared he was suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for alleged poisoning while in police custody.

Siphiwo, an active member of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), disappeared on April 14 after being seen in Livingstone Hospital by a doctor who recognised him, sent him to collect his file, and told him to return for medication.

He never returned to the doctor's office.

Immediately after he vanished rumours began that Siphiwo was in Lesotho. Some were prompted by suspicious phone calls, always to friends of Siphiwo, always, apparently when they were not at home.

The callers left messages saying: "Tell them this is Siphiwo, that I am in Lesotho, and that I am safe."

The rumours were reinforced by finding a car at Tellec Bridge, near the Lesotho border. The car was owned by Mr Topsy Madaka, who has also not been seen or heard from since April 14.

A call was received by Mrs Winnie Magwadi, a domestic worker who knew Siphiwo, but did not recognise the voice on the phone. When she challenged the caller, the phone was slammed down.

One rumour suggested that Siphiwo had been re-detainted by the South African Security Police, but this was denied by Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee.

Another rumour that he was held by Transkei Police, has not been proved or disproved.

Mrs Di Bishop, who is the PFP MPC for Gardens, and Mrs Mtimkulu went to Lesotho on Friday, June 11, to try to find Siphiwo.

Mr Brian Bishop, a member of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, had a letter to the archbishop of Maseru, requesting cooperation.

They met the archbishop and it was agreed that the office of the United Nations high commission for refugees could help, and an introduction was arranged.

Later the UN representative said Siphiwo had never entered Lesotho, Mr Bishop said: "His office had checked UN and state records and interviewed representatives of a South African political organisation, who have offices in Lesotho."

The search, continues — throughout South Africa, throughout Lesotho and rumours are being followed including one that Siphiwo is being detained in Transkei.

Questioned this week Major G van Rooyen, head of the Port Elizabeth branch of the police directorate of public relations, said no search for Siphiwo was organised from Port Elizabeth because his disappearance was never reported to them.

The office of the commissioner of police, however, has written to the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, to say charges of leaving the country without valid travel documents were being investigated against Siphiwo and against Topsy Madaka, the man who drove Siphiwo to the Livingstone Hospital and whose car was found abandoned.

Letter bomb kills ANC's Ruth First

ARGUS 8/8/82

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MAPUTO. — Ruth First, a prominent member of the African nationalist movement and a well-known researcher, was killed here yesterday by a letter bomb.

She was the wife of ANC and South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo, who narrowly escaped a South African raid on ANC bases in Maputo 18 months ago.

She was director of research at the Centre for African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

About 4.30 pm while she was in her office at the centre she opened a letter which exploded, killing her instantly.

BLAME

Three other people in the office were slightly injured. They are Aquino de Braganca, director of the centre, Bridget O'Laughlin, a professor at the centre, and Paulo Jordan, a South African sociologist who was at the centre for a conference which ended last week.

In a statement last night, the Mozambican government blamed the "South African secret service" for the bomb.

Mr Jordan had attended last week's Unesco-sponsored conference on social sciences held at the university.

All those wounded in the explosion were out of danger, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported. The explosion caused extensive damage.

Another lecturer at CAS, Dr Mark Wuyts, was nearby when the blast occurred. He was not hurt, apart from shock.

"The attack on Ruth First follows the murder

Ruth First

or attempted murder of leading members and representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa in Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia and England," said the agency.

DETAINEE

It said a spokesman for Mozambican security commented: "The attack is similar in nature to others carried out in the region and which were proved to be the work of the South African secret services."

Ruth First was one of the first 90-day detainees in South Africa. She wrote about her experiences of solitary confinement in a South African jail in her book 117 Days.

She also wrote The Barrell of a Gun, a study of military rule in Africa, a biography of the South African writer Olive Schreiner and a study of modern Libya. Her books, like their author, are banned in South Africa.

To many she was the intellectual power behind the South African liberation movement — to others Ruth First was just a notorious communist, just Joe Slovo's wife.

But the attractive dark-haired woman was respected internationally as a writer of rare perception.

Professor First, 59, was arrested for high treason with more than 100 other South Africans, in December 1956 though the charge against her was dropped in 1958 after the withdrawal of the faulty indictment.

In 1962, while Transvaal editor of New Age, which was subsequently banned and also of the banned magazine Spark, she was restricted under the Suppression of Communism Act to the magisterial area of Johannesburg for five years.

In 1963 she was arrested by security police in the main hall of the Wits University library. Six policemen then searched her Roosevelt Park home for two and a half hours.

She was later detained, without being brought to trial, for 117 days. After serving 90 days she was released. Once outside the then Marshall Square police station she was re-arrested.

PERMISSION

Special permission attached to a 1963 banning order on Ruth First and Joe Slovo was granted so that they could converse.

She left South Africa on a one-way exit permit in March 1964.

In 1964 she was deported from Kenya, where she had been working with Kenyan politician Oginga Odinga on a book on his political career. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

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bases in Maputo carried out by South Africa commandos.

According to the agency, a violent explosion ripped through Professor First's office at the university as she opened an envelope. She was director of research at the university's Centre of African Studies.

Also in her office were a Mozambican, Professor Aquino de Braganca, who is head of the centre; Dr Bridget O'Laughlin, a United States lecturer at the centre; and a South African social scientist, Mr Pallo Jordan, who had attended last week's Unesco-sponsored conference on social sciences at the university.

All three were wounded in the explosion, but not seriously.

A spokesman for Mozambican security told the agency: "The attack is similar in nature to others carried out in the region and which were proved to be the work of the South African secret services."

General Johan Coetzee, head of the South African security police and Acting Commissioner of Police, last night declined to comment on the incident.

30 terrorists 'neutralized'

CAPE TIMES 19/8/82 (327)

JOHANNESBURG. — In the past 18 months the South African Police had arrested or otherwise neutralized more than 30 terrorists trained by the ANC or SA Communist Party, the acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

Large quantities of Soviet weapons, ammunition, explosives and other equipment, including a rocket launcher, had been confiscated by the police.

At the annual South African Security Association conference here he said the forces of law and order in any democratic society faced with terrorism had to resort to the use of special powers.

"It is disturbing that in the past year in South Africa, we have had more negative media propaganda aimed against anti-terrorist special powers of the police, such as detention, than against the various vicious acts of terrorism which we have experienced."

He said that since 1962 and especially since the 1976 Soweto riots, hundreds of prospective terrorists had been recruited by the ANC and sent to foreign countries, including those behind the Iron Curtain, for military training and Marxist indoctrination in order to wage a terrorist war against South Africa.

He said surprisingly little had been achieved by the terrorists in the past 21 years of armed struggle.

But since 1977 the ANC and SACP had stepped up their campaign because of more recruitment of "young radicals since the 1976 riots" and "increased pressure from their backers, especially the Soviet Union, to show some success".

'Solved'

Acts of terrorism and sabotage had risen to 55 in 1981 from 19 in 1980 and 12 in 1979.

"However, of these 1981 attacks, fully 90 percent have been solved — in world terms a commendable record," General Coetzee said.

Referring to the public's role in the present situation, he said: "It must be noted at the outset that the public, through their vigilance, have always played a crucial role without which the police would never have achieved the degree of success they in fact have." — Sapa

Soekor head: No oil for SA from Chiavelli

CAPE TIMES 19/8/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The chairman of the quasi-government oil-exploration corporation, Soekor, yesterday apparently flew in the face of the law and a parliamentary statement made in March by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, by discussing on the radio possible sources of the Republic's oil supplies.

Dr Dawid de Villiers said on an SABC programme that there was too much secrecy surrounding the Republic's oil sources.

He also said emphatically that the Italian billionaire Dr Marino Chiavelli had never supplied South Africa with a drop of oil.

Yesterday he told the Cape Times correspondent that he was "not responsible" for what he had said.

But he repeated the statement and elaborated on it.

Then he said he hoped he was not saying anything contrary to the National Supplies Procurement Act which forbids unauthorized statements on oil.

In March the former Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, told Parliament that any comment on Dr Chiavelli's involvement in South Africa's oil supplies would be against the law.

He accused a Progressive Federal Party MP, who raised the subject, of misusing parliamentary privilege to break the law when he asked whether South Africa was one of the politically sensitive countries supplied with Saudi Arabian oil through Dr Chiavelli.

The question was asked after a Sunday newspaper reported Dr Chiavelli as saying he had made his billions by acting as a Saudi front-man for oil supplies to politically sensitive countries.

Last night the PFP spokesman on energy affairs, Mr John Malcomess, called on the Minister, Mr Pietie du Plessis, to clarify Dr De Villiers's statement.

The statement is unprecedented in recent times because the National Supplies Procurement Act stipulates: "No person shall publish in any newspaper, periodical, book, or pamphlet or by radio, television or any other means, information in relation to the source, manufacture, transportation, destination, storage, quantity or stock level of any petroleum products acquired or manufactured or being acquired or manufactured for or in the Republic."

In the radio programme Dr De Villiers was asked about the secrecy surrounding South Africa's oil sources.

Question: "The level of secrecy that's involved in the procurement of oil, many people would say that the level of secrecy is far too high and in itself creates rumours. Isn't the whole thing self-defeating?"

Dr De Villiers: "Your last statement is correct. It does create rumours. For instance Chiavelli is continually being mentioned as a person supplying oil to South Africa and he has never supplied oil to South Africa, not at all, I can assure you."

Neither the former nor present Minister of Energy Affairs was available for comment yesterday.

The Communist who wrote with rare perception

JOHANNESBURG — To many she was the intellectual power behind the South African "liberation movement".

To others Ruth First, who was killed when a letter bomb exploded in Maputo on Tuesday, was just a notorious Communist and the wife of Joe Slovo.

But the attractive dark-haired woman was respected internationally as a writer of rare perception. Her books — including an examination of apartheid, *The Barrel of a Gun*, are, like their author, banned in the Republic.

She was also one of the first people detained under local security legislation.

Professor First, 59, was arrested for high treason, together with over 100 other South Africans, in December 1956, though the charge against her was dropped in 1958 after the withdrawal of the faulty indictment.

In 1962, while Transvaal editor of New Age, she was restricted, under the Suppression of Communism Act, to the magisterial area of Johannesburg for five years.

A year later, she was arrested by security police in the main hall of the Wits University Library.

She was taken to her home in Roosevelt Park and was present while six policemen searched her home for 2½ hours.

She was subsequently detained, without being brought to trial, for 117 days. Her classic story of solitary confinement, *117 Days*, was written shortly after her release.

Special permission attached to a 1963 banning order on Ruth First and her husband, Joe Slovo, was granted so that they would be able to converse.

Later in the year she was refused permission to spend a Christmas holiday in the Cape with two of her three young children.

She left South Africa on a one-way exit permit in March, 1964.

Later that year she was

RUTH FIRST

deported from Kenya, where she had been working with Kenyan politician Odinga Odinga on a book on his political career.

In 1965 her sister-in-law, Clarice First, was released by security police and simultaneously Ruth First's brother, Ronnie First, was detained under the 180-day law.

He was first detained in 1963. Their father, Julius First, a well-known Johannesburg furniture manufacturer, had reportedly fled the country while his two children were being detained.

He was alleged by police to be the "Number 1 Communist treasurer in South Africa".

In 1966 Ruth First enacted scenes taken from her book on her experiences in detention in the BBC television programme *Ninety Days*.

The programme started a war of words between South Africa House and the BBC. The then Ambassador, Dr Carel De Wet, accused the BBC of favouring Communists from South Africa and said this was harmful to relations between the two countries.

Ruth First was re-united with her husband, Joe Slovo, in London in 1964 after he had fled South Africa the previous year.

In 1980 her book on the life of Olive Schreiner was banned under the Internal Security Act.

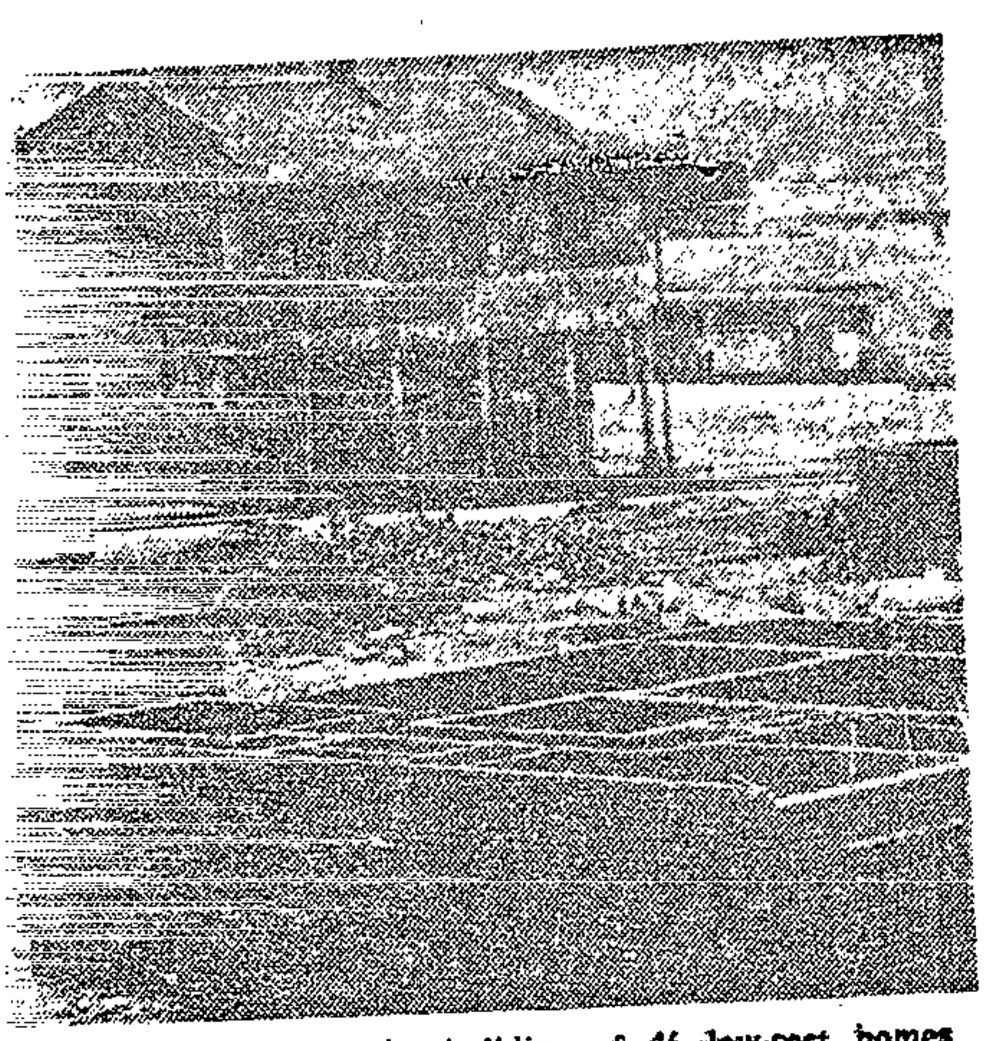
At the time of her death at the age of 59, she was director of research at the Centre of African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. — Sapa

Comi

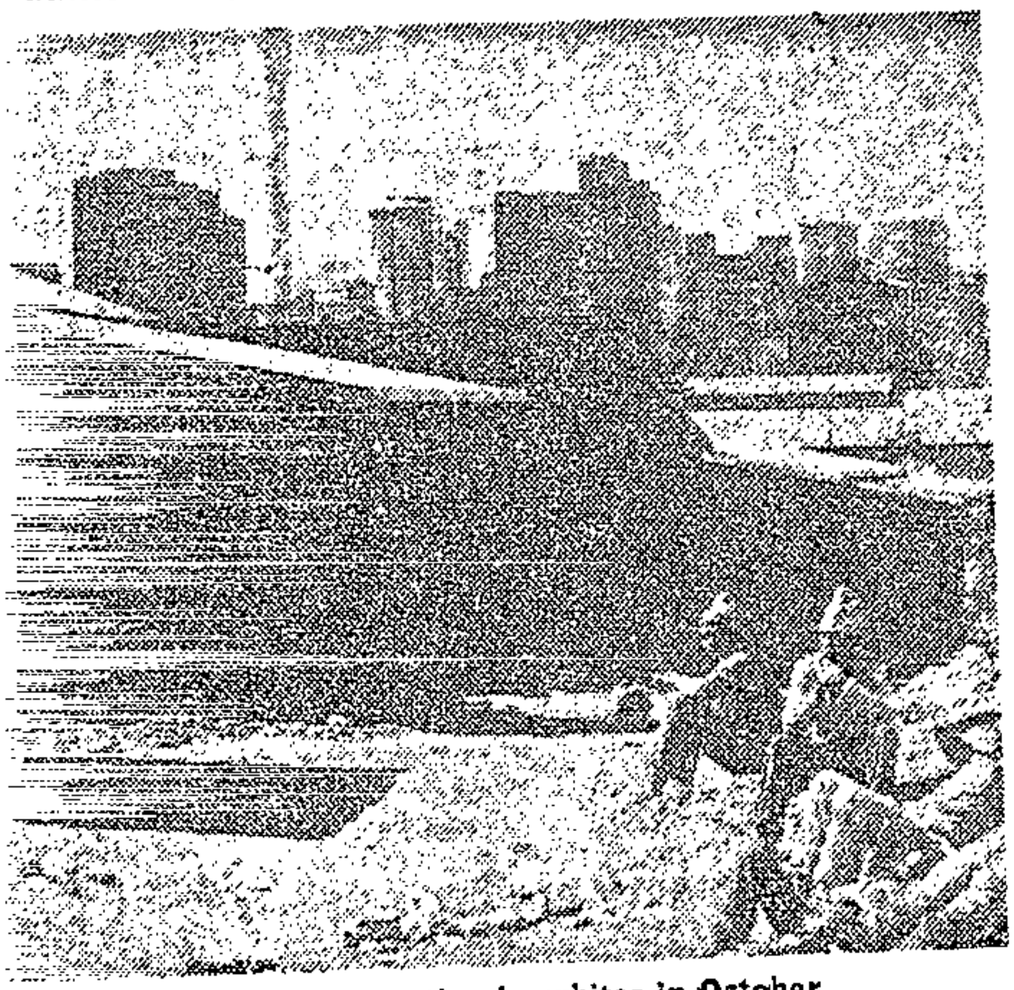
327 Star

Indians angry over scheme

17/8/87



Is being made with the building of 46 low-cost homes whites in Pageview.



Should be ready for occupation by whites in October.
● Pictures by Alf Kumalo.

Pageview's Indian residents have reacted angrily to reports that the area is being developed for a low-cost white housing scheme.

The Save Pageview Association (SPA) says that earlier this year the Department of Community Development cut R500 million from its allocation for housing schemes for all communities, yet the development of Pageview was continuing unabated.

"The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, is on record as saying that the department would no longer be able to build houses except for the very low income groups," an association statement said.

"The houses nearing completion in Pageview are expected to be sold for about R35 000, with monthly repayments of about R400.

"Building societies will not consider any loans where the monthly bond repayment exceeds 25 percent of the income of the head of the family.

"Are people earning R1 600 a month considered to be members of the low income group?"

The association says that in January the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr Dirk Rossouw, said money for the redevelopment of Pageview, starting with essential services, had been set aside.

"At that stage no mention was made of any money being made available for the building of homes," the association said.

"Can the department now say where the money for the development of Pageview came from?

"The department said earlier it was extremely short of funds and schemes were being postponed."

The association has called on the department to halt all building projects in the area until a Supreme Court action brought by the SPA has been resolved.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said funds were made available last year for the development of the housing scheme in Pageview.

"The department considered it necessary to develop Pageview urgently to stop the political debate over the issue. There is no intention to stop developments in the area," he said.

The Natal Mercury, Thu

Letter bomb meant to explode during conference, authorities claim

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Mozambican authorities believe the letter bomb that killed South African exile Ruth First this week was intended to explode during a major Unesco-sponsored conference she helped to organise last week.

Official sources in Maputo said the letter bomb had arrived at Miss First's office a week ago while she was attending the Southern Africa Conference of Social Sciences in Maputo.

The aim of the conference was the analysis and study of co-operation among the member States of the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference.

Miss First, 51, was director of research in the Center of African Studies at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University, and the wife of Mr Joe Slovo, senior strategist for the African National Congress and once described as the South African Government's 'public enemy No 1'.

South African security police believe Mr Slovo masterminds a force of 4 000 ANC terrorists in sabotage raids against South Africa.

The bomb, which did extensive damage to Miss First's first-floor office, also injured the head of the centre, Prof Aquino de Braganca, an American lecturer, Dr Bridget O'Laughlin, and South African social scientist Mr Paullo Jordan.

The official news agency, AIM, reported that all three were suffering from burns and cuts on their arms and faces.

Miss First's desk was shattered, and her papers and files strewn in chaos over the floor, according to AIM.

According to official sources, the envelope containing the bomb arrived at her office last week but was opened by Miss First on Tuesday as she had been away because of the conference.

Author

AIM also reported that investigations were continuing and a Mozambican security official said the assassination could be compared to recent assassinations of members and representatives of the ANC throughout southern Africa and abroad, and which, he said, 'were proved to be the work of the South African secret services'.

Miss First earned an international reputation as an author with such works as *117 Days*, the story of her own solitary confinement, and *The Barrel of a Gun*, an examination of apartheid in South Africa.

CAPE Times 19/8/82

Bomb 'meant' for meeting

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambican authorities believe the letter bomb that killed South African exile Professor Ruth First on Tuesday was intended to explode during a major Unesco-sponsored conference she helped organize last week.

Official sources in Maputo said the letter bomb had arrived at Professor First's office a week ago while she was attending the Southern Africa Conference of Social Sciences in Maputo.

The aim of the conference was to analyse and study co-operation among the member states of the Southern Africa Development Co-operation Conference.

Professor First, 51, was Director of Research in the Centre of African Studies at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University. She was the wife of Mr Joe Slovo, senior strategist for the African National Congress who has been described as the South African Government's "enemy number one".

No claims

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

The bomb, which extensively damaged Professor First's first-floor office, also injured the head of the centre, Professor Aquino de Braganca, an American lecturer, Dr Bridget O'Laughlin, and South African social scientist Mr Paullo Jordan.

The official news agency, Aim, reported that all three have burns and cuts on their arms and faces.

The explosion scattered glass and rubble over 50m around the building. Inside the office, Professor First's desk was shattered and her papers and files strewn in chaos over the floor, according to Aim.

Arrived last week

According to official sources, the envelope containing the bomb arrived at her office last week but was only opened by Professor First on Tuesday as she had been away from the university last week because of the conference.

It is not known where the letter was posted.

Professor First leaves a son, Shaun, and two daughters, Gillian and Robin. The son lives in the United States. Both daughters live in London. Her mother, Tillie, also lives in London.

Stanley Uys reports from London that her mother and one of her daughters flew to Maputo yesterday.

MARTIN LUTHER KING: Power from the pulpit.

Security laws change face of funerals

NEW TUNE IN DEATH

By SAM MABE

FUNERALS of people whose deaths are connected in one way or another with the country's security laws, may never be the same again. The trend was set when Mr Ernest Dipale, who allegedly hanged himself in a cell at John Vorster Square, was buried last weekend.

The green, black and gold flag which had become a prominent feature at most political funerals in Soweto, was not hoisted. Only hymns were sung at the funeral service. There was no shouting of revolutionary slogans. Freedom songs and political speeches were not made.

No pamphlets were distributed and there was no singing and dancing in the street with the deceased's coffin carried shoulder high and clenched fists waved in the air.

Mourners did not march to the cemetery and neither was the coffin ferried on horse-cart. The funeral procession did not attract much public attention and it did not in any way cause much disruption to the flow of traffic.

The funeral was a solemn affair over which prevailed a tense atmosphere. It was unlike Steve Biko's, Mangaliso Sobukwe's or that of Fannie Mafoko, one of the three ANC guerillas killed during the Silverton siege in 1980.

To those who attended any of these funerals or many others of their kind, there was no doubting that something was missing at Dipale's service.

Dipale was buried the way he was because the authorities wanted him to be buried that way.

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, deputy-Commissioner of Police and Chief of the Security Police, recently said that the aims and objects of banned organisations were being furthered at some of the funerals.

- The coffin was to be transported in a hearse only;
- The gathering had to be a bona fide funeral;
- The procession from the house to the cemetery was to use mechanical transport only, and a route prescribed by the magistrate was to be followed to the cemetery.

Soweto's police chief, Brigadier D J D Jacobs, said this law would be used at all future political funerals. If this means that another avenue through which blacks could articulate their anger and frustrations has been closed, what will the alternative be?

The history of the black American civil rights movement shows that blacks were also denied platforms from which they could voice their grievances and that as an alternative, they resorted to the church which has today played a significant role in bringing about social change in American societies.

Hence, all internationally acclaimed black political activists in America — Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jesse Jackson and Andrew Young are and were religious leaders.

When he opened a memorial service organised by the Detainees Parents Support Committee last week, Bishop Desmond Tutu read a scripture about a king who wanted a piece of land owned by one of his subjects in the book of I Kings 21: 1-19.

When he concluded the reading of the last verse: "Have you not murdered a man and seized his property?" the audience murmured in acknowledgement.

It seemed he had put his message across, without necessarily contravening any Act by supporting or attacking any political party or organisation.

Ruth First - Sowetan 327 arch opponent of apartheid 19/8/82

PROFESSOR Ruth First, the prominent member of South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC) who was killed when she opened a letter bomb in Maputo on Tuesday, was an internationally respected figure.

Dr First (59), a mother of three and a writer, was one of the first people detained under local security legislation.

She was arrested for high treason in December 1956, together with more than 100 other South Africans, but charges were dropped two years later.

Her books, including an examination of apartheid, "The Barrel of a Gun", are banned in South Africa.

Dr First became active in the South African Communist Party and the anti-apartheid movement in the 1940s and in 1962 was restricted to the magisterial area of Johannesburg for five years under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In 1963 she was arrested by Security Police in the University of the Witwatersrand library and detained for 117 days. Her classic story of solitary confinement, "117 Days", was written shortly after her release.

She won special permission under a 1963 banning order, which restricts movement and association, to converse with her husband Joe Slovo, but was not allowed to spend a Christmas holiday in the Cape with two of her young children.

Dr First left South Africa on an exit permit in March 1964, but later that year she was deported from Kenya, where she was working on a book on the political career of Oginga Odinga.

She was re-united with her husband in London the same year.

Her father died in London in 1980, the year that her book on the life of novelist Olive Schreiner was banned under the South African Internal Security Act. — AFP

Bombs and hit-men take toll of African National Congress

Mozambique claims SA agents hit ANC members

Sowetan 20/8/82

327

London vigil for Slovo's wife

ABRAHAM TIRO: Killed by a parcel bomb, 1974.

LONDON — Yesterday's 12-hour vigil outside South Africa House here was transformed during the lunch-hour to mark the death of Mrs Ruth First.

The main purpose of the vigil was to commemorate the first anniversary of death sentences passed on ANC members Johannes Shabangu, Anthony Tsotsobe and David Moise.

Mr Gavin Williams, a South African politics don at St Peter's College, Oxford, has joined those who claim the Republic was involved in the murder of Mrs First in Maputo on Tuesday.

Mr Williams has just finished editing Mrs First's last book — a study of Mozambique miners who migrated to the South African gold mines.

He said on Wednesday: "Anyone who knows how the South African State operates will be 99 percent certain that she has been killed by the South African department of dirty tricks."

In a moderately extensive obituary notice, the Times yesterday described Mrs First as "an incisive writer, a practical academic and a creative revolutionary at the heart of the liberation struggle in southern Africa". — Own correspondent.

JOE SLOVO: Husband of recent letter bomb victim Ruth First.

Ruth First latest in long line of ANC assassinations

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Government News Agency, Aim, has produced a list of African National Congress members it says were assassinated by South African agents.

Aim lists the assassination of exiled South African communist, Professor Ruth First, as the latest "in a series of attacks by the apartheid regime against opponents living abroad", in which at least 18 people have died since 1974.

Professor First was killed in Maputo on Tuesday when she opened a letter containing a bomb.

The Aim list is:
1974: Abraham Tiro, former secretary of the South African Student Association, killed by a parcel bomb outside Gaborone in Botswana; **John Dube,** deputy representative of the ANC in Zambia, killed by a parcel bomb in Lusaka.
1978: ANC member **Ablom Duma**, injured by a bomb in a post office box in Manzini, Swaziland; two ANC members, **John Majola** and **Willie Nyoni,** ambushed in a truck in Swaziland —Majola presumed dead or kidnapped.
1979: South African exile **Phyllis Naidoo** injured by a parcel bomb in Maseru, Lesotho.
1980: ANC member **Patrick Makau** killed when two houses of ANC refugees in Manzini are blown up; car bomb destroys house of ANC member **Thembi Hani.**
1981: South African commando unit attacks three houses in Matola, Mozambique — 12 ANC members are killed in the attack and a thirteenth dies in hospital; **Joe Gqabi,** chief representative of ANC in Zimbabwe, shot dead.
1982: Bomb destroys ANC office in London; ANC deputy representative in Swaziland, **Petrus Nyawose,** and his wife **Jabu** killed by a car bomb in Manzini, Swaziland; anti-apartheid militant **Ruth First** killed by a parcel bomb in Maputo, Mozambique. —SANS

match between Dr W F .....

ANC death protest

Sowetan 20/8/82

THE Workers' Support Committee is to hold a meeting in Soweto to protest at the death of the prominent member of banned African National Congress Professor Ruth First, killed by a letter bomb in Maputo this week.

A spokesman for the committee said the meeting would be held at the Methodist Church Youth Centre in Jabavu on Sunday, and would be addressed by leaders of trade unions and other organisations.

1327

SA communist bombed while academics gathered

MAPUTO — The parcel bomb which killed South African Communist Ruth First arrived here last week when international academics had gathered in Maputo for a United Nations-sponsored conference.

According to the Mozambique Government news agency Aim, academics from the United States, Europe and Southern Africa were in Maputo for the Unesco-sponsored conference on social sciences. The conference was held at the Eduardo Mondlane University — near the Centre for African Studies where the bomb killed Ruth First on Tuesday.

According to Aim, there has been no further comment from Mozambican security on the assassination — but an unofficial security source is quoted as saying the assassination of Ruth First could be compared to recent assassinations of ANC representatives throughout southern Africa and abroad.

The source blamed "a special, professional unit of the South African sercret services", for the deaths.

The bomb caused extensive damage, demolishing part of a wall facing the street below Ruth First's office — her desk was shattered and her papers and files were strewn.

Professor First leaves a son, Shaun, in the United States, and two daughters, Gillian and Robin, in London. They are expected to arrive with her mother, Mrs Tillie First, in Maputo for the funeral — SANS.

(9488) (327) Star 21/8/84

Curbs on mourners at Soweto funeral

By Trevor Jones
Crime Staff

The Acting Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr Johannes Duvenhage, yesterday placed several restrictions on the funeral today of Mrs Nana Mbuli, wife of an exiled African National Congress member and banned outright a meeting of the Workers' Support Committee.

Mr Duvenhage ruled there was reason to believe that public order would be seriously endangered by the holding of the funeral — which would only be allowed to go ahead under certain conditions.

These are:

● That the service be held at 786a Emdeni South, Soweto and that Mrs Mbuli be buried at the Avalon Cemetery.

● That the meeting take the form of a bona fide funeral service.

● That no political organisation or party or any other organisation be attacked or supported in speeches, prayers, songs or in any other way.

● That no placards, banners, stickers, flags or pamphlets be shown, carried or distributed.

● That the coffin be transported only by hearse.

● That the funeral procession move from the house to the cemetery by mechanical means only.

● That the procession follow a prescribed route south down Obed Street, east along Matshaya and Bolan Street, south along Koma Street, west along the old Potchefstroom road, south along Sibasa Street and along Tshabuso Street to Avalon cemetery.

A meeting of the Workers' Support Committee, which was to have been held at the Methodist Youth Centre tomorrow was also banned.

The meeting may not be held at any time between 7 am today and 7 am on Monday.

Spy hero of island coup

S. Times 327 22/8/82

By RAY JOSEPH

THE former South African secret agent Martin Dolincheck — jailed for 20 years for his part in last year's Seychelles coup fiasco — has emerged as one of the heroes in helping put down this week's military rebellion on the island.

At the height of the battle for the Union Vale army barracks — where the mutiny began before dawn on Tuesday — Dolincheck, who was released by the renegade soldiers along with the other five jailed mercenaries, risked his life to save loyal Seychelles troops threatened with execution by the rebels.

Dolincheck, dressed in a stolen Seychelles army uniform, released Lieutenant Yvon Marie "and one or two others" from their cells, made them coffee — and then fled to safety with Lt Marie.

Dolincheck handed himself over several hours later to loyal government troops fighting a pitched battle to recapture the island's radio station and army barracks.

Threatened

Lt Marie was one of the army officers threatened with execution by the rebels if their demands were not met.

The demands, broadcast from the captured radio station, included the dismissal of several senior army officers and cabinet ministers and a call for President Albert Rene to deal directly with the rebels.

The other mercenaries — including three condemned to death for treason for their parts in last year's

MARTIN DOLINCHECK
Risked his life

abortive coup — were offered arms by the rebels to join in the battle. But they refused.

The mercenaries, who handed themselves over to loyal forces after they recaptured the radio station and barracks, are back in their cells at Union Vale.

Martin Dolincheck's role in saving the army officer was recounted to the head of Seychelles Radio news — Mr Mohamed Afif — by President Rene.

Mr Afif said: "The President told me the mercenaries were, in fact, freed by the rebels and offered arms . . . but they refused the offer."

He said President Rene also told him that Martin Dolincheck had released one of the hostages.

Mr Afif added: "Later, other eyewitnesses told me how Dolincheck had changed into a Seychelles Army uniform to help Lt Marie escape."

Mr Afif asked President Rene whether he might reconsider the death sentences on the mercenaries?

Over-joyed

"He just laughed," Mr Afif said, "but I detected that he was very impressed by what Dolincheck had done and by the fact that the mercenaries, although freed by the rebels, had refused to take up arms."

Seychelles Radio journalist John Lablache, who lives a short distance from the army camp captured by the rebels, told me:

"I saw Martin Dolincheck, whom I had seen in court often, lurking around for several hours near a shop close to my house.

"He was dressed in the uniform of a Seychelles soldier and was with another man, also in uniform.

"Some of my friends spoke to Lt Marie, who told them that Dolincheck had saved his life by releasing him from his cell.

"Several hours later some of the loyal forces arrived. They wanted to handcuff Dolincheck, but the lieutenant stopped them."

Yesterday, Durban attorney Graham Fowlis — who represented all the mercenaries, apart from Dolincheck, at their trial — was "overjoyed" that the men had refused to take up arms after the rebels' offer.

Mr Fowlis also said he was pleased with President Rene's reaction to the mercenaries' decision.

Mr Fowlis claimed that "a deal" on the lives of the four condemned mercenaries was "still on".

ABC reaches fund deadline on Monday

Weekend Post Reporter

THE African Books Committee (ABC) trust has until Monday to meet a final extended fundraising deadline.

Unless it can produce fundraising authority from Pretoria by then, the Port Elizabeth Municipality will cancel — for the third time this year — its street collection and ABC will be forced to close down.

A spokesman for the ABC trust, Mrs B Melunsky, said today: "Municipal officials have been helpful but they cannot hang on indefinitely, just as we cannot.

"We applied for fundraising authority eight months ago. The situation is excruciating. Already applications are coming in begging for help for next year."

Over the past 12 years, ABC has helped thousands of black children with vital setbooks and stationery.

On August 9 the Assistant Director of the Department of Welfare and Pensions, which is responsible for fund collections, Mr J P Mouton, told the Evening Post that delays in granting fundraising were normal but that he personally would do everything in his power to see that finality was reached within the next week or two.

23/8/82

Mourners defy order on funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mourners yesterday defied a magisterial order restricting the conditions under which the funeral of Mrs Nana Rebecca Mbuli, 57, a member of the Federation of South African Women, was to be held.

Mrs Mbuli, whose husband, Mr Jerry Mbuli, is in exile, died last Monday from cancer.

Her funeral was attended by about 500 mourners at the Avalon Cemetery amid shouts of "Viva ANC" and "Long live the Freedom Charter".

A Johannesburg magistrate, Mr J P M Duvenage, had issued an order on Friday afternoon, the second in a week, which specified the funeral route, forbade political activity and made mandatory the use of mechanical transport for the coffin.

On August 14, Mr Duvenage imposed a similar order for the funeral of Mr Ernest Dipale of Dube, who died in a John Vorster Square cell. In both cases Mr Duvenage stated he had reason to believe the gatherings could disrupt public peace. The orders were issued in terms of Section 46 of the Internal Security Act.

Security police kept the proceedings at Mrs Mbuli's funeral under surveillance from 8am till the cortege left the house at 3pm for the cemetery.

The funeral service, at the Mbuli home at Emdeni township, was conducted by a minister. Mourners sang church hymns, but younger mourners started singing "freedom songs".

The young mourners chanted political slogans and sang in the street as the coffin was carried to the hearse. The procession was accompanied police cars. On the way to the cemetery, other mourners also defied the ban by singing "freedom songs" and raising clenched fist salutes.

At the cemetery, police watched the graveside activity through binoculars.

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-14-

5. LIFE EXPECTANCY AND CAUSES OF DEATH

PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEATHS OCCURRING IN PERSONS AGED 55 YEARS OR MORE
1967 to 1976

WHITE
COLOURED
BLACK

1976
1967
Both Sexes

1976
1967
Females

1976
1967
Males

-13-

MUNICIPALITY OF CAPE TOWN

INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS
1963 - 1977

4.

110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

OPENING OF DAY HOSPITALS

1977
1970
1963
BLACK

1977
1970
1963
COLOURED

1977
1970
1963
WHITE

Freedom songs sung at Mbuli funeral

HUNDREDS DEFY BAN

327 Sowetan 23/8/82

HUNDREDS of mourners at the funeral of Mrs Nana Mbuli, wife of exiled African National Congress member Mr Jerry Mbuli, yesterday defied an order by Johannesburg's acting chief magistrate and sang freedom songs.

The mourners also made political speeches contrary to an order issued by Mr Johannes Duvenhage. Shouts of "amandla", freedom songs and speeches were made while some distance away Security Police could be seen monitoring the proceedings.

Mr Duvenhage placed several restrictions on Friday's funeral and banned a meeting of the Workers' Support Committee (WSC) at the weekend.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Mr Duvenage said there was reason to believe public order would be endangered by the holding of the funeral. He said the funeral would be allowed to continue under certain conditions.

The conditions were that the service be held at a particular Emdeni address; that Mrs Mbuli be buried at the Avalon cemetery; that the meeting be a bona fide funeral service; that no political party or any other organisation be attacked or supported in speeches, prayers, songs or in any other way.

That no political banners, stickers, flags or pamphlets be shown, carried or distributed; the coffin be transported only by hearse; that the funeral procession move from the house to the cemetery by mechanical means only; that the procession follow a prescribed route to the cemetery.

When the coffin was carried to the hearse by family members, a guard of honour was formed, leading to the hearse by mourners with clenched fists.

ARGUS 23/8/82 (~~362~~ 327)

SA 'hell-bent on destabilisation' — Zimbabwe

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE.—Zimbabwe has mounted a concerted international and domestic campaign to ram home its charge that Pretoria is hell-bent on destabilisation following the death here of three soldiers said to be South Africans.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has called on foreign diplomats to report the alleged invasion by South African troops fully to their governments and appealed to the Western powers to intervene with South Africa.

After a weekend of intensive media coverage and the display of the men's bodies to newspermen and diplomats here, Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper today referred to the South African Government as a "dangerous snake which is still rearing its venomous head at us."

The Herald said the incident in which the three men were killed by Zimbabwe security forces in the Sengwe communal land last week was final proof that "South Africa remains hell-bent to fully prosecute its military objectives of setting frontline states ablaze."

A spokesman for the South African trade mission in Harare said today the mission had not been officially notified of the incident by the Zimbabwe Government.

"We will have to see if we get any instructions from the South African Defence Force board of inquiry," he said.

It is not known yet what is to happen to the bodies.

The trade mission here handles consular and visa matters as well as trade inquiries.

When diplomatic relations were broken soon after independence the post of accredited diplomatic representative in charge of the mission was replaced by trade representative. That position is held by Mr Walde Kuhn.

The results of the inquiry promised by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, are being keenly awaited here.

Zimbabwe has alleged frequently in the past that South Africa was training 5 000 former Muzorewa auxiliaries and other former Rhodesian security forces for sabotage raids.

'Permit needed' to get Hoare AK 47 rifles

ARGUS 24/8/82 (7) 327

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The mercenary leader, Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, would have needed a ministerial permit before AK 47 assault rifles could legally have been issued to him.

General Christie Zietsman, chief of the CID, said the police did not have the authority to issue licences for AK 47 assault rifles to a civilian. "To obtain such a weapon requires a permit from the minister," he said.

General Zietsman was asked if the police had been called in to make any investigation of how Colonel Hoare was issued with 80 AK 47 assault rifles of communist origin.

He said the Maritzburg court which found the Defence Force had issued the weapons and ammunition to Colonel Hoare had not directed the police to make any inquiry.

He said certain other weapons — grenades and grenade launchers — noted in a receipt produced as a court exhibit, were "completely out of our province."

The Defence Force is remaining silent over what disciplinary steps, if any, have been taken against its members involved in the issuing of arms to Colonel Hoare.

A spokesman said that in keeping with its policy the Defence Force would not disclose details of internal disciplinary steps taken against its members.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced disciplinary steps would be taken against those involved in the unauthorised issue of arms to Colonel Hoare immediately after the close of the hijack trial.

Further steps against those involved within the National Intelligence Service are considered unlikely.

The only two members named as being involved in the chain of events which led to the ill-fated coup attempt were Martin Dolinchek, serving 20 years in a Seychelles prison for treason, and Mr James Claasen who is said to have acted as the go-between in setting up the deal with the Defence Force members. He has already left the NIS.

'Talk or strike' at PE docks

Labour Reporter

The refusal of the Port Elizabeth dock authorities to hold talks with an unregistered trade union could result in strike action.

The warning comes from the General Workers Union which said that the SA Transport Services port manager had not met a workers' deadline to begin talks. The union claims to represent a number of the railway workers at the docks.

The GWU already has recognition agreements with stevedore employers at the Port Elizabeth harbour, but SATS management has refused to meet the union, saying it preferred to deal with a black staff association.

"The workers believe they have no alternative but to resort to industrial action," a union statement said.

The statement also urged Port Elizabeth business and civic leaders to continue attempts to reach a solution to the impasse.

The city's mayor, Mr H van Zyl Cillie, confirmed last week that he had spoken to both parties in a bid to resolve the dispute.

The International Transport Workers Federation has also been drawn in and has warned SATS of possible world-wide repercussions for South African trade if it refuses to acknowledge the union presence on the docks.

GWU members in Port Elizabeth are to meet this week to discuss SATS' refusal to hold negotiations.

Meeting: union man in court

Labour Reporter

A motor union organiser has been charged with holding an illegal gathering of workers at Elandsfontein.

Mr Taffy Adler, an organiser for the Fosatu-affiliated National Union of Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, was arrested on Saturday while addressing a number of Leyland workers in an open field at Elandsfontein.

He was charged under Section 2 (3a) of the Internal Security Act and appeared in court yesterday. The case was adjourned to October 12.

A Fosatu spokesman said that it could have serious implications for union organising if members were charged every time they held meetings with workers outside a factory.

"This would mean that any such meeting would be illegal," he said.

327

SA 'responsible for killing, kidnapping'

LISBON. — Three people were killed and three kidnapped, in a pre-dawn raid on Monday on the Mozambican village of Namaacha near the Swaziland border, according to the Portuguese national news agency Anop.

In a report from Maputo, the agency quoted unofficial sources as attributing responsibility for the raid to South Africa.

The Anop dispatch reported that witnesses claimed the raiders moved into Namaacha shortly after helicopters had flown over the town and that one of the commandos was a white soldier with his face painted black.

Two Mozambicans and a Portuguese national reportedly working on a co-operation project with Mozambique's Agriculture Ministry were killed in the attack. Three local residents were reported kidnapped during the operation, the agency said.

The Portuguese, Mr Antonio de Figueiredo, was killed when one of the commandos opened fire with a handgun as he answered a knock at the door of the house where he lived with his wife and two children.

Anop said witnesses noted that Mr Figueiredo's rented house had formerly served as a haven for fugitive members of the African National Congress.

"It could only have been the work of the South Africans," the Anop report quoted unofficial sources as saying.

Word of the attack came three days after President Samora Machel had publicly accused South Africa of waging an "undeclared war" against his Marxist government.

South African commandos, in a nightime raid on the Maputo suburb of Matola early last year, attacked the ANC's Mozambican headquarters, killing 13.

The letter-bomb killing of ANC activist Professor Ruth First on Tuesday last week at her university office in Maputo, was attributed by Mozambican security officials to the South African "secret services".

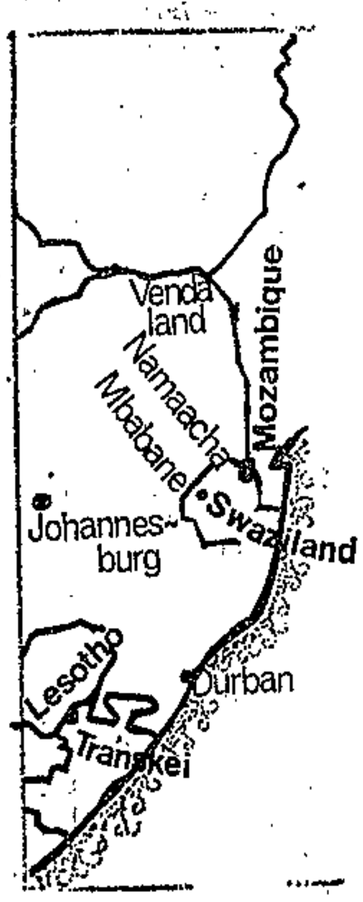
In a separate dispatch from Maputo, Aim, Mozambique's national news service, quoted President Machel as saying last week that South Africa had been organizing armed rebel units against his government "in an international terrorist campaign of murder and economic sabotage".

He accused the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, of issuing "a veiled threat of invasion".

President Machel said the threat came with General Malan's reported statement that South Africa would not tolerate "grouping of sophisticated arms on its southern borders" by Mozambique, according to the Aim dispatch.

"No sensible man," President Machel reportedly said, "could believe that an underdeveloped country like Mozambique constitutes a danger to South Africa either economically or militarily."

— Sapa-AP



'SA troops behind raid'

ARGUS 25/8/82

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO.—Alleged South African commandos who raided a Mozambican town at the weekend, killing three people and abducting three, were dropped by helicopter and led by four white men who spoke English.

Details of the Sunday-morning raid on the town Namaacha near the borders of South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland, have been released by the Mozambique Government news agency AIM, which has accused South Africa of the attack.

According to AIM, the men were dropped by helicopter a few kilometres from Namaacha and wore Mozambican police and army uniforms.

In the two-hour raid Mozambicans Arnaldo Mhanjane and Aurelio Manjate and Portugeuse Antonio de Figueiredo were killed.

The abducted men are Felix Dimene, a 24-year-old teacher, Geronimo Simbine, also a teacher and a 60-year-old cook Ernesto Zandamela.

Witnesses told AIM there were 40 commandos commanded by four white men with blackened faces.

Mr Zandamela's house was the first attacked when the raiders fired 12 bullets through the lock. He and his wife were beaten up and the house was ransacked.

At Mr Dimene's house the raiders identified themselves as security officials and beat up Mr Dimene's 21-year-old wife, her four young brothers, her sister and Mr Dimene's mother.

Mr Dimene's mother, Mrs Margaroda Francisco,

(Contd on Page 3, col 8)

Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

said she counted nine raiders.

"They were led by a white man who had officer's stripes.

Point-blank

"When they were leaving he told me in bad Portuguese not to say anything to Frelimo about what had happened. They stole 140 dollars and 12 watches from us," she said.

While part of the group was attacking Mr Dimene's house, others went to the home of Mr de Figueiredo. When he opened the door they shot him at point-blank range, according to Aim.

He ran, but they shot him again and then tied up his wife.

A Mozambican military spokesman was reported as saying: "We followed the South African's trail until we reached a place where they must have been picked up by helicopter."

Bodies

The four white leaders carried radio equipment and spoke Portuguese, Shangaan and English.

The bodies of Mr Majate and Arnaldo Mahanjane were found four kilometres from the town.

Apparently they had stumbled across the raiders as they were leaving.

● A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today that the Defence Force had no comment.

300 attend UCT First memorial

Cape Times 26/8/82

UCT Correspondent

MORE than 300 students attended a memorial meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday for South African academic and activist, Ruth First, who was killed by a letter-bomb at the University of Maputo on August 17.

The meeting was addressed by a UCT lecturer, Mr Patrick Harries, a student, Mr Saul Dubow, and Ms Amy Thornton, a friend of Miss First.

It concluded with a minute's silence and the singing of Nkosi Sikelele Afrika.

Ms Thornton said Miss First was "academically brilliant". Her wealthy background had not protected her from being banned, detained without trial or accused of treason, she said.

Miss First had not chosen exile in the comfort of Europe, but returned to Africa to live and work with few material advantages in a very poor country.

"Her name will live on long after the people who ordered her murder have been forgotten," she said.

required that no one should
lified can carry out as competently.
by members of a health team.

and part time)	58
trict sisters)	213
assistant nurses)	40
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I attribute our good results and low referral rate to the fact that nursing and paramedical staff have easy access to that leader and co-ordinator of the health team. It was only because of the involvement of practitioners in our service and because of our results, that we had credibility with staff at specialists hospitals and patients were referred back to us.

I think the 'drip-room' figures of the Red Cross Hospital need no comment except to say that some of the success has been due to early treatment by the D.H.O. staff in general and the paediatric nurse associates in particular.

The patient's bed at home is the least expensive, the hospital bed the most expensive. Last year our district sisters and midwives carried out over 100,000 home visits, mainly on, patients who could be discharged from hospitals earlier, because such a service was available.

In regard to the obstetric services, we started our first M.O.U. in 1973. At antenatal clinics patients are place into 'high' and 'low' risk categories. Those in the former are followed up an delivered in specialist units while

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a nurse to function effectively she
doctor, even if it is only by telephone or two-way radio, if standards of care are to be maintained.

Ruth First. . . caged tigress

ARGUS 26/8/82

LETTER bombs are not devices that your average crank can make over the kitchen table of an evening after work. "How's the letter coming on, dear?" as the dedicated man gets on with the job of addressing the envelope to be slipped into the mail tomorrow morning. Destination: Maputo.

And in careful handwriting or typing, the name: Professor Ruth First, Eduardo Mondlane University.

What kind of a person is it who can conceive the idea of blowing another human creature into fragments while in the harmless task of opening a letter addressed with one's name?

And where does such a person get his knowledge and skill and access to the sophisticated explosives required? Not in the public library and not in the local chemist shop.

I reacted perhaps primarily as a man at the news of the ugly death meted out to Ruth First ... communist and dedicated enemy of South Africa ... because I knew her as a woman not just strikingly attractive but with a rather frightening quality of inner drive.

As a newspaper writer in Johannesburg at the time and a bleeding heart liberal who gave columns to social injustice, she bombarded me with copies of New Age which carried enough material on social injustice to keep any columnist in copy.

As journalists we occasionally met in newspaper offices. Always she gave me the feeling ... with that restless, searching look and burning contempt ill-concealed ...that I was just another liberal wet.

I remember once going down in a lift with her. For 10 floors it was like being with a caged tigress.

New Age had just been banned. People like me were free to ramble on. What she had to say was too dangerous. I remember in a chauvinistic way thinking: what a waste of a woman...to burn herself to death with a cause.

The difference between the liberal and the communist being, of course, that the communist editor was out to anger her readers to the point of action while the liberal (myself) was really only in search of emotional material. And when our eyes finally met this is what Ruth First's eyes really con-veyed. I was no revolutionary.

And when the Rivonia trials came a lot of people I had taken for nice, concerned citizens turned out to be conscienceless when it came to violence.

Perhaps they had not considered the consequences in terms of human life... perhaps they were true idealists seeing the glowing illusory landscape beyond the river of blood and pain inseparable from revolution.

Ruth First went on to become the intellectual power behind the ANC ...at least she was credited as such. And her husband was frequently named in sabotage and treason trials here.

In their dedicated hatred of the South African Government they had few equals.

Lawyer Joe has already escaped assassination in Maputo and those gunned down or blown up by ANC men have this pair of idealists to thank for their demise.

Ruth First's arrival in Maputo as Director of Research at the Centre of African Studies might have been innocent enough ... just a dedicated sociologist with a penchant for violence.

Apparently she was a bit too close for comfort for someone.

I can't help wondering what her thoughts were as she lifted that fatal envelope. Did she always think: maybe this is it.?

Or at 59, after a lifetime of intrigue, had she come to the place where it no longer mattered?

Redgrave joins 'free Kitson' vigil in UK

(327) Cape Times 26/8/82

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Vanessa Redgrave, the award-winning actress, yesterday joined the start of a "non-stop" vigil outside the South African Embassy in London.

The vigil marks a new campaign for the release of David Kitson, the longest serving British-born political prisoner in South Africa.

The anti-apartheid movement said the picket would continue non-stop for as long as Kitson, who they claim is in poor health in Pretoria Central Prison, is kept in prison.

Kitson, who turned 63 yesterday has nearly two years to serve of his 20-year sentence for his involvement with the African National Congress .

About 100 protesters, carrying placards and chanting for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, gathered outside the embassy, which was guarded by police. There was no violence.

British actress Vanessa Redgrave with Steven Kitson yesterday.

Miss Redgrave stood alongside Kitson's son, Steven, his South African wife Norma and his daughter Amandla.

Miss Redgrave said: "I feel very strongly about the treatment of David Kitson, who is a sick man after spending nearly 19 years in South African prisons because of his humanitarian beliefs and opposition to apartheid."

Brigadier Hennie Botha, the chief liaison officer for the Prisons Department last night said: "Firstly I can assure you that Mr Kitson is in good health. Should this in any way change he has, at all times, the very best medical services and facilities available.

"The physical conditions of his cell meet with all the specified standards."

26/8/82 (327) Sowetan

Outcry over ban on meeting

THE Worker's Support Committee has condemned a Johannesburg magistrate for banning a meeting at which the death of ANC leader, Professor Ruth First, who was killed by a parcel bomb in Maputo last week, was to have been commemorated.

The meeting, which was to have been held at the Methodist Youth Centre in Soweto on Sunday, was cancelled because of a magisterial order, which stipulated what would and what could not be said or done at the meeting.

According to a spokesman for the Worker's Support Committee, the order was similar to one issued to Mrs Lizzie Dipale, the day before her son, Ernest Dipale who died at John Vorster Square, was to be buried.

The same order also resulted in the cancellation of a memorial service which was planned for Sunday afternoon, a day after Dipale's funeral.

The WSC spokesman said the magistrate, Mr J P Duvenhage, should look at the Freedom Charter, "to see for himself what the people want in this country."

"We have been harrassed on many occasions in funeral and memorial services we have tried to hold for our dead leaders. But this cannot in any way stop us from telling the truth.

"We will always protest against the assassination of our leaders in exile. We salute Professor First for the work she has done in the working class' struggle.

"It is also common knowledge that she was assassinated by agents of our enemies who have done the same thing against other leaders like Abram Tiro, Joe Gqabi and many others," said the spokesman.

Prof First, who was married to Mr Joe Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate who is now a high ranking ANC official and actively involved in the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, was killed when a parcel bomb exploded in her hands in Maputo.

Ruth First was working at a university in Maputo. Her funeral, held in Maputo, was attended by over 3 000 people including her husband, Mr Slovo and senior officials of the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique.

HUSBAND: Joe Slovo, former advocate and active member of ANC.

Security police 'personal enemy', says Hogan

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The security police were her "personal enemies", Miss Barbara Hogan, a self-confessed member of the African National Congress, told a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Miss Hogan has pleaded not guilty to a charge of treason, alternatively of participating in terrorist activities, but has pleaded guilty to charges of being a member of the ANC and of furthering its aims.

Cross-examined by the State yesterday, Miss Hogan, 30, of Sunray Court, Hunter Street, Yeoville, was questioned on a report she wrote entitled, "Problems Arising in Internal Political Work".

The "enemy" to which she had referred in the report, she told the court, was the security police.

"They are the enemy. They have done a lot of damage to people who are close to me. They are my personal enemies."

She told Mr Justice van Dyk that "everybody knows the ANC is at war with South Africa". However, the ANC was not South Africa's enemy. "It is South Africa's opposition, because its members are South Africans," Miss Hogan said.

The ANC envisaged substantial changes in South Africa, she said. It intended giving blacks the vote, ending cheap exploitation of black labour, and introducing redistributing land and abolishing apartheid and inequality in education, Miss Hogan said.

The ANC supported legal organizations to bring about change in South Africa and did not intend crippling industry to achieve its goal.

"If you cripple industry there will be massive starvation and destitution which will be contrary to the ultimate goal," Miss Hogan said.

She did not know why she had been recruited for the ANC, but believed that a Mr I Robertson had recommended her.

She said Marius Schoon had instructed her to examine the possibilities of a union for unemployed workers and to get a job at the Urban Training Project. It had also been recommended that she recruit whites, which she had refused to do.

Schoon had asked her at times to send information to Botswana. She had also been asked to spread anti-Republic Day pamphlets, recruit people to distribute literature and to act as couriers, and to put Marius Schoon in contact with someone informed on labour. Miss Hogan said she had refused to do all this.

The ANC had never given her any instructions on the Fattis and Monis boycott in 1979, although they had requested a report of her participation.

The ANC had agreed to her doing a master's degree thesis on unemployment. She had joined the Johannesburg Organization for Self-Help (Jobs) in order to familiarize herself with unemployment. Miss Hogan said she had felt a union could have emerged from Jobs.

She had been instructed to set up the union if she thought it at all possible. The union was not to act as an ANC front. The ANC had seen it as having a role in supporting other trade unions in South Africa.

Miss Hogan told the court the ANC had been uninformed about some of her political activities.

She denied that she had tried to win over the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA) to the ANC. "I tried to win over MWASA to a non-racial democratic organization. When MWASA went on strike and called for a boycott, we offered our support. But MWASA remained adamant about not accepting support from whites."

The hearing continues today.

let us be honest and state clearly that better health through preventive health education lies in the hands of those members of a health team who have cared for and cured the patient in the past, they are the people that have the credibility and the trust and the confidence of the patient. Consequently increased expenditure in the preventive field should be to those people in the community who practice comprehensive medicine curative and preventive and can 'ply it. Dr. David Sone's essay on 'Priorities for Prevention' by Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust concludes that most isolated schemes are unprover and expensive except immunisation.

Our society now believes, amongst other things in the probability of controlling man's livelihood through systematic organization of economic resources', that economic change can be made into the most powerful engine for human betterment and social justice. Swift remarked that whoever makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before deserves better of mankind than any speculative philosopher or metaphysical system builder.

I believe the D.H.O. Organisation has shown how it can be done economically, effectively and compassionately.

delivery of health care. The use of health teams may well come to rival our brightest technological triumphs by the way they have gone about changing attitudes to health, by mobilising communities at the grass roots, activating them in decision making and self care.

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FEATURES

- The monthly gardening feature appears on page 24.
- Watersports, pages 26 and 27.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) ..	$415,50
FT index (close)	576,10
RDM 100	607,70

Picture: Alvin Andrews

'SA soldiers' Proof claimed

CAPE TIMES 27/8/82

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean Government has the South African force numbers, ranks, salaries and bush allowances of the three white soldiers killed in south-eastern Zimbabwe last week, it has been claimed.

This was stated in the Senate yesterday by the Minister of State charged with security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, during a four-hour debate on the national security situation.

He said this in reply to a Republican Front senator, Senator Mark Partridge, who said he was horrified the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had "on the flimsiest evidence blatantly accused South Africa of infiltrating armed men into Zimbabwe".

Senator Partridge said the incident was "a storm in a teacup" and he was sure the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe would continue to be peaceful.

In his reply, Mr Munangagwa said his government was in possession of documents about the dead soldiers' South African military status and pay.

"So when the Prime Minister said they were South African soldiers, we had done our homework."

Mr Mugabe said at the weekend that documents and equipment on the men indicated they had been preparing for intensive military operations in Zimbabwe.

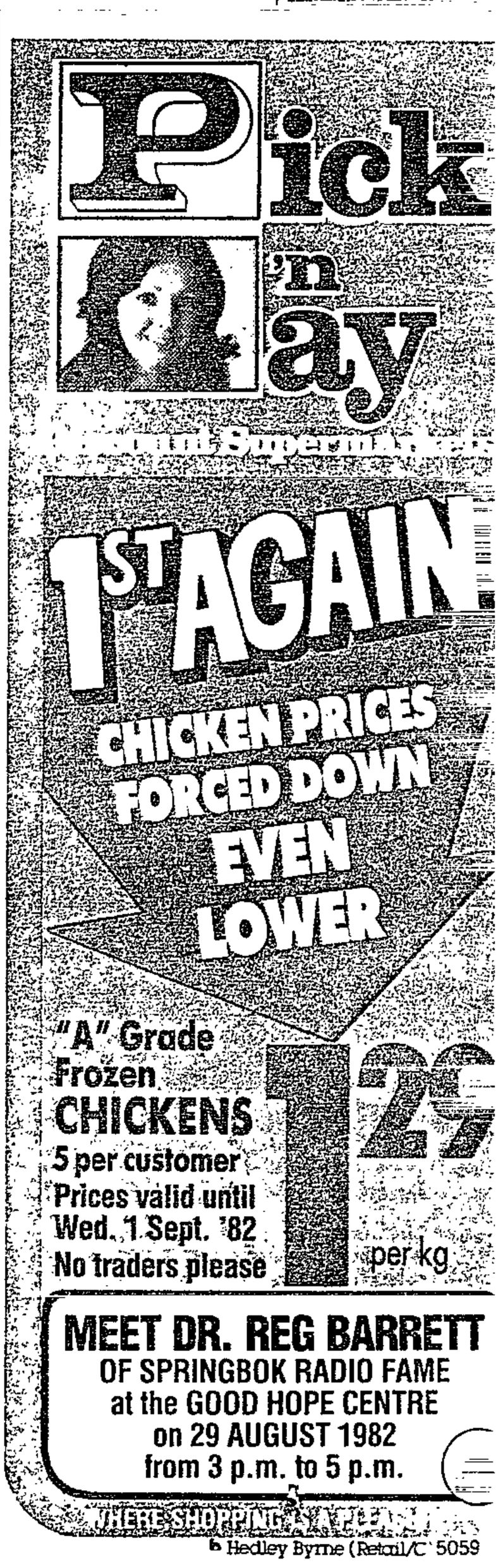
Mr Munangagwa said this week that there were thought to be 19 men in the group which clashed with Zimbabwean troops. He said a fourth body, also believed to be that of a South African member of the group, was found some time after the first three bodies.

A spokesman for South African Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night that the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, would answer all allegations made by Zimbabwe today.

tack, the judge said the woman had suffered terrible injuries to her head. Her face was swollen, covered in blood, and her eyes were closed.

Visagie was the man who had raped her beaten her with a rock, torn her with his hands and in-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



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e his elder brothers
es and Andrew and sister
ess Anne, young Edward is
om being an egghead and Buckingham Palace is not yet blessed with a potential Nobel Prize-winner.

In fact, Prince Edward's results were so mediocre that he has not even achieved the South African equivalent of university exemption.

The unknown cad who maliciously leaked the figures showed that Edward obtained one Grade C in English literature and Ds in history and economic and political sciences.

The grades would normally be too low for ordinary students to gain admission into any university in Britain, let alone Cambridge, which has stern standards.

The joint secretary of the board, Mr Robin Davis, said someone must have spent hours sifting confidential microfilm containing the results of thousands of pupils until they found the code for Gordonstoun School.

Mr Davis said: "It was a deplorable act. Someone can't have much of a conscience."

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The Facts correction service, ☎ 41-3361 (Mon to Fri)
Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town.
(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)

DIO

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8

Prisoners sacrifice visiting rights

ARGUS 27/8/82 327

Staff Reporter

POLITICAL prisoners at Helderstroom prison, near Caledon, have sacrificed visiting rights in an effort to change a regulation that communication between prisoners and visitors must be in English or Afrikaans.

About 75 prisoners were transferred from Robben Island to Helderstroom six months ago.

On the island, prisoners may use their home tongue in the presence of an interpreter.

At Helderstroom they were told all communication must be in English or Afrikaans. This has been reported to the International Red Cross.

On Wednesday, friends and relatives visited seven prisoners, who insisted on speaking in their home language.

The Argus interviewed two of the visitors. Both needed the help of an interpreter.

Mr Sisako Lutywantsi, 21, of Port Elizabeth, had come to see his brother, Sicalo.

"I knew he was refusing to speak English, because my other brother came to visit him last week.

"However, I was prepared to compromise and give him messages from my parents in English.

"We are concerned about his well-being.

"The authorities refused to let me give the messages. They insisted that I first try to persuade him to speak English.

"I spoke to him in English, and when he replied in Xhosa the wardens took him back to the cells.

"I left without telling him how things were at home."

Miss Nhombekhaya Dinge, 18, who was visiting her uncle, Monqomeli Dinge, for the first time, told the same story. She is also from Port Elizabeth.

It is understood this is the second week in which prisoners have refused to speak English.

Brigadier Hennie Botha, chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons, said in a statement from Pretoria the general rule was that communication should be in English or Afrikaans but, if interpreters were available, visits could be in another langugage.

"It has come to our notice that some prisoners at Helderstroom Prison refused to take visits in English or Afrikaans, while all the visitors involved were happy to speak English.

"The Prison Service is satisfied the prisoners involved were fully capable of enjoying the privilege of their visits."

Newsmen freed after 4 weeks

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — Two Zimbabwe journalists were released yesterday from the Chikurubi maximum security prison after four weeks in detention.

Mr Aubrey McDowall, senior assistant editor on the country's main newspaper, the Herald, and the paper's crime reporter, Mr Bill Hipson, had been held under a section of the Emergency Powers Regulations which enabled police to detain them for up to 30 days.

Mr McDowall said last night he had still to consider his future plans.

MUGABE

He declined to talk about his detention and referred to a comment last week by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who said that if the police could not find anything against the two, they would be released.

When detained they were told inquiries were being made following information that they had acted in a manner prejudical to public order or public safety.

It is understood that when they were set free they were simply told their immediate release had been ordered.

12 pc bus fare rise hearing next week

Staff Reporter

THE National Transport Commission meets in Cape Town next week to consider an application from City Tramways for an average increase in bus fares of about 12 percent.

The hearing takes place on top of last night's announcement of a one percent increase in sales tax.

The Road Transportation Board has received more than several objections to the application and many of the objectors are expected to appear personally before the commission, which will sit under the chairmanship of Road Transport Commissioner Mr H C van Zyl.

The hearing is set down for Monday and Tuesday at the Foreshore offices of the Road Transportation Board but will carry on longer if necessary.

ADJUSTMENT

City Tramways have pointed out that the existing tariffs introduced in May 1980 were determined by the Local Road Transportation Board in was granted an increase in wages which, together with another adjustment in March, made a total increase of 20 percent. Pay scales of the Amalgamated Engineering Union were also increased in July.

"The effect of this and the inevitable increase in the salaries and wages of administrative staff, together with other cost increases such as postal rates, general sales tax, a surcharge on imports and tyres leaves us with no alternative but to recover these costs."

SALARIES

The company added that 75 percent of the increase it was applying for would go towards increased staff salaries and wages.

'One of the main objections to the increase will be that black commuters have been forced to live considerable distances from their places of work because of the Group Areas Act and spent a large portion of their wages on transport.

Many of the objectors say there is no justifica-

Israelis halt PLO convoy

Argus Correspondent

BEIRUT. — The first convoy of Palestinian and Syrian fighters going to Damascus by road came to a halt early today.

The Israelis stopped it by complaining about the way the Italian contingent of the international peacekeeping force was counting the evacuees.

The Italians, who arrived in Beirut yesterday, were to escort the nearly 1 500 men on their trip through the mountains and down through the Beka'a valley.

The Syrians leaving Beirut were to be taken to a point in the mountains to join up with the Syrian army deployed in the Beka's valley.

This is the most difficult phase of the Palestinian military withdrawal.

POSTPONED

Previous plans to take out guerrillas by this route have been postponed because of the Palestinians' fear of ambush by right-wing Christian militia who control stretches of the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

● From Washington it is

David Kitson in 'excellent health'

Staff Reporter

DAVID KITSON is in excellent health and is not suffering from bronchitis as was recently alleged, Brigadier H J Botha, the chief liaison officer for the Prison Service said from Pretoria yesterday.

The statement from the Prison Service followed allegations by Kitson's relatives that he was suffering from serious bronchitis and that the circumstances of his imprisonment were aggravating his condition.

This week actress Vanessa Redgrave joined Kitson's family in a demonstration in front of the South African Embassy in London, against his imprisonment.

Brigadier Botha said apart from periodic medical examinations, the prisoner had been examined by a specialist in May at which time no symptoms of bronchitis had been diagnosed.

He said Kitson had yesterday again been examined by a medical practitioner and the Prison Service categorically denied that Kitson was suffering from bronchitis.

He said Kitson's health was excellent and his physical circumstances of imprisonment complied with international standards.

As far as allegations concerning the "unhealthy temperature" in Pretoria's prison cells was concerned, he pointed out that the average daily minimum temperature in Pretoria was 10,6 deg C.

He said the South African Prison Service regretted the unfounded allegations misused to discredit the prison administration and South Africa's image.

Muffling of funeral speeches deplored

(327) S. Express 29/8/82

By MOKONE MOLETE

THE Government's move to prescribe the ways in which the funerals of politically prominent people will be held is under fire from community leaders.

They say the restrictions could be interpreted as a way of gagging black political leaders, who usually make speeches on such occasions.

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, publicity secretary for the black consciousness group, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said the move was another "manifestation of the onslaught on the black people's culture".

But he added that the restrictions would not have any effect on the black political movement, because he did not believe funerals were "essentially the main platforms for political communication".

Recently a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr Johannes Duvenhage, gave instructions on how the funerals of Mr Moabi Dipale, who died while in police custody earlier this month, and Mrs Nana Mbuli, a member of the Federation of South African Women and wife of an exiled member of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), should be conducted.

He said there was reason to believe that public order would be endangered by the holding of the funerals. His restriction said the ceremonies should be bona fide funeral services; no political organisation or party or any other organisation should be attacked or supported in speeches, prayers, songs or in any other way and no placards, banners, stickers, flags or pamphlets should be shown, carried or distributed.

Mr Tom Lodge, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the restrictions were not surprising because funerals of people who were politically prominent had become rallying points.

He added: "It is unwise of the State to place restrictions on these funerals because, to a certain extent, they function as a safety valve."

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Ken Owen; design, headlines and sub-editing by John Leask; all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

DAILY NEWS — 10a HANCOCK ST — CAPE TOWN

SAP not involved in blast

PRETORIA — The South African Police yesterday categorically denied any involvement in an explosion which occurred at the home of a Mr Aloysius Yon in Gaborone on Tuesday.

An SAP spokesman said in a statement that allegations involving the police were made in several newspapers.

The alleged reason for the SAP's involvement in the incident, that Mr Yon was a Swapo supporter, was, to the best of its knowledge, false. Mr Yon and his relatives were reported to be opponents of the present leadership of Swapo.

"The SA Police can obviously not respond to all unfounded allegations of this nature, but wants to reiterate that it is not part of its duties or functions to commit illegal acts in neighbouring states," the statement said. — Sapa

SADF disciplinary action not revealed

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE SADF has refused to give details of the disciplinary action taken against the senior officers involved in providing logistic support for the abortive mercenary coup in the Seychelles.

No disciplinary action in terms of the Military Code can be taken against Citizen Force members of the SADF who took part in the coup attempt and there is still no news of what action — if any — will be taken against the black SADF personnel who took part in the recent unauthorised Zimbabwe raid.

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday in response to inquiries about possible disciplinary action against officers who assisted the Seychelles conspirators that the SADF did not discuss disciplinary action against its members with outsiders.

Immediately after the hijacking trial in Maritzburg — during which the judge found there had been the complicity of at least some members of the SADF in the coup attempt — the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said disciplinary action would be taken against those who had exceeded their authority.

The Defence Force spokesman also confirmed today that no disciplinary steps can be taken in terms are now serving for their involvement in the hijacking of the Air India jet from Mahe.

In terms of the Defence Act nobody with a prison record can hold a commission.

The position of the 12 black SADF personnel who accompanied three white former Rhodesian SADF of the Military Disciplinary Code against the 11 Citizen Force members who were among the mercenaries as they had not been acting with the authority of the Defence Force.

It is understood, however, that any of the 11 men who have rank will automatically lose it because of the prison sentences they members into Zimbabwe on an allegedly private mission is still unclear.

The spokesman said today the Board of Inquiry into the incident — in which the three whites were killed by Zimbabwe security forces — was still sitting. He referred, however, to the statement made by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, at a recent Press conference to the effect that the black members of the group thought they were obeying lawful commands.

Pressure made PC man quit SA

ARGUS 6/9/82 327

Dr Anthony de Crespigny

THERE must have been "inordinate pressure" on Dr Anthony de Crespigny to leave South Africa suddenly and resign from the President's Council, according to mystified friends and associates.

And they are baffled by the way he appears to have gone into hiding in England since his departure and by the absence of a full explanation for his action.

There have been persistent reports that the controversial political scientist was questioned by the security police at least three times before he flew out of the country, leaving his wife, Mrs Rose Marie de Crespigny, to tie up the family's affairs before joining him in England.

KNOWS NOTHING

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said last week he knew "nothing about this" and a security police spokesman said they had no record of Dr de Crespigny having been questioned by the security police.

Yesterday Mrs de Crespigny declined to discuss her husband's departure, except to confirm that she and the children would join him "permanently" in the next few weeks. Asked if he could be contacted in England, she said: "I'm afraid not. He does not want to be harassed. There is no way whatsoever."

GOOD SPIRITS

Until a few days before leaving, he appeared to be in good spirits and gave no hint of plans to leave the country.

On the contrary, an associate reports that only two days before he is believed to have flown to London he spoke enthusiastically about the work of the President's Council — indicating he believed that his role on the constitutional committee would continue for some time.

And he appeared to be engrossed in his work as a member of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which is planning the consolidation of the homelands.

MOTHER ILL

Dr de Crespigny is said to have resigned from the PC for "personal reasons" and there have been unconfirmed reports that his mother in England was seriously ill.

But friends doubt whether his mother's illness could justify his decision to leave South Africa permanently, or explain why he has failed to respond to messages left for him in England.

"It's just not in character," a friend remarked today. "He was a tremendously gregarious fellow who, had he intended to leave permanently, would have thrown a party or two."

Attempts by the London Bureau of The Argus to track down Dr de Crespigny have so far failed and he has not responded to messages left for him at two London clubs of which he is a member and where mail was reported to have been forwarded to him.

RDM
Sept. 1982

Macwusa leader slams 'intimidation' of unionists

327

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE TRANSVAAL secretary of the Motor Assemblies and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), has strongly criticised his arrest and that of two Macwusa organisers last Friday while they were collecting subscriptions at a Rosslyn plant near Pretoria

Mr Donsie Khumalo, the Transvaal secretary, and two organisers were arrested outside the premises of Laursen Brothers (Pty) Ltd, a member of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) while they were busy collecting contributions from Laursen employees.

Yesterday Mr Khumalo asked: "Is it now Seifsa policy to use the police to intimidate trade unionists?",

According to a statement issued by Mr Khumalo, he and the two organisers, Mr Zolile Mtshilwane and Mr Khorombi Dau, held talks with members of the management of Laursens last Friday afternoon

After the meeting they were collecting subscriptions from Macwusa members when they were approached by police and a member of the management who, they claim, knew who they were.

The management official denied that he knew the three unionists and he allegedly told the police he did not want to see members of an unregistered union — such as Macwusa — in front of the Laursen premises

The three unionists failed to produce their pass-books on demand and police took them to the Pretoria North police station.

They were later released without charges being pressed against them, but a policeman allegedly warned them that they would be arrested for trespassing if they went to Laursens again.

A spokesman for Laursens confirmed yesterday that his company, a division of British Tyre and Rubber Industries, South Africa — refused to hold official discussions with Macwusa "until Seifsa recognises the union".

He denied that Laursens called the police last Friday, but he added that Laursens would not allow Macwusa organisers on their premises.

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed the arrests of the three unionists on Friday.

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peration was launched and four bodies have been recovered.

Yesterday afternoon, a US marine corps Skorsky Sea Stallion helicopter crashed 25 km off the Danish port of Esbjerg. All five crew members are feared dead.

Crew members of two British Navy helicopters taking part in the same Nato exercise reported they were almost hit by a missile apparently fired from the shore by US or Dutch marines.

SHOT DOWN

This raised the question of whether the US helicopter had been accidentally shot down.

But Nato chiefs firmly denied this.

At least 44 people have died in helicopter accidents round the North Sea oil and gas rigs which are served by about 26 000 helicopter flights a year.

'Security laws won't stop a collapse'

ARGUS 15/9/82

327

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A society such as South Africa which depended on harsh security laws for survival would inevitably collapse, the head of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, said here today.

He was giving the opening address at the Detention and Security Legislation Conference at the University of Natal here.

The conference has been organised by the university's department of extra-mural studies and ends tomorrow.

In the face of the vast body of security legislation which had been built up, many people mourned the passing of freedom and blamed this development on the Government, he said.

"The screw has gradually been tightened and today there exists a comprehensive and terrifying body of laws designed to enable the Government to rule by force."

Mr Chaskalson emphasised that everybody was responsible for what had happened in South Africa.

Some who appreciated this had "entered the lists and suffered the wrath of the Government".

Others who felt disquiet had remained passive, while the majority of whites saw the laws as protecting their interests and "either cannot or do not want to see beyond that".

Mr Chaskalson said the legislation enabled the State to control the flow of information, to proscribe political opposition, to break up organisations and control their source of funds, to pick off leaders of particular organisations and render them impotent by detention, banning or other restrictions.

"Above all it enables them to instil fear in the hearts of ordinary persons who might otherwise feel constrained to voice their opposition," he said.

The Government's position was that these laws were necessary to resist a total onslaught against South Africa. To some extent this was true, but it only served to beg the question — namely why there was such an onslaught?

"It is not because South Africa is the object of a worldwide communist conspiracy. That is a myth, and its propagation an insult to our intelligence," he said.

"The reason for the universal condemnation of South Africa is that it is the only country in the world which has institutionalised racial discrimination."

MALCOLM BERNSTEIN
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Actress leaves hospital on walker

NEW YORK. — Veteran actress Mary Martin, mother of Dallas TV star Larry Hagman, who was seriously injured in a car crash 10 days ago, has been released from San Francisco General Hospital.

The crash killed her manager and critically injured actress Janet Gaynor, 72.

Miss Martin, 68, star of Peter Pan and South Pacific, had broken ribs and a fractured pelvis. She used a walker to leave hospital.

Miss Gaynor was still listed in serious condition and is in intensive care. Her husband, Paul Gregory, 62, is in good condition after also breaking his legs in the crash.

The accident happened when a van allegedly jumped a red light and crashed into the taxi in which the foursome were travelling to a dinner appointment.

'Trial reports support State'

ARGUS 16/9/82 327

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.— Press reporting of political trials in South Africa inadvertently supported the State, a senior legal academic said in Durban yesterday.

In an interview during the Detention and Security Legislation Conference at the University of Natal, the senior lecturer in Commercial Law at the University of Cape Town, Mr Denis Davis, said the Government used the political trial as an ideological support.

"The political trial is presented as a morality play in which the State is seen as giving a fair trial to those who are seen to represent violence and revolution and represent the forces of darkness", he said.

The State, by tolerantly providing these people with such a trial, is seen as fair and just.

The Government never openly admitted to the existence of "political" trials since they claimed that the accused were common criminals who were dedicated to violence and subterfuge.

This image - which Mr Davis rejected as distorted since it failed to take account of South Africa's repressive security legislation and the authentic political aspirations of the accused - could only be effectively projected by the media which reported on these trials.

Unfortunately, Mr Davis said, the dramatic use of headlines and the irregular reporting by the Press on these trials helped to strengthen the image the Government wished to create.

Pattern in security trials seen

ARGUS 16/9/82 327

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A legal authority, Professor John Dugard, says a pattern has emerged in the Transvaal whereby certain judges are repeatedly selected to preside over security trials.

Last month a Johannesburg advocate, Mr Sydney Kentridge, said that in certain parts of the country a similar pattern had become apparent.

Addressing about 200 delegates at a conference at the University of Natal on detention and security legislation, Professor Dugard said his opinion was based on a study of security trials in the Transvaal which he conducted between 1978 and 1982.

Professor Dugard, who is director of applied legal studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that during this period there were 25 trials involving treason, terrorism, sabotage or serious offences under Internal Security Act 44 of 1950.

BENCH

These cases were tried by 12 of the 45 judges and acting judges who sat on the Transvaal Bench.

Eight judges heard 21 of these cases. This meant that 17 percent of the Transvaal judiciary heard 84 percent of the cases in question.

The common denominator for these judges was that all except one were members of the Pretoria Bar before their

PROFESSOR John Dugard

Bench. Most of the "conservative, Executive-minded and formalist advocates" were to be found in Pretoria.

EXECUTIVE

He was not suggesting that judges who presided at "political" trials in the Transvaal "are deliberately or consciously biased in favour of the Executive".

However, Professor Dugard said his criticism should not be dismissed but remedied through all judges being given an equal opportunity to preside at trials under the security laws.

Turning to magistrates, who were increasingly trying cases under the security laws since the passing of the Lower Courts Amendment Act of 1977, Professor Dugard said they were "particularly unsuited" to this role because they were professionally too close

Talks on Barclays ban on politics

DURBAN. — An urgent meeting has been called by Barclays Bank's top management to discuss the blanket ban preventing employees from taking part in political activities.

A senior bank spokesman confirmed that a statement was expected to be released after the meeting.

Sources said they expected the political ruling to be reversed.

The bank's decision has provoked an outcry from several organisations and unions, including a new threat by the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Sam Kikine, to call for a boycott of the bank if the ruling is not reversed.

'UNFAIR'

He said: "We would not hesitate to call for a boycott of the bank if it does not reverse the decision. This is an unfair labour practice and the bank runs the risk of alienating many of its black clients."

Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior of the Kwazulu Government, said no citizens should be robbed of the right to express their political approach, affiliation and acitivity in a way that befits them and their society.

Mr Mdlalose said he could understand the approach of Barclays but the bank could not deprive people of the right to express their political

Crespigny 'urged to return to SA'

ARGUS 14/9/82

327

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Professor Anthony de Crespigny has disclosed that two members of the President's Council telephoned him in London to urge him to return to South Africa — but he turned them both down.

He identified them as Mr Bill Horak and Dr D Worrall, chairman of the constitutional committee.

"Mr Horak said he thought I still had a useful role to play on the constitutional committee," Professor de Crespigny said.

"He said that if I agreed to return he would talk to Mr Schlebusch and try to get me reinstated.

REINSTATEMENT

"Dr Worrall tried to persuade me to indicate that I had made a mistake in leaving South Africa and that I wanted reinstatement. I told them I could not reverse my decision."

He said Mr Schlebusch had not replied to his letter resigning from the council.

Professor de Crespigny, speaking in a well-appointed fourth floor flat belonging to his wife's father, near Kensington High Street, said his sudden departure from South Africa was "very much connected with his family".

MOTHER ILL

"My mother (she is 81) was ill. But it was also an appropriate time to leave because, as I see it, the main work of the constitutional committee had been accomplished.

Professor de Crespigny denied that money was a motive for his leaving South Africa. "No, certainly not — very much the reverse. I was substantially very much better off in South Africa than I shall be here."

Health had been a slight problem, he said, although he thought it was now "adequate".

'DEVOTED'

Emotional factors had had nothing to do with it. "I'm devoted to my wife and children and they are joining me later this month or early next month. He had arranged for his children to enter school in London.

He had resigned from UCT at the end of 1981 to remain on the council. He could have had another year's secondment, but had thought it better to resign.

Professor de Crespigny said he had "from time to time" been interviewed by the National Intelligence Service (NIS). He had had a "very remote" political background in the Liberal Party and was "politically reasonably active" in London after leaving South Africa at the end of 1960.

He said there was no foundation for a newspaper report suggesting that he might have misinterpreted a routine call of the NIS and "taken fright".

He said he had been questioned about his name appearing on a list of members of the African National Congress.

His first wife Caroline, from whom he was divorced in 1960, had worked as a secretary for the Liberal Party and later for the Institute of Race Relations, but had not been actively involved in politics. Later she became much more involved.

Saunders hits at restrictions on expression

Cape Times 16/8/82

327

Staff Reporter

THE Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr S J Saunders, last night slated restrictions on the freedom of expression and choice in South Africa which he said seriously retarded the extension of knowledge in South Africa.

In an address to the Civil Rights League at St Saviour's Church Hall in Claremont, Dr Saunders attacked the use of permits by the government to restrict people not classified white to study at so-called "white" universities.

Although there had been an increase in the number of students requiring permits to study at UCT, Dr Saunders said "it (the increase) is nonetheless being achieved under the distasteful and unacceptable system of requiring these students to obtain permits".

Unacceptable

In spite of indications that the government was moving away from the permit system, Dr Saunders said: "Nothing short of a complete removal of any restrictions on the University's right to decide whom to admit to its student body will be acceptable to us or to any of the other English-speaking universities in this country."

He said the university had two major roles — a teaching function and a research function — but "the laws which restrict human liberty and which clearly infringe civil rights, banning without trial and detention without trial, plainly have a serious effect on the quality of teaching and must have an effect on the quality of research".

He said statutory restrictions seriously retarded people asking controversial questions because of the fear of what could happen to them.

Misreporting

"The ability of the authorities to ban or detain people without trial, will inhibit the freedom of discussion, especially when there is a distinct possibility that a police agent may be sitting amongst those attending a seminar and misreporting what is said.

"I put to you that many people may be afraid to enter highly sensitive areas of research, and therefore our knowledge is not advanced. We are unable to support and strengthen the things we believe in now and believe to be good and true because without free enquiry, those attitudes cannot be strengthened."

Dr Saunders said he was "deeply concerned" at the spate of bannings and detentions without trial of some of his students and staff and drew attention to the psychological and physiological effects of solitary confinement.

CAIC Trgis 16/9/82 327

SA's security laws exist 'to instil fear'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa's security legislation existed to instil fear in the hearts of ordinary people who might otherwise feel constrained to voice their opposition, Mr Arthur Chaskalson, director of Johannesburg's Legal Resources Centre, said yesterday.

"It is not because South Africa is the object of a worldwide communist conspiracy which has been conducted so effectively that the entire world has been misled in regard to the true situation pertaining to this country.

"That is a myth, and its propagation is an insult to our intelligence," he said.

Mr Chaskalson was delivering the opening address at a conference being held at the University of Natal in Durban to examine detention and security legislation.

The security laws enabled the state to control the flow of information, to proscribe political opposition and to break up orgnizations which may be seen to be gaining popular support, particularily within the black community, he said.

"This country is ruled by white South Africans who have organized it in a way designed to ensure that wealth and privilege vests in them.

"Attempts within the black population to mobilize support against white domination have been broken up, repeatedly, and peaceful methods of protest have been curtailed," he said.

Mr Chaskalson said this had led to violent resistance and the black population, excluded from power within South Africa, had sought allies outside the country and had found them.

"Today, their cause is recognized by the whole world and white South Africa stands isolated, defending itself behind a network of security legislation and military power," he said.

"But a society which depends for its survival upon harsh security laws will inevitably collapse," he added.

"Laws which frustrate the aspirations of a majority of the population are divisive and to contain the divisions the laws have become increasingly repressive; that in turn hardens attitudes and stirs up revolt."

The repressive laws had made people fearful of speaking their minds and voicing their dissent.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

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3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

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From page 1

he had spoken to an NIS chief, a Mr Bekker.

Dr Worrall advised him to send a telegram to the chairman of the President's Council, Mr A L Schlebusch, with a copy to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, admitting that he had made a "bad mistake" in leaving and asked to be reinstated on the committee.

If he did this, said Dr Worrall, the NIS — according to a "categoric" assurance given to him by Mr Bekker — would not prevent his return.

"I told Dr Worrall I would consider his suggestion," said Professor De Crespigny. "And that evening, because I did not know where to contact him in Pretoria, I telephoned my wife in Cape Town and asked her to convey to Dr Worrall's wife, Anita, the message that I would not change my decision, which was final and irrevocable.

● **Spies listen more than kill, page 13**

expected passenger resistance to the new scales".

"This exposes the NTC as sympathetic to the bus owners."

Cahac, the GWU and the UWO were prominent signatories of objections lodged with the NTC against the increase when it was first proposed.

The president of the

To page 2 A

De Crespigny speaks on NIS

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — In the most detailed account he has given yet of his questioning by National Intelligence Services (NIS) officials, Professor Anthony de Crespigny told yesterday how he was taken to lunch at Cape Town's Town House about three months ago, by two high-ranking officials

"They were neither offensive, bullying nor intimidating," he said

They were not interested in his activities after 1963, but they wanted to know about his views and activities when he was a member of the Liberal Party in Natal from 1955 to 1960, and particularly his activities in London from 1960 to 1963 when he was studying for his Ph D.

"The fact that the NIS has now indicated it has no objections to me returning to my post on on the constitutional committee shows the absurdity of allegations that I have been working for MI6. if I had been working for MI6 the NIS certainly would be objecting to my return."

Professor De Crespigny said he told a former colleague on the constitutional committee, Dr Denis Worrall, about the two interrogations by the NIS, but Dr Worrall had not taken the matter further at the time.

The last interrogation took place on July 28, six days before Professor De Crespigny's departure from South Africa

Professor De Crespigny insisted that he left South Africa for "pressing personal and family reasons", and not because of the interrogations.

Dr Worrall flew to Pretoria to discuss Professor De Crespigny's position with the NIS, and on August 24 — three weeks after Professor De Crespigny's arrival in London — telephoned him from Pretoria to say

To page 2 B

Joleen to act in play

Report, colour picture PAGE 3

g bomb' robber defused

he sub-accountant, Mr J a, kept his cool and the bomber into waiting 10 000 which would be to him by special couri- the bank's main branch city.

es later the bank was nded by machinegun- members of the special ice Reaction Squad. Two Dog Squad sergeants, stols drawn, burst into and arrested the hold-up man while he was still negotiating by telephone for how much money he would settle for.

Police, who removed two small brown parcels from the man's pockets, have not disclosed whether they were explosive devices.

The drama began shortly before 1pm when the bank was closing its doors for business. A young white man came in and asked to see the sub-accountant.

He was shown into Mr Correia's office where he said he had the remote-controlled bombs in his pockets and wanted all the money in the bank or he would have the bombs activated.

Faced with a co-operate or die crisis, Mr Correia decided on a monumental bluff. He told the man there was no money in the bank; it had already been transferred to the main branch in the city.

But the man was adamant — the money or else.

Mr Correia pretended his office telephone was out of order and told the man to come with him to the counter telephone and he would call the accountant at the main bank to arrange for money.

Speaking in Portuguese on the telephone he told the accountant that the branch bank was being held up. The accountant instructed someone to alert the police, who arrived soon after and arrested the man.

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(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1982

I did not quit over NIS — De Crespigny

ARGUS 17/9/82 327

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The former University of Cape Town academic, Professor Anthony de Crespigny, has categorically denied speculation that he fled South Africa because NIS suspected he was spying for MI-6.

The former member of the President's Council, who left South Africa in a hurry in early August, said the NIS had specifically cleared him of any suspicions they might have had and gave him the go-ahead to return to his post.

Pressed for answers to questions now being raised in South Africa, Professor de Crespigny said he was approached by President's Council colleague Dr Dennis Worrall after he arrived in Britain.

Dr Worrall assured him he had nothing to fear.

TELEGRAM

He said Dr Worrall telephoned him in London from Pretoria on August 24 and suggested he send a telegram to the chairman of the council, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, asking for reinstatement.

He wanted Professor de Crespigny to indicate that he had made a mistake in leaving South Africa.

"That request presumably would have been transmitted to the executive by Mr Schlebusch," said Professor de Crespigny.

"Before taking a decision, they would then have checked with the NIS. So what he wanted to be satisfied about was that the NIS would not themselves wish to oppose reinstatement, should I request it. But I never requested it."

There would have been no point in requesting reinstatement if the NIS were opposed to it.

home in Newlands, in Kenilworth and in Constantia.

"They (NIS) were not infrequently turning up for one reason or another. They were doing their job."

RESTAURANT

The NIS were quite unaware that he was going to resign — "and I didn't resign because of being interviewed by NIS."

There had been two meetings with NIS. One was at a restaurant in Cape Town, two or three months before he left.

"They were interested only in the period a long time ago when I was in the Liberal Party, 1955 to 1960, and when I was in London from 1961 to 1963.

"They were not interested in anything after 1962."

SILLY STORIES

Dr Worrall saw the NIS in Pretoria. They indicated to Dr Worrall that the NIS would not themselves stand in the way of reinstatement, he said.

This was important because it made the stories that he was working for MI-6 "look silly".

"There have been all these stories that they (NIS) had long suspected that I was MI-6," he said.

"If they had long suspected that, why did they clear me for appointment to the President's Council in the first place?"

The NIS had never raised the question of alleged MI-6 links with him — "they never asked me that question."

The last time they saw him they discussed the early period of his life from the late 1950s to the early 1960s — his Liberal Party days.

LETTER

Professor de Crespigny said no one — apart from his wife — knew when he left South Africa (on August 4) that he intended to resign from the President's Council.

He resigned on August 11 when he sent a telegram to Mr Schlebusch reading: "Deeply regret compelled resign from President's Council for pressing personal and family reasons. Writing. De Crespigny."

He followed this with a letter on August 15.

The visits by the NIS were quite a long time before he left. The first visit — by what was then BOSS — was over his application for permanent residence. That was in 1974.

He was later seen a number of times — he recalled visits at his

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Koeberg man found guilty

CAPE TIMES 17/9/82

Staff Reporter

A 23-YEAR-OLD electrician who took photographs of electrical work done at the Koeberg nuclear power station was convicted yesterday by a regional magistrate of contravening the National Key Points Act.

The hearing was held *in camera*.

Michael David de Villiers, 23, of Sunderland Street, Kensington, admitted that on March 9 he had obtained photographs relating to the Koeberg nuclear power station and had shown them to family and friends.

He said he had been employed by an electrical engineering concern contracted to do installation work at the power station as an assistant to Mr A Pierart, who had taken photographs to record work done at Koeberg.

He had taken the photographs home from Mr Pierart's office without permission.

He had wanted to take them back the next day but the photographs had attracted the attention of the police when they had fallen out of his pocket while he was jogging home after visiting his girlfriend on March 9. A police van had arrived when he picked up the photographs.

Sentence will be passed today. Bail was extended.

Mr D Cronje was the magistrate. Mr C A Cilliers appeared for the State and Mr H Scoombie for De Villiers.

Van der Bergh defamation claim settled

CAPE TIMES 18/9/82

327

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Justice Braam Lategan confirmed yesterday that the defamation claim which General Hendrik van der Bergh had brought against him had been settled out of court.

Mr Justice Lategan said the parties had informally agreed not to make the terms of the settlement public.

He added that details of an apology — involving when, where and how it should be published — were to be discussed soon.

The general was not available for comment yesterday.

It is understood that Mr Justice Lategan had made a certain settlement proposal to the general's lawyers including a cash offer of R5 000.

The alleged cash offer of R5 000 was apparently accompanied by a letter of apology.

General Van der Bergh had claimed that, while addressing a Junior Rapportryers meeting in Paarl in 1979, Mr Justice Lategan had told the meeting that the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry could not decide whether the general was "mad or a liar".

Mr Justice Lategan admitted that he had addressed the meeting and did not deny uttering those words.

General Van der Bergh also claimed he had been called "a double dealer and a liar" in a report of the commission.

In a judgment in June this year the Supreme Court found that General Van der Bergh had failed to prove that the statements made about him in the report had been published maliciously.

His application to sue the Erasmus Commission was dismissed. However, he was granted permission to sue Mr Justice Lategan for R50 000 damages. — Sapa

Police spray teargas into workers' quarters

327 294 365A RDM 22/9/82

Mail Reporter

POLICE sprayed teargas into the living quarters of domestic workers at a block of townhouses in Sandton last Friday night while searching for a suspected murderer.

Domestic workers were left coughing and wheezing and several could only return to their rooms hours later. One gardener was still suffering from a bleeding nose yesterday and other domestic workers complained of headaches the next day.

A spokesman for the police yesterday confirmed the incident.

He said the Crime Prevention Unit had been involved and they had gone to the block looking for a murder suspect. The police had used teargas to prevent violence and had only sprayed under one door when the people occupying the place would not open the door.

He said during the incident two men were arrested.

One worker told the Rand Daily Mail that four white policemen and several black policemen arrived around 11pm. They knocked on the doors and most of the occupants opened their doors.

She said three occupants, however, were not at home and it was under these doors the police sprayed the teargas. Ten minutes later the police left but the domestic workers were not able to return to their rooms until 12.30 on Saturday morning.

The domestic worker said the police had been there the night before — Thursday — but had only looked around. Months before they had also been around and arrested her husband for being there illegally.

The caretaker of the block, Mrs G Pellegrini, said she had phoned the police the next day but had been told to phone yesterday, which she did. She was told the police had been looking for the murderer of a night watchman.

Police deny buying US shock devices

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A senior Pretoria police spokesman yesterday denied any police involvement in the purchase of 2 500 shock devices from the United States for use in crowd control.

The shock devices which are the same size as the long baton used by US police — known as night sticks — were yesterday reportedly on their way to South Africa amid a furore about an alleged breach of US law.

Colonel Chris Coetzee of the police directorate of public relations said, however: "This is news to the SAP."

According to a report yesterday, US officials said the shock devices had been sold to the police by mistake.

The devices, which are described as similar to cattle prods and which give a person a jolt when they are touched, appear to be similar to shock sticks which have been available on the South African market for several years.

The sticks marketed in South Africa were disguised as umbrellas.

According to the report yesterday, the batons now being imported are designed for crowd control and the deal involves about R200 000. The deal, however, allegedly contravened a part of the Foreign Assistance Act which requires sales of "police items" to countries which have "a pattern of human rights violations" to be reported to the US Congress.

This was apparently not done.

Col Coetzee said, however, the deal did not involve the police. "We have our own method of crowd control which does not include shock devices. There is no change in our method of crowd control."

It is known that crowd control is a matter of concern to the SAP. Since the 1976 riots during which scores of people were shot by police, top members of the force have been trying to find less violent ways to put down unrest.

Among methods looked at were water cannons, plastic bullets and canes. Water cannons as used in Europe were dismissed, apparently because of the lack of facilities in the areas in which they would be used.

In 1980, after police had shown off new batons, shields and helmets for use in crowd control, it was announced that the "karwat" or quirt — a type of riding whip — would be used.

Unlike a sjambok, it did not cause serious injuries such as broken bones.

(18) (454) (327) D Dispatch 23/9/82

Saawu: buses stopped

EAST LONDON — Three buses carrying more than 200 mourners — all members of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) — to a funeral in Chalumna were stopped and delayed for six hours before being escorted back to East London by Ciskei police, Saawu said in a statement yesterday.

The mourners were going to the funeral of Mr John Tena.

A spokesman for Saawu said the buses were stopped at a roadblock at about 11 am on Sunday.

The buses were directed to the Chalumna police station and no reasons were given, the spokesman said.

He said that at the police station the passengers were searched and a Saawu flag, membership cards and a wooden necklace bearing a carved map of Africa were confiscated.

Police told those on whom the flag and necklace were found to collect them from offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in Zwelitsha on Monday at 7.30 am the spokesman said.

The mourners were said to have been held up until 5 pm.

"This outrageous and completely unjustified action by Ciskei police is the most serious challenge to the democratic union movement," the spokesman said.

He added that the union viewed the action as an act of intimidation and harassment.

"This action indicates clearly the animosity of the Ciskeian police towards the independent trade union movement."

The Commander General for State Security in Ciskei, Major-General Charles Sebe, could not be contacted for comment last night. — DDR

Second Brits union leader charged with intimidation

Labour Correspondent

A SECOND worker leader who was fired by a Brits company, B and S Engineering, after a strike has been charged under the Intimidation Act.

The arrest of a union shop steward at the plant, Mr Ernest Lutswela, followed the arrest of Mr Jacob Magahakwe, chairman of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, late last week.

Both have been freed and must appear in the Brits Regional Court on October 11.

The arrests follow a strike at the company on September 14 over the dismissal of a worker.

On the same day B and S fired all 1 000 workers and said they could reapply for their jobs.

According to the charges against the two men, they are alleged to have intimidated two workers on September 13.

Sept. 1982 · RDM

Key court test for Intimidation Act

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

TWO pending court cases against worker leaders may provide a crucial test of fears by unions and lawyers that the Government's new Intimidation Bill could be used to "crush" strikes and consumer boycotts.

In both cases, worker leaders have been charged under the Act in connection with strikes — two of them in Brits this week.

Their union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union, has briefed lawyers to act on their behalf and the cases could determine how widely the courts define "intimidation" under the new Act.

The Act, a result of Rabie Commission recommendations, seeks to impose heavy penalties — a maximum R20 000 fine or 10-year prison sentence — on people guilty of "intimidation".

When the new law was introduced lawyers complained that the definition of "intimidation" was "extremely wide" and could be used to punish actions which had hitherto been legal.

One section of the Act makes it an offence for anyone to "without lawful reason, and with intent to compel or induce a particular person to do or abstain from doing any act or to abandon a particular standpoint... cause damage to that person or any other person".

The accused must prove there was a "lawful reason" for his or her action.

Some lawyers believe this would make actions like strikes and consumer boycotts illegal because both involve an attempt to induce someone to abandon a standpoint or take a particular action.

It might be difficult for accuseds to prove they acted with a "lawful reason" and even legal strikes could be affected by the law.

In Richards Bay, two Mawu shop stewards Mr Sipho Khuzwayo and Mr Enoch Shongwe have been charged under the Act following a strike at the Alusaf plant and released on R200 bail each.

In Brits, following a strike at B and S Engineering, Mawu chairman at the plant Mr Jacob Mahagakwe, and a shop steward Mr Ernest Letswela, have also been charged under the Act. Mr Mahagakwe was released on R1 000 bail, Mr Letswela on his own recognisance.

Hikers found in Lesotho jail

DURBAN. — The two hikers missing in the Drakensberg since Sunday reached the Sani Pass border post late yesterday, with a police escort.

A spokesman said Mr John Richardson and Lyle Hancke were well but tired.

According to a spokesman at the Cathedral Peak forestry station, which has been used as the search headquarters, they were arrested by the Lesotho police on Sunday after crossing into Lesotho in the Organ Pipes Pass area.

Mr Richardson, and Lyle, 15, will be released after "certain formalities," according to the police.

Mr Rob Little, head of the forestry station at Cathedral Peak, said it was quite by chance Mr Richardson and Lyle had been traced to Mokhotlong jail.

He said that, during the air and land search for the missing climbers, a Ladysmith pilot who was known to be at Mokhotlong was telephoned and asked to check the jail.

The pilot called to say two people — later identified as the lost pair — had been held at the jail since Sunday. — Sapa.

Threats in letter to attorneys

Staff Reporter

A SUPREME court judge yesterday described a letter threatening the attorneys defending Mr Oscar Mpetha and 17 other men in the murder and terrorism trial as a "scurrilous and totally unwarranted attack".

Commenting on the letter — which was written by a Mr Johnstone — Mr Justice Williamson said attorneys and senior counsel formed a very important part in the administrative process. They should be unhampered and free to defend anyone charged, no matter how unpopular the person might be.

Mr Justice Williamson said justice could be done only by rendering legal service to all people.

The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

CAPE TIMES 24/9/82 (327)

SA denies role in theft of papers

LONDON. — The South African Embassy in London yesterday flatly denied involvement in recent burglaries at the London offices of guerilla movements after two men appeared in court charged with burglary and possession of stolen documents.

The case against Mr Peter Caselton and Mr Bertil Wedin was postponed for seven days at the Horseferry Road Magistrate's Court after an officer of Britain's Anti-Terrorist Squad said time was needed to consider more serious charges.

A third man, Mr Edward Aspinall, failed to appear with them on similar charges.

Mr Caselton was remanded in custody. Mr Wedin was ordered to surrender his passport and was released.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said all three had been charged in connection with burglaries at the London offices of Swapo, the ANC and the PAC since June.

He said Mr Caselton, 38, had been charged with dishonest handling of stolen documents and had first appeared in court a week ago.

Representatives of Swapo and the ANC were in court with their legal advisers and said in a joint statement they thought the police had enough evidence for a charge of conspiracy.

At the time of the burglaries Swapo claimed South African agents were responsible and said only documents had been taken by the thieves, who had ignored valuable equipment. — Sapa

SECTION B

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

Argus 24/9/82 327

De Crespigny's family leave to join him in UK

WITH rumours still rife about the sudden departure of her husband about six weeks ago, Mrs Rose Marie de Crespigny and her family left Cape Town today to join him in Britain.

Interviewed in her rented Kenilworth home last night, while finishing her packing, Mrs de Crespigny made a last-minute attempt to dispel the mystery surrounding Professor Anthony de Crespigny's departure, which came soon after the President's Council's proposals for a new constitutional dispensation were made known.

Professor de Crespigny was chairman of the council's constitutional committee.

NO MYSTERY

"There is no mystery to me in Anthony's decision and he was horrified when people started saying funny things," said Mrs de Crespigny.

She said they had discussed the possibility of returning to England after selling their house in Kenilworth, "because England is our home, much as we love South Africa".

"The opportunity presented itself when Anthony went back to see his mother. He also felt that he had done his bit on the council," she said.

In feeling this way, Mrs de Crespigny said, she thought her husband might be wrong — "but then he is not very conceited and the council certainly feels there is more he could do".

ROOTS

However "home is where your roots are" and Professor de Crespigny, who was as a young man "impulsive, thinking it would be high adventure to travel to other countries", always rather regretted that he had left England.

She said he felt he had done enough wandering and it was time he gave his children the opportunity of living in their homeland.

Mrs de Crespigny said she thought her husband would like to return to academic life, but not to return to politics. He might start "buying and selling silver in an antique shop in the King's Road, or he could write".

She said her husband's interests were wide.

Mrs de Crespigny said she did not share her husband's interest in politics, but had found meeting the people involved with the President's Council very interesting, particularly the opportunity to get to know Afrikaans people.

CHARMING

"One does not have much contact with Afrikaners and I found them absolutely charming and very educated," she said.

She became "speechless with tears" when the Women's Club of the President's Council gave a tea party to bid farewell to her and Mrs Anita Worrall, wife of Dr Dennis Worrall, who is to become South African Ambassador to Australia.

Mrs de Crespigny, who was born in Devonshire, England, met her husband in America and they were married 13 years ago.

The couple have three children — Emma, 10, Rebecca, 9, and Edward 7.

They lived in Cape Town for nine years.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
3	10	
Examiners' Initials		

Mrs Rose Marie de Crespigny finishes her packing before leaving with her children to join her husband, Professor Anthony de Crespigny, in Britain.

Names taken by policeman

327 BSM Cape Times 24/9/82

Staff Reporter

POLICE took the names and addresses of white people sitting in the public gallery of the Supreme Court yesterday at the trial of Mr Oscar Mpetha, who is appearing with 17 others on charges of terrorism and murder.

A lecturer in economic history at the University of Cape Town, Mr Martin Nicol, was one of "about six" people approached by a uniformed police constable in the Supreme Court public gallery.

"Shortly after we entered the court, a policeman approached us and asked for our names and addresses," Mr Nicol said. "He could not give me a reason for the request so I refused to give him my particulars.

"The policeman then said he would go and speak to his captain and he left. Later, the trial was adjourned and before I could leave the court, the same policeman approached myself and two other persons who had refused to comply with his earlier request, and asked us to accompany him to an office.

'For security reasons'

"At the office he again asked for our names and addresses, only this time he said it was 'for security reasons' and 'something new the police had started'. We gave him the particulars and left."

Mr Nicol said he had attended the Mpetha trial on "at least ten previous occasions" without ever being questioned by police.

A police liaison officer, Captain Jan Calitz, confirmed yesterday that names and addresses had been taken but said the incident "had nothing to do with security".

"Noisy people in the public gallery were distracting the court," Captain Calitz said. "They were told to keep quiet but some continued talking to the accused men from the gallery — that is why their names were taken."

Captain Calitz said no charges were being investigated by police. He confirmed that only white people had been approached.

Procedure for arrests outlined

EAST LONDON — People should not be arrested and transported across borders between South Africa and Ciskei unless legal requirements are observed and approaches made through diplomatic channels.

This emerged from inquiries by the Daily Dispatch following two incidents said to have involved Ciskei police actions in South Africa.

Mr Godfrey Shiba, a member of the Wilson-Rowntree Boycott Support Committee, said that on September 22 he and six companions were ordered by an armed man to drive from King William's Town to the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in Zwelitsha for questioning.

In a separate incident, a Daily Dispatch employee, Mr Themba Kente, said he was arrested in East London by a uniformed Ciskei policeman with a warrant of arrest issued in Mdantsane.

Ciskei's Commander-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, has refused to comment on the claims.

He confirmed, however, that Ciskei police could not make arrests in South Africa and that all the "red tape" had to be followed.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said he was not aware of any legislation which permitted the police force of any foreign country to operate within the Republic of South Africa without following legal procedure for extradition. —DDR.

Full report, P7.

INSIDE

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Cross-border arrests 'illegal' unless sanctioned

EAST LONDON — People should not be arrested and transported across borders between South Africa and Ciskei unless legal requirements are observed and approaches made through diplomatic channels.

This emerged from inquiries by the Daily Dispatch following two incidents said to have involved Ciskei police actions in South Africa.

In one reported incident, Mr Godfrey Shiba, a member of the Wilson-Rowntree Boycott Support Committee, said that on September 22 he and six companions were ordered by an armed man to drive from King William's Town to the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) in Zwelitsha for questioning.

In the other, a Daily Dispatch employee, Mr Themba Kente, said he was arrested in East London by a uniformed Ciskei policeman with a warrant of arrest issued in Mdantsane.

Mr Shiba said that he and his companions had parked in Bank Street, King William's Town, on their way to attend a meeting of the Dependents' Conference near Port Elizabeth.

He heard a hoot from a vehicle behind him. A man knocked on his window and, when he opened it, pointed a rifle at him.

Mr Shiba said the man ordered him to drive to the CCIS offices in Zwelitsha. The man with the rifle followed them in his vehicle.

He said they were questioned about their trip by Lieutenant Colonel L. Nhonhonho, Captain Vuyani Genda and others. Mr Shiba said they were then questioned briefly by General Sebe.

One and a half hours later they were questioned by two men from the South African security police in Cambridge, Mr Shiba said.

They were released three hours after they had been picked up.

Mr Shiba said others involved in the interrogation were Mr Samson Nube, Mr Johnson Ndindwa, Mr Boyce Melitafa, Miss Thami Mndi and two former Fort Hare students. Mr Eric Mntonga, who was travelling with them, was not in the vehicle when they were picked up.

Mr Kente said he had been asked by three men in plain-clothes to accompany them into Caxton Street from the entrance of the Daily Dispatch.

A uniformed man showed him a warrant for his arrest issued by the Mdantsane magistrate's court and he was taken to Mdantsane in a Ciskei police van.

The Daily Dispatch was not notified that one of its employees had been arrested and established this fact only after extensive inquiries.

Mr Kente was imprisoned at Mdantsane before being released on bail arranged by the Daily Dispatch.

Ciskei's Commander-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, has refused to comment on claims that Ciskei police were involved in the two incidents.

General Sebe said he had no knowledge of the incident involving Mr Kente. He said of Mr Shiba's allegations "If they feel the matter is illegal, then they must go to court.

General Sebe confirmed that Ciskei police could not make arrests in South Africa and that all the "red tape" had to be followed.

Asked if Ciskei police were permitted to enter South Africa in uniform and driving police vans, General Sebe said he often went to Pretoria in uniform on official duties.

"Just because you see a Ciskei police van driving around East London does not mean they are going to arrest someone."

He said co-operation between South African and Ciskeian police was "good".

Asked about the claim that men from the South African Security Police had interrogated Mr Shiba and his companions in CCIS offices, the head of the security police here, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said: "It's possible, I don't know."

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, who investigated the incident involving Mr Kente outside the Daily Dispatch's East London offices, said: "We understand he was not arrested in South Africa."

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said he was not aware of any legislation which permitted the police force of any foreign country to operate within the Republic of South Africa.

He said foreign police forces were not empowered to make arrests in South Africa and transport any arrested person across a South African border.

The spokesman said the only way in which a foreign country could have a person arrested in South Africa and transported across the border would be in conformity with the Extradition Act of 1962 and any extradition agreement made in terms of the law.

An extradition agreement between South Africa and Ciskei came into force at Ciskei independence.

The spokesman said that in terms of the agreement and the Act, a request for the arrest and extradition of any person in South Africa by Ciskei had to be made through the diplomatic channel to the Minister of Justice.

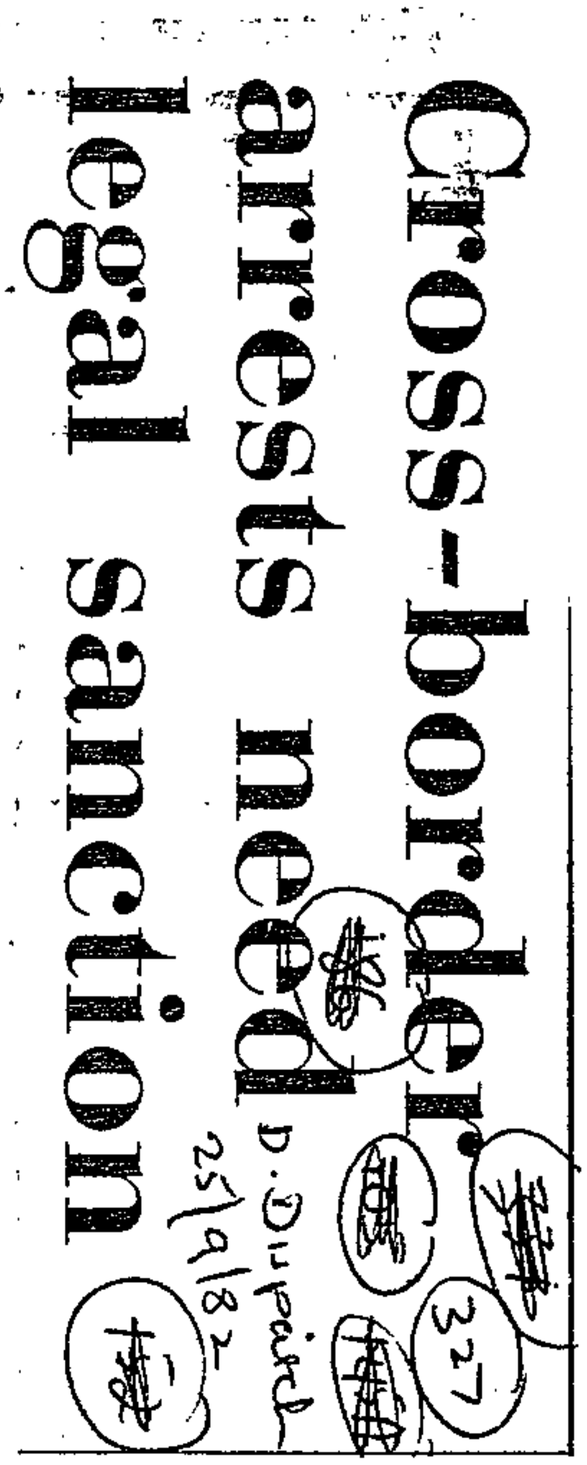
After being considered by the Minister, the request would have to be considered by a magistrate who could issue a warrant of arrest.

The arrest would then have to be made by the South African Police in terms of the warrant.

The arrested person could contest the extradition request in the magistrate's court with the right of appeal to higher courts.

The spokesman said only after an extradition request had been granted legally could a person be taken by the South African Police and surrendered to the government which had requested the extradition.

A spokesman for the magistrate's court here said that as far as he was aware, no extradition requests had been received by the court from Ciskei. — DDR.



Energy talks: US withdraws

WASHINGTON — The United States withdrew from the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna yesterday denouncing a vote to expel Israel as "unjustifiable and illegal," State Department officials said.

The officials said the US was reassessing its participation in the key nuclear energy agency and said the action "could have ramifications for the whole United Nations system". — SAPA-AP.

Cape Times 25/9/82

ANC burglary: UK police silent

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad maintained silence yesterday as the countrywide hunt for a man who allegedly burgled the Swapo and ANC offices in London this year continued — without success.

Liverpool-born Edward Aspinall, 23, was still on the run yesterday after failing to appear at London's Horseferry Road court on Thursday.

Commander William Hucklesby, head of the anti-terrorist squad, has instructed Scotland Yard's press bureau to maintain total silence on the case.

Commander Hucklesby has declined to say why Mr Aspinall was allowed to go free after being detained and questioned last week although the anti-terrorist squad admitted in court that further and more serious charges were now being considered.

The police have also refused to say whether they are considering charges against anyone other than the three men already charged in connection with the raids on the ANC and Swapo offices.

Apart from Aspinall, a Swedish freelance journalist, Bertil Wedin, 41, and Englishman Peter Caselton, 38, who has a Rhodesian background, have been charged with dishonestly handling stolen documents.

Mr Wedin, living at Tonbridge in Kent, is on bail, while Mr Caselton is in custody.

The prosecution case has been placed in the hands of Sir Peter Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Aspinall was last seen at a flat he has in a run-down part of London's Camden Town area. The police refused to release any details on his profession or political activities.

They refused to comment on rumours that he may have flown to South Africa.

French soldiers already in Lebanon. — Sapa-Reuter

Teargas can be used by more employers now

E. Post 27/9/82

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Anti-insurgency measures have been strengthened by a new regulation, gazetted last week, which allows more employers to use teargas.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said the regulation, which revises an earlier one issued two years ago, is intended to give authority to those in charge of certain key points to possess and use teargas if they wish.

The new law extends permission to use teargas to people who undertake the supply of water and who house more than 100 workers in compounds.

Since 1981 local authorities, mines, electricity suppliers and companies which house more than 100 migrant workers in compounds have been been authorised to use teargas.

Mr A A Lood, assistant legal manager of Escom, said the organisation had applied for permission to use teargas.

"We've never had to use it, but you never know when we may have to," he said.

The Chamber of Mines refused to comment, saying it was up to individual mining companies to decide on their own security measures.

A spokesman for Gold Fields security division refused to comment.

A spokesman for LTA public relations division said: "Teargas doesn't fall under public relations — it falls under industrial relations."

The LTA industrial relations officer was not available for comment.

A spokesman for the Food and Canning Workers' Union said: "We're absolutely appalled at the use of teargas in compounds.

"It has never been used in our industry, but the mere fact that such a method of controlling workers has official approval shows that managements would rather use force than negotiate."

PROFESSOR Anthony de Crespigny meets his wife Rose Marie and his children Edward, 7, Rebecca, 9, and Emma, 10, at London's Heathrow Airport on Saturday.

ANC burglary link 'rubbish' — De Crespigny

ARGUS 27/9/82 BOOKED 327

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Former President's Council member Professor Anthony de Crespigny, now living in London, has firmly denied allegations in a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper linking him with burglaries at the ANC and Swapo offices in London.

"I am not shocked or surprised," he said here. "Actually, nothing would shock or surprise me. I've never had so much rubbish heaped on my head in all my life."

He said there was "absolutely no link whatsoever" between him and the burglaries. "I know nothing about that at all."

On the allegation about an ANC membership list with his name and date of birth on it being taken, he said: "I know nothing about this list, and I very strongly doubt whether such a list exists."

He said it was "absolutely untrue" that as a result of the membership list being taken, he had been questioned by the National Intelligence Service in South Africa before he left.

On the allegations about a colleague in his former department at the University of Cape Town claiming he was an MI-6 spy, he said two of his five former colleagues in the department had written to him "in a very positive way".

But he added that there was one colleague who, since his arrival at the University, had "devoted virtually his whole life to the task of seeking to undermine me in all contacts whatsoever".

HOMOSEXUAL

He said this person was "chronically mendacious," adding: "He hates me because I have always had a rather low view of his abilities. I think he is probably more than anybody else responsible for planting stuff all over the place, particularly this MI-6 stuff."

Professor de Crespigny said there had been many allegations against himself.

"A man rang me up last night and asked me if I was homosexual. It was a man who said he was from the Observer.

"He said that was the only way he could make sense of the whole thing — that I was a homosexual. I told him I did not discuss my sexual proclivities with anybody and certainly not with him. I asked him if he was one.

"But there has been no end to all this".

ARTICLE

An article in the Observer, headed "Afrikaans note links Pretoria to London bombing", tells of a note being left by mistake in a London phone box by a South African lawyer attending an appearance of two men at a magistrate's court hearing here following the burglaries.

It says: "Meanwhile, an intriguing link has emerged between a break-in last June at the ANC office in London and the interrogation a few days later in South Africa of Professor Anthony de Crespigny."

● **Rose Marie for remembrance — page 15.**

Tear-gas used after incident at shop

Crime Reporter

TEAR-GAS was used by police to disperse a large crowd of blacks who adopted a threatening attitude while a man was resisting arrest outside the Spar Foodliner at Clairwood yesterday

A spokesman said there had been a scene inside the store when a black man's parcel, deposited at the hand-in counter, had inadvertently been given to another customer.

The man allegedly became very aggressive and would not accept the store's explanation or accept its promises to try to retrieve his parcel. The police were eventually called.

He struggled violently when police attempted to put him in their van. A large crowd gathered and became threatening, demanding that the police let the man go free.

They were ordered to disperse. When they refused to do so a tear-gas canister was lobbed among them and they dispersed.

N. Mercury 30/9/82

–Youth dies after township mob attack on home of policeman

A 16-YEAR-OLD black youth who was shot in the head during unrest in Sobantu township here on Tuesday night, died in Edendale hospital yesterday.

Graham Radebe and two other youths were wounded after a policemen fired at a crowd of youngsters who had stormed his house in the town just after 9 p m.

Graham was rushed to Edendale hospital with a bullet wound in the head and died yesterday morning, according to a hospital spokesman.

Another youth, Mhlengi Duma, 15, had two bullets removed from his shoulder and leg, while a third youth, Jabulani Nkosi, 15, is still in hospital with a bullet lodged in his back. His condition is satisfactory.

A senior police spokesman said riot police had to use tear-gas to disperse a crowd of demonstrators at the Drakensberg Administration Board offices on Tuesday evening.

A number of placard-carrying blacks, mostly youths, were protesting against the R3,90 rent increases which take effect on October 1.

Stoned

Protesters were back at the offices again late yesterday and police were still patrolling the area.

Trouble started on Tuesday when 50 youths stoned a police car driven by Sgt D B du Plessis of the Mountain Rise Dog Squad who was patrolling the township about 9 p m. The youths then went to the home of Det-Const S M Mthembu of Mendi Street and started stoning his house. The policeman fired five shots, hitting three youths.

Three schoolchildren aged between 16 and 17 are due to appear in court today on charges of trespass and malicious damage to property.

Mr Roy de Wet, chief director of the administration board, told the Mercury yesterday that Sobantu residents had been informed of the impending increases in service charges a fortnight ago.

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

He said on the present budget the board was faced with having to subsidise the township by R842 000, an increase of about R290 000 over 1979/80.

'Our board cannot absorb this and service charges have not kept up with the increases in salaries. We are still running Sobantu at a terrific loss,' he said.

The average monthly rent was R13,27 which was made up of interest and redemption charges, and service charges, which would increase by R3,90 from tomorrow and again next March.

He said a circular had been sent out on September 10 giving a breakdown of the costs of services and maintenance and explaining that those who could not afford the increases could apply through the township manager for assistance.

'To date we have not had one application for assistance,' Mr de Wet said.

The acting chairman of the Sobantu Community Council, Mr Metcalf Khumalo, said just before a meeting last night to discuss the unrest he was arranging to see the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, about the hikes.

The board had bypassed his council, he said.

CT6 Times 30/9/82 327

No TV time for missing man

Staff Reporter

THE mystery of Mr Siphiwo Mtimkulu, the poisoned former detainee who has been missing since April 14 and who is suing the Minister of Law and Order for R150 000, has taken a new twist.

SATV's Police File has refused to screen details of his case, and Police File's liaison officer, Lieutenant Fred Peach, told his mother, Mrs Joyce Mtimkulu, that "the programme is exclusively for unsolved cases".

The office of the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria says police are investigating charges against Mr Mtimkulu and a friend of "leaving the country without valid travel documents".

Mr Mtimkulu, 21, was detained in Port Elizabeth on May 31 last year and released on October 20 without being charged. He was found to be suffering from thallium poisoning. Mr Mtimkulu then sued the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for R150 000 for alleged poisoning while in detention.

But on April 14 this year, he and a friend, Mr Topsy Madaka, disappeared without trace.

Mr Madaka's vehicle was found near the Telle Bridge border with Lesotho.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said in a letter to the Commissioner General of the SA Security Police dated June 29 that he had spoken to the Transkei and Ciskei security police, both of whom said they had heard Mr Mtimkulu was in Lesotho.

Extensive inquiries in Lesotho by Mrs Mtimkulu and the chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, drew a blank.

Mrs Mtimkulu then received a letter from Police File presenter, Mr David Hall-Green, dated August 17, replying to her request that Mr Mtimkulu's details be broadcast on Police File.

He wrote: "You do not, however, state whether or not this matter is in the hands of the police — and we regret that unless it is, and is forwarded from your local station to the programme's liaison officer, we are unable to feature it on Police File. This is not a matter in which we have any choice, but is simply police policy."

In a letter to Mrs Mtimkulu dated August 31, and which she received last week, Lieutenant Peach wrote that: "I must inform you that I cannot place your matter on the programme 'Police File' due to the fact that the programme is exclusively for unsolved cases handled by the police."

Mr Bishop said yesterday that "there seems to an amazing determination to sweep this thing under the carpet".

A spokesman for the Commissioner of Police said yesterday he could not comment on the charges of illegally leaving the country against Mr Mtimkulu and Mr Mdaka as "this is a delicate matter which should not be written about".

Neither Mr Hall-Green nor Lieutenant Peach could be reached for comment.

Mr Siphiwo Mtimkulu, photographed shortly after his discharge from Groote Schuur Hospital.

Arrest of bread price protesters

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Nineteen placard-carrying women, youths and children were arrested and held under the Riotous Assemblies Act, when they marched on the Sasko Milling Company in Paarl today in protest against tomorrow's bread price increase.

Earlier two youths standing on a street corner near where the protesters later gathered, were bundled into a police car and a third youth was put in the back of a police van which already held seven or eight prisoners.

At 7.35 am 40 women and children, holding placards, began walking towards the Sasko plant. Some of their placards read "We are hungry, Bring Down Prices," "Low wages, but High Prices," and "Bread For People Not For Profit."

It was confirmed that 22 people would probably appear in court today.

Swapo/ANC office thefts: Conspiracy charge added

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad investigation of the break-ins at Swapo and ANC offices in London has taken a serious new turn.

When they appeared in the Horseferry Road Magistrate's Court here yesterday, two men already charged with the burglaries faced additional charges of criminal conspiracy to burgle "various" premises in London.

Mr Gerald Adams, prosecuting, told the magistrate, Mr Kenneth Harrington, that England's Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Sir Peter Hetherington, had personally asked for both the accused to be detained in police custody.

Mr Adams said that if the magistrate examined the nature of the premises allegedly robbed he would see it was "not just a case of petty pilfering".

He said the conspiracy charges added a new dimension to the case.

Detective Chief-Inspector Hilton Coles of the anti-terrorist squad said a further serious charge was being investigated in the case of one of the men, English-born Peter Caselton, 38, of Dorking, Surrey, who is believed to have spent periods in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Mr Caselton was in the dock with a Swedish freelance journalist and former United Nations soldier, Bertil Wedin, 41, who lives in Kent.

Mr Caselton had been remanded in custody when both men first appeared in court last week and this was renewed in spite of objections from his counsel, Mr Roland Watt.

But Mr Wedin, who like Caselton, had faced only the lesser charge of dishonestly handling documents stolen from the African National Congress and Swapo offices this year, was granted bail last week.

The magistrate said that in spite of the serious turn in the case with the introduction of the conspiracy charge, Mr Wedin had appeared in court and it would not be right to now place him in custody.

Mr Adams had told the court that the investigation into the case would take at least another four weeks.

Chief-Inspector Coles protested against Mr Wedin getting bail. "One person has already disappeared," he said.

The magistrate then ordered Mr Wedin, who has already surrendered his passport, to report daily to the police.

Neither Mr Wedin nor Mr Caselton uttered a word in court.

The gallery was crowded with observers from the South African guerilla groups.

The anti-terrorist squad is still hunting for the third man in the case, Mr Edward Aspinall, 23, who disappeared last week after being charged with twice burgling the Swapo and ANC offices in August and June this year.

He is in breach of bail conditions and a warrant for his arrest was issued last week.

After the hearing, Mr Adams said it was probable that Mr Aspinall would face further charges when he was arrested.

The police charges so far specify that documents stolen from "various premises", including the ANC and Swapo offices, include United Nations passports, military maps, photographs, files and indexes.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said they could not comment on rumours that Mr Aspinall may have fled Britain and could even be in South Africa.

The police continued to maintain a veil of secrecy over the case.

'Bush people's' shacks demolished

CAPE TOWN. — Heavily armed police and Administration Board officials yesterday surrounded the Nyanga "bush people" on the Cape Flats near Cape Town and demolished five of their shacks

The shacks had been erected to alleviate the over crowding in the three dome-shaped plastic shelters where the people have been living for more than six months while they wait for a decision on their future

Officials said the plastic shelters were crawling with lice and many of the children were sick. About 250 men, women and children were living in cramped conditions there

About 20 police vehicles were stationed at the entrance to Nyanga throughout the operation yesterday morning.

The shacks were dismantled by workers and loaded on lorries Police photographers recorded the scene and also took pictures of reporters present

The "bush people" stood around and watched the operation in dismay. They said they had had a meeting on Wednesday with the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud and were expecting to see him yesterday.

"Instead they send the police to break down our shelters," said a member of the "bush committee".

Mr Bezuidenhoud said yesterday he had told the people on Wednesday it was "impossible to allow them to erect other structures.

"They said they were too crowded. I went into the dome-shaped structures and granted they are crowded," he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he would have no objections if the people accepted tents from the churches.

The "bush committee" said however, tents would not be suitable because they wanted to go out and work and their belongings would not be safe in tents.

The "bush people" complained bitterly of the treatment they have received while trying to gain the right to stay with their families and work in Cape Town

"We are going nowhere unless they give us our rights. This must be made clear to the Government. We do not come from overseas. If they can allow people from Rhodesia to stay here they must give us our rights," a committee member said. — Sapa.

RFORMANCE
THE INDIAN ACADEMY OF S.A.
OCIATION WITH
BBY NAIDOO
DEMY OF INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCING
RESENTS THE ★
MURUGADAS
SHOW

MONDAY 4 OCTOBER 1982
AT 7.30 P.M.
L ADM: R3, R5, R6, R7, R10
ONGS ★ MUSIC
BOBBY NAIDOO TRAVEL
. DURBAN PHONE 316691
ORIA ST. DURBAN PHONE: 315257
AURANT ALBERT STREET
HE HONOURABLE MAYOR OF DURBAN
OR MRS. SYBIL HOTZ

Tear-gas used on mob

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

POLICE used tear-gas yesterday to disperse a crowd of demonstrators in Sobantu township, near Pietermaritzburg, where there have been sporadic disturbances in protest against rent increases.

A group of demonstrators gathered near the Drakensberg Administration Board offices were dispersed after police moved in with tear-gas canisters.

A road block was set up at the entrance to the township but after the demonstrators had scattered the police left the area.

A police spokesman confirmed that there had been a 'disturbance' in the township yesterday morning but said it had not been serious. He said all was quiet in the township by the afternoon.

There have been demonstrations against the increase of R3,90 in the monthly rent in the township since Monday this week.

On Tuesday a 17-year-old youth, Mr Graham Radebe, died after shots were fired outside the home of a policeman during a demonstration.

The constable's home was burned down after he had been warned to move out following the death of the youth.

A police spokesman said that although most of the policeman's furniture had already been moved damage from blaze was valued about R5 000.

An arson docket has been opened and police investigations are continuing.

Skiboat squad

THE skiboat fishing team which will represent Natal in the interprovincial Evinrude International fishing competition off Rumbley Bay near Cape Town between October 7 and 9 has been chosen. The team is: Keith Wertheim (captain) of Richards Bay Skiboat Club; Brian Hart of Shelly Beach Skiboat Club; and Kit Case of Umhlanga Rocks Skiboat Club.

Telepho... saves u...

Crime Reporter

A CHANCE telephone call to Mrs Willemina Johanna Basson, 62, saved her from being stabbed by a black man who had threatened to kill her unless he found money after he had sneaked into her Winston Road home in Westville on Thursday.

She picked up the ringing telephone and managed to say into it in Afrikaans that there was a black man with a knife in her bedroom before the knifeman severed the cable.

Mrs Basson said yesterday that she and her husband, Louis, 65, were dozing when she woke to find the man with a large knife bending over her.

He put the point of the blade against her throat and told her if she screamed she would die.

'He kept demanding money. I said there was no money in the house and he again said he was going to kill me.

'He searched through my handbag and through the drawers and cup-

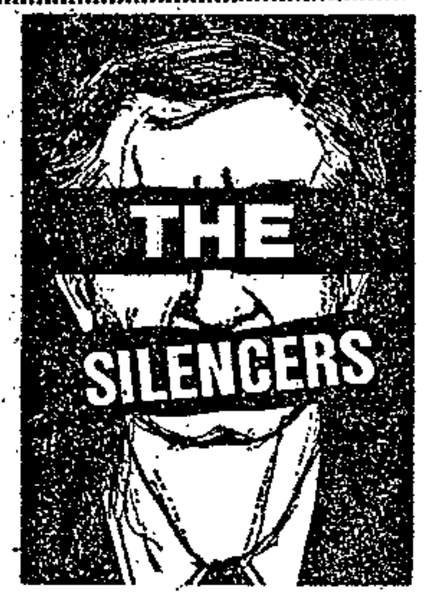
Teams for h...

Mercury Reporter

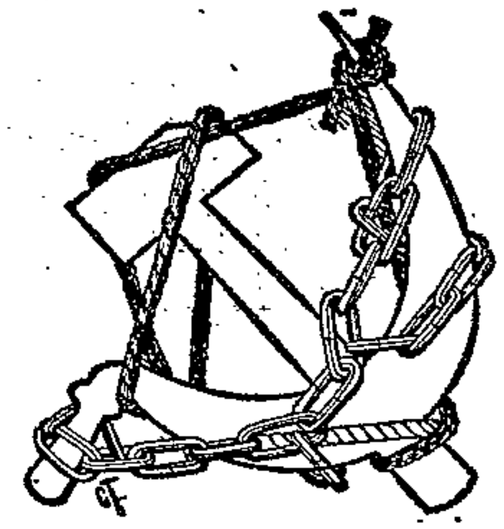
Discover
the taste of the tropics
COCONUT
VinCoco

PART ONE of a three-part series

Legislation cuts the need for censors



South Africa has come to the end of an era of censorship. In recent years censorship has changed. SHERYL RAINE looks at the censorship laws that have governed our lives and the effects they have had.



Optimism, excitement and headlines have greeted South Africa's progress in the field of censorship in recent years, as books and films previously doomed have made their way into the public view.

While the enlightenment of the country's censors must not be detracted from, it is important to examine the real extent to which censorship and the free flow of information has been eased.

Directed by the present chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, a new set of guidelines on what is and is not "undesirable" in the South African context has been drawn up.

A man who makes no public statements, Professor van Rooyen is the youngest person to hold the chairmanship of the board. A legal expert, he has concentrated on the legal interpretation of the Publications Act.

The purpose of the control of publications, he states, is to prevent the "dissemination of whatever is indecent and obscene and morally harmful, blasphemous, offensive to the religious convictions of any section of the population, ridicules or brings into contempt any sections of the population or prejudices the safety, welfare and good order of the state by means of publications, objects, films and public entertainments."

He readily concedes the South African censorship system is the most conservative and severe in the Western world.

The State, he stresses, because of practical and juridical restrictions, cannot offer total moral protection. The church, the family and the school have an important part to play in the process.

Matter must be found undesirable only when it is absolutely necessary, he says.

In regard to religion and morality, for instance, vexations have to be tolerated for the sake of the advancement of art, literature, films and the theatre. Religious freedom must not be impaired and the interests of the mature and more intellectual audience must be considered.

The mere violation of a moral principle or religious prescription is not sufficient for a finding of undesirability.

It is not a matter of what the average Christian accepts, but what he can tolerate.

Where politics and national relationships are concerned, biting and derogatory criticism must be tolerated for the sake of democracy and freedom of speech.

Sufficient latitude must be allowed for political debate, criticism and pleas for change.

According to Professor van Rooyen, political criticism or criticism of national relationships between the different race groups should not be confused with an actual impairment of those relationships or with the violation of State security.

In his mind, criticism of Government policy is not undesirable.

If material is merely annoying or arouses displeasure, that is not sufficient reason to find it undesirable.

The fact that matter previously found undesirable like the Freedom Charter, appears in a publication does not necessarily make the publication undesirable.

Every publication must be judged on its own merits.

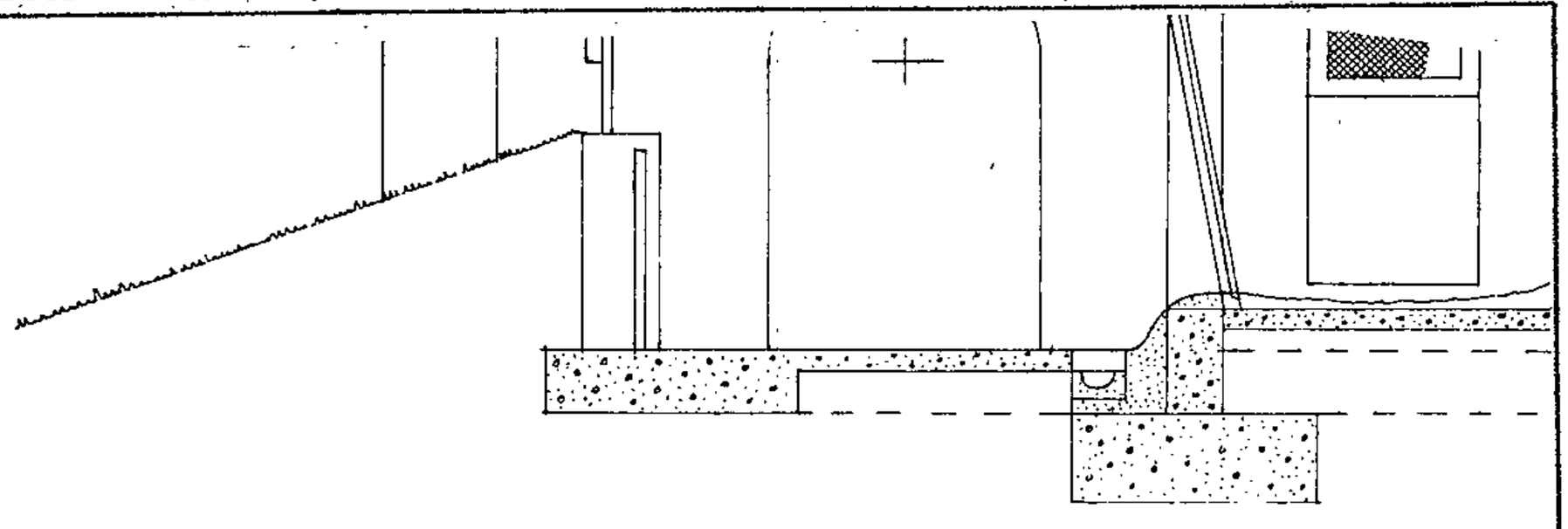
Pro-communist literature, he says, must be judged in terms of whether it will induce the probable reader to harm the interests of the State.

For the first time in many years, nudity is, in itself, not being seen as undesirable. It all depends on how and where nudity occurs.

A balance is slowly being restored to the amount of violence seen on the screens and the amount of intimacy that is being shown.

During Professor van Rooyen's reign, author Andre Brink has seen the raising of an eight-year ban on his book **Kennis van die Aand.**

Etienne Leroux saw the shackles fall away from his novel, **Magersfontein, O Magersfontein.** Artist Walter Battis saw his **Fook Book** released after it was seized by customs officials.



UK call to expel SA 'subversives'

LONDON. — The British Government was urged yesterday to expel from Britain any South African diplomats found engaging in "subversive and clandestine" activities.

"The tentacles of South African economic, military and subversive activities extend thousands of miles from South Africa," said Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, a Labour Party front-bench spokesman on foreign affairs.

The Sunday Observer reported that a senior diplomat at the South African Embassy in London, the First Secretary, Mr B M van der Klashorst, left Britain on Thursday.

The diplomat had left within hours of an announcement in a London Magistrate's Court that the Director of Public Prosecutions was considering prosecutions arising from attacks on anti-apartheid offices in London, the Observer said.

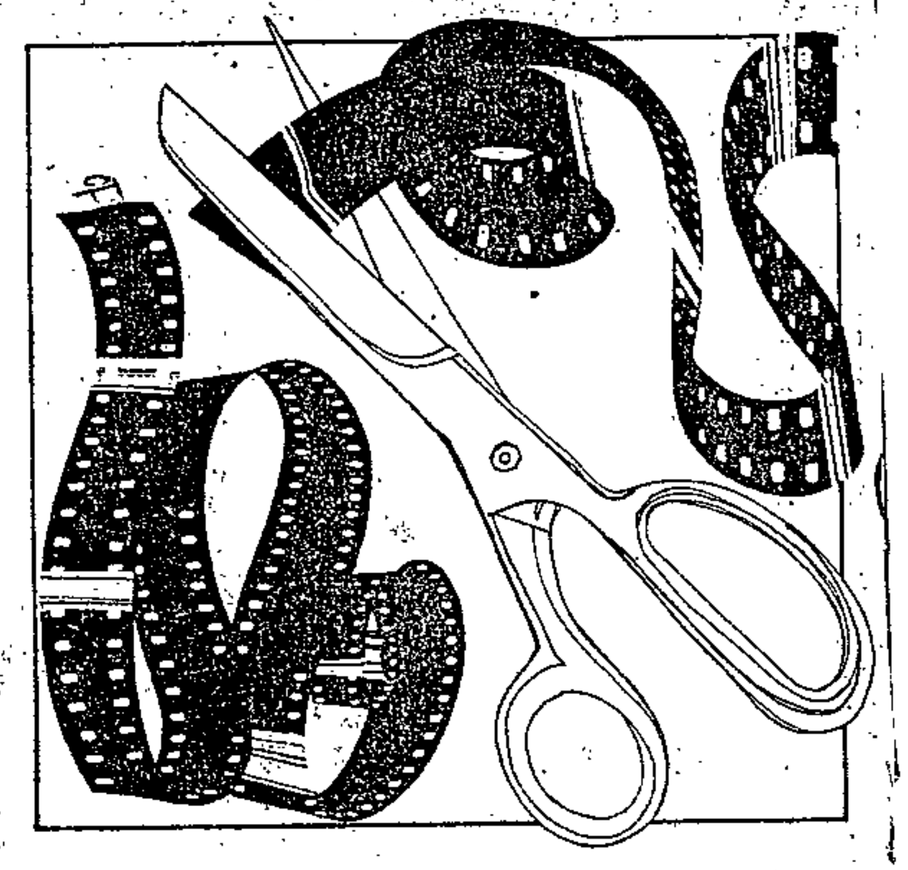
● The South African Embassy in London has flatly denied newspaper reports linking the departure of Mr Van der Klashorst with the court case over break-ins at the London offices of the ANC and Swapo.

An embassy spokesman said yesterday that Mr Van der Klashorst had returned to the Republic only because he was retiring. — Sapa-AP

565 publications found undesirable

Censors have 50 pc ban rate

(327) Star 4/10/82



By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

More than half the publications submitted to South African censorship committees last year were declared undesirable.

The committees reviewed a total of 1 021 publications, which included a few "objects."

About 55 percent (565) were found to be undesirable in terms of the Publications Act, and the rest (453) approved.

The committees also prohibited the possession of 250 publications — most of them concerning state security.

The Publications Act does not provide for pre-censorship — rather a system of control after submission and examination.

Special exemptions can be granted to universities, research organisations and certain people to consult undesirable publications. Last year this facility was used to a greater extent than before.

Of 337 full-length films admitted to the censors, 26 were banned, 182 approved unconditionally, and 129 allowed with age restrictions or cuts, or both.

According to the annual report of the Department of Internal Affairs, there was considerable trouble last year over video cassettes.

Operators were trying to avoid complying with the strict requirements on films in the Publications Act — and this is being investigated.

Films are the only publications which have to be passed for viewing before they can be distributed.

Appeals

The Appeal Board dealt with 27 film appeals last year — most of them by distributors. Twelve were banned, three approved unconditionally and 12 with restrictions.

The board also dealt with 41 publication appeals. Of these, 24 were found not to be undesirable

The advice of the Committee of Literary Experts was sought on five occasions.

There were only two appeals concerning public entertainment. Both were allowed on certain conditions.

● See Page 8 for the first of a 3-part series which continues tomorrow.

Envoy: Reply by SA Embassy

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The South African Embassy in London yesterday responded to a press report suggestng that a retiring diplomat's return home last week was linked to a row over clandestine activities.

The Observer newspaper had said the embassy information department's first secretary, Mr Ben van der Klashorst, had left London within hours of serious new charges being brought in a case involving alleged burglaries at black guerilla group offices.

Bur Mr Cas Venter, head of information, said yesterday that Mr Van der Klashorst and his wife had been notified in early March this year that his three-year term in London would end last Thursday.

Mr Venter said their movement with their household effects was a matter of record. If anyone had bothered to ask, to avoid innuendo, they could have been told.

He said the transfer to and from major posts like London was a regular process.

"The facts do not substantiate any allegation that Mr Van der Klashorst was suddenly recalled."

Other embassy sources said they were dismayed that Mr Van der Klashorst's name had been linked with present or past alleged clandestine activities in London.

About two years ago the magazine New Statesman had alleged that Mr Van der Klashorst was then linked to BSS (Bureau for State Security) activities. This had been denied.

But the British Anti-apartheid Movement (AAM) spokesman, Mr Mike Terry, said yesterday: "We still think there has been a remarkable coincidence and we are pleased Mr Van der Klashorst has gone home."

An AAM delegation, headed by its chairman, Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, is to have an official meeting with the Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, on October 13.

The delegation will present "a comprehensive file accumulated over several years" which they say outlines South African intelligence activity in London — and individuals involved.

It is the first time any British Home Secretary, Conservative or Labour, has agreed to meet the anti-apartheid representatives in London to discuss claims of spying.

Mr Terry said: "We are very pleased indeed Mr Whitelaw has agreed to receive us. Our purpose is to put all possible obstacles in the way of the South African Embassy being used as a base for intelligence-gathering against people going about their lawful activities here. What we aim for is to have that embassy closed down."

He said the full membership of the delegation to see Mr Whitelaw would be finalized in the coming days.

The delegation is expected to include representatives of the African National Congress, whose London offices were bombed in March and broken into in June, and Swapo, whose offices were broken into in August.

Hunt still on

Meanwhile, the police confirmed yesterday that the hunt for Liverpool-born Mr Edward Aspinall, 23, wanted on charges of burglary at the ANC and Swapo offices, was continuing without success.

Mr Aspinall has not been seen since being charged at a police station and being granted bail to appear in court some three weeks ago.

Two other men, Mr Bertil Wedin, 41, a Swedish "freelance journalist with established right-wing connections" and Mr Peter Caselton, 38, an Englishman believed to have worked in what was then Rhodesia as a pilot, have appeared on remand twice.

After initial minor charges of dishonestly handling stolen documents, both last week faced serious new charges alleging that they had plotted with Mr Aspinall to commit burglary at the ANC and Swapo offices and at "various" unspecified addresses.

The anti-terrorist squad expects its investigation into the case to last at least three more weeks before court proceedings go on to a committal hearing.

Security law trials: selection of judges examined

CAPE TIMES 8/10/82

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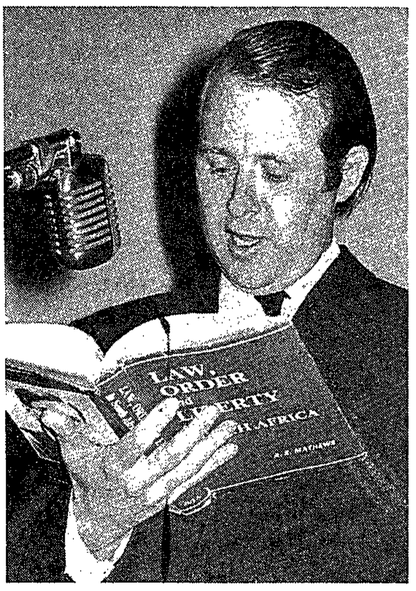


An extract from a paper entitled "The judiciary and national security" read by PROFESSOR JOHN DUGARD at a recent conference on detention and security organized by the division of extra-mural studies and the Department of Public Law of the University of Natal. Professor Dugard is the Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. This is the first of two extracts.

THE selection of judges to try cases under the security laws is a delicate subject. I think one of our contemporary South African jurists, whose aphorisms have become notorious, might describe it as "skating on the thin edge of the wedge".

I raised this matter discreetly last year in evidence to the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the courts and in a number of speeches.

More recently Mr Sydney Kentridge SC has indulged in some less discreet "skating" of this kind. In a lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand he said that in "certain parts of the country" (Transvaal?) it had become obvious that trials of persons charged under the security laws were usually heard not at random by all or any available member of the Supreme Court Bench, but only by a section of the members of that Bench.

Time and again, he continued, "the same few judges seem to sit in these cases. Many senior judges, who have been 10 years or more on the Bench, have never found themselves presiding over such a trial."

He added that this pattern, which had become too clear to be dismissed as coincidence, "is disturbing because there ought never to be the slightest suspicion that the courts are being manipulated".

Alas, Mr Kentridge's comments, which are commonplace talk among lawyers who have experience in this branch of the law, are confirmed by the facts. I have made a study of security trials held in the Transvaal reported in the Press. Although I do not claim complete accuracy for my figures I am satisfied that they are reliable in so far as they provide evidence of a pattern in relation to "political trials".

From this study it appears that from 1978 to 1982 (inclusive) there were 25 trials of persons charged with treason, terrorism, sabotage or serious offences under the Internal Security Act 44 of 1950 before the Supreme Court.

These cases were tried by 12 judges of the 45 judges and acting judges who sat on the Transvaal Provincial Division during the period 1978-1982. Moreover, eight judges heard 21 of these cases. In effect this means that about 17 percent of the Transvaal judiciary (including acting judges) heard 84 percent of the cases in question.

Experts

One can break this figure down still further: Thirteen of the cases were heard by four judges — that is less than 10 percent of the judges tried 52 percent of the cases.

No doubt this argument will be countered in the following manner. It is probably demonstrable (though I have not studied this) that a smaller number of judges hear all the — let us say — patent cases in the Transvaal. *De facto* there is specialization on the Transvaal Supreme Court and this is to be welcomed as it ensures that experts will preside over matters within their expertise.

This argument is patently not analogous for two reasons. First, as far as I am aware, there have been no complaints from the clients or legal profession about the selection of judges skilled in patent law to try patent cases. On the contrary, both client and lawyer welcome this practice. Not so with "political trials" where both public and members of the legal profession are deeply troubled by the allocation of certain judges to such trials.

Secondly, and more important, there is no evidence to suggest that the judges who have heard political trials enjoy any greater expertise on the subject than those who have been overlooked. On the contrary, several of the judges so overlooked did have some experience in this field of law — both as counsel for State and for accused — before their appointment to the Bench.

Another argument that might be raised is that only the most senior judges are allocated to such trials. But the facts do not bear this out. Judges appointed to preside over such trials range from the most senior, with many years of judicial experience, to those only recently appointed.

I have struggled to find a common denominator for the judges allocated to such trials and have been able to come up with only one. With one exception — which is not really important as he presided over only one case in 1978 — all the judges in question were members of the Pretoria Bar before their appointment to the Bench.

And here I should add, for those not familiar with Transvaal practice, that judges on the Transvaal Provincial Division are appointed from advocates practising at both the Pretoria and the Johannesburg Bars. At present about a third of the judges (and acting judges) on the Transvaal Provincial Division were previously members of the Johannesburg Bar.

Does this have any significance? In my judgment, it does.

As I have argued above, the judicial decision is an exercise in choice. Often it is impossible to explain why a judge chose to follow a particular rule of statutory interpretation, precedent, old writer, or principle, or to believe a particular witness or to impose a particular sentence — other than by reference to his own value system, philosophy or background. A great American Judge, Jerome Frank, once wrote that "a judge's decisions are the outcome of his entire life history". In essence this is my thesis.

I surely do not have to describe in detail the differences between Johannesburg and Pretoria, between the Johannesburg Bar and the Pretoria Bar. Johannesburg is the most cosmopolitan, liberated and, possibly, liberal city in South Africa. The Johannesburg Bar has for years been the most liberal and human rights conscious Bar in the country.

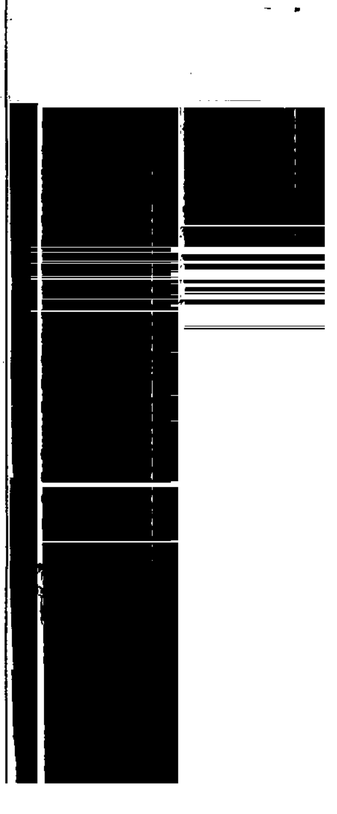
Pretoria, on the other hand, is seen by many to be the citadel of conservatism, and the Pretoria Bar one of the most conservative Bars in the country. It seldom — if ever — condemns oppressive security laws and until very recently it constitutionally excluded blacks from membership.

I know not all Johannesburg advocates are liberal and that not all Pretoria advocates are conservative. But one can at least generalize by saying that one is likely to find more conservative, executive-minded and formalist advocates in Pretoria than in Johannesburg.

Let me make one thing absolutely clear. I am *not* suggesting that the judges who preside over political trials are deliberately or consciously biased in favour of the Executive. I am suggesting that the background of the judges in question makes them more likely to exercise their "sovereign prerogative of choice", their judicial discretion, in favour of the Executive than would judges from Johannesburg and the Johannesburg Bar.

I may be wrong. Judges who were members of the Johannesburg Bar may behave in the same way as their brothers from Pretoria if given the chance. But until political trials are allocated to all judges of the Transvaal Provincial Division I will persist in my views. And I will continue to be distressed about the administration of justice in political trials.

Time does not permit me to deal with other provincial divisions or the Appellate Division. Suffice it to say that in recent times a pattern similar to that in the Transvaal seems to be emerging in the Appellate Division where matters affecting the security of the State are concerned.



Probe into SA 'dirty tricks' in UK

W/E ARGUS 9/10/82

London command post for assassins — AAM

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, has scheduled an unprecedented meeting this week with anti-apartheid officials to hear their allegations of South African "dirty tricks" in Britain.

The meeting, on Wednesday, is being seen here as an indication that the British Government might think there is some substance to anti-apartheid fears that London is an important operations centre for South African intelligence.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement alleges that London could even be a key post for the execution of political assassinations of South African dissidents. The movement is compiling a list of people, including Ruth First and Joe Gqabi, who were killed within months of visiting London.

Last week, the Director of Public Prosecutions acknowledged that "foreign intelligence" was linked to the burglaries at the London offices of the ANC and Swapo earlier this year.

Mr Gerald Adams, for the DPP, said in the Horseferry Road Magistrate's Court that the break-in case was a "rare burglary" which contained "both international and political overtones".

At no stage did he specifically name South Africa.

He was speaking at the hearing of Swedish freelance journalist Bertil Wedin, 42, and Zimbabwe pilot Peter Caselton, 38, who are charged with conspiring to burgle and with handling documents stolen from the ANC and Swapo offices.

The South African Embassy has denied any involvement in the alleged break-ins. But the ANC and Swapo have blamed South African intelligence for the operation.

Big change

The AAM delegation, led by Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, is seeing Mr Whitelaw as the man who, next to the Prime Minister, is primarily responsible for security in Britain.

The movement has in the past asked the Home Office about collusion between South African and British intelligence. The Home Office has responded with a stock "no comment".

Restrictions on Sobantu funeral

Mercury 9/10/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Chief Magistrate here has clamped down on plans for the funeral of S'busiso Graham Radebe in Sobantu village today.

The 17-year-old youth died after being shot outside the home of a Sobantu policeman during unrest in the village on September 28, two days before rent increases of R3,90 a household were due.

Community leaders had already announced a lengthy funeral programme, scheduled to start at 11 a m at the Sobantu village stadium, when the order was issued restricting the nature and venue of the ceremony, as well as the route mourners may follow.

The original programme listed speeches by clergymen as well as ecumenical workers and political, women's and students' organisations.

However, in terms of the order granted by Mr R J Liebenberg, the service must be held in the Sobantu village community hall and the burial at Mountain Rise Cemetery.

Neither ceremony may take the form of a political gathering, nor may any placards or pamphlets be carried or distributed.

The conveyance of both mourners and the coffin, as well as the route they are to follow, are tightly prescribed.

The measures were imposed because he had 'reason to apprehend that the public peace would be seriously endangered,' Mr Liebenberg said.

A police spokesman said the police intended to keep a low profile, but would be in the vicinity

PART of the crowd who attended the funeral of 17-year-old Grahame Radebe, shot dead during a demonstration against rent increases.

39 held after funeral march

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

RIOT police arrested 39 people and used tear-gas on a huge crowd attending the funeral in Sobantu on Saturday of 17-year-old Graham Radebe, who died after having been shot during unrest over rent increases.

The crowd, estimated by some at more than 3 000, packed the Sobantu village community hall and stood outside listening to speeches by religious, trade union, student and political leaders.

Police did not interrupt proceedings, in spite of a Court order granted on Friday by the capital's Chief Magistrate prohibiting political speeches because, he believed, the public peace could be 'seriously endangered'

However, after the coffin had been carried from the hall, hundreds accompanied it on foot, in contravention of the order which stated they had to travel by car. The police then moved in.

Bystanders described scenes of confusion and panic as thousands fled from the tear-gas and riot police in camouflage uniforms bundled mourners into waiting vans.

A police spokesman confirmed 26 men and 13 women were to be charged under the Internal Security Act.

Five police vehicles had been stoned during the funeral.

The Mercury was refused permission by the Drakensberg Administration Board to send a reporter into the village for the funeral.

After applying at the board's office in the city on Friday morning a reporter was told when he arrived at Sobantu that permission had not been granted and he would have to leave.

No reasons were given.

POLICE wearing tear-gas masks and anti-riot uniform. They dispelled a crowd of about 3 000 people at the Sobantu Community Hall, near Pietermaritzburg on Saturday, and arrested 39 people.

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ARGUS 12/10/82

Press sent out of 'bread' trial

Boland Bureau

PAARL. — The Press was ordered out of a magistrate's court here today at the start of the "bread protesters' case".

The 22 accused in the case were arrested in Paarl at a protest meeting against the bread price increase on September 29. Seven of them were minors.

At the start of the proceedings today, Mr G J Badenhorst, for the State, asked that the case be held in camera because minors were involved.

Miss Y S Meer, who appeared for the accused, then made an application that the case not be held in camera. She told the court that the case was of great concern and interest to the community.

If members of the community were allowed to stay it could be educational for them, she said. They could learn from the proceedings how they could deal with their grievances and cope with similar situations.

A precedent had been set in the Mpetha trial in the Cape Town Supreme Court. Many of the accused in the trial were under 18 yet the public and the Press were allowed in court.

After a short adjournment, the magistrate, Mr G Rossouw, said an exception could be made only when the presence of members of the community was "imperative for the proceedings" and this was not the case in the bread protesters trial.

Mr Rossouw also turned down an application that friends and relatives of the adults be allowed to stay and the hearing continued in camera.

Charged with attending an illegal gathering were:

Arden Jean Blaauw, 20, Joseph Meyer, 20, Patrick Charles Truter, 20, Lizzie Dina Abrahams, 47, Calvin Fredricks, 19, Chantel Jennifer Lawrence, 18, Lucy Zegwana, 43, Willem Simonse, 20, Leroy Truter, 19, Lizzi Phike, 44, Ruth Tisana, 56, Godfrey Abrahams, 23, Leon Mankopan, 18, Vivian Mathee, 25, Ruben Richards, 20, all of Paarl-East, and seven youths who may not be identified.

Terrorist, policeman shot dead

CAPE Times 12/10/82

~~Hlapa~~ Sapa 327

PRETORIA. — A South African security policeman and a terrorist had been shot dead and a second suspected terrorist wounded and arrested in a series of running gunbattles in Kwazulu at the weekend, the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations reported in Pretoria yesterday.

Detective-Sergeant Bhekuyise Vitalis Makhaye, 53, of the Security Branch at Melmoth in Kwazulu, and an unidentified terrorist, were killed in a shoot-out in the Mthungweni area at 4am on Saturday.

The second suspected terrorist got away, but was wounded in a subsequent shoot-out yesterday evening when police tracked him down.

The spokesman said police had been sent to investigate after two unidentified men turned up at the house of Mr Clement Nkosi in the Mbilane area near Mahlabathini on October 1.

The two men had opened fire on Mr Nkosi after an alleged argument and he was wounded in his right thigh by a shot from a Russian Makarov pistol.

On Saturday, two black members of the security police, following up the incident, had gone to a kraal near Nkandla in the Mthungweni district and were fired on from a hut.

Detective-Sergeant Makhaye was fatally wounded in the chest, but not before he had killed one of his attackers with two bullets to the head.

Further investigations had shown that the dead man killed had been acting under the orders of Joe Slovo, leader of the banned South African Communist Party, the police spokesman said.

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, yesterday praised the dead policeman for his devotion to duty and loyalty to his country. — Sapa

BUSINESS BRIEF

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RDM 100	693,60
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Solidarity Day for the detained

CAPE TIMES 12/10/82 (3rd) (4th)

By TONY WEAVER

YESTERDAY was the International Day of Solidarity with Prisoners of Apartheid, commemorated by anti-apartheid groups worldwide.

In South Africa, the day passed almost unnoticed.

As the end of 1982 approaches, it is clear that the past 12 months have signalled one of the most intense periods of State suppression of dissent since the early 60s and the aftermath of the 1976 Soweto rebellion.

The chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, said yesterday the four years since Mr P W Botha came to power had seen "repression and injustice as never before" making "a mockery of the word reform".

Information on detainees is often hard to come by. The situation with South Africa's 386 political prisoners is even more tortuous, complicated by stringent legislative provisions which prohibit publication of any new information on prisons not cleared by the authorities.

However, it is known that Robben Island prisoners are steadily being transferred and that:

● Presently imprisoned in Pollsmoor near Tokai are some of the world's most celebrated political prisoners, including ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu and fellow 1964 Rivonia sabotage "lifers", Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba and Elia Motsoaledi.

● Between 50 and 70 former Island prisoners are now at Helderstroom, near Caledon, and about 10 at Paarl's Victor Verster, while seven whites — David Kitson, Dennis Goldberg, Raymond Suttner, Jeremy Cronin, David Rabkin, Dr Renfrew Christie and Guy Berger — are known to be at Pretoria Central.

● Sixteen State witnesses have recently refused to testify against friends or colleagues in political trials in Maritzburg, Kempton Park and Ciskei. Sentences ranged from nine months to five years' imprisonment.

● There has been a sharp increase in what are now being seen as political trials — young white men who refuse to undergo military service. Most of these conscientious objectors have refused training on moral/religious grounds.

Last week, the first overtly political objector, Mr Billy Paddock, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

Reporting on detentions has been tightened up, with security police refusing to confirm detentions unless the full name, place of birth and birth date of a detainee are provided.

An estimated 190 people are detained in South Africa and bantustans.

More than 5 000 people have been detained in South Africa since 1963, with about 1 400 banned by administrative decree in the same period. At present, 87 people are banned.

In 1981, 899 people were detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and the General Laws Amendment Act.

Public outrage has grown as detentions and allegations of abuses have increased. The Detainees Parents' Support Committee recently submitted a detailed report to the police, citing 70 statements from ex-detainees, alleging torture by security police.

Electric shock torture, beating, slapping, kicking, attacks on genitals, suspension in mid-air, being interrogated while naked, sleep, food and toilet deprivation, enforced standing for long periods and physical exertion were cited as methods used to extract information during interrogations.

In the past year, three security police detainees — Dr Neil Aggett, Mr Tshifiwa Muofhe and Mr Ernest Dipale — have died in detention while Ms Linda Dlodlo died 16 days after her release.

'Free Mandela' call

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Western European nations yesterday joined a call on South Africa to release Nelson Mandela "and other such men" in "a spirit of reconciliation", and the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, appealed for a general amnesty.

"It is time for men of goodwill to be brought together to steer the country in a direction conforming to the spirit of our age," the UN chief told a meeting of the UN Committee against Apartheid held to mark the annual Day of Solidarity with South African political prisoners.

He said South Africa was far from being the only country where "corroding bitterness and tragic conflict had resulted from shortsighted and unjust policies, directed particularly against men and women of conscience who assert the elementary freedom of their compatriots".

ARGUS 13/10/82

Priest fined for banned literature

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — A Kimberley Anglican priest who is the editor of a monthly Anglican newspaper, was fined R200 (or 50 days) in the Kimberley Regional Court for unlawful possession of two banned publications.

Ivor Shapiro, 29, of Louisa Court, had been charged with illicit possession of two prohibited publications, Torture In South Africa and South Africa, A Police State.

He had initially been charged under section 11 (a) and (b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, read in conjunction with Section 3 (1) (IV) of Act 44 of 1950, as well as Section 2 (d) of the Unlawful Organisations Act 34 of 1960.

DROPPED

The charge involving the Internal Security Act was dropped by the acting Attorney General.

He pleaded not guilty to two counts of contravention of Section 8 (1) (d) of the Publications Act of 1974.

He is a first offender. Mr C J Blanckenberg, appearing for Shapiro, said his client was an ordained priest and editor of Seek, a monthly Anglican newspaper.

OPEN SHELF

He said Shapiro held an honours degree in theology.

The publications had been found by the police on an open shelf and no attempt had been made to conceal the literature, Mr Blanckenberg said.

He said Shapiro had done nothing more than possess the publications.

"Where an enormous number of publications have been prohibited, it is difficult for the layman to know which have been banned,' he said.

Mr J P van Eeden was the magistrate. Mr T B van Rensburg appeared for the State.

Former Macwusa chief arrested

Post Reporter

THE former chairman of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), Mr Dumile Makanda, who was banned in March, was arrested by security police yesterday.

A spokesman for the security police today said Mr Makanda would appear in court tomorrow.

Although the spokesman would not confirm charges, it is believed Mr Kakanda will be charged with contravening his banning order and possessing certain documents.

He was arrested while leaving the offices of Ford Motor Company.

Services recall day of banning

By SAM MABE

SERVICES to commemorate October 19, 1977, when 18 political, cultural and religious organisations were outlawed and several black leaders banned and detained, have been planned for various major centres throughout the country.

At a meeting held in Soweto this week, the October 19 Ad-Hoc Committee was formed and charged with responsibilities of organising the services in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle area.

The committee was formed by a number of organisations including student groups, civic organisations, women's organisations, trade unions, cultural groups and religious organisations.

A spokesman for the newly-formed committee said yesterday it was imperative that everybody take cognisance of the fact that October 19 was a national day and that recognising it as such was not the monopoly of any particular group.

He said the history of township politics had, in the past few years, "wrongly" attributed certain occasions to groups subscribing to certain ideological thinking "when all of us are suffering the same oppression with no regard to the school of thought to which we belong."

The spokesman said a venue as big as Regina Mundi Hall in Soweto was being considered for Sunday and that other services would be held at various venues on Tuesday the following week.

One of the key figures in South African politics who was among those banned on October 19, 1977, is Dr Beyers Naude, a former minister of the NG Kerk, who opted to resign from his position as minister, rather than decline appointment as Director of the Christian Institute.

Two of South Africa's only black newspapers, The World and Weekend World, were also banned and some journalists detained.

SAAWU MEN RELEASED

TWO officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union were held by the police at John Vorster Square on Tuesday and later released without being charged.

The men, Mr Derrick Smoko and Mr Ashton Kili, are both Saawu officials from East London who were attending a union meeting in Johannesburg.

Saawu's national organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabus, criticised the police action and said the holding of union members and their subsequent release without any charges was becoming more and more frequent.

The police would not comment on the matter.

CAPE TIMES 14/10/82 (14 Oct 82) 327

Attorney's death 'not properly investigated

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The death of Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge, whose mutilated body was found with 45 stab wounds near the Umlazi Cycle Stadium last year, was not thoroughly investigated by the police, an Umlazi inquest magistrate heard yesterday.

Mr Louis Skweyiya, advocate for the Mxenge family, told Mr Victor Patterton in the Umlazi Magistrate's Court there had been a complete lack of investigation by the police.

The magistrate yesterday objected to Mr Skweyiya's line of questioning of a police witness, Detective-Sergeant Christopher Shange.

He told Mr Skweyiya: "I am just as interested as you are in arriving at the truth of the whole matter. But you seem to be embarking on something much wider. You seem to be criticizing this policeman.

"This is certainly not the purpose of this inquiry. Perhaps you should lodge your complaint against the police with a higher authority or even take the matter up in Parliament if you wish," he said.

Earlier, when questioned by Mr Skweyiya, Detective-Sergeant Shange had told the court he had been shocked at the extent of the injuries on Mr Mxenge's body and had therefore not examined his clothes.

Asked why he had not arranged for the body to be photographed before it was removed from the scene, Detective-Sergeant Shange said the police were guided by "certain rules" and he had done what he was supposed to.

Detective-Sergeant Shange said that when he had arrived at the scene where the body was lying he had found the trouser pockets "turned inside out" and had thought the man had been the victim of a robbery.

Detective-Sergeant Shange also said a pocketbook he was using on November 20 last year when he found the body, had since been lost.

Questioned by Mr Skweyiya, the policeman said he had looked for it in the filing room of the police station before coming to court, but it had "disappeared into thin air".

Mr Skweyiya said: "This is the difficulty we have in this whole saga. This is an important piece of information which we could have used to help us determine the truth of this matter and now it is missing."

Another police witness, Lieutenant Willem le Grange of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, told the Court he had received a report at 12.30am on November 20 in connection with the death of the attorney.

On arrival at the scene in Umlazi he had found it was wet and muddy on the left hand side of the road. It had appeared as if two people had wrestled there. There were also wheel marks on the ground.

Asked by, Mr Andre Oberholzer, who is leading the evidence, whether the race or colour of the person involved was considered by the Murder and Robbery Squad when dealing with complaints, Lieutenant Le Grange said it was not. The nature of the complaint was all that mattered.

He said the attorney's car had been found completely burned out near the Swaziland border three days after the discovery of the body. The car had been identified by its engine number.

Mr Skweyiya requested an adjournment "in the light of new evidence by Lieutenant Le Grange."

The hearing will resume "at a date to be finalized jointly by Mr Oberholzer and Mr Skweyiya", the magistrate said.

SA spying: UK to act on claims

CAPE Times 14/10/82

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From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The British Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, yesterday undertook to investigate all allegations of illegal South African clandestine activities in this country.

But an unprecedented meeting between Mr Whitelaw and a delegation of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) resulted in silence over any new public evidence of alleged spying.

A Home Office statement approved by Mr Whitelaw declared that any evidence of alleged illegal activity would be investigated "with the full weight of the authorities".

Mr Whitelaw rejected a request for visa requirements to be imposed on all South African visitors to Britain to control their movements.

Mr Whitelaw said it would be "cumbersome and expensive" and inappropriate as many South Africans could enter Britain by right of parental links and would not be covered by such a rule.

The AAM chairman, Mr Bob Hughes, told a press conference afterwards he could not comment publicly on their new allegations of "clandestine operations on behalf of the South African Government against opponents of the apartheid government".

He said Mr Whitelaw had clearly taken their allegations "very seriously" but they could not comment because it would prejudice a case before court.

He said Mr Whitelaw had rejected their request for the government to open an inquiry into South African "clandestine activities" here. Mr Whitelaw said he did not feel it was right for the government to take the initiative.

They had been told there was a good chance of the parliamentary home affairs all-party select committee agreeing to a full investigation into South African diplomats working in Britain, Mr Hughes said.

A memorandum handed to Mr Whitelaw said there had been numerous reports of subversive or

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P.T.O.

D. DISPATCH 14/10/82

Saawu 2 held then freed

145-A

327

JOHANNESBURG — Two officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union were held by the police at John Vorster Square here and later released without being charged.

The men, Mr Derrick Smoko and Mr Asthon Kili, Saawu officials from East London, were attending a union meeting in Johannesburg.

Saawu's national organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabus, criticised the police action and said the holding of union members and their release without any charges being laid was becoming more and more frequent.

The police would not comment on the matter. — SAPA.

Death of attorney 'not investigated'

Mercury Reporter

THE death of Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge, whose mutilated body was found with 45 stab wounds near the Umlazi cycle stadium last year, had not been thoroughly investigated by the police, an Umlazi inquest magistrate was told yesterday.

Mr Louis Skweyiya, the advocate appearing for the family, told Mr Victor Patterton in the Umlazi Magistrate's Court that there had been a complete lack of investigation by the police. 'The case was never investigated.'

In the course of the second day of cross-examination of a police witness, Det-Sgt Christopher Shange, the Magistrate objected to Mr Skweyiya's line of questioning the police officer.

He told Mr Skweyiya: 'I am just as interested as you are in arriving at the truth of the whole matter. But you seem to be embarking on something much wider. You seem to be criticising this policeman.

'This is certainly not the purpose of this inquiry. Perhaps you should lodge your complaint against the police with higher authority or even take the matter up in Parliament if you wish,' he said.

Afraid

Earlier, when questioned by Mr Skweyiya, Sgt Shange had told the Court that he had been shocked at the extent of the injuries on the body of Mr Mxenge and had therefore not examined the clothes.

Mr Skweyiya then remarked: 'You ought not be a policeman if you are afraid.'

When asked why he had not arranged for the body to be photographed before it was removed from the scene, Sgt Shange said the police were guided by 'certain rules' and he had done what he was supposed to do.

Asked if the police used a mortuary van to remove the body of the slain attorney, Sgt Shange said: 'In the Umlazi area we do not use a mortuary van to remove the bodies of dead

Robbery

When asked why a mortuary van had not been used to remove the body, the police officer said he 'never' used such a vehicle 'because it is a rule at our police station at Umlazi'.

Sgt Shange said when he arrived at the scene where the body was lying he found the trouser pockets 'turned inside out' and he thought that the man had been the victim of a robbery.

Sgt Shange told the Court that a pocket book he was using when he picked up the body on November 20 last year had since been lost.

Questioned by Mr Skweyiya, the policeman said he had looked for the book in the filing room of the police station before going to court, but that it had 'disappeared into thin air'.

Witness

Mr Skweyiya said: 'This is the difficulty which we have in this whole saga. This is an important piece of information which we could have used to help us determine the truth of this matter and now it is missing.'

Another police witness, Lt Willem le Grange, of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, told the Court that he had received a report on November 20 to proceed to Umlazi in connection with the death of the attorney.

He said on arrival at the scene he found on the left hand side of the road the place was wet and muddy. It appeared as if two people had wrestled there. There were also wheel marks on the ground.

When asked by the counsel for the State, Mr Andre Oberholzer, whether the race or colour of the person involved was taken into consideration by the Murder and Robbery Squad when dealing with complaints, Lt le Grange said it was not.

Swaziland

Only the nature of the complaint, whether it was an armed robbery or whether any weapons had been used, mattered.

He said the attorney's car had been found burned out near the Swaziland border three days after the discovery of the body.

The car was identified by its engine number.

He said an Indian shop owner near the Swaziland border, a Mr Mansoor, had told the police that when he returned from fishing on the Sunday evening the car had not been on the road.

The next day an unidentified black Swazi had informed Mr Mansoor about the car.

Mr Skweyiya requested an adjournment 'in the light of new evidence by Lt le Grange'.

The adjournment was granted and the hearing will resume 'at a date to be finalised jointly by Mr Oberholzer and Mr Skweyiya'.

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MYSTERY COMMITTEE

THERE is a mystery surrounding the October 19 Ad-Hoc Committee formed this week, who are charged with the responsibilities to organise services in the PWV area to commemorate the clampdown on black organisation, individuals and the banning of two black newspapers.

According to reports, the committee was formed by 15 leaders from a number of black organisations which included student groups, civic bodies, women's organisations, trade unions, cultural groups and religious organisations at a meeting in Soweto.

But yesterday **The SOWETAN** learnt that organisations mentioned as represented at the meeting were in the dark about the whole thing.

Mr Ishamael Mkhabela, publicity secretary of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo), said no sooner had they heard about the committee, when they contacted organisations said to have attended but none knew a thing about the "mystery" committee.

Azapo has arranged a service next Tuesday at the Dube Y at 7pm, and another for Sunday at 2pm at Lebowakgomo Roman Catholic Church, while other branches throughout the country are arranging their own venues.

And in the Vaal Triangle, a number of organisations have organised a service for tomorrow. It will be held at the Catholic Church in Small Farms, Evaton. It starts at 8pm and will last until the following day with the theme being The Plight of Detainees and Those Banned.

There will also be a local drama group performing a play on detention called Why The Bible, as well as a performing poet group, Uhuru.

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2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Conspiracy suspect faces further count

Cape Times 15/10/82

327

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Peter Caselton, 38, one of the men accused of conspiracy to burgle black South African "liberation" movement offices in London, yesterday faced a further charge of possessing a prohibited weapon.

Mr Caselton, who has been held in custody for six weeks charged with dishonestly handling documents and the conspiracy charges, was yesterday also charged with possession of a canister of gas.

The charge was read out in London's Horseferry Road court when commercial pilot Caselton, who is British-born but who spent most of his life in Rhodesia and South Africa, made a brief routine appearance on remand.

Journalist

He appeared with Swedish freelance journalist Bertil Wedin, of Tonbridge, Kent, who is on bail charged with dishonestly handling documents stolen from the African National Congress and Swapo offices in London this year and similarly to Caselton, conspiracy to burgle the ANC, Swapo, Pan African Congress (PAC) and "various" premises here.

A third man, Edward Aspinall, 23, who "disappeared without trace" after being charged with burglary at the premises last month, is still officially untraced.

The Scotland anti-terrorist squad officer in charge of the case, Detective Chief-Inspector Hilton Cole, last week warned the court in advance that Caselton would be charged with illegal possession of a prohibited weapon.

Prohibited weapon

Mr Cole said the canister of gas allegedly in Caselton's possession was for "spraying directly at people" and was a prohibited weapon.

It is believed that the canister contains CS gas, but outside court yesterday police sources said it was still undergoing conclusive laboratory tests.

Although police sources have previously suggested that Aspinall may have been killed to silence him, it is now understood this "leak" was a deliberate red herring.

The new suggestion from police sources is that with the help of South African connections he has fled to Europe, where he is lying low.

(327)

October 19 services

MORE venues at which services to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the closure of two black newspapers and the banning of various political and cultural organisations were announced yesterday.

The venues were announced by Azapo and the October 19 Ad-Hoc Committee. On Sunday, October 17, a service will be held at the Roman Catholic Church at Lebowakgoma at 2pm.

Another will be at the Anglican Church in Kagiso II, Krugersdorp at 1.30pm.

On Tuesday, October 19, services will be at Dakhu Hall in New Brighton, Roman Catholic Church in Witbank and at Turfloop University. All three services will start at 8pm.

On October 23 services will be at the Apostolic Faith Mission Church in Middleburg, the Communal Hall in Uitenhage and the Methodist Youth Centre in Soweto. They will all start at 2pm.

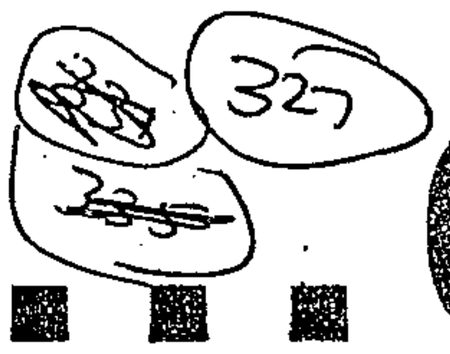
Another service to be held on October 19 at the Orlando DOCC will start at 6pm.

...vo former political prisoners who can't find work

...ive years on

By INGRID STEWART

PLEASE, SOMEBODY ... GIVE US A JOB!



FIVE years ago Bongani Ntsele and Themba Xunu had the world at their feet.

Themba had a good, steady job — employed as a laboratory technician in the sugar industry. Bongani had a second class JC to his credit and was looking towards a future as an accountant.

But it all came to a halt when they were detained, charged and convicted under the Terrorism Act.

They were released from Robben Island in July and cannot find employment.

"One supervisor I approached told me I would have difficulty finding a job because I had a particular kind of conviction. They're afraid to give us jobs because they think we are dangerous," said Bongani.

They accept they're in a double bind. Their release coincided with the beginning of the recession. Jobs are hard to come by anyway.

But, according to Miriam Cele, Durban's organiser for Dependent's Conference, an ecumenical organisation which looks after the families of political prisoners, the trend against employing people with a political conviction is general.

"I am looking for jobs for former political prisoners who were released four years ago. As soon as an employer hears they have a political conviction, they're not interested," she says.

"Even families of political prisoners have problems keeping their jobs."

She cites two cases of people who had good jobs but were dismissed because a husband and brother were serving time for a political conviction.

"Employers are afraid they're going to influence the other workers, that they're not good people, that they're going to make trouble," says Mrs Cele.

But nothing could be further from the minds of 28-year-old Bongani and Themba, 30.

Both came off the island to find they are the sole breadwinners for their families.

Bongani's father died while he was in prison, leaving him to support a mother, niece and nephew. The children are still at school and his mother is too old to work. They have survived so far on his mother's R30 pension which arrives every two months, and a grant from Dependent's Conference.

Themba's stepfather died a few weeks after his release.

He comes from a family of seven. A sister, working in Pietersburg, is able to send about R20 a month home and his brother assists with a labourer's wage. His mother is also too old to work. With overtime Themba was earning about R250 a month five years ago.

While they were on the island both men studied for their matric and both have already passed English and Zulu at the matric level. The rest of their subjects are commercial, including accountancy and business economics.

Secrecy call 'after legal case threat'

ARGUS 18/10/82

Medical Reporter

THE South African Medical and Dental Council's decision to have private disciplinary hearings came after five doctors threatened legal action unless the Council investigated the conduct of the four doctors who treated black consciousness leader Steve Biko.

Professor Frances Ames, head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur Hospital, said today she and four other South African doctors called on the SAMDC in February this year to inquire fully into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Biko.

"NOTHING"

The other doctors were Professor Phillip Tobias, Professor Trevor Jenkins, Dr L I Robertson and Dr E M Barker.

Since February, according to Professor Ames, the SAMDC have done nothing about the inquiry call.

"Then, last month, we wrote to them to say that they had had at least six months to do something, and had done nothing; and that if they hadn't done anything by the end of October, we would be compelled to take legal action to force them to do something about it."

Professor Ames pointed out that the five doctors had made this threat before the proposal by the Council recently that all future disciplinary hearings be held in camera.

The call for an inquiry is contained in a 60-page document presented to the South African Medical and Dental Council in February.

The document submits that either:

- The circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Biko warrant a finding of improper or disgraceful conduct between the doctors; or
- The Medical and Dental Council should make it explicitly clear to the medical profession in this country and abroad, and to the public, that the conduct of the doctors was in accordance with the standards of professional competence and ethical conduct expected of medical practitioners in South Africa; and
- That other doctors may so conduct themselves in future without fear of disciplinary proceedings against them.

The document submits that one or other of these findings must be made by the Medical and Dental Council if the Council is not to evade its duty to the public and to the profession.

Abr 18/4/86 (327)

OFFICIAL action against trade-unionists is continuing.

Last week two Brits workers appeared in court under Intimidation Act charges following a strike, unionist Mr Taffy Adler appeared in Germiston on a Riotous Assemblies Act charge (which was dropped) and two SA Allied Workers Union members were allegedly detained briefly in Johannesburg.

The Intimidation Act case may provide a test in court of fears that this new Act is so wide it could be used to curtail hitherto legal union activities.

Arms trial told of SA colonel

Argus Bureau

LONDON — A "South African Police colonel acting for Armscor" and a Zurich company named Red Baron were mentioned at the Old Bailey when three men appeared on charges of smuggling arms to South Africa.

Leonard Douglas Hammond was yesterday jailed for nine months; Robert Cheritt for six, and Michael Aspin for three.

They were said to have conducted deals with Day Technical Products Ltd. of South Africa. Their correspondence was said to include letters from the South African Armaments Board

All three pleaded guilty

The judge said one of the contracts had been valued at R2-million, another at R120 000 — "there must have been considerable profit"

"CLOSELY"

The prosecutor said Aspin had worked closely with Colonel Dirk Stofberg of the South African Police in arranging the transportation of rifles to South Africa.

The original plan had been to export the rifles to Spain, but that had been changed to Switzerland He quoted from several telex messages which had allegedly passed between Colonel Stofberg and Aspin.

Hammond,it was said, had arranged for arms to be despatched to Switzerland via a Zurich company, Red Baron. They were destined to go by a Scandinavian airline to Jan Smuts Airport

COMPLAINT

"Another telex was sent in which Stofberg complained about Aspin to Hammond Apparently the two parties had fallen out."

Aspin had claimed he was never paid for his part in the deal and was suing the South Africans for the money.

Hammond and Aspin had said the guns were intended for South Africa and then to be despatched to Rhodesia.

Hammond and Cheritt were charged with smuggling spare parts for Vickers and Bren guns, Hammond and Aspin with smuggling 1 000 FN rifles, and Hammond with trying to export a 25-pounder gun to Cyprus without a licence

LEGITIMATE

Mr Nicholas Valios, for Hammond, 66, said all his transactions had been with the legitimate government of South Africa. He was essentially an engineer, not an international criminal.

Mr John Byrt, for Cheritt 46, said he had made a living by introducing overseas buyers to British suppliers

Mr Russell Day, of Day Technical Products, had contacted him in 1975 for weapons spares, but no transactions were carried through until 1978.

Cheritt had been merely "a post box" and "checker" of the goods.

"My client has no political bias, no racialist fervour. He has provided arms to many black states."

4 'nuclear' explosions

UPPSALA (Sweden). — Four unusually powerful explosions, occurring in quick succession on the Soviet side of the Black Sea, were recorded by the Seismological Institute at Uppsala University.

The explosions were so strong they would almost certainly have been caused by nuclear fission, the institute said. — Sapa-Reuter.

A chilling wind for SA agents?

Argus 19/10/82

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The jailing of three Britons here who smuggled arms to South Africa has increased pressure on the British authorities to curb undercover operations out of South Africa House.

The Foreign Office has confirmed that it has been in touch with the South African authorities on this issue.

Foreign Office Minister Mr Cranley Onslow will this week receive a copy of proposals by the Anti-Apartheid Movement here for stricter control of South African intelligence operatives in Britain.

Mr Onslow undertook to consider these proposals when he saw an AAM delegation a month ago.

The AAM has since called on Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw and left a detailed list of alleged South African spying activities, illegal operations and "dirty tricks" against dissidents here.

Within hours of the sentencing yesterday of the three arms dealers, the AAM issued a statement deploring the terms of imprisonment as too light.

The movement repeated its call for the immediate expulsion of South African intelligence operatives in Britain.

And it demanded to know:

- Why the Nato codification system was still available to South Africa?
- Why Robert Cheritt's arms dealer's licence was renewed by the Home Office last March, months after he had been charged with the smuggling offence?
- Why Colonel Dirk Stofberg — "of the South African Police" — had not been arrested and charged when he entered Britain recently?

The AAM said all evidence presented at yesterday's Old Bailey trial should be sent to the UN Security Council for international scrutiny.

- The Foreign Office have denied a report that they are considering whether to expel some South African diplomats following the conviction of the three men.

It is official Foreign Office policy to take what is called "appropriate action" against any diplomat found to be involved in illegal activities.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today: "We have said no more at this stage than that we will be studying the transcript of the trial."

● See page 4.

Political comment in this issue by J M W O'Malley, J R Colman, T G Ross-Thompson and H S Roberton. Headlines and sub-editing by R W Bowley. Cartoon by G Linley. All of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.

Arms for SA conspiracy uncovered

CAPE TIMES 19/10/82

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — An international conspiracy was disclosed in the Old Bailey yesterday when three Englishmen were sentenced for illegally supplying arms to South Africa.

Evidence implicating British arms dealers and agencies in Spain, Israel, Greece and the South African Embassy in London was heard when the three men pleaded guilty to conspiring to smuggle arms to the South African Armaments Board in defiance of the 1977 United Nations arms embargo.

Leonard Hammond, 66, an arms component manufacturer, was jailed for nine months and fined R12 000 for smuggling 1 000 FN Mauser 3006 rifles and a number of shipments of spares.

Robert Nelson Victor Cherrett, 46, was jailed for six months and fined R10 000 for conspiring with Hammond to smuggle arms to South Africa.

Michael Aspin, 44, was jailed for three months and fined R10 000 for his part in setting up a shipment of 1 000 rifles through a Spanish semi-government agency.

The court also heard that the South African Embassy in London was directly involved in payment for at least three of the 30 shipments of arms, worth about R2-million.

British customs stumbled across the South African connection in February 1981 when investigating Hammond for exporting a 25-pounder Mark 1 field gun, destined for South Africa, to Cyprus without a licence.

Crown counsel, Mr Anthony Arlidge, told Mr Justice Peter Mason that Hammond had been introduced by Cherrett, a "contact man" in the arms world, to a South African, Mr Russel Day — who through his company, Day Technical Products, acted as a "front" for the Armaments Board.

Between 1977 and 1978 Hammond delivered arms to an unnamed Israeli company which passed them on to South Africa.

The shipment of 1 000 rifles was organized between the third man, Mike Aspin, and a Colonel Dirk Stofberg of the South African Police.

CCIS took books says householder

D. Dispatch 20/10/82

MDANTSANE — Mr Sandla Mtintsilana and his wife Phatheka, of Zone 13 here, said they returned from work on Monday afternoon to find members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) searching their home.

When asked who had given them permission to search the house the men said the 17-year-old family house-keeper had given them entry.

Mr Mtintsilana said the four men were led by a lieutenant whose name he could not remember.

He said they removed several books — mainly publications distributed by the South African Institute of Race Relations, for whom his wife works, and some press cuttings.

Among the books they took away were Mama Ndiyalila by Mothobi Mutloatse, the Role of Multinational Corporations in South Africa by the Rev L. Sullivan and The case of a Pinky by Alan Paton.

Other possessions taken were a copy of Grassroots, a Western Cape community publication and a record of a Crossroads play and choral music.

Mr Mtintsilana said the men, who were friendly by the time they left, said they would investigate and return the books and other material if this was permitted.

The Commander-in-Chief of State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said last night he would investigate Mr Mtintsilana's allegations. — DDR.

2 fined over sweet-boycott stickers

Cape Times 20/10/81 327

Own Correspondent

MDANTSANE. — Two former East London sweet factory workers, Nceba Mahlangeni, 26, and Malungisa Joka, 25, were each fined R150 (or 150 days) in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday for contravening the Ciskei Emergency Regulations (Proclamation R252).

They displayed and supplied stickers which read "I don't eat Wilson-Rowntree" at the highway bus terminal here on July 28, 1981.

They were each fined R300 (or 300 days imprisonment) with half the sentence conditionally suspended for three years.

In mitigation, Mr Vuka Tshabalala, of Durban, who appeared for both men, said the men had felt aggrieved when they had lost their jobs at the sweet factory, following a strike, and that thier actions were based on this feeling.

He added that a previous conviction for assault against Mahlangeni had no bearing on the matter.

Joka had no previous convictions.

He said the offence committed was not an ordinary offence normally committed in the course of criminal action.

Evidence was that the two men had stickers referring to the eating of the company's products and that they had supplied two youths with the stickers.

They said they had given the stickers to the youths after they had asked for them.

Mawu men held

By SELLO RABOTHATA

THREE METAL and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) shop stewards have been arrested for allegedly intimidating workers at Litemaster products, in Wadeville near Germiston.

According to the union's spokesman the three were arrested at the factory with the "co-operation of the company's management". He identified two of the shop stewards as Mr Gibson Xaba and Mr Phineas Maduna. He however could not say who the third was.

He said: "The three appeared in court on Monday after spending the whole weekend in police cells. Their case was postponed to November 4 and we bailed them out at R300 each. Mawu condemns their arrest as Litemaster is one of the companies with whom we have recognition and this move has come as a shock.

"We also condemn this action since management arranged for transport to take the complainants to the police station to lay charges against our members. They also let the police arrest workers on factory premises. We detest this kind of action."

CAPE Times 21/10/82

SA-linked spy case: 3rd man re-arrested

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Edward Aspinall, the third man in an al leged South African-linked spying case in London, ha been arrested.

Mr Aspinall, 23, who jumped bail a month ago afte being charged with burglary at black "liberation" group offices in London, is now in the custody of Scot land Yard's anti-terrorist branch.

Liverpool-born Mr Aspinall, a short, blond man, was "picked up in the street" according to police sources and made two brief appearances yesterday in London's Marylebone Road Court.

The Marylebone Court magistrate initially jailed him for one week for estreating bail.

'No jurisdiction'

But he was brought back into court when it was learned the Marylebone magistrate had no jurisdication in the case.

He was then placed in the custody of Detective Chief Inspector Hilton Cole of the anti-terrorist branch to appear today at the nearby Horseferry Road Court together with two other men charged in connection with the case.

Mr Aspinall, wearing rough clothes, refused to give any explanation when the magistrate asked why he had jumped bail last month.

He will now appear on remand today with Swedish "freelance journalist" Bertil Wedin, 41, and British-born Peter Caselton, 38, a former Rhodesian commercial pilot. Mr Wedin and Mr Caselton are charged with dishonestly handling documents stolen from the ANC and Swapo offices.

Case of unionist for A-G's decision

RDM Oct. 1982

Labour Correspondent

RIOTOUS Assemblies Act charges against a leading trade unionist, Mr Taffy Adler, of Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, were withdrawn in the Germiston Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Police told lawyers representing Mr Adler that they would now refer the case to the Attorney-General for a final decision.

The case stems from the arrest of Mr Adler outside the Elandsfontein factory of Leyland (SA) recently while he was holding discussions with NAAWU members at the plant.

Police charged that he had been holding an open-air meeting without first obtaining official permission.

Fosatu said if the law was applied in cases where unionists held meetings outside factories it would make trade union work "almost impossible".

Two Metal and Allied Workers Union worker leaders, fired from the Brits factory B and S Engineering, after a strike on September 14, appeared in the Brits Regional Court this week charged under the Intimidation Act. Their case was remanded to November 8.

Lawyers are watching the case closely as it will give an indication of how widely the courts interpret the recently-introduced Act. Some legal sources fear the police may use the Act to curb a wide range of union activities.

The strike at B and S followed the dismissal of a worker and led to the firing of the company's 1 000-strong work force on September 14.

MAWU said this week that at least 300 B and S workers were still "out" and the plant was unable to meet production targets.

The company, however, says that production is back to normal and most of the workers are ex-strikers.

Call for unity in black struggle

October 19 services - Sam Mabe reports

MATTERA: Praise poem for Nelson Mandela.

SPEAKERS at the October 19 Commemoration Services this week condemned bannings and detentions as a failing Government strategy, which has only succeeded in nourishing the black man's determination to be free.

At a service held at the Dube YWCA and attended by about 200 people, Mr Sam Tloubatla, an executive of Azapo, said the sight of people like Kenneth Rachidi, a former member of the Black People's Convention (BPC) who was banned in 1977, should serve as an inspiration to those who want to fight for South Africa's liberation.

He said the events of October 19, 1977, when the then Minister of Justice Mr Jimmy Kruger banned 18 organisations, two black newspapers and detained and banned several leaders, also served a purpose of enriching the history of the black man's struggle for freedom in his land.

Other speakers called for the shelving of ideological differences which breed hatred, and appealed for the unity of all forces which desire freedom.

The Rev M Tema said Afrikaners were currently battling to stay together when blacks on the other hand were battling to be divided by concentrating their efforts on labelling one another and refusing to speak to those who held opposing political views.

The newly elected vice-president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Don Mattera, said having been robbed of their pride, dignity and their land, blacks had only love for one another through which they could regain what they had lost.

He said the type of political bickering which characterised the struggle for liberation could only help in delaying the day all blacks looked forward to their liberation.

"The Black Consciousness philosophy has always told me that I am beautiful, but by hating fellow blacks, I am not expressing any appreciation of this beauty," he said.

Mr Mattera also read a poem in which he praised the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Council of Sports, Mr Ashok Odhav, said non-collaboration with institutions established by the Government was the only firm foundation on which blacks could be united.

"We have survived feudalism, monarchism, despotism, bubonic plague, two world wars and Hitler. Apartheid cannot beat us, it must also come to an end. History is on our side and we are duty bound to crush it," he said.

At another service held at the Orlando DOCC, a spokesman for the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), said democracy in South Africa will not be stopped from coming by police brutality.

"Apartheid, oppression, capitalism and all that goes with it are dirty and detestable. Bannings and detentions cannot make us start loving what causes our misery and suffering. Instead, they will make us more determined," he said.

New plan to stop the stink

Sowetan
Oct. 1982

323

FOUR more members of the powerful Metal and Allied Workers Union, arrested by police on Wednesday, will appear in the Germiston Magistrate's Court today charged under the new Intimidation Act.

The men were arrested by police during an early morning blitz on their homes, according to Mr Moses Mayekiso, the union's organiser.

Three union ship stewards were earlier charged under the same Act and appeared in the Germiston Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

The appearance of the men arises from allegations that they tried to "intimidate" fellow workers into joining the more than 10 000-strong union.

The trio are out on bail of R300 each.

D Dispatch 22/10/82

Gen Sebe confirms search of home

ZWELITSHA — The head of Ciskei state security, Lt-General Sebe, confirmed yesterday that his men searched the house of Mr Sandla Mtintsilana of Zone 13 in Mdantsane.

General Sebe said some political documents were taken by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services for scrutiny. The documents were still being scrutinised.

General Sebe said his men had reasonable grounds to search the house. He said when the police started the search cause only an 18-year-old was present.

There was nothing in law to stop police from searching a house because only an 18 year old was present.

Police were entitled to search a house even if nobody was there. — DDR

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Cape Times 22/10/82

Action on newsman 'deplored'

Staff Reporter

THE Southern African Society of Journalists says it "deplores" the recent action taken by the Western Cape Administration Board against Cape Times reporter Mr Phillip van Niekerk.

On Tuesday, Mr Van Niekerk had his permit to cover news events in the city's black townships altered to include only the hours between 8am and 6pm, after he had covered a pass raid in Langa early that morning.

A statement issued yesterday by Mr John Battersby, vice-president of the Western Cape region, said that by altering Mr Van Niekerk's permit, the board was trying to conceal from the public its continual harassment of black refugees from rural poverty and unemployment.

"The SASJ urges other journalists not to allow official intimidation of this nature to deter them from performing their duty."

He said the matter would be taken up with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

in terms of a Nationalist suggestion incorporated in the 1979 Electoral Act. Section 143 of that Act provides that no political opinion poll may be published between nomination day and polling day of an election — whether or not the poll was conducted before the election began.

Nomination day for the November 3 by-election was September 28.

Illegal publication of opinion polls is punishable by a fine of up to R1 000, or one year's imprisonment, or both.

'Not reliable'

The Burger report provoked a complaint a Stellenbosch sociology lecturer, Miss E van der Spuy. She said in a letter to the newspaper that the "poll" was an exercise for second-year sociology students, could not be regarded as reliable as only 130 people were questioned, and had been published without reference to the department.

● Major George Kershoff, police liaison officer for the Boland, confirmed yesterday that a charge of contravening the Electoral Act against the Burger had been laid with the Stellenbosch police.

He said the charge was being investigated.

(Report by M P Acott and S Wrottesley, 177 Burg Street, Cape Town.

CTSO

LAST NIGHT'S symphony concert featured an on-form CTSO, conducted in stylish fashion by one of Cape Town's pet conductors, Louis Frémaux.

South African pianist Marc Raubenheimer demonstrated considerable maturity in a fine reading of Rachmaninov's 1st Piano Concerto, making much of its frequently-indifferent material.

But it was a scintillating account of Dvorak's great symphony "From the New World" that stamped a seal of approval on the concert and on the evening.

DEON IRISH

RF wins poll

HARARE. — The Republican Front Party retained the Bulawayo North seat in yesterday's by-election in Zimbabwe, winning by 837 votes to 688 in a 28 percent poll. — Sapa

was invalidated.

Yesterday, for three tense hours the Synod debated the majority proposal, which provided for membership up till the next General Synod in 1986.

Finally an amendment proposed by the assistant scriba, the Rev Ockie Raubenheimer, was accepted.

It stated that unless the alliance restored unconditionally the full membership and privileges of the NGK, the next General Synod would take a final decision on its future membership.

Then, after sometimes angry debating, another amendment by the hardliners was defeated by 14 votes.

The proposal, presented by Dr D du P Mooiman of the Eastern Cape, proposed that if the alliance did not restore the NGK's privileges, the

NSRI vessel is stricken yacht

Own Correspon

DURBAN. — A German yacht, Wabrimope, capsized in heavy seas off the Zululand coast late yesterday intensive search involving rescue craft was launched.

By late last night the National Sea (NSRI) rescue craft Hubert Davies had line to the stricken vessel and had

The NSRI (Richards Bay) station co Patterson, said they were making g 9m steel yacht was expected in port

Mr Patterson said rescue craft had light aircraft which located the wallowing upright north of Richards nautical miles off the coast.

On board the vessel are an unidentifi an, presumably Germans who were he from Mauritius when they were caug

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Claremont
7700
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CAPE WINE CENTRE

CAPE TIMES 22/10/82 (25+) 327

Policeman admits omission

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A member of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, who was accused in court this week of influencing another policeman to omit important facts from an affidavit, denied in evidence yesterday that the relevant information had been given to him.

Warrant Officer Louis Engelbrecht he admitted that he left out a reference to a policeman because allegations of murder against the policeman were being investigated by his superior officers.

He was giving evidence at the trial in the Supreme Court, Durban, of Lieutenant Willem Johannes Sternberg Potgieter, 27, who has pleaded not guilty to 13 charges involving murder, kidnapping, assault and fraud.

Another policeman, Detective-Sergeant David Peter Somes, 31, who was to have appeared with Lieutenant Potgieter, fled to Britain earlier this year.

The allegations against the two men arose from the deaths of four men whose bodies were found under a highway bridge at Paradise Valley last November.

Earlier, a witness, Sergeant B A Ntanyana, testified that information given to him by Mr Boy Hadebe — one of the four dead — was omitted from a sworn statement he gave to Warrant Officer Engelbrecht.

In his evidence yesterday, Warrant Officer Engelbrecht told Mr Justice Howard that he had interviewed Sergeant Ntanyana.

From a statement based on the interview he left out what he thought irrelevant.

Later, under cross-examination Warrant Officer Engelbrecht said he omitted Somes's name because he was aware that senior officers were investigating allegations of murder against him and he did not want to appear to be interfering.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

Mercenaries to have come from SA

SEYCHELLES:

NEW PLOT

ALLEGED

L/t AK64S
23/10/82
327

From London Bureau.

LONDON.— A new plot with a South African connection to overthrow the Government of President Albert Rene of the Seychelles is claimed to have been uncovered by the London Sunday Times.

It was organised, the paper says, by Seychelles exiles based in London and financed and supported by South Africans.

The conspirators, led by Gerard Hoareau, 31-year-old leader of the right-wing Mouvement Pour la Resistance (MPR), used the Carlton Tower Hotel in London as their base, the report adds.

They planned to overthrow Rene by sending in 300 mercenaries recruited in South Africa.

This invasion was to be preceded by a bombing campaign in the islands. Last week, however, the plans started to go wrong when two mercenaries from South Africa blew themselves up while making a bomb.

When news of the explosion reached London, the exiles issued a Press statement alleging that Rene's forces had murdered a group of their "freedom fighters".

It was at this point that the London Sunday Times, which had been monitoring the plotters' activities, alerted Scotland Yard.

This weekend the anti-terrorist squad, led by Commander William Huckelsby and liaising closely with Britain's security services and the Foreign Office, began interviewing suspects.

The anti-terrorist squad will be helped enormously by hours of tape-recorded conversations between the exiles and their contacts in London and South Africa.

These tapes were made by the London Sunday Times after it learned that the exiles were probably being bugged.

The Foreign Office, which had dismissed earlier reports of an impending coup, has now contacted President Rene and assured him that the British Government is determined to bring the plotters to justice.

Last November President Rene fought off another coup attempt backed by exiles and South Africans, and involving mercenaries led by Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare.

The president said he had discovered caches of arms and uniforms on the island "which could be traced to London and South Africa."

Police raid church leaders

UMTATA — The homes of three key senior ministers in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa were searched in the early hours of yesterday morning.

This was confirmed by the head of the security police, Brigadier L. Kawe.

He confirmed that documents were removed in connection with a matter under investigation.

The Rev S. B. Ngcobo, general secretary and senior clerk of church, said his official residence was searched just after midnight — the same time a search was conducted at the Norwood home of the Rev G. Mcoteli and the Tsolo home of the Rev B. B. Finca.

Mr Ngcobo, chairman of the Transkei Council of Churches and representative of the church at the recent Ottawa conference of Reformed Churches, said his home was searched for two hours and decuments belonging to the church office seized.

Mr Mcoteli, youth organiser of the church and interim moderator of the Ugie congregation, said 10 security policemen searched his house for two hours. His car was also searched.

At Tsolo, 10 security policemen called at the manse of the Somerville Mission and conducted a two-hour search.

Mr Finca said books on development studies and newsletters of the Reformed Press Service were seized. — DDR.

SA envoys may be expelled from UK

w/t ARGUS 23/10/82
L ~~4~~ 327

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON. — South African officials could be expelled because of allegations that South Africa House is a base for undercover acts.

The hard decision could come as early as next week, diplomatic sources say. The latest allegation, made at the Old Bailey last week, was that some payments for arms illegally smuggled to South Africa were made through the embassy.

The trial set off yet another wave of demands from the anti-apartheid lobby for expulsion of South African diplomats.

The Foreign Office has gained some breathing space by saying it is waiting for a verbatim record of the trial.

The South African embassy has denied the involvement of staff in the arms deal.

The Foreign Office is duty bound to take "appropriate action" against any diplomat found to be involved in illegal activities, but there are strong indications that the British Government is likely to look beyond the strict letter of the law.

The Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, told an anti-apartheid delegation this month he was determined to take full action against any illegal or improper action by diplomats.

The anti-apartheid team, led by Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, went to Mr Whitelaw because they were not getting satisfaction from the Foreign Office.

They gave him a detailed list of allegations of illegal South African activity, and Mr Whitelaw passed these to the Foreign Office, promising that the necessary action would be taken.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement told him the details were already known to the Foreign Office, and it was frankly impossible to believe the Foreign Office was not aware of South African intelligence activities.

Informed sources say the Foreign Office could find it impossible this time not to act against South African officials. It is extremely vulnerable after taking the blame for the "surprise" Argentine invasion of the Falklands.

Police tighten up on Press access to the townships

S Express 24/10/82

By MIKE CADMAN

POLICE have tightened up on permits for journalists and other visitors to Soweto.

The West Rand Administration Board said this week it had been told to obtain extra information from journalists and others seeking permits to enter the area.

Visitors will now have to supply their identity numbers and car registration numbers — information they were not previously asked to supply.

Press access to Soweto made headline news in June this year when journalists were held by police when they attempted to cover the 1976 unrest commemorative services.

WRAB officials said this week the South African Police had insisted the extra information be provided.

Previously, the information required was the name of the person wishing to enter the area; the time to be spent in the area and the reason for entry.

In a letter to the Sunday Express this week WRAB said: "Please supply the following particulars: the identity number of the applicant; the sex of the applicant; the registration number of the car to be used (in the case of a fleet of cars all registration numbers must be supplied)."

WRAB spokesman Mr Walter Phillips said this information had always been a part of the regulations but had not always been strictly followed.

"These are not new regulations but in the past we have not always demanded this identity numbers or registrations. The South African Police have now insisted that we get these details."

A police spokesman said the information asked for was not an imposition.

"These are not new regulations. We are not prying. One supplies more personal details when taking out a hire-purchase contract."

The spokesman said the same information had to be provided anywhere in South Africa before a permit granting entry to a township was provided.

On June 16 this year 47 local and international reporters who were in Soweto to cover the June 16 commemoration services were held at gunpoint by policemen at the Soweto Divisional Headquaters.

The reporters' WRAB permits were later confiscated and they were ordered to leave Soweto.

The police action made international headlines and drew criticism from abroad.

Police later said the journalists had been prevented from moving around the township to limit the possibility of rioting.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said at the time the barring of journalists from Soweto had contributed to a relatively quiet commemoration of June 16.

General Geldenhuys said the ban "had been for a good purpose"

"It is not a question of the Press having been detained. They were not allowed into the township for a good purpose. We all know what happens when cameras are present."

He said he was "completely satisfied" with the police decision to bar the media.

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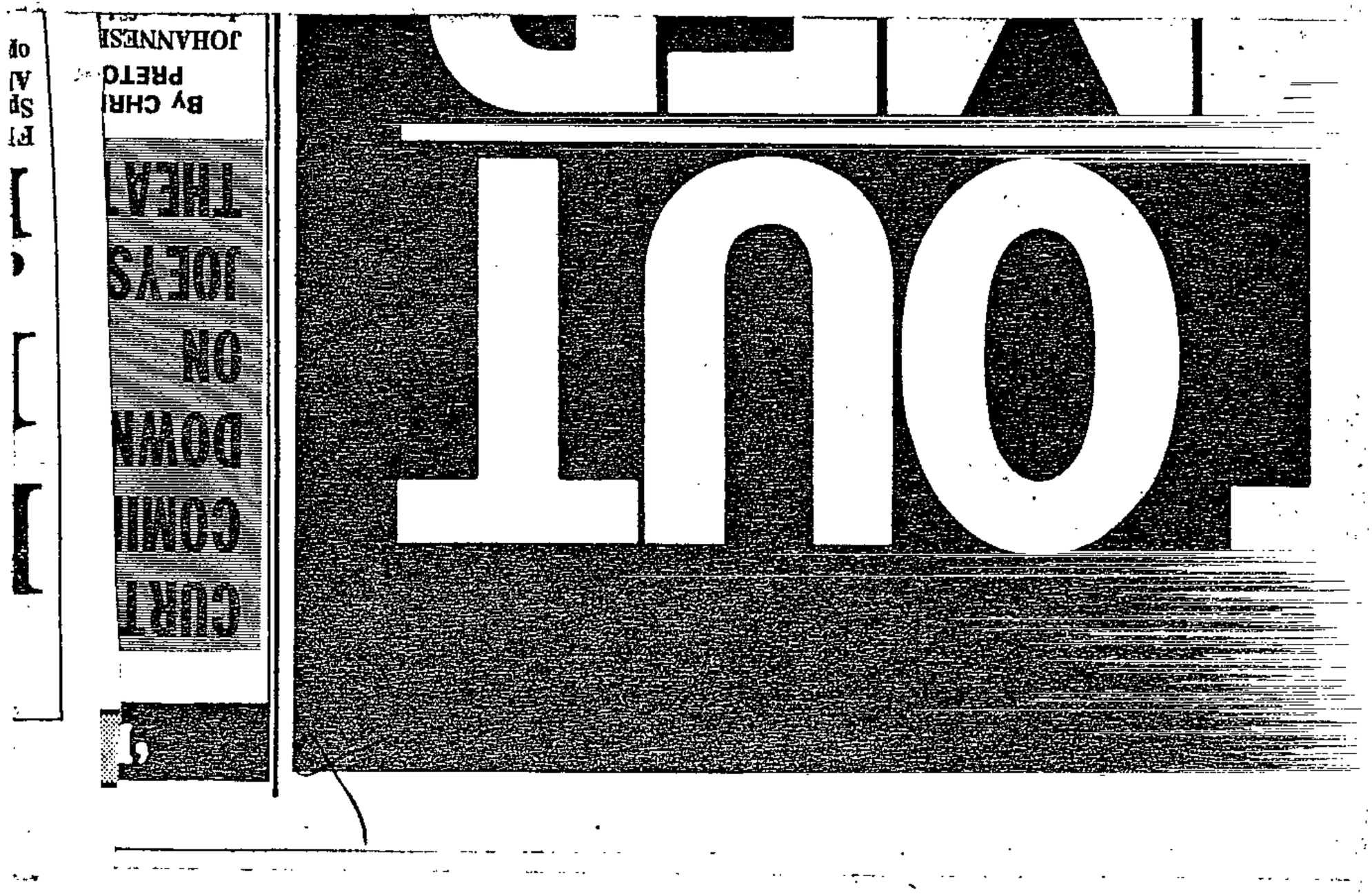

SA linked to new Seychelles coup plot

From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — A plot for a second attempted coup in the Seychelles — with alleged South African involvement — has been uncovered here.

It is claimed that the overthrow of President Albert Rene's socialist government was planned in a room in the luxury Carlton Tower hotel in Knightsbridge, London, by a small group of men in the strictest secrecy. But unknown to them the room was bugged.

The deaths of Mike Asher, from Durban, and Simon Denousse, recently from South Africa, who were killed in a bomb explosion in the Seychelles last week, have been linked to the plot.

It is alleged here that the two men were "South African mercenaries" and that they had been briefed from the Carlton Tower Hotel.

Barrie Penrose, a reporter with the London Sunday Times, the newspaper which originally broke the story here, said yesterday that the previous coup, led by mercenary "Mad" Mike Hoare, had been planned by a 31-year-old Seychellois called Gerard Hoareau — and that he was one of the men who had plotted the second attempt in London.

He had previously been jailed by President Rene for plotting to overthrow the government.

Others who had met in the room at the London hotel were Seychelles exiles Edmund Camille and Paul Chow.

It is not yet known who bugged the hotel room.

Also at the hotel at the time, BBC radio said yesterday, was Mr James Mancham, ex-president of the Seychelles.

"But he says he was simply visiting after reading of the death of the mercenaries on the beach thousands of miles away back home," BBC radio reported.

Mr Mancham told the BBC: "They informed me they were in London visiting. They are Seycellois friends. They were colleagues. There was nothing wrong. They are not terrorists. These are good people."

The Consul-general of the Seychelles, Mr Robert Delperch, told the BBC the Seychellois were not acting alone.

"These people are few in number. They have little means at their disposal to plan and mount a military attack on a country with an army which is already alerted. There must be some bigger fish behind what is happening."

In its report on the exposé, the BBC yesterday played a tape recording of what is alleged to be a telephone call from South Africa to the room in the London hotel.

In the recording a young man with a South African accent spoke about supplies and uniforms.

● South Africa yesterday denied that it was involved in a plot to overthrow the government of the Seychelles.

Reacting to the report, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said South Africa would not allow its territory to be used for the undermining of the governments of other countries.

"If we receive reliable information that something of this nature is happening in South Africa, we will investigate immediately. If it appears that foreigners in South Africa are engaged in such deeds, we will definitely take action against them with regard to their stay here," Mr De Klerk said.

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Boy dies when policeman opens fire

CAPE TOWN — A 16-year-old youth was killed in Worcester yesterday when a constable fired on a crowd which had gathered round a police vehicle while a man was being arrested.

Three police vehicles were then stoned, but the crowd dispersed when police reinforcements arrived.

Witnesses claimed the fatal shot was fired before the start of any "unrest," but a police spokesman said the constable fired when the crowd became unruly and started stoning a police vehicle.

The District Commandant at Worcester, Colonel P C Fourie, said three police vehicles were damaged badly by stones thrown by the crowd of about 1 000.

Onlookers said a crowd of "about 2 000 people" gathered after Rubin Williams (16), was shot in the head.

Constable N A Alberts was attending to a complaint of assault and disorderliness near Rubin's home when the incident happened.

Colonel Ronnie van der Westhuizen, the chief Criminal Investigation Officer for Boland, said Constable Alberts was arresting a man when the crowd "became dangerous."

"When the crowd started stoning him, Constable Alberts fired two shots, one of which struck the youth in the head," he said.

Rubin's father, Mr Alfred Williams, said he had seen the shooting.

"Two policemen were trying to get a man into the back of their van," he said.

"They were being very forceful and a small crowd gathered out of interest. When they began throttling the man, some people in the crowd started booing. A constable then pulled out his gun.

"He shouted to the crowd to keep quiet and immediately fired the shot which killed my boy. Rubin was not making any trouble — he was a quiet withdrawn child."

Another witness, Mr Yusuf Abdullah, a driver with a Worcester timber firm, said the crowd had become "very upset" over the shooting.

"It was so sudden. Nobody was threatening the policemen before the shooting."

Police reinforcements were summoned and more shots were allegedly fired before the large crowd dispersed. — Sapa.

claim

UK police probe SAA arms-smuggling

CAPE TIMES 26/10/82 (327)

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — Scotland Yard's crack anti-terrorist squad yesterday swooped on London's Heathrow Airport, investigating allegations that South African Airways was used to smuggle weapons for a planned coup against the Seychelles Government.

British police and government inquiries into South African activities in Britain broadened dramatically with weekend reports of South African involvement in plotting yet another coup attempt against President Albert René, head of the left-wing Seychelles government.

As the anti-terrorist squad questioned British Airways staff who handle SAA cargo at Heathrow, informed sources said that the Thatcher government was becoming increasingly sensitive about complaints from the Labour Party and anti-apartheid activists that they are "soft" on South African intelligence operations in Britain.

Related developments concerning the Thatcher government are:

● A London Sunday Times report at the weekend which said the Seychelles coup plot was backed by South African money and was to have been carried out by 300 mercenaries recruited from South Africa:

● The pending trial of three men in London for conspiracy to burgle and handle stolen documents from the offices of Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

● The conviction at the Old Bailey last week of three British arms dealers for smuggling arms to South Africa between 1975 and 1981.

The Foreign Office is awaiting a full transcript of the Old Bailey trial at which the judge inspected invoices for arms payments bearing the South African Embassy stamp.

There have been written exchanges between the Foreign Office and the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, concerning the pending trial of a Swedish "freelance journalist", Mr Bertil Wedin, a former Rhodesian pilot, Mr Peter Caselton, and a Liverpool man, Mr Edward Aspinall, on charges of conspiracy to burgle the London offices of black nationalist exile groups and handle stolen documents.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement issued here yesterday: "I am not aware of any South African diplomat who has been involved in spying in the United Kingdom."

The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that President Albert René had been assured that exiles in Britain would be charged if they had broken the law by plotting his overthrow.

The London Sunday Times reported it had discovered the Seychelles resistance movement, the MPR, plotting in a London

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 (A)

CAPE TIMES 26/10/82 (327)

(A) From page ➡➡➡➡

hotel and recorded a telephone conversation between an MPR organizer, Gerard Hoareau, and a mercenary recruiter in Durban.

It seemed, the report said, that the MPR exiles had collected weapons from the SAA cargo store at Heathrow.

"For example, on October 22 the men from room 412 at the Carlton checked that a special consignment addressed to them had arrived on Flight SAA 228. Two days later (Paul) Chow collected the goods and returned to the hotel.

SAA spokesman Mr John Matthews said in London: "SAA takes strong exception to implications in certain press reports that goods may have been shipped in its cargo services to Heathrow in contravention of existing laid-down control procedures.

"SAA wishes to make clear that it has no cargo terminal at Heathrow. Cargo handling in the UK, in common with other major airlines, is the responsibility of British Airways. Any and every shipment is subject to the standard documentation control and scrutiny by Heathrow cargo staff (customs), with careful procedures laid down by British Airways."

Charges of spying cause disquiet

Relations may cool — officials

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THERE is growing concern in diplomatic circles that mounting allegations of undercover South African activities in Britain could lead to a souring of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"If any of these allegations turn out to be correct it will create an added difficulty and be a further irritant to Anglo-South African relations," an informed source has told the Rand Daily Mail.

It is understood the British Government has noted the statement yesterday of the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in which he said he was not aware "of any South African diplomats who had spied on Britain".

While the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), which is calling for the expulsion of South African diplomats linked to recent alleged undercover activities, does not carry much weight with Britain's Conservative Party Government it is pointed out that their allegations are beginning to gain support in more respectable circles.

"If the AAM's cause is taken up by the respectable Press and the Left wing of the Conservative Party starts to exert pressure, the British Government would have to act," one source said.

The fact that the British Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, saw fit to meet with a Labour-led delegation, including representatives of the ANC and Swapo and the AAM, to hear allegations that South Africa was at the head of an organised conspiricay in London, is seen as an indication of British concern.

It also underlines the increasing sensitivity of the Thatcher government to

Hospital patient hanged

Mail Reporter

A PSYCHIATRIC patient hanged herself from the curtain rail round a bed at the J G Strijdom Hospital in Johannesburg last night while another patient in the ward was being rescued from drowning in a bathtub.

Miss Glynis Hill, 28, of Railway Road, Mayfair, hanged herself with the cord of her gown, a hospital spokesman said yesterday. She had been a patient in the hospital for several weeks.

Her hanging went unnoticed because hospital staff were rescuing a man, also a psychiatric patient, who was drowning in a bathtub.

It is believed that the man was attempting suicide.

Other patients in the second-floor ward were in the television room at the time of Miss Hill's death.

Her body was discovered by Sister M N Lawrence. Mrs Hill is believed to have tried to kill herself on a previous occasion.

The Brixton CID are investigating the incident.

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INSIDE

SA faces a tough 1983

GOLD recovered well in London yesterday afternoon to $419,25 from $416,50 at the morning fixing. In Pretoria yesterday Dr Gerhard de Kock, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, warned that the South African economy would face big difficulties in 1983 in spite of the improvement in the gold price in the past two months.

● Page 15

Gilbey's Punter's Friend

● Inside today!

'EVE'

SAVE on your holiday travel and get there in the most convenient way. Don't miss EVE'S consumer guide tomorrow. Also in this issue is more about Randburg's bubble-gum-blowing mayor, Izelle Swart and the theories behind Black Holes.

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Racing	32
Radio	31
Show Mail	12+13
Sport	31-34
TV	13
Weather Mail	2
World News	6+7
Your Stars	30

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It also underlines the increasing sensitivity of the Thatcher government to charges that it has been turning a blind-eye to alleged undercover activities.

It is also pointed out, however, that recent allegations concerning involvement of South African officials in undercover activities against exiled liberation movements, and the running of arms to South Africa, are not considered in as serious a light by Britain as activities directed against the British Government itself.

Allegations earlier this year that South Africa was providing arms to Argentina during the Falklands war fell into the latter category and qualified denials by South Africa have left a residue of resentment on the part of the British public which some observers believe has not yet been completely healed.

Professor John Barratt, director of the Johannesburg-based Institute of International Affairs, believes the allegations have marred the South African Government's public image in Britain.

"They have given ammunition to groups like the AAM who want to reduce the extent of relations between Britain and South Africa," he said.

South Africa was receiving a higher profile in the British Press than it had for a long time and the impression that the South African Government was involved in undercover deal..gs would not easily disappear whether or not they were true.

"With this type of allegation the mud tends to stick," Prof Barratt said.

He said it was difficult to say what impact the current allegations would have on relations with Britain until the evidence had been led and tested in court.

Three incidents of alleged covert involvement by South African officials connected with the South African Embassy or with other South African connections have focused unusual attention on the Republic in the British Press and have sparked off intensive police investigations and court cases.

Observers agree that much will depend on the outcome of a pending trial of two men charged with the recent burglaries of the London offices of Swapo and the ANC.

Mrs Thelma Segal describing yesterday how the two rob maid into opening the security gate of her Bramley ho

283 homes for sale in today's Midweek Homefinder

Gun-tot terroris

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

ROBBERS yesterday broke into the Mr Wally Segal, general manager of miston/Benoni Racing Club, and te his wife, daughter and maid.

The men slashed a knife across 22-Miss Desré Segal's eye, and punc mother, Mrs Thelma Segal, and the m Tina Ndzithazi, before escaping w costume jewellery from the safe home in Linden Road, Br Johannesburg.

The three women yesterday descri the men, armed with two guns knives, terrorised them for nearly 30

Mrs Ndzithazi at one stage turne bles on the two robbers by locking and trapping them in the house, escaped by smashing the lock on t door and jumping through a glass d

Mrs Segal, who was in bed when arrived, said they tricked Mrs Ndzit opening the security door by askir glass of water.

Breakfast Quip

"There are even rumours we've been infiltrated by South African spies."

Star's saucy stories s

London Bureau

LONDON. — Outrageous comedienne Pamela Stephenson was delighted yesterday that she succeeded in stunning the elite of international womanhood with blue jokes and saucy suggestions.

The Australian-born blonde produced silence and near swoons when she was main speaker at the "Woman of the Year" lunch at London's posh Savoy Hotel.

High society guests, including President Sadat's widow, could only cling on to the tablecloth when Pamela started with an outrageous story about a Jewish girl ... followed by a shocker about coming home to find a man

"gett on th An pens cling drool She ance noses from once

UK denies envoy claim

Mr Pik Botha . . . puzzle over "discussions."

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — A report that Britain has sought an official assurance that South African envoys in the country are not involved in "undiplomatic" activities has been denied strongly.

The British Foreign Office said firmly: "The report is inaccurate."

A South African Embassy spokesman said the embassy had no knowledge whatever of any such request.

There has, however, been a written exchange of communications between the Foreign Office and South Africa house about alleged South African involvement in the African National Congress and Swapo break-ins case.

No details of the exchange have been released, and neither side is commenting because the case is sub judice.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, referred to the exchange in a statement in Pretoria on Monday.

Officials were puzzled, however, by his reference to "discussions" between Britain and South Africa on the matter.

It is reliably learnt that there has been only one exchange about the break-ins.

But further action is pending on the charge that South Africa House was involved directly in a gun-smuggling operation for which three men were jailed last week.

The Foreign Office will not move until it has studied the full transcript of the trial.

If it decides that the link did exist, the Foreign Office will act against any officials identified as being involved in improper activities.

There are three courses of action open to it.

The first, and most serious, is to declare an offending diplomat persona non grata and immediately expel him.

The second, and more popular step, is to request an ambassador to withdraw an official.

The Foreign Office could, thirdly, ask an ambassador to waive diplomatic immunity for a particular official so that the individual can be brought to trial.

This course is almost guaranteed to ensure the offending envoy's speedy removal.

In many cases, an embassy is kept informed through the diplomatic grapevine so that it can spirit out an exposed "undiplomatic" representative and avoid an official fuss.

CAPE TIMES 28/10/82 (327)

Authoritarian state can subvert itself

By DR WILLEM VAN VUUREN, of the Department of Political Science at the University of the Western Cape

IN one of the most thought-provoking contemporary studies on political violence and democratic order, the noted European political scientist Philip Cerny writes: "The potential power of these groups (violent revolutionaries/terrorists) seem to lie not in their threat to overthrow society by force of arms *per se*, but in their ability to symbolize the fragility and vulnerability of the social order and to force that order to subvert itself by eroding the liberal and democratic values upon which its own legitimacy is based."

The way in which the South African government is responding to a growing legitimacy crisis suggests that it is slowly but surely getting entangled in the suicidal snares of which Cerny warns us. The present tendency to rely increasingly on authoritarian measures to handle the legitimacy crisis, not only contributes to their loss of legitimacy as a particular *regime*, but could prove to be subversive to the institutional foundations of the *state* as such.

In other words, the security of a particular ruling party or regime can itself constitute a serious threat to the security of the state if such a regime exploits current crises in order to entrench its own political position through undemocratic and repressive measures. For then it would be creating the conditions for the eventual breakdown of those institutions of rule in the state which secure civilized social order.

Repressive

This of course does not imply a defence for just *any* socio-political order. On the contrary, it is rather to argue for the recognition of a crucial difference between (a) the repressive function of statutory institutions and social structures which are manipulated in the interests of a particular ruling group, and (b) the indispensable positive function of such institutions and structures as regulative frameworks for orderly and civilized social life for all.

The more an authoritarian regime succeeds in identifying its own security with state security, and is allowed to use public institutions of order and administration for securing its own private political interests, the more the opposition to such a regime is likely to be transformed into opposition against the state and society as a whole.

This means that the more a particular ruling group seeks to "strengthen the government" with repressive means in the name of state security and social order, the more the survival problems of such rulers are loaded onto the statutory and social frameworks within which they rule.

The relevant point for us is that when these necessary frameworks of authority and order are abused for political purposes as props for an endangered and disintegrating regime, the regime's inevitable fate is likely to become the fate of the state — *for which the whole of society will have to pay.* Indications are that the present government is steering perilously close to such a situation with its relentless undermining of those democratic institutions and procedures which have so far survived Nationalist rule.

John Plamenatz has set out the minimum conditions for democracy as follows: "There is democracy where rulers are politically responsible to their subjects. And there is political responsibility where two conditions

Dr Willem van Vuuren . . .selfish and autocratic measures

hold: Where citizens are free to criticize their rulers and to come together to make demands on them and to win support for the policies they favour and the beliefs they hold; and where the supreme makers of law and policy are elected to their offices at free and periodic elections."

Unfortunately none of these conditions would effectively obtain if the proposed constitutional plan is implemented under the present system of Nationalist rule. Besides the obvious implication that the sovereign authority would not be freely elected, but for all practical purposes be appointed by representatives of a single white party, the whole system of repressive legislation necessary to uphold apartheid and secure Nationalist control would also remain intact.

Easily abused

In fact, the government's plan is *founded* and *depends* on the retention of basic apartheid laws regulating individual, social and political associations, as well as the residential and commercial accommodation of South Africans (*"Die reelings ten opsigte van groepsgebiede bly dus bestaan," NAT 80's).*

Opposition parties would still only be tolerated to participate in "free" elections provided that they obey Acts prohibiting "improper" political associations and a battery of "protective" bureaucratic laws that could easily be abused to protect the ruling party's interests by suppressing public information about public affairs: Police, prisons, security, keypoints, defence, official secrets (secret officials?) etc.

How can secret government uphold the basic democratic right of public accountability and allow effective public-spirited criticism? And even if it could, what do formal provisions for a political opposition mean within a system that disallows the government's opponents fair access to the public through state-owned communications media, while it allows the most impudent government propaganda into our living-rooms, or empowers political functionaries to remove critics of the *regime* from public life "to cool off", as if they have been found guilty of subverting the laws of the *state*?

To present the NP's constitutional scheme as a plan for democratizing reform within such a democracy-negating system is to confuse *effective* democratic politics with the *formal* facades of democracy. The USSR also formally boasts a "people's democracy".

One of the most basic ironies of the apartheid system has now become evident: Previously Nationalists have solicited the white vote with offers of orthodox apartheid for the sake of racial harmony and white security. Nowadays even official reports show apartheid up as the root-cause of racial disharmony and a serious threat to white security.

Unfortunately the NP's neo-apartheid schemes could prove to have the same ironical consequences. Again stability and security are being offered to white voters, but this time at the price of a "strong government" — which simply boils down to the entrenchment of Nationalist rule under camouflaged apartheid.

However, as historical experience elsewhere has shown, a regime that seeks to strengthen governmental authority through such selfish and autocratic measures could well be on the way to accomplishing the exact opposite, namely to weaken the state's institutions of order and authority and seriously undermine the security of its citizens in the long run.

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question you [illegible]

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

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Murder suspect tells court of police torture

Mail Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Policemen in the offices of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad repeatedly suffocated a murder suspect by putting a wet bag over his head to force him to make a confession, the Supreme Court in Grahamstown was told yesterday.

Mr Steven Katiti has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering a Stutterheim general dealer Mr Pieter Kock in June last year.

Major Izak Engelbrecht, head of the Soweto Murder and Robbery squad, said in evidence yesterday that Mr Katiti was sent to him to make a statement on October 5 last year.

In the statement Mr Katiti described how he and a fellow convict named Thozamile decided, on their release from jail on May 29, to "take money" from a farm near Stutterheim.

Mr Katiti said in the statement that he shot a white man who came out of the farmhouse, that Thozamile took money from a safe, and that they later shared it.

Maj Engelbrecht said Mr Katiti told him he was making the statement because he "wanted to tell the truth".

He had not told him he had been assaulted.

However Mr Katiti told the court he had been repeatedly assaulted at the offices of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad the day before.

Policemen put a damp canvas bag, like that used to hold prisoners' belongings, over his head until he lost consciousness. They then revived him with cold water and repeated the process several times.

A member of the squad, Captain Adrian Eagar, told him later that if he did not make a statement to the major, he would be "brought back and treated with the bag and assaulted till I die".

Mr Katiti said Maj Engelbrecht had asked him to sign the statement. "I told him a lie — that I could not sign my name — because what I said there was what I had been told to say by Capt Eagar."

The trial continues today.

CAPE Times 327 ~~270~~

Saturday, October 30, 1982

NP leaflet distresses mother

Staff Reporter

THE MOTHER of banned and subsequently assassinated Natal politics lecturer Dr Ric Turner is bitter about a Stellenbosch National Party student-wing pamphlet which said the ANC murdered her son.

Mrs Jane Turner, who lives in Stellenbosch, has instructed her attorneys to find out from the student wing where they obtained this information. The pamphlet was widely distributed in the town during the current by-election campaign.

Contacted for comment on the issue, the chairman of the NP student branch, Mr Nicholas Myburgh, who wrote the pamphlet, last night told the Cape Times he was "sorry" if he had caused Mrs Turner unnecessary distress.

He had not realized she was a resident in the constituency.

Mrs Turner's lawyers said in a letter to the NP student branch that if they could not substantiate their information, Mrs Turner would have to assume that the allegation was "wrongful, unlawful, reckless, irresponsible and reprehensible, for the purpose of your party's political gain, without taking into account and considering the trauma and unhappiness now suffered by our client as a result of your bringing up and reviving her terrible tragedy".

The pamphlet listed "victims of terrorist actions in the past two decades", including Dr Turner, "murdered in his house by the ANC".

It was released in response to an anonymous pamphlet headed "We will remember them" and which named those who have died in detention.

In his apology, Mr Myburgh said he now realized there was no evidence to link the killing to the ANC. He had based the statement on "speculation in the newspapers".

(Report by T Weaver, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Pik Botha

NIS move in after too-hot question session

PIK'S SPY MEN QUIZ NATS

IN AN apparent attempt to thwart growing platteland opposition to National Party policies, the Government has called in the National Intelligence Service.

Disgruntled voters, who gave Mr Pik Botha a torrid time at a recent political meeting were later interrogated by the NIS.

P. T. O.

IZAK FICK

I became furious at what I consider Gestapo tactics

The use of the NIS for party political purposes is a total departure from its stated role of working to protect the security of the State, not just the interests of a single political party.

The Government has also used supposedly impartial civil servants to gauge the reception a minister could expect when speaking at a National Party rally in a particularly conservative area to voters angry about the Kangwane incorporation with Swaziland.

A former National Party office bearer, among those questioned, was told it would be "suicide" to go to the Press about the interrogation

A local attorney was asked who had paid him to ask difficult questions about the incorporation of the Kangwane homeland into Swaziland.

The meeting was held at Nelspruit, in the Eastern Transvaal, at the end of August, to explain to perturbed local Nationalists why the Government want to incorporate the nearby Kangwane area into Swaziland.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Pik Botha was invited to speak after the local National Party MP, Mr Dolf Mare, failed to provide a satisfactory explanation of the issue at an earlier meeting

The day before the meeting, an official from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information was sent to Nelspruit from Pretoria to sound out the extent of local anger over the issue and to gauge what kind of reception the Minister could expect at the meeting, it is claimed by people in the town.

At least three people who asked "difficult" questions at the meeting were a fortnight later visited by agents from the National Intelligence Service in Pretoria.

Izak Fick, a former magistrate who was an office bearer in the National Party before becoming local vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, was visited at his business.

"Two men arrived out of the blue, looking like insurance salesmen and asked for a private talk with me. They identified themselves as being from the "internal security" section of NIS and asked me to explain my outspoken comments on the Kangwane issue.

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

"I told them I was flabbergasted that an issue I had raised at a political meeting could be the subject of an NIS investigation, but I was too taken aback and shocked to think of refusing to answer their questions.

"I explained in detail my objections to the Kangwane incorporation and they taperecorded the whole thing. It was only after they left that I became furious at what I consider Gestapo tactics," said Mr Fick.

Inquiries by Mr Fick revealed that at least two other questioners at the meeting were also approached by NIS for an explanation of why they opposed the incorporation.

One of them, a local attorney and lifelong Nationalist, Mr Dirk Bosman, was asked by the NIS agents who had "paid" him to ask questions about the Kangwane incorporation.

Mr Bosman confirmed he had been questioned but would not comment any further. It is believed that he has asked the local MP, Mr Mare, to raise the issue with the minister concerned. NIS falls under the National Security Council, which reports to Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

When Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange recently spoke in the constituency he was asked from the floor for a guarantee that questioners would not be in turn interrogated by security agents. The Minister stressed, in reply, that members of the South African Police would never do this. NIS is autonomous of the SAP.

At a meeting of the Conservative Party about a fortnight ago, Mr Fick recounted his interrogation and the divisional council decided that it would ask one of its MP's Mr Tom Langley, to raise the matter with the Prime Minister.

The next day, Mr Fick was again visited by one of the NIS agents.

"When I told him that I was not willing to discuss the matter any further and that I was going to the Press about it and that the Prime Minister was going to be asked for an explanation, he warned me that to do this would be to commit suicide.

"I told him that I consider it my democratic right to question a Minister and challenged him to deny that the Minister had complained to NIS, or that NIS agents had been in the audience.

"He refused to answer and just said that the names had 'come up'.

"I have always claimed to be a responsible law abiding citizen, I always believed I lived in a democratic country, but these are the tactics of the Gestapo," Mr Fick said.

"I did not realise that was what we were voting for in the last election.

The Tribune has established that one of the questioners at the meeting was also linking the handing over of Ingwavuma to Swaziland as part of a deal between South Africa and the United States for the US to establish a Naval base at Kosi Bay.

Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, told the Tribune that he had intended calling a Press conference on this "blatant attempt by a panicky government to intimidate the voters."

He confirmed that he had affidavits relating to visits made by NIS staff to people who had asked questions at the meeting and of threats made by these agents.

"It is scandalous and I will raise the matter in Parliament." he said.

A spokesman for the National Intelligence Service said he had no comment on these matters."

NIS pair 'posed as security police'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two agents of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), who allegedly interrogated members of the audience at a meeting in Nelspruit addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, are said to have posed originally as security policemen.

The people who said they were interrogated had asked Mr Botha critical questions during the meeting.

The Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, Mr Tom Langley, has affidavits from two of the men who were questioned. He intends raising the matter with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the next session of Parliament.

The Nelspruit meeting in August was for Mr Pik Botha to explain the government's plan to cede Kangwane to Swaziland. A number of people asked Mr Botha critical questions.

Two weeks later one of them, Mr Izak Fick, a member of the CP, was visited by two men who introduced themselves as Mr Ferreira and Mr Buitendag of the security police.

In an affidavit, Mr Fick said they wanted to know why he had asked the

Mr Pik Botha

questions at the meeting; who was paying him for asking the questions; and the attitude of blacks and whites to the planned land cession.

Mr Fick said he was revisited last month by Mr Buitendag who said he was, in fact, from NIS and was conducting a survey of attitudes towards the proposed Kangwane land deal

Mr Fick said he had been questioned for nearly three hours. He protested, and when he had threatened to go to the press he had been told it would be suicidal.

Mr Dirk Bosman, who is understood to be an NP supporter, was also questioned and has given an affidavit to Mr Langley.

According to Mr Fick's statement, a Dr Jean Marais of White River was also questioned.

'Intimidation'

Mr Langley said the NIS action was blatant intimidation of people for their questions at the political meeting.

Earlier this year, there were reports of NIS agents conducting attitude surveys in Kangwane.

Last night, NIS spokesmen were not available to comment.

(Report by C Freimond, 171 Main Street Johannesburg.)

Miss South Africa, Odette Sc
the City Hall on Saturday after
Cape Town. Van Heerden

Wedding guests axed, shot

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A wedding party on Saturday turned into a bloodbath at which two guests were axed, one fatally, and another two were shot.

The bloody celebration happened at the home of Mr Nicolaas Prinsloo near Storms River.

A police spokesman said the fight started at the braaivleis after Mr Prinsloo's daughter's marriage

Burger 'made fool' of PM, says Bishop

Staff Reporter

MRS Di Bishop, the Pro-

tape, in which she said members of Swapo could

its release. I think the Burger has made a fool of him"

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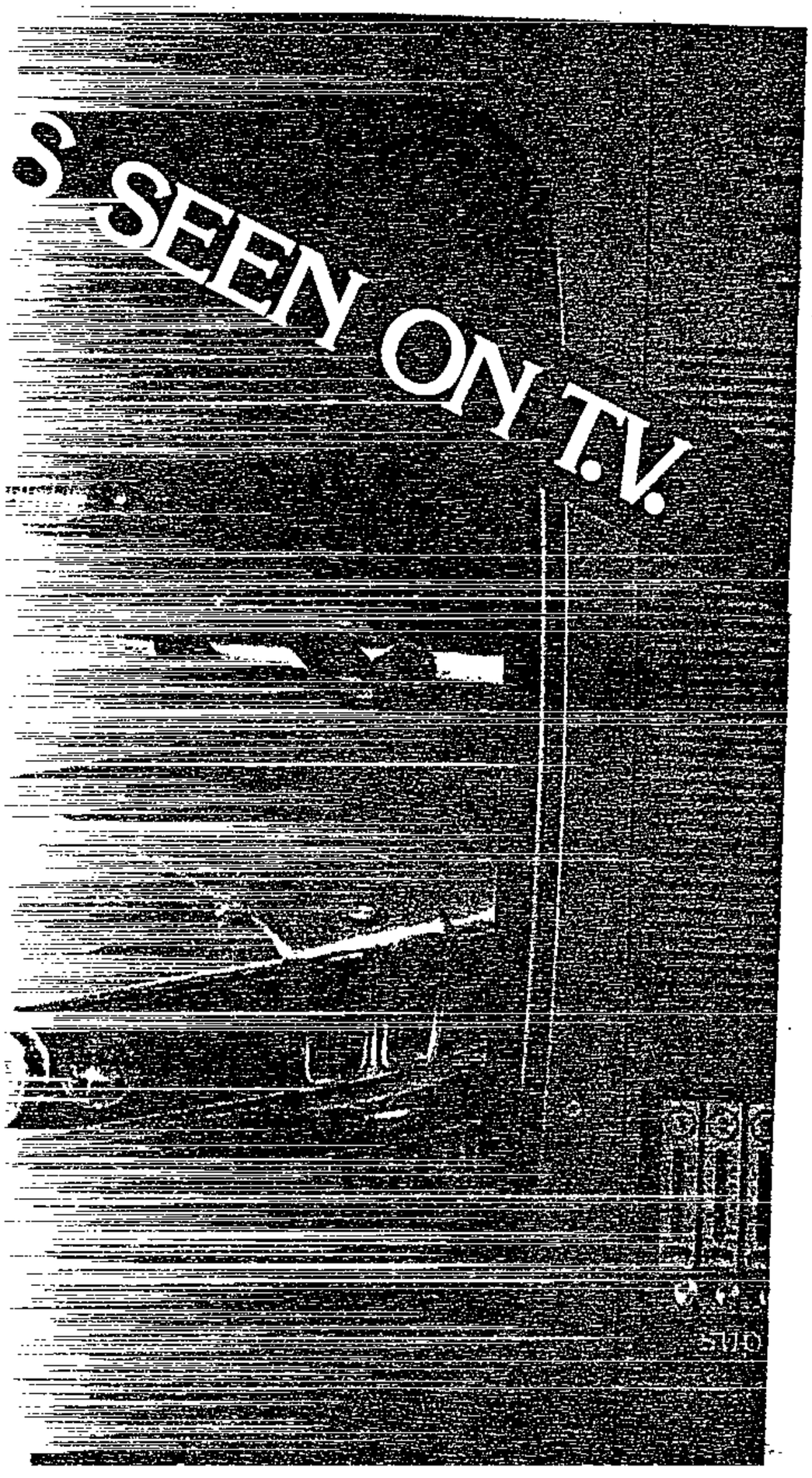
MARIA JOHNSON: Had to be treated for shock after the men invaded her home.



Police kick woman

By ALI MPHAKI

A SOWETO woman was rushed to Baragwanath hospital after she was severly assaulted by a group of policemen for trying to stop them from molesting her elderly mother who, it was alleged, had an outstanding R6.25 rent balance for this month.

The woman, Evelyn Radebe (34), was allegedly bleeding from her ears when she was rushed to hospital.

The mother of the woman, Mrs Maria Maseko, told The SOWETAN that the police came to her house at about 8 am.

Rent

They asked me if I had paid my house rent for this month. When I told them that I had a R6.25 balance they insisted that I should accompany them to a van which was parked outside the yard," she said.

"I told them that my son would go and pay during the day, but they would not listen," she said.

She added that during the ensuing argument she was insulted, slapped and kicked as they tried to take her to the van.

"My daughter Evelyn, could not stomach all this. She tried to stop them but at first they ignored her. When she persisted she was kicked in the stomach, slapped and stamped on," she said.

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Johan Knoetzee, said he knew nothing about this incident, but promised to investigate the matter.

He added that the culprits would be severely dealt with when found.

CAPE Times 4/11/82

Newspapers charged

JOHANNESBURG. — Three newspapers — Rapport, the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail — will be prosecuted for reports dealing with alleged National Intelligence Service involvement in last year's unsuccessful coup in the Seychelles.

They will be prosecuted in terms of the Protection of Information Act, according to the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr J A van S D'Oliviera.

He said yesterday summonses had been sent this week to South African Associated Newspapers, publishers of the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times; their editors, Mr Rex Gibson and Mr Tertius Myburgh respectively; and Mr Eugene Hugo, who reported on the coup.

Summonses would also be sent to Rapport-Uitgewers, the publishers of Rapport; the newspaper's editor, Mr Sakkie Perold; and a Rapport journalist, Mr Eddie Botha. — Sapa

Standing to oppose

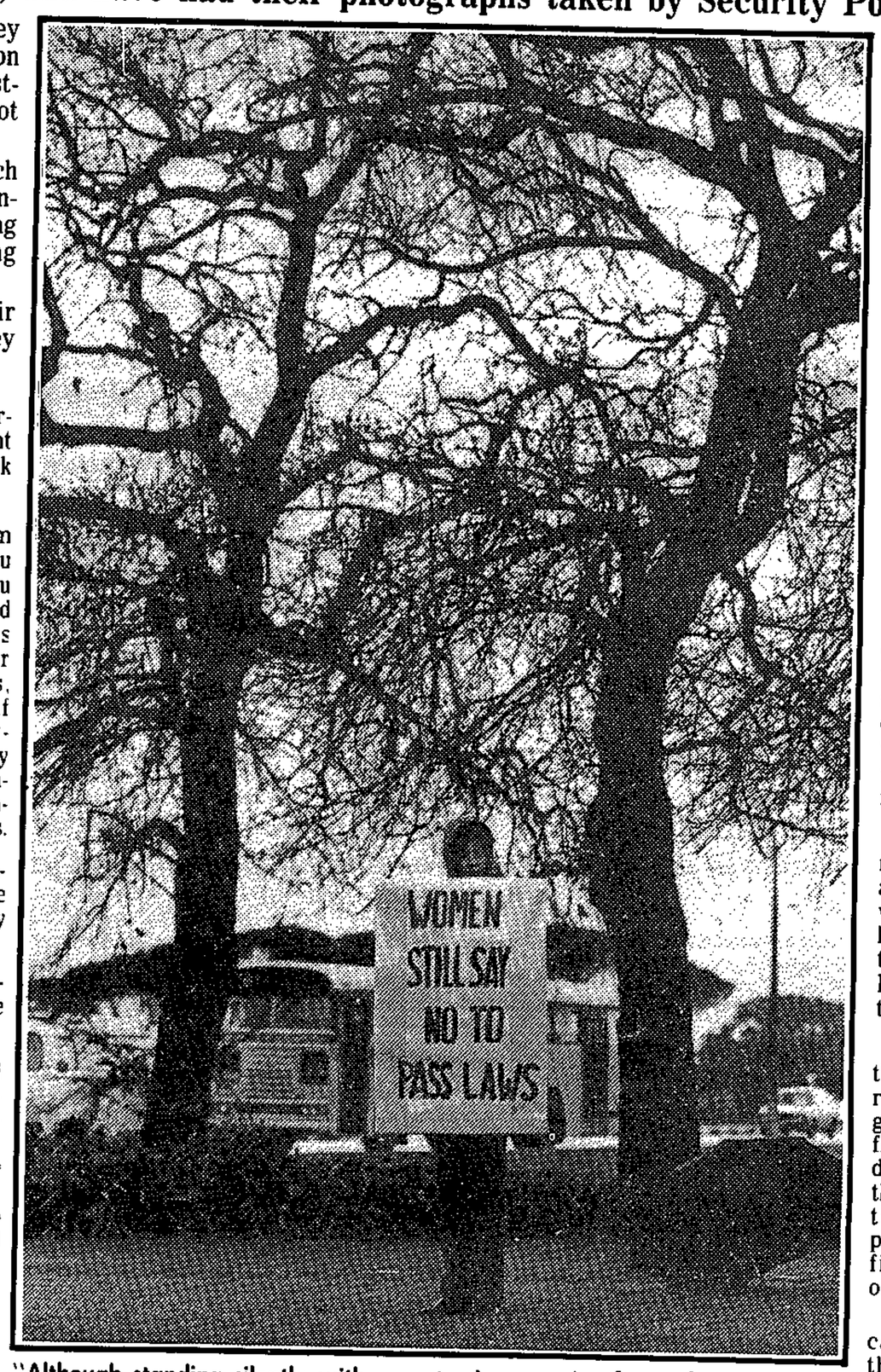
ARGUS 4/11/82

Women who stand singly on streets holding boards bearing words like "No To Detentions" have been presented with bunches of flowers and smiled at. They have also been screamed at, arrested, and have had their photographs taken by Security Police.

They are standing up, silently, for what they believe, hoping to bring to the public's attention issues they feel are important and are protesting against a system of government they cannot accept.

Hampered by increasingly stiff laws which reduce the ways people can protest or demonstrate, the Black Sash goes doggedly on, finding ways to deal with regulations designed to gag and silence, divide and weaken public outcry.

Members of the Black Sash speak about their experiences while standing up for what they think.



"Although standing silently with a poster is a passive form of protest, it is one of the few legal forms of protest left in this country."
Photograph by John Yeld

BUNNY YOUNG

" It is a fascinating insight into people's reactions.

You have men in BMW's swearing dreadful things at you. Sometimes the Security Branch come and take pictures of us. Oh yes, they love doing that. A pair of them often come along in their little Datsun and take pictures from all angles. If the police try to arrest us, we challenge their authority."

We try to have a stand a month, working the stands to the days we think people need to be reminded about.

It's important for people to be aware, which they often don't want to be. And we want to reach children as well.

Although standing silently with a poster is a passive form of protest it is one of the few legal ways left in this country.

Doing the stands gives you the feeling that you can do something, although we do have to be careful with the wording on the posters. We can't have language that 'incites people'. For example we can't have the word 'resist', but we can use 'oppose'. "

TONI TICKTON

" Often it is absolutely the worst weather. Part of you thinks 'Why am I doing this ?' Then you realise that some people are actually living in this — they have no houses. And that's a humbling experience.

We stand for about half an hour to an hour. It's a very good excercise. Because it is silent you have time to think for yourself.

When people scream out of passing cars, you can't answer back. You just have to grin and bear it. When I was standing with a poster about the bannings, somebody screamed: 'if they hadn't done anything wrong, they wouldn't be banned.' Others give black power salutes, or thumbs up signs.

I've had people looming up to me, but have never been physically assaulted.

The stands are effective because they make people think.

Protest is valuable and this is one of the few legitimate means of protest left here. "

SUE JOYNT

" Once a whole van load of municipal refuse collectors started banging on the sides of the van shouting: 'Go it lady'.

Someone else who was standing once had a guy who looked at the board, rushed over to the flower sellers, bought a bunch of fresias, pressed them into her hand and said: 'You are doing what we all should be doing'.

The stands do draw people's attention to things. After seeing a poster, a headline might catch someone's eye and they think 'oh so that was what she was all about'. For instance when I was standing with a poster on the pass laws, a lot of people didn't know what it was about.

But you can't speak to people about it because of the Riotous Assemblies Act. "

ROSEMARY MENY-GIBERT

" When I was standing in Kenilworth an old lady walked past and hissed at me: 'You ought to be shot'.

But in fact most pople look embarrassed, maybe because we remind them of things they don't always want to be reminded of.

The most awkward thing about standing is the fact that we are not allowed to talk. Some people come up and show genuine interest, but you can't say anything. Someone was once so keen to talk that I eventually had to say: 'I'm sorry but I can't talk'.

It's a good thing to be seen standing up for what you believe in. Many people in this country don't."

NOEL ROBB

" I was one of the first five people who stood, in 1955, on Cape Town station when Eric Louw, a Nationalist Cabinet Minister, was catching a train.

We used to stand outside parliament, protesting silently against what the government was doing, sometimes with 500 people standing together. We also held little cards saying 'defend our constitution' because they were threatening to break our constitution by taking the coloured pople off the voters roll. Africans had been taken off the roll in 1936, although they still had whites representing them in parliament. Then in the late 50's they removed the white representatives.

We stood outside parliament all night while the bill was being discussed. In those days we didn't have posters, and when we stood with our sashes on and our heads down, solemn and sad, we called it haunting. We would haunt cabinet ministers.

You are standing up for what you believe, still and quiet, and in a funny way you feel that you have done something, although you haven't really. I think it's very therapeutic.

There was a time when the police wanted to arrest me, but I wouldn't go, so they went off to find out what they must do. When they came back they said they would only take away my pamphlets, but by then I had finished handing them out.

The reason posters came about is because the numbers of people able to stand have been consistently cut down. At one stage we could be 11 and not 12, now we can be one and not two.

And now, I suppose you know, we can't do any demonstrating in town, the area which encloses parliament. "

The regulations restricting protests are pinned to the backs of the Black Sash boards.
Beverley Runciman who has organised the stands since June explained what these regulations are.

BEVERLEY RUNCIMAN

" 1. Only one person may stand at a time.

2. You may not talk because two people together are considered to be contravening The Riotous Assemblies Act.

3. Police may inspect your permission to stand. We have to get permission from the Town Clerk's Department, and must apply each time, for each stand.

4. A policeman may ask for the name and address of someone who is reasonably suspected of having committed or having attempted to commit an offence. If we are asked for our names and addresses the response should be to ask what the offence is. A policeman doesn't have the blind power to go about asking for names and addresses.

5. If a policeman tries to remove you, you should ask if you are being arrested. If the answer is yes, ask for a copy of the warrant of arrest. If there isn't one, ask what the cause of arrest is.

6. If possible note the number of any policeman approaching you.

On her own observations while standing, she said: "I have had very rude reactions from passing motorists, where I stand, which is an area where people have a lot of material things to lose."

● **The Black Sash is holding their annual morning market on Saturday, November 6 at the Claremont Civic Centre, (the old Cape Dutch building on the Main Road). It will feature their Treasure Island corner of pleasure with good antique silver, china, glassware. Also, browse for books, grass baskets, strawberries and afterwards have freshly made lasagne, curry, cakes for lunch.**

LIZ MACKENZIE

1982

UCT hits at State action

ARGUS 5/11/85

Staff Reporter

THE University of Cape Town Council says the denial of a passport to Mr Graeme Bloch of the Department of Economic History "marks the latest in a long series of unexplained and ostensibly arbitrary Governmental acts directed against members of the university community in South Africa."

A statement says recent examples were the detention and banning of student leader Mr Andrew Boraine and the detention and subsequent deportation of post-graduate student Mr Mark Kaplan.

BANNED

More than 20 student publications had been banned this year, and two scholars invited to the university had not been granted visas.

"Apart from the injustice and personal suffering endured by those directly involved, actions of this kind will inevitably prejudice the freedom which we seek to encourage. Our university has consistently believed that its primary responsibility is the pursuit of truth by the creation within the university of an atmosphere of freedom in which the widest possible diversity of views can flourish.

"We therefore condemn these actions, and we do so not only because of their adverse effect upon the university, but also because of their impact on the society of which we are a part."

The statement said freedom of thought of expression were vital.

AY NOVEMBER 5 1982

ARGUS 5/11/82

Seychelles coup plot: Three go free

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The three men arrested in connection with a plot to overthrow the Seychelles Government have been released.

Scotland Yard said on Wednesday that the three had gone home and there would be no charges.

The men were arrested for questioning earlier this week following the bugging of room 412 of the Carlton Tower Hotel.

CONFIRMED

Scotland Yard has not named the men, but the Seychelles Consul General in London, Mr Robert Delpech, confirmed that they were Seychellois exiles, Mr Paul Chow, Mr Gerard Hoareau and Mr Edmond Camille.

The President of the Seychelles, Mr Albert Rene, has publicly admitted his government was responsible for the electronic surveillance of the hotel room.

In his statement, released through an Italian news agency on Tuesday night, President René said the intelligence operation had "resulted in the discovery and exposure of a plot ... to use mercenaries recruited in South Africa to overthrow the government in the Seychelles".

'EXPLODED"

He asked: "How would the British Government have reacted if the conspirators' bomb had exploded aboard the British Airways plane while being transported to the Seychelles?"

President Rene was referring to the deaths of two men, South African Mike Asher and Seychellois Simon Denousse, following a bomb explosion on a beach on the islands last month.

Reporter in banned publications case

Court Reporter

AN Evening Post reporter, Miss Alexandra Smith, 24, appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday charged under the Prohibited Publications Act.

It was alleged that on September 9 she had been in possession of two prohibited publications — "Organise or Starve" and "Manual on Detention" — at her flat in Torrington Court, Hansen Rd.

Miss Smith was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to January 10. Mr G Huisamen, who appeared for Miss Smith, asked the court to record that the postponment was necessitated by the absence of the investigating officer who would only be available on January 10.

Miss Smith was warned to appear in court on that day.

Mr P Crous was on the Bench. Mr I P du Preez appeared for the State.

Rachidi - banned books charge

MRS MAYTTAH Rachidi the wife of a former leader of the banned Black People's Convention, Mr Hlaku Rachidi, received banned publications from unknown persons through the post, a Johannesburg Magistrates Court heard yesterday.

Mrs Rachidi was giving evidence before Mr L S du Toit, where she is being charged with being in possession of "prohibited publications." She pleaded not guilty.

The court heard that the Security Police found the publication, "Call Me Not a Man," and three editions of "Solidarity" at Mrs Rachidi's home at 553 Letsatsi Street, Orlando East, Soweto. She said the editions of "Survival" had come to her home by post and addressed "to the owner of the house".

The case was postponed to November 30 for judgement.

• Articled clerk — Mr Chris Mokoditoa who is being charged under the same law, will appear before the same court on November 30.

Holiday plans to emigrate

Mail Reporter

TONY Holiday, the journalist jailed in 1976 for his membership of the African National Congress and South African Communist Party, plans to emigrate to England after his release next Thursday.

The Prisons Department has confirmed that Holiday, 41, has been transferred from Pretoria Central to the Fort Prison in Johannesburg and will be released next Thursday morning.

His sister, Mrs Anne Joannides, said yesterday that Holiday had been granted an Irish passport. He plans to attend a family reunion in Zimbabwe over Christmas and then will probably settle in London, she added.

Holiday, who was a senior political reporter on the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times, has served a six-year sentence under the Terrorism Act for producing and distributing pamphlets for the ANC and SACP, recruiting others to help him and receiving and using funds from the banned organisations.

In 1978 the Times of London named him their "Prisoner of Conscience" for a week.

Holiday was originally detained on the same day as another journalist, David Rabkin, and a political scientist, Jeremy Cronin, who are serving sentences of 10 and seven years respectively for similiar offences.

Themba Mthembu, left, and Mandla Sibisi.

CAPE TIMES 12/11/82

2 win appeal, leave island

By ENRICO KEMP

AFTER completing two years of a five-year sentence on Robben Island, Durban schoolfriends Themba Mthembu and Mandla Sibisi were released yesterday after their successful appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act.

Excited and smiling, the two young men, still dressed in prison clothes, were brought to Cape Town on board the Robben Island ferry Susan Kruger shortly after 4.30pm and released. They were due to board a flight to Durban last night to be reunited with their relatives.

Mr Mthembu, 21, and Mr Sibisi, 23, of Kwa Mashu, near Durban, were arrested by security police at Mkuze, near the Swaziland border, in 1980 and were convicted in the Durban Regional Court on charges of undergoing military training. Five other men arrested with them were acquitted.

They were initially held at 'Leeukop prison near Pretoria and later transferred to Robben Island in November 1980.

Their attorney, Mrs Nonyamezelo Mxenge, said yesterday two judges in the Maritzburg Supreme Court had set aside both their convictions and sentences on on Tuesday.

She said the two men were to have been freed on Wednesday and their families had waited in vain for them to arrive in Durban on Wednesday night.

Mr Mthembu said yesterday it was "nice to be out", but he was concerned about other prisoners serving long sentences on Robben Island.

"But our cause is just. I am still committed to a free and just South Africa," he said.

He and Mr Sibisi — "my best friend" — grew up together in Kwa Mashu and were pupils at the Ubuhle Higher Primary School at the time of their arrest.

Mr Mthembu and Mr Sibisi both studied while on Robben Island and were due to write examinations shortly before their release. Mr Mthembu studied Accountancy, Business Economics, English and History for Form 3 and Mr Sibisi completed courses in History, English, Biology and Business Economics for Form 5 (Matric).

Both men said they had no immediate plans for the future and would first assess "conditions at home".

The fearful price of following the Dark Road

IVOR WILKINS

PERHAPS one day South Africa will be able to look back on the extravagance of its paranoia with a detachment that will enable us accurately to assess its full cost.

Until that objectivity can be applied to the calculation, until the national psyche can be fully analysed in all its worries and obsessions, the extent of the price can probably only be guessed.

But it should not be surprising if that reckoning — the penalty of our security psychosis with its array of bannings, detentions without trial and arbitrary punishment — is way beyond our worst imaginings.

For, when a society steps outside the framework of restraints, the legal systems carefully developed over decades and centuries to protect citizens from abuse of power, it would be silly to hope that it will be without cost.

It is this price that people like Alexander Solzhenitsyn have warned about in their writing.

But the lessons are not only to be found in totalitarian Eastern Bloc countries.

America's McCarthy period, for example, provides similar warnings.

Lillian Hellman, one of America's foremost playwrights and a victim of the fever of paranoia that gripped the world's leading democracy in the immediate post-war era, refers to the period as "scoundrel time".

It was a time when that enormous and complex society was led down a vortex of fear and accusation

DR BEYERS NAUDE
Silenced again

that directly ruined hundreds of lives and indirectly exacted a larger price that is still being paid.

As McCarthy led his crazed witch hunts for "Reds under the bed", America was whipped into a state of irrationality that swept up even people who should have known better — not least among them the Kennedy brothers, John and Robert.

This, more than anything, was what most shocked Lillian Hellman about the period.

"I had," she recalls in her book 'Scoundrel Time' "up to the late 1940s believed that the educated, the intellectual lived by what they claimed to believe: freedom of thought and speech, the right of each man to his own convictions, a more than implied promise, therefore, of aid to those who might be persecuted.

"But only a very few raised a finger when McCarthy and the boys appeared.

"Almost all, either by what they did or did not do, contributed to McCarthyism, running after a bandwagon which hadn't bothered to stop to pick them up."

It was a time when a few politicians attempted to force Americans into an ideological funnel.

They tried to enforce conformity to their definition of "Americanism", as if in that vast and heterogeneous society this was an absolute, any deviation from which was a punishable heresy.

Apart from the moral loss suffered by America in the hysteria of McCarthy, there were practical losses as well that add to the national tragedy.

For example, the State Department was accused of being infested with communists, galvanising Secretary of State George Marshall into a purge that swept out of their jobs most of the nation's top China experts.

According to Miss Hellman, "nobody in their right mind could have believed (they) did any more than recognise that Chiang Kai-Shek was losing.

"Truth made you a traitor as it often does in a time of scoundrels.

"But there were very few who stood up to say so and there are almost none even now to remind us that one of the reasons we know so little and guess so badly about China is that we lost the only men who knew what they were talking about."

That loss was of more than academic concern. It was one of the factors that made America's lavishly miscalculated entry into the Vietnam War an inevitability.

Of course, in America, most, though by no means all, of the victims of McCarthy and the hearings on un-American activities, faced their accusers in some sort of formal proceeding with the protections offered them by the constitution.

All victims of ideological persecution are not so fortunate.

Jacobo Timerman, in his chilling book "Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number", describes his 2½-year hell of torture and abuse at the hands of Argentina's military rulers — an ordeal that was never placed in the context of a formal charge.

Timerman explains the Argentinian rationale for such abuses (it is estimated that up to 30 000 people have simply disappeared there, and recently mass graves have been uncovered):

"The Argentine military tapped their vast reservoir

PRESIDENT TRUMAN
The Red scare

of hatred and fantasy so as to synthesize their action into one basic concept: World War III had begun, the enemy was left-wing terrorism, and Argentina was the initial battleground chosen by the enemy.

"Logically speaking, this simplified everything. The violence of repression was necessary inasmuch as Argentina had been chosen as the objective.

"Repression would be less if the world would only understand the avant-garde role being performed by Argentina."

But the world failed to understand this and constantly raised the issue of the violation of human rights.

This, however, was indignantly explained away by

MR STEVE BIKO
Died in detention

the same convenient mechanism, namely the anti-Argentine campaign.

Similarly in America, part of the atmosphere that allowed the McCarthy period to occur stemmed from President Truman's agreement with the advice of Senator Arthur Vandenberg.

He told Truman he must "scare hell out of the country" if he meant to get his massive foreign programme through the Congress.

With the Red scare, that is exactly what Truman did.

Of course, these are not the only instances of countries whose desperate leaders at one time or another have taken them down what Miss Hellman refers to as a "dark road".

But, for South Africa, the parallels are too obvious for comfort.

Two weeks ago, Dr Beyers Naude, a theologian of world prominence, was banned by the Minister of Justice for a second time.

There is a rationalisation for this currently circulating in political quarters that confounds belief for its cynicism and can surely not be true.

It is that, with the by-elections pending, the Government felt it could not afford to let Dr Naude go free, but that if he had availed himself of the new appeal provisions in the Internal Security Act, the matter would have been reconsidered after the elections — a course he refused to follow because it would lend legitimacy to the whole system of banning.

No reasons were ever given for Dr Naude's first five-year banning.

Eighty-seven people are currently silenced by similar restrictions in South Africa — for which no explanations other than "State security" are usually given.

According to the last count by the Institute of Race Relations, at the end of August there were 180 people in detention in South Africa without any charges having been brought against them.

The inquest hearings into the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, with the harrowing allegations of systematic torture and humiliation, cannot fail to arouse fears for their safety.

Apart from Dr Aggett and Black Consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko, 41 other people have died in detention in South Africa.

While rightwingers, some of them unabashed proponents of violence, roam free to spread their racial hatred (and this is not an argument for them to be summarily silenced as well), a dangerous imbalance is created by shutting out voices from the left.

Ultimately, the closure of that channels of communications may be as disastrous to South Africa as the sacking of the China experts was to America or

PRESIDENT KENNEDY
Irrationality

censorship was to Rhodesia.

South Africa's extensive security apparatus, indeed virtually all its political decisions, are inextricably bound up in the Government's catch-all slogan of "total onslaught" — Pretoria's version of Argentina's World War III syndrome and President Truman's "scare hell out of them" device.

The similarities between South Africa now and the experiences of other countries that have followed Lillian Hellman's "dark road" lead to a grim foreboding:

In the final accounting, the Government's persecution of anyone left of rugby and braaivleis might prove a dedication far more expensive than we could afford.

QUOTE

South Africa's extensive security apparatus, indeed virtually all its political decisions, are inextricably bound up in the Government's catch-all slogan of "total onslaught" — Pretoria's version of Argentina's World War III syndrome and President Truman's "scare hell out of them" device.

Terror laws must stay — Le Grange

By Sheryl Raine
Odendaalsrus

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has lashed out at the United States State Department and others of South Africa's security laws.

His attack on the country's critics, which he delivered with a breakdown of security prisoners detained this year and the reasons why South Africa needed its stringent security laws, coincided with the arrival in Pretoria of Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr le Grange, who was attending a dinner held by the Mayor of Odendaalsrus in honour of the police, highlighted the Soviet Union's role in Southern Africa in a 33-page speech. He also ...

● Lashed out at the US State Department, which he said readily commented on South Africa's security legislation and incidents of terror, while 3 000 incidents of terror or sabotage had occurred in the US in 1978 alone.

● Slammed the US Council on Foreign Relations for holding a lunch in New York this month for African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo and for regarding him as an important power factor in future developments in South Africa.

● Defended the country's security legislation and justified detention without trial in the light of what he said was South Africa's special security situation.

The security legislation provided the "necessary efficient" machinery to resist the onslaught against the country," he said.

Exempted

Illustrating how well he felt the anti-terror machinery was working, Mr le Grange revealed that on January 1 this year there were 105 people in detention. Since then, 205 more had been detained, bringing the total to 310.

Of these, 67 had been charged according to orders of the Attorney-General, 71 had given evidence in criminal cases, the Attorney-General had refused to prosecute three, two were still being held by the Department of Justice, seven had had their cases referred to the Attorney-General for consideration, 14 were still being investigated, 144 had made satisfactory statements and after interrogation were exempted under the security laws, one (Dr Neil Aggett) had committed suicide and one (KGB spy Mr A Kislov) had formed part of an international spy exchange.

The Minister then ...

● Denied that trade union leaders were bearing the brunt of security laws or that detentions of trade union leaders were intended to crush trade unionism.

Crackdown

Mr le Grange justified crackdowns on trade unions, however, stating that they were targets for the banned South African Communist Party which wished to politicise workers and mobilise the masses.

● Launched a personal attack on banned churchman Dr Beyers Naude who was recently re-banned for a further three years.

Mr le Grange said that although Dr Naude had refused to give evidence before the Bannings Review Board, he had referred his case to the board for review.

Mr le Grange noted that Dr Naude had also refused in the past to

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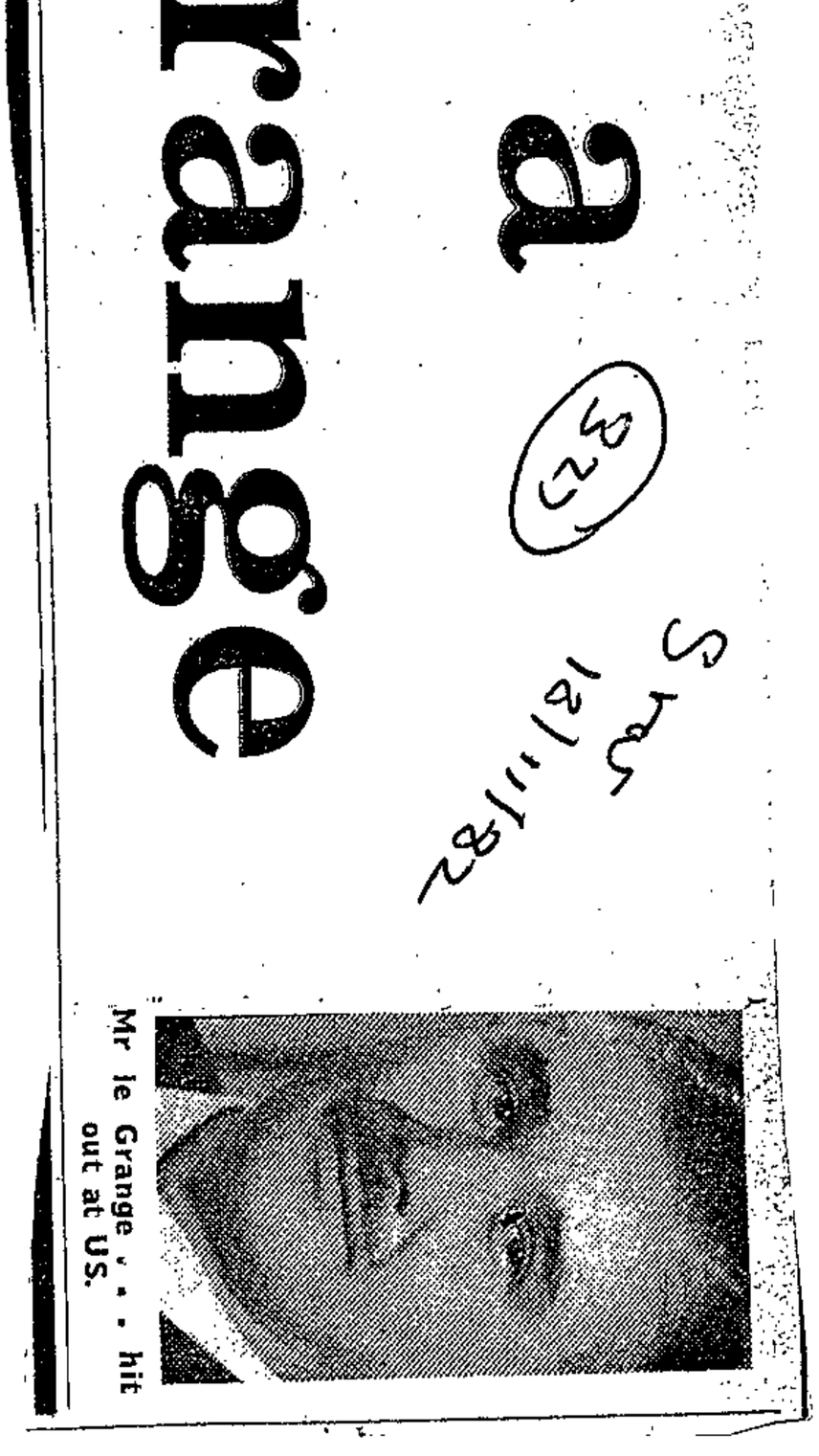

Mr le Grange ... hit out at US.

Editor told: No charges under old Police Act

ARGUS 19/11/87

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Charges against the editor of The Daily News, Mr Michael Green, under the now-repealed section 27c of the amended 1958 Police Act are not to be prosecuted.

And charges against the editor of the Natal Mercury and against a Durban journalist have also been withdrawn.

The charges related to information about a detainee published earlier this year.

The three newspapermen were telephoned yesterday by a Major Fourie of the Security Police, who said he had been instructed to say that Natal's Attorney-General had declined to prosecute.

Major Fourie said he had also been told to draw their attention to sections 4 and 10 of Act No 84 of 1982, which replace Section 27c.

Mr Green said this seemed a clear warning that the Security Police intended using the new Protection of Information Act to suppress publication of news about their activities.

Section 4 of the new Act makes it an offence to publish information about "anything in a prohibited place, armaments, the defence of the Republic, a military matter, a security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism".

"The implied warning by the Security Police seems to bear out the worst misgivings expressed about the Act when it was debated in Parliament earlier this year," said Mr Green.

"It is conceivable that the Act could be used to prohibit publication of even the names of detainees."

Men spied on ANC for SA, court told

HARARE. — South Africa wanted Mr Phillip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans, former members of the Zimbabwe Central Intelligence Organisation, to provide it with information on the movements of Mr Joe Gqabi, the SA African National Congress leader assassinated in Harare last year, the High Court was told in Harare yesterday.

Mr Hartlebury, 30, and Mr Evans, 27, have pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Nicholas McNally to a charge of contravening the Official Secrets Act and another of unlawfully possessing arms of war in contravention of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

A senior member of the CIO alleged that both men had made confessions to him concerning their involvement as SA spies. Under an official order issued earlier in the case, witnesses' names may not be published.

He said both Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans told him they had been recruited by their superior, former Superintendent Geoffrey Burton Price, who had defected from the CIO and left the country.

They were told they would be paid by the SA authorities for supplying intelligence or any information that could be of interest to the SA Directorate of Military Intelligence.

SA wanted information on the activities of the ANC in Zimbabwe and the movements of Mr Joel Gqabi, an ANC representative in Zimbabwe.

They were also expected to provide information on officers in the CIO and what members of the government thought about SA, he said. — Sapa.

Unions bearing brunt of Act

Star 19/11/82

By Tony Davis, Labour Reporter

Trade unionists have borne the brunt of action under the new Intimidation Act this year.

The Act was introduced in June as a result of recommendations by the Rabie Commission into security matters.

A Fosatu-affiliated union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union, has been hardest hit by it.

In three disputes at Litemaster Products in Wadeville, B and S Engineering in Brits and Alusaf in Richards Bay — its members have been arrested and charged under the Act.

Trade unionists feel the Act was specifically designed to bring pressure on their members.

Under sections 10 and 11 of the Riotous Assemblies Act there are prvosions for dealing with intimidation. But prosecutions of unionists under these provisions have usually failed to secure convictions.

A spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations said most of the cases of action under the Act which the institute had recorded involved unionists.

INQUIRIES

Attempts to uncover details of such charges in other areas have been unsuccessful. The police do not provide information unless inquiries include relevant details about the presumed subject.

The Director-General of the Department of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said the Act was not administered by his department, so he could not comment on why it had been invoked.

The Act makes it a crime to force or persuade another to do something which is against the latter's views.

The crime consists in attacking or hurting another, threatening to attack or hurt, causing damage to another or threatening to cause damage to another.

The maximum penalty for intimidation is 10 years imprisonment and a fine of R20 000.

The Litemaster dispute saw seven Mawu members, three of them shop stewards, charged under the Act for allegedly intimidating other workers at the plant.

They were released on bail of R300 each and the case was withdrawn earlier this month.

At Alusaf in Richards Bay two other Mawu shop stewards, Mr Sipho Khuzwayo and Mr Enoch Shongwe, were charged under the Act and released on bail pending a further hearing.

The Intimidation Act case against two Mawu members at B & S Engineering in Brits was postponed last week until mid-December and the union is hopeful it will be withdrawn.

There have been reports of the Act being employed against Mawu members and transport union workers in Natal.

PICKETS

The Act allows for a form of picket in the event of a dispute. But the picket must be mounted by one demonstrator at a time — otherwise it could constitute an illegal gathering and an infringement of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Some unionists see the Intimidation Act as a forerunner to the possible limited legalisation of strikes. Nearly all the strikes in recent years have been illegal.

But various security laws would make it practically impossible to conduct a strike as workers do overseas since locally picket lines and open-air rallies could be ruled out.

While new labour legislation is projected as a major improvement in industrial relations in South Africa action under Security laws and legislation administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development will make a mockery of these reforms, say unionists.

Mercury Editor will not be charged

Crime Reporter

CHARGES under Section 27c of the Police Act of 1958 being investigated against the Editor of The Natal Mercury, Mr James McMillan, by the Security Branch of the S A Police have been withdrawn after a decision by the Attorney-General of Natal not to prosecute.

Similar charges against the Editor of the Daily News and a staff member were also withdrawn by the Security Branch.

Mr McMillan was told of the decision yesterday by a Major Fourie from the Port Natal Division Security Branch at C R Swart Square in Durban.

The major, who said he was acting on 'higher authority', also drew Mr McMillan's attention to Sections 4 and 10 of the Protection of Information Act No 84 of 1982.

Security Branch police investigated alleged contraventions of Section 27c of the Police Act after certain information concerning detainees appeared in both newspapers in June this year.

Declined

'Our investigations concerned the Editor of The Natal Mercury and the Editor of the Daily News as well as a staff member of that newspaper.

'The docket concerning the staff member of the Daily News was handed to the Attorney-General of Natal who declined to prosecute and as a result the rest of the investigations were withdrawn.

'Section 27c of the Police Act has been repealed and substituted by Act 84 of 1982 known as the Protection of Information Act. As a friendly gesture from higher authority I was asked to draw Mr McMillan's attention to Sections 4 and 10 of the Protection of Information Act,' Major Fourie told me yesterday.

Railways Police accused

(327)

19/11/82

The South African Transport Services are investigating allegations by a Daveyton woman, Mrs Joyce Thabile Njengebule (30), that she was assaulted by a railway policeman for trying to use the "whites only" entrance at Benoni station.

The incident is alleged to have happened at 8,10 am today.

Mrs Njengebule left a taxi at the station and tried to go through the "white" entrance. She was stopped by a policeman, the public relations officer of the Railways, Mr B J Beukes, said today.

She is alleged to have tried to force her way through and to have used abusive language when stopped.

The policeman arrested her for using abusive language and entering the station through an unauthorised entrance.

Mr Beukes said Mrs Njengebule was taken to the Railways Police charge office in Springs where she paid an admission of guilt of R20 for each offence.

He said the incident was regarded seriously by the Railways because Mrs Njengebule further alleged that she was assaulted in the Railways charge office in Springs.

Mr Beukes said Mrs Njengebule had been asked by the commanding officer of the Railways Police, Brigadier Roeloff van Heerden, to make a statement at his office in Johannesburg.

The Railway Police at stations where "whites only" and "non-whites" signs were still displayed had to see that commuters obeyed the signs, he said.

Mr Beukes added that there were only six stations where entrances were marked "Only first class ticket holders" and Benoni was not among them.

2 leave Robben Island

CAPE TIMES 19/4/82

327

By ENRICO KEMP

TWO OF four men convicted of setting fire to a Bellville school and post office in 1976 were released from Robben Island yesterday after serving six-year sentences.

Mr Bertram Leon Gonsalves, 24, and Mr Rudolph Leonard Knight, 25, were freed soon after midday and brought ashore in Table Bay harbour about 1pm, where they were met by relatives and friends.

"While I am extremely happy to be with my people, I am very sad to leave behind all those wonderful people on Robben Island," Mr Gonsalves, of Bellville, said last night. He was 18 at the time of his conviction.

He and Mr Knight, then a student at the University of the Western Cape, were convicted with two others of sabotage following arson attacks on the Good Hope Primary School and the Kasselsvlei post office.

Mr Gonsalves, who studied by correspondence in prison and has nearly completed his B Admin degree, said yesterday he had "met some of South Africa's most prominent leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, Sisulu, Kathrada and Mbeki" while on Robben Island.

Discussing current political developments in the country, Mr Gonsalves described the government's attempts to involve coloured and Indian people in a new constitutional dispensation as "an artificial outgrowth of the political system to undermine the solidarity among our people".

"People should follow their stance in rejecting it outright and not following so-called leaders such as Alan Hendrickse, Sonny Leon and Lofty Adams."

He said the intensified application of influx control in the Western Cape was the "inevitable result of the political superstructure in South Africa".

Girlfriend's island nightmare

THE girlfriend of a South African killed by a car bomb in the Seychelles has finally revealed her nightmare on the holiday island.

Report: RAY JOSEPH

Miss Yvonne Plamer, 26, told of her terror of being murdered after ex-paratrooper Mr Mike Asher died in the mystery blast.

Terror after ex-soldier died in mystery blast

S. Times 21/11/82

And she described how they were followed by police as they visited tourist spots before the tragedy.

Miss Palmer broke her silence this week for the first time since going into hiding in Johannesburg on her return four weeks ago.

Mr Asher, 28, was a former Permanent Force member of the crack Reconaissance Commando and an officer in the elite Parachute Battalion.

He and a young member of the Seychelles Resistance Movement, Mr Simon Denousse, died when an explosion destroyed their car parked at Mahe Beach on October 19.

Advance party

It was later claimed that Mr Asher was part of an advance party of a 70-man mercenary force sent to overthrow President Albert Rene.

Police said weapons, unexploded grenades and propaganda leaflets were found in the wreckage of the car.

Plans for a coup attempt were exposed after the London hotel room of Seychelles Resistance Movement leader Mr Gerard Hoareau was bugged.

Miss Palmer denied any knowledge of the plot.

She spent four days in the Seychelles not knowing what had happened to Mr Asher before she was allowed to leave — after the intervention of Chief of Police Mr James Pillay.

"I was terrified out of my mind," she told me.

"I was convinced I would not be allowed to go home alive after what had happened to Mike.

"I am convinced that if I had been with Mike on the night he died I would also have been killed."

The Seychelles authorities refused to let her take her boyfriend's body to South Africa for burial.

Her last stop before flying home was at his unmarked grave. She scratched his name on a wooden cross.

Miss Palmer said their two-week holiday to the islands "turned into a nightmare I'll never forget".

"When we arrived in the Seychelles Mike was given a hard time at Customs.

"All his baggage and some parcels, filled with spare boat parts for someone on the island, were torn open and thoroughly checked."

The couple were met at the airport by Seychellois Mr Basil Savy, at whose house they stayed in La Misere, a suburb of the capital, Victoria.

They spent the Sunday after they arrived picnicking on a resort island, called Round Island, with several Seychellois.

"As we were leaving the harbour we were stopped at Customs control and had to tell them our names and where we were staying.

"Later, when we were sitting in the restaurant, an army boat arrived and some soldiers came, looked around and left."

Two days later, while visiting tourist haunts in a hired Mini Moke, Miss Palmer noticed something suspicious.

Disappeared

"We had stopped at a kiosk near a tea plantation when a car with four people in it shot past us and disappeared up a side road.

"The same car had popped up behind us from time to time wherever we went that day.

"We later went to the Marine Charter club, from where we had set out for our excursion to Round Island. I realised something was not right when several people we had picnicked with the previous day avoided us.

"One of them told us this was because Mike was being followed."

That night Mr Asher, Mr Savy and his 10-year-old son went to take a maid home, while Miss Palmer stayed to dress for a dinner party.

That was the last time she saw her boyfriend alive.

"After midnight, Basil returned home without Mike. He looked very nervous, shaky and worried.

"When I asked him what the problem was he said he was perturbed because something had gone wrong with Mike.

"He told me that after they had dropped off the maid, a car with Simon Denousse and three other men had stopped them.

"Mike was told to get into the car. The men inside were wearing dark green uniforms.

"Basil told me: 'I should not have let him go. I know a lot more than I can say.'

"I wanted to go and look for Mike but he told me I should not go out at night as I might get picked up by the army."

At first light Miss Palmer began searching for her vanished boyfriend.

Eventually she arrived at the place where the explosion had taken place.

"I saw an ambulance but when I tried to speak to the driver he told me that if I wanted to know anything I should speak to the chief of police.

"I then drove off and noticed an army car following me, so I pulled into a garage.

"I asked the people at the garage whether there had been an accident. They said 'yes' and pointed in the direction I had just come from.

"As I was about to leave they pointed out a truck with a burnt-out car on the back."

Miss Palmer followed the truck back to Victoria and went to see Mr Savy.

But she was told he had gone to the State House nearby, where the President and Minister of Defence have their offices.

When she went there a policewoman was called and she was marched to the police station where she was questioned for an hour.

By this stage Miss Palmer had become desperate about her boyfriend.

Eventually Mr Savy telephoned the mortuary and was told there were three unidentified bodies there.

A policeman at the mortuary confirmed there were three bodies — but only the deaths of Mr Denousse and Mr Asher were officially announced.

"The bodies were unrecognisable and I ran from the morgue in horror.

"I asked the policeman to check their hands because Mike was born with only three fingers and a thumb on his right hand.

Blown apart

"He told me he could not find the hands as the bodies were blown apart."

When she returned to Mr Savy's home, he asked her to move into a hotel because he was concerned about his family's safety.

"I booked into the Reef Hotel and did not leave my room."

She booked a flight home for the Saturday morning — then found out Mr Asher was to be buried that day.

"I tried everything to get his body back to South Africa.

"They would not let me organise the funeral through an undertaker and said the Prisons Department would provide a coffin.

"I refused to allow him to be buried until he was positively identified.

"A surgeon then examined the bodies and said he had found the hand which proved it was Mike's body."

Ex-paratrooper Mike Asher . . . was he in coup plot?

Desperate need for a new initiative on civil rights

Mercury 22/11/82

By

Prof A S Mathews

Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Natal

ARE THE citizen's basic rights adequately protected in South Africa?

The answer to this question is manifestly 'no', though generalised condemnations of the civil-rights situation in the country are frequently countered by equally broad claims about the need to counter communist subversion or the total onslaught.

In this kind of exchange comparisons are usually helpful, and it is interesting to observe that our security legislation would violate a large number of the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights which is a moderate human-rights document without a trace of communist 'trait'.

One of the judgments of the European court based on the Convention, and handed down in January 1978 in the case of Ireland v the United Kingdom, has a direct relevance to security-law operations in South Africa and their impact on the basic rights of the citizen.

Degrading treatment

In that case the Court found that intensive techniques of interrogation (involving wall-standing, noise bombardment, hooding of detainees, sleeplessness and reduced diet) constituted a form of inhuman and degrading treatment prohibited by Article 3 of the Convention.

These techniques of interrogation, which were employed in Northern Ireland security operations, have long been abandoned by the British Government and, in any event, are illegal in terms of this judgment.

The comparison with the case of Ireland v the United Kingdom is illuminating since evidence of interrogation practices employed by South African security agents, and sometimes accepted by the courts as true, tends to make the techniques condemned by the European Court appear somewhat mild if not actually genteel. In the light of this, it is a rash person who would argue that the right not to be subjected to inhuman and degrading punishment is not violated in South Africa.

Not only comparisons but concrete cases are useful to settle the emotional claims and counter-claims about the honouring of civil rights in our country. A recent and important case of this kind is that of Mr Mandla Sibisi and Mr Themba Mthembu, who have just been freed after serving two years of a five-year sentence on Robben Island on the ground that their conviction of the crime of terrorism was proved by evidence that was 'tainted, suspect and unreliable' in the light of investigational malpractice by the police. This malpractice, the Court found, resulted in false evidence that was induced by 'solitary confinement, threats of assault and indefinite detention'.

not to be so treated is violated in South Africa.

There is a second recent case which serves admirably to concretise the discussion about the protection of citizen rights in South Africa. Recently a trade-unionist, Mr Allan Fine, was acquitted on charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts after being held in custody for 13 months. The basis of the prosecution case wasthe distribution of information which was freely and lawfully available to citizens, and also participation in a consumer boycott.

The Court found that these activities were innocent of any subversive intent. Despite the innocuous nature of his activities, Mr Fine had to spend 13 months in custody before being freed by the Court. Though this could happen to any accused person on a serious charge, the problem here is that of vague and sweeping crimes which enable people to be arrested and detained for some remarkably innocent activities.

The Fine case shows how harmful the catch-all crime is to the liberty of the subjct. Because almost any person who is active in social and political work is potentially chargeable under broad crimes, the arrest and extended detention of such persons is both legitimate and increasingly practised by state authorities. The victim who is freed after long periods of incarceration has no reason to be optimistic about the outcome of his case.

in danger of losing credibility because of the extensive reliance by the prosecution on the evidence of witnesses who have been interrogated while held in solitary confinement.

In some cases, confessions made by accused persons while in detention have been used against them in a criminal trial, as happened recently in the Christie case. There is a wealth of scientific evidence which establishes the danger of reliance on the testimony of persons held for extended periods in solitary confinement. If one takes into consideration the possibility of aggressive interrogation over long periods, the insecurity created by the possibility of indefinite detention or re-detention, the intensive techniques of interrogation that have been developed by the police, then the probability of the evidence being untrue or unreliable increases significantly.

Extremely difficult

This is the effect of the evidence given before the Natal Court some two years ago by Dr Louis West, an eminent psychiatrist who has specialised in this field. Dr West's view was that once a witness or accused has been through such a process of interrogation it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to tell whether the resulting evidence or confession is true and reliable in whole or in part. This means that the steady parade of State witnesses who have been 'processed' in the manner described is an alarming phenomenon for those who value the right to a fair trial.

However fairly the actual trial of a political accused may be conducted (and our judges appear to do their best to apply normal fair-trial standards in such cases) the State case often rests on a dangerously unsound basis of evidence secured by a drastic process of interrogation. The exact nature of that interrogation can never be fully known since it is conducted in secret and without the presence of independent witnesses. Ultimately, therefore, the final judgment of the Court, if it is a conviction, rests upon a pre-trial base that is not fully known and very likely unsound.

We may conclude, without being guilty of any kind of emotionalism, that the state of basic civil rights in our country is a cause for alarm and despondency. Such a state of mind, however, should not induce paralysis but a commitment to restoring the lost rights of citizens in South Africa. Much was hoped for from the Rabie Commission but its report, and subsequent legislation, has given permanent legal status to the vast corpus of laws that deny civil rights; the improvements it produced are of marginal significance. A new civil-rights initiative is desperately needed in our land.

Panel appointed to censor Indian films

Mercury 25/11/82

(32)

Mercury Reporter

THE long delays in censoring Indian films is likely to end soon following the appointment a censorship board to be based in Durban, it was disclosed yesterday.

A panel of 16 members, comprising Mr S Bal-Ganesh, Mr Kedu Lalloo, Mr P V Lakhani, Mrs S Padayachee, Mrs Jaymathie Makanjee, Dr S Govender, Mr S R Devar, Mr T P Naidoo, Mr Safee Siddiqui, Mr U E Meer, Mrs D H Singh, Mrs S Purmasir, Mr P Durgapersadh, Mr G R Varma and Mr I S Maharaj and radio personality Mrs Farida Ismail, has been appointed.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, informed them in a letter yesterday that they may be called upon by the Director of Publications to serve on a board to censor Indian films.

Welcoming the appointment last night, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said the board was appointed at the recommendation of the Indian Council following complaints about the long delays in having Indian films censored.

'At present films from India are being sent to Cape Town to be censored and often there are long delays. With the appointment of a censor in Durban this problem can be overcome,' he said.

He said he would be convening a meeting of all members shortly at which the Director of Publications would be invited to enlighten them on their duties.

ADVERTISEMENT

SAA denies film-tampering allegations

Post Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS has denied knowledge of allegations made by an ABC news crew that film they shot on the black trade unions in South Africa in October, was tampered with at Port Elizabeth's H F Verwoerd Airport.

Mr Christopher Isham, the producer of a forthcoming documentary, has alleged that about 3 660 metres of film was deliberately exposed and that 18 rolls of magnetic tape — the soundtrack of the film — was erased after being checked through on a flight from Port Elizabeth to Durban.

He alleged a "powerful magnet" had been used to erase the soundtrack.

A spokesman for South African Airways said the matter had been investigated by Brigadier W A Nel, assistant commissioner of the South African Railways Police, and "no one seems to know anything about the whole thing and we deny having had anything to do with the alleged tampering of the film".

The spokesman said that as a rule the Railways/Police did not "interfere" with passengers' luggage.

Mr Isham said the film had been examined by experts who found it had been exposed on both sides. He alleged that had the exposure of the film been done accidently only one side would have been exposed.

The ABC team had to extend its stay in South Africa to film several interviews again.

Mr Abe van Wyk, a film-producing expert, said it was very easy for film soundtracks to be erased by magnetism.

Unless such a soundtrack was very well protected during transportation it could be damaged if it came into contact with any energy field, he said.

Top SAAN men in dock today

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The trial of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) and some of its senior staff on allegations of having contravened the newly-promulgated Protection of Information Act — alternatively breaking the Official Secrets Act — will begin in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

The trial was postponed on Tuesday in the Johannesburg Regional Court by Mr J A van Dam.

The State alleges that SAAN, owners of various publications, unlawfully allowed two of its newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times, to break the law by publishing certain information.

It is further alleged that SAAN, its managing director, Mr Clive Howard Kinsley, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Richard Alexander Gibson, 51, the editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Albert Tertius Myburgh, 48, and a journalist, Mr Eugene Nilen Hugo, 39, all of Main Street, Johannesburg, collectively contravened the Protection of Information Act or alternatively the Official Secrets Act.

Seychelles

According to the charge sheet, the company, its managing director and the two editors unlawfully allowed a report written by Mr Hugo on the attempted coup in the Seychelles to be published by the two newspapers during April this year.

The State claims the two newspapers unlawfully printed, published and distributed information to the public which prejudiced the security of South Africa.

It is further alleged that the accused wrongfully published information they had received in the form of a document while they should have known that its publication would have been prejudicial to the security of the Republic.

Counsel asks for discharge of journalists

JOHANNESBURG — Counsel for three senior South African Associated Newspapers journalists charged with publishing details of National Intelligence Service activities in the Seychelles, asked today for them to be dis charged because their trials had not been properly convened.

Mr E Wentzel SC submitted that the charges against Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, and Mr Eugene Hugo, Rand Daily Mail investigations editor were "bad in law".

At the start of the trial before Mr J van Dam, president of the Transvaal Regional Court, the name of Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, was deleted from the charge sheet and that of Mr Gibson substituted.

Mr Wentzel said the journalists could not be charged under both the Protection of Information Act and the Official Secrets Act, as had been done in this case, because the Official Secrets Act had been "wholly repealed" by the new Act.

He also contended that the three could not be charged retrospectively under the Protection of Information Act which was gazetted in June.

The charges relate to reports by Eugene Hugo in the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times on April 13, 19 and 25.

Dr J de Oliveira, prosecuting, agreed there was a presumption against retrospectivity, but argued there was an exception in this case because offences in the new Act were a confirmation of those in the Official Secrets Act.

He said the intentions of Parliament were the same in both Acts and the accused were not prejudiced by the charges.

Mr Wentzel rejected this argument. He said the offences were clearly not the same and the Protection of Information Act was not properly restrospective.

"This is not a matter a court can put right, it is a matter only Parliament can put right", he said.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow for the magistrate to consider the argument.

individual components of the macro-economy in an attempt to analyse their relationships. The model has the added benefit that it does not depict only a perfect competition case, for the questions of clearing the market holds also in socialist countries. The socialist planners need to know the workings of the market in order to direct and control towards their goals. An over all macro-view, with links to the individual market would be an essential tool towards this control.

Graaff's model is rather more a criticism of

'Firm gave police list of workers'

ARGUS 26/11/82 (317)

From Brian Stuart
Religion Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Ciskei security chief, Major-General Charles Sebe, told wives of Wilson-Rowntree workers that he had detained their husbands at the time of a strike "on the basis of a list he had received from Wilson-Rowntree management".

These and other claims are made in a document made available to Anglican Synod delegates this week by the Diocese of Cape Town's Board of Social Responsibility.

The claims have been denied by the company.

The document, entitled The Wilson-Rowntree Campaign, traces the history of the dismissal of 500 workers at the beginning of last year and alleges:

"Eviction"

- Jobless workers have been threatened, peremptorily, with eviction for arrear rentals.
- Companies have "suddenly" demanded full payment for goods bought on hire purchase.
- There has been continual harassment of workers and their union (SAAWU) by the Ciskeian authorities and Wilson-Rowntree management.

The document said: "Wilson-Rowntree, together with other employers, benefits from the repression of independent trade unions and the cheap labour provided by the Ciskei — a service that has been refined by the creation of the Manpower Development Centre in the Ciskei.

Screening

"This is a computerised screening process which weeds out workers who have been active in trade unions, to ensure a submissive labour force for employers."

The synod is due to discuss a motion today which calls on the Anglican church to "actively boycott all Wilson-Rowntree products until the SAAWU is satisfied that the workers have been re-instated".

A spokesman for Wilson Rowntree's head office in East London denied that the company had given a list of workers to the Ciskeian security chief, Major-General Sebe, "or to anyone in the Ciskei police" as alleged in the document presented to the synod.

"Not harassed"

In a statement the spokesman commented further that:

- "We have not harassed the dismissed workers or their trade union.
- "We are not using and have never used the services of the Manpower Development Centre in the Ciskei.
- "We do not and have never used cheap labour. Our wage and fringe benefits are well in excess of those currently being paid in industry in South Africa."

The spokesman al[illegible]

of Cape Town Board of Social Responsibility — the body which compiled the document which was presented to the synod.

Authority

"Certainly they have never contacted us to hear our side of the story, and we fail to see how they can comment on the rights and wrongs of this particular industrial relations dispute with any degree of impartiality or authority," said the spokesman

He said the company believed "with regret" that the board had been "less than fair".

Hoare's mercenaries to be released today

Court Times 27/11/82 (327)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mercenary leader Colonel Mike Hoare's 34 rank-and-file accomplices — each jailed for six months for their role in the Air India Boeing hijacking on September 25 last year — have spent their last night behind bars and will be set free today.

A Prisons Service spokesman confirmed yesterday that the men's "good behaviour" had earned them the right to parole in accordance with penitentiary practice.

They were all due to be released together from the new Johannesburg Prison at an unspecified time this morning.

The men's personal possessions — such as the civilian clothing they had been wearing at the time they began serving their sentences — would be returned to them but they would be issued with new clothing if it was required, the spokesman said.

They would be given second-class rail warrants to whatever destination in South Africa they chose.

Meanwhile, a question mark hangs over the men's immediate employment possibilities while it is not known how many of them have jobs to return to or start at.

Most, if not all, the men — whose ages range from 22 to 52 — are understood to be broke on account of the staggering legal fees required for their defence in the Supreme Court, Maritzburg.

Names

On July 30 the men were each sentenced to six months (with a further 54 months conditionally suspended) for endangering the aircraft after boarding at Mahé Airport for a flight to Durban.

South African unless otherwise stated, with ages at the time of the beginning of the trial, they are: Robert Jones-Davies, 23 (UK), Andrew Thomas Standish, 22 (Zimbabwe), Patrick John Eurelle, 32, Christo Hillebrand, 27, Bernhard de Vos, 27, Louis Anthony Boucher, 22, John Vincent Mackay, 25 (UK), Sven Helge Forsell, 38 (Austria), Jan Olaf Sydow, 41, Stephen John Biddlecombe, 23 (Zimbabwe), Richard John Stannard, 28 (Zimbabwe), Nicholas Wilson, 23 (UK), Peter Anthony Duff Hean, 30, Kevin Trevor Beck, 27, Jochemus Louis Dekker, 27, Frederick Lourens Gouws, 22, Kevin Nicholas Barnes, 23 (UK), Barry Francis Gibbon, 26 (USA), David Charles Greenhalf, 22 (Zimbabwe), Johannes Lodewikus Pretorius de Beer, 25, Patrick Glynn Barry Henrick, 25, Erns Lodewyck Deetlefs, 24, Keith MacLeod, 26, Desmond Walker, 27, Donald Peter Kenny, 45 (UK), Desmond Jurgens Botes, 52, Kenneth John Kelly, 33 (Australia), Kurt Georg Horst Priefert, 38 (West Germany), Peter Rohwein, 43 (West Germany), Simon Torquil Willar, 25 (UK), Jacob Adrian du Toit, 22 (Zimbabwe), Alex Deacon, 25, William Dunlop Paul, 46, and Alan Aston Mann, 30.

(327) Star 27/11/82

Rene men 'bugged' plotters after coup

The Star's Africa News Service
Victoria

The Seychelles Government has claimed that its agents "bugged" the Durban home of a key figure behind Colonel Mike Hoare's abortive coup attempt soon after his mercenary force escaped to South Africa.

The official Seychelles News Agency said security officials in Victoria had released excerpts from tapes made in South Africa in which Mr Gerard Hoareau, of the Movement for the Resistance, "cursed Mike Hoare in the most obscene of languages" for the failure of the coup attempt.

The tapes, played over Radio Seychelles in a programme marking the anniversary of the November 25 bid to topple President Albert Rene, carried a voice identified by the agency as Mr Hoareau's saying: "I cannot believe it. I just cannot believe it."

Mr Hoareau's companions were heard to ask how "these highly professional and extremely well-trained" South African commandos could run away.

Radio Seychelles said the bugging of Mr Hoareau's home and telephone was part of an operation, launched soon after the bungled mercenary landing, in which a team of agents uncovered a fresh coup plot in October this year by placing a listening device in a luxury London hotel room.

In the recordings said to have been made in South Africa Mr Hoareau was heard to warn those with him not to talk about the coup preparations.

"We must not believe that they are not watching us, that they are not listening to our telephones," the news agency quoted him as saying.

"One of these days we are going to get a nasty surprise."

Responsibility

Though the Rene government has said that it takes full responsibility for the bugging, it has refused to say whether the operation was carried out by Seychellois agents or by foreign experts recruited for the job.

Reports on the bugging of the London hotel room said it was carried out by a British security firm.

A Seychelles official said today he believed Mr Hoareau's conversation was recorded soon after he returned to South Africa from Nairobi, from where he had planned to fly to Seychelles had the coup bid succeeded.

Radio Seychelles also claimed that the exiles were planning to establish a training base in Somalia or Morocco.

It quoted excerpts from the tapes as saying that Somalia's President Siad Barre was to be offered about R220 000 by the resistance movement to allow a fresh mercenary force to train in his country.

A foreign financier of the plot who was referred to as the "old man" and who knew the Somali leaders was to arrange for the establishment of the base.

"I talked to him about Somalia," Mr Hboareau was quoted as saying. "He said he would talk to the colonel (Siad Barre) himself and he believed there was a 90 percent chance we would get Somalia."

The "financier," who was transferring money to a Swiss account to pay for the coup attempt, was to meet the Somali Vice-President in Geneva to discuss the plan.

The Vice-President [illegible]

SAAN trial to be in camera

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An application for the withdrawal of charges under the Protection of Information Act against South African Associated Newspapers and three of the company's senior employees was rejected yesterday in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

The president of the Regional Court, Mr J A van Dam, who presided, ordered that the case proceed against SAAN, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Rex Gibson, the editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, and the Mail's investigations editor, Mr Eugene Hugo.

March, 1983

Mr Van Dam upheld an application by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Koos D'Oliviera, who appeared for the State, that the trial be held in camera when it resumes on March 1 next year.

The accused face three charges under the Protection of Information Act and three alternative charges under the Official Secrets Act. They have not yet been asked to plead.

The charges arise from reports by Mr Hugo in the Mail and the Sunday Times in April concerning alleged involvement by the National Intelligence Service (NIS) in last year's abortive Seychelles coup.

'Quite plain'

At a hearing on Thursday the defence counsel, Mr Ernie Wentzel SC, said it was true — as had been conceded by the State — that the case was not a major espionage trial, but some very important issues were raised and it was "quite plain" that there had been considerable South African involvement in the attempted coup as was found by Mr Justice James in the Maritzburg hijack trial.

He said the accused, who were the editors and a reporter of newspapers which had reported on the coup attempt, were the first and only people to have been brought before court in the matter.

He said the charges were authorized by the Attorney-General under the Protection of Information Act which did not exist at the time of the alleged offences and should therefore be withdrawn.

The alternative charges were also invalid because the the Official Secrets Act was repealed by the Protection of Information Act and no longer existed

Dr D'Oliviera submitted on Thursday that the charges under the Protection of Information Act were in all essential respects the same as the accused would have faced under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Van Dam said yesterday it was clear the Attorney-General had applied his mind to the prosecution — as was required by law — and was satisfied that the case should be proceeded with.

'Refused'

He refused a request by Mr Wentzel that the case be adjourned for his argument to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Mr Wentzel's request was opposed by Dr D'Oliviera who quoted various authorities who believed a superior court should not interfere in a matter once it had begun in a lower court, but rather that the matter be reviewed on appeal if the accused were convicted.

Mr Wentzel successfully applied for an adjournment to seek further particulars of the charges from the State. Dr D'Oliviera agreed to supply the particulars which may not be published due to the in camera ruling.

Shadow of death over two CIO 'spies'

By ROBIN DREW
Tribune Africa News Service

BLACK members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police Support Unit armed with FN rifles have been standing guard every day for the past two weeks around the High Court building in Harare.

At the entrance to the high-ceilinged, wood-panelled A court in which Mr Justice McNally is presiding, more armed men search everyone thoroughly before they are allowed into the courtroom where in the dock in the middle of the room, two nervous young white men in grey suits are on trial for their lives.

They are alleged double agents, officers of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation, former members of the BSAP Special Branch, who are accused of spying for South African intelligence.

Philip Edward Hartlebury, 30, and Colin David Evans, 27, pleaded not guilty to the charges of breaching the Official Secrets Act, for which the maximum penalty could be death.

The story which has unfolded in the two weeks of the trial which is continuing this week has lifted the curtain partly on the shadowy world of international intrigue.

It has also revealed something of the harsh reality of the world of interrogations and detention centres which await suspects who fall into the hands of security organisations.

The defence is claiming that in the weeks that followed their arrest in Harare last New Year's eve, an interrogation team of black CIO officers, including a former guerrilla force intelligence officer trained in Yugoslavia, used the technique of a "nice guy" holding out promises of a deal which would not mean prosecution and "heavies" employing aggressive and threatening tactics.

It was claimed that while the men were held incommunicado in a detention centre about 40 km from Harare, they were kept in cells for up to 20 hours at a stretch without food and water, threatened with indefinite detention, or that they would be shot in "trying to escape."

Evans, it was said, has lost more than 20 kg in weight.

But the state has produced 'warned and cautioned' statements signed by the men before a senior white police officer in which they admit supplying information to South African intelligence agents.

These reveal a picture of two frightened men, one of them, Hartlebury, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, dropping off film and documents at "drops" in car parks, and holding clandestine meetings with two men, named only as A and B, their alleged contacts in South African intelligence.

The information, it is maintained, was mainly about the activities of the Russians, the Cubans, and the East Germans and about the ANC, particularly of its late representative here, Joe Gqabi, who was shot dead outside his home here last year.

Part of the proceedings are being held in camera.

The defence has suggested in cross-examination that a deal was contemplated in which the men would have been quietly removed from the country. But, according to a witness, the Prime Minister had ordered that the men be prosecuted.

In the opening stages of the trial, the courtroom doors were locked once proceedings started. But Mr Justice McNally said he was not prepared to be locked in his own courtroom and this was stopped.

The trial which was originally set down for five days has gone on for two weeks and is due to continue this week.

If it cannot be completed then it will have to be postponed to next year as the High Court goes into recess.

The admissibility of the alleged verbal and written confessions is being treated as a separate issue which the judge alone will decide. But in the trial itself he will be joined by two assessors.

Sowetan 29/11/82

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SAA denies they tampered with film

SOUTH African Airways have denied allegations by an ABC news crew that film they shot on black trade unions in South Africa in October, was tampered with at the H F Verwoerd Airport in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Christopher Isham, the producer of a forthcoming documentary, has alleged that about 3 660 metres of film was deliberately exposed and that 18 rolls of magnetic tape, the soundtrack of the film, was erased after being checked through on a flight from Port Elizabeth to Durban.

He alleged a "powerful magnet" had been used to erase the soundtrack.

A spokesman for SAA said the matter had been investigated by Brigadier W A Nel, assistant commissioner of the South African Railways Police, and "No-one seems to know anything about it. We deny having had anything to do with the alleged tampering of the film."

The spokesman said that as a rule the Railways Police did not "interfere" with passengers' luggage.

After it was discovered that the film had been damaged, ABC had to extend their stay in South Africa so that several interviews could be filmed again.

Mr Isham said the film had been examined by experts who found it had been exposed on both sides.

He alleged that had the exposure of the film been done accidentally only one side would have been exposed.

Mr Abe van Wyk of Van Wyk Film Producers in Port Elizabeth said it was very easy for film soundtracks to be erased by magnetism. "Sound is erased in any magnetic field," he said.

He said that unless a soundtrack was very well protected during transportation it could be damaged if it came into contact with any energy field.

It was also very easy to "wipe out" film by exposing it to light. — Own Correspondent.

Robben Island hunger strike over

ARGUS 29/11/82 (327)

Staff Reporter

THE Robben Island prisoners who went on hunger strike on Tuesday last week are eating again.

The Prisons Department said in Pretoria today that they had started eating at breakfast on Saturday.

The department said it could give no reasons for this as the matter was still being investigated. It would also not comment on alleged reasons for the strike given by a former island prisoner, Mr Bertram Goncalves, of Bellville.

Mr Goncalves was released on November 17 after serving a six-year sentence for sabotage. He said the hunger strike was then in its planning stages, with the roots going back several months.

Move

About three months ago, prison authorities had decided to move some prisoners to sections which were empty following the transfer of several inmates, including Nelson Mandela, to other prisons.

Many had been moved from E Section to the main block, which was regarded as the "model" block, and prisoners had treated this move with "indifference".

Mr Goncalves said it was decided about three weeks ago to return several prisoners to their old sections, which they regarded as "punishment sections".

Unhappy

They had been unhappy and refused to go, but prison authorities had insisted.

About 20 had been forcibly returned to E Section, and "people started talking" about a hunger strike.

The department spokesman said he could not comment on the reasons for the strike given by Mr Goncalves, as it was general policy not to comment on administrative matters such as the movement of prisoners in sections.

He added: "It is normal practice, based on matters relating to the availability of accommodation and the system of classification, to transfer prisoners from time to time from one section to another in the same prison or even from one prison to another."

Ordinary

The E Section was an ordinary cell block complex and not "a punishment cell".

Allegations that prisoners had been injured during recent transfers between sections would form part of the investigation.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, said last week that a thorough inquiry into the causes and validity of the strike

Police baton charge music lovers at weekend concert

RIOT AT FESTIVAL

HUNDREDS of music lovers were baton charged by security men and police during the washed-out Music for Africa festival at the Sinaba stadium in Daveyton at the weekend.

Police were called in to re-inforce the security men at the stadium after fans had started a riot demanding their money back. The festival had been temporarily stopped after only three hours due to the hail-storm that ripped across the Rand on Saturday afternoon.

The festival was arranged by Black and White United to Save South Africa (Bwussa) and featured Juluka, Hotline, Rockets, Sakhile and Carlos Djedje with Roots. A circus act was also in the programme to entertain children at the concert.

Rain started when the soul group Rockets were on stage. One fan said: "After the Rockets had played, Juluka was supposed to take the stage. Instead it was an-

By SELLO RABOTHATA

nounced that the festival would be temporarily stopped.

"We stuck around for about 30 minutes and a section of the crowd became impatient and demanded that the show should go on."

Some of the people said they should be refunded if the show was being cancelled and headed for the booking offices. The security men tried to control the angry crowd but were out-numbered, South African Police at Daveyton were called in to reinforce the security men.

As the crowd became more uncontrolable, with minor incidents of stone throwing, the security men and police charged into them with batons and rubber truncheons. There was general pandemonium as the fans ran in all directions with police on their heels. Some people were injured.

The security men and police stayed at the stadium until late in the afternoon. The artists were escorted out of the stadium.

Organisers of the festival could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

Union men charged

By MONK NKOMO

THE TRANSVAAL secretary of the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa) Mr George Donsie Khumalo and two senior officials of the Union, were yesterday issued with summonses for alleged tresspassing at a trade centre in Olifantsfontein.

Mr Khumalo (27) of 7005 Section U, Mamelodi West, organiser Mr Solomon Maluleka (30) of Tembisa and Mr Solly Masemola (22) of 5024 Section P, Mamelodi West, were issued with summonses at the local police station after they were allegedly found on the premises of the National Education and Trade Centre at Olifantsfontein at 9 am.

Shaw attacks two churches

CAPE Times 30/11/82 (327)

Staff Reporter

THE Methodist and Presbyterian Churches have been accused by the Rev Fred Shaw of "treachery" and of "slavishly and irresponsibly" following the decision of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (WARC) to suspend the apartheid-supporting Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk from its ranks and declare apartheid a heresy.

Mr Shaw, rightwing leader of the former Department of Information front organization, the Christian League of Southern Africa, made the accusation in the latest edition of the league's newsletter, Encounter.

The Christian League first hit the headlines when it was disclosed that it had received more than R1-million in taxpayers' money from the now defunct Department of Information to counter the World and South African Councils of Churches (WCC and SACC).

Mr Shaw subsequently announced that he supports the Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

He said in Encounter that following the WARC decision, the decisions by the Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to likewise declare apartheid a heresy were inevitable.

"This is not a spontaneous reaction, but the result of a carefully coordinated and integral part of the WCC's Programme to Combat Racism (PCR).

"This programme has not only given vast sums of money to terrorist movements, including Swapo, but has contrived to shed a lustre of respectability and honour over these lawless butchers and their deeds."

'Irresponsible'

Mr Shaw said the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches had "responded slavishly and irresponsibly to the cue given them at Ottawa.

"In so doing, they have confirmed the treachery of leaders and ministers of WCC member churches who justify continued membership with this body on the basis that they can, do or try to influence them from within.

"Such ministers must know they are unethically trading on the naivete and trust of their congregations upon whose financial support they depend."

Appeal by Minister of Prisons dismissed

CAPE Times 30/11/82 (337) (355)

Staff Reporter

A FULL BENCH of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by the Minister of Prisons against an earlier judgment in which he was ordered to pay the legal costs of the relatives of Robben Island prisoners whose visiting privileges were withdrawn in December last year.

The six relatives brought an urgent application before the Supreme Court on December 5 last year after the Commissioner of Prisons, Lieutenant-General J F Otto, had withdrawn their visiting privileges.

The initial application was dropped at a later hearing after General Otto said that the ban on visits only applied to those prisoners who took part in a hunger strike on November 27.

However, the relatives asked the court to award them the costs of the hearing because the prison authorities had released "erroneous information".

Mr Acting Justice King awarded the costs of the application, including the costs of two counsels, to the six relatives — the Rev G M Tsosane, Mrs C Mashaba, Mr S A Matshoba, Mrs M Mdoda, Mrs L N Mafuna and Mrs D Nkata.

At yesterday's hearing, the three judges dismissed the minister's appeal and ordered him to pay the legal costs.

Mr Justice Baker sat with Mr Justice De Kock and Mr Justice Schock. Mr H C Nel SC, assisted by Mr G D van Schalkwyk and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the minister and the prison authorities. Mr L R Dison SC, assisted by Mr J T Schoombee and instructed by Omar, Vassen, Sonn and Abercrombie, appeared for the relatives.

rdm 30/1/87

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Two banned books charges

Mail Reporter

A HILLBROW man appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on two charges of possessing banned literature.

Mr Carl Gerhardus Niehaus, 22, of Albany Court, Kapteijn Street, Hillbrow, appeared before Mr R D Curle.

He pleaded not guilty to possessing a banned publication entitled "Umkhonto we Siswe" on February 12.

He said the document was placed in an envelope and pushed under the door of his flat by an unknown person.

Mr Niehaus pleaded not guilty to the second charge of possessing two editions of the banned African Communist.

He said the publications were placed inside an envelope and pushed under his door by unknown people before Feburary 12.

Mr Niehaus said the documents were found by police inside a disused refrigerator at his flat.

It was also said in court that placards on the death of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett were found in his flat.

Detective-Captain Daniel L Brandt told the court he went to Albany Mansions in Kapteijn Street, Hillbrow, on February 12.

"I found Mr Niehaus outside the flat and he told me he did not have keys to the door of the flat," Capt Brandt said.

"He said he was living with a woman under whose name the flat was registered.

"Mr Niehaus knocked at the door. A white woman opened the door.

"I entered, searched the premises and found placards about the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

"I opened a disused refrigerator on the varandah, where I found an envelope containing a magazine entitled Umkhonto We Sizwe. There was also another envelope which contained two magazines entitled 'African Communist'."

Mr Niehaus was freed on warning and the case continues today.

Kagiso woman claims Wrab cops are subjecting her to constant raids

By SELLO RABOTHATA

A KAGISO woman yesterday claimed that local West Rand Administration Board policemen were harassing her at ungodly hours demanding to see her permit and those of the people she stayed with.

Ms Agnes Mosito said the raids at her 190 Mokgoko Street home had become so frequent that the Wrab police sometimes conducted them three times a month. Those arrested are released after paying R15 admission of guilt fines at the township superintendent's offices.

Ms Mosito said: "About six Wrab policemen came here at three in the morning and knocked all over the doors and windows. They knocked so hard that some of the windows were broken in the process. I woke up and went to the front door to open it for them. A relative of mine, who had gone to open the back door, thought they were thugs.

"When he opened the door he grabbed one of them and the others quickly helped their colleague. My cousin was assaulted before we were all taken to the superintendent's offices. We were kept there until about 11am when the superintendent arrived. I asked him why I had been arrested and he said the police knew their job, they would not have just arrested me. We paid R15 fines but my cousin was told he could not pay because of the fight that took place. It was said he would appear in court."

Ms Mosito said that what made her particularly angry was that nobody seemed to be prepared to tell her why she was being "harassed". She said she was born in Kagiso and had been living there all her life. Her reference book classifies her as a 10 (1)a resident. This is the third time she has paid R15 to be released and she cannot stand it anymore.

Ms AGNES MOSITO: Wrab police broke windows during permit raid.

(329) Star 30/11/82

Policeman tells of literature in fridge

A policeman yesterday told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate that when he searched a student's flat he found two envelopes, containing banned literature, in an old refrigerator.

Captain Daniel Brand said there was a copy of "Dawn," a monthly publication of the African National Congress, in one envelope and two copies of the "African Communist" in the other.

He was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Carl Gerhardus Niehaus (22) of Kapteijn Street, Hillbrow.

Captain Brand said he had gone to the flat on February 12 after receiving information. The envelopes, both unsealed, were found in an old refrigerator on the balcony.

In an adjoining room there were pamphlets on the death of Dr Neil Aggett.

Mr Niehaus has pleaded guilty to possessing "Dawn," but not guilty to possessing the "African Communist."

His advocate, Mr B E Doctor, said Mr Niehaus would say the two envelopes had been pushed under the flat door.

The envelope containing "Dawn" had been open and he had looked at the periodical.

The other envelope had been sealed and Mr Niehaus had not known the contents, Mr Doctor said. Mr Niehaus had put both envelopes in the refrigerator, which he used to store papers.

The case continues today.

(327) Star 1/12/82

Official snapped Black Sash protest at request of SAP

A Johannesburg City Council employee was instructed to take a photograph of a poster held by a member of the Black Sash after a request from a branch of the South African Police.

This was confirmed at yesterday's monthly meeting by management committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer, who was replying to questions by Mr Monty Sklaar (PFP, Highlands North).

Mr Oberholzer said that in February this year a council official had acted in response to a request from the SAP to photograph the wording of a poster held by a member of the Black Sash, who was standing outside the Johannesburg Zoo.

"A photograph was taken from a distance but was unsuccessful. Further photographs could not be taken because of a lack of film. In fact, no usable photograph was taken," said Mr Oberholzer.

He said the purpose for which the SAP requested the photograph was not known.

Mr Oberholzer conceded it was not the council's function or within its legal power to undertake duties for the SAP. He said the council would not receive any payment for expenses incurred or manhours worked.

Rdm 11/12/82

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Court told of politics studies

By MIKE LOUW
Mail Reporter

A MAN charged with possessing banned literature told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday he was doing a course in political studies at the time of the alleged offence.

Mr Carl Gerhardus Niehaus, 22, of Albany Court, Kapteijn Street, Hillbrow, appeared before Mr R D Curle in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on two charges of possessing banned literature.

He pleaded guilty to the first charge and not guilty to the second — that of possessing two editions of the banned "African Communist".

Mr Niehaus told the court he was studying for a Bachelor of Arts degree. He was a Christian and belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church.

He had found envelopes pushed under the door of his flat. He had taken the envelopes and placed them inside a disused refrigerator.

He said under cross-examination he had noticed one envelope contained an African National Congress publication called "Don".

The trial continues on December 22.

Student tells of sealed envelopes

A student told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday that two envelopes containing banned literature were pushed under the door of his flat.

Carl Gerhardus Niehaus (22) of Kapteijn Street, Hillbrow, was giving evidence on two charges of possession of banned literature.

He was convicted of possessing Dawn, a monthly publication of the African National Congress, on February 12.

Niehaus pleaded guilty and said the envelope in which he found it was open. He looked at Dawn and stored it in a disused refrigerator.

To the count of possession of two copies of the African Communist, Niehaus pleaded not guilty.

He said that the envelopes, which contained the publications, remained sealed.

Sentence on the first count and judgment on the second will be given on December 22.

2/12/81

Outcome of Mandela case

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday dismissed an appeal by Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence, against the dismissal of an application regarding certain of his documents that the Commissioner of Prisons intended to take into custody.

In the Cape Supreme Court on October 23, 1980, the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice H E P Watermeyer, and Mr Justice E M Grosskopf took the view that the Commissioner had the power to take Mandela's documents into his own safe-keeping.

They said it was impossible, on the papers before the court, to set aside the Commissioner's decision on the grounds of an improper exercise of discretion.

Yesterday Mr Justice E L Jansen, with the concurrence of acting Judges of Appeal, Mr Justice Trollip and Mr Justice Galgut, said the specific arguments raised by Mandela on appeal appeared to be largely the same as had been considered by the lower court.

Mr Justice Jansen was in substantial agreement with the views expressed in that judgment.

Mandela's proposed purpose in sending out the documents was solely to have them kept in safe custody as part of his own records, the judge said. — Sapa

Munnik settles with Zille

ARGUS 3/12/82

Political Correspondent

A FORMER political correspondent, Miss Helen Zille, has won a R3 000 out-of-court settlement from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and former Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik.

Dr Munnik agreed to pay following a claim for defamation brought against him by Miss Zille, former political correspondent of the Rand Daily Mail.

The claim arose out of a major controversy during last year's general election campaign when Dr Munnik said that an elderly person needed only R20 a month for a healthy diet.

AN ISSUE

Dr Munnik described Miss Zille's report on his remarks as a gross distortion of the truth.

His remarks became a big issue in the April 29 general election and Nationalist politicians later conceded that their party had lost substantial support through it.

In agreeing to pay Miss Zille R3 000 and her legal costs, Dr Munnik did not actually admit liability for the claim.

Miss Zille, who has been a student at the University of Cape Town for the past year, said today that when a report was denied it was a direct reflection on the person who wrote it.

In Cape Town today, Dr Munnik said that he would be paying all the costs himself and that the State would have nothing to do with it.

He had arranged for the briefing of his legal representatives himself.

'Health services start at home'

Medical Reporter

HEALTH for everyone requires not only the introduction of personal and environmental health services, but must also be aimed at the quality of life and the standard of living of everybody on a wide front.

This was said by Mr P J Loubser, MEC for Hospitals, when he opened extensions to the Vredendal Hospital today.

Mr Loubser listed the following solutions:

- All available resources in the health sector had to be spread as evenly as possible;
- Health personnel had to be better utilised and spread to the areas where the need was.
- Health services had to start at home, in the family, at work and at school, and everyone should become involved with personal health care.

In the light of the great advantages that a co-ordinated health service could bring to an area, the Provincial Administration was a great proponent for the introduction of such services, he said.

What is a braai
MORRI
BOEREW
265 Long St — 50 Stockists

Police raid Mandela home

Cape Times 3/12/82 (327)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nelson Mandela's daughter Zinzi was picked up in an early morning raid on her home in Soweto yesterday.

Her lawyer, Mr Ismael Ayob, fetched her from the Soweto police station about 9.30am yesterday.

"The police emphasized that she had not been arrested but had accompanied them of her own free will," he said. The security police had had a search warrant and had removed books and papers.

Miss Mandela, 22, is due to appear in court on Monday on a charge of fraud. She was arrested in October this year at the Swaziland border, allegedly having forged a travel document.

Zimbabwe spy trial of SA men is adjourned

HARARE. — A case in which two South Africans are charged in the High Court in Harare with spying, was yesterday adjourned until today for prosecution and defence addresses to be given.

Mr Phillip Hartlebury, 30, and Mr Colin Evans, 27, who claimed they had been tortured while in jail, are charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act and the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

They have pleaded not guilty to supplying secret information to South African intelligence and to unlawfully possessing arms of war.

Both were employed by the Central Intelligence Organisation in Harare. They were transferred from the special branch of the former British South African Police.

The State alleges they both made confessions to members of the CIO and the chief superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Mr Harry Kefford.

Mr Hartlebury and Mr Evans have claimed they made the statements because they were promised their freedom if they did so.

Promises of release had been given by two members of the CIO, who had said the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, did not wish them to be prosecuted, they said.

They also alleged they had been tortured during their detention and threatened with death.

They would not have made the confessions had they not been promised release, the court was told.

The deal had been going on well between them and CIO officers before the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had said it would be political suicide not to prosecute them, it was alleged.

The defence challenged the admissibility of any statement made to the CIO and the police on the grounds they were not made freely and voluntarily. — Sapa.

Breyten gets big welcome in Paris

Capt Timbs
6/12/82
327

From STANLEY UYS

PARIS. — Smiling broadly, waving his arms excitedly and speaking English, French and Afrikaans alternately, Breyten Breytenbach faced a mass turnout of journalists, photographers and TV cameramen at Paris Airport just before midnight last night and declared: "I am very glad to smell the French air again."

Breyten Breytenbach

He had been released from prison in South Africa last week after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence for being a party to a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Hugging and kissing Vietnamese wife Yolande, who had flown with him from South Africa, Breytenbach disclosed that his release had been a surprise. The first he had known about it was at 1.15pm last Thursday.

It is understood that Breytenbach, who lived in Paris for many years before his ill-fated journey to South Africa in 1975 to form revolutionary groups, will now apply for French citizenship, thus renouncing his South African citizenship.

Mr Breytenbach's application for citizenship would be granted without hesitation, French official sources said here last night.

This is because of Mr Breytenbach's long residence in Paris, where he and his wife are well known in artistic, literary and political circles, and also because France has traditionally been a haven for political refugees.

'A little bit more'

Asked here last night whether his views had changed, Breytenbach said smilingly: "I remain the same — only a little bit more."

He said he had not yet grasped the implications of his release. He still had to catch up on sleep. And then, he said

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Sangster and A R van Niekerk. (B
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Woman raped on Signal Hill

Crime Reporter

A 22-YEAR-OLD Green Point woman was raped at knife-point on Signal Hill on Saturday afternoon.

The police liaison officer for the Western Province, Captain Gerhard

Police are investigating but no arrest has yet been made.

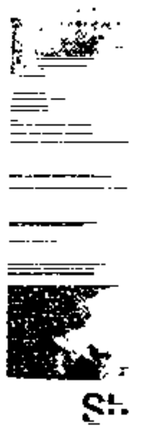
● Police are searching for a man who allegedly raped a 44-year-old woman in her Tamboers Kloof home early on Saturday morning.

Girl hit

Staff Reporter

A FISH HOEK High School matric pupil died in hospital yesterday morning after being struck by a train at the Fish Hoek beach level-crossing on Saturday.

An eyewitness, Mr Rob Cowan, who saw the incident from his car parked at the level crossing, said Sharon Roe of Genoa Avenue, Fish



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Capt Timis 6/12/82 (327)

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'A little bit more'

Asked here last night whether his views had changed, Breytenbach said smilingly: "I remain the same — only a little bit more."

He said he had not yet grasped the implications of his release. He still had to catch up on sleep. And then, he said, "I want to live as a free man."

Breytenbach disclosed that he had been working productively in prison writing novels and mainly poems, and he had been allowed to take with him everything he had written.

He said that after his second trial in 1977 the treatment he received in pris

To page 2

Capt Timis 6/12/82 (327)

From page 1

on became "more relaxed" and he was able to work for four or five hours a day. But, he added, he thought his work now reflected a more pessimistic view.

He said he was happy to be back in France but he was sad not to be in South Africa. He would have to work now as a painter and poet to earn a living.

"I want my life to have a meaning for others," he said.

Asked for his comments on the apartheid changes in South Africa, Breytenbach said that from what he had heard the changes did not go far.

Among the crowd welcoming Breytenbach were members of the Breytenbach Support Committee and Mr Jean Francois Lionnet, one of the closest aides of the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson.

● Sapa reports that, according to a prisons department spokesman, Mr Breytenbach was the first white to be released under a new policy allowing remission for political prisoners.

The policy was introduced earlier this year and 26 black prisoners had been granted early release under the edict, the spokesman said.

The department said in an earlier statement that such decisions were based on the "total profile" of a prisoner — background, behaviour, adjustments, attitude, possible future behaviour and the expected risk or threat he might pose to the community after release.

"Mr Breytenbach could, of course, have remained in the Republic of South Africa as long as he wished. However, he has chosen to leave for overseas at this stage.

"Naturally he would be free to return to South Africa as and when he pleases.

"No hope for remission of sentence or conditional release whatsoever can be cherished by any other persons who persist in their original criminal objectives," the statement concluded.

Delight

● In Johannesburg last night, the Afrikaans Writers' Guild (Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde) said they were delighted by Mr Breytenbach's release from prison, adding that they hoped "our most important younger poet" would not be forever lost to Afrikaans literature.

Your heart need not sink when you are appr cycle this month. As part of a road courtesy the Rotary Club of Lion's Head, traffic offic "courteous driving award" window stickers. S look-out are: (Front row, from the left) Traffic Sangster and A R van Niekerk. (Back row, from A Nicol and P K

Woman raped on Signal Hill

Crime Reporter

-YEAR-OLD Green woman was raped ife-point on Signal on Saturday after-

police liaison offi- for the Western Pro-, Captain Gerhard Rooyen, said yester- the woman had been king alone on a foot- about 2.30pm when was approached by a who threatened her a knife.

e then forced the off the track and d her before running

Police are investigating but no arrest has yet been made.

● Police are searching for a man who allegedly raped a 44-year-old woman in her Tamboers Kloof home early on Saturday morning.

Captain Van Rooyen said yesterday the woman, who may not be named, had been awakened by the intruder about 4am. The intruder entered through an unlocked door and left after allegedly raping the woman and stealing R10.

Police investigations are continuing.

Girl hit by

Staff Reporter

A FISH HOEK High School matric pupil died in hospital yesterday morning after being struck by a train at the Fish Hoek beach level-crossing on Saturday.

An eyewitness, Mr Rob Cowan, who saw the incident from his car parked at the level crossing, said Sharon Roe of Genoa Avenue, Fish Hoek, had been running from the beach towards the oncoming 9.25am Simon's Town-bound train.

"She seemed to ignore the warning lights, bells and the train's siren. She stepped over the track moments before the train hit her."

She was knocked unconcious by the train, which dragged her for about 12 metres.

Sharon Roe, with a frien

An ambulance about 40 minutes she was taken to Bay Hospital.

She was later tra the Groote Schuur where she died of juries at 1.30am according to a spokesman. She n gained consciousnes

Her father, Mr E

BREYTEN HOPES TO RETURN TO SA

ARGUS 6/12/82 (327)

From Jean-Jacques Cornish, Argus Staff Reporter

PARIS — Breyten Breytenbach said on his arrival here he hopes eventually to return to South Africa.

Answering reporters yesterday in fluent French, Dutch, English and Afrikaans, he said he hoped to return to South Africa, but, he added with a smile, he had no idea when he would be able to do this.

"I was born South African and I will remain South African, but I am very happy to have come home to France," he said.

Mr Breytenbach spent several years in France before his arrest in South Africa in 1975.

Release

Mr Breytenbach, 43, who served seven years of a nine-year sentence imposed for plotting to overthrow the South African Government, said: "I was freed without conditions."

His release last Thursday had come like a bolt from the blue.

"I was told at 1.15 pm. I really didn't expect it."

He said he would be taking time to consider his future and his role in the anti-apartheid struggle.

"Sombre"

"I am a poet and a painter and I will continue to do that. I continued writing poetry in jail. Not exactly anti-apartheid poetry. But it had a sombre, more pessimistic dimension.

"I have it all with me and I hope to get it published here."

Hugging his Vietnamese wife, Yolande, he said: "You are looking at one happy, contented man."

French

"She was the person allowed to make regular visits. Without her, I don't think I would have made it."

Mr Breytenbach said he did not know exactly what role the French Government had played in getting him freed.

"I knew they were doing something to help me, but I didn't think they would get me released."

The Breytenbachs were met by a pair of French Government officials who rushed them through immigration formalities, the press conference and then to a secret retreat where, Mr Breytenbach said, they would be "getting a good night's sleep and getting used to my freedom".

Questions

"It is all staggering," he said.

Mr Breytenbach was guarded in response to questions about prison conditions.

"I was treated correctly, although the first two years were horrible because I was in solitary confinement."

No ANC officials were at the airport to meet him, but Mr Breytenbach's closest Paris friends were there in force.

● See page 6

FREED poet Breyten Breytenbach raises his arms in a V-sign as he arrives at the Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris after his release from prison in South Africa. His wife, Yolande, who had flown with him from South Africa, is with him.

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Christmas joy for Breyten's sister, father

CAPE TIMES 6/12/82 327

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — "It's the finest Christmas box that any woman could have," said Mrs Rachel Otto, only sister of Breyten Breytenbach, about his flying visit to Grahamstown on Saturday after his release from prison last week.

Yesterday she decribed the joy of the secret reunion between herself and her father and Breyten, the poet and painter who served seven years of a nine-year sentence for furthering the aims of the ANC.

Mrs Otto said she had had "an inkling" he might come when friends from the Cape made contact on Friday and told her to stay at home on Saturday.

She arranged to fetch her father, Mr J Breytenbach, 78, from Settlers Hospital, where he has been since he had a stroke about 18 months ago.

"I thought it better to have the reunion at home."

Difficult time

It had been a difficult and emotional time, Mrs Otto said. "It's not that Breyten was dodging the press, but it was thought better that the news should not be released until he had left the country.

"I know he could not talk, so I did not question him. He will talk in his own good time." She said she had gone to the Cape about twice a year to see him in prison.

"But they were sad times. Now I shall be able to go down to my beloved Cape without the qualms which I suffered previously."

The writer's brother, Mr Cloete Breytenbach, said in Cape Town last night that Breyten Breytenbach remained committed to black nationalists opposed to the government.

'Will not make same mistakes again'

But the poet would "not make the same mistakes again" and would "keep his nose clean," Cloete Breytenbach, a Cape Town based photo-journalist, told Sapa-AP. The other Breytenbach brother, Jan, is a high-ranking military officer.

Cloete Breytenbach said his brother was not likely to return to South Africa, except on business.

"He wrote quite a lot in prison and now that he is released and can have it published, he might return on business," he said.

December 7 1982

No more politics — Breytenbach

ARGUS 7/12/82 327

Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Breyten Breytenbach, the freed Afrikaans poet, said in a television interview soon after arriving in Paris: "No more politics for me."

He was the guest-of-honour on the 1 pm news bulletin of the TF-2 television network which has an estimated 8-million viewers at that time.

He said in excellent French, not forgotten during his seven years in prison: "I will not carry out any activities as a political being because I realise that I am not a politician."

Repression

He added: "But the entire sense of my life is a fight against the apartheid regime of South Africa."

He described South African society as "one which breathes repression".

It was the first major statement he has made as a free man. He answered Press questions on his arrival in Paris on Sunday night, but merely hinted that he would concentrate on his work as a writer without saying firmly that he has abandoned politics.

French nationality

Meanwhile French official sources said here today that Breytenbach had requested French nationality. His wife Yolande, who is of Vietnamese origin, is a French national.

It is usual for naturalisation to be given only after a person has been a resident in France for a minimum of seven years. Breytenbach lived here in self-imposed exile for 13 years before his arrest in 1975.

It is expected here that he could become a French citizen by the end of the year, with the State speeding up procedures.

Mitterrand

This move obviously could harm his appeal to fellow Afrikaners, but it is a logical step if he plans to spend the rest of his life abroad.

There is every likelihood of Breytenbach becoming the centre of French intellectual gatherings in the next month, highlighted by a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand.

The front page of the leftwing daily newspaper, Liberation, was headlined yesterday: Mitterrand welcomes a second poet.

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RDM 3/12/82.

UN computer joins the fight against apartheid

(327) (335)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations is to computerise its confrontation with South Africa and stockpile all political arrests, detentions, trials, bannings, strikes and "incidents of armed struggle" in a data bank for instant recall.

This is just one element of proposals for escalating the effort against Pretoria, which will be put to the vote by the General Assembly on Friday. Approval is certain.

With a price tag of R2 500 000, they envisage the UN Centre Against Apartheid strengthened "to become the clearing-house and a focal point for the international campaign against apartheid."

The centre director, Mr Enuga Reddy, becomes an assistant secretary-general under the proposals, which also call for the centre to get more space at UN headquarters and an extra staffer in its Geneva liaison office. There is promotion, too, for Mr Ibrahim Noor, secretary to the special committee against apartheid. He will rise to director level in the UN hierarchy.

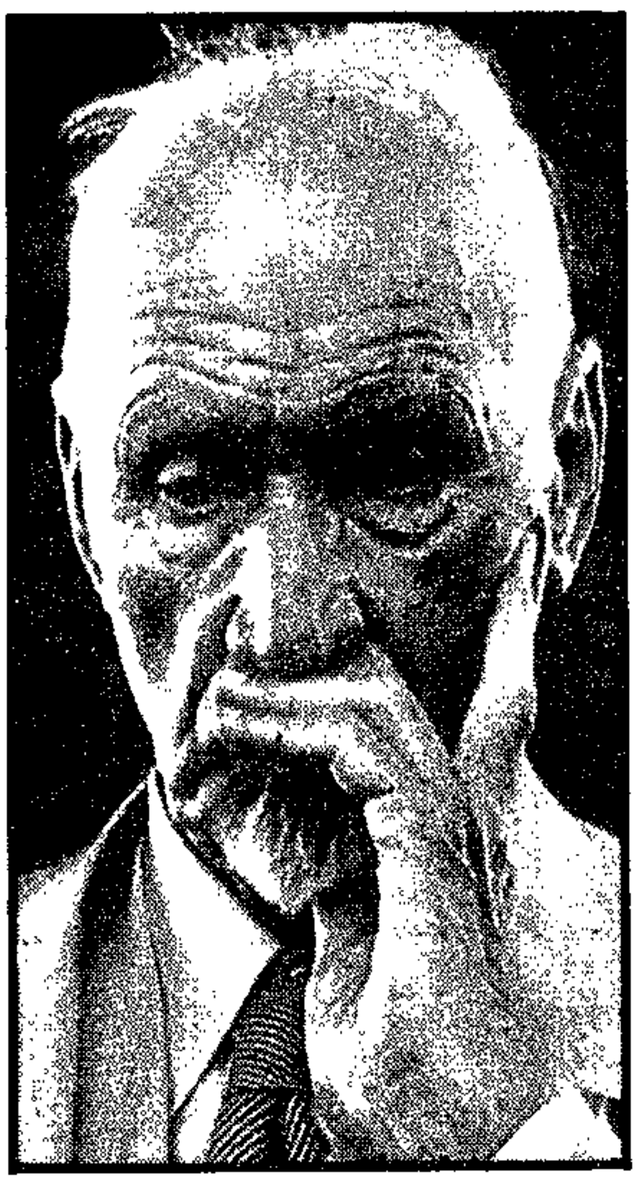
The centre and the committee that directs it will also get greater freedom of action under the plans, including a "special allocation" of R440 000 from the UN budget for projects of their own choosing.

Despite American complaints, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress will continue to have their New York offices subsidised under the proposals — to the tune of R259 000.

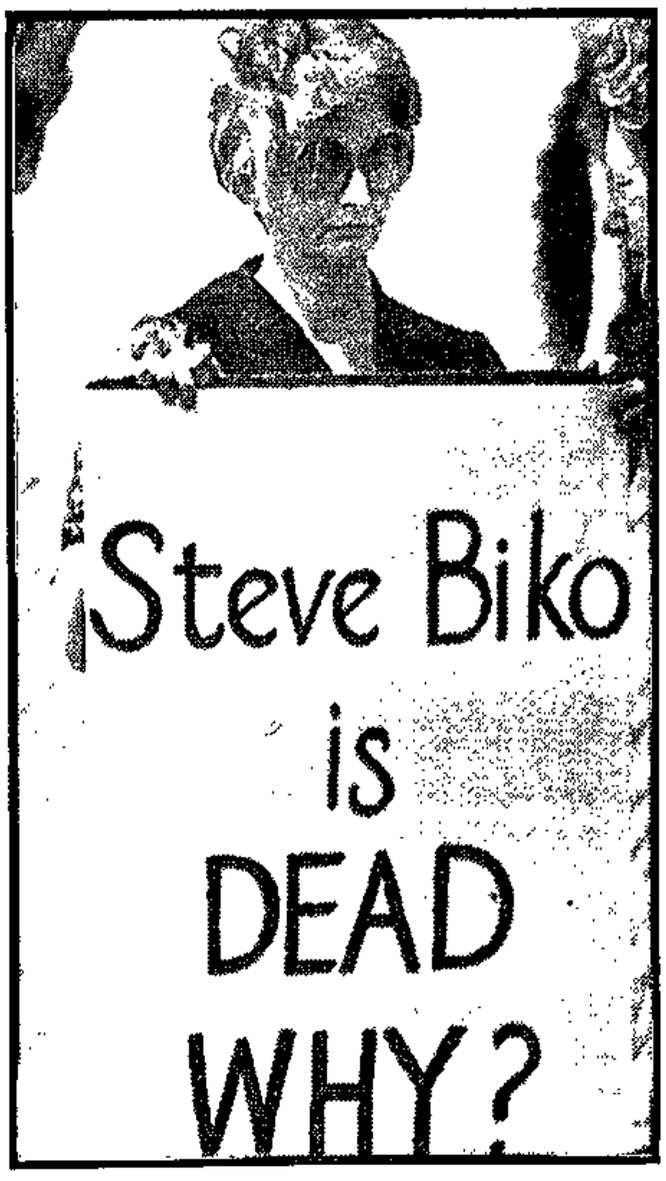
But by far the biggest new expenditure is just over R1-million to be pumped into a new strategy for putting the oil squeeze on the Republic. This calls for an exhaustive intergovernmental study of all aspects of South Africa's supply. The R1-million the Assembly is being asked to approve will finance meetings and travels of 10 governmental experts from every region — the West included — to prepare the study. A first meeting is already planned for UN headquarters in February, even though the Assembly has yet to give the go-ahead for the experts to be approached.

Sit up and take note . . . your human rights are being eroded

RDM 8/12/82



Jan Smuts road roughshod over civil liberties.



Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, which protests for human rights.

As part of a series of articles for Human Rights Day on Friday, W LANE, an attorney, writes on the long tradition of civil liberties and the inroads that have been made into human rights in South Africa.

327

minds of the American Founding Fathers.

That Jan Smuts, the coiner of phrases with Woodrow Wilson, rode roughshod over civil liberties is seen as justifying similar conduct. But we are still heirs to the very same tradition as England and America.

It is right and proper that we should always look back to that tradition. The law of bail is but one example of the continuity of the tradition:

- The Bill of Rights presented to William and Mary, on their accession to the English throne accepted in 1689, included the words "excessive bail ought not to be required". The right to bail was so obvious that it did not have to be mentioned.
- In 1776, the Virginia House of Burgesses, in expressing their rejection of the Stamp Act, drew up its own declaration of rights and grievances in which it repeated the same statement.
- The very same statement was then, as the colonists in the American colonies asserted their rights, repeated in the constitutions and declarations of rights of colonies such as Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and others.
- In 1791, the same expression was enshrined in the constitution of the United States in Article VIII of the Bill of Rights.
- The old Transvaal Republic, in Ordinance 5 of 1864, enacted that a landdrost could not demand unfair bail. If the landdrost failed to deal with a bail application within 24 hours of it being made to him, he committed an offence. The Voortrekkers took the matter of bail even more seriously than the English or the Americans.
- The, by this time, hallowed statement that "no person shall be required to give excessive bail" was again incorporated in the successive Criminal Procedure Acts of the Union of South Africa, Acts 31 of 1971 and 56 of 1955.

Can there be no clearer statement of the continuity of our tradition of civil liberties? The same words, emphasising the right to bail, are used over some 300 years in legislation in England, America and in South Africa.

REGRETTABLY, the right to be released upon reasonable bail has, over the last 20 years, been substantially reduced.

It is now competent for the Attorney-General to issue a directive that an accused person be not released on bail.

No amount of arguing in court will save the day for an accused person against whom such an order has been made. And no one has any way of finding out the grounds upon which the Attorney-General has made such an order. It may well be that he has been misinformed about the intentions of an accused person.

An accused person who has every intention of standing his trial may nevertheless be kept in custody as a prisoner of the Attorney-General, simply because the Attorney-General has been misinformed by someone whose veracity cannot be tested in court.

Another equally serious inroad upon the right of the citizen to be released on bail arises out of simple administrative procedures.

The current position in Johannesburg is that the courts do not sit after 4.00pm to hear applications for bail. They also do not sit on Sundays and public holidays.

So, unless the case is a comparatively trivial one under which the police are entitled to fix bail, the accused person will have to remain in custody until the next court day. Until that time there will be no bail application. A policeman can time his arrest so as to ensure that the arrested person spends at least one night in jail.

WORSE still police authorities and traffic chiefs are able to state, without fear of criticism, that allegedly drunken drivers arrested in the course of the Christmas and New Year weekends will have to spend these weekends in jail regardless of the circumstances.

The public appears prepared to accept a position whereby doctors with urgent appointments, family men with responsibilities and other ordinary peace-loving suburban citizens must, before their guilt is proved, be punished by having to spend days in jail without any prospect of being able to appear before a magistrate to apply for release on bail.

Our values and our standards have declined so far that we are ready to see the erosion of one of our historic fundamental liberties and this erosion is taking place for reasons of simple administrative convenience. No questions of terrorism, sabotage or politics are involved.

Surely it is time for all South Africans to examine their own consciences in regard to their attitudes to civil liberties? "The price of freedom is eternal vigilance".

The vigilance must not be only that of organisations like the Black Sash. Watch must be kept on every front. The ordinary man in the street must become more aware of his traditional liberties and also become more determined to resist their being eroded away.

If he is prepared to stand idly by while stray revellers are deprived of their historic rights, what chance is there of fairness and justice for members of minority groups and supporters of unpopular causes?

Who knows when his own cause may not be counted as unpopular?

What South Africans are actually experiencing at the present time should show them that the time has come to sit up, to notice and to demand the reinstatement of historic liberties.

INSIDE MAIL

THE freedoms which are listed in the constitutions of other countries as "Bills of Rights" do not appear in the South African constitution or in any South African law.

This does not mean that the concepts which are acknowledged by all Western countries are not also acknowledged by the South African legal system.

The South Africans who died in the Second World War in defence of these freedoms were satisfied that they were part of their heritage. They did not require written guarantees.

Derived as it is from the legal systems of three great nations, the Romans, the Dutch and the British, the law of South Africa is so steeped in the tradition of civil liberties that it has never been thought necessary to attempt to state or list them.

But in view of the many assaults on human rights, it is fitting that we should, at least once a year, around Human Rights Day, pause to reflect upon the state of human rights in South Africa.

It is a pity that the very expression "human rights" has acquired a rather foreign connotation here. It conjures up figures of bogey men in the United Nations.

We are forgetting that all the commonly accepted human rights have always been recognised by our law and by the legal systems from which it is derived. The New Testament teaches us that the apostle Paul, as a Roman citizen, was entitled, under Roman law, to be taken from Palestine to Rome for trial before the Roman Emperor.

Our history of civil liberties goes back to the Roman and Roman Dutch law under which the courts would release from imprisonment any person held unlawfully. One of the principal provisions of the Magna Carta, granted to Englishmen by King John in 1215, was:

"No free man shall be captured or imprisoned or disseised or outlawed or exiled or in any way destroyed except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land."

This provision has, ever since then, been read as the guarantee of fair trial to all men; as absolutely prohibiting arbitrary arrest; and as solemnly undertaking to dispense to all full, free and speedy justice.

Then in the 17th century the English formally listed the rights to which a citizen is entitled. This was in the course of their struggle for freedom against the absolutist Stuart monarchs.

BY happy coincidence, these struggles for liberty took place at a time when other Englishmen, also in search of liberty, were colonising the Eastern seaboard of North America.

So the political freedom which Englishmen in England were demanding from their kings was, at the same time, being incorporated in the charters of the American colonies.

The American colonists were fortunate to have ready-made yardsticks against which they could measure the correctness and legality of the system which governed them.

When they threw off the English yoke and set about drawing up their own constitution, they had readily available the appropriate statements for incorporation in the Bill of Rights which was, by the First Amendment, incorporated in the constitution.

The desirability of such a statement in the constitution was apparent to them. They had recent experiences of colonial oppression and they knew of struggles against Stuart oppression in England.

Their Bill of Rights was plain common sense, not the product of the French Revolution, of the Age of Reason or of any abstract theory. Actual experience had taught them that they needed protection.

In South Africa, 200 years later, the memory of oppression is not as fresh in the minds of the average white voter as it was in the

RDM 8/12/82

Croc kills boy angler

HARARE. — A 15-year-old boy was killed by a crocodile last week and another boy was attacked by a leopard, police said yesterday.

Raphael Mtizwa was taken by a crocodile as he fished in the Sabi River near Chivhu, in south-eastern Zimbabwe, on Thursday.

Kennias Samson, 13, was attacked by a leopard on Friday as he was cutting poles in the Bumi Hills, near Kariba. — Sapa.

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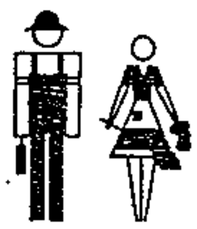

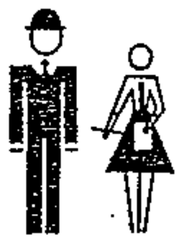

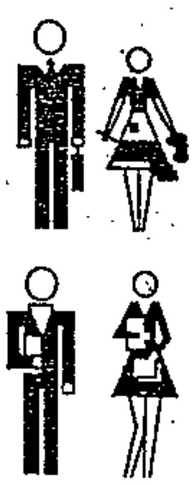

AND GIVE THE BEST

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Sash plans Human Rights Day for SA

(327)

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

MILLIONS of people in the West will observe Human Rights Day on Friday.

But in SA, where the Government has refused to sign the UN Declaration of Human Rights, it is up to the individual.

Last week 1 000 South Africans each paid R20 for advertisements in Sunday newspapers stating their support for a declaration on basic freedoms and indicating their intention to observe Human Rights Day.

And concern over the lack of human rights in South Africa has led the Black Sash to declare Friday Human Rights Day in SA.

Members of the organisation are to hold an hour-long silent demonstration in Johannesburg on Friday morning to "remember the extent to which the rights and liberties of the people of our country are circumscribed", the vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said yesterday.

In an official statement, the Black Sash said South Africa's track record on human rights explained why the country had not signed the UN declaration.

"Indefinite detention without trial is a denial of the fundamental right of habeas corpus.

"Deaths in detention together with all the evidence of the torture of detainees are a denial of respect for human life ...

"People are prohibited from living where they want to live, working where they can find work, having their families living with them in their place of work, enjoying the citizenship of the land of their birth, and developing their potential as human beings

"Legal disrespect for human rights has its concomitant in disrespect for the law itself, a law which demeans people, bypasses the courts and obtains obedience through the exercise of naked force. This is not a recipe for civilised living. It is an abomination especially in a country that professes to be Christian and democratic," the statement says.

The silent demonstration will be mounted by poster-carrying members of the Black Sash at traffic lights in Jan Smuts Avenue between Tyrwhitt Avenue and the university fountain and at the corner of Oxford and Riviera roads, Killarney, between 7.30 and 8.30am.

Posters will proclaim "Human Rights Day in SA" and claim that more than 200 people were detained in 1982, that so far 55 had died in detention, that 8 000 000 South Africans had been "robbed of citizenship" while "millions" had been "uprooted and dumped, families broken and shack homes destroyed".

● See Page 13

An uphill battle for our goodwill fund

By IAN REID

WHILE most of us may consider it downhill now all the way to Christmas, the Rand Daily Mail Christmas Fund certainly is not rushing downhill towards its set goal of R60 000.

If you look at the current total at the end of this list of contributions from concerned readers, you will see that it stands at fractionally more than R20 550.

Now this is sad and bad.

There are hundreds and hundreds of people of all races out there whom the fund wants to help with a food parcel on Christmas Day.

But the fund can buy only as many parcels as it can afford, and costs are increasing each year.

This is why no contribution is too small to send to the Rand Daily Mail Christmas Fund, P O Box 1138, Johannesburg 2 000.

Your help really can make a difference to someone's Christmas.

Latest contributions to the Fund have come from:

	R
S Harly	30,00
Mrs G	5,00
Mr and Mrs L N Cook	20,00
In fond memory of our two bowling partners Jan Fraser & Harold Wood, from Harry and Stella Fraser	100,00
S F H	3,00
Pensioner	5,00
R Smith	10,00
Wellwisher	0,00
Millsite Bowling Club Ladies Section	0,00
Anonymous	2,00
Cora	5,0
A Wilson	20,00
In memory of my dear husband Lewis Cairns	10,00
B J Story	20,00
W V Briggs	5,00
In memory of my husband M Loewensohn	25,00
Bryanston Country Club Ladies Section	100,00
Senior Citizen	2,00
District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal	100,00
In fond memory of Jack (John) Morrison	20,00
In memory of my wife Yvonne (E Bruck)	75,00
Jean and Ian Hobbs	100,00
Art & Gifts	15,00
Southdale Shopping Centre	60,00
In memory of my loved one, from Mrs K, Baragwanath	20,00
Jonny and Mandy	15,00
Harvest and Russel (Pty) Ltd.	100,00
For our sisters and brother of all races and nations (Amos Masibe)	3,00
Anonymous	7,50
Anonymous	0,00
Our 36th wedding anniversary	40,00
Miss Kay Cox	5,00
S A Browning	20,00
Peter Soal	25,00
In loving momory of our dear ones, for D F and M S	0,00
I S B	2,00
D R B	20,00
L P and D P	10,00
In proud and loving memory of our dear beloved departed, from Joss, Bobbie, Norah, Ian and June	6,00
P M Welding	10,00
Anonymous	20,00
Mr and Mrs Gordon Rice	10,00
Prof E Kahn	50,00
A A Siegers	30,00
Olive McClean	200,00
P W Schutz	10,00
Faye & Mick	10,00
E W Parr	10,00
D M Jamieson	10,00
In lieu of sending Xmas cards to all friends, M C Yarly	25,00
Mrs Robin and friends	17,00
L B Enslin	10,00
Mrs M Cohen	25,00
Mr & Mrs A H Teddy	10,00
F & H Technical Agencies	50,00
Mrs Phoeke Issroff	10,00
In everlasting memories of Candy & Tomy	0,00
Bedfordview Country Club Wednesday Tennis Ladies	26,00
H James	10,00
In memory of Poopie	10,00
In memory of Ernie Harrison	10,00
In memory of Rollo Hattingh	30,00
Old age pensioner H E E	15,00
C E P	25,00
G E Ragsdale	20,00
In memory of dear ones passed on, from Doris & Ritchie	20,00
Mr & Mrs T Mitchell	10,00
Phototra	50,00
In loving memory of Mum	

RDM 9/12/82

'No human rights commemoration here'

(327)

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — International Human Rights Day will be commemorated all over the world tomorrow, but officials of South Africa's Department of Justice, the Prison Services and the police say they will not become involved in any of the commemorations.

A spokesman for the Prison Services in Pretoria said yesterday it was "not necessary to participate in a singular and isolated exercise".

He added that basic human rights of prisoners were acknowledged and incorporated in the Prisons Act of 1959, in the prison regulations and policy concerning the safe custody and treatment of prisoners.

The Director-General of the Department of Justice in Pretoria, Mr J P J Coetzer, said the department did not involve itself in any matter "which may in any way seem to have a political connotation".

"The department does not intend to become involved in the International Day of Human Rights," he said.

A police spokesman said they also would not commemorate the day in any way.

In 1948, South Africa was one of four countries which abstained from voting for the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations.

Human rights: SA abstains

GEORGE BIZOS, a senior member of the Johannesburg bar and member of the council for Laywers for Human Rights, looks at South Africa's dismal record on human rights. This is the second in a series for Human Rights Day on Friday.

MORE has been said and written on human rights in the last 40 years than during prior centuries. Many believe (wrongly) that talk of human rights is a latter-half 20th century phenomenon and (correctly) that their violation is as prevalent as ever.

The rights of the people as against one another and those appointed or elected to govern them may be found in the Old and New Testaments, in the works of Greek philosophers and playwrights, Catholic and Protestant theologians, jurists, the humanist and liberal philosopers of the eighteenth century and the writers of many constitutions since the French Revolution.

Although expressed in general terms their pious pronouncements were often assumed to have no application to slaves, serfs, women, blacks or colonials.

The turning point probably came in August, 1941 when the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain met and declared in Article 3 of the Atlantic Charter that "... they respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they live".

In 1945 the victorious Allies, with the help of South Africa's Prime Minister, declared in the UN Charter:

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined ... to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small ... have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

"To achieve international co-operation ... in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of *race*, sex, language or religion."

Did Smuts, like Churchill before him, have his fingers crossed when he helped draft the charter and signed it on behalf of South Africa? Discrimination on the grounds of race was not after all started by the National Party Government in 1948.

On 10 December 1948 the new South African Government representatives to the UN joined the Byelorussion SSR, Czechoslavakia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, the Ukranian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia in abstaining, whilst forty-eight other nations with none against voted for the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We need not concern ourselves as to why others abstained. The South African representatives could not possibly have signed it, knowing the practices and laws then on the Statute Book. They must have been briefed on the legislative programme that was to be introduced in the late forties and the fifties. Let us examine the nature of some of these rights and briefly score ourselves.

The Declaration proclaims, amongst other norms:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State."

The Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1945 and other influx control measures violated this right then as even stricter controls do so now. The Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-Ordination of Documents) Act of 1952 was probably the worst of the misnomers used to control the movement of the majority of the people living in the country. The number of people affected runs into millions.

A much smaller group of dissidents have been house arrested or confined to a particular district under the provisons of the Internal Security Act. A few have been confined to prison by ministerial decree for up to a year. No one other than an African is allowed to go into the locations in urban areas nor the scheduled (rural areas) without a permit, even for the purpose of visiting a friend.

Democratic states recognise the right of the individual to travel.

The departure from the Union Regulation Act of 1955 as well as the powers of the Minister to issue, refuse and withdraw passports, have deprived the citizen of a right previously recognised by our courts and converted it to a privilege.

"Everyone has the right to a nationality. No-one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

The Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970 and the various constitution acts of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei effectively deprived millions of South Africans of their citizenship..

"Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State."

The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949, the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 as it has been almost annually amended, the Bantu (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act of 1956 and the Group Areas Acts of 1950, 1957 and 1966, the men's hostels, the migratory labour system and numerous other proclamations have played havoc with the family lives of the black people.

"Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No-one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."

Africans cannot own land in the urban areas nor outside the scheduled areas which constitute approximately 13% of South Africa. Indians and so-called Coloureds have been deprived of prime urban land in exchange in the main for new out of the way areas where they are obliged to live and try to trade.

Although some compensation was paid and was done with sufficient regard to legalistic formality in terms of the Group Areas Development Act of 1955 to take it out of the ordinary meaning of "arbitrary", the deprivation has and is being regarded as unjust. The movement of people throughout the country was described by the Court of Appeal in 1961 as a colossal social experiment and a long-term policy.

What has it really achieved in the last 30 odd years that it has been pursued?

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression to peaceful assembly and association."

The Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 was re-named the Internal Security Act when banning orders were served on black nationalists, liberals, Lutherans, Calvinists and Anglicans. Restricting "leftists" under the Suppression of Communism Act appeared acceptable, but once the net had to be spread the name had to be changed in order to avoid a credibility gap.

The provisions are however essentially the same. They give the Minister power to silence and isolate politically and even socially individuals without being heard and without reasons being given. About 1 300 have suffered this fate.

The recent introduction of a review procedure is hardly an adequate protection. Although those who are called upon to review have experience in the administration of justice, the nature of the enquiry prescribed bears no relation to the judicial process.

The Unlawful Organisations Act has enabled the Government to declare unlawful over 20 political organisations.

The Prohibition of Political Interference Act has prevented non-racial political parties like the Liberal Party from continuing to exist and has effectively prevented others from coming into being.

"Everyone has the right to work, to equal pay for equal work and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests."

Recently, improvements have been made in the labour field. One hopes that the trend will continue.

"Everyone has the right to education. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children."

Since June 1976 and more particularly the publication of the de Lange Commission Report there has been a realisation that we have to move in that direction. The Verwoerdian theory of Bantu Education has created an entrenched heritage of inequality which will surely take a long time to eradicate.

"Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country."

The majority of the people living in South Africa are denied this, the most fundamental right. Those deprived of it no doubt feel that if it were granted, they would see to it that their other rights were protected.

One of the reasons given in the preamble to the Universal declaration of Human Rights for its adoption is the belief that if the rights of all are not protected by the rule of law, man may feel compelled as a last resort to rebel against oppression.

Detention without trial is a gross violation of a fundamental human right which has brought our name into disrepute. Deaths in detention have added to the outcry.

The comparatively large number of executions and more particularly the death sentences imposed for treason where there has been no loss of life will do the same. These are subjects that required separate treatment.

On the positive side we have a good record on the right of freedom of thought (unexpressed — what is it worth?), conscience and religion and participation in cultural activities (if we make allowances for censorship, bannings and separate and unequal facilities).

The Courts and the news media conduct thorough investigations into unnatural deaths. Although newspapers have to carefully tread through a maze of prohibitions, with notable exceptions, have been allowed to criticise and bring wrongdoings to the attention of the public.

A number of the countries that have signed the Declaration have much worse records than South Africa. Opponents of their governments disappear without any trace. This is often held out as an excuse for us.

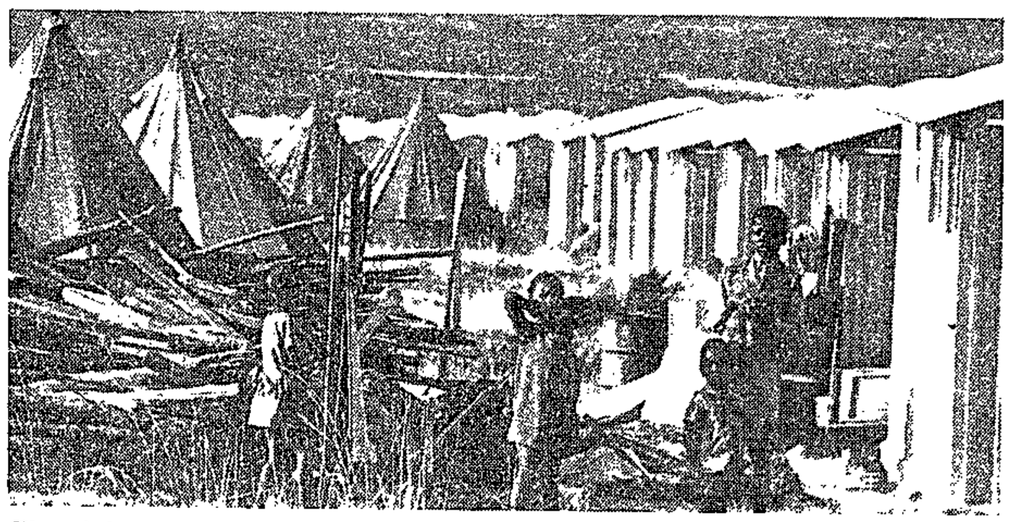
But why should we want to compare ourselves with those at the bottom end of the scale?

Those advocating the enforcement of human rights by introducing a Bill of Rights empowering the courts to scrutinise legislation and the acts of the executive as is done by the US Supreme Court and the Councils of State in Europe are told that they are dreaming of a Utopia; that the affairs of a country are to be dealt with by practical men who need the extraordinary powers they have taken to protect us during dangerous times. Human Rights they say is a luxury that we cannot afford.

It does these practical men no harm to be reminded of the words of Thucydides:

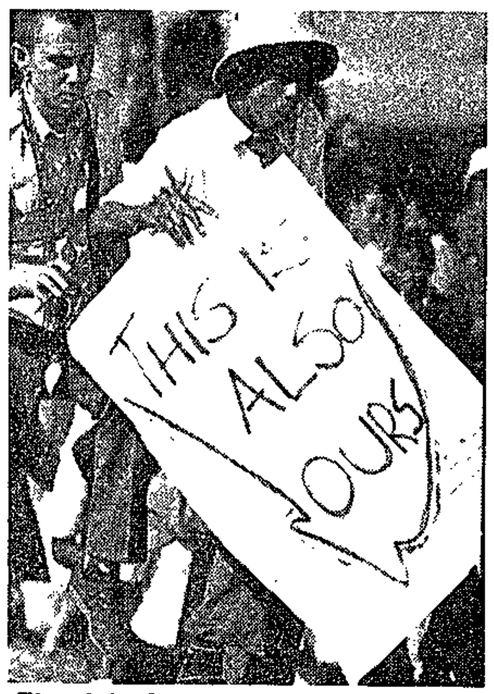
"... men take it upon themselves to begin the process of repealing these general laws of humanity which are here to give hope of salvation to all who are in distress, instead of leaving those laws in existence, remembering that there may come a time when they, too, will be in danger and will need their protection."

Many laws of humanity have been repealed during the last three decades. Do not let us repeal or abrogate any more. Rather let us try to reverse the process and take stock on December 10 of each year how our record stands.



The right to own property ... In South Africa, blacks are removed to the "homelands", the 13% of the country that is "theirs".

The right to marry ... In South Africa, this is violated.



The right for all to take part in their government ... This does not exist here.

(327) nom 9/12/82

... and a myriad of laws violates them

Govt silent on UN coup report

Seychelles coup

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, have decided to remain silent on a United Nations commission report on alleged Government involvement in the abortive Seychelles coup last year.

Spokesmen for the two ministers said yesterday that neither department would be reacting officially to the second report of a UN commission released this week which found it was difficult to believe that the Government had not been aware of the planning that led to the coup attempt.

However, the Government will come under renewed pressure from the Opposition when Parliament opens next year to explain how it could not have been aware of the involvement of senior civil servants in the abortive Seychelles coup.

Explanation

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that he regarded the matter in a serious light and would certainly take it up during the no-confidence debate in Parliament next year.

'The Government must give a satisfactory explanation of how it is possible for a brigadier of the SADF to be involved in a venture without the Government being aware of it,' Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, has also said that the matter would be raised in the coming session of Parliament.

And the PFP's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, said he would also raise the matter in Parliament.

On record

'Either there is a tremendous lack of discipline in certain departments or official eyes were closed,' Mr Myburgh said.

The Prime Minister is on record as stating that neither the Government, the Cabinet nor the State Security Council had knowledge of the coup attempt.

However, following the sensational Seychelles 'hijack' trial in Pietermaritzburg, Mr Botha promised that action would be taken against Defence Force officials who had supplied arms, ammunition and radios to the mercenary leader, Col Mike Hoare, for the coup attempt.

Mr Botha said the equipment had been supplied by certain officials without the knowledge of their superiors.

Mr Botha also conceded the involvement of officials of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) but insisted that the attempted coup had been executed without the knowledge or approval of officials or departments involved.

Saturday, December 10, 1982

EDSON

CANDIDATE MUST enter in (1) the number of each question d (in the order in which it has swered); leave columns (2) and k.

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62	66
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notes, pieces of paper or other material ought into the examination room unless are so instructed.

are not to communicate with other or with any person except the invigilator.

an answer book is to be torn out.

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n and to possible exclusion from

but raid was 'at bad time'

Staff Reporter

AN official Opposition spokesman said yesterday that the Defence Force had had no option but to carry out yesterday's raid on the ANC in Lesotho.

Mr Philip Myburgh, the official Opposition's spokesman on defence matters, said that in the light of the critical stage reached in negotiations on SWA/Namibia the attack had come at a bad time.

"As violence begets violence, the Progressive Federal Party believes that every possible method open to South Africa via diplomatic or even economic channels should be used to convince bordering States not to harbour dissidents who seek to use their territory as a springboard for attacks on South African civilians or installations.

Requests ignored

"South Africa has repeatedly asked the Lesotho Government not to allow dissidents to gather for the purpose of organizing or preparing for violence against South Africa. These requests were ignored, and finally the SADF had no choice but to carry out a pre-emptive strike in order to protect South Africa and its citizens."

● Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, condemned the South African attack on ANC targets in Maseru as an infringement of the territorial integrity of a sovereign State.

'Real causes'

"The Lesotho Government has repeatedly stated that it would not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa or any other country," he said.

"The SADF incursion into Lesotho can therefore not be justified as either a pre-emptive strike or hot pursuit."

● Church leaders said in a joint statement that it appeared that the government was resorting to force instead of trying to deal with the real causes of unrest.

The leaders who signed the statement were: The Most Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, chairman of the Catholic Bishops Conference of South Africa, the Rev S Mogoba, secretary of the Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Margaret Constable, chairman of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, and Mr R C Dowie, moderator of the Presbytarian Church of Southern Africa.

Women, children killed

Cape Times 10/12/82 (114) 167 (254)

PRETORIA. — Five women and two children had been killed, along with 30 terrorists, during yesterday's SADF raid into Lesotho, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said in a statement released yesterday.

He said the civilians were killed during the successful attack launched on 12 African National Congress (ANC) targets in Maseru yesterday morning.

"Although the strike force had strict instructions to avoid women, children and Lesotho citizens not involved with the ANC, five women and two children died in the crossfire.

"A total of about 30 terrorists were killed in the attack and a quantity of arms, explosives and documents were seized," General Viljoen said.

"Four members of the strike force were wounded in fighting.

"It is regretted that the innocent also had to suffer because they were housed by terrorists to discourage action against them.

"These targets served as planning and control headquarters for ANC terrorist action against South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei and were used as a springboard for terrorist action against the RSA and those neighbouring states," he said.

"The headquarters were deliberately located among civilian houses spread throughout the residential suburbs of Maseru, to complicate action against them.

"It is emphasized that this attack was aimed only at ANC terrorists and everything possible was done to prevent contact with the forces of Lesotho and innocent civilians.

"According to information received recently, the ANC was planning to carry out deeds of terror in South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei during the festive season.

"A number of well-trained terrorists moved from other Southern African States to Lesotho during the past month to execute these plans. The South African Government repeatedly warned governments of all neighbouring countries not to allow terrorists to use their territories and facilities as springboards against South Africa.

"In addition, the SADF is also aware that the ANC regularly receives advice on the nature and extent of its activities from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"The danger therefore exists that the ANC terror actitives from Lesotho could increasingly follow the pattern of brutal violence and disregard for human rights. It is known that ANC terrorists in Lesotho were influenced by the PLO to eliminate, among others, black leaders.

"Small elements from the ANC headquarters in Lesotho were to have carried out this instruction.

"The SADF's sole aim was to prevent deeds such as bloodshed of the innocent, bombings, sabotage and other acts of terror.

Arrests of ANC are 'likely'

Cape Times 10/12/82 (127)

ARRESTS of African National Congress members working inside South Africa by members of the security branch of the police are highly likely in the wake of yesterday's anniversary raid into Lesotho.

Security police are understood to be party to the evaluation of documents captured during the raid, which came on the anniversary of the ANC attack on the Department of Co-operation and Development offices in Observatory last year.

Personal documents, banned literature and documents with code names were captured

TELELETTERS

Cape Times 10/12/82 (269)

Commuters' criticism of train service

DURING the past weeks the rail transport issue has become a sore point with commuters in the City and surrounding areas. The late arrival and departure of trains, the overcrowding of carriages and the general attitude of Railways staff are some of the issues which have spread discontent.

The teleletter service of the Cape Times was inundated with calls yesterday and only a few comments could be accommodated.

MISS R WAINWRIGHT of Mowbray commended the train service on the suburban lines in the mornings and evenings, "but at lunch hour the trains are too far apart".

"I am happy with the service and I always get to work on time, but they have to increase the number of coaches during peak hour periods to avoid overcrowding," said **MISS E WALLACE** of Plumstead.

MISS P LANNING of Kraaifontein said she had used the service for 31 years and it had never been so bad. "The trains are always late in the mornings and evenings and we have this joke: Newlands I have to wait for up to three-quarters of an hour on the station."

MR B ALLEN of Lavistown said railway staff were "rude and unhelpful".

"The trains are overcrowded between Belville and Cape Town and I don't see why I should pay a lot of money for a weekly ticket when I am never able to sit down".

MR P DE BEER of Retreat said apart from the inadequate number of trains to Retreat in the evenings, staff often neglected to change the boards saying which race group could sit in the coach, and "this can be embarrassing".

MR E PICKSTONE of Sir Lowrey's Pass said the service was an utter disgrace, as there were no mid-morning trains to the City. "This is when elderly people like to travel."

MR I GILMORE of Rondebosch suggested that during school holidays children should be encouraged to travel out of peak period hours. "They make the congestion worse for the daily commuter," he said.

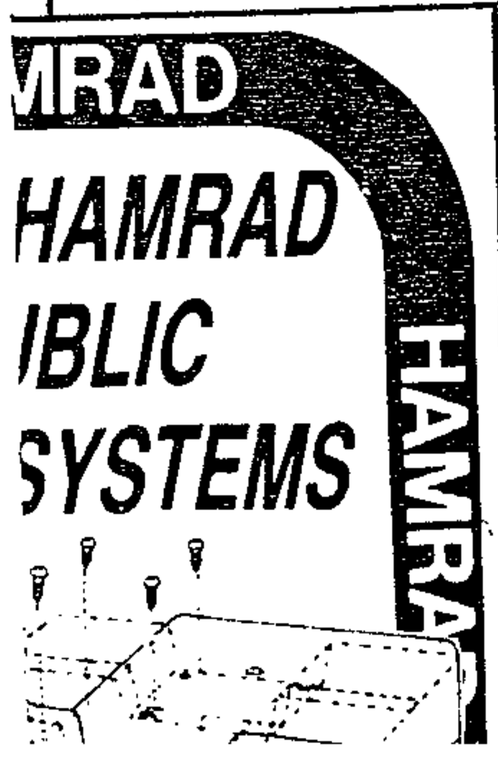
"Conductors rarely call the stations out in an audible fashion," said **MR D** morning trains had been late for more than a year, coaches were dirty, doors, blinds and windows were not maintained, subways were filthy and dangerous and the attitude of staff left a lot to be desired.

MR JAN VAN ECK, MPC for Groote Schuur said "the change of the timetable has had a disastrous effect on the efficiency of the suburban train service".

"Thousands of people are coming into the job market in the new year and they are being put off using public services — this means using private transport and buses, and an increase in pollution and congestion".

"The South African train service must be the worst in the whole world, said **MRS R HILL** of Thornton. "I never know when I'm going to get home. Peak hours are appalling and they have the audacity to increase the fares".

MR A J FULLER of Somerset West said railway officials "should introduce cheaper rates for off-peak hour travelling to utilize the trains which are already running, and should issue week-end rover tickets at a low cost



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Top names back call on rights

More than 1 200 prominent South African businessmen, lawyers, educationists and clergy have identified with the ideals underlying International Human Rights Day today.

Last weekend in two newspapers the names of 1 287 people appeared under a statement of support for human rights. Many of the signatories contributed R20 to the cost of the advertisement.

Under the heading, "The rights of ALL the people," the statement said Human Rights Day was observed throughout the world by men and women who believed fundamental human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

The statement enshrined a belief in human rights for all without distinction on grounds of colour, language, sex, religion, political opinion, property or wealth.

According to the statement, everyone has the right to;

- Life, liberty and security.
- Freedom of movement and expression.
- Freedom of expression.
- Participation in the country's economic life.
- Participation in political affairs of the country.
- Citizenship in the country of his birth.

"We believe all people are equal before the law, that they have a right to access to the courts and that they are innocent until proved guilty," the statement said.

"Therefore no person should be subject to any cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, to arbitrary detention or restriction of liberty.

"We dedicate ourselves to the attainment and preservation of these fundamental rights.

"We urge all our fellow South Africans to do the same."

The list of men and women who identified with the statement reads like a Who's Who of South Africa.

From the business world are Mr Harry Oppenheimer, director of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of Barlow Rand and Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Tony Bloom, head of Premier Milling, and Mr Natie Kirsh, head of Kirsh Industries.

Lawyers for Human Rights helped write the statement and collect signatures and advocates, attorneys and law professors added their names to the list.

Educationists and academics who signed the statement included the former Vice Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, and his predecessor, Professor G R Bozzoli.

Professor Andre Brink and fellow author Alan Paton signed the statement as did Mr Paton's son Dr Jonathan Paton, who is a lecturer at Wits.

Religious leaders who signed included the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey.

The Roman Catholic Church was represented by Archbishop Dennis Hurley, and the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg Bishop Timothy Bavin, also signed.

The Chief Rabbi of Johannesburg, Rabbi B M Caspar, also identified with the statement.

Former cricket star and administrator, Dr Ali Bacher, former Springbok rugby captain Morne du Plessis, cricketers Barry Richards and Vintcent van der Bijl and runners Bruce Fordyce and Johnny Halberstadt signed the statement.

South African entertainers who expressed their belief in human rights included actor Gordon Mulholland, singer Nick Taylor and the husband and wife stage team of Louis Burke and Joan Brickhill.

A spokesman for the committee which promoted the campaign to highlight Human Rights Day said no politicians were asked to put their names to the statement, to avoid accusations that the statement had a political slant.

He said the omission of some famous names did not necessarily mean these people refused to sign the statement.

"We had people in some areas of the country who fell down in getting people to sign," he said.

"It often depended on the personalities of the people assigned to get names as to who was approached."

The spokesman said the decision to observe Human Rights Day with a public-signed statement was taken recently and this was another reason why more names were not included.

MUST enter in each question which it has columns (2) and

External
(3)
44

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

EDSON

Black Sash woman questioned

Chief Reporter

Police were today involved in an incident with members of the Black Sash holding a street demonstration in Johannesburg to commemorate Human Rights day.

Mrs Sue Trathen, a Black Sash member, said her mother, Mrs Anne Davis, was approached by two young policemen in front of the zoo.

They told Mrs Davis she was obstructing traffic and was advertising in contravention of a municipal by-law.

As Mrs Davis was standing well back from the road she denied that she was obstructing traffic. Her two posters read: "Human rights in South Africa?" and "Families broken." She denied she was advertising.

Later, a car drew up with two plainclothes occupants, one of whom took photographs. The uniformed policemen drew aside to enable the photographs to be taken, Mrs Trathen said.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash, said it was ironic that on Human Rights Day, the Black Sash was harassed.

● See Page 12.

Police hold right-wingers

w/e ARGUS 11/12/82 327

Weekend Argus Reporters

EUGENE Terre'blanche, fiery leader of the militant right-wing Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging, and eight other AWB members, have been detained by security police and are being held in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

Arms, ammunition and explosives have also been confiscated, according to a statement issued by the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police in Pretoria today.

Police said that on December 6, after receiving information, the Security Police arrested a white worker of the AWB. Further investigations led to the arrest of the nine men.

Indefinite

Earlier today police confirmed detaining Mr Terre'blanche at his Ventersdorp home, in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act which provides for indefinite detention.

The police spokeman said no further details were available and all he could say was that an investigation was in progress and that more details would be given next week.

The AWB achieved national notoriety in South Africa in 1979 after members of the organisation tarred and feathered Pretoria academic Professor Floors van Jaarsveld. They did this over comments he made about the Day of the Covenant (December 16). Mr Terre'blanche and nine other AWB were fined a total of R4 200 as a result of the incident.

The organisation formed a group of motorcycle bodyguards which appeared a few times at public meetings.

The AWB has registered as a political party, but has not contested any elections. But Mr Terre'blanche has said his organisation would use guns, if necessary, to curb the National Party's "capitulation" even if it led to civil war between whites.

Section 29

* Section 29 of the Internal Security Act gives a policeman above the rank of lieutenant-colonel the right to arrest any person suspected of having plans, ideas or information relating to acts of sabotage in South Africa.

Background

Since then, Mr Terre'blanche and his followers have campaigned in numerous towns and cities, always against a backdrop of Vierkleur flags and red, white and black emblems reminiscent of nazi swastikas.

His emotive and thunderous message repeatedly has been a denunciation of the Government's "capitulation" in plans to include others than whites in parliament, and commitment to what he perceives as a God-given duty by whites to maintain apartheid in South Africa.

He has accused the Government of being "radical and revolutionary and raising the expectations of blacks", claiming "we are the sons of the National Party — the true nationalism".

Wanted: A mercenary as factory 'trouble-shooter'

By DEBRA CLEVELAND

A SOMERSET East businessman is offering a job in his factory — as a production supervisor and 'trouble-shooter' — for one of the recently released Air India hijackers.

He is not looking for a gun-toting slave-driver, but someone he will train on the technical side of production.

In a Telex to the Sunday Express, Mr Pat Liebenberg of Joubert Mills glue factory, said: "We, Joubert Mills Ltd, Somerset East, operate a glue factory.

"Can offer employment for one of your AOFB (Ancient Order of Froth Blowers) just released from Air India hijack. We think he could possibly handle production supervision and trouble shooting.

"Would appreciate your assistance in getting in touch with fellows interested in this work."

Mr Liebenberg is looking at one of the mercenaries as a possible employee because "they are energetic, disciplined people used to hard work".

"I am retiring next year and I'll need someone to take over the production side from my deputy."

As well as handling ordinary production problems, the applicant would also be something of an industrial relations officer, Mr Liebenberg said.

"We need productivity so he must know the factory backwards and be able to motivate staff."

He said it was particularly difficult to find staff in the Eastern Cape area because of the many industrial strikes.

"This is why I thought of one of the mercenary fellows. They've just come out of jail and some might be destitute."

16 000km star trek for 100 UK experts

Sunday Express Correspondent

BRITISH stargazers will travel 16 000km to Port Elizabeth for the world's best view of Halley's comet in 1986 — thanks to the advice of a former Port Elizabethan.

Mr Werner Schlesinger, a previous chairman and president of the Port Elizabeth Observatory Society who now lives in Cornwall, wrote to the British Interplanetary Society when he learnt of their proposed visit to South Africa.

He recommended Port Elizabeth's People's Observatory in Westview Drive.

Halley's comet, which last passed through our solar system in 1910, will be closest to Earth on April 11, 1986, when it will be 64-million kilometres away — almost halfway to the sun.

These are the predictions of the British Interplantery Society, which hopes to be in Port Elizabeth at this time.

The society expects about 100 of its members will travel to Port Elizabeth, its secretary, Mr L J Carter, said.

Mr Dave Jesson, chairman of the Port Elizabeth People's Oberservatory Society, said the British visitors would be welcome to use his society's facilities.

He said the weather in Port Elizabeth was excellent in April and there was also plenty to see at that time of year.

"Besides Halley's comet, they will also be able to see stars they have never seen before.

"For instance, I'm sure only a few of them have seen the Southern Cross, which is only visible in the Southern Hemisphere."

ebb and flow over the rim in an exquisite floral motif.

DION'S LOW PRICE

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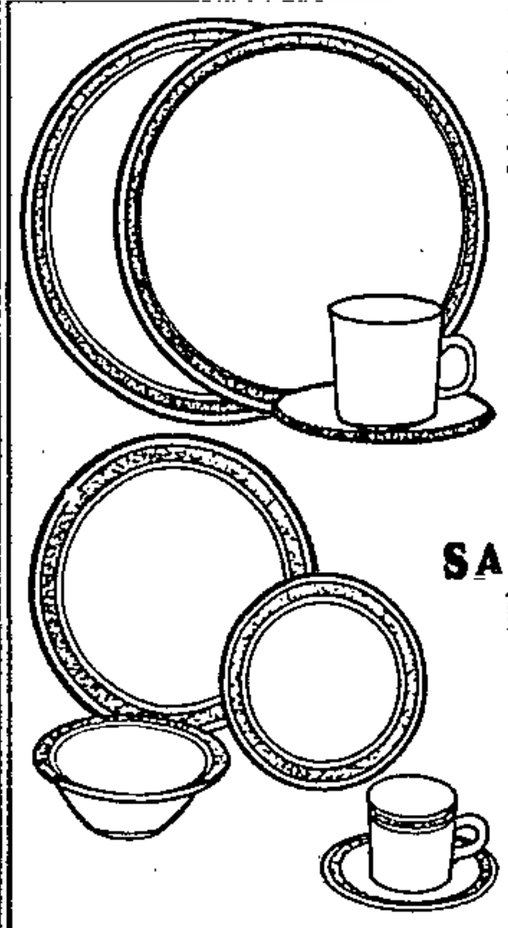

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Ciskei farmland reduced to ruin

IT'S THE END OF THE BIG BIKE MEETINGS IN SA, SAYS RALLY ORGANISER

Bikers flee long arm of the Security Act

● Mr Eugene Naude ...banned rally.

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

THE use of the Internal Security Act to ban a motorbike rally has been criticised by a top legal expert.

And the organiser of the rally, Mr Simon Fourie, has vowed to stage the event in a neighbouring country.

"This means the end of motorbike rallying in South Africa," Mr Fourie said this week after a Supreme Court judge refused his application to overturn a ban imposed by the magistrate of Nylstroom, Mr Eugene Naude.

Mr Fourie had planned to hold the Impala Rally for 1 000 cyclists on a remote Waterberg farm next weekend.

Legal sources say that as the law stands other gatherings such as picnics, braais, and wedding receptions are illegal unless authorised by the Minister of Justice or a magistrate.

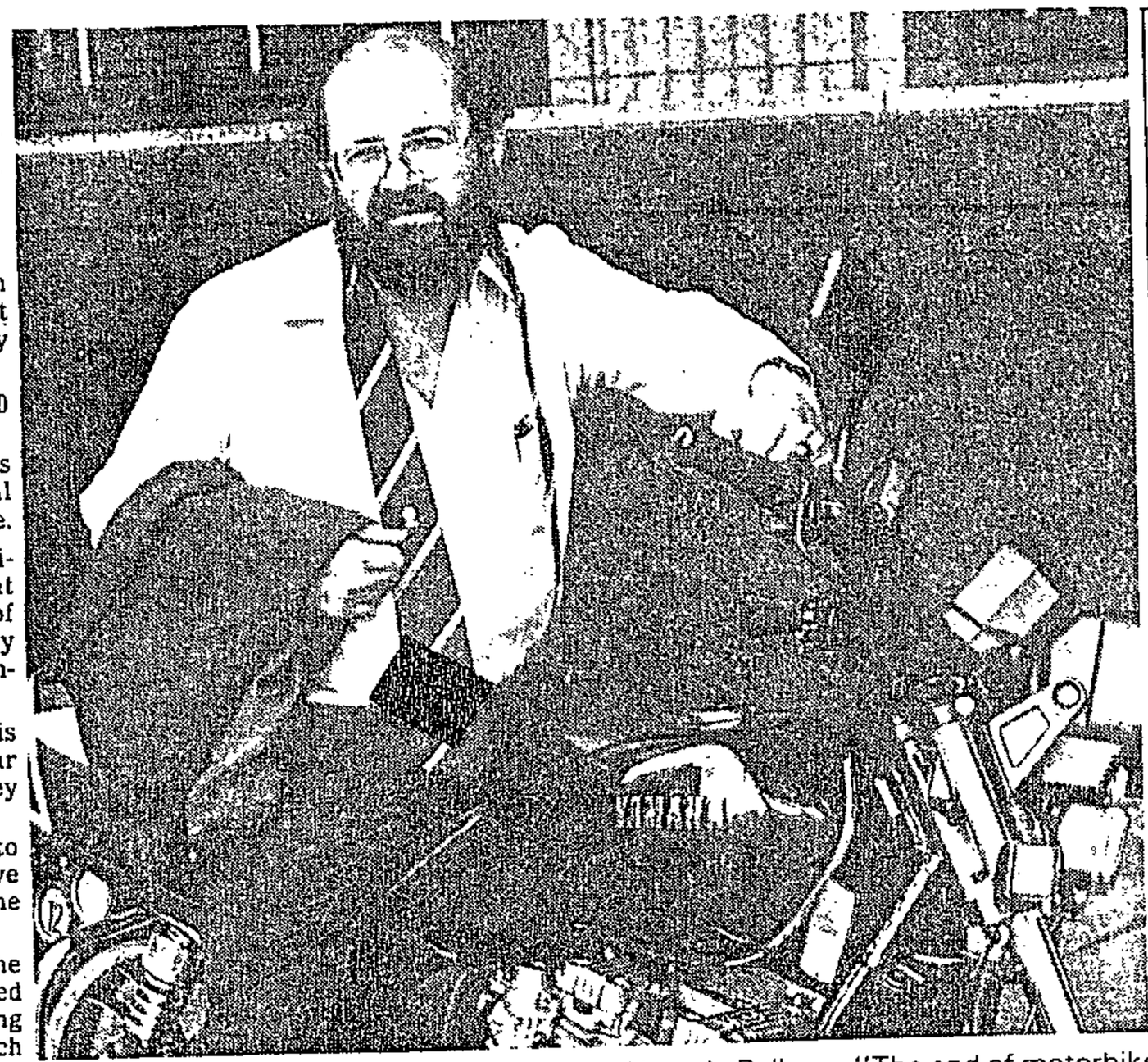
In Johannesburg, Professor Johan van der Vyver, president of Lawyers for Human Rights and professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "Freedom of association and of assembly is a basic human right of every citizen and should be curtailed only in exceptional circumstances.

"I am by no means convinced that a motorbike rally is such a circumstance. Rallies may not be very popular among the general public, but that is no reason why they should be regarded as a danger to public peace.

"In applying the law, great care should be taken to distinguish between gatherings unpopular in the public eye and gatherings which properly fall within the ambit of the Internal Security Act."

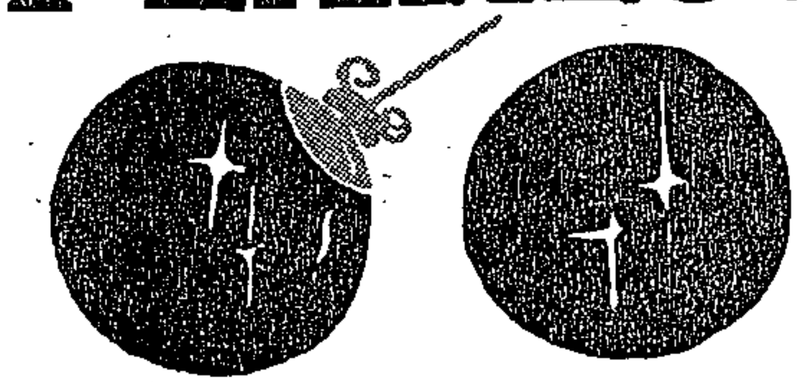
The law which was applied in the motorbike case — the Internal Security Act and Government Notice 557 (issued under the Riotous Assemblies Act) — forbids any gathering in South Africa except bona fide sports events, events which take place inside buildings or those expressly authorised by the Minister of Justice or the magistrate of the district concerned.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court this week Mr Justice H J Preiss upheld the ban on



● Mr Simon Fourie, organiser of the banned Impala Rally — "The end of motorbike rallying in South Africa". Picture by PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

BLACK PEARLS!



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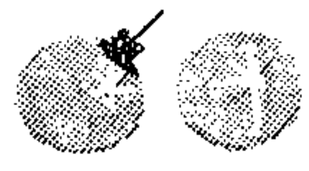

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● Mr Simon Fourie, organiser of the banned Impala Rally — "The[illegible] rallying in South Africa". Picture by

In the Pretoria Supreme Court this week Mr Justice H J Preiss upheld the ban on the motorbike rally imposed by the magistrate, Mr Naude.

In refusing the application, the judge said there were features of the proposed rally which were enough to arouse in the magistrate's mind the apprehension that the public peace would be endangered if the rally were held.

Mr Quintus Pelser, appearing for Mr Naude, said that a magistrate, in applying the law, acted not only in his judicial capacity but performed an administrative function as well and that it was not necessary for the prohibition under the Internal Security Act to have any political connotation.

The magistrate, Mr Naude, said in papers before the court he had consulted the local police, shopkeepers, the Waterberg Agricultural Society, the Afrikaans churches and local farmers before banning the rally.

He had been influenced by the fact that more than 1 000 people would be "assembling on a small piece of ground with noisy motorbikes close to a busy main road without proper toilet or washing facilties and uncontrolled supplies of liquor"

From personal experience he knew that the community where the rally was to be held was a conservative one with "a definite distaste for any extraneous elements".

"If the peace is disturbed, the local people may take the law into their own hands in order to protect their interests."

When the case ended, Mr Fourie, who publishes 'SA Bike' magazine, said: "This is the end of motorbike rallies in South Africa. I'm going to look a for a venue in a neighbouring country for the next rally — maybe Bophuthatswana or Botswana."

Brother of AWB leader arrested

CAPE TIMES 13/12/82

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — While explosives and ballistics experts were studying unearthed arms, ammunition and explosives allegedly cached by the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, police yesterday continued to search for more hidden arms.

The names of two more of the nine AWB members arrested were released yesterday.

They are Mr Andries Terre'Blanche, brother of detained AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, and Mr Joos du Plessis, the son of a millionaire farmer in the Eastern Transvaal.

The names of the other six reported to have been detained are still unknown.

Mr Eugene Terre'-Blanche, 38, a former bodyguard of former prime minister Mr John Vorster, was arrested at his Ventersdorp farm on Friday after a tip-off to police.

He had been taken to Klerksdorp for questioning, his wife, Mrs R. Terre'Blanche, said on Friday.

● AWB hallmark: Jackboots, 'swastika', page 2

All nine men are being held under the wide-ranging Internal Security Act which provides for indefinite detention for the purposes of questioning people suspected of planning violent political or social change.

A police spokesman said yesterday it was not possible to show the weapons haul to the press at this stage because the find was being studied by experts.

Acting on information from an AWB worker, police divers have found automatic weapons, thousands of rounds of ammunition and explosives used in mines hidden in water-tight containers in dams and rivers. Police have also unearthed trunks of arms and explosives hidden on farms.

Initial police investigations indicated that the explosives were obtained illegally from mine supplies by mineworkers.

● The Cape Times crime reporter writes: As far as could be established yesterday, none of the AWB members held were from the Cape, and local security branch policemen are not investigating this at the moment.

Terre'blanche opposed to violence AWB

ARGUS 13/12/82

PRETORIA. — The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging said today it could not be held responsible for the "unauthorised and illegal" actions of members.

Commenting on the detention of the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, and eight other AWB members, the secretary of the organisation, Mr J J Groenewald, said if any of the detainees had overstepped the law, the AWB dissociated itself from their alleged actions.

Mr Groenewald said the detention of the AWB members did not conform to Mr Terre'blanche's "declared standpoints on violent action. We must accept that his detention is unjust," he said.

"No discussions were held or orders given that could have given rise to the alleged offences.

"At our last meeting, Mr Terre'blanche unambiguously spoke out against violence. The AWB emphasises that his motives and actions are not and cannot come under suspicion."

Mr Groenewald said the AWB still tried to promote its objectives along constitutional lines.

Police refused to comment on reports that Russian-made weapons had been seized. — Sapa

ANC lists 22 killed in raid

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — So far the African National Congress (ANC) has listed the names of 22 of the 29 South African refugees and ANC members, including a woman, killed on Thursday in the South African raid on Maseru. It has also released names of four wounded South Africans, including an eight-year-old girl. The four are reportedly out of danger.

'Identified'

The dead South Africans so far identified are: Zola Nqini, ex-Robben Island prisoner, originally from Uitenhage; Phakamile Mpongoshe, ex-Robben Island prisoner, originally from Port Elizabeth; Jackson Tayo, ex-Robben Island prisoner, once charged together with Looksmart Solwandle who died in police custody, originally from Lady Frere; Ligwa Mdlankomo, originally from Port Elizabeth; Kentridge Moloisane, originally from Bloemfontein; Patrick Moholo, originally from Bloemfontein; Dumisani Matandela; Mbuso Bungashe, originally from Maluti, Transkei; Michael Mlenze; Cecil Ngxitho, originally from Cofimvaba, Transkei; Vuyani Zibi, originally from Mqanduli, Transkei; Samson Kana; Sipho Notana, originally from Mdantsane, East London; Lizethile Dyani, originally from Engcobo, Transkei; Zwelendaba Gova, originally from Engcobo, Transkei; Dr Norman Ngciphe, who arrived a day earlier on a visit from Maritzburg; Mzwandile Fazzie, who arrived a day earlier on a visit from Duncan Village, East London; Titus Jobo, an ex-Robben Island prisoner who served about 18 years and arrived a day earlier from the border area; Alfred Marwanqana, an ex-Robben Island prisoner who arrived a day earlier on a visit from Ilinge, Queenstown; Mzukisi Marwanqana, who was visiting his father Alfred, and Thandiswa Marwanqana, who was also visiting her father Alfred, and Dr Pule Matjoa.

'Wounded'

The four wounded are Zanisile Bekwa, Mandu-leli Cunu, Mthobeli Zokwe, and Kananelo Sexwale, the eight-year-old girl.

● An ANC spokesman from London said in a statement last night that difficulty was being experienced identifying some of the victims "due to the extensive charring of some of the bodies".

Unionists free after three months

TWO Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) members who were arrested after industrial unrest at the B and S factory in Brits yesterday had intimidation charges against them withdrawn.

The union yesterday issued a statement saying charges against the two, Mr Jacob Magakwe and Mr Ernest Masilo, had been withdrawn following the non-appearance of two State witnesses in court. The withdrawal ends three months of waiting for the two, who had appeared in court five times.

Mawu pointed out the danger of the Intimidation Act arising from this court case and drew attention to the wider provisions of the act which are being used by the police in any case of industrial unrest to curb the growing powers of a union.

Mawu called for the repeal of this act before "it does any more damage to industrial relations".

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Strike case withdrawn

Labour Reporter

The non-appearance of two witnesses caused an Intimidation Act case against two members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union to be withdrawn in the Brits Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Ernest Lutswela and Mr Jacob Magahakwe were arrested and charged in Brits in September after a strike at B & S Engineering over the dismissal of a worker.

Yesterday the prosecution withdrew its case after Mawu opposed an application for a postponement.

Union protests at ban on township meetings

Star 15/12/82

Labour Reporter

Local authorities in the Lydenberg area have banned all meetings in a rural township for two months.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union, which represents a majority of the workforce at the nearby Tubatse Ferrochrome plant at Steelpoort, has condemned the ban, saying it is directed at the union.

The ban comes in the form of a decree from the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Lydenburg, Mr Philip le Grange.

It prohibits any meeting in the township of Eerstegeluk and provides for a R1 000 fine or one-year jail term if the ban is broken. The decree also provides for restrictions on future meetings once the two-month period has expired.

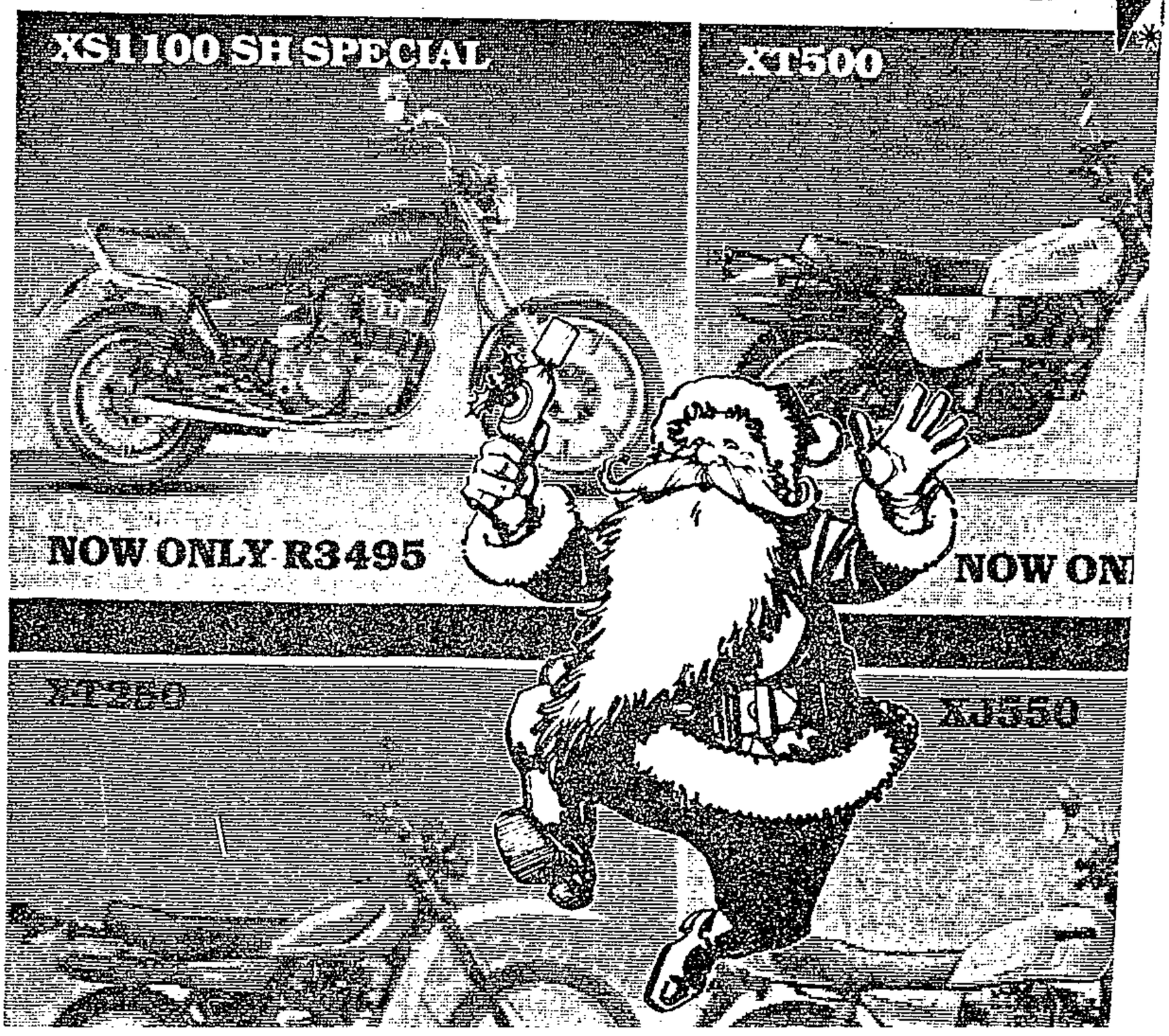
A Mawu spokesman said the ban directly affected their meetings with them Union Carbide subsidiary where they hold a recognition agreement.

The spokesman said that Mr le Grange had informed them that the ban was implemented because some workers had been intimidated by union members. Mawu denied this, he said.

The ban allows only for religious meetings, funerals, weddings and other community functions. In future, applications will have to be made to the Chief Commissioner 72 hours in advance.

Buthelezi said.

CHRISTMA
SPECIALS!



Bodies 'not allowed into SA' Lesotho

CAPE TIMES 16/12/82

MASERU. — The bodies of two high-school pupils killed in last week's SADF raid on Maseru were not allowed into South Africa on Tuesday for burial, the Lesotho Government said yesterday.

According to Radio Lesotho, the Ministry of the Interior in Maseru announced yesterday that South African border officials had refused the parents permission to take the bodies to Soweto for burial.

The announcement said the Lesotho Government was communicating with Pretoria over the matter. The bodies had in the meantime been returned to Maseru.

The dead pupils, Isaac Matlhare, 20, and Floyd Makoa, 21, were not members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) or political refugees, the radio quoted the ministry as saying.

● In Maseru, Radio Lesotho reported that a mass funeral would be held on Sunday for the ANC exiles who died in the SADF raid. Lesotho citizens who were among the 40 killed would be buried on Saturday.

● Four people were killed on Tuesday night in an attack on a house used as an armoury by the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, a spokesman for the Lesotho Liberation Army said yesterday.

In a telephoned statement he said the house, near Marakebei in the Buthabuthe district, was seriously damaged in the handgrenade and rifle attack.

All four occupants of the house were killed, he claimed. - Sapa-Reuter-AP

Pik denies Klue spied

ARGUS 16/12/82

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Political Staff

THE South African Government has denied that Warrant Officer Joe Klue or any official of the South African embassy in London has been engaged in spying activities against Britain.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Mr Klue had come into possession of important information about violence planned by the African National Congress (ANC) in respect of South Africa.

Mr Botha today issued a statement in reaction to a report from London that Mr Klue had been expelled by Britain.

Information requested

Mr Botha said: "In response to a British Government request for the waiver of Warrant Officer Klue's immunity, the South African Government requested further information regarding the grounds on which such a request had been made.

"As the required information was not made available, the South African Government decided that W/O Klue's continued presence in the United Kingdom would no longer have served a useful purpose and the South African Government decided to recall him.

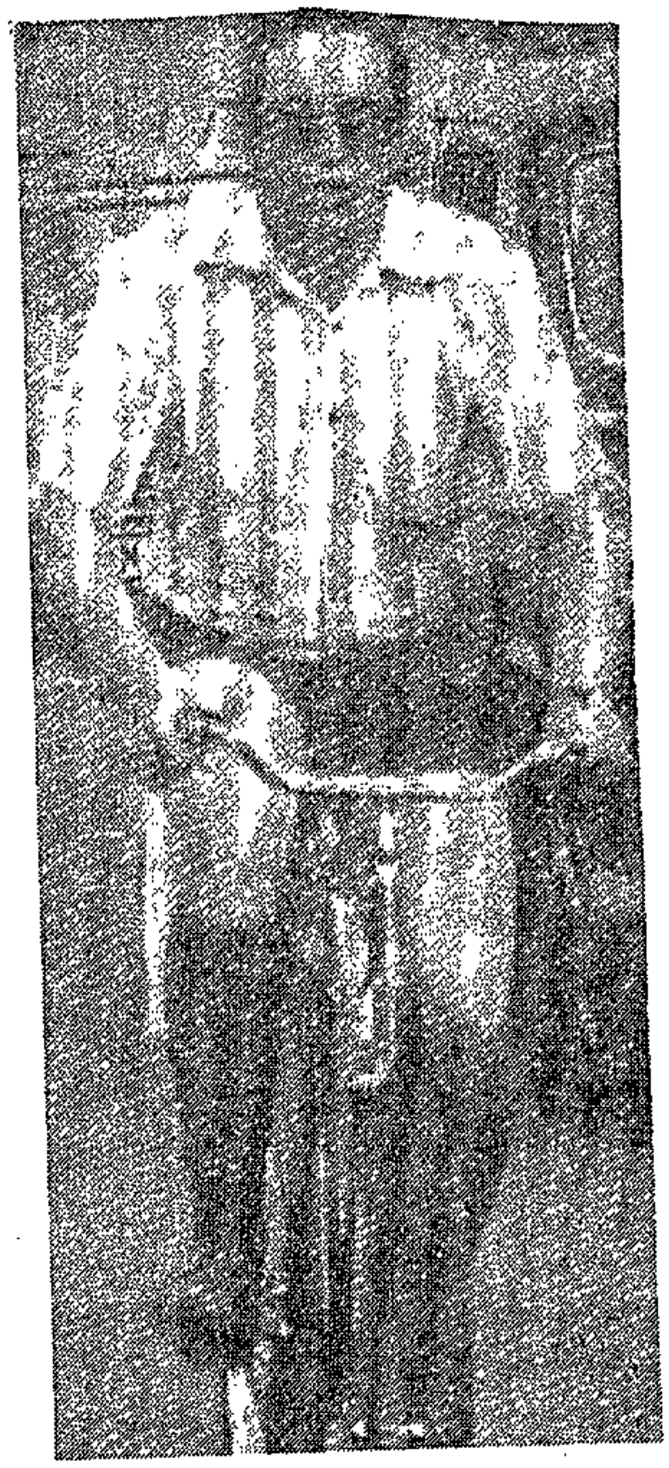
"The British Government was informed accordingly, and subsequently indicated that they would have requested his removal had South Africa not recalled him. W/O Klue left the United Kingdom on November 23.

"Totally unfounded"

"The South African Government denies that W/O Klue or any other official of the South African embassy in London has been engaged in any activities which could be construed as inimical to the security interests of Britain.

"The suggestion that W/O Klue was spying against Britain is totally unfounded. Mr Klue came into possession of important information concerning violence planned by the ANC in respect of South Africa.

"I do not believe that the British people would have expected any British representative abroad to act in any other manner in respect of important information on IRA (Irish Republican Army) plans for violence in the UK."



WARRANT Officer Joe Klue — today's picture in the Daily Express, London

SPY SAY

Envoy: I'll be engaged

UK expels 3 of his staff

Pretoria denies policeman

By Jean-Jacques Cornish of the Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Britain has expelled a South African embassy official, Warrant Officer Joe Klue, for "engaging in activities incompatible with his official status in this country."

W/O Klue, who was attached to the military section at South Africa House here, is the first South African embassy man to be expelled from Britain.

The reason put forward for his expulsion is the one usually given when western bloc spies posing as diplomats are thrown out.

Last night it was disclosed that W/O Klue left Britain about three weeks ago after the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, had been summoned to the Foreign Office and told by senior officials that Britain wanted him out.

Good reason

"We had good reason to believe that he had been engaging in activities incompatible with his official status in this country," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The spokesman emphasised: "He will not be allowed to return."

Reliable sources in London said the expulsion was not announced because of its possible link with the Old Bailey trial starting tomorrow of three men charged in connection with break-ins at the London offices of Swapo, the ANC and the PAC.

The break-ins were among a series of incidents cited by a top-level delegation from the Anti-Apartheid Movement to Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw on October 13.

Fears for safety

AAM chairman Mr Bob Hughes, MP, told Mr Whitelaw that South African dissidents here were increasingly afraid for their safety because of what he called an escalation of South African intelligence operations directed against them from inside the South African embassy in London.

Mr Whitelaw promised to come down "with the full weight of authority" on diplomats acting improperly.

At the time W/O Klue was already embarrassingly in the public eye.

Self-confessed London con-man Darren Hearson claimed that the South African policeman had given him R2 200 in Kruger rands for information about a man selling guns to the ANC.

Confronted with tape recordings of Klue's conversations with officials in South Africa House, the embassy admitted that Klue had given Hearson money. But they said it was only R18.

Officials surprised

South African officials were surprised at the British announcement of W/O Klue's removal.

They had expected the story to remain under wraps at least until after the trial.

The Foreign Office was forced to confirm that it had taken steps against W/O Klue when confronted yesterday by a direct question from a newspaper reporter.

Last night South African embassy spokesman Mr Casper Venter confirmed that W/O Klue had left Britain.

"He has been transferred back to South Africa.

"As is the case with all members of the embassy staff, we do not comment on their movements," he said.

AAM general secretary Mr Mike Terry said: "W/O Klue was not the number one in the South African spying operation in London. We say that the heads of that operation must go too."

KLUE 'NOT A POLICEMAN'

General Geldenhuys

Pretoria. — The Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, denied in Pretoria today that Mr Joseph Klue was a member of any branch of the South African Police.

"He is not a member of the Security Police.

"The SAP denies that Joseph Klue is a member of any branch of the police, or that he has any connections with the police," General Geldenhuys said in a brief statement.— Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

'Hope they're ashamed' — says Pik

ARGUS 16/12/82

Political Staff

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today the countries represented in South Africa knew what was going on in Lesotho and "hopefully they will be ashamed when they try to reconcile the truth with the viewpoints they adopt at the United Nations".

Mr Botha was reacting to last night's unanimous decision by the UN Security Council to condemn South Africa for a "premeditated aggressive act" against Lesotho and to demand compensation from Pretoria for damage to life and property in Maseru.

He said in a statement from Pretoria: "But whether they are ashamed or not, South Africa will not deviate from its standpoint that it will not tolerate it that refuge be given to terrorists who plan or carry out sabotage or violence against South Africa."

In conflict

Mr Botha said the Security Council's decision to blame South Africa for the events in Maseru was in conflict with the provisions of the UN Charter and with the facts.

"Not only must the present Government of Lesotho accept responsibility for these events, but that Government should also accept responsibility for the damage done in South Africa as a result of the refuge offered to terrorists by Lesotho."

The South African representative at the UN, Mr Dave Steward, would give a full exposition later today of the South African Government's viewpoint about events in Maseru and about the Security Council's decision.

One speaker

"I must point out now already that Mr Steward had requested to take part in the debate before the Security Council took its decision.

"The Security Council gave only one speaker the opportunity to speak — namely, Lesotho's representative — before the council suddenly came to a consensus decision behind the scenes.

"The council was not even interested in hearing South Africa's case, although it knew South Africa's representative had made a written request to be heard and had a right to be heard in terms of Article 32 of the UN Charter," Mr Botha said.

It was "alarming that States from whom one would not expect it" had associated themselves with this action.

"The countries represented in South Africa know what is going on in Lesotho. Hopefully they will be ashamed of themselves when, alone in their offices, they try to reconcile the truth with the standpoints they adopt at the UN," Mr Botha said.

● **UN orders SA to pay for raid damage — Page 2**

Security Council raps SA for raid

CAPE TIMES 16/12/82

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council unanimously and strongly condemned South Africa for a "premeditated aggressive act" against Lesotho and demanded that Pretoria pay "full and adequate compensation" for the damage to life and property in the Maseru raid.

The hands of all 15 council members rose to record the vote, with US Ambassador Charles Lichenstein registering the sharpest American condemnation of the Republic since the Reagan administration came to power.

The last time South Africa was in the Security Council dock over a cross-the-border operations was 16 months ago. Then the complainant was Angola and an American veto killed the censure move.

The nine key paragraphs of yesterday's resolution contain no threat of sanctions, but include a call on South Africa to publicly guarantee Lesotho against further attack "either directly or through its proxies".

The council also affirmed Lesotho's right "to give sanctuary to the victims of apartheid" and asked the Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to discuss ways of improving the welfare and security of Lesotho's refugees.

Though modified in places, under American insistence during a day of closed-door bargaining, the wording of the rebuke was very forceful.

Specifically, the council "strongly" condemned "the apartheid regime of South Africa for its premeditated aggressive act against the Kingdom of Lesotho, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country".

An earlier draft had sought to generalise the issue by condemning South African "aggression" rather than the single action and had proposed six-monthly monitoring of the Republic's behaviour.

South Africa, which had been ready to state its case since Lesotho brought its complaint before the council, held back and decided to speak last of a long line-up of post-vote speakers, seemingly to have last word.

● 'Restrain SA' — Moshoeshoe, page 4

● Western 5 warn on SWA voting, page 2

'Scrap Act before it does more damage' union urges Govt

Labour Reporter

FOSATU's Metal and Allied Workers' Union has called on the Government to scrap the new Intimidation Act before 'it does any more damage to industrial relations'.

Since the Act was introduced some months ago numerous strikers have been charged under it, but it is believed only one worker has been convicted.

In terms of the new Act, anyone who attacks somebody, or who threatens to kill, attack, or hurt somebody or who threatens to cause damage to somebody is liable for prosecution. The Act allows for a maximum fine of R20 000 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years.

During the June strikes at Richards Bay, 22 members of Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the Transport and General Workers' Union were charged with intimidation.

The charges against eight of them have been dropped and the rest are still pending.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said only a Uitenhage worker had so far been convicted under the new Act. He was fined R200 or four months' imprisonment.

Earlier this week Intimidation Act charges against two Mawu leaders were dropped at a Brits Regional Court when two State witnesses did not appear.

In the statement released yesterday, Mawu said the Act was 'clearly now being used by police in industrial unrest to curb the growing power of unions'.

PFP condemns road block 'harassment'

E. Post 327 17/12/82

Post Reporters

THE official Opposition has branded as "outright harassment" the incident yesterday in which 31 whites attending a Church Service in New Brighton were charged for being in a black area without a permit.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP's alternate spokesman on law and order, called on the Government to withdraw the charges and to abolish "these ridiculous laws which attempt to keep people apart socially".

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E S J van Rensburg, said today that members of other race groups had to have permits to enter African townships.

He said 39 whites and two coloureds had been picked up at police roadblocks in New Brighton yesterday for not having permits to be there.

He declined to give their names. All were issued with summonses. They may pay an admission of guilt fine of R30 each.

Mr Louis Koch, Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, has confirmed that Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer and one of those charged yesterday, does have a valid permit for the townships.

She was picked up with 30 others by the police reaction squad at roadblocks after attending a church meeting convened by the Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC).

It was addressed by Mrs Helen Joseph, restricted arch-opponent of apartheid.

Among those charged with Mrs Blackburn were Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, her husband, Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, five journalists, a Rhodes staff member, Rhodes and Wits students and members of the Black Sash.

Mr Bishop, said the display of force shown by police "reminded me of an Al Capone film".

He said it was a privilege to share "even in a small way in the harassement that has been levelled at Helen Joseph over many decades".

Asked whether he intended paying the fine, he said: "We have been charged under a contemptible law and it deserves to be treated with contempt.

"As South Africans we do not recognise the right of the State to keep us out of areas they decided should be restricted to certain citizens.

"If the plan was to intimidate us, they have failed."

Mr Koch confirmed today that because of the impracticality of issuing permits to the large number of people who attend church meetings in the townships, it had been decided not to insist on people applying for them. It was the rule that where a particular church expected a big influx of people from another race group they notify the board and are then given a blanket permit.

Mr Koch was unable to say whether the organisers of yesterday's meeting had notified the board, but did know that several people who intended attending had been given permits.

He confirmed that Mrs Blackburn was issued an 8am to 5pm weekday permit which was valid until July next year.

Speakers at the service slammed detention without trial and condemned the recent raid by the SA Defence Force into Lesotho. A speaker said while many people viewed the raid as necessary because of threats facing South Africa, "the only threat to our country is apartheid".

People attending the service were photographed from a vehicle parked opposite the church.

Whites leaving the township after the service were stopped by police in camouflage uniform and at roadblocks where police were armed with semi-automatic weapons and had dogs.

Two members of the Port Elizabeth Ministers Fraternal, who assisted in conducting the service, the Rev George Irvine and the Rev Paul Verryn, were also picked up. When Mr Irvine said that as a minister he had right of access to townships, he was told that the police would investigate.

A member of the DPSC said today that the "legal position" would be investigated before those charged decided whether to contest the action or pay a R30 fine.

Brig Van Rensburg said it was not police policy to disclose the names of people who received summonses.

He denied that the roadblocks had been set up specially to monitor the people who had attended a service in the township.

He said they were "routine" roadblocks and it was usual for police to hold roadblocks all over the police division — especially at this time of the year.

Attack victim was visiting friends say

Cape Times 17/12/85

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — One of those people killed during the South African attack on suspected ANC bases in Maseru only intended spending a night in Maseru according to his family and friends.

They said that Dr Norman Ngcipe, an intern at Edendale Hospital, had taken friends to Maseru and planned to spend a night there before returning to Maritzburg.

The Rev Simon Gqubule, a minister in the Methodist Church in Edendale, said he had known the 24-year-old doctor for about a year.

He said that Dr Ngcipe had gone to visit his mother in Somerset East, picked up some friends in East London and spent a night in Maseru where he was killed early the following morning when the South Africans struck.

"How does one distinguish between the so-called terrorists and people who just spend the night?" Mr Gqubule said.

Dr Ngcipe's aunt, Mr Mrs Regina Ngcipe, who is a domestic worker in Maritzburg was reported to have fainted when she read of her nephew's death.

"He was no terrorist — he was a very shy boy and was never mixed up with things like that," she was quoted as saying.

A member of a Durban legal firm, which has been instructed to arrange the return of Dr Ngcipe's body, said it would be taken to Somerset East. He confirmed that the body had been positively identified.

CAPE TIMES 17/12/84 (10) (327

SA on offensive over 'spy' expulsion

Political Staff

IN a move that could lead to the further cooling of Anglo-South African relations, the SA Government has gone on the offensive because of the expulsion from Britain of a South African embassy official for alleged undercover activities.

Warrant-Officer Joseph Klue is the first SA Embassy man to be expelled from Britain for politically-related undercover activities.

His expulsion follows repeated allegations of South African undercover activity in Britain over the past six months.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, implied in a statement yesterday that the fact that Mr Klue was in possession of "important information concerning violence planned by the African National Congress" justified his undercover activities in Britain.

Anglo-SA relations were shaken by the strong British rebuke that followed the SADF strike into Maseru last week and the killing of members of the African National Congress (ANC) and Lesotho civilians.

Mr Botha specifically denied, however, in a statement yesterday that Mr Klue, or any official of the SA Embassy in London, had been engaged in spying activities.

Mr Klue, who was attached to the military section at South Africa House in London, was expelled by the British Government for "engaging in activities incompatible with his official status in this country" — a fate usually reserved for diplomats from behind the Iron Curtain exposed as spies.

There is surprise in diplomatic circles that the British Government has announced Mr Klue's expulsion before the trial — which opens at the Old Bailey today — of three men charged in connection with break-ins at the London offices of Swapo, the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress earlier this year.

The severity of the British Government's action has led to speculation the activities of Mr Klue could have been directly or indirectly a threat to British security.

Mr Botha said in his statement:

"In response to a British Government request for the waiver of Warrant-Officer Klue's immunity, the South African Government requested further information on the grounds on which the request had been made.

"As the information was not made available, the SA Government decided to recall Warrant-Officer Klue.

"The British Government was informed and indicated they would have requested his removal had he not been recalled. Warrant-Officer Klue left the UK on November 23.

"The SA Government denies that Warrant-Officer Klue or any other official of the SA Embassy in London has been engaged in any activities which could be construed as inimical to the security interests of Britain.

"The suggestion that Warrant-Officer Klue was spying against Britain is unfounded."

UK tried to quiz SA 'spy'

Carl Tint's
17/12/82

327

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The South African Embassy announced last night that the Foreign Office had asked for the diplomatic immunity of alleged spy Joseph Klue to be waived so that the anti-terrorist squad could interview him in connection with the burglary of Swapo offices this year.

DAILY EXPRESS

Britain exposes South African spy chief

KICKED OUT

EXCLUSIVE

Yesterday's Daily Express report.

Warrant-Officer Klue left Britain just under a month before the opening of the "Swapogate" trial at the Old Bailey today in which three men are charged with conspiracy to burglary.

While considering the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's request for Mr Klue's diplomatic immunity to be waived, the South African Embassy asked to be notified of the "nature of the questions" which would be put to Mr Klue.

When the FCO refused to do this, Mr Klue was sent back to South Africa. The embassy denied emphatically last night that he was a spy.

Headline news

The departure of Mr Klue from Britain was broken by the Daily Express in a front-page report yesterday and was followed up by all the other national newspapers, radio and television.

cordance with established diplomatic practice which provides that complete information should be given.

"By way of example, Satow's 'Guide to Diplomatic Practice', chapter 15, stated *inter alia* as follows with regard to requests for the waiver of immunity: '... as a diplomat is not merely immune from compulsion in regard to the giving of evidence, he is exempt from any legal obligation in the matter.

'And further, all of the circumstances will be considered by both governments in each case'.

"Our request for such information was, however, refused. As a result, Mr Klue was transferred to South Africa by his department on November 23, 1982.

"It is categorically denied that Mr Klue or any other member of this embassy's staff has engaged in any type of espionage

SA on offensive, page 2

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London claimed last night that Mr Klue was only a "minor figure" and that the "names and details of far more important people at the South African Embassy" had been given to the

activity directed against the UK.

"It is however a fact that the ANC has, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, planned the execution of crimes of violence against South Africa.

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SA on offensive, page 2

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London claimed last night that Mr Klue was only a "minor figure" and that the "names and details of far more important people at the South African Embassy" had been given to the Home Office, which controls the police.

SA statement

A statement issued by Mr Casper Venter, director of information at the South African Embassy said:

"It is confirmed that the FCO approached this embassy in regard to Warrant-Officer Klue and an administrative official in the military section of this mission.

"The FCO asked whether Mr Klue's diplomatic immunity could be waived to enable the British police to interview him in connection with certain charges against persons not connected with this embassy, viz, Aspinal, Caselton and Wedin.

"In the response to the aforementioned request, the embassy addressed a letter to the FCO in which we asked that our authorities be given information pertaining to the nature of the questions which the police wished to put to Mr Klue.

"This request was in accordance with established diplomatic practice which provides that complete information should be given.

"By way of example, Satow's 'Guide to Diplomatic Practice', chapter 15, stated *inter alia* as follows with regard to requests for the waiver of immunity: '... as a diplomat is not merely immune from compulsion in regard to the giving of evidence, he is exempt from any legal obligation in the matter.

'And further, all of the circumstances will be considered by both governments in each case'.

"Our request for such information was, however, refused. As a result, Mr Klue was transferred to South Africa by his department on November 23, 1982.

"It is categorically denied that Mr Klue or any other member of this embassy's staff has engaged in any type of espionage activity directed against the UK.

"It is however a fact that the ANC has, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, planned the execution of crimes of violence against South Africa.

"In such instances, information which gave a forewarning of such terrorist activities could not be ignored, any more than one would expect, for example, a British subject to ignore information made available to him about projected IRA activities."

Three men are appearing at the Old Bailey today on charges including conspiracy to burgle black guerilla group offices here and dishonestly handling stolen documents.

It is likely that there will be allegations seeking to link the South African Embassy to alleged burglaries earlier this year at the Swapo, African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress offices in London, according to legal sources.

The accused men are Bertil Wedin, 42, a Swede and former United Nations army officer in

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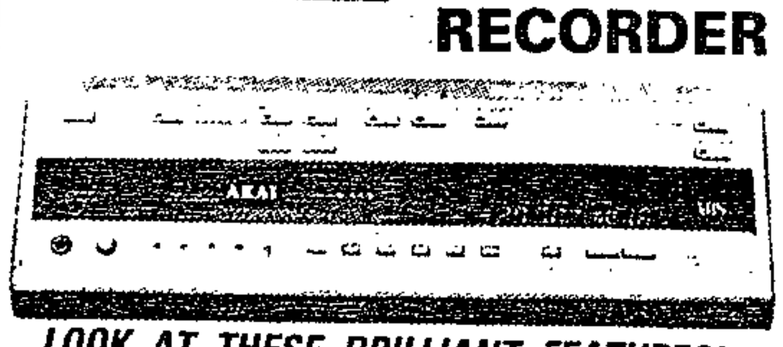

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pared to an average 8,0% increase in household size. "In 1975, 37% of these so-called unemployed persons were males as against 42% in 1980," Nel points out; and

☐ In the PWV complex, male earners in Johannesburg made up the smallest percentage of total earners. They also made up a smaller percentage of total earners in 1980 than in 1975, and men's average earnings is "appreciably" higher than women's.

Nel also reveals that the percentage of households with female heads rose steadily from 1975, reaching 25,6% of all multiple households in 1980. A breakdown of all households with an income below MLL revealed that 22,7% of all households with male heads and 44,4% of all households with female heads were below their MLL.

SECURITY

The IS Act at work

FM 17/12/82

One of the most powerful pieces of legislation ever passed in SA, the new Internal Security (IS) Act, came into force this year — and is already being used intensively. Basically, it streamlines and extends earlier security legislation and it has been used on people ranging from Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and eight of his followers to liberal Afrikaner theologian Beyers Naude.

The Rabie Commission, which many had hoped would help liberalise security legislation, recommended that existing laws be repealed and rationalised. Most of the draft legislation suggested by the commission was incorporated into the IS Act.

In a section entitled "Measures in Respect of Certain Persons" it streamlines provisions for banning and detention. A review procedure for bannings, by a three-person board appointed on the recommendation of the Minister and headed by a judge, is provided for.

As Beyers Naude found this week, the board need not have anything to do with the person whose banning order it is reviewing. Following Naude's refusal to appeal against his banning the board reviewed it anyway. Following a closed two-week review it decided that although his recently extended banning order should be retained it should be relaxed to a certain extent — thus allowing him to attend social gatherings and enter educational institutions and black townships.

The Act provides for three kinds of detention — preventive, the holding of potential State witnesses and indefinite interrogatory detention. Terre'Blanche and his supporters are being held for interrogation.

The new IS Act does away, wholly or in part, with the previous Internal Security Act of 1950 — originally the Suppression of Communism Act — the Terrorism Act, the General Law Amendment Act (which covered sabotage), and the Riotous Assemblies and the Unlawful Organisations Act.

However, the main provisions of the new law are adapted from the old Terrorism, Internal Security and Sabotage Acts.

Earlier provisions for detention ranged from 14-days under the General Law Amendment to indefinite detention under section six of the Terrorism Act, and sections 10 and 12b of the old Internal Security Act, which provide respectively for preventive detention and holding State witnesses.

Section 28 of the new Act allows for long-term preventive detention — effectively "internment," while section 10 covers the same ground as the old Internal Security Act.

Section 29 incorporates the core of section six of the Terrorism Act, providing for indefinite detention for interrogation.

Section 30 empowers the Attorney General to prohibit the release of prisoners, once charged, on bail, and section 31 provides for the detention of potential State witnesses.

Beeyers Naude ... banned under the IS Act

Section 50 introduces a new type of preventive detention: "Action to combat a state of unrest." Any police officer above the rank of warrant officer, if he thinks that certain actions contribute to a state of unrest and that detention would contribute to termination or prevention of unrest, may without warrant arrest or cause people to be detained for 48 hours. This period can be extended for a further 14 days by a magistrate. It amounts to "riot-control" detention, aimed at situations like Soweto '76 and possibly activities like last year's Republic Day demonstrations.

Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategical Studies in Pretoria told the *FM*: "The new security legislation reflects a developing national security system for SA, with a broader framework of gathering intelligence and channelling it to a central point — namely, the State Security Council (SSC). Naturally, the respective areas of operation of SA's Military Intelligence, the National Intelligence Service and the Security Police are not absolutely defined or mutually exclusive. The Security Police, for example, have run agents outside the country. But ultimately all information flows to the SSC.

"The New Internal Security Act's objectives were, firstly, to streamline security legislation by bringing together powers and provisions scattered across a number of different laws and, secondly, to close loopholes — for example, by tightening up on definitions of communism and of the ANC," Hough said.

He points out that a good deal of weight is given to *preventive* measures. "The objective of legislation is to have a deterrent effect, and the objective here is to have a broad scale deterrent that doesn't just depend on passing individuals through the judicial process. But as the Rabie Commission emphasised, every aspect of the security situation can't be remedied through legislation. That's only a part of it."

After all, locking up people's bodies has never been the recommended way of winning their hearts and minds.

'Basotho jobs in SA jeopardised'

ARGUS 17/12/82

Argus Bureau

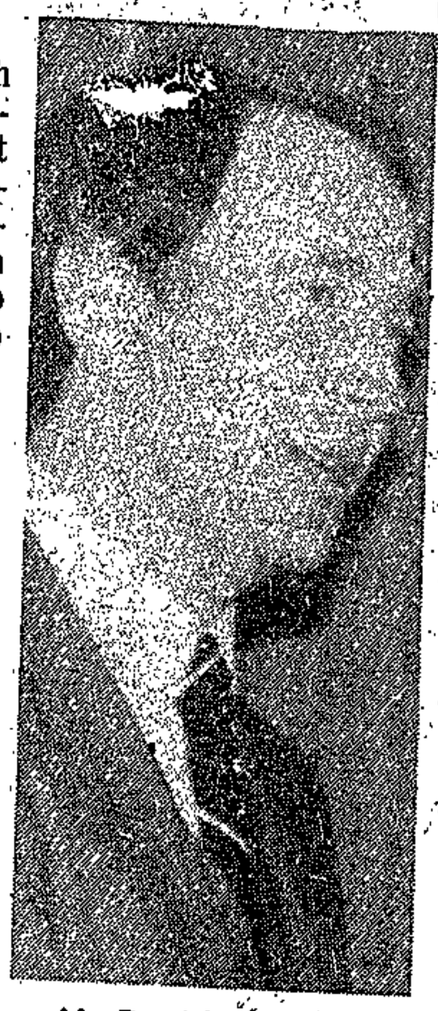
NEW YORK. — South Africa warned land-locked Lesotho last night that the jobs of its citizens working in the Republic would be placed in jeopardy if the Lesotho Government continued to "harbour terrorists".

Mr David Steward, South African Ambassador to the United Nations, told the Security Council that his country would consider tightening border controls if Lesotho failed to clamp down on the activities of the African National Congress (ANC).

CONDEMNED

Mr Steward was replying to a two-day debate that has heard repeated condemnation of South Africa for the strike against ANC members based in the Lesotho capital of Maseru last week, which resulted in the deaths of more than 40 people.

The South African delegate also attacked the United Nations for "urging war" in Southern Africa and "forgetting peace".



Mr David Steward

Mr Steward spent a large part of his half-hour speech detailing Lesotho's ecnomic dependence on South Africa and said his government wanted to make an "urgent appeal to Lesotho to reconsider its attitude to the harbouring of terrorists".

He said the Government believed that the majority of Basotho did not support the Lesotho Government in the stand it was taking regarding the ANC.

"... and the Government of Lesotho will have to accept the responsibility if employment opportunities for its citizens are placed in jeopardy as a result of more stringent movement control measures which South Africa will have to introduce on the border unless the Lesotho Government changes its attitude," he said.

"It would be a matter of great regret to the South African Government were it to be compelled to consider instituting more restrictive measures to control movement across the border."

NO CHANCE

Mr Steward also accused the British Government of "turning a blind eye" to terrorist attacks against the Republic.

Britain was the only Western country he named in his bitter criticism of the Security Council for not giving the Pretoria a chance to speak before a vote was taken condemning the South African raid.

Church service: 31 are charged

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police yesterday charged 31 people who attended a church service, organized by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and addressed by Mrs Helen Joseph, with entering the New Brighton African township illegally.

Those charged included Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, the Rev George Irvine of St John's Methodist Church in Port Elizabeth, five journalists, a Rhodes University staff member, students from Rhodes and the University of the Witwatersrand and members of the Black Sash.

Mrs Joseph had a permit to be in the area.

Police mounted roadblocks in the area of the Arthur Wellington Methodist Church where the service was held.

Some of the police had dogs. Others, some of them carrying submachine-guns, patrolled the area in vans and stopped cars leaving the church after the service.

Mrs Bishop said: "It is unbelievable to see the amount of manpower and trucks used to harass the 31 white people who had come to listen to one of South Africa's most outstanding women. We are witnessing a ridiculous show of force that would not intimidate me and everybody here from moving freely in the country of our birth."

Mr Bishop said it was "inspiring to listen to Helen Joseph and share in the harassment she suffered for so long".

Mrs Blackburn said Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, had told her she was welcome to attend church services in the township.

● Asked for comment, Mr Koch said his department had stopped issuing permits for people attending bone fide church services at the invitation of the church or as guests.

He said that as far as he could recollect, Mrs Blackburn had an "open" permit to enter the townships between certain hours.

Mrs Joseph may not be quoted because she is a listed as "restricted". She was the first South African against whom such action was taken.

UK tried to question Klue on break-ins

ARGUS 17/12/82 327

Warrant Officer Joe Klue

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The South African Embassy has confirmed the link between Warrant Officer Joe Klue, who has been barred from Britain, and the three men appearing at the Old Bailey here today in connection with the break-ins at the London office of the ANC, Swapo and PAC.

The trial of Swedish journalist Bertil Wedin, Zimbabwean pilot Peter Caselton and Londoner Edward Aspinal has been guaranteed headline treatment after Mr Klue's exclusion.

The embassy confirmed his link with the break-ins in its lengthy statement yesterday giving its version of why he left.

The embassy confirmed that the Foreign Office had approached them about Mr Klue, who worked as an administrative official in the military section of South Africa House.

"The Foreign Office asked whether Mr Klue's diplomatic immunity could be waived to enable the British police to interview him in connection with certain charges against persons not connected with this embassy, vis Messrs Aspinal, Caselton and Wedin," said the statement.

Information

The embassy had asked for more information about the nature of the questions the police wanted to ask Mr Klue.

This was in accordance with established diplomatic practice, the statement said.

"Our request for such information was refused. As a result, Mr Klue was transferred to South Africa by his department on November 23."

Denied

The embassy denied that Mr Klue or any other member of its staff had spied against Britain.

The statement hinted that Mr Klue had obtained information about the ANC using Britain to plan operations in South Africa.

This has subsequently been confirmed by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Reliable sources discouraged speculation that Mr Klue was the first of a number of South African envoys in line for the same treatment.

They also dismissed an impression given by re-

(Contd on Page 3)

ARGUS 17/12/82

Break-in

(Contd from Page 1)

ports here that Mr Klue was a master spy.

They indicated that the military intelligence operative's methods were heavy-handed enough to have brought him to the attention of the British authorities some time before the Anti-apartheid Movement complained about him to Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw on October 13.

Tutu: SA raid 'immoral'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At a Soweto memorial service for victims of the SADF's Maseru raid, Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday condemned the killings as "totally immoral".

He told almost 1 000 mourners packed into St Augustine's Anglican Church that the fact that the victims were killed in their sleep disproved the claim that Lesotho was being used as a springboard for ANC activists.

Lesotho had said 12 of the victims were their nationals and the United Nations had said 19 were "bona fide refugees".

SA fighting 'civil war' — Boesak

CAPE TIMES 17/12/82

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa was engaged in a civil war; Dr Alan Boesak told a 600-strong crowd at a service commemorating the deaths of 42 people killed in the SADF raid on Maseru.

Speaking in Bonteheuwel yesterday, Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said South Africans ought to stop believing that "what we witness is an act against Russian communist aggression".

"It is South African people that have been killed, and we are here to express clearly that what has happened is an outrage. We are disgusted at the murder of the children of this land," he said.

The desire was not for world domination, but "to find a place in the land of our birth". Dr Boesak said there would be bloodshed as long as the privilege of a few was maintained through the oppression of the majority.

Professor Michael Savage, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, said the SADF invasion of Lesotho could usher in a period of "escalated bloodletting".

"In the eyes of most of white South Africa, these people died because they had the extraordinary idea that South Africa should be a democratic and non-racial society. We are here to affirm that this idea is not extraordinary, and to mourn their deaths," he said.

Professor Savage questioned the statement by the PFP defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, that the SADF had no choice but to carry out a pre-emptive strike into Lesotho.

"If this is what the PFP believes, then it places them squarely in the camp of those prepared to take any steps whatever to defend white privilege and supremacy," he said to loud applause.

Other speakers included the Rev Howard Marawu of the General Workers' Union, Dr Margaret Nash of the Black Sash, Mrs Dorothy Zihlangu of the United Women's Organization, former Robben Island prisoner Mr Cristmas Tinto and the UCT Students' Representative Council president, Mr Anton Richman.

try to penetrate that fog and

Scrap new Act, says union

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) has called on the Government to scrap the new Intimidation Act before "it does any more damage to industrial relations".

Since the Act was introduced some months ago numerous strikers have been charged under it, but it is believed only one worker has been convicted.

During the June strikes at Richards Bay, 22 members of MAWU and the Transport and General Workers Union were charged with intimidation.

The charges against eight of them have been dropped and the rest are still pending.

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said only a Uitenhage worker had so far been convicted under the new Act. He was fined R200 (or four months' imprisonment).

Last week Intimidation Act charges against two MAWU leaders were dropped at a Brits Regional Court when two State witnesses did not appear.

In the statement released last week MAWU said the Act was "clearly now being used by police in industrial unrest to curb the growing power of unions".

The union alleged that the police would "require a far more convincing case before prosecuting" if the new Act was not so "wide and arbitrary".

Permits will be issued Koch

PORT ELIZABETH — Permits for white and coloured people to enter Port Elizabeth's black townships are a legal requirement, even for attendance at church services, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday.

On Thursday, 31 white people who attended a church service addressed by Mrs Helen Joseph in New Brighton were charged with entering the township illegally.

Clarifying an earlier report in which he was quoted as saying his department had stopped issuing permits to people attending bone fide church services, Mr Koch said churches should contact Ecab to inform the department if a large number of people requiring permits was to attend a church service.

The department would then give "a verbal okay" and the people attending the service would be considered to have permits.

Individuals could always apply for permits but in the case of a large group this would not be practical. Group permits were also impractical as people would probably not arrive together but individually.

His department had therefore decided to offer this system of general permits. Requests for permits were "never refused", he said.

August, during August and afterwards. [illegible]

CAPE TIMES 18/12/82

Cathedral closed to solidarity fast

Staff Reporter

A 48-HOUR fast and vigil, expressing solidarity with the families of those killed in the recent South African raid into Lesotho, shifted venues last night after the Dean of St George's Cathedral, the Very Rev Edward King, withdrew use of the cathedral.

Asked for comment, Dean King said the vigil had been cancelled because of a newspaper report linking the clergy with the African National Congress.

In consultation with the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, he had withdrawn the use of the cathedral after reading the report, headed "Clergy plan fast for ANC".

"I felt I was misinformed by the organizers and we don't want to hold any vigils or fasts for any political movement," he said.

Initially he had supported the vigil, which was to have been held in solidarity with "those who had suffered for peace and justice in the country".

The vigil is being held instead at the Good Shepherd Church, in Maitland, and will end at 4pm on Sunday.

A spokesman for the organizers said the vigil was to express solidarity with the people killed in the raid, and condemnation of the act. Supporters of the vigil would be welcome at any time.

Ciskei: Union leaders raided

CAPE TIMES 18/4/82

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Ciskei security police raided the homes of a number of trade union leaders and arrested at least one union member, unionists here said yesterday.

Mr Yure Mdyogolo, branch secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), said his 24-year-old brother, Mr Sebenzile Mdyogolo, had been arrested in a dawn raid on his home.

Mr Bonsile Norushe, branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, said his home was also raided.

The homes of the branch secretary of the General Workers' Union (GWU), Mr David Thandani, the president of Saawu, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, and a former branch chairman of Saawu, Mr Eric Ntonga, were also raided.

The commander-in-chief of Ciskei state security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said on Thursday that the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) together with the Sword of the Nation squad had searched the homes of several "activists" in Mdantsane since the beginning of the week.

Big test for Kirsten and Co

From FRANK HEYDENRYCH

DURBAN. — Peter Kirsten's Western Province side face the biggest challenge of the season to date in their Datsun Shield semifinal first leg match at Kingsmead today.

While potentially the stronger side, Province have shown a tendency to

Peter Kirsten

buckle under pressure that does not augur well for today's key match.

A greenish wicket has been prepared to assist the Natal attack, which will be made up largely of seam, and Province can expect to have to work for their runs.

There is an air of quiet confidence in the Natal ranks, and under new captain Darryl Bestall an assurance that they have the beating of Province.

• Full report, back page

Woman dies, baby unhurt

Staff Reporter

A 66-year-old woman was killed instantly yesterday when she was hit by a security van while the baby girl she was wheeling in a pram across Doncaster Road, outside Kenilworth Centre, miraculously escaped unhurt.

Mrs P C van Gent of Lansdowne Road, Claremont, was certified dead on arrival at Victoria Hospital.

The girl, 2-year-old Mandy Kotze, is the daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Kotze of Parkhof, Kenilworth.

The Kotzes could not be contacted at their home last night.

SA agent jailed in UK spy trial

CAPE TIMES 18/12/82

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — South African master spy Major Craig Williamson of the security police and Mr Joe Klue, a diplomat at the South African Embassy who left London last month after the British Foreign Office had protested about his activities, were named as co-conspirators in a quick trial at the Old Bailey here yesterday.

The trial ended with Peter Caselton, 38, paymaster of an operation to burgle and spy on black exile guerilla groups, being jailed for four years.

Liverpool-born Trevor Aspinall, 24, described as a professional burglar, was jailed for 18 months.

The two men pleaded guilty to conspiracy to burgle the Swapo, ANC and PAC offices and other premises in London, actual burglary, dishonest handling of stolen documents and possession of an offensive weapon, a can of teargas, in a total of nine charges.

Trial judge Mr James Miskin QC, said he was passing a deterrent sentence on commercial pilot Caselton.

The trial opened with the Crown prosecutor, Mr Roy Amlot, claiming that Caselton, a slight, dark-haired man, had set up a front business in the Isle of Man for his activities as a "South African agent".

Caselton established the company, Africa Aviation Consultants, in partnership with a man who used the name Arthur Clayton — who was in fact Major Craig Williamson of the security police.

There was no evidence that the company had conducted any aviation business.

Caselton had opened a bank account. The first credit was £10 000 (about R20 000) — paid in by a Mr C M Williamson. The account showed that Caselton had received a total of £58 000.

"It Is clear that he had plenty of money and the majority of it came from South Africa," said Mr Amlot.

'For the money'

Caselton had then arranged for Aspinall to burgle black nationalist group offices in July and August to steal material that would be of interest to South Africa.

Aspinall, a professional burglar with a string of convictions, was "in it for

US expelled SA diplomat

CAPE TIMES 18/12/82

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — It has been disclosed that the United States ordered a senior South African diplomat in Washington to leave the US after various incidents involving harrassment of apartheid foes.

The disclosure follows Britain's expulsion of Mr Joseph Klue, a South African diplomat in London, for spying.

Dr Danie Opperman, head of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) what were considered "normal intelligence gathering functions", Washington sources said.

dr Opperman, who was also sometimes known as Dr Opterman and Dr Otterman, left the US quietly in October.

His departure has been confirmed by a number of American officials and Western diplomats.

A number of anti-apartheid organizations in the US have recently complained that their offices were being broken into at

Dramatic court

...and co

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Dramatic court scenes as Magnum saga nears end — page 12

jailed in UK

CAPE TIMES 18/12/82

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spy trial

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'For the money'

Caselton had then arranged for Aspinall to burgle black nationalist group offices in July and August to steal material that would be of interest to South Africa.

Aspinall, a professional burglar with a string of convictions, was "in it for the money". He was paid about R1 000 for each of three burglaries and also a bonus of about R9 000.

Aspinall, a slight, mousy man, showed no emotion in the dock when Mr Amlot claimed it was Warrant-Officer Klue who

US expelled SA diplomat

CAPE TIMES 18/12/82

327

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WASHINGTON. — It has been disclosed that the United States ordered a senior South African diplomat in Washington to leave the US after various incidents involving harrassment of apartheid foes.

The disclosure follows Britain's expulsion of Mr Joseph Klue, a South African diplomat in London, for spying.

Dr Danie Opperman, head of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) at South Africa's Embassy in Washington, was told to leave the US prior to Mr Klue's expulsion from Britain.

South Africa had notified US authorities that Dr Opperman was an NIS agent.

But certain NIS activities in the US during Dr Opperman's tenure in Washington went beyond what were considered "normal intelligence gathering functions", Washington sources said.

dr Opperman, who was also sometimes known as Dr Opterman and Dr Otterman, left the US quietly in October.

His departure has been confirmed by a number of American officials and Western diplomats.

A number of anti-apartheid organizations in the US have recently complained that their offices were being broken into at night and their papers and files had obviously been tampered with.

The South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, said: "Dr Opperman went back to South Africa. He was transferred back. Any further questions should be directed to the Department of Foreign Affairs in

CAPE TIMES. 18/12/82

Maseru raid: Families waiting

Staff Reporter

THE families of three Langa men reported to have been killed in last week's SADF raid in Lesotho are anxiously waiting for further information.

Friends of the families spent yesterday trying to confirm the authenticity of a telegram sent from Lesotho to a Langa football club informing the club of the death of three former players.

The men reported dead are Mr Mlomdolozi Madikane, of Rubusana Avenue; Mr Makwedini Haas, of Mdolomba Street; and Mr Makwenku Mfobo, of Harlem Avenue. They are aged between 18 and 22.

Sources in the townships said yesterday that the three men were believed to have left Cape Town for Umtata in the Transkei about a year ago.

● Sapa reports from King William's Town that the parents of one of the victims of the raid say they cannot travel to Lesotho to identify their son because neither the South African nor the Ciskeian governments would grant them travel documents.

Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Somerset East told the parents of Doctor Bantu Norman Ngcithe, 26, that the necessary documents could be obtained only from the Ciskeian Government.

Ciskei's Central Intelligence Service (CIS) told the Ncgithes that Ciskei had "nothing to do with Lesotho".

— Sapa

gun-toting animals

'Employers have the impression that we're g

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WANTED: A job for an out-of-work mercenary.

S. Tribune 19/12/82 (327)

Tribune Reporter

Stephen Biddlecombe, 24, is one of several former mercenaries recently released from jail after serving time for their part in the abortive Seychelles coup who are now having difficulty in finding jobs.

When interviewed by the Sunday Tribune this week, Biddlecombe said: "People think twice when they are interviewing us. When submitting resumes, we have to account for the whole year this episode took out of our lives.

"Employers have this impression that mercenaries are camouflaged, gun-toting animals. But we are not like that — we are just ordinary people," he said.

"Except for those still inside, we were all found guilty of negligence for getting onto a hijacked aircraft. Having a criminal record is a big draw-back trying to find work, when in my eyes I'm not a criminal at all.

"All of us are anti-Communist and we would have gone on that trip free of charge," he said.

Most of those released from jail still owe substantial amounts of money for defence and other legal costs incurred during their lengthy trial.

Biddlecombe claims they took part in the coup more for "moral reasons" than for financial gain.

Born in England, Biddlecombe emigrated to South Africa and moved up to Rhodesia with his parents.

He was drafted into the Rhodesian Army straight after completing school in December 1978.

"After active service, I was called up every six weeks, then eventually left the army to do security work on isolated farms.

"I joined the South African Army for a year but left soon after I had been wounded in a contact and joined a security firm."

It was while working for the security firm that he was approached to take part in the coup.

"It looked like a good thing at the time, being anti-Communist. We were paid R1 000 before we left and were promised another R9 000 on our return.

"But we have actually spent more money fighting for our freedom than what we were paid out for taking part in the coup."

The group of about 45 would-be mercenaries were only told the plans of the operation two weeks before the coup-attempt took place.

"They wanted it kept tight so there would be no time for information to be leaked out.

"Most of us involved in the coup knew each other - we had been together in the same unit in the Rhodesian Army."

Biddlecombe and at least five other recruits from Durban flew up to Johannesburg and from there they took a bus to Manzini, Swaziland, with an overnight stop in Ermelo.

Their arrival on the Seychelles and the ensuing events were like a nightmare, he says.

"We didn't expected to get caught and when it all blew up we didn't think we'd get off the island alive.

"I had already passed through customs and was waiting on the bus ready to go to our hotel when I heard a shot fired inside the airport terminal.

"Suddenly all hell broke loose. For eight hours we had a running battle with the Government forces until the Air India aircraft arrived.

"The only time we knew about the hijack was when we were ordered on to the aircraft right at the end. I thought we would stay and fight it out for a while."

After commandeering the aircraft with about 65 passengers on board, the task force headed back to South Africa.

"The passengers and crew on board were very cordial. The pilot gave one of our guys a bottle of Napoleon brandy from his personal stock and one passenger, a farmer from Rhodesia, offered us all drinks.

"Most of us fell asleep on the flight back and stashed our weapons on the racks above us or under our seats.

"Before we landed at Durban, we piled all our weapons in a heap at the front of the aircraft so that we wouldn't get nailed for possession of arms."

The mercenaries arrived at Louis Botha airport in Durban at sunrise.

"We were taken straight to Sonderwater prison and locked up in separate cells for six days. Most of our time there was spent giving statements."

The mercenaries were released towards the end of December last year, but were all re-arrested on January 4.

The mammoth trial started on March 10 and during the hearing all the accused were released on bail of R1 000 each.

"It took exactly a year for us to be released after the first day of the trial. During all this time, none of us were able to work as we had to be in court virtually every day."

Biddlecombe and his accomplises were sentenced to five years in jail for their part in the coup.

"We were taken to Diepkloof to serve our time. Four-and-a-half years were suspended and we got an additional two months' remission.

"While inside, we really didn't talk to each other too much. We didn't want to lose our remission."

Throughout the trial and subsequent imprisonment, Biddlecombe's fiance stood by him and drove up from Durban to Diepkloof when he was released.

The two have now set up home together and are hoping to buy a house and settle down.

"I've phoned around for dozens of jobs and our flat is full of newspapers but there is just no work available.

"The type of job I'd prefer is running a security operation in Durban."

A Somerset East businessman last week offered one of the hi-jackers work as a production supervisor and "trouble-shooter".

In a telex to a newspaper, Mr Pat Liebenberg, of Joubert Mills glue factory, said he can offer one of the men work because they are "energetic, disciplined people used to hard work."

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CAPE TIMES 20/12/82

Tambo in Maseru

Mr Oliver Tambo in Maseru yesterday.

Own Correspondent

MASERU. — The African National Congress chief, Mr Oliver Tambo, arrived in Lesotho yesterday, amid a tight clampdown on security, to pay tribute to the 30 ANC members killed in the recent South African Defence Force raid.

His appearance at a time when most South African refugees are expecting fresh attacks from across the border came as a complete surprise to all but the highest ranks of local government.

Mr Tambo, probably the man most wanted by the SA security police, sat in the Pitso Stadium with international dignitaries and diplomats.

More than 1 000 people gathered at the stadium as 26 of the 30 coffins were laid out before the podium. ANC supporters stood guard over the coffins throughout the seven-hour ceremony.

Mr Tambo was one of the guest speakers but may not be quoted here.

Proceedings began at the local mortuary in Maseru early yesterday morning when ANC supporters loaded the coffins on to two large trucks bearing the black, green and yellow ANC flag.

Carrying slogans and placards, the group of 200 marchers made their way down Maseru's main street to the Pitso Stadium.

Late yesterday afternoon the procession moved to a nearby clearing where graves had been dug.

● Sapa reports that King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said at the funeral that the South African Government was trying to intimidate the Government and people of Lesotho into toeing South Africa's line against the ANC, failing which they would face punitive measures.

The king said these punitive measures would not deter the Lesotho Government from continuing it's support for political exiles from South Africa.

King Moshoeshoe said the South African Government had threatened to repatriate Basotho workers employed in South Africa and also to curtail the movement of Basothos over the border.

The Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, said one of the reasons for South African aggression into Lesotho was that the Lesotho Government allowed the anti-South African United Nations radio to beam broadcasts to the Southern African region from Lesotho.

The Prime Minister said he had challenged the South African Government to send representatives to Lesotho to point out alleged ANC terrorist training bases in Maseru, but they had not accepted this challenge.

● See leading article, page 12

'Illegal' entry charges: Louw urged to act

CAPE TIMES 20/12/82

327

Political Correspondent

AN Opposition provincial councillor last night called on the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, to intervene on behalf of two Progressive Federal Party MPCs and others charged with entering a Port Elizabeth black township illegally.

Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, and Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, were among 31 people charged last week with attending a church service in New Brighton organized by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Mr Frank van der Velde, chief Opposition whip in the Provincial Council, said Mr Louw should see that the charges against all those concerned, including the two Cape MPCs, were dropped immediately.

"I find it shocking and disgraceful that in a country where the government professes to be Christian, people are charged as criminals for attending a church service," he said in a statement.

"I look upon the action of the police as a contempt of the Provincial Council.

Intimidation

"A great deal has been made by TV and other media about the intimidation of Ian Smith in Zimbabwe. We should look to ourselves and stop this intimidation of Opposition public representatives."

Mr Van der Velde said that if this was a taste of the the government's new deal, Mr Louw owed an explanation to all Opposition members, including the voters of Gardens and Walmer.

UK urged to question Steyn

ARGUS 20/12/82 327

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The shadow Home Secretary, Mr Roy Hattersley, has called for a government investigation into the extent of "espionage" operations carried out from the South African Embassy here.

If the South African Ambadassor, Mr Marais Steyn, was shown to be involved, he said, he should be expelled.

In a BBC radio interview yesterday, Mr Hattersley said he feared an attempt was being made in London to discredit and suppress legitimate political groups.

"Make sure"

He was asked what should be done about it.

"I think the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) has first of all got to make sure himself that the security services are pursuing this with a vigour that is required.

"Secondly, I think the Foreign Office has got to ask some questions of the South African Ambassador and has got to find out, as best it can from Pretoria, exactly what the ambassador himself has been doing; how much he has been involved in this.

"And when the Government has a view on the extent of this, the Home Secretary has to come clean. He has to tell the House of Commons what has been going on under his nose.

"A finger"

Mr Hattersley was asked if he was "pointing a finger" directly at the South African Ambassador himself as being someone who was aware of what was going on and allowing it to go on from his embassy.

"Is it possible," asked BBC presenter Brian Clough, "that he would not have been aware of the activities of Mr Klue (Warrant Officer Joe Klue) and others?"

Mr Hattersley: "Unlike in South Africa, we must give people the benefit of the doubt when we are not certain.

"Operation"

"But it seems to me inconceivable that an operation of this size, which is being increasingly documented by the anti-apartheid movement, could be mounted from London without the ambassador himself knowing about it."

Mr Marais Steyn

Mr Steyn, speaking from his London residence, said: "Nobody in my embassy to my knowledge has ever been engaged in espionage against the United Kingdom.

"All we have done was to acquire information from people who had information about plans for terrorism and mayhem in South Africa. That's all."

Laughed

He laughed heartily when told that Mr Hattersley had said the Foreign Office should ask questions of the South African Ambassador and Pretoria and find out exactly what he had been doing and how much he had been involved.

"Absolute bloody nonsense — and you can qyote me on that," he said.

South A...

Former Saso top men released

CAPE Times 24/12/82 327

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Six former top officials of the banned South African Students Organization (Saso) and the Black People's Convention (BPC) were released from jail yesterday after completing six-year sentences.

The six black consciousness leaders were home for the first time in eight years. They were arrested in 1974 and jailed by the Pretoria Supreme Court in 1976 after being convicted under the Terrorism Act.

They are Mr Sathasivan Cooper, former banned BPC public relations officer, Mr Muntu Lindane Myeza, former Saso president and secretary-general, Mr Mosioua Lekota, ex-Saso permanent organizer, Dr Nchaupe Aubrey Mokoape, former banned BPC branch chairman in Durban, Mr Nkwenkwe Nkomo, former BPC permanent organizer, and Mr Phandelani Nefolovhodwe, former Saso president.

(327)

Mercury 23/12/82

Indian films censor board 'in the dark'

Mercury Reporter

MEMBERS appointed to a board to censor Indian films said yesterday they were still 'in the dark' about their duties.

'All that we know is we've been informed by Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs, by letter more than a month ago that we may be called upon by the Director of Publications to serve on a board to censor Indian films,' said Mr S Bal-Ganesh, who is among a panel of 16 members appointed.

Needed

Mr Bal-Ganesh, who is chairman of an advisory committee to the Publications Control Board, said none of the 16 members were informed about the workings of the board or what role they would have to play.

'More clarity is needed about its functioning and how many members would be required to censor a particular film,' he said.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, which was instrumental in establishing the board, told the Mercury yesterday that he would convene a meeting of all members early in the New Year.

Complaints

'The director of the Publications Control Board, Prof A Coetzee, will be invited to enlighten members of their duties.'

He said the SAIC made representations to the Government to appoint a board to censor Indian films following complaints about long delays.

'At present Indian films are being sent to Cape Town for censoring and this took up considerable time,' he explained.

The panel, appointed by the minister, comprises Mr Bal-Ganesh, Mr Kedu Lalloo, Mr P V Lakhani, Mrs S Padayachee, Mrs Jaymathie Makanjee, Dr S Govender, Mr S R Devar, Mr T P Naidoo, Mr Safee Siddiqui, Mr U E Meer, Mrs D H Singh, Mrs S Purmasir, Mr P Durgapersadh, Mr G R Varma, Mr I S Maharaj and radio personality Mrs Farida Ismail.

Applause as AWB accused leave court

Cape Times 25/12/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members were warmly applauded by their families and friends yesterday when they left the Pretoria Regional Magistrate's Court on R1 000 bail each.

AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and five other men appeared in connection with the discovery of illegal weapons, ammunition and explosives. No charges were put to them.

Regional magistrate Mr W F Krugel granted all six bail, which the State did not oppose, and ordered them to reappear in court on January 21.

The accused are Eugene Terre'Blanche, of Roth Street, Ventersdorp; Jacob Daniel Viljoen, 40, of Kritzinger Avenue, Klerksdorp; Jan Jurgens Groenewald, 37, of Naude Street, Wonderboom South, Pretoria; Dawid Frederik Botes, 43, of 5th Avenue, Geduld, Springs; Cornelius Jacob Jooste, 27, of Skinner St, Sunnyside, Pretoria, and Hendrik Gerhardus Jacobz, 37, of Reitz Street, Rustenburg.

Mr Terre'Blanche led the accused into court at 10am and smiled when he spotted his wife sitting behind the dock. He leant over and kissed her.

At least 10 security policemen attended the proceedings, standing along the sides of the court. They closely watched the about 40 family members and supporters present.

In the centre of the back bench sat elderly Mr Barnie Basson, who acted as AWB leader during Mr Terre'Blanche's detention. He was flanked by younger men.

When the accused emerged from the court building after bail had been paid, Mr Terre'Blanche made a brief speech. He shook hands with a number of supporters and then, with his family and a number of friends, left for Ventersdorp.

NDM 28/12/82

BAWU says Post Office stalled on its ILO mail

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Natal-based Black Allied Workers Union has accused the Post Office of hampering "democratic exchange of opinion" by withholding literature sent to the union from the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

In a statement released yesterday, the union's general secretary Mr B E Khumalo said the ILO had sent copies of its special report on apartheid and other publications of special interest to South African workers in October which had been translated into Zulu.

Initially, the Post Office told the union it withheld the ILO literature as it still had to work out the customs duty, he said.

"We told them we could not work out the customs duty, which is calculated on the purchase price of the item, as the literature was donated to us free of charge by the ILO.

"However, the Post Office promised to ascertain the duty themselves and charge us accordingly," Mr Khumalo said.

Finally, on December 22, the union was told the ILO literature had been sent to the Directorate of Publications to find out whether the material was acceptable or not, he said.

"It is ridiculous that the authorities did not tell us from the outset that they were investigating the contents of the literature instead of hiding behind payment of duty on the parcel," Mr Khumalo said.

He added that the union would not be "intimidated by this obviously hopeless action".

A local Post Office spokesman said as far as book parcels were concerned the Post Office acted merely as agents of the Department of Customs and Excise.

He said in this instance it was normal procedure for the parcel to be forwarded to the local publications officer for inspection.

Ciskei in 'raids on ANC'

CAPE TIMES 31/12/82

Staff Reporter

ARMED troops of the Ciskei para-military forces swooped on homes in Mdantsane township near East London early yesterday, detaining one man, questioning at least three others and seizing an undisclosed quantity of literature.

The commander-general of Ciskeian State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, confirmed that an official of the Border Council of Churches, Mr Mzwandile Msoki, had been detained in the 1am raids.

People questioned

He alleged the raids were aimed at "ANC cells" and was "not prepared to give details" beyond that "a number of homes were raided and many people questioned".

Mr Msoki was previously detained in June this year, and was later released without being charged.

The East London branch secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Bonisile Norushe, said yesterday that he was woken about 1am by a hammering on his door.

"A jeep-load of soldiers in military uniform surrounded my house and entered. They questioned me, my mother and Ms Zodwa Mapela of the United Women's Organization, demanding to know what organizations we belonged to, and insisting I was a member of the ANC."

The general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, said yesterday that it seemed as if Ciskei was "intent on conducting a reign of terror against trade unions".

"Statements by Lieutenant-General Sebe that the unions are ANC front organizations are utterly ludicrous smears and without any truth," he said.

Cheap labour

The union would consider "any means we have to expose the actions of Ciskei against the unions, including approaching international finance which Sebe is trying to attract through his offers of cheap labour".

Mr Norushe was released from prison in April this year after 12 months' imprisonment for refusing to give evidence in a security trial.

Before his imprisonment he was detained for more than six months under Section six of the Terrorism Act, detained for almost a month in June this year, and his house was raided this month.