TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1983

JANUARY — MARCH ,

ANC 17 LEAVE SWAZI

Sowetan 3/1/83

A GROUP of about 17 ANC members who had been detained by the Swaziland Government have left Swaziland for Mozambique, and the Swazi police are still searching for a number of ANC supporters in order to place them in "protective custody".

The group — mostly South Africans — left Swaziland at their own request, according to the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, who said he believed that some would not be staying in Mozambique but would be going on to other countries.

Meanwhile, **The SOWETAN** has learned that ANC operatives fired on units of the Swazi Defence Force in two separate incidents near the country's north-eastern border with Mozambique during the past fortnight.

In one clash, the ANC men shouted to the Swazi border patrol unit that they had no intention of attacking anyone within Swaziland, but had "a mission to do elsewhere" and merely wanted unhindered passage.

The Swazi soldiers refused, shots were fired and the ANC men then crossed back into Mozambique.

Swazi action against ANC supporters followed the South African Defence Force's attack on the homes of ANC operatives in Lesotho recently.

The Swazis have made it clear that they will not allow their country to be used as a base to plan acts of violence against neighbouring countries.

Senator Nsibandze told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that about 10 ANC members were still in the Mawelawela refugee camp near Mbabane, where they were being held for their own safety.

They would remain there "until the situation is reviewed", but always had the option to leave the country.

He disclosed that "people belonging to other organisations" were also involved in the Swazi swoop. He declined to name the organisations, but said the PAC was definitely not one of them, as there were no PAC people in the country.

Senator Nsibandze added that registered refugees were issued with an "asylum certificate" which expressly forbade involvement in any violent activity against neighbouring countries.

Swaziland was not biased against the ANC, he said, but would take action against anyone planning attacks on a neighbour, whether the neighbour was South Africa or Mozambique.

'Subversive' bedspread is seized from Mrs Mandela

Star 8/1/83

By Carolyn Dempster

A "subversive" bedspread, crocheted in the colours of the ANC, posters, books and documents were seized from the Brandfort home of the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela yesterday in a swoop by the Security Police.

The raid began at about 1 pm, shortly before Mrs Mandela, currently under a five-year banning order, was due to be visited by two Progressive Party MPs, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Peter Soal.

Mr M K Malefane, a friend of the Mandela family, claims Mrs Mandela was issued with a summons for breaking her banning order by the six Security Policemen on their arrival. The policemen then proceeded to conduct a thorough search of the house.

POSSE

"I arrived to meet a posse of SP going through Mrs Mandela's home with a fine toothcomb," said Mrs Suzman. "They conducted the search in a very polite, but thorough way." The last time Mrs Mandela's home was raided in 1981 it was also in the middle of a visit by Mrs Suzman.

"We laughed about the coincidence and then just sat down and talked while they searched."

Although the wife of the jailed ANC leader may receive more than one visitor at a time in her home, she may speak to only one person at a time.

"It is absolutely disgusting the way the Security Police keep harassing this woman. Yet she takes it all with great dignity," added Mrs Suzman.

Police raid Mandela home

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

POLICE raided the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort yesterday and confiscated posters, books, documents and a bedspread during a visit by two Opposition MPs, Mrs Helen Suzman and Mr Peter Soal.

A family friend, Mr "M K" Malefane, said six police vehicles arrived at Mrs Mandela's Brandfort home at 1pm and issued her with a summons for breaking her banning order.

Security Policemen arrived in four cars followed by two vans carrying armed, uniformed police. The house was searched in shifts over a three-hour period, Mr Malefane said.

Mrs Mandela was questioned about confiscated articles.

Roadblocks were allegedly set up in the township as soon as police arrived in Brandfort.

The SP took away documents, a poster, and a bedspread which, according to Mrs Suzman, "seemed to be done up in the African National Congress — or Inkatha — colours".

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations, in Pretoria, last night confimred the raid.

"A case is being investiaged and after completion the documents will be submitted to the Attorney General. It is then up to him to make a decision whether or not tp prosecute.

"If any of the people involved have a complaint concerning the behavior of the police, I would urge them to report the matter immediately so that an investigation can be initiated."

Turner's mother hunts assassin

b/c Argus 5/11/83

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Five years after Dr Rick Turner was gunned down and died in his daughter's arms, his elderly mother is still hunting for his killer.

Dr Turner, a University of Natal academic who was under a five-year banning order, was killed in the early hours of January 8, 1978.

His assassin is still at large.

Speaking from her Stellenbosch home, Mrs Jane Turner said she was still convinced that Martin Dolinchek — the former BOSS agent who has been jailed in the Seychelles for his part in the abortive 1981 coup attempt — knew who killed her son.

When Dolinchek was put on trial last year Mrs Turner sat in the public gallery with her eyes riveted on him.

"I only had one interview with him, but then with all the publicity it blew up in my face and they wouldn't let me see him again," Mrs Turner said.

Paid thug

She has not, however, slackened her efforts to track down her son's killer.

Mrs Turner said she was working on another lead which she was not prepared to divulge at this stage.

"I have no feeling whatsoever towards the killer. He's just a bloody paid thug. What I want to show up is the whole system.

"To me, it still seems as if the killing happened yesterday. It finished me as it finished him. It's just too cruel. My son dedicated his life to non-violence," she said.

of the 30 to 40 paddlers present.

Cape Town's John Lee, who failed to complete the 1981 challenge, was adament about not paddling the third leg. "The conditions of the first two days were more tiring than the whole of last year's race," he said. "I and many others feel we have met the challenge."

DISAPPOINTED

Race referee Mr Richard Dubb said that while he was not surprised at the outcome of the vote he was nevertheless disappointed.

"I personally would have liked to have seen the race completed" he said, "even if only one person finished."

Pressure had also been exerted by officials and sponsors, who baulked at the vast amount of reorganisation which a day's postponement in Port Alfred would have meant.

exigencies of life."

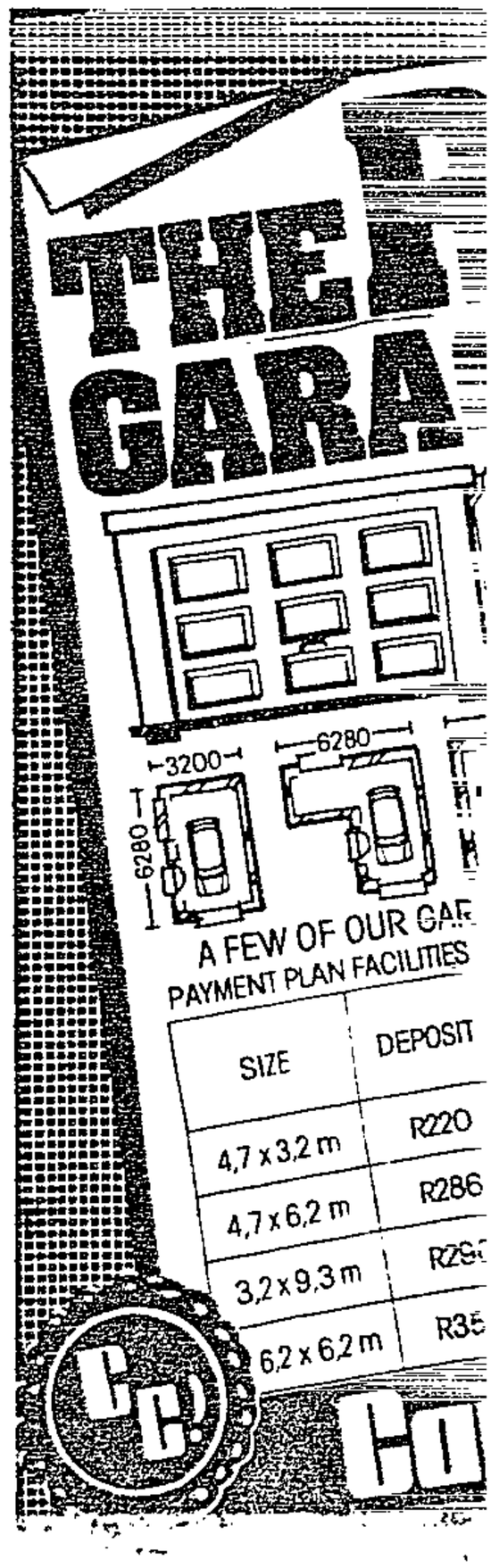
The 12th century mystic St Richard of Chichester gains a strange alphabetical bedfellow who has four times as many entries as him.

However, the sayings of Cliff Richard may prove less enduring: "What's important is that God is so much part and parcel of life that spontaneous mental chat becomes second nature."

Unkind cuts

JAKARTA. — Indonesia's most austere budget for years has frozen public sector wages and abolished subsidies on essential foods. — Sapa-Reuter.







= Tuan or saint, in

Toiled — Wide relief

Argus S/11/83

By VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter

PEOPLE buried in the old Muslim graveyard

market Street, led to three days of rioting.

According to Mr Ach-

the Administrator had exceeded his powers because neither the appro-

Law may force people to live on border farms

ARGUS 10/1/83 ~~3 [illegible]~~ ~~235~~ ~~236~~ 327

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government is considering a draft Bill which, should it become law could compel people to live on farms in depopulated areas.

The Director-General of Agriculture, Dr Dirk Immelman, said that a special Cabinet committee was considering the draft Bill.

He said no legislation to this effect had been passed yet.

"The matter could reach finality during the next session of Parliament," Dr Immelman said.

"I can't say the stipulation to force people to live on border farms will eventually be embodied in legislation, as Parliiament still have to approve it.

Up to Minister

"And even if Parliament approves the stipulation, it will be up to the Minister whether or not to use such powers."

The draft Bill has been prepared as border depopulation has become acute in some areas, such as the north-western Transvaal where two-thirds of the farms are unoccupied.

REAL PROBLEM

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman on agriculture, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said today that short-term assistance offered to farmers by the Government was welcome, but was not the solution to the real problem.

Over the years the Government had given such short-term assistance, but year after year farmers' debts had increased.

The real problem appeared to be in the Government's marketing policy and its controlboard system.

WIDENING GAP

The gap between prices received by farmers and those paid by consumers had widened from year to year.

"A whole range of middlemen in the agricultural sector appears to gobble up a bigger and bigger share of the cake. This is the real problem behind many of the farmers' difficulties."

Another problem was that administered prices for electricity, fertilisers, fuel, spare parts and other agricultural requirements were increasing faster than producer prices.

Mr Myburgh said short-term relief for farmers was needed to ensure that consumers had food, but the Government should also look at its entire policy in regard to agriculture.

Later stage

A senior spokesman for the Department of Agriculture, who asked not to be named, said it was not envisaged to use legislation at the moment.

"But at a later stage it may become necessary to force people to live on border farms.

"We believe we can win the battle to stop people moving away from these areas, but we will have to sacrifice quite a lot, even freedom of movement."

The Opposition spokesman on agriculture, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said while he supported the concept of repopulation, this could not be done by legislation.

Economics

"Economic factors brought about depopulation in the first place and economic factors will determine whether people will be able to live on such farms in the future," he said.

"To presume that people can be forced to populate an area by law not only flies in the face of reality, it is just plain crazy."

Mr Moorcroft emphasised that farmers moving away from the border areas did not move because of security considerations, but because farming was no longer economically viable.

Worry as farm debts soar in drought

Political Staff

FARMERS' debts have risen to more than R5 000-million and are still rising, partly because of the crippling drought over large areas.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the Department of Agriculture, who said short-term agricultural debts could rise to "astronomical heights" if the drought continued.

There was a danger that some farmers would be driven out of business.

HELP PLANNED

The spokesman said the Government was concerned about the situation, and was seeking ways of bringing about an improvement.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr J J G Wentzel, and other Cabinet Ministers had made on-the-spot investigations of drought conditions.

Mr Wentzel had been among several Ministers who visited the Eastern Transvaal on December 31, and he was scheduled to go to the Northern Transvaal tomorrow and to the Western Transvaal next week.

Reporter on banned literature charge

AN Evening Post reporter, Miss Alexandra Smith, 24, pleaded guilty in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court today to a charge of being in possession of banned literature

Miss Smith admitted that on September 9 last year police searched her flat at Torrington Court, Hansen Street, Central and took possession of 13 publications.

They were *Dissension in the Ranks* by Nusas, *Crisis in Education*, *Ngunga's Adventures*, *Critical Health* by Neil Aggett, *Work in Progress — Repressive State Apparatus, Work in Progress* — Swapo, *Introduction to Labour Organisation in South Africa*, *The Manual on Detention*, *SSD South Africa*, *Politics, Power and People*, *The Socialist Register*, *Marxism after Marx* by David McLellan, *Organise ... or Starve* and *Working for Freedom*.

Miss Smith admitted *The Manual on Detention* and *Organise ... or Starve* were banned in terms of the Publications Act.

She said as far as she knew *The Manual on Detention* had been sent to her by Nusas, and *Organise ... or Starve* by Ken Luchardt and Brenda Wall had been left in her spare room by a guest.

In her own declaration of defence, she said she suspected *Organise ... or Starve* and a few of the other publications might have been banned

That was why they were concealed. As it happened the other publications were not banned.

For this reason, she pleaded guilty to the charge relating to possession of *Organise ... or Starve* on the basis of suspicion, but not of direct intention.

Miss Smith said she was, however, totally unaware that *The Manual On Detention* was listed. She pleaded not guilty to the possession of this publication.

The magistrate, Mr J D Moony, stood the case down until later today.

Mr J Kotze appeared for the State Mr G G Hunsamen appeared for Miss Smith.

Magistrate to consider case against reporter

Court Reporter

THE trial of an Evening Post reporter, Miss Alexandra Smith, on a charge of being in possession of banned literature, has been postponed to January 14.

Miss Smith pleaded guilty to being in possession of a publication *Organise . . . or Starve* by Luchardt and Wall which has been banned under the Publications Act. She admitted that a second banned publication, *Manual on Detention*, was also in her possession. She pleaded not guilty to possessing this publication on the grounds that, having no idea it was banned, she had no intention of committing an offence.

The charge arises from an incident on September 9 last year, when police searched her flat and removed a total of 13 publications.

After considering a written statement of defence and a statement she made to the police, the magistrate, Mr J D Moony, said he needed time to consider the matter — in particular the part played by Miss Smith's intention.

Mr G G Huisamen, who appeared for Miss Smith, said the defence and the State had agreed on the basis of Miss Smith's plea. Mr Moony replied that he was not party to the agreement, and must return a verdict on the evidence before him after due consideration of the law.

Mr J Kotze appeared for the State.

Security police raid PE reporter's home

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13/1/83
E. Post

By RAYMOND HILL

SECURITY police raided the home of Evening Post reporter Mr Jimmy Matyu yesterday and removed more than 28 books and nine scrapbooks containing newspaper cuttings after a search of the premises.

Mr Matyu, of Mendi Road, New Brighton, was not at home when the policemen arrived.

The four policemen were later joined by five other members of the security police.

Mr Matyu's wife, Mrs Perronnette Matyu, said one of the policemen told her they were searching for liquor.

Mrs Matyu said: "They were in the house for an hour and took away about 28 books and nine scrapbooks with cuttings of Jimmy's works," she said.

Mr Matyu said the books confiscated included *House of Phalo*, a history of the Xhosa people, a novel, *The Executioner*, *Down Second Avenue*, an autobiography by Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele, *Power Is Ours*, a collection of overseas speeches made by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and a copy of an American magazine, Ebony.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Security Police, Colonel H Snyman, confirmed that several books had been taken from the house in the raid.

He said the matter was being investigated and the books were still being checked.

A second journalist, the Eastern Province Herald's court reporter, Mr Mncedisi Saliso, was questioned by security police at his Kwazakele home on Sunday.

Police raid on homes of two journalists

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 20 books and other items were confiscated yesterday by security police who searched the New Brighton home of a Port Elizabeth journalist.

The Eastern Province Herald's court reporter, Mr Mncedisa Saliso, was visited by the security branch on Sunday.

Mrs Peronnette Matyu, whose husband Jimmy, works for the Evening Post, said their home in Mendi Road was searched by about nine members of the security branch.

She said the first group of four, one of whom produced a security police identity card, arrived at about 9 am.

"Jimmy was out. He had taken one of the children to school. One of the men said he had a report that I was selling liquor and they were looking for it.

"The other man said they had just come to check. I asked him if it was for liquor and he said it was for anything they might find."

Mrs Matyu said the four started to check the books and were joined later by another group of about 5 plainclothes police.

"They were there for about an hour. They took away about 28 books, some of them in a briefcase, and nine scrapbooks with cuttings of Jimmy's work.

"Before leaving, they wrote down the titles of the books and listed the other items. They asked me where I worked and who the books belonged to. There were no unpleasant words. They were very polite."

Mr Saliso was visited at his home in Vuku Road, Kwazakele, by two security policemen at about 5.15 pm on Sunday.

Last night, Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. van Rensburg of the Port Elizabeth Security Branch, confirmed that members of the branch had searched Mr Matyu's home and had removed books and other documents.

He was unable to confirm or deny Sunday's visit to Mr Saliso because he "did not know anything about it." — DDC.

Priests defy SP, council

TWO Randfontein churchmen have refused to bow to pressure from the community council and Security Police to bar the Mohlakeng Civic Association (Moca) from holding meetings in their church buildings.

The Rev O C Gaanakgomo of the Methodist Church and Father Sipho Masemola of St Paul's Anglican Church told GCP this week their doors would remain wide open to Moca, which has been at the forefront of the battle against the big rent increases announced by Wrab in October.

Rev Gaanakgomo said he was told by security cops to stop Moca using the church building because it was a political group that was inciting residents.

He said he had totally rejected the SP's reasoning: "They should know better the difference between political and civic matters."

Father Masemola said he was called in by the community council and told to get a permit before allowing Moca to hold meetings on the church premises.

He said he was later told by the Security Police that they "were tired of Moca."

"They told me they wanted to take action against Moca because its chairman, Pinkie Ngakane, was a trade unionist.

"I told them Moca was a public watchdog, protecting residents — and that includes me — against rent increases."

The Police Public Relations Directorate confirmed the meeting with Father Masemola: "Due to unrest situations that followed previous meetings of Moca in the civic hall, the SA Police found it is necessary to inform St Paul's Anglican Church in Mohlakeng of the unrest history of the previous meetings."

Protest against dropping of permit charges

ARGUS 17/1/83

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop, has protested against the withdrawal of charges against whites for entering a township illegally, while hundreds of blacks are charged every week in the Langa Pass Court with similar offences.

The charges against 29 people, alleged to have entered a Port Elizabeth township on the Day of the Vow to attend a church service addressed by civil rights campaigner Mrs Helen Joseph, were withdrawn last week.

NOT NEEDED

Late last year charges against two Progressive Federal Party Provincial Council members — Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, and Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer — were withdrawn when it was learnt that they did not need permits in terms of a Government proclamation.

Mr Bishop said today it was "contemptible" that a law should restrict the entry of white people into suburbs proclaimed black, just as it was contemptible that other laws restricted the entry of black people into towns proclaimed white.

"Such laws deserve to be treated with contempt," he said.

"SCRAP THEM"

Mr Bishop added that if the Government was sincere about reform it should scrap those laws.

"I hate to think what the December 16 exercise cost with policemen, dogs and machine-guns."

He felt it would be an honour to appear in court charged with a permit offence.

"It would record our solidarity with the innocent people charged in Langa," he said.

Welcome Star by the Security Police

1/1/87

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a prominent article in the Washington Post on Friday, Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party member of Parliament for Houghton, said Security Police harassment of Mrs Winnie Mandela had the ironic effect of rescuing Mrs Mandela from "the obscurity which is inherent in her banishment to Brandfort."

The article was one of the main items on the opposite-leader page of the Post and was the only item accompanied by an illustration — a drawing depicting two giant legs walking over two small, bent human figures.

VISIT

Mrs Suzman described a visit she made last week to the wife of the banned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, at Brandfort. "A dreary little one-horse town in the middle of the veld," Mrs Suzman called it.

She said that in contrast to a previous visit (when her permit to visit was rejected as invalid by a member of the Security Police who arrived at the house), she did not need a permit to enter Mrs Mandela's house, only a permit to enter the black township.

Armed with this, she and a colleague drove confidently to the house. But Mrs Suzman went alone to the door since Mrs Mandela was allowed to see only one person at a time.

"As we embraced, I saw to my astonishment that the tiny house was full of large, white men," Mrs Suzman wrote.

RAID

A Security Police raid was in full swing and five or six men were taking books off shelves, posters off walls.

"Very politely the head guy inquired who I was (as if he didn't know), asked the purpose of my visit and whether I would mind waiting outside while his men completed their search.

"I said I minded very much. I had a plane to catch. And I told him to go ahead and not bother about us talking.

"So there was this extraordinary scene with Winnie and me sitting on a sofa in her minute living room, chatting away about Nelson, her daughter and other matters with all those men milling around and every now and then asking Winnie to sign for an article they were taking away — books, documents, papers."

Among the "trophies" confiscated by the police were a framed certificate from an American black women's organisation, a poster of a white girl with a burning South African flag, and a crocheted bedspread made up in yellow, green and black, the colours of the ANC. "... a subversive bedspread undoubtedly!"

PFP condemns report banning

CAPE Times 18/1/83

28 ~~277 254~~ 327

Staff Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has condemned the banning of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference's Report on SWA/Namibia.

The 34-page report was compiled by the chairman of the bishops' conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, after a visit to the territory by a six-man delegation in 1981.

The clergymen encountered widespread opposition to South Africa's continued occupation of SWA/Namibia, accounts of atrocities committed by the military and massive local support for Swapo.

The PFP's spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Harry Pitman, said yesterday: "We strongly deprecate the manipulation of news to hide the truth about Namibia and South Africa."

He said South Africans were being "placed at a disadvantage" by being denied the truth.

"It is a tragedy that we are being denied the truth about Namibia. Foreigners know more than we do. We need to know the truth to make the right decisions," he said.

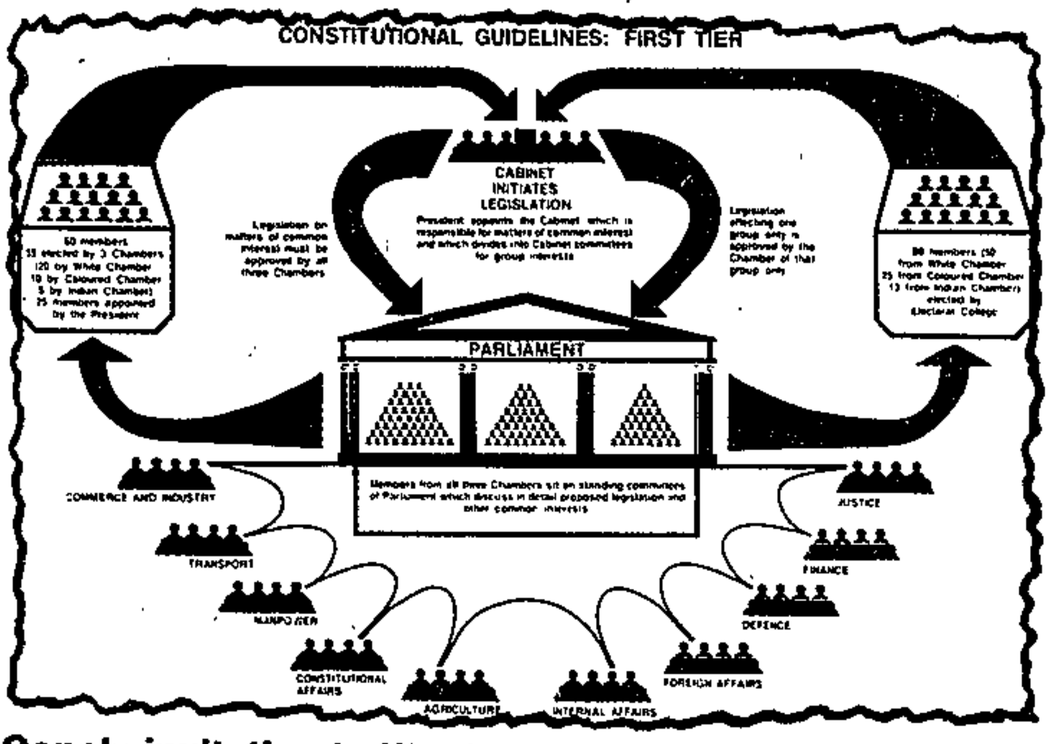
Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, described the banning as "outrageous".

"I have seen press reports on the bishops' report and I thought it was very good. It is simply outrageous that it has now been banned," he said.

The chairman of Swapo's internal wing, Mr Danny Tjongarero, and the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango (ELOK) Church in SWA/Namibia, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, declined to comment yesterday on the banning.

● Leading article, page 8

Coloureds claim State subversion



Cope's invitation to Wentworth residents to discuss the constitutional plan

PEOPLES CONGRESS PARTY - C.O.P.E.

Invites you to attend a Business and Professional People's Conference to be held at

Palm Springs - Quality Street, Wentworth
at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 29/01/83

to discuss

New Constitutional Proposals.

SPEAKERS.

1. Leader of COPE. Peter Marais - Member of the Economic Advisory Council of the P.M.
2. Archbishop D.J. Kenyiles - Bishop of the Eriqua Independent Church and member of the Executive (COPE) in charge of Youth and Culture.
3. Joe. Pinetown. Member of the Executive (COPE) in charge of Educa

SIGNED: .....
MORRIS FYNN
(NATAL LEADER. PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PARTY)

The Government-printed pamphlet supporting the National Party's constitutional plan which has been posted to residents of the Wentworth area

Government leaflet campaign counters Cope's opposition to constitutional reform

By Leon Bekker

SENIOR executives of the new coloured political party, Cope, are convinced the Government is trying to subvert their efforts to rally opposition to the National Party's constitutional plan.

Soon after Cope announced plans to hold a series of meetings in the Wentworth area to focus on the shortcomings of the plan, thousands of leaflets supporting the constitutional plan (printed by the Department of Information) arrived in post boxes in the area.

The Natal leader of Cope, Mr Morris Fynn, told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** this week three separate batches of leaflets had been posted to householders in the area during the past two months.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information confirmed that the department had been responsible for the mailings, but denied that the Wentworth area had been selected for any particular reason.

He also denied that the department was engaged in an attempt to stop Cope from conducting a campaign against the constitutional plan.

"This is a democratic country. They have the right to put their case. But they must not complain if the Government puts its case too", he said.

Mr Fynn said Cope was fighting an uphill battle against proponents of the plan, who now apparently had the massive funds and resources of the State to back them up.

"Why did they not use the money they spent on producing these glossy pamphlets to set up a referendum instead? That's the best way to find out what people are thinking", he said.

Mr Fynn also said it was obvious that opponents of the constitutional proposals were not being given adequate opportunity to state their case publicly.

He challenged the SABC to give "half as much" publicity to anti-Government speakers at next week's meeting at the University of the Western Cape as it had been giving the Labour Party's leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, who now supports involvement with the plan.

KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches Dr Allan Boesak, the Labour Party's David Curry and Cope leader Pieter Marais, will address the meeting.

Mr Fynn denied rumours that the man who started Cope, Lofty Adams, had stepped down from the leadership of Cope because he did not see eye to eye with the organisation's bold stand against the proposals.

"Lofty supports Cope's stand. The fact that he is still a member of the President's Council does not mean he agrees with all aspects of the plan", he said.

Mr Fynn added that he, as well as Cope's new leader, Mr Marais, were "constantly in telephonic contact" with Mr Adams to plan strategy and discuss the organisation's affairs.

Cope is to hold a conference for business and professional people at the Palm Springs Hotel in Wentworth at 11 am on Saturday. This will be followed by a public meeting at the Austerville Community Centre at 2.30 p m. Both gatherings will focus on the constitutional plan, as well as other matters of community interest.

[redacted]

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

sioner or to an invigilator during the examination.

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

British fear SA spy link-up

CAPE TIMES 23/11/83

327

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — British security was investigating the six years spent in Royal Navy centres by Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, the Simon's Town officer arrested on spying charges, intelligence sources said here yesterday.

Commodore Gerhardt spent two long training periods in Britain.

● From 1956-60 studying marine engineering at the Royal Navy Engineering College, HMS Manadon, Plymouth.

● From 1962-64 on a weapons and radio training course at HMS Collingwood, Portsmouth, on British built frigates sold to the SA Navy.

Intelligence sources said the three main areas of concern were:

If information was passed on about their weapons and radio procedures, whether any other students could have been recruited at the same time, and would a spy in the South African Navy have been in a position to

● A story in best tradition, page 2

● 'Spy' fell out with brothers, page 4

has the Russians Nato secrets obtained from the Silvermine maritime tracking station.

Spy trials here have shown that the 50s and 60s were intense periods of recruitment by the Russians.

British security had been "leaking like a sieve" over the past two decades, intelligence sources said, because the agents recruited inside Britain and placed deep in national security and Nato had gone undiscovered for years.

British security wants to find out if Commodore Gerhardt could have been recruited in Britain, and by whom. Spy cases have shown that naval dockyards are a favourite haunt of Russian spymasters on the lookout for potential recruits.

Government sources would not, however, confirm that a security check was under way. "It is not our policy to comment on intelligence matters," a Foreign Office official said.

It is not yet clear whether any trace has been found of Commodore Gerhardt's first wife, who is believed to be living in Britain.

Since the mid-40s a steady stream of Soviet spies have been uncovered in Britain and more than 150 Russian diplomats have been expelled from Britain for spying and recruiting agents.

Death after suicide poems

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

DETAINED Commodore Dieter Gerhardt's daughter, 21-year-old Anne-Marie, who died after being hit by a train, wrote notes and poems on suicide

This emerges from pages of notes which are part of the court record of the inquest on the young clerk.

The inquest magistrate, Mr J Kapp, sitting in the Simon's Town Magistrate's Court, found in February 1980, that the girl had died as a result of multiple injuries.

She was struck by a train on the river bridge between Clovelly and Fish Hoek on Sunday, November 4, 1979.

Miss Gerhardt left two notes as well as inscriptions on a cigarette box near the spot where she died. She made mention, in one of the notes, of an exercise book at a house in Observatory, and asked that it be given to her step-mother, Ruth, who has also been detained.

"Read the book. It is especially for you," she wrote.

The original notes and the book did, at one stage,

To page 2

CAPE TIMES 23/11/83

From page 1

form part of the inquest docket. But after the court's findings, they were handed over to Commander Gerhardt who later supplied copies for record purposes.

The book contained notes and poems on the young woman's feelings and thoughts on suicide. They had been written over a long period of time.

In one note, she wrote to her father and step-mother that she had never met "such beautiful people as you two".

In another she said: "My life is my own. MINE. But I've never been allowed to have complete power over it. Because no-one will allow me full ownership I am about to commit suicide."

Later she wrote: "I am about to take my life which is illegal because good citizens owe their lives to the state or to someone. Bloody ridiculous. I hereby claim my life as my own."

Further on she said: "Are we all born to belong to a state? Are we puppets to be used? And then take the little that is 'allowed' to us to try and be happy with. If a person wants to die it is his choice ... But no. Carter, Botha, Thatcher, etc, and their cronies say 'no', we can't do this and we can't do that."

At another point she wrote: "But one government has not, or should not have, the power over the individual."

"Anarchy in the true form of ideology is the answer to freedom which does not exist in wealth."

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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.

SADF shake-up likely

CAPE TIMES 28/1/83

Defence Reporter

THE most extensive review of plans, projects and security measures since World War II is likely to be launched in the South African Defence Force in the wake of the Simon's Town espionage disclosures.

A military spokesman yesterday responded with a blunt "no comment" when asked if such a shake-up is on the cards, but in view of the Prime Minister's disclosures on Thursday it would seem that at least some of the SADF's top-level planning must be deemed to have been compromised, even where no concrete evidence exists that this has actually happened.

This might mean that the general staff will have to discard or rework items of medium-term planning which took months or years of painstaking effort to prepare.

Ruthless ditching

Like any other defence force, the SADF carries out a great deal of high-level planning, some of it aimed at preparing itself for any eventuality and some at keeping itself in fighting trim. Knowledge of these plans would provide an enemy with a blueprint of the action which would be taken in a crisis.

If a great deal of information was leaked to Russia, it is likely that at this stage not even the experts can assess the extent of the damage done to South Africa in terms of secrets lost and manpower wasted.

Security and counter-intelligence officers undertaking a clean-up will have to follow every lead to see where it ends. If there is a suspicion that some aspect of defence planning has been compromised it might have to be ruthlessly ditched or recast in another form.

Raid called off

In the past the SADF has shown it will not hesitate to junk compromised items of planning, even when it meant discarding — temporarily or permanently — work in which great efforts had been invested.

It is not generally known that several years ago an extensive over-the-border raid was summarily called off at the last moment when it was suspected that security had been breached.

In the present case there is a wide range of planning that might have been affected, since there is a strong possibility that the leaks came not only from Simon's Town but from Defence Headquarters itself.

Among the things which might be affected are:

● Detailed contingency plans covering everything

➡➡➡➡ A To page 2

CAPE TIMES 28/1/83

A From page 1

from an Indian Ocean crisis and the arrival of a Western task force to an attempted invasion of the Republic.

● Plans for large-scale national or regional mobilization.

● Top-secret codes and cyphers.

● Alternative plans for a variety of contingencies.

● South Africa's preparedness programme in case of a nuclear conflict.

● Weapons projects, which could range from the manufacture of ship-killing rockets to the development of nuclear devices, if any of the latter are envisaged.

● New equipment, either locally developed and manufactured or secretly obtained abroad, which has been fitted to ships or aircraft.

● Long-range plans for acquiring new items of heavy weaponry, such as ships or aircraft,

● Ongoing South African co-operation, if any, with foreign strategic or intelligence-gathering organizations.

● Joint weapons-development ventures with overseas countries, if any — one of the most secret areas of SADF endeavour.

● Foreign arms sales: Present weapon and equipment exports amount to about R10m a year, but the Armaments Corporation hopes to push this up to about R150m a year.

Russian planners would be interested in all of these, for in addition to determining the country's theoretical capability they would also be interested in the Republic's ability and willingness to make use of what it has.

Taken in conjunction with political, economic and other factors, such an insight could be of great help in predicting likely South African reactions.

Examiners' Initials		

ARNING

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

Made in South Africa PSL / PD UCT Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

Gerhardt's life: A story in best traditio

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — No doubt about it, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt knew it all; naval movements, secret projects, weaponry developments, and all that the Navy has buried under the Silvermine mountainside — the heart of South Africa's maritime defence.

He was called "Dumbo" but his nickname was undeserved; he was a genius

Until last week, the Navy regarded the 47-year-old commodore as one of its blue-eyed boys. He was an expert in naval engineering and missile weaponry, and much loved by his men.

He also moved in top military and political circles.

His Swiss wife Ruth, 40, who taught French to some of the service's top men, was definitely a social asset. Sophisticated, witty, and a good cook who entertained with style.

Now they are being interrogated by South African intelligence and security organizations, suspected of having passed secrets to the Russians.

It's a story in the best tradition.

The couple met in London while the up-and-coming officer was doing a course in Britain in 1969. He was divorced.

Ruth Jöhl, whose family comes from Basle, close to Switzerland's German border, married him and accompanied him to South Africa.

The outgoing Mrs Gerhardt made friends easily. She was an expert in languages, speaking five fluently. Two family friends said she had a working knowledge of Russian.

"I met the couple when my former husband did a course in Britain during 1969 and 1970. We later met again and frequently met at parties," one woman said.

But she said Mrs Gerhardt was the dominant partner.

"Dieter obviously adored her."

Another friend said relatives of the Gerhardts had a "posh" home in Cape Town where several top people had stayed during visits.

Although she did not mix with Swiss nationals, Mrs Gerhardt's ties with Switzerland remained intact.

The couple went overseas at regular intervals to visit her mother there; the latest trip was last year.

One friend said the couple's six-year-old son Gregory, who attends a pre-primary school in Rondebosch, had missed some of his schooling "because his mother was always going off to Switzerland".

"She mixed well, dressed nicely and made a good impression on you. She was involved with fund-raising for naval charities," one said.

One of the people most shocked by the Prime Minister's announcement on Wednesday was the former chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral S C Biermann.

He told newsmen he was stunned by the news. He had met the young Gerhardt 30 years ago and virtually become his "godfather".

Admiral Biermann, then a lieutenant, kept an eye on his young protege, at the request of Commodore Gerhardt's father.

Commodore Gerhardt's daughter Anna, from his first marriage, died from injuries sustained after being struck by a train three years ago.

It is not known how the alleged spying came to the attention of intelligence and security organizations.

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CPP Trial: 25/185

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Spying in SA has intensified

Chief Reporter

THE detention of a senior naval officer and his wife in connection with alleged espionage has occurred at a time of apparent intensification of spying activity in South Africa. But this is the first time that anyone so much "on the inside" as was Commodore Dieter Gerhardt has been said to be implicated

Four months ago, an important figure in the drafting of a blueprint for the constitutional future of South Africa, Dr Anthony de Crespigny, suddenly resigned from the President's Council and left the country.

Although there was widespread speculation that his sudden departure for Britain could be connected with investigations by the South African security police or by a British intelligence agency such as MI5 or MI6, no evidence has been produced of espionage, or of any breach of security.

Dr De Crespigny himself has vehemently denied that he had any connection with any intelligence agency.

● In 1980 a former researcher at the University of Cape Town, Dr Renfrew Christie, was jailed for conspiracy after a court had found he had passed on information about South African nuclear and other energy plants to bodies hostile to this country.

● In 1979 a former CIA agent, Philip Agee, disclosed that the number of CIA agents working "under deep cover" in South Africa had increased since the start of the Angolan war, in the mid-1960s.

● Also in 1979 three American airmen on the staff of the US Embassy, accused of spying on South Africa, were given a week to leave the country by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The men had been accused of photographing some of the country's most sensitive installations by means of a secret camera installed in a diplomatic aircraft.

● The Russian KGB master-spy Major Aleksei Kozlov, uncovered by South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS) on his fourth visit to this country, was swopped last year for Sapper Johan van der Mescht, the South African held in Angola since 1978.

ease

"Had South Africa ade witnesses available case could have pro-eeded" said a spokes-

The Crown was forced w withdraw its single ndict charge of murder gainst Somes at Bow treet Magistrate's Court n Wednesday because he South African au-horities refused to send ithesses.

It is understood that ome would have been ried here on the full list f charges he faced in outh Africa before jump-ng bail of R3 000 using is British passport to lee the Republic.

South Africa sought his extradition from Britain on the grounds that this was permissible, in spite of the lack of a treaty, because he had dual British and South African nationality.

South Africa's extradition treaty with Britain lapsed in 1962 after the declaration of the Republic and negotiations between 1962 and 1965 came to nothing.

Rejected

This was rejected by the Foreign Office which insisted that Somes had to be tried in Britain under the terms of the Offences Against The Persons Act.

The act declares that British citizens are liable to face trial for capital offences committed anywhere in the world.

Somes was arrested last November after pressure from MPs, led by Mr Palmer, who were deeply concerned that legal loopholes left him a free man here

during 1969 and 1970. We later there, the latest trip was last year. Biermann.



Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, left, and the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, outside the Castle yesterday after they were decorated with the Southern Cross Decoration for distinguished service of the highest order by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Malan warns of 'slavery'

ACTIONS by South Africa to ensure its security were being described by the communists as attempts to destablize Southern Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

The alleged destablization had become a slogan which the forces of communism were using to cover up their efforts to "enslave" the sub-continent.

Addressing a medal parade in Cape Town, General Malan said tons of Eastern bloc weapons were being sent to South Africa's neighbouring States — all in the name of freedom.

But, the general said, some people would soon discover this so-called freedom would "ensure greater enslavement than during the colonial period".

He added that everyone in Africa had shrugged off the yoke of colonialism and it was the duty of all to ensure they did not take on the "heavier burden of communism".

Peaceful coexistence and co-operation were essential for the promotion of stability and economic progress, he said.

South Africa had stated its willingness to pursue this end and the "ball was now in the court of the neighbouring States and those they harboured".

He said it was hoped the neighbouring States would act responsibly and in the interests of all, so that actions such as those which were "taken in Maputo and Lesotho and the follow-up operations against Swapo in Southern Africa would no longer be necessary".

Several senior Defence Force and police officers were presented with Southern Cross decorations at the parade. — Sapa

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Bus boycotters hit by clamp-down on private cars

African Affairs Reporter

INANDA commuters who have been boycotting Putco buses for the past two months were without any transport yesterday after inspectors from the Road Transportation Board clamped down on pirate taxis and private cars carrying people to Durban.

Cars travelling from Inanda were scrutinised at the Ntuzuma intersection. Some drivers were charged for illegally carrying passengers for gain and some cars were impounded.

Roads were almost deserted yesterday and people walked from Inanda to Kwa Mashu intersection about 10 km away to catch buses travelling to Durban.

The commuters said that they would continue with the boycott of Putco buses even if it meant walking to Durban until the bus company reduced the fares.

Rumours that Putco drivers were terrorising commuters who refused to use the buses are still continuing.

An Indian shopowner at Inanda claimed that Putco drivers had assaulted people in his shop.

Meanwhile, the Durban Transport Management Board has withdrawn its buses from Lamontville after a prolonged boycott of its buses.

Our Pietermaritzburg bureau reports that 24 people were arrested in a blitz on alleged pirate taxis operating between Howick and Mpopomeni township on Wednesday.

SA behind sabotage of reservoir, says Lesotho

MASERU. — Lesotho today accused South Africa of being behind an attack on a development project outside Maseru.

It accused the Republic of staging the raid on a water reservoir to mark the opening of an international aid conference for black Southern African states in the capital.

"Various delegations from all over the world are in Maseru and they will see for themselves how South Africa has been trying to deceive the world about the so-called peaceful coexistence between Lesotho and South Africa," an official statement said.

Guerrillas blew up two water tanks feeding a Danish-funded abattoir about 6 km outside Maseru this week only hours before the official opening of the third annual conference of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and 35 donor nations and aid agencies.

There were no casualties.

"The Government of Lesotho views this act of sabotage as a way by which the racist regime of South Africa saluted the SADCC meeting in Maseru under the anonym of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army," the statement said.

Leaflets left at the scene of the attack were signed BCP, the initials of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

Lesotho claims the army has bases in South Africa and is supplied by Pretoria. South Africa denies this.

The statement estimated damage to the water tanks and a pump house at about R7 368. It said the South African media suggested a figure of R263 000 which it dismissed as "preposterous propaganda". — Sapa-Reuter

Hands off, SA warned

MASERU. — Nine Southern African nations and 29 other countries have condemned South African actions against neighbouring black states and called for an immediate halt to Pretoria's interference in the region.

A communique issued yesterday at the end of the third annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and its donors said the area had been blighted by growing outside intervention.

"In this regard the conference strongly condemned deliberate interference by South Africa affecting the economic stability of the SADCC region and called for the immediate cessation of such interference," it said.

Delegates said the statement was backed by all participants, including the United States, Britain and West Germany. — Sapa-Reuter

Gerhardt: Plea for press silence

CAPE Times 31/1/83

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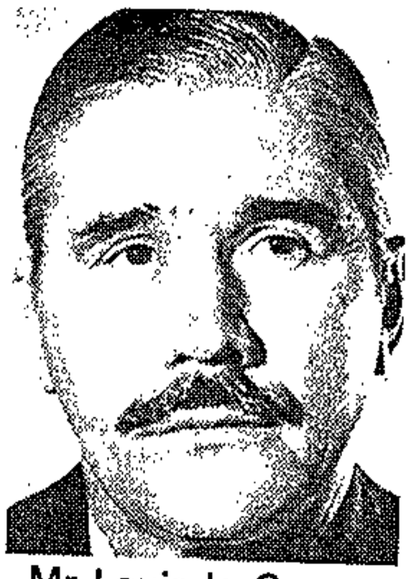
Political Staff

THE government has cracked down on press disclosures relating to Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth, who are being held for questioning in connection with the alleged passing of South African military secrets to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has told the press that investigations are progressing well, although it is impossible to say at this stage when the matter will come before the courts.

At the weekend, Mr Le Grange authorized the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, to issue an appeal to the media not to make any further disclosures relating to the Gerhardt case which could contravene sections of the Protection of Information Act, the Internal Security Act and the Defence Act.

The appeal was made to avoid prejudicing or embarrassing South Africa's foreign relations and to prevent prejudicing "the security or interest of the Republic".



Mr Louis le Grange

Meanwhile the Sunday newspaper Rapport was prevented from publishing an interview with the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, which dealt with the Gerhardt case.

It is believed that disclosure of information at Commodore Gerhardt's disposal could be intensely embarrassing to South Africa's relations with several Western countries.

● General Geldenhuys said in his weekend appeal to the media: "Because publication of information relating to the Gerhardt case will prejudice or embarrass the government in its foreign relations and will be prejudicial to the security or interest of the Republic, and will hamper the official investigation into the case, you are requested to refrain from publishing anything relating to the case which could contravene any of the following Acts:

1. Section 4 of the Protection of Information Act of 1982.
2. Section 118 of the Defence Act of 1957.
3. Section 29 of the Internal Security Act of 1982."

DM 1/2/83

Don't quote this Botha

327

AS FROM today it is an offence to quote Mr Thozamile Botha, 32, an office clerk from Port Elizabeth now living in Maseru, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The provisions of Section 56(1)(P) of the Internal Security Act have been applied to Mr Botha, whose last address was given as 33 Mankayi Street, Zwide, Port Elizabeth. — Sapa.



Dr Treurnicht

Angry Treurnicht demands assurance after 'strange sounds' on the line

Phone-tap row

Another 'all-white' session likely

Political Staff

ANOTHER session of the all-white Parliament is on the cards before the new constitutional deal becomes operational.

This is likely to be one of a series of announcements from the Prime Minister when he replies today to the motion of no confidence from the opposition parties.

Mr P W Botha will be speaking for two hours in defence of his administration.

URBAN BLACKS

He is set to make some statements about urban blacks and their position in National Party ideology, to answer accusations that South Africa is destabilising her neighbours, to deal with the Russian spy story, the Seychelles coup attempt and the situation in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha is likely to attack both Dr F van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Andries Treurnicht with all the vehemence he can command, comparing National Party electoral victories with the other parties' failures.

Rumours of an early election and of moving Parliament to Pretoria will probably be knocked on the head and sections of the news media could come under heavy fire.

SORTED OUT

As far as the new constituion is concerned, Mr Botha seems likely to point out that it will take longer than a single session to get things sorted out.

Legislation has to be introduced this session, has to go through two readings in Parliament and then through the long process of a select committee before coming back to Parliament for its final reading.

After this elections have to be held in the Indian and coloured communities, and plans made for physically accommodating three chambers, secretaries, administrative staff, the Press and the new MPs.

Political Staff

DR ANDRIES Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party and a former Cabinet Minister, suspects his telephone may be tapped.

He confronted the Government with this in the no-confidence debate in Parliament yesterday.

Angrily he told the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr L A P A Munnik: "I want an assurance my telephone is not being tapped."

In an interview today, Dr Treurnicht said there were "certain strange sounds on the line" when he used his telephone.

"Besides the sounds, there are certain other indications. But I do not want to elaborate."

Asked what he would do if he did not get an assurance from the Government, he said: "Well, it will be quite queer. It will be an admission."

Nothing to hide

Dr Treurnicht said there was no question that he might be using his telephone for anything "illicit".

"I have nothing to hide," he said.

If his telephone were, in fact, being tapped, he would regard this "as an intrusion of my privacy".

Dr Munnik was not available for comment.

Chances fade for House to move

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE possibility of Parliament being moved to Pretoria is receding.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to tell the Assembly tomorrow that a move to Pretoria has never been seriously considered or that no final decision has been taken.

He will be answering questions put to him by Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point.

Top Nationalist politicians point out that, even if it is decided that Parliament must go to Pretoria, it will take years — some say between nine and 10 — before this could be done. This would be the time it would take to plan and build a huge new parliamentary complex.

3 CHAMBERS

Under the new constitutional system, which is expected to start working in the second half of next year, Parliament, then with three chambers and an intricate system of parliamentary committees, will have to sit for most of the year.

Those who expected a move to Pretoria argued that the cost of bringing a large number of officials to Cape Town every year would have to be taken into consideration.

An argument against this was that modern communications had in the past year made it possible to bring fewer public servants from Pretoria.

ACCOMMODATION

On the other hand more accommodation would be needed for a system of parliamentary committees that would have to consider various matters before these went to open sessions of the new chambers.

Halfway House, between Johannesburg and Pretroria, has been mentioned as the possible site for a new parliamentary complex.

Now the Government is said to be seeking accommodation for a coloured and Indian parliamentary chamber either in the Marks Building, across the street from the present Houses of Parliament, or in new Government buildings in Plein Street.

The old Senate chamber is also available as well as the old CRC buildings in Bellville South.

According to a senior Nationalist leader, Parliament is now likely to remain in Cape Town.

Pebco members dismayed at Thozamile Botha gag

By JIMMY MATYU

MEMBERS of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) expressed dismay today on learning that founder and former president of the organisation, Mr Thozamile Botha, whose three-year banning order expired yesterday, has now become a "listed" person.

This means that he still cannot be quoted in South Africa.

Mr Botha, now living in Maseru as a political refugee, skipped the country in 1980 while under a restriction order served on him on February 27 that year. He was followed by his wife, Mrs Fezeka Botha.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, stated in the Government Gazette yesterday that from today it is an offence to quote Mr Botha, 32.

The notice said the provisions of Section 56 (1) (p) of the Internal Security Act had been applied in the case of Mr Botha.

Among other things, the section prohibits the publication or dissemination of "any speech, utterance, writing or statement or any extract from or recording or reproduction" of a speech or statement by the person concerned without the Minister's permission.

Another man whose banning order expired at midnight is Mr Mono Arthur Badela, of Limba Road, New Brighton, a former journalist. His name was not mentioned in the Gazette notice.

Mrs Vivian Badela, his wife, said today that the banning had not been renewed, and her husband was out.

Mr Botha, Mr Badela and Mr Phalo Tshume, whose banning order was lifted last year, were held in detention under the Terrorism Act for more than six weeks in 1980 and on their release were served with restriction orders.

None of the Pebco members who expressed concern about Mr Botha today would agree to be quoted.

'Harassment' causes man to resign

CAPE TIMES 2/2/83 327

Staff Reporter

A BANNED ex-detainee, Mr Johnny Issel, has resigned his job at the Churches Urban Planning Commission because of "constant harassment" from the security police, the CUPC acting director, Mrs N Wessels, said in a statement this week.

Mr Issel was a senior community organizer with CUPC and was banned for the first time in 1973. He was detained for the fourth time in November, 1981 and held for eight months at Modderbee Prison near Benoni, under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

A former secretary of the banned South African Students' Organization (Saso), he is at present restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district.

The statement expressed "a deep sense of regret" at Mr Issel's resignation.

Brigadier Hennie Kotze, head of the security police in the Western Cape, denied, through a police spokesman, "any harassment" of Mr Issel by members of the security police. He declined to comment any further on the CUPC statement.

CP calls on Malan to resign

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party spokesman on defence, yesterday called for the resignation of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, over the Seychelles mercenary affair.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, Mr Van der Merwe rejected what he described as an "unconvincing explanation" of the affair by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the House on Tuesday.

Mr Van der Merwe questioned the findings of the parliamentary select committee that General Malan had not been aware of the "Hoare episode", that no responsible official had given approval for the abortive attack on the Seychelles and that no state funds had been used.

NIS role

He said he believed that the National Intelligence Service had been involved in the incident.

Mr Van der Merwe called on the prime minister to prove that he was fulfilling his promise of clean administration by replacing the Minister of Defence who, if he had genuinely been unaware of the Seychelles affair, was "not only an embarrassment to the country but possibly also a risk".

The CP Member for Jeppe began his speech by expressing his party's support of the security forces. "The Conservative Party does not intend to make cheap politics out of the fatherland's affliction," he said when he announced his intention to speak on the Seychelles affair.

'Astonishing'

However, in the light of the defence force's inadequate handling of the affair which had caused a world-wide sensation and destroyed the force's "strong-man image", the prime minister's statement was astonishing.

"He gives a few unconvincing explanations and then suddenly it is not in the country's interests for anyone to ask any more questions about it."

"The question is: Did this minister know of the Hoare episode or did he not?

"There are factors that point to the minister having been aware of it or, as a reasonable alternative, evidence that he should have been aware of it."

The Supreme Court finding had been that certain members of the SADF had helped the soldiers involved in the attempt and that the NIS had been aware of it. Yet the parliamentary committee had found that no responsible officials had given approval to the attempt.

"So I ask, if the Supreme Court finds that two SADF brigadiers were involved, how does this mean responsible officials were not aware of the attempt? Does this mean the two brigadiers were irresponsible?

"Both of them are still in the defence force. Both are still brigadiers. One of them last week received the Southern Cross decoration for outstanding service," he said, to laughter from the opposition benches.

'Hard to believe'

Mr Van der Merwe said he was convinced that neither of the two brigadiers would have involved themselves in the attempt without the knowledge of their superiors. It was hard to believe that in such a serious matter, where they had to make decisions to provide weapons and other help, they would have acted without permission or clearance.

On the question of state funds, Mr Van der Merwe said: "This secret committee" (the parliamentary committee) had found that none were used.

"This finding must be seriously doubted. How on earth can one say state funds were not used when an arsenal of defence force weaponry was used? Guns were used, thousands of bullets were fired, lorries were used. What were they fueled with? Water or petrol?

'No control'

"It is obvious that this episode cost the South African taxpayer a great deal of money."

Had General Malan genuinely not been aware of the affair, his dilemma was even greater, Mr Van der Merwe said. "This means he was blisfully unaware that brigadiers in the defence force were giving their assistance and support to a military attack on another country. It means he has no control over the defence force.

"This brings problems over the Russian spy found in the bosom of the South African Navy.

"There is no better proof of the incompetence of the minister. If he really did not know of this affair, then he is not only an embarrassment, but possibly also a risk."

'Clean'

"The prime minister promised us clean state administration. He must prove that the administration is clean by replacing the minister."

Mr Pietie du Plessis, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, stood up and asked: "Does he imply dirty administration by the government and the Minister of Defence?"

Mr Van der Merwe replied: "I imply nothing. I say clearly this is the weakest example of administration that I know of."

When he proceeded to refer to the detention of Commodore Gerhardt on allegations of spying, the Speaker of the House stopped him because of the *sub judice* ruling. — Sapa

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own hostile and booed the
pa- party's national chair-
hout man, Mr David Curry,
3pm several times. He was
et. forced to shout much of
out his speech.
LP
resi- **Conscription**
op- At 8.45pm a brick was
arty, thrown on to the stage
Uni- through a side door.
tern Shortly before this, Mr
local Curry had said that ru-
and mours that the price of LP
fist entrance to the new par-
ear- liament would be the con-
scription of coloured
r Cur- youths were "a load of
ency, rubbish".
n the He said: "I'll tell you
r the why it's a load of rubbish
l par- — because our brown
sons here in Stellenbosch
are volunteering for the
army. So many of our
young men are joining
was that they are being turned
10pm, away."
people Pandemonium broke
confi- out and a young man in
rship, the front of the audience
vote. screamed at Mr Curry:
voted "What choice have they
was got?"
at, and
tellen- **'We want Boesak'**

From here on, the meeting was marked by continuous heckling and booing and when Mr Hendrickse stood to speak, about two-thirds of the audience of about 600 chanted: "We want Boesak."

During a lull in the singing and chanting, Mr Hendrickse said angrily: "I want to say to the people of Stellenbosch: You can now see why the government has reduced the subsidy of the University of the Western Cape."

Mr Hendrickse was unable to deliver his speech as the crowd kept up loud singing of freedom songs, more chants of "We want Boesak" and calls for the release of trade unionist Mr Oscar Mphetha, pres-

Two

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Plan to appeal against banning

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference will appeal against the ban on its SWA/Namibia report, a spokesman for the conference said yesterday at the close of its annual plenary session.

And the bishops re-iterated their stand that the church had a right and duty to speak out on matters affecting social justice and on the morality of political power.

The spokesman said there was also some confusion whether the ban applied only to the original report, which called for a swift withdrawal from SWA/Namibia by the SADF, or also to the abbreviated version of the report which was available at the various cathedrals last year on the "Prayer Day for Namibia".

The president of the SACBC, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said at the start of the session he was mystified about the ban, adding it seeemed as if there had been some pressure for the ban from people who did not like what the report said.

The session spent two days studying the situation in South Africa and it reached the conclusion that the ultimate aim of the government was to draw the black middle class into the new constitutional developments in the future.

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Hansard Q.601.31
4/2/83

Death of Mr. Griffiths Mxenge

*22. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any progress has been made in the investigation into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Griffiths Mxenge, if so, what progress?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Due to lack of evidence no progress could be made in the investigation. The investigation is nevertheless continuing

Banned books result in suspended sentence

327 E. Post 4/2/83

Post Reporter

AN Evening Post reporter specialising in labour affairs, Alexandra (Sandra) Smith, was fined R100 (or 100 days), conditionally suspended for three years, by the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court yesterday after she had been convicted of possessing banned publications.

Smith pleaded guilty to the charge under the Publications Act, but said that although she suspected that one of the publications found in her possession, Organise or Starve, was banned, she had been completely unaware that the other, Manual on Detention, fell into the same class.

On September 9 last year detectives searched her flat in Hansen Street and removed 13 publications. None of the others was on the prohibited list.

Mr G Huisamen, who appeared for Smith, argued that a guilty intention was a necessary part of a conviction. If Miss Smith was unaware that the one publication was banned, she could not have had a guilty intention to keep it.

The magistrate, Mr J D E Moony, said Smith pleaded guilty to the charge that involved the possession of both publications. In her statement, she had said that she suspected that several of the publications found in her possession might have been banned.

By keeping all the publications in her possession, she had accepted the responsibility for them. For a defence of innocent possession, some evidence was necessary. A statement through a legal representative did not suffice.

In mitigation, Mr Huisamen argued that Smith specialised in labour affairs — a complex, volatile and extremely important field in South Africa today. He said it was essential for a reporter to read widely on the subject to be efficient.

Passing sentence, the magistrate said he accepted that Smith was young, had a clean record and was probably inexperienced in the field of banned publications. He declared the publications forfeit to the State.

Mr J Kotze appeared for the State.

SAP may charge Catholic leader

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Charges under the Police Act may be instituted against Archbishop Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop of Durban, "and any newspapers or media" that had published his claims that the SA Police had committed atrocities in SWA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett, of the Ministry of Law and Order, said yesterday that the police would investigate possible charges under Section 27B of the Police Act against Archbishop Hurley and "any newspapers or media that published or disseminated the archbishop's allegations."

Col Mellett said the allegations were made by Archbishop Hurley in Pretoria on Thursday at the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

The archbishop said last night that his information about the incident was of such a nature that a prima facie case did exist.

"A good court case would be welcome," he said.

● Section 27b of the Act deals with the "prohibition of publication of certain untrue facts" in relation to any action by the police force or any part of the Force or any member of the Force without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true.

● The onus of proof rests on the person making the statement.

● The penalties on conviction are a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or fine and imprisonment.

Black Sash lay complaint over bogus pamphlet

(327) E. Post 5/2/83

Weekend Post Reporter

THE Black Sash this week laid a complaint with the police and dissociated itself from a pamphlet falsely issued in the name of the organisation.

A spokeswoman said the pamphlet offered to "all and sundry" free books, food clothes, legal advice, contraceptives, money, lobola, free swimming lessons in Black Sash pools and free television viewing in Black Sash homes.

She said it listed the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two members and urged people to call on them at any time of day or night.

Pamphlets were scattered on lawns in shopping centres and left anonymously for distribution at an administration office.

The spokeswoman said the people responsible for the pamphlet obviously resented positive community efforts by members of the organisation.

"As a service to the community we run a free advice office. Some people apparently resent and ridicule our efforts.

"Although the pamphlet is trifling in itself it illegally uses the good name of the Black Sash to con people."

A professional man referred to in the pamphlet has also laid a complaint with the police.

Police seize tour protest T-shirts

CP Reporter

JOHANNESBURG — Security Police swooped on a block of flats in Johannesburg and seized nearly 400 "Halt Apartheid Tours" T-shirts this week.

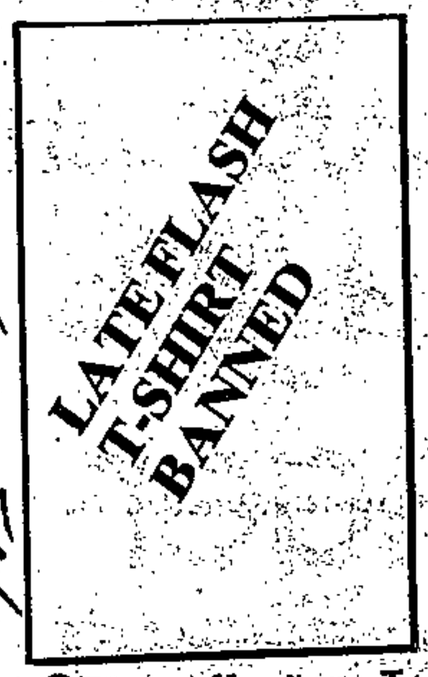
The T-shirts were printed to co-incide with the West Indies cricket tour by the newly formed Sports Action Committee.

A spokesman for the committee said this week they were a group of concerned sportsmen and women playing under a non-racial banner who were deeply concerned about the West Indies tour.

"They are breaking the international sports boycott and obviously don't know the real situation as far as sport in South Africa is concerned," said the spokesman.

He said the committee had been formed to promote an awareness about the sports boycott, and promote non-racialism in sport and pamphlets nationwide.

The pamphlets, calling on the West Indies to go home, were distributed during the second Test at the Wanderers last week and at the BP Top Eight semifinals at Orlando Stadium on Wednesday.



● The offending T-shirt

Docket against archbishop for allegations of police atrocities

A POLICE docket was opened yesterday against Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban "and several news media" for publishing his allegations of South African Police atrocities in South West Africa/Namibia.

By ADA STUIJT

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett, of the Ministry of Law and Order, told the Sunday Times yesterday that police were investigating the possibility of charges under Section 27B of the Police Act against Archbishop Hurley and "any newspapers or media which had published or disseminated the archbishop's allegations this week".

The detailed allegations about atrocities in Namibia were made by Archbishop Hurley during a Press conference following the 10-day plenary session of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria.

The archbishop said during the conference that "the fact that the authorities were now investigating the allegations was by itself an admission that these atrocities did indeed take place".

He could back up his allegations with "horribly explicit colour photographs".

At the conference, he also said that the Catholic bishops would be "quite prepared to accept that in any such wartime situation, men, tired and irritated, could get out of control and commit deeds which would definitely not be approved of by authorities".

Approached for comment yesterday, he laughed when informed that a police docket had been opened.

"I would welcome a good court case, but I doubt whether any action will be taken against me because too much evidence would come out," he said.

He said one newspaper had asked for permission to publish the "gruesome photographs" he had to back up his allegations.

"They dropped them like a hot potato, and decided to not publish them when they realised the police might have been involved," he said.

Lt-Col Mellett said police investigations into the atrocity allegations had not yet been completed and the entire matter was thus sub judice.

Section 27b of the Act deals with the "prohibition of publication of certain untrue facts" in relation to any action by the police force or any part of the Force or any member of the Force without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true.

The penalties on conviction are a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or fine and imprisonment.

At the conference, Archbishop Hurley also denied an earlier news report which had stated that the bishops "had backed Swapo".

He said that he had "merely reported the opinion of the people of Namibia, who said that in a fair and free election, Swapo would win".

Family to press R150 000 claim on behalf of missing Cosas leader

6/2/82 City Press



Siphiwe Mtimkulu

CP Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The family of missing Cosas leader Siphiwe Mthimkulu is to push ahead with his R150 000 damages claim against Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange — although the student leader vanished without trace 10 months ago.

Mtimkulu emerged from six months' detention suffering from an extremely rare type of nerve poisoning, and was undergoing treatment at Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth when he vanished last April.

His hair was falling out and he could not walk.

Attorneys for the Mtimkulu family told CP an application in terms of the Estates Act had been lodged with the Grahamstown Supreme Court to appoint Mr Simon Mtimkulu to act on behalf of his son, Siphiwe.

A spokesman for the attorneys said normal procedure was for the Master of the Supreme Court to call a meeting, chaired by a magistrate, to hear the applications. Clearance for Mr Mtimkulu to act for Siphiwe was expected in the next month or two.

All efforts by Siphiwe's family to trace him, including a visit to Lesotho by his mother, have failed.

The mystery has been compounded by the equally strange disappearance of his closest friend, Topsy Madaka, who vanished on the same day.

Mrs Nobantu Mtimkulu said this week the two families had almost given up hope of finding their children.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth security police said they had no leads, "but the case is still open."

Mr Mtimkulu originally sued the Minister for R40 000 for alleged assault and ill-treatment while in detention, but after tests at Groote Schuur Hospital showed he was suffering from Thallium poisoning, the claim was increased.

Date ..... 24 October 1985

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Banned PE man appears in court

Court Reporter

A 32-YEAR-OLD banned man, Mr Dumile Dennis Makanda, appeared yesterday in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court charged with possessing banned literature and breaking his banning order.

Mr Makanda pleaded not guilty to both charges. He admitted that he was subject to a restriction.

The State alleged that on October 8 last year Mr Makanda was found in Zwide which was outside of the area to which he was restricted.

It also alleged that three banned publications were found in Mr Makanda's possession: New Dawn Vol 1 No 2 — 1981, *Peoples Hero — Joe Gqabi*, and *Peoples Hero — Solomon Mahlangu*.

The case was postponed to the Regional Court on March 28. Mr Makanda's R300 bail was extended.

Mr J D E Moony was on the Bench. Mr J Nel appeared for the State. Mr S Nkanunu appeared for the defence.

special squads (comprising mainly clerks) collected a total of R314 252.

(ii) Approximately R28 million.

(b) The main reasons are: commuters evading the payment of fares; and the inability of barrier attendants to check every ticket or to ensure that every passenger is in possession of a valid ticket during peak periods.

(3) Yes. The present system of ticket issuing and passenger control has many weaknesses. An experimental electronic gate control system has been ordered and will become operational during 1984. Modern electronic ticket issuing machines have also been ordered to improve the security of the system. Delivery is expected during 1984.

The trains are so full nowadays that nobody can move in them and as a result no conductor can do inspection. This is one of our problems, but we are busy solving it.

*18. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG.—Posts and Telecommunicatons.† [Withdrawn.]

Acacia Park: entrance complex/fencing/security installations

*19. Mr. J. H. VISAGIE asked the Minister of Community Development.†

(1) What was the cost of the erection of the (a) entrance complex and (b) fencing and security installations at Acacia Park;

(2) whether Government Garage buses can gain access to Acacia Park through this entrance; if not,

(3) whether arrangements have been or are being made to provide access to Acacia Park to these buses; if so, what arrangements?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The total cost of buildings at the complex amounts to R130 000, which includes facilities for the South African Police Guard Unit, such as a rest-room and wash and toilet facilities.

(b) R177 190.

(2) No.

(3) Yes, buses will make use of the separate access adjacent to the entrance gate complex which has been provided for heavy vehicles.

†Mr. F. J. LE ROUX: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister, can he explain how it happened that the structure was erected in such a way that the buses cannot pass through it?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, we have to admit frankly that it was a mistake.

Unauthorized Defence Force call-ups

*20. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether investigations into unauthorized South African Defence Force call-ups have been completed;

(2) whether any persons who received such call-ups responded to them; if so,

(3) whether such persons underwent any training; if so, where did such training take place;

(4) whether those responsible for issuing such call-ups have been identified; if so,

(5) whether any proceedings have been initiated against such persons; if not, why not; if so, what proceedings?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(2) They did not participate in the attempted coup as a result of the call-up instructions but because they had been recruited for it.

(3) Members of the S.A. Defence Force who took part in the attempted coup in their private capacities, had undergone the prescribed military training for their musterings. They did not undergo any official military training in preparation for the planned coup.

(4) Yes.

(5) The persons concerned were not in service, undergoing training or performing duties in terms of the Defence Act at the time of their actions and thus were not subject to the Military Discipline Code. Consequently the record of the Board of Inquiry was submitted to the appropriate Advocates General for consideration of criminal proceedings. In addition a junior Citizen Force officer has resigned his commissioned rank and appointment.

Koeberg nuclear power installation

*21. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether any unexploded devices were found at the Koeberg nuclear power installation (a) before, (b) during and (c) after the recent explosions; if so, (i) how many were found in the containment buildings and (ii) how many members of the contract personnel had access to the containment buildings at the time;

(2) whether the background of such members of the contract personnel was investigated; if so, to what extent;

(3) whether security checks were carried out whenever such members entered the containment buildings?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(i) Fall away.

(ii) The containment building of unit 1 was already before the explosions a controlled area to which on the average 450 employees of the conractor had access. The containment building of unit 2 was, however, not classified as a controlled area and on average 4 400 employees of the contractor had access to it.

(2) Yes. Security clearance was obtained from applicable Government departments. However, as a result of the high turnover of certain categories of locally recruited employees this was not always possible in their cases.

(3) Yes. Escom was however compelled to perform security tests on a random basis as a result of the great number of workers who needed to enter different areas of the construction site.

State Oil Fund/Sasol

*22. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether moneys accruing to the State Oil Fund from the sale of petroleum products are still being drawn by Sasol; if not, for what purpose are such moneys being used; if so, (a) for what purpose are the moneys being drawn by Sasol and (b) when is it expected that Sasol will stop drawing them;

9/2/83

Interrogation of persons who put questions at public meeting Q.61.40

(327) Hansard

*4. Mr. C. UYS asked the Prime Minister:†

Whether any persons who put questions to a member of the Cabinet at a public meeting at Nelspruit in about August 1982 were subsequently visited and interrogated by employees of the State; if so, (a) why, (b) which department or service did these employees represent, (c) what are the names of the persons concerned, (d) how many visits were paid to each of these persons and (e) what was the duration of each such visit?

The PRIME MINISTER:

(a) No, not to my knowledge.

(b) - (e) Lapse.

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) He was concerned with the collection of intelligence.

(c) To the NI-Regional representative in Durban.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 31 July 1982.

(b) Mr. Dolinchek acted contrary to the provisions of section 9 of Act 104 of 1978.

(c) On account of misconduct.

National Intelligence Service: Mr. Martin Dolinchek

*2. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether Mr. Martin Dolinchek submitted a report to the National Intelligence Service regarding the planned *coup* in the Seychelles prior to the attempted *coup* taking place; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) to whom was such report submitted and (b) what was the purport of the report;

(2) whether any action was taken as a result of the report; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(3) whether the report was submitted to the State Security Council; if not, why not?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 21 July 1978.

(ii) Via the Regional Representative in Durban to the NI-Head Office in Pretoria.

(b) That a representative in the Republic of South Africa of the de-

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WEDNESDAY, 9 FEBRUARY 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

National Intelligence Service: Mr. Martin Dolinchek

*1. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether Mr. Martin Dolinchek was employed by the National Intelligence Service at the time of the attempted Seychelles *coup*; if so, (a) in what capacity was he employed, (b) what was his specific function and (c) to whom was he answerable;

(2) whether he was so employed prior to the attempted *coup*; if so, (a) when did he leave the employ of the National Intelligence Service, (b) under what circumstances and (c) why?

→

posed President Manchata stated that he and his Council was planning a coup d'état in the Seychelles. No date was mentioned.

(2) On the 24 July 1978 the former head of the National Intelligence Service instructed that the Service should not be involved. The contemplated matter was thereafter continuously monitored until confirmed information was received to the effect that all planning in this regard had been terminated.

(3) No, I am not prepared now or in the future to discuss matters on the agenda of the State Security Council in public.

National Intelligence Service: employees

*3. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether certain employees of the National Intelligence Service whose names have been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, were involved in the attempted coup in the Seychelles; if so, what was the nature of their involvement in each case;

(2) whether he will furnish their names to the House?

The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) No.

(2) It is the policy of the Service not to disclose the membership of or the relationship with the Service of any person whatsoever with the exception of the head of the Service. The disclosure of such a relationship is in contravention of Section 1(1)(VII) of the protection of Information Act 1982 (No. 84 of 1982).

The reason for this is clear. The Service is continuously in conflict with the enemies of the Republic of South Africa. Disclosing the identity

→

of members of the Service not only endangers their lives but also impedes their task. Intelligence projects on which time and money have been spent may be compromised.

I made an offer to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to discuss sensitive Security matters with him in private. Since he in his speech, disregarded a tradition of long standing which existed between Prime Ministers and leaders of the official opposition pertaining to security matters, I am not prepared to discuss the matter with him any further. However, I am prepared, if they so wish, to take the leaders of the other two parties in the House in my confidence regarding this matter.

law 'is eroding'

remains

f progress

The Reagan Administration's latest report on human rights in South Africa lays particular emphasis on the seriousness of cross-border violence. John D'Oliveira reports from The Star Bureau in Washington.



Dr Beyers Naude . . . his banning restrictions were "moderated."



Mr Kobie Coetzee . . . parole for security prisoners.

While no names are mentioned, it is clear that at least one of the people referred to is the Rev Beyers Naude, who made a tremendous impression on Mr Eliot Abrams, the US Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, when he visited South Africa recently.

● The announcement in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, mr Kobie Coetzee, that security prisoners could, under certain circumstances, qualify for parole or remission of sentences. This reversed long-standing Government policy.

● The expansion of the scope of the administrative exemptions from apartheid laws.

● The continued implementation of the recommendations of the Wiehahn Commission on Labour Reform, with the numbers of recognition agreements and negotiated wage settlements increasing.

● The fact that the South African Government's restrictive passport and visa policies had "improved somewhat" during 1982.

● The quadrupling of black earnings between 1970 and 1980, and the narrowing of the racial wage gap in South Africa.

According to a respected American study, during this period the ratio of white-to-black wages in the manufacturing sector dropped from six-to-one to 4,3-to-one, and in the mining sector it dropped from 19,8-to-one to 6,6-to-one.

● While the Suth African Government had reiterated its commitment to racially-segregated education, the Government had devoted "significantly increased funds" to black education.

Since 1974 the annual expenditure on black education had increased from R95 million to more than R460 million.

Though the report conceded that the South African Government's system was being reformed, it said internal and regional violence was increasing as a result of conflict between the Government and groups such as the African National Congress — some of which had resorted to violence in their efforts to end apartheid.

"The process of evolutionary change towards an undefined future political system was thus accompanied by both violent efforts to bring about revolutionary change and Government efforts to eliminate opposition and keep control of the pace, direction and substance of the process."

Increasing opposition to apartheid, the reaction to violence, and the process of change itself, significantly affected South Africa's human rights situation in 1982.

"The chief among these effects was the continued erosion of the rule of law and its replacement by administrative fiat, diminishing the ability of the citizens to appeal to the courts for protection.

"The public now has no effective judicial remedy against the denationalisation of Africans, forced resettlement, and indefinite detention without charge — among other administrative actions.

"While many of these actions are defended by the Government as necessary and correct measures to counter violent opposition to apartheid, they often affect those who have eschewed violence and are seeking to bring about peaceful evolutionary change away from apartheid."

However, as the debate on the process of change in South Africa continues, apartheid remained the governing reality of life.

"Apartheid, by whatever name, institutionalises political and economic control by the white minority. The 83,8 percent of South Africa's population which is not white suffers pervasive discrimination which severely limits political, economic and social life."

Flowing out of the defence of, and the opposition to apartheid, a vicious cycle of violence is developing in southern Africa involving ANC attacks in South Africa and South African attacks on the ANC in neighbouring states.

The report refers to the South African Defence Force attack on Maseru on December 9 1982; reports that the South African Government supported dissident movements in neighbouring states "as a means of diminishing local government support for the ANC," and the conflict with Swapo in Namibia.

"This growing cycle of cross-border violence is a challenge both to human rights and political stability in the entire southern African region."

Women: SA still gets low marks

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa continues to get low marks from the Reagan Administration for its continued discrimination against women.

In the State Department's human rights review special reference is made to the position of women in South Africa:

"Discrimination against women in South Africa is manifested in cultural attitudes, legal restrictions and economic differentiation."

The report notes that women in South Africa fill only 13 percent of managerial positions and that about 25 percent of white women work but earn 35 percent less than men in the same positions.

South Africa's taxation laws do not permit separate taxation of a working couple's income, with the wife's earnings added to those of her husband for taxation purposes, the report says.

"Additionally, married women are regarded as virtual minors before the law, unless they make special contractual arrangements with their husbands to retain certain financial and legal powers which are normally given to the husband at marriage.

"The South African Parliament is considering legislation which would change this situation.

"Black women encounter far greater difficulties than their white counterparts. Millions of black working women are still totally neglected and unprotected by legislation," the report continues.

Curbs on Press under fire

WASHINGTON — Despite the progressive erosion of Press freedom over the last decade, the Press in South Africa remained a vital channel of communication within South African society and with the outside world.

The section on the Press in the 1982 report is much briefer than in previous years, but the sentiments it reflects remain much the same.

Noting that the South African Press, particularly the Opposition Press, continued to be vigorously critical of the Government, the report said the number and scope of laws which restricted the Press had increased in recent years.

Several pieces of legislation in 1982 further reduced the freedom of the Press.

Most significent of these was the Protection of Information Act which replaced the Official Secrets Act and which broadened the definition of information which could not be publicly disclosed.

Other pieces of legislation which reduced Press freedom included:

● The Nuclear Energy Act.

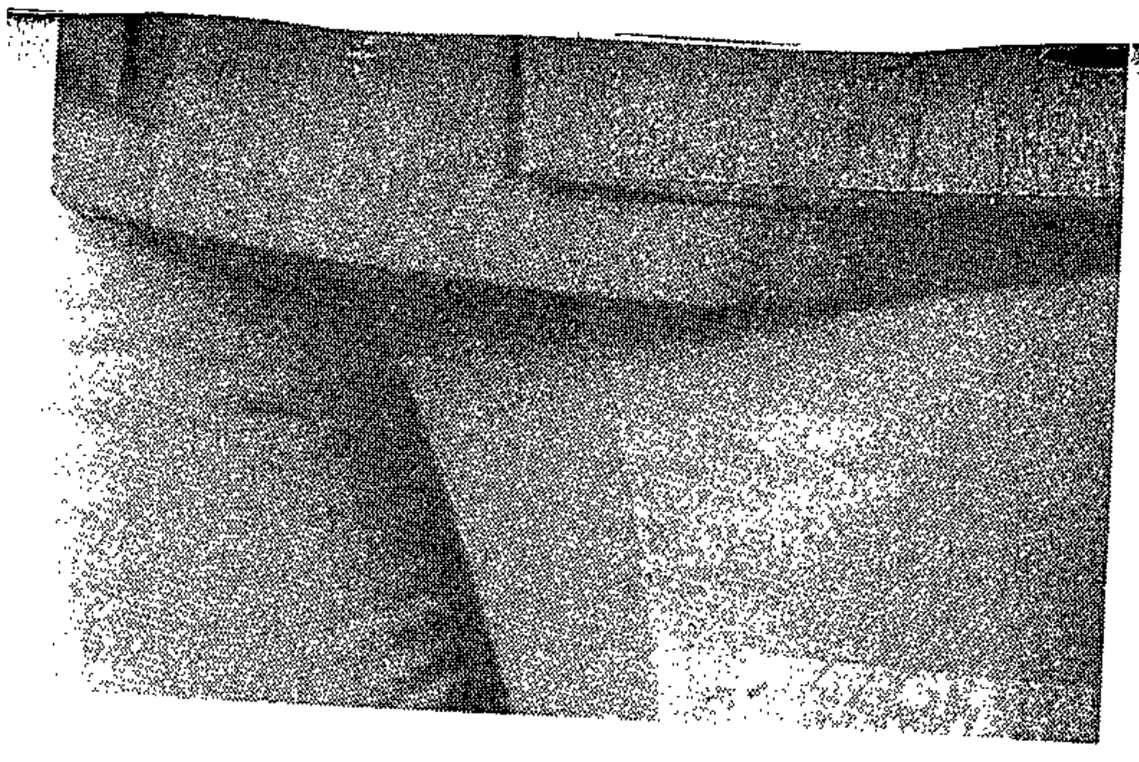
● The Laws on Co-operation and Development Act.

● The registration of Newspapers Amendment Act.

In addition to restrictive legislation, the Government had occasionally taken direct action to suppress Press activities, including banning newspapers and journalists.

9/2/83

327



Released for publication today, the report gives slightly more space to the Durban incident than to the death of Dr Neil Aggett and the resulting inquest.

While no official explanation for this is given, an administration source has confirmed that the administration believes the death of the three black men attracted too little publicity inty initially.

The report states:

● A white police officer in Durban was convicted in 1982 of kidnapping, but acquitted

● The officer admitted because he needed to trav Swaziland on business was fearful of releasing men, he made the 14- round trip with the t locked in the trunk of his

● He claimed that he returned the three men a and well to a police sta near Durban.

● The officer receive five-year sentence on kidnapping charge.

● His alleged accompl fled to Britain where he being held pending trial.



Rule of

9/02/83 (327)

Reagan revie grim, but not certain areas

The Reagan Administration's latest report on human rights in South Africa focuses on the continued erosion of the rule of law and the "growing cycle of cross-border violence" in the region.

The report reflects two of the administration's major current concerns about South Africa and the various black homelands which the United States still regards as integral parts of the country.

Though the latest report is shorter than previous ones, the emphasis on cross-border violence is new.

The US State Department's reports for 1982 on human rights practices, released for publication today, continues to reflect a view of the situation in South Africa which differs from earlier Carter Administration assessments.

Though the Reagan administration's review remains grim, it notes certain areas of progress.

The State Department's report concedes that the South African Government took further steps in 1982 to broaden participation in the political process.

It says the Governmezt's new proposals for constitutional reform includes "limited national franchise" for people of coloured or Asian descent.

If implemented, the reforms would recognise the rightful place of these groups in the present system — but the proposed reforms do not allow for participation by the black majority in the central government.

It says other areas of progress include:

● The new Internal Security Act, "which contains some peripheral improvements over past legislation" governing practices like detention without trial and banning.

"While critics acknowledged the peripheral improvements, they also assert that the new Act preserves many of the objectionable elements, including detention without charge or trial, and the authority to ban individuals, organisations, publications and gatherings."



Mr Elliot Abrams . . . "tremendous impression."

● The South African Government's administrative action to "ameliorate the treatment of security prisoners" in the wake of widespread international criticism of deaths in detention.

"While most observers have conceded that the new guidelines contain certain improvements, some have also stated that they do not go far enough.

"Most criticism centred on the fact that the guidelines are not in themselves law, but rather administrative regulations, with significant room for police discretion in implementation and interpretation."

● The "modernisation of some restrictions imposed on leading individual opponents of apartheid."

Focus falls on men held in boot

The Reagan Administration's latest report on human rights draws attention to the story of the Durban policeman who locked three black men in the boot of his car for 14 hours.

The report reviews the state of human rights in every country in the world.

of the murder of three black murder suspects whose bodies were found under a bridge in Natal in 1981.

● The officer in question stated in court that he had already held the men for the maximum 48 hours allowed for questioning

Mandela's 'minor operation'

327 Staff Reporter Cape Times 10/5/83

THE imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, recently underwent a "minor operation" in Woodstock Hospital, according to a spokesman for the Department of Prisons in Pretoria.

The spokesman declined to discuss his condition, but said the 65-year-old former ANC president had already returned to Pollsmoor prison, where he and other top ANC leaders are serving life sentences for sabotage and treason.

Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment at the end of the marathon Rivonia Trial in 1963.

NIS fired Dolinchek — in Seychelles 'AWOL'

ARGUS 10/2/83 (327)

Parliamentary Staff

FORMER Durban-based National Intelligence Service officer Martin Dolinchek was fired for being "absent without leave" six months after being caught by the Seychelles police in the aftermath of the attempted coup there.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, after refusing last week to answer questions on the Seychelles debacle, yesterday threw a little more light on the many unanswered questions of the affair.

In reply to questions by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, he confirmed for the first time that Dolinchek was still in the employ of NIS at the time of the coup attempt.

Mr Botha indicated indirectly that Dolinchek had not informed his NIS seniors of the planned attempt.

But he had reported on earlier plans for a coup. On July 21 1978 Dolinchek had submitted a report saying that a representative of deposed President Mancham was planning a coup.

Three days later the then head of NIS, General Hendrik van den Bergh, gave an instruction that the service was not to be involved.

The planned coup was monitored "until confirmed information was received that all planning in this regard had been terminated".



Martin Dolinchek

The Prime Minister said Dolinchek was dismissed from the NIS because he acted "contrary to the provisions of Section 9 of Act 104 of 1978".

The Act, which established the NIS, states under Section 9 that a person should be dismissed for being absent without leave for more than one month, or immediately for taking other employment.

The Prime Minister and Dr Slabbert clashed again on the coup issue, with Mr Botha accusing Dr Slabbert of disregarding "a tradition of long-standing which existed between prime ministers and leaders of the official opposition pertaining to security matters".

Since Dr Slabbert had disregarded his offer "I am not prepared to discuss the matter with him any further.

"However, I am prepared, if they so wish, to take the leaders of the other two parties into my confidence."

In reply to questions by Mr Philip Myburgh, PFP defence spokesman, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, said there had been an investigation into the false call-up papers issued to some of the mercenaries who took part in the coup attempt.

Those involved in issuing the papers had been identified but were not in the service of the Defence Force at the time.

The matter had been handed to the appropriate attorneys-general for consideration of criminal proceedings.

A junior Citizen Force officer had resigned his rank and appointment.

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De Crespigny denies spy 'allegations'

Cape Times 10/2/83 (327)

Chief Reporter

DR Anthony de Crespigny, the former University of Cape Town academic who suddenly resigned from the President's Council and left South Africa five months ago, denied in a letter from London published in the Burger yesterday that he was a spy or that he had ever had intelligence-agency connections.

He was reacting to a report published in the Burger about the recent detention of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife in connection with allegations of espionage, in which reference was made to Dr De Crespigny's "very sudden flight from Cape Town to Britain after he had been questioned by the intelligence service".

'No evidence'

Dr De Crespigny, a former professor of political science at UCT and a member of the constitutional committee of the President's Council, said no evidence had been produced that he had ever worked for any intelligence agency, and he added: "No such evidence will ever be produced."

"You will have difficulty in finding anyone in Cape Town who knew me personally and who thinks that I was a spy. I doubt if even my most dedicated adversaries at UCT, Doctors Welsh and Schrire, believe this.

"An article of mine was published recently by the Vaderland, and I have been asked to write another. It is clear that this newspaper, which one assumes would have connections with the security service, does not regard me as a spy."

Dr De Crespigny said he had since December 1976 written numerous articles and chapters in books on the problems of South Africa's people and its politics.

"Anyone with the necessary perseverance to read all these writings of mine must agree that the same viewpoints are maintained throughout.

'Signed report'

"I signed the first report of the constitutional committee of the President's Council and played an important part in its drafting. I also signed the joint report on local and regional government, and wrote one of the chapters.

"If my former colleagues on the council believed there was a spy in their midst, some of them must surely have been greatly concerned.

"I wish to express deep regret over the extent to which my departure caused embarrassment to the council, and to which it led to the grossest misapprehension."

Dr De Crespigny concluded his letter by proposing "with all respect" that the whole matter be investigated afresh.

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Info Dept drama nears end

ARGUS 10/2/83

327

Parliamentary Staff

THE final scenes in the scandal surrounding the former Department of Information — which resulted in the fall of Mr John Vorster and Dr Connie Mulder and the tarnishing of the images of two senior public servants — will be played out before the end of the year.

In its seventh report tabled in Parliament yesterday, the State Trust Board, appointed to clean up the financial mess left in the wake of the scandal, said its task had nearly been completed.

But its report has sparked an accusation that one of the main overseas figures in the debacle, Mr John McGoff, has been allowed to escape owing South Africa R6 350 000.

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on information matters, said that if the board had been a business debt collector, it would have been fired forthwith.

The board's decision not to proceed with the collection was "a gross abrogation of its repsonsibilities".

Mr Gastrow said the Opposition would be watching to see that another major character in the debacle, former film maker Mr Andre Pieterse, would not also be let off the hook "in respect of the R825 000 which is owing by him".

Mr Pieterse met the board this week to discuss the debt. The board issued a terse statement saying the matter had now been "finalised".

In its report, the board said legal opinion had been taken in the McGoff case and it had been advised an action would not succeed against any person, including Dr Mulder and Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

The Pieterse case had been delayed by his being overseas but the board was still considering taken action against him and even against Dr Rhoodie to recover the money.

Since its appointment in 1979, the board has collected R17 952 779,60 of the millions that were spread around the world in the complicated and obscure secret dealings of the disbanded Department of Information.

Bush stands by call for Cubans to leave SWA

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The United States would welcome helpful proposals for a SWA/Namibian settlement, but in the absence of these it was sticking to its policy of linking such a settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

This was today's parting message from US Vice President George Bush as he ended a nine-city, seven-nation European tour.

Mr Bush came to Europe primarily to talk about nuclear arms reductions.

But he said today that he had discussed SWA/Namibia in his meeting yesterday with Britain's Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym.

The Vice President reaffirmed his administration's commitment to the United Nations settlement plan.

During his eight-nation African safari last year he had asked each leader if they had a better way than linkage to achieve this settlement.

"I told them we are trying to do two things: get the Cubans out of Angola and the South Africans out of Namibia," he said.

"I did not hear anyone giving me a better way."

The US would continue to talk with Angola this issue.

"We are pleased about the South Africans sitting down with the Angolans at Cape Verde," he said, paying tribute to the Cape Verdean Government for playing host.

Post office haul recovered

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police investigations have led to the recovery of most of the R435 000 stolen from the Ladysmith main post office.

Detectives have arrested two men, one of whom is understood to have been employed by the postal department in Ladysmith.

A total of R435 000 in notes had been consigned from banks in Ladysmith to be sent to their main branches in Maritzburg and was in two mailbags in the post office.

Police said more arrests were expected soon and it was hoped the rest of the stolen money would be recovered.

Firemen told to go to blazes

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Firemen a Yorkshire village ha been refused a certifi for their sports and cial club because its fi safety standards are adequate.

Here's how w made a friendship

tance which is contradicted by reality, manipulated by very politicised leadership and funded by external influences which are against the existing system in South Africa.

He said although Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC had claimed the council to be representative of about 15-million South Africans, the 1980 census had revealed it was representative of less than 10-million — 37 percent of the population.

He said unfortunately "the public image" of the council presented in statements by the Bishop were sometimes "contradicted by the true facts".

He gave the example of the Onassis prize given to Bishop Tutu in 1981. Although it was said the money would be set aside for educational bursaries, "up to and including May 1982, there was no evidence of such a fund being set up".

Donald Woods's evidence sought

ARGUS 10/2/83 (327)

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Lawyers are to take evidence overseas from the banned former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, for an action in which a retired security policeman is claiming R10 000 from the newspaper for defamation.

The case, relating to incidents 19 years ago, was postponed to an unspecified date in the Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday.

Retired Warrant Officer Gerhardus Arnoldus Hattingh, of King William's Town, alleges that he was defamed in articles in the Daily Dispatch.

The articles allegedly accused Mr Hattingh of being responsible for damage to the car of Dr Alan Paton and of having "bullying propensities", referring to an unspecified "other matter".

The case was postponed after Mr J Jones, for Mr Hattingh, requested that the defendants disclose what the "other matter" was to enable him to present his case.

The court ruled that Mr Woods's evidence should be "taken on commission at such a place and subject to such arrangements being made which the parties may agree upon".

For the convenience of Dr Paton the parties agreed to his testifing before the postponement yesterday.

Dr Paton said that in Alice in September 1964 he was followed by two cars.

His car was damaged there and at a function the next day a man tried to "intimidate" him and "show him contempt" by taking photographs of him.

The man was the same build as Mr Hattingh.

Mr Justice Howie was on the Bench. Mr Frank Kroon SC and Mr Eric Leach appeared for the Daily Dispatch

SADF to explain

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chief of the South African Defence Force will provide full details and explanations to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts about over-expenditure of R184-million during the 1981/1982 financial year, according to a statement issued today.

General Constand Viljoen said the committee would, in turn, report directly to Parliament.

Over-expenditture in the Defence Force was the result of the sudden impact of the economic recession, he said.

stantial criticism.

It was drawn up by a high-powered committee headed by Dr S J Kleu.

Stimulation

The committee sets out to provide a strategy that would stimulate economic growth, provide employment, replace imports and promote exports.

Two of the main problems indentified by the committee were the acute shortage of capital and the lack of trained manpower.

It recommended a number of measures to conserve and use capital fully while endorsing the Riekert and Wiehahn findings on labour and the De Lange committee findings on education to remove the labour bottleneck.

As a stop-gap measure on skilled labour the

S Transvaal, Border in close ski-angling tussle

Staff Reporter

FEWER than 100 points separated log-leaders Southern Transvaal and Border when they set out on the last day of the four-day South African inter-provincial skiboat angling championships in East London today.

The Western Province team, which led the field during the first two days, was down to sixth position.

According to the organisers, members of the 13 provincial sides boated 465 fish yesterday — mainly bonito and a few small yellowfin tunny.

Big black marlin were sighted, but none was hooked.

With only a few hours' fishing left before the final "lines up", the log position was: Southern Transvaal (2 344), Border (2 246), Natal (2 090), Transkei (2 068), Western Transvaal (1 872), Western Province (1 839), Eastern Transvaal (1 764), Transvaal (1 671), Southern Cape (1 568), Northern Transvaal (1 419), South West Africa (1 403), Free State (1 260) and Eastern Province (556).

Jail for killing dad

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — A man who stabbed his father to death when he found him in bed with a 12-year-old girl has been sentenced to six years.

Kwayiyo Dekeda, 25, previously convicted of murder with extenuating circumstances, had two years of the sentence conditionally suspended.

es hands

'Elize caught her hands n a hydraulic press at er grandparents' home ear Vereeniging on Satrday. One hand was cut ff at the wrist and the ther below the thumb.

Her grandfather, Mr A achs, packed both hands ı ice and took Elize to ospital.



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Mohair mix, Trevira wool, etc
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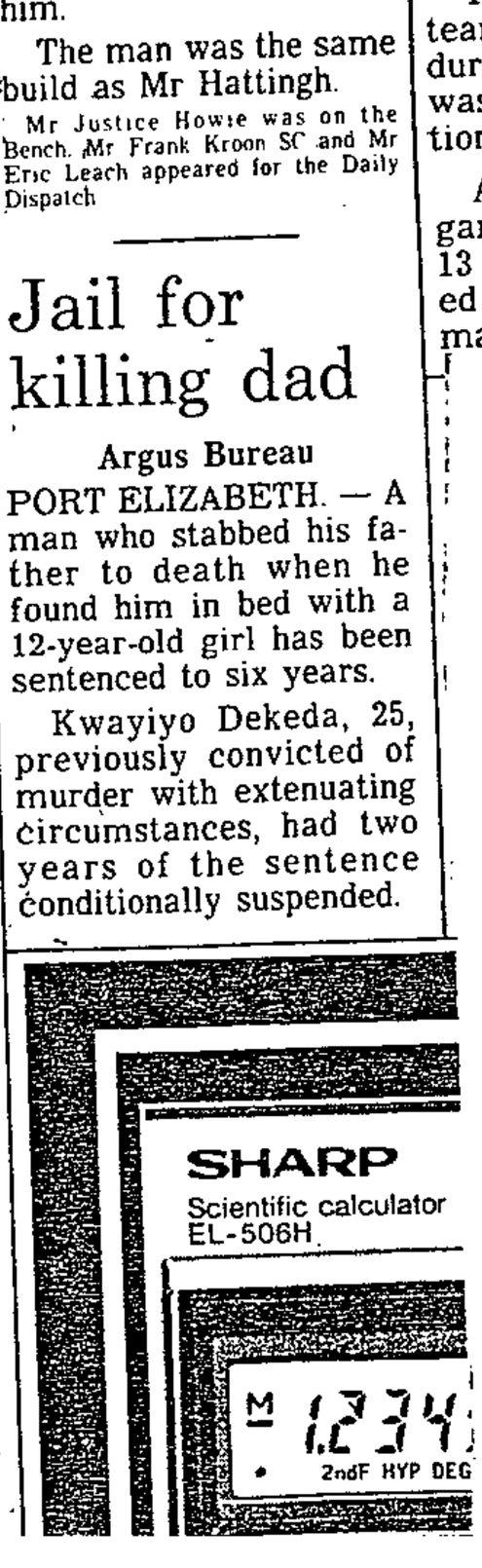

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* Direct formula entry

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

Hansard Q.60.

National Intelligence Service

(327) 11/2/83 72-73

*1. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

Whether there are departmental procedures in the National Intelligence Service in terms of which employees who are on leave are obliged to notify the Service of their whereabouts during such leave; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Prime Minister):

The prescribed procedure requires that he should furnish his contact address.

National Intelligence Service: Mr. Martin Dolinchek

*2. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether Mr. Martin Dolinchek was on leave at the time of the attempted *coup* in the Seychelles; if so,

(2) whether the National Intelligence Service had any knowledge of his whereabouts;

(3) whether the said Service was aware that Mr. Dolinchek was in possession of a passport in the name of Anton Lubick; if not, why not?

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UK questions on Gerhardt

CAPE TIMES 11/2/83

Own Correspondent 327

LONDON. — Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, the Simon's Town naval dockyard chief who is being detained for allegedly spying for Russia, had access to classified information while training in Britain, the British Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, admitted to Parliament yesterday.

The Cape Times reported on January 28, after the arrest of Commodore Gerhardt and his wife Ruth had been announced, that British security was investigating his activities while training here.

At the time, British security wanted to find out if the commodore could have been recruited by the Soviets here and whether British naval secrets could have been leaked.

Commodore Gerhardt studied marine engineering between 1956 and 1960 at the Royal Naval Engineering College in Plymouth.

In a written reply to a question from a Labour Party backbencher, Mr Heseltine said: "During the final stages of his training, he would have had access to classified information.

"It is unlikely that any classified information he gained would have much value today."

Mr Heseltine did not say, however, whether the secrets Commodore Gerhardt had access to would have been of value to the Russians in 1964.

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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NOTE

SAAN first in the firing line

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

IF the State does not win its court case against the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times over certain reports concerning the abortive Seychelles coup in 1980 it will "rethink" similar charges against the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

Yesterday the deputy Attorney-General, Dr Koos D'Oliviera, said the charge against Rapport had been "placed in abeyance" while his department went "flat out against South African Associated Newspapers".

He said the decision to proceed against SAAN was based on the fact that there were "so many more interesting legal and factual points in that case, so we decided that we'll go flat out against you".

"If your case settles certain points of law we'll rethink the Rapport case."

All the newspapers involved have been charged with wrongfully and unlawfully contravening the Protection of Information Act, the main charge, or alternatively the Official Secrets Act, by publishing certain information.

It is further alleged that the editors of the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times, Mr Rex Gibson and Mr Tertius Myburgh respectively, and journalist Mr Eugene Hugo contravened the Acts.

It is further alleged that they published the information when they should have known that publication would prejudice the security or interest of the State.

The case against Rapport was scheduled to be heard in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Thursday.

However, lawyers for the newspaper were informed in advance that their clients need not appear as the case was to be "struck off the role".

Dr D'Oliviera explained that, while this was true, the case had not been "withdrawn" and the charges still stood, though they were now "in abeyance".

Effectively this means that SAAN will bear the high costs of defending the charges against it in order to establish a legal precedent under the recently constituted Protection of Information Act.

The State will then be able to decide whether it wishes to pursue the same charges against Rapport or not.

Meanwhile, lawyers acting for SAAN say they would like to speak to former National Intelligence Service agent Mr Martin Dolinchek in connection with the case.

Mr Dolincheck and three other mercenaries from "Colonel" Mike Hoare's coup team were sentenced to death in the Seychelles.

The men were first held in prison cells in the island capital of Victoria on Mahe Island. More recently they have been living a life of comparative luxury on a smaller island, Ile Longue, where they are allowed to beachcomb, swim and fish under the care of a handful of guards.

According to the Seychelles Consul-General in London, Mr Robert Delpech, this is "the most humane way they could be treated".

He said he had ferried parcels of books and T-shirts from relatives to the men on a recent trip to the islands.

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SA admits giving funds for Fari

CAPE TIMES 12/2/83

THE South African Government has admitted that it helped, along with other countries, to fund the London-based Foreign Affairs Research Institute (Fari).

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs was asked to comment on reports published in the Guardian claiming that South Africa had funded the institute, which the newspaper described as right-wing and anti-communist.

The spokesman said: "Yes, the department did contribute financially."

The contributions had been made because "it was felt that the Fari made a useful and scientific contribution in analysing, publishing and debating foreign affairs issues, particularly those with a strategic significance".

Payments were later scaled down and terminated last year, the spokesman said.

The Guardian based its story on a photostat of a letter to the institute by the former Director of Information at the South African Embassy in London, Mr John Adler.

According to the letter, dated October 3, 1980, Mr Adler — now public relations manager at Armscor — informed the institute that funds were being reduced from R175 000 to R125 000. The newspaper received the letter anonymously in the post.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman in Cape Town had no hesitation in confirming the funding of the institute.

"This organization is dependent on outside financial aid and South Africa accordingly decided, along with a number of other countries, to contribute to it," he said.

"These contributions were scaled down and were finally terminated on March 31, 1982.

"In response to an earnest appeal from the organization, a further ad hoc payment was made to it to cover part of the costs of an international conference which it had arranged in 1982.

"We have no further financial commitments in respect of the organization," he said.

Stolen

The institute told the Guardian that the letter, addressed to its director — a former Conservative MP, Mr Geoffrey Stewart-Smith — had been stolen. Its theft was reported to the police last October and it was subsequently recovered without any charges being preferred.

The Guardian report claims that the funding of the institute was a continuation of the secret international propaganda campaign exposed in 1978 as the so-called "Muldergate Scandal".

The report quoted the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, as describing Fari in a taped interview in 1978 as having been set up to distribute anti-communist material in Britain, the United States and Europe and "from time to time to publish such works and material that

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To page 4

we felt was necessary for the promotion of South Africa's image in the world".

Dr Rhoodie had said it was at first tied in with the SA Foreign Affairs Association to arrange conferences and provide a contact for association visitors to Britain, the report said.

Contact

Its further job, Dr Rhoodie claimed, was to "maintain very close contact with British MPs, to provide them with their position papers and books and brochures on developments, anti-communist developments and developments in Africa".

The financial link with South Africa was denied by the institute's chairman, Sir Frederick Bennett, three years ago, and in a statement issued through his lawyer yesterday, Sir Frederick said he had "nothing whatsoever to do with the institute's administration".

The disclosure apparently caused some embarrassment to the institute's officials.

Mr Stewart-Smith, reported the Guardian, had been "unavailable for comment" this week but his deputy, Mr Ian Greig, had said: "This sort of allegation has been made before and denied before."

He then declined to comment further until he had seen the letter, but when the Guardian took it to his office he "declined to inspect it or be interviewed".

The newspaper said it had two other documents to show that the institute had been funded by the South African Government since the 1970s. — Sapa

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5. A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.

6. Pages must not be extracted from this book.

1. Kandidate mag nie albei kante van
vraestelle vir hulle antwoorde gebruik nie. Die linkerhandse bladsy op die agterkant van elke boek kan vir rofwerk gebruik word, maar die eksaminator sal geen kredietpunte vir antwoorde wat op hierdie bladsy geskryf is, in aanmerking neem nie.

2. Kandidate word herinner om hulle name op alle losvelle wat by elke eksamenvraag verbind word, te skryf.

3. Geen kandidaat mag enige boeke of aantekeninge van watter aard ook al in die eksamenkamer hê nie tensy hy spesiaal daartoe deur 'n kennisgewing gelas word. Hy mag slegs die boeke of aantekeninge in sy besit in die eksamenkamer neem wat in die kennisgewing vermeld word, maar geen ander boeke of aantekeninge nie.

4. 'n Kandidaat wat enige ander kandidaat te help of van enige ander kandidaat probeer te verkry, of wat enige ongemagtigde boeke of aantekeninge in sy besit in die eksamenkamer het, sal self bloot aan diskwalifikasie en verdere optrede soos wat die Senaat nodig mag ag.

5. Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit verskaf, mag uit die eksamenkamer weggeneem word nie.

6. Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrif geskeur word nie.

DNP110JD

SP's 'harass' mine union

(327) Sowetan 14/2/83

By SAM MABE and JOSHUA RABOROKO

ORGANISERS of the newly-established and powerful Mineworkers' Union have accused the Security Police of harassing and intimidating their union officials and of trying to frustrate their negotiation process with the mining management.

The accusations made by Mr Wilfred Salai and Mr Jeffrey Madida, organisers of the Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company in Klerksdorp, follow alleged visits and questioning of the two officials while organising workers at the mine last week.

The two were allegedly called into the manager's office and questioned by police about their activities in the union.

In a statement released afterwards by the union, the mine management was accused of having called in the Security Police with the aim of "intimidating and bulldozing our efforts".

The union has challenged management to "declare unequivocally that they are not part of the Security Police".

The union also warned management to stop their "silly" tactics because most of the workers were on their side. The workers will not tolerate blatant intimidation of their organisers whom they regard as "saviours from the yoke of slavery" imposed on them by management, it was claimed.

In the statement, the union also expressed fears that Security Police might show up when the union meets for the first time officials of the Chamber of Mines to discuss recognition agreement soon.

The union's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said the Chamber of Mines had agreed to meet with union officials and that he saw this as a major breakthrough which would break the tradition of whites negotiating on behalf of black mineworkers.

A spokesman for Anglo-American denied that management had anything to do with the alleged visit and questioning of union officials at the mine.

"In neither case did management invite Security Police. We are taking steps to request the Security Police to advise our mine managers of their desire to visit our properties as is the case with all other visitors.

"Anglo-American deplores any intervention of third parties in legitimate union/management relations. Experience has shown that this can only increase the chances of conflict."

NUM alleges intimidation

SP visits spark off union row with Anglo

14/2/83 RDM

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By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

SECURITY Policemen visited Anglo-American's Vaal Reefs mine at Klerksdorp twice last week to question organisers of the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), thus prompting a row between the union and Anglo.

The NUM has been granted access to mines by the Chamber of Mines and is negotiating recognition agreements covering Anglo mines with the chamber.

The organisers were at the hostel to recruit members. Anglo, unlike other mining houses, has granted the NUM organising facilities at its hostels.

In a statement, the NUM has branded the police action as "intimidation" and "harassment" and accused mine management of inviting Security Police to the mine.

Anglo has replied with a statement denying police were invited and criticising their action by implication.

"Anglo-American deplores any intervention of third parties in legitimate union-management relationships as experience has shown that this can only heighten the potential for conflict," it said.

It was also asking the SP to tell mine managers in advance of their desire to visit the mines — the procedure for all visitors.

The NUM says three of its organisers, Mr Wilfred Saloyi, Mr Jeffrey Magido, and Mr Mbuyiselo Mtshotsha, were called to a Vaal Reefs hostel manager's office last week "only to find the office full of Security Police".

The hostel manager had then "conveniently moved out of the offices", leaving the police to question the organisers.

The union said it had "reason to believe the Security Police were invited" by management and added they "obviously received management's blessing to enter mine property and harass and intimidate organisers".

The NUM charged that "mine managements obviously realise they have failed dismally in intimidating workers from joining the union and are now trying strong-arm tactics by calling the SP".

It said workers were "on our side and will not tolerate the blatant intimidation of organisers".

"Collaboration" between the SP and managements "makes a mockery of collective bargaining".

The NUM demanded that mine managements "declare unequivocally that there is no link between them and the SP" if they desired a relationship based on good faith.

Anglo said it had become aware of two separate visits by SP to hostels on Vaal Reefs.

"In both cases, members of the SP asked to see, and were put in touch with, officials of the NUM who were conducting union business at the time with facilities provided by management."

"In neither case did management invite the SP to be present," it said.

Labour Week — Page 4

Mandela swop deal rejected

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa has rejected a Seychelles offer to free four condemned mercenaries in exchange for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, it was reported in London yesterday.

The rejection, disclosed by senior diplomats, leaves the fate of the white mercenaries uncertain, though the signs are they will not be executed.

President Albert Rene's government, which dislikes the death penalty, is hoping that the South Africans will come up with an alternative proposal.

The British Foreign Office has been advised of the Seychelles move because two of the condemned men are Britons. This could lead to London-Pretoria talks.

The mercenaries were sentenced to death for their part in the Seychelles coup bid of November 1981.

The four mercenaries are Britons Bernard Carey (39), and Roger England (28), Zimbabwean Aubrey Brooks (39) and Jerry Puren (39), a South African who once was former Katangan Prime Minister Moise Tshombe's Air Force commander and later an adviser to Zairean President Mobutu.

Curry denies military wing plan

ARGUS
14/2/83
327

Political Staff

CLAIMS that a "military wing" of the Labour Party would be formed to deal with groups which seek to disrupt party meetings were dismissed today by the party's national chairman, Mr David Curry.

An angry, chanting crowd of demonstrators was kept at bay by a large squad of policemen intermittently firing teargas as the party wound up its week-long Transvaal campaign in Eldorado Park over the weekend.

Mr Curry said he said he could sympathise with Mr Jac Rabie, Transvaal leader of the party, who made the claim after violence had disrupted another meeting.

KNOW NOTHING

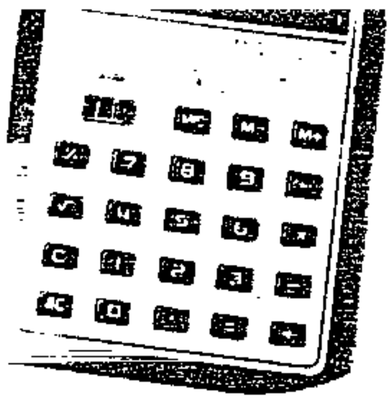
"I think Mr Rabie was responding emotionally, and quite understandably, to the fighting in Eldorado Park. Certainly I know nothing about plans for a military wing and neither do I think it would be the answer," Mr Curry said today.

At least four of the Labour Party's public gatherings in the past two weeks have disintegrated into large-scale violence, with police having to be called in at three of them.

Violence broke out between pro- and anti-labour party factions shortly after the meeting opened in Eldorado Park's Opperman Hall.

DISRUPTED

More then 300 people crammed into the tiny hall and the efforst of the local LP executive member, Mr Don Mateman, to open proceedings were disrupted when about 120 youngsters shouted him down and began waving anti-LP posters.



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AYS: 9.00am — 9.00pm
DAYS: 8.00am — 1.00pm

DION PROMISES YOU

Le Grange sanctions LP's 'military wing'

Cape Times 15/2/83 (9327)

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has given the green light for the Labour Party (LP) to form a "military wing" to deal with opponents who disrupted its meetings.

"If the Labour Party is terrorized by unruly elements, it is entitled to form an internal body to protect itself — as long as it remains within the law," Mr Le Grange said in an interview.

Mr Le Grange was commenting on an announcement by the Transvaal LP leader, Mr Jac Rabie, that the party would form a "military wing" to deal with opponents who disrupted meetings

Describing the behaviour of demonstrators who disrupted Labour Party meetings as "nothing less than political thuggery", Mr Le Grange warned that the police would continue to intervene to restore order

But Mr Rabie's threat to form the "military wing" has precipitated a row within the LP.

The party's national chairman, Mr David Curry, yesterday repudiated Mr Rabie's claim and said that he had no knowledge of a "military wing".

"Neither do I think it would be the answer," said Mr Curry.

"But I think that Mr Rabie's off-the-cuff statement was an understandable emotional response to the fighting at Eldorado Park," he said.

Reffering to the demos, Mr Curry said: "It is an orchestrated group, and not the community, that is disrupting our meetings to prevent us from getting our message across.

"If you believe in democracy you must practice it. We cannot allow property to be destroyed."

Meanwhile, the Labour Party's image has taken a further knock with the decision by the 19 000-strong Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) to reject the government's constitutional proposals. The Indian Reform Party took a similar decision at the weekend.

At a time when the Labour Party is fighting to prove that it is the representative voice of the coloured community Mr Rabie's threat to form a "military wing" will raise tensions.

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'Stop SACC's overseas funds'

Cape Times 15/2/83

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches should be stopped from receiving overseas funds and should lose the exemption from the Fund-Raising Act, which allows it to raise money freely in the country, the head of the Security Branch, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

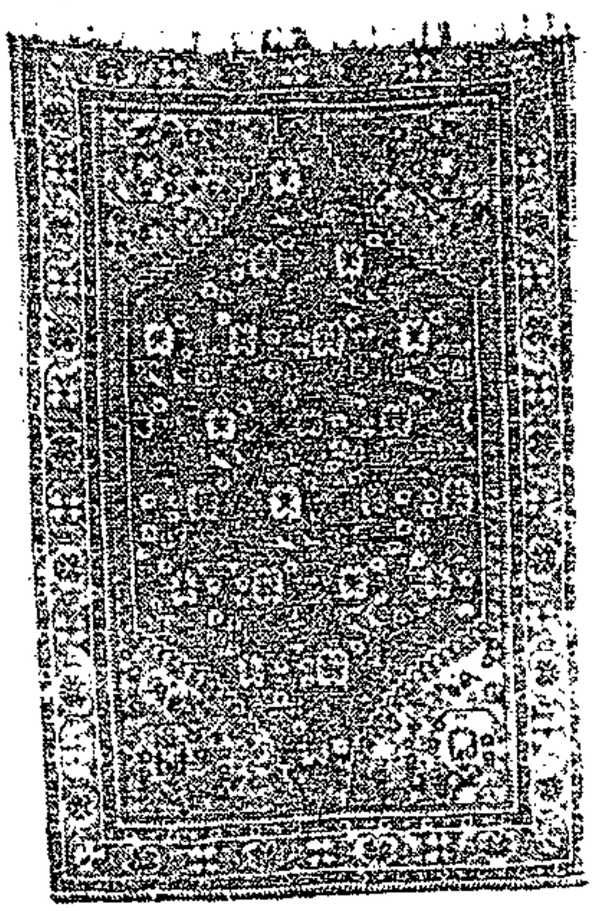
General Coetzee made these recommendations to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, which is conducting open hearings in Pretoria this week.

He also recommended that legal steps be taken to control all organizations which receive funds from overseas for political purposes.

General Coetzee's suggestions, made on his third day before the commission, were the first direct recommendations for action against the SACC.

He recommended that the commission:

- Consider moves to stop the council from receiving foreign money directly or indirectly in terms of the Affected Organizations Act. This Act has previously been used to stop organizations such as Nusas and Fosatu from receiving foreign funds.
- Find ways to ensure that the internal funding of the council will come from a purely South African source.
- Take steps to end SACC exemption from the Fund Raising Act. As a religious body, the SACC is presently automatically exempt from the Act.
- Considers a Foreign Agents Act that would re-



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Lawyer defends 'torture' claims

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE. — A Zimbabwean lawyer told a Harare regional magistrate yesterday he had tried to uphold the course of justice by informing reporters about what he considered to be appalling unauthorized torture of two detained air force officers.

"We as officers of the court are sometimes forced, morally and ethically, to bring something to public notice when there is a poisoning of the rivers of justice," said the lawyer, Mr Michael Hartmann.

Mr Hartmann and a colleague, Mr Rhett Gardener, are charged with contempt of court arising from a press conference they held on September 20.

The magistrate, Mr Billy de Beer, said he would give his verdict on Friday.

The State alleges that the conference, at which the lawyers said Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe had been tortured and subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment while in detention, had been intended to interfere in the administration of justice.

Mr Adrian de Bourbon, for the lawyers, submitted that public debate on matters before a court was common practice in Zimbabwe.

Mr Hartmann and Mr Gardener are on bail.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

ADLER. — Glyn, our very dear friend, passed away suddenly on February 14. She will be sadly missed, deeply mourned by Steve, Felicity and Alex.

DU PREEZ. — Michael, aged 21 years, passed away tragically February 12, 1983. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his parents, sister Laura, grandmother and aunt. Service at Methodist Church, Pinelands, on Wednesday, February 16, at 3pm. Private cremation. Arrangements Goodall and Williams, Wasserfall and Hardick, Phone 47 1150.

GEORGEU. — René, passed away peacefully on 14 February 1983 after a long illness bravely borne. She will be sadly missed and deeply mourned by her loving husband George. Funeral service today at 4pm at Pinelands No 2 Cemetry. Prayers this evening at 6-15pm at 606 Doric, York Road, Green Point.

GEORGEU. — René passed away peacefully on 14 February, after a long illness bravely borne. Deeply mourned by her devoted brother Morris, Hester, Elaine, Zelda and Harry.

GEORGEU. — René passed away peacefully 14 February. She will be remembered by Ann and Shirley and their families

GEORGEU. — René my dear employer passed away peace[illegible]

Police probe RDM on 'spy' photos

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Police investigations into a possible breach of the law by Time magazine for publishing photographs of alleged Russian spy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt are continuing, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Two consecutive issues of Time magazine — the February 7 and February 14 issues — have carried photographs of Comdr Gerhardt who is being detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for alleged espionage activities.

South African newspapers have been prohibited from publishing Comdr Gerhardt's picture in terms of the law.

The only newspaper to have done so, Die Vaderland, is also the subject of a police investigation.

Mr Le Grange reiterated yesterday that South African newspapers would not be granted permission to publish Comdr Gerhardt's photograph.

A spokesman for Mr Le Grange's department said an investigation was being conducted into an alleged breach of Section 27a of the Police Act by the South African distributors of Time.

Time's bureau chief in South Africa, Mr Marsh Clark, said the only information he had about a police investigation into the publication of photographs of Comdr Gerhardt was what had been published in newspapers and the fact that he had been visited by members of the CID on two occasions.

Mr Clark said the photograph published in the current issue of Time had been given to him during a visit to the Simonstown naval dockyard the day after Comdr Gerhardt's detention was announced.

Action against Cosas denied

EAST LONDON — Claims by the Council of South African Students (Cosas) here that a number of its members have been "harassed" by the Central Ciskei Intelligence Service (CCIS) were dismissed yesterday by the CCIS.

The East London branch chairman of Cosas, Mr Mzukisi Meyane, said he and three other Cosas members had been either harassed or detained and questioned by the CCIS.

But the head of the CCIS, Colonel Louis Nonhonho, yesterday denied all knowledge of Mr Meyane's allegations and said he would have known if they were true.

Mr Meyane claimed that the Cosas branch treasurer, Miss Nomathemba Madyo, was detained and questioned for nine hours last Tuesday and that two other members, Mr Vuyisile Mati and Mr Sivuyile Nkohla were detained on Friday.

He said Mr Nkohla was released on Saturday, but Mr Mati had not been seen since.

Mr Meyane said his home was visited by plainclothes men who identified themselves to his parents as being members of the CCIS.

He was out at the time, but about 250 copies of the Cosas constitution were confiscated, he said.

But Colonel Nonhonho said that no-one had been detained or questioned in connection with Cosas.

"I would know if anyone had been," he said. — DDR

327 16/2/83

Attempted Seychelles *coup*: weapons

Hansard Q Col 169

112. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(a) How many weapons of each specified type were issued to the mercenaries involved in the attempted Seychelles *coup*, (b) how many such weapons have been recovered and (c) what was the value of the weapons which were not returned.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

According to evidence in the court case—

(a) 50 AK 47 rifles
25 AK 47 (AMD) rifles

(b) 25.

(c) As a result of the arms embargo the S.A. Defence Force is compelled to acquire weapons by various means, some of which do not entail direct expenses, and it is, therefore, the policy not to divulge any information about the origin and monetary value of weapons in possession of the Defence Force.

WEDNESDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 1983

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

National Intelligence Service: visit by employees to Seychelles

*1. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether certain employees of the National Intelligence Service whose names have been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, visited the Seychelles during the early part of 1982; if so, what was the purpose of their visit;

(2) whether he will furnish their names to the House?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) and (2) I am not prepared to discuss either the identity of members or the clandestine activities of the Service in public. Pursuant to Section 1(1)(x) of the Act on the Protection of Information Act 1982, (No. 84 of 1982) it is a security matter. As there is a pending court case the court ruled that the hearing will be held *in camera* and the *sub judice*-rule is applicable.

National Intelligence Service: involvement of officers in *coups*

*2. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

Whether any steps have been taken by the National Intelligence Service to prevent future involvement by its officers in episodes such as the attempted *coup* in the Seychelles; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The PRIME MINISTER:

Act No. 104 of 1978 makes sufficient provision to take steps if necessary.

National Intelligence Service: involvement of employee

*3. The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Prime Minister:

Whether (a) Col. Hoare or (b) any other person approached any employee of the National Intelligence Service concerning plans to mount a *coup d'état* in the Seychelles; if so, (i) what is the name of such employee and (ii) what action did he take in regard to such plans?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

I wish to refer to the reply that I gave the hon. the Leader of the Opposition on 9 February 1983 regarding question 3.

Investigation into person's departure from Republic

*4. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Prime Minister:

(1) Whether employees of the State have conducted an investigation into the (a) background of a person whose name has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply and (b) circumstances surrounding such person's departure from the Republic; if so, (i) which department or service did these employees represent and (ii) what was the outcome of the investigation;

(2) whether he will furnish this person's name to the House;

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

The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) This question concerns a security matter as defined by section 1(1)(x) of the Protection of Information Act 1982 (Act No. 84 of 1982) and I want to reiterate what I said in the House on 9 February 1983 in respect of a similar matter, in other words that I am not prepared to discuss the activity of the Intelligence Community in public.

(2) and (3) Lapse.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Prime Minister, could he tell the House whether this is an example of open administration? [Interjections.]

The PRIME MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, this is an example of security administration [Interjections.]

Union denounces Durban pamphlet

Star 16/2/83

Labour Reporter

The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) has denounced a pamphlet purportedly issued by them in Durban recently which attacks the General Workers' Union (GWU).

The pamphlet is seen by Saawu officials as another attempt to split the ranks of the emergent trade-union movement in Durban.

The GWU is accused of having lost workers jobs because of unsuccessful strikes as well as being involved in the embezzlement of funds.

NOT SIGNED

The pamphlet largely appeals to the black worker. It is not signed and bears no publication details.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said that the pamphlet was a fraud and his federation had never adopted a racial stance. He is going to get in touch with the GWU's general secretary, Mr Dave Lewis, over the matter.

● There have been several pamphlets distributed in Durban and East London over the past few years seeking to discredit Saawu.

Pik Botha suggested Eksteen

Political Staff

...F OF ASSEMBLY, ...he Minister of ...n Affairs, Mr Pik ... has conceded that ...aan Eksteen, the D...-General designate ... SABC was appoint... his suggestion.

... admission, which ...aused a political ... the latest develop... in the controversy ...nding the appoint... of Mr Eksteen, a ... official in the De...ent of Foreign Af... and former SA ...ssador to the Unit...



Riaan Eksteen



Mr Pik Botha

...tions, to head the ... latest disclosure by ...ha came in reply to ...tion put by Mr Dave ...g. Progressive Fed...arty MP for Sandton ...FP spokesman on ...dia.

... Dalling asked Mr ... if he held any dis...ns with the SABC ... about the Eksteen ...tment and if so, to ...e details of the dis...ns.

...Botha noted that in ...ple it would be "un...of" to expect him to ... on the regular con...ions between him ...e board.

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...eptember 1982 the ...n of the board ...vised him that they ... uncertain about ... to appoint as direc...eral.

...ring the ensuing ...sation, I mentioned ... that Mr J A Eksteen conformed to most of the requirements mentioned by the chairman, but that I would not like him to leave the department," he said.

Mr Botha said the SABC had said they would like to consider the appointment early in 1983 and that Mr Eksteen was one of the candidates to be considered.

"I replied that although it would entail a loss for my department, I would not stand in his way."

In a supplementary question, Mr Dalling asked Mr Botha if he had, in fact, suggested Mr Eksteen's appointment.

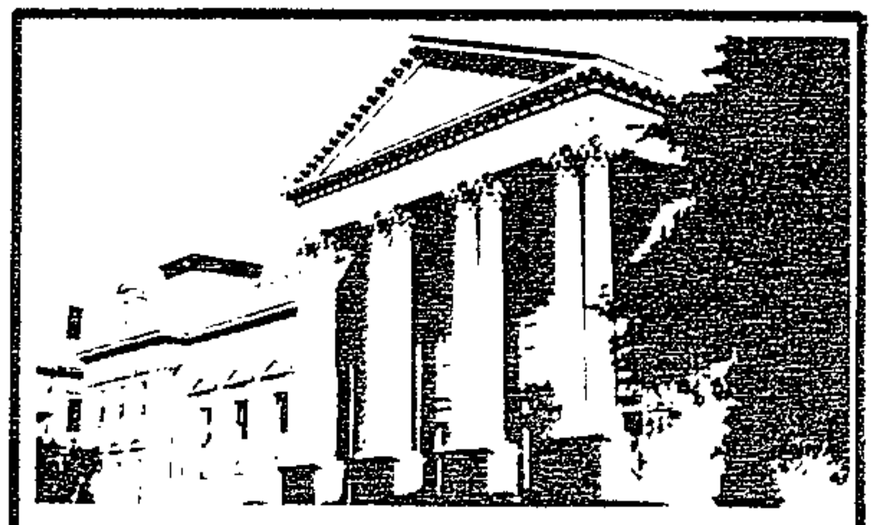
Mr Botha: That is quite correct. I suggested that.

An angry Mr Dalling said in an interview outside the House that it was now clear that it was Mr Botha himself who engineered the top appointments to the SABC.

"The minister has tried to create the impression that the SABC was not under his control but his latest admission confirms what we have always suspected," Mr Dalling said.

"The minister's shock admission also indicates that the board of the SABC has already been so weakened by political appointments that they are not able to withstand any directive of the minister and are becoming no more than puppets in his hands," he said.

"It means that Mr Eksteen goes into his new job with a cloud over his head. It is now up to him to show that he is able to turn his back on any form of government control or manipulation," Mr Dalling said.



Questions

PM refuses to answer PFP

C.T. 17/2/83

327

Political Staff

THE background and sudden departure from South Africa of former President's Council member Professor Anthony de Crespigny is regarded as "a security matter" by the government.

This emerged yesterday from a question to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha by the PFP MP for Pinetown, Mr Harry Pitman.

Though Professor De Crespigny was not mentioned by name, it is understood that the question referred to him.

Mr Pitman asked if any "employees" of the state had investigated the background of a person whose name has been furnished to his (the Prime Minister's) department, and the circumstances surrounding his departure from South Africa.

Mr Pitman wanted to know, too, which department or service had made any investigations and what had been the outcome.

Mr Botha replied that "this question concerns a security matter" as defined in the Protection of Information Act.

"I want to reiterate what I said in the House on February 9 in respect of a similar matter, in other words, that I am not prepared to discuss the activity of the intelligence community in public."

The Prime Minister gave a similar reply to a question by the PFP leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who wanted to know if members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) had visited the Seychelles.

Mr Botha said: "I am not prepared to discuss either the identity of members or the clandestine activities of the service in public.

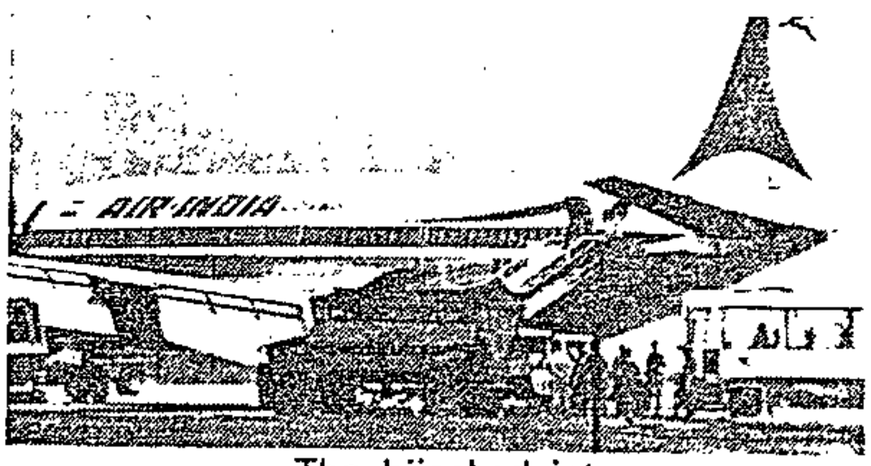
'Sub judice'

"Pursuant to Section 1(1)(x) of the Protection of Information Act, it is a security matter. As there is a pending court case, the court ruled that the hearing will be held *in camera* and the *sub judice* rule is applicable."

In reply to another question by Dr Slabbert, who wanted to know if any "steps had been taken by NIS to prevent further involvement by its officers in episodes such as the attempted coup in the Seychelles", Mr Botha replied that there was "sufficient provision to take steps if necessary".

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, also refused to reply to three questions about Defence Force staff whose names had been mentioned in the Seychelles trial.

He said it would not be in the public interest and that disclosure of the information required would have a negative effect on morale and discipline.



The hijacked jet.

New electi... law propos...

Political Staff

A PARLIAMENTARY select committee has proposed startling changes to election laws, backtracking significantly from measures wanted last year by the then minister of internal affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

If the proposals are accepted by the new Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and implemented by Parliament, there would be a conditional but vast relaxation of the stringent demands on parties fielding candidates in a general election but which do not yet have members elected under their party's banner to Parliament or the Provincial Council.

The select committee has proposed in its Elections Amendment Bill:

- Introducing uniform election laws for whites, coloured people and Asians while differentiating between the election of whites to Parliament and the Provincial Councils, of coloured people to the Coloured Persons Representative Council (CPRC) and of Asians to the Indian Council (SAIC).
- Streamlining special vote systems.
- Broadening the variety of documents a voter may offer as proof of his identity when voting in a general or by-election.

It however perpetuates government refusal to give Asians voting rights in the Free State while allowing them voting rights in other provinces, effectively underwriting Nationalist Government policy which denies Asians residence rights in the Free State.

Broadening the election laws to include coloured people and Asians, the bill seeks to assign them voting rights for the CPRC and SAIC simply because a bill to amend the constitution in ter... ernment's ne... to create a thr... parliament ... coloureds and ... not yet been ...

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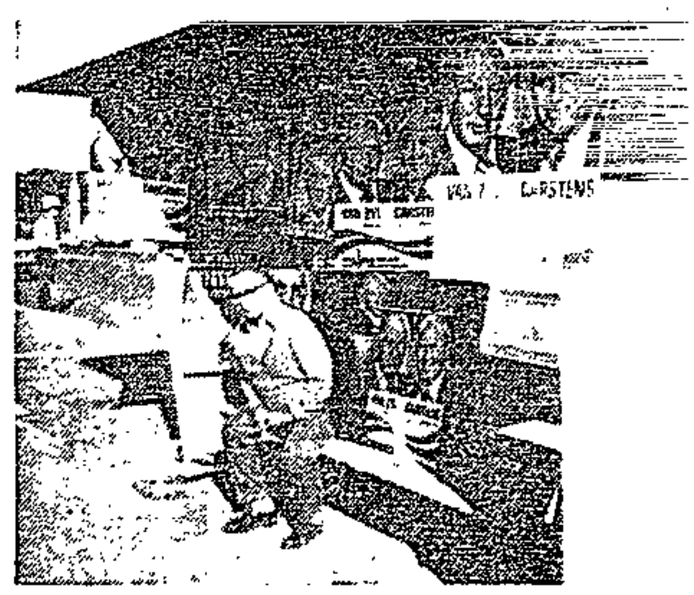

Flashback to 1981 elections.

...has proposed in its Elections Amendment Bill:

- Introducing uniform election laws for whites, coloured people and Asians while differentiating between the election of whites to Parliament and the Provincial Councils, of coloured people to the Coloured Persons Representative Council (CPRC) and of Asians to the Indian Council (SAIC).
- Streamlining special vote systems.
- Broadening the variety of documents a voter may offer as proof of his identity when voting in a general or by-election.

It however perpetuates government refusal to give Asians voting rights in the Free State while allowing them voting rights in other provinces, effectively underwriting Nationalist Government policy which denies Asians residence rights in the Free State.

Broadening the election laws to include coloured people and Asians, the bill seeks to assign them voting rights for the CPRC and SAIC simply because a bill to amend the consti... en before the ... cy electoral ... severe impe... parties unrepr... Parliament, ... CPRC or SAIC.

But the sele... tee seeks to ... of the need t... tures if in the ... general elect... election their ... received an ... more than 300.

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But the HN... votes in the ... election, if it ... account unde... posals, would ... from the nec... supporting sig...

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In 1981 the ... about 60 ca... polled a tot... 200 000 votes, ... than those w... be required ... the new prop...

'No' to prayer meeting at Fountain

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr E W Hyland, has refused permission for the South African Black Alliance to hold a prayer meeting on Sunday at Currie's Fountain.

Mr Hyland said yesterday that he had no objection to the meeting as such but his objection was to the venue.

He said Currie's Fountain was situated in a built-up area and there was a problem of noise.

The chairman of the alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said that it was now possibile the meeting might not be held.

The vice-chairman of the alliance, Mr Y S Chinsamy, said this week that Currie's Fountain had been chosen as the venue for the meeting to make it easier for Indians to attend in large numbers.

Mr Chinsamy, who is also leader of the Reform Party, the Indian wing of the alliance, said that at previous meetings of the organisation, Indians had been conspicuous by their absence.

The prayer meeting was to have been the culminating event of this weekend's gathering of the alliance in Durban.

The meeting will be opened at 7 30 p m on Friday by Chief Buthelezi and will continue on Saturday.

The Labour Party, the coloured wing of the alliance, has announced that it will not attend.

Party leaders asked for a postponement of the meeting so that they could explain to Chief Buthelezi why they had decided to take part in the Government's constitutional arrangement for whites, coloureds and Indians.

But the alliance chairman and Inkatha president told them he was not able to do this at such short notice.

'Threats to SP': Man gets bail

c.T. 17/2/83

Staff Reporter

A COMMUNITY worker who allegedly sent threatening letters to members of the security police was yesterday granted R300 bail by a Cape Town magistrate.

Mr Mohammed Matthew Cloete, 23, of Duke Street, Woodstock, was not asked to plead.

The State alleged that in Cape Town during December last year, Mr Cloete had contravened section 27/2 (b) of Act 7 of 1958 by sending threatening letters to members of the security police.

At a previous appearance where Mr Cloete was refused bail, his attorney Mr N Arendse, told the court his client had been harassed by police.

Mr Cloete previously told the court he was a community worker for the Churches' Urban Planning Commision (CUPC) and had been employed by them for the past 18 months. He was arrested at Philippi where he was working on a project near Crossroads.

Warned

He said he was told by a Warrant-Officer Stapelberg in a car on the way to Caledon Square that he would be charged for writing letters to members of the Security Branch.

The hearing was adjourned to March 22 for further investigation. Mr Cloete was ordered to report to the Caledon Square police station twice daily and was also warned not to communicate with State witnesses.

Mr B Carrol was the magistrate. Mr T Lerm appeared for the State and Mr R Vassen for Mr Cloete.

The News In Brief

Security Police quiz Ntlokoa

By LEN KALANE

SECURITY police have raided the home of banned Kagiso youth, Lawrence Ntlokoa, three times in the last two weeks, taking with them several documents said to be undesirable.

The first raid was last Friday, then another was made on Monday this week when two black policemen called at his home in Kagiso and demanded that Ntlokoa accompany them to the security police offices in Krugersdorp where he was told to make a statement. The third raid was on Tuesday.

After having been taken to the police station on Monday, Ntlokoa was, however, allowed to go home later in the day. His family said he had refused to make the statement.

A relative added that the police had told them that Ntlokoa might be charged for being in possession of undesirable literature.

The SAP Directorate of Public Relations confirmed that the police had visited the home of Mr Ntlokoa and seized certain documents.

The police headquarters added further that as soon as the investigation was completed the matter would be referred to the Attorney General to decide on whether to prosecute Ntlokoa or not.

(327) (~~328~~) Hansard
Q. Col. 184 18/2/83

Attempted Seychelles *coup:* training ground

*3. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any South African Defence Force training ground was made available to the mercenaries in their preparations for the attempted Seychelles coup; if so, (a) where, (b) on whose authority, (c) for how long and (d) what facilities were provided?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No.

(2) whether it is anticipated that the said Act or any of its provisions will come into operation in the near future if so, (a) when and (b) which provisions?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) No. After negotiations with the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and the Conference of Editors, it was agreed that they would proceed with the institution of a media council as proposed by them and that the Government would keep the promulgation of the Act in abeyance for the time being in order to give the council to be instituted the opportunity of proving itself. As far as section 3(b) of the Act is concerned, practical arrangements with the South African Broadcasting Corporation are at the moment receiving attention. After these arrangements have been properly established, the provision will be promulgated.

(2) Section 3(b) may be promulgated in the near future but the promulgation of the rest of the Act stands over for the present pending further developments.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, section 3(b), if I remember correctly, brings the SABC within the purview of the Publications Control Board. That being the case, is it the intention of the hon. the Minister that permanent committees of the Publications Control Board will be sitting inside the SABC?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, that is one of the matters which are being investigated at the moment and about which negotiations are being conducted with the SABC

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us, in the light of the delay in applying the Act, what the unseemly rush was in trying to pass the Bill on the final day of the parliamentary session last year?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, what is happening now, is the result of in-depth discussions and negotiation. I found the Press quite capable of speaking for themselves. I do not think they need the hon. member for Sandton as much as he thinks.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, does he not think it would be a better policy to consult with the Press before passing bad legislation in Parliament rather than holding it over after having passed it?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, consultation did take place, as the hon. the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, who at that stage dealt with the legislation, announced during the relevant debate in Parliament.

Registration of Newspapers Amendment Act

*4. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether any of the provisions of the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Act, No. 98 of 1982, have come into operation; if so, which provisions; if not, why not:

Chief Magistrate tells of prohibition of prayer meeting

Natal Mercury 18/2/83

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr E W Hyland, said yesterday he had prohibited Sunday's prayer meeting at Currie's Fountain, following a weekend meeting of the South African Black Alliance, in terms of Government Gazette No 8125 of March 26, 1982.

According to Notice No 557 of that gazette, any gathering in South Africa may be prohibited in terms of the Riotious Assemblies Act of 1956 if it is not of a bona fide sporting nature or if it takes place indoors.

There is a third provision which authorises the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, or the magistrate concerned, to prohibit any gathering at any time.

The urban representative of the KwaZulu Government, Mr J T Zulu, who was authorised by the alliance to make the arrangements for the gathering, said yesterday that he was advised on Friday last week by Mr Hyland's secretary that the meeting was in order.

However, he received information on Tuesday this week that the Chief Magistrate was having a re-think about the matter since he was not happy with issues such as crowd and traffic control.

Mr Zulu said he had subsequently made an appointment to see Mr Hyland and had explained that both the South African Police and the Durban City Police had not objected to the meeting.

They had offered assistance in policing both the crowd and the traffic, he said.

During the meeting, Mr Zulu said, Mr Hyland had told him he would not be giving permission for the meeting to be held.

The vice-chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Mr Y S Chinsamy, expressed his disappointment yesterday at the outcome of the negotiations.

He said a similar prayer meeting had been held at Currie's Fountain on January 20, 1980. It had been very orderly.

D. Dispatch 18/2/83

Home searched by CCIS says trade unionist

EAST LONDON — A member of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Godfrey Shiba, said yesterday that Ciskei Central Intelligence Services staff searched his home and removed some books.

The acting head of Ciskei's Department of State Security Brigardier N. H. Tamsanqa would neither confirm nor deny the report.

Mr Shiba said three men from the CCIS arrived at his home on Wednesday and questioned him about a T shirt he was wearing.

"They asked me about a map of Africa on the T shirt and added I should not wear a foreign shirt in another country," Mr Shiba said.

The men searched his home for about 45 minutes, he said, and left with 12 books on trade unionism and other related matters and two T shirts.

Mr Shiba said the men, who did not give their names, asked him if he wanted to continue living in Ciskei. They also questioned him about the ownership of the house he lived in.

He said they told him the books and the T shirt, for which they did not issue a receipt, were not acceptable in Ciskei.

Mr Shiba said the men returned the T shirts yesterday and searched his car, removing some addresses from it. — DDR

Post Focus

Mahe's mercenaries — the questions South Africa will not answer

(327) S. Post 19/2/83

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

ON November 25, 1981 mercenaries recruited in Durban landed at Mahé Island in the Seychelles in an attempt to overthrow the Government. The coup attempt failed and the attackers hijacked an Air India Boeing to get them back to South Africa.

At the trial of 41 of the mercenaries in Maritzburg the Judge President for Natal, Mr Justice Neville James, found one of the conspirators, Mr Martin Dolinchek, captured on the island, had been a National Intelligence Service agent. He said it would have been naïve to have believed the service did not know of the planned coup.

The judge said the delivery of weapons to Colonel Hoare's home indicated somebody in the SADF had been involved. It was clear that a Citizen Force officer had given false call-up papers to individuals involved in the coup attempt.

Since the bombshell findings of the court — which severely embarrassed South Africa internationally — the opposition parties in Parliament have pushed for more details. The following is an account of the Government's response:

IMMEDIATELY after the Seychelles hijack trial judge's findings Mr P W Botha, Prime Minister, emphasised neither the Government nor the Cabinet had known of the planned coup.

He confirmed, however, that NIS agents had been approached by Colonel Hoare for logistical support. They had referred him to certain SADF officials who had given hand-weapons, ammunition and radios. No Government authorisation was given for such an action and the attempted coup was executed without the knowledge or approval of officials or departments concerned (with the exception of those who took part directly).

Mr Botha pledged departmental action would be taken against those who exceeded their authority.

There the matter rested until the opening of Parliament three weeks ago.

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, demanded a full Government account of its involvement in the coup attempt.

Specific questions were: Was Dolinchek in the employ of the NIS when the raid took place; if so did they know he was there and if not why did his wife continue to receive his salary?

Why did two NIS agents apparently fly to the Seychelles to "silence" him? Why were reporters' notes on the issue seized? Did Dolinchek write a report on Hoare's plans and to whom was it submitted?

Dr Slabbert also asked about the involvement of the two brigadiers and asked how it was possible for Hoare to draw weapons from SADF stores? If it was drawn with authorisation, who gave that authorisation? What disciplinary action was taken against the men concerned.

Other questions dealt with the involvement of two NIS men in the coup attempt and whether they reported the plans to the State Security Council and if so what action was taken.

Dr Slabbert pointed out the Ministers responsible for the two departments had to take responsibility for the actions of their employees.

Mr Botha responded by saying he would make one more statement on the issue and thereafter it would be considered dealt with. He claimed no "responsible" officer had been involved in the coup attempt and no State money had been used.

"I wish to emphasise that if this matter is blown up any further, it would be playing into the hands of our enemies, those enemies who hold South Africa up to be the destabiliser of Southern Africa in order to disguise the actions of the true destabiliser, the Kremlin.

"Consequently I am of the opinion that it is not in the interests of the Republic to discuss the matter any further."

Mr Botha offered, however, to take Dr Slabbert into his confidence about other steps taken by the Government to prevent a recurrence.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, CP chief spokesman on Defence, returned to the attack and demanded the Prime Minister reconcile his statement that no "responsible" officers were involved with a Supreme Court finding that two brigadiers had knowledge of the coup.

He revealed that one of the officers named had received a decoration in the Castle and challenged the claim that no State money had been used.

In one of the most dramatic moments of the no-confidence debate Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, a CP frontranker and Cabinet Minister at the time the coup took place, told Parliament he knew from personal experience the Cabinet as a whole did not know of the coup.

But what of General Malan and Mr Botha, he demanded. General Malan denied by interjection he knew. Mr Botha remained silent.

General Magnus Malan declined to expand much on Prime Minister Botha's statement. Instead, he said that if the SADF had wanted to overthrow the Seychelles they would have accomplished the task in a "jiffy".

That was the last opposition members were able to prise from the Government benches about the attempted Seychelles coup during ordinary debate.

Wrapping up the debate, Dr Slabbert described the Government response as hopelessly inadequate, rejected the offer of confidential information and promised the opposition would continue asking questions.

The first questions tabled in Parliament dealt with Martin Dolincheck's involvement in the Seychelles coup. The Government was initially relatively forthcoming.

Mr Botha confirmed Mr Dolinchek had been an NIS agent, that Mr Dolinchek had first been informed on July 21, 1978, that a coup was being planned, that the head of NIS had said the service must not become involved and that the NIS had monitored the coup plotting until it appeared the scheme had collapsed.

A question as to whether certain unnamed NIS agents had been involved in the coup was rejected by Mr Botha as the service was continually in conflict with the enemies of South Africa and disclosing identities would endanger their lives.

He also refused to say whether Dolinchek's report on the coup attempt had reached the State Security Council: "I am not prepared now or in the future to discuss matters on the agenda of the State Security Council."

This week the opposition returned to the attack and tabled a series of questions relating to the NIS and military officers involved in the coup attempt.

Mr Botha refused to say whether NIS officials had visited the Seychelles to "silence" Dolinchek or the names of the NIS officers with whom Hoare had contact. He said he was not prepared to discuss the identity of members or the clandestine activities of the service in public.

Existing legislation was sufficient to deal with any threat of a repetition, he claimed.

General Malan told Parliaemnt in answer to questions that the officer who authorised the issue of weapons to Colonel Hoare had no authority to approve such an issue, but made an error of judgement. Departmental steps had been taken against him.

Thus after three weeks of concerted efforts by the opposition to get to the bottom of the Seychelles incident very little further is known.

No details are available over what "departmental action" was taken against people in the SADF who assisted a group of mercenaries in their attempt to overthrow a foreign sovereign state, exactly what the involvement of the NIS was in the affair or whether the powerful State Security Council was aware of the pending coup.

'Harassment' of Issel condemned

WHILE Johnny Issel, banned Mitchells Plain community leader, has been forced out of his job and his family has "not yet decided on the next step", his former employers have condemned the "continuous harassment by security police which eventually forced him to resign".

Mr Issel, a father of three, worked for the Cape Urban Planning Commission (CUPC) for about 18 months before he resigned earlier this month.

A CUPC spokesman said that Mr Issel, banned and restricted to the Wynberg magisterial district, had been visited regularly by members of the security police who told him to "stop working for the commission", and warned him that he was contravening his banning order by working there.

In terms of his banning order Mr Issel may not have anything to do with publications and the security police claimed the commission was producing publications.

DENIED

"We strongly condemn the fact that through harassment he is denied the basic right to work and support his family."

His wife, Shahieda, said that they had three children to raise.

"The government does not care about dependants when they ban or detain people. In 1974 they forced Johnny to live in Elsies River and the family was also forced to live there.

"In 1980, hardly had he started working for the community newsletter, Grassroots, than the government, by way of banning orders, forced him to resign.

"Two of our children are at school and we have a house to run."

STRONGER

"We are not intimidated by the frequent security police visits. That they have now once again forced Johnny to quit his job will only make us stronger.

"Security police have denied, they have harassed Mr Issel.

Films seized: Top SA photog may sue

By CHARLOTTE BAUER

INTERNATIONALLY acclaimed South African photographer Peter Magubane may sue the police if films confiscated by police this week are not returned intact.

Magubane, now based in New York, said several films



● Magubane ... may sue

were confiscated at Jan Smuts Airport on his arrival from Lusaka.

He flew from Johannesburg to Lusaka two weeks ago to be with his American wife, Dr Lenora Taitt, who works for the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Magubane said that when he arrived at Jan Smuts two police officers — one identified himself as Captain D Brune — confiscated a number of unexposed colour films and a black and white contact sheet of "holiday snaps" taken by Dr Taitt.

The policemen said they were acting on instructions from a Brigadier Goosen in Pretoria.

Magubane said he was also asked to remove his pants for a body search.

He said when he phoned Brig Goosen the next day the officer said he would release what had been confiscated from the airport security men.

He phoned the brigadier again on Friday and was put in touch with the police at Protea. He was told he could collect his 30-odd films from the station tomorrow (Monday) and that any damaged films would be replaced.

Mr Magubane's lawyer said: "If Mr Magubane does not get his films back intact, we will claim damages as our client was hindered in carrying out his work.

● Despite numerous attempts to get the police to answer questions about the incident, Brigadier Goosen could not be contacted.

Storm blows up over Durban's open beach plan

A DECISION by the Durban City Council to go ahead with plans to open a major section of beachfront to all races has stirred up a storm in a paddling pool.

The decision follows a ruling made this week by the Natal Provincial Council's executive committee that no beaches in Natal may be zoned for the exclusive use of one race group — apart from those in Durban and Richards Bay where the local authorities 'own' the beaches.

The opening of the province's beaches to Indians, coloureds and blacks falls under the Seashore Act (No 21 of 1935).

Durban's opening of the beachfront section, including the popular paddling pool and the Rachel Finlayson beach baths would fall under the Group Areas Act.

By LINZI HOWARD

The deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje — while appearing to have no objection to the ruling by the NPC concerning other Natal beaches — warned this week that the Government would block all moves to open Durban's beaches and pools.

And the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, said that while it had been ruled that beaches in Natal could not be reserved for one race group, this did not mean the NPC would approve the Durban City Council's moves.

He said any change in Durban's bylaws concerning the use of beaches and pools would have to be approved by the administrator-in-executive.

It would be taken into consideration, he said, that the city's beaches, utilised only by whites, were already overcrowded. Opening them to other race groups would worsen the problem.

Mr Botha said one reason why the NPC had approved the opening of Durban's Battery Beach last year was the fact that it was an underutilised beach and overcrowding would not have been a problem.

However, the chairman of the Durban City Council's management committee, Mr Neil MacLennan, said other race groups were already using the pools. It would be useless to try to stop that, he said.

He could not understand the Government's attitude to the opening of the facilities to all races.

A Natal Provincial Administration spokesman explained that the issues were separate and came under separate Acts, and that the Government could, by an Act of Parliament, alter any decision taken by the NPC which it did not approve.

In this case the NPC was confident the Government would finance the upgrading of facilities on multiracial beaches.

Australian bush-fire death toll rises to 71

MELBOURNE — The known death toll in the Australian bush-fire disaster rose to 71 yesterday as fires continued to burn around the cities of Melbourne and Adelaide, officials said.

Police had found two more bodies in the devastated region east of Melbourne, near the town of Cockatoo.

So far 45 people are known to have died in the state of Victoria — 29 of them in or near Cockatoo — and 26 in neighbouring South Australia.

Senior firefighters are also worried that the present light winds could freshen and blow the fires out of control again.

With estimates of the number of people left homeless in the tragedy now at 6 000, the Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, has announced an immediate grant to the two states to provide rapid aid. — Sapa-Reuter.

POOLS BY GEORG

MEMBER MASTER BUILDERS ASSOCIATIO



INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED IN HARMONY WITH YOUR H

PHONE ROY LEIGH OFFICE HOURS 21-7888, 21-22

NOW THE QUESTIONS START

Mysterious car crash death of church leader

327 City Pers 20/2/83

■ He was a teetotaller, say family. But inquest found high alcohol level

■ He negotiated the dangerous Peddie curves, but crashed on the straight

CP Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Controversy is building over the inquest finding into the death of the chairman of the Border Council of Churches, the Rev James Gawe, whose body was discovered in a smashed kombi near Berlin last June.

Last month the inquest magistrate found that Mr Gawe, 50, had died of head and neck injuries and that no one was to blame.

But the Gawe family has expressed serious doubts over the finding.

It was submitted at the inquest that Mr Gawe's blood contained 0,11 ml of alcohol — 0,3 ml above the legal limit — when his body was found.

But the family say he was a teetotaller.

And they question the fact that the blood sample taken at the post mortem was only sent for examination 12 days later.

A spokesman for the Border Police said normally blood samples were sent to the laboratories immediately. He said he did not know why there had been a delay.

Mr Gawe's brother-in-law, the Rev Alf Dlamini, said: "I never knew Gawe to drink.

"But just suppose he was drunk: then how did he survive while driving through the treacherous curves at Peddie and then meet his death on a flat stretch of road?"

The family has also raised the issue of the "mysterious" discovery of Mr Gawe's body.

Police claimed at the inquest they had received a report from an "unknown person" on the day of the accident.

Mr Dlamini said: "If this 'unknown person' was a motorist passing through to East London or King, surely they would have gone to the Fort Jackson or Berlin police to report the accident?"

Another oddity is that the family was told of neither the post mortem nor the inquest, and thus was unable to be represented at either.

Ban, but Durban prayer meeting is held

CAPE TIMES 21/2/83

327

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — A prayer meeting organized by the South African Black Alliance (Saba), went ahead at Curries Fountain here yesterday in spite of a prohibition placed upon it last week by the Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr E W Hyland.

Mr Hyland had said the gathering was being prohibited in terms of Government Gazette No 8125 of March 26, 1982.

He cited item number 557, which refers to the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956 and states that the Minister of Justice or the magistrate concerned could prohibit any gathering between April 1, 1982 and March 31, 1983, unless it was of a *bona fide* sporting nature or took place indoors.

The chairman of the Alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the meeting Saba had received nothing in writing prohibiting it from gathering to pray on a Sunday.

'Flummoxed'

Chief Buthelezi said it had come as no surprise to learn that attempts were being made to deny members of the Alliance the right to pray together by refusing a permit which had been forthcoming on previous occasions.

The international community would be flummoxed to learn that oppressed people, such as black people were, had been forbidden by the government even to pray.

Referring to football matches which are played regularly at Curries Fountain on a Sunday, Chief Buthelezi asked: "Is it possible that the noise that is made for teams by crowds at the stadium is less than the sound of our voices in song and prayer?"

The Chief Magistrate was not available for comment yesterday.

'We got nothing in writing:' Buthelezi



F Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu (right) embraces Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive councillor for KaNgwane, before the prayer meeting.

Banned but prayer meeting went on

African Affairs Correspondent

A PRAYER meeting, organised by the South African Black Alliance, went ahead at Currie's Fountain in Durban yesterday in spite of a prohibition placed on it last week by the Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr E W Hyland.

A police spokesman said yesterday the matter would be investigated.

Mr Hyland said last week the gathering was being prohibited in terms of Government Gazette No 8125 of March 26, 1982.

Nothing

He cited Item No 557 which refers to the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956 and states that the Minister of Justice or the magistrate concerned may prohibit any gathering between April 1, 1982 and March 31, 1983, unless it is of a bona fide sporting nature or takes place indoors.

The chairman of the alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said the alliance had received nothing in writing prohibiting it from gathering in order to pray on a Sunday.

He said the alliance had not abused this right in the five years it had been in existence.

Chief Buthelezi said it had come as no surprise to learn that attempts were being made to deny members of the alliance a right to pray together by refusing a permit which had been forthcoming on previous occasions.

People in the international community, he maintained, would be flummoxed to learn that oppressed people, such as black people were, had been forbidden by the Government even to pray.

Referring to football matches which are played regularly at Currie's Fountain on a Sunday, Chief Buthelezi asked: 'Is it possible that the noise that is made for teams by crowds at the stadium is less than the sound of our voices in song and prayer?'

The Chief Magistrate was not available for comment yesterday.

●See also Page 4

Police arrest 14 Indian pupils at school

Natal 23/2/83

Mercury Reporter

POLICE arrested 14 Chatsworth children who had been playing cricket on a school field after school hours, but trespass charges against them were withdrawn yesterday.

The children had been taken to the local police station on Monday afternoon from Meadowlands High School and had been charged with trespass.

Pupils claimed yesterday that the police who had arrested them had been aggressive.

Complaints

The pupils appeared in the Chatsworth Magistrate's Court yesterday. The Magistrate, Mr Steven Mundhree, withdrew the charges.

A spokesman said police had acted on complaints from the school, and had been requested to act against anyone who did not have permission to remain on school premises after school hours.

At the start of the hearing, the school principal, Mr T S Maharaj, asked the Court to withdraw the charges but agreed the pupils had been playing at the school without his knowledge, although they had been unable to seek permission to use the field because he had left the school early.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, described the police action as unnecessary.

Opens



Indians, coloureds can vote at beach meeting

Natal Mercury 22/2/83

Municipal Reporter

INDIAN and coloured residents and ratepayers would be able to vote at the public 'beach protest' meeting in the City Hall tonight — and the Indian and Coloured Local Affairs Committees intend providing free buses and offering lifts to people from their wards.

Durban's Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, confirmed yesterday that they would be able to vote, and that this had added a new dimension to the meeting.

It was called for by the Civic Action League to protest against the council's decision to desegregate the paddling pool, beach baths and Dairy Beach.

The meeting, which begins at 8 p m, will probably end fairly early because Mr Brendan Willmer, who heads the league and the South Africa First Campaign, wants the vote taken at 10 30 pm.

The Coloured LAC has organised free buses from Newlands East and Wentworth and the Indian LACs have launched a lift campaign.

A bus will leave the corner of Newlands East Drive and Barracuda Road at 7 p m. It will travel along Hangberger Road and Maasbanker Road, along John Dorey Drive and into town.

Another bus will leave Wentworth from Durban East Primary School, along Austerville Drive, past the Post Office and Palm Springs Hotel.

The Point Ratepayers' Association, which is strongly opposed to the council decision, has decided, with City Councillors Clarence Cheek and Ken Varner, to provide free buses to and from the beachfront.

Two buses will leave Bell Street, travel along Prince Street into Rutherford Street, along Marine Parade and up West Street, making as many trips as necessary.

'We should have a say on our beaches'

Mercury Reporter

KINGSBURGH Mayor Joan du Plooy believes the borough's 3 000 residents should still have a say regarding the future of their beaches — in spite of a statement on the matter by Natal's Administrator and Executive Committee.

'We can't just sit back and accept what we don't want,' the conservative civic leader said yesterday.

A public referendum over the issue was planned for next month.

Mrs du Plooy did not think multiracial bathing should be allowed at Illovo Beach, Warner Beach, Doonside and Karridene — all popular holiday spots among Transvaalers and Free Staters.

She was not so concerned about what happened elsewhere.

Margate's Town Council also believes the beaches under its jurisdiction should remain white.

Mayor Dennis Cominos has indicated that he might also call a referendum — unless the Administrator agrees to his application to keep the beaches white.

A-G 'must decide after meeting'

Natal Mercury 22/2/83

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS for the Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, to decide whether to press charges against the organisers of Sunday's prohibited prayer meeting at Currie's Fountain in Durban.

This is the view of the Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr E W Hyland, and the Divisional Detective Officer for Port Natal, Brig John van der Westhuizen.

They were referring to the fact that the meeting, organised by the South African Black Alliance, went ahead in spite of a prohibition placed upon it a week ago in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mr Rees said yesterday he had no comment at this stage.

Mr Hyland refused to allow the meeting to be held in terms of Item No 557 in Government Gazette 8125 of March 26, 1982

Verbal

The Natal Mercury's legal adviser said that, in terms of this particular item, the Minister of Justice could place a blanket ban on any open-air gathering at any time.

'This can be a verbal authorisation or it can be in writing,' he said.

There were only two exceptions to the rule as far as the prohibition of gatherings was concerned.

These were gatherings of a *bona fide* sporting nature or those which were held indoors.

Brig van der Westhuizen said it was not the function of the police to press charges.

The police were responsible only for the gathering of information relating to a charge.

Stabbing in city disco

Court Reporter

CLIENT at a Queen eet restaurant, who s seen entering the co with his arm round manager's neck in a ndly fashion, suddenly w a knife and stabbed the Supreme Court in rban heard yesterday.

Mr Shumugan Pillay, disc-jockey at the Re- Restaurant, was giving dence before Mr Jus- e Didcott and two as- sors, at the trial of a een Street man, Mr ahomed Docrat, 28, who aded not guilty to mur- ring the restaurant's nager, Mr Vardarajula nkioh Chetty, on June 18 t year.

Mr Docrat admitted the abbing but claimed that did it in self-defence.

arned

The State alleges that r Docrat stabbed Mr etty after he had been arned to stop swearing hile he was in the restaurant's lounge. Mr etty died of a stab nd in the chest.

der cross-examina- by Mr Gerald nder, SC, who is ap-

Kidney boy home soon

Mercury Reporter

QUENTIN HALE, the nine-year-old Durban boy who received one of his mother's kidneys in an operation at Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital in December, returns home on Saturday.

Speaking from Cape Town yesterday, Quentin's mother, Anne, said her son had left the hospital on January 16 and both he and she had been recuperating at his grandmother's Cape home since.

'We're both fine. Quentin especially. Only three days after the op on December 14 he was running around and giving the hospital staff a hard time.'

Quentin told the Mercury over the telephone: 'Oh boy, I came out of hospital a long time ago. I'm feeling fine and I'm outside playing.'

A new power emerges in corporate

Cape Times 24/2/83 (327)

SA 'not base for terrorists'

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday repeated government denials that South Africa allowed its territory to be used as a base for terrorist attacks on neighbouring states.

But he was accused by the opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, of deliberately avoiding a specific answer on the activities of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

The LLA has claimed responsibility for a number of sabotage and other explosions in Lesotho.

Mr Eglin yesterday asked Mr Le Grange whether the police had taken measures to prevent terrorist organizations from operating across the border between South Africa and Lesotho against targets inside Lesotho.

Mr Le Grange told Parliament the only conclusion he could draw was that, despite repeated assurances to the contrary, Mr Eglin believed terrorist organizations were allowed to use South African soil as a springboard for attacks on neighbouring states.

"I want to reaffirm the government's stance on this issue, and trust that Mr Eglin would rather join us in condemning those states who flagrantly permit and assist terrorist groups to commit acts of murder and sabotage within our borders."

Mr Le Grange declined to elaborate when Mr Eglin specifically asked him whether the police had taken precautions to prevent this kind of action.

In a subsequent statement, Mr Eglin said Mr Le Grange was harming South Africa's reputation by giving the impression that "he just couldn't care" about a relevant and appropriate question.

"There have been repeated allegations that the the LLA has been committing acts of terrorism and sabotage inside Lesotho from across the border with South Africa.

"At the very least I would have expected the Minister of Law and Order to have told the House that his department had investigated these allegations," Mr Eglin said.

Mystery leaflets anger Nusas

CAPE TIMES 24/2/83

327

By TONY WEAVER

TENS of thousands of false pamphlets linking the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) to the military wing of the banned African National Congress have been distributed nationwide in a slickly co-ordinated campaign.

The pamphlet, entitled "Campus News" and carrying the sub-title "Distributed to all Nusas-affiliated campuses free of charge", calls on students to join Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the ANC's military wing, and says students should be prepared to die and "kill for the liberation struggle".

The Nusas president, Ms Kate Philip, said last night Nusas was "outraged".

The four-page pamphlet, printed on expensive paper and laid out in the format of the Nusas publication, "Nusas News", was circulated on all five English campuses in the country, two Afrikaans campuses and in public places in Johannesburg.

They were spread across lecture halls, canteens, libraries, residences and at bus stops on the campuses of the universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Durban, Maritzburg, Rhodes in Grahamstown, Stellenbosch and Port Elizabeth between midnight and 6am yesterday.

Braamfontein in central Johannesburg, where many student flat-dwellers live, was also extensively "blitzed", as was the Nusas head office in Observatory, Cape Town.

Ms Philip said: "We strongly suspect this to be an initiative from the right-wing, but we question who or what organization would have the resources to conduct this campaign with such military precision."



Kate Philip ... "initiative from the right-wing".

Nusas head office yesterday said the pamphlet was a "deliberate slur on our organization", and the acting vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Professor John Reid, said it was "clearly the work of an *agent provocateur*".

"A fraudulent act such as this is greatly to be deplored and should not be allowed to tarnish the image of an organization that is important in reflecting the views of students," he said.

The pamphlet is couched in crude revolutionary terms and directly contradicts the Nusas stated policy of non-violence.

Although not directly claiming to come from Nusas, it speaks authoritatively on behalf of the union and urges students to join MK, saying "the most important front is that of the military struggle".

Koeberg

It describes the bomb attack at Koeberg nuclear power station as a "brilliant success" and links that blast to the blasts which devastated Sasol II, saying the two acts "struck at the heart of the fascists' military/industrial complex".

It features photographs of Ms Philip and Wits anthropologist, Dr David Webster, who has spoken frequently on Nusas platforms and is a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Dr Webster said yesterday he was upset and angry about being "singled out" in this way. He said the pamphlet was a serious and dangerous fraud, and denied the statements attributed to him and dissociated himself entirely from the sentiments of the pamphlet.

'Inflammatory'

A statement issued by Ms Philip on behalf of the Nusas head office, said the pamphlet was "highly inflammatory".

It "clearly attempts to discredit us in the eyes of students and the public by undermining our legitimate stand of opposition to apartheid However, we feel confident that our strong student support will not be affected by these underhand tactics".

The UCT administration has referred the matter to the police. A spokesman for the SA Police in Cape Town, Captain Gerhard van Rooyen said last night the police were aware of the pamphlets and the matter was receiving attention.

★ The Cap

Shot lecturer: 5-year delay questioned

Daily Times 24/2/83

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mrs Jane Turner, mother of Dr Ric Turner, the banned University of Natal political science lecturer who was assassinated in 1978, yesterday wrote to the presenter of SATV's Police File programme asking why her son's case was dealt with so long after his murder.

During Police File on Tuesday, Mr David Hall-Green appealed to anyone who might be able to help police in their investigations, to come forward.

Mrs Turner said earlier that the recent parliamentary discussions on the Seychelles issue might have sparked off renewed interest in her son's case.

Her son was gunned down by an unknown assailant in the bedroom of his home in Bellair, Durban, on January 8, 1978.

Mrs Turner did not see this week's Police File and in her letter yesterday asked Mr Hall-Green what was said in the programme and why it was screened so long after the event.

"I see no point in screening the show now, five years after the incident," she remarked.

In April last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the closure of the investigation into the murder because no advance could be made in the case.

He gave an assurance at the time that if any new facts came to light they would be investigated.

Mr Hall-Green told the Mercury the film clipping concerning the assassination was taped in Durban about a year ago.

"There was no significance in it having appeared this week except that it was in stock and we needed a clipping of that length to slot into the programme," Mr Hall-Green said.



Clenched fists over coffins of the Maseru raid victims.

Minister 'trifled' with Parliament

Political Staff

THE chief Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, yesterday accused the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, of "trifling with Parliament".

He attacked Mr Le Grange for not giving Parliament names of alleged ANC members killed in the controversial Maseru raid last year when the security chief, Lieutenant General J Coetzee, had already released them.

Mr Myburgh said the minister's "non-replies" at question time in Parliament showed that he underestimated the seriousness with which the Opposition viewed the Maseru raid.

Mr Myburgh had asked for the names of the dead, whether Mr Le Grange had evidence that some of them received guerilla warfare training and whether he had evidence they were ANC members.

Mr Le Grange replied that since the names had not been obtained on "an official level" from the Lesotho authorities "I am not prepared to furnish any names as being the correct particulars".

He added: "Without mentioning any names, I can assure the member that conclusive evidence exists that some of these persons had undergone training in Lesotho, Russia, East Germany and Angola."

In a statement later, Mr Myburgh said he could not understand the minister's reticence.

"The facts are very simple. The government has assured us the raid was absolutely necessary, that it was intended to root out nests of terrorists, and that acts of terrorism planned for Christmas last year were effectively stopped by the elimination of the ANC's 'top structure' in Lesotho.

"Now, when I ask him for simple facts — names of the dead which in any case the head of the security police has already given to the press — the minister finds it impossible to reply.

"Does he endorse the names released by General Coetzee? Is he afraid of misleading Parliament if he replies in anything but the most vague and general terms?

"Does he have information that the people killed formed part of the 'top structure' of the ANC? If he was guessing, on what kind of intelligence are such raids based.

"Mr Le Grange's replies — or non-replies — suggest either that he does not know the replies or else that he is trifling with Parliament."

cently modernised the community hall Oliphant said.

Nusas rejects 'ANC-link' smear

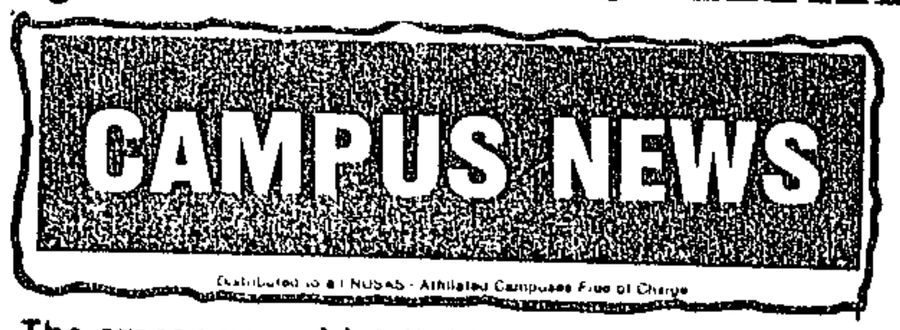
By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

COVERT pamphleteers blitzed seven universities yesterday, linking the National Union of South African Students with the banned African National Congress in a smear campaign Nusas hotly rejected.

Between midnight and 9am yesterday, thousands of pamphlets — in a highly-organised operation — were distributed at seven Afrikaans and English-medium campuses, and in Braamfontein in central Johannesburg.

English university heads and student representative councils attacked the pamphlet yesterday as "crude" attempts to discredit Nusas — but Afrikaans SRC presidents adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

A Nusas head office spokesman in Cape Town yesterday said Nusas "utterly rejected" the contents of the pamphlet, in line with Nusas' non-violent policy. The pamphlet was highly defamatory, she said.



The smear pamphlet linking Nusas to the ANC

A Security Police spokesman said they were investigating.

Using strong and crude revolutionary language, the pamphlet, "Campus News":

- Called on students to "kill for the liberation struggle";
- Urged students to join the military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe;
- Said the Koeberg nuclear power station attack was a "brilliant success";
- Claimed Nusas was planning to depart from "a very careful strategy of remaining just within the limits of the law, and yet conscientizing (sic) students in favour of the ANC"; and;
- Threatened students with the wrath of "comrade Tambo" who would "show no mercy after the revolution".

"Campus News" also featured photographs of Nusas president Ms Kate Philip, and Wits anthropologist Dr David Webster, who has spoken frequently on Nusas platforms and is a member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Yesterday's blitz follows the distribution of another pamphlet at the University of the Witwatersrand last week — a "peace message" from Soviet leader Mr Yuri Andropov on nuclear disarmament, and issued in the name of a SRC research committee. Both the SRC and the research group, which is investigating alternatives to military service, immediately denied issuing the pamphlet.

An angry Dr Webster yesterday said the pamphlet was a serious and dangerous fraud, denied any of the statements attributed to him and dissociated himself entirely from the sentiments expressed in the pamphlet.

He asked: "Who has the time, skills and financial resources to co-ordinate and produce thousands of news sheets and distribute them simultaneously on campuses all round the country?"

Campus News was distributed at Wits, and at the universities of Cape Town, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth, and at Rhodes in Grahamstown.

The vice-chancellors of both UCT and Durban said yesterday they did not believe Nusas had issued the pamphlets. Official spokesmen for other universities said they were investigating.

Man, 19, jailed for assault

Mail Reporter

A TEENAGER with three previous convictions for rape, was sentenced to two years' jail yesterday after he was found guilty of indecent assault in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

A former tickets inspector, John Henry Mans, 19, of 19th Street, Newlands, Johannesburg, was charged with indecently assaulting a woman on November 11, 1981.

The magistrate, Mr J van der Walt, said in passing sentence that women had a right to be protected from people like Mans.

"You are accused of attacking a woman in the street and then dragging her off to a swimming pool where she managed to get the attention of two other women who helped her escape you."

He said if she had not got away the crime with which Mans was charged might be more serious.

Terrorism charge against

Titi barred

A FORMER political detainee and Black People's Convention Trust Fund field worker in Uitenhage, Mr Amandisi Titi who is now a political refugee in Lesotho, will not be able to attend a funeral service for his father to be held in Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage on Saturday.

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) That the dignity of the Vice-State President was violated.

(b) It is neither the practice nor the policy to disclose the identity of a person who reports an alleged offence to the Police.

(c) The investigation was conducted under the control of the divisional criminal investigation officer.

(d) That a formal charge could not be substantiated.

(2) No.

†Mr. W. L. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, can he inform the House whether the suspicion there is that the hon. member for Kroonstad initiated the allegations is correct?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I think it is a very unfair question by the hon. member as I have already, in reply to a part of the original question, stated that it is neither the practice nor the policy to disclose the identity of a person who reports an alleged offence Against this background I can state categorically, however, that it was not the hon. member for Kroonstad who laid this charge.

†Mr. J J. B. VAN ZYL: He initiated it.

†Mr. A. VAN BREDA: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, is the hon. member for Sunnyside permitted to say that the hon. member for Kroonstad initiated that charge?

†Mr. J. J. B. VAN ZYL: Mr. Speaker, the hon. the Minister said that the hon. member for Kroonstad had not laid the charge. I said the hon. member for Meyerton had said the hon. member for Kroonstad had initiated it; not that he had laid it.

(327) Hansard Q. col. 315 - 317 25/2/83

Investigation into allegation

*25. Mr. H. D. K. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) (a) What was the nature of the allegation investigated by the South African Police and referred to by him in his reply to Question No. 30 on 11 February 1983, (b) who made the allegation, (c) who was the investigating officer and (d) what were the findings of such investigating officer;

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I put Question No. 26.

Airfares

*26. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether domestic airfares were raised during 1982; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) what was the combined percentage total increase in such fares?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Once.

(b) 12,5 per cent.

Study Group on Industrial Development Strategy

*27. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether the Report of the Study Group on Industrial Development Strategy has been studied by the Cabinet;

(2) whether any decisions have been made in regard to such report; if so, what is the nature of such decisions;

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

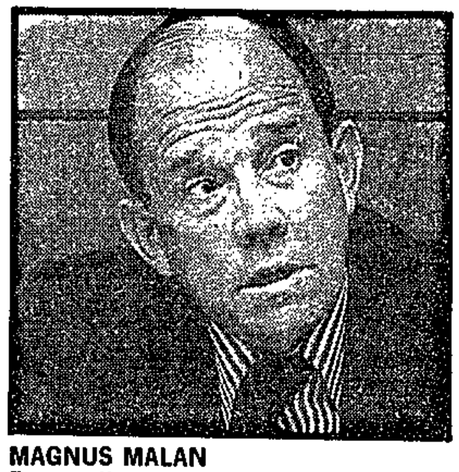
†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) and (2) No. As was announced in my press statement of 10 February 1983, the report has been referred to the Industrial Advisory Committee, which is chaired by the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, for further study and possible implementation of the proposals contained in the report. The Chairman of the Study Group, Dr. S. J. Kleu, as well as, amongst others, organized indus-

Unanswered! 21 questions on coup



PW BOTHA
"Government not involved"



MAGNUS MALAN
Few replies



FREDERIK VAN ZYL SLABBERT
"Government incompetence"

THE extent of Government involvement in the abortive coup in the Seychelles has been the subject of exhaustive Opposition questioning in Parliament over the past few weeks. But many of the key questions have not been satisfactorily answered. Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY has compiled this Seychelles dossier.

DURING his speech in the no-confidence debate, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, asked 21 "unanswered questions" regarding the extent of Government involvement in the abortive Seychelles coup.

Dr Slabbert said he accepted the word of the Prime Minister that neither the Government nor the State Security Council nor the Cabinet were aware of, approved of, or were involved in the coup attempt.

He added, however, that the admission by the Prime Minister amounted to an admission of incompetence on the part of the Government.

"Here we have a coup planned on the level of brigadier in the Defence Force and where top people in the National Intelligence Service (NIS) were aware of it.

"If Brigadiers Hamman and Knoetze and W O van der Merwe acted in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State, the Minister of Defence must accept responsibility.

"The same argument applies in respect of senior officers of the National Intelligence Service.

"If, as has been averred, neither the Cabinet nor the State Security Council were aware of the move, notwithstanding the prior knowledge and the active co-operation of the SADF and the National Intelligence Service — and notwithstanding easily obtained police evidence of a pending coup — then this points either to a distortion of the facts or to unbelievable incompetency and inefficiency on the part of the SADF, NIS and even the State Security Council," Dr Slabbert said.

Replying to Dr Slabbert, the Prime Minister quoted at length from the record of the judgment of the mercenary trial, the United Nations commission of inquiry and the findings of the International Civil Aviation Organisation to substantiate his claims that the Government was not involved.

Mr Botha made it clear that, as far as he was concerned, the Government had disposed of the Seychelles affair.

"I am of the opinion that it is not in the interests of the Republic to discuss this matter any further," he said.

Mr Botha repeated his denial that the Cabinet or the State Security Council had any knowledge of the coup attempt but, significantly, did not refer to the Government role.

The Prime Minister did not answer a single one of Dr Slabbert's 21 questions, but indicated that he would be prepared to take the Leader of the Opposition into his confidence about steps which the Government had taken.

Mr Botha said that departmental investigations had confirmed that no State funds had been utilised in connection with the coup and that action had followed the investigation, including the modification of procedures "to prevent a repetition of such undesirable contact with such undertakings".

"I do not deem it to be in the public interest to make known the steps taken against the officials involved, and the rectifications which were carried out, because they affect delicate sections of our security service," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also repeated his promise that legislation would be introduced this session to prohibit members of the SADF from making themselves available as mercenaries

Later in the no-confidence debate, the Conservative Party front-bencher, and a member of the Botha Cabinet at the time of the abortive coup, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, quizzed Minister of Defence Magnus Malan and the Prime Minister on whether they had any prior knowledge of the coup.

Dr Hartzenberg said that the fact that the Cabinet did not have prior knowledge of the coup bid did not mean that individual Ministers did not have prior knowledge.

When asked across the floor, General Malan said that he had already said that he knew nothing about it.

The Prime Minister, however, refused to answer a direct question as to whether he had prior knowledge of the episode in his capacity as political head of NIS, which had been found to be involved in the coup bid through the involvement of Martin Dolincheck, a NIS agent at the time.

Dr Hartzenberg: "I receive no reply from the Prime Minister. He does not wish to reply. He does not wish to say yes or no.

The Prime Minister sat in his bench throughout Dr Hartzenberg's speech and did not challenge his conclusions.

In his reply to the no-confidence debate, Dr Slabbert said that the Prime Minister's response had been "hopelessly inadequate" and he turned down the offer to be privy to confidential information.

"We have to clear our name in public. We have to clear our name in Parliament, we have to demonstrate quite clearly that we were not involved," Dr Slabbert said.

In subsequent questions tabled in Parliament by Dr Slabbert, the Prime Minister disclosed that the central figure in the coup attempt, Martin Dolincheck:

- "Was employed by NIS at the time of the Seychelles coup, was involved in the collection of intelligence and was answerable to the NIS regional representative in Durban.
- "Was employed prior to the Seychelles affair and had left the employ of NIS on July 31 1982 . . . six months after the coup attempt."
- That he was dismissed on grounds of misconduct in contravention of Section 9 of Act 104 of 1978 . . . apparently because he was absent without leave.
- That Dolincheck submitted a report to NIS regarding the planned coup on July 21 1978, via the regional representative in Durban to the NIS head office in Pretoria.
- That the report disclosed that a representative in South Africa of the deposed Seychelles president, James Mancham, said he and his council were planning a coup d'etat in the Seychelles
- That "On July 24 1978 the former head of (NIS) had issued instructions that the service should not be involved and the situation was subsequently monitored until confirmation had been received that all planning for such a coup had been terminated."

However Mr Botha refused to confirm or deny the report had been submitted to the State Security Council and refused to confirm or deny the involvement of certain individuals in the coup attempt or to furnish their names to Parliament.

The Prime Minister said he was not prepared at any time to discuss matters on the agenda of the State Security Council or to disclose the membership of any person of NIS.

"Disclosing the identity of members of the service not only endangers their lives but also impedes their task," Mr Botha said.

In subsequent questions put by Dr Slabbert, Mr Botha disclosed that: "The prescribed procedure for (NIS) employees who were on leave required them to furnish their contact address.

"That Mr Dolincheck was on leave at the time of the attempted coup, that NIS had no knowledge of his whereabouts and that NIS was not aware that Mr Dolincheck was in possession of a passport in the name of Anton Lubick.

"That salary payments to Mr Martin Dolincheck's wife were terminated on July 31 1982."

In reply to further questions, Mr Botha refused to disclose whether certain individuals had visited the Seycheless early in 1982 or what the purpose of their visit had been. He also refused to make their names available to Parliament.

This question is believed to have referred to the positions of Mr Rothman and Mr de Wet.

Significantly, Mr Botha refused to answer a question asking whether the mercenary leader, Colonel Mike Hoare, or any other person approached any NIS employee concerning plans for a Seychelles coup, who the NIS employee was and what action he (Mr Botha) had taken in regard to such plans.

Mr Botha also said that no further steps were necessary to prevent further involvement by NIS agents in similar episodes.

Questions put by PFP defence spokesman Mr Philip Myburgh to the Minister of Defence met with even fewer replies.

Mr Malan would not disclose details of the job descriptions of key SADF officers linked to the coup attempt, nor what had happened to them since.

These included Brigadier Knoetze, Brigadier D S Hamman and W O I van der Merwe. In each case, Mr Malan replied:

"I do not consider it in the interests of these individuals, or, for security reasons, in the public interest to disclose the information.

"The disclosure of the information will no doubt also have a negative effect on the morale and discipline of members of the SADF who are concerned with sensitive matters," Mr Malan said.

In other questions, Mr Malan disclosed that the officer who had authorised the delivery of SADF weapons to Col Hoare had the authority to approve such issues but had made an error of judgment. Departmental steps had been taken, but "I do not consider it fair to subject him to further embarrassment by making his name public".

Mr Malan disclosed that a warrant officer of the SADF had been authorised to issue weapons and equipment to Col Hoare but refused to disclose his name or what steps had been taken against him, or from whom the authorisation had been received, or whether disciplinary steps had been taken against the responsibile officer.

Mr Malan said that no SADF training ground had been made available to the mercenaries in their preparation for the attempted coup.

He disclosed that investigations into unauthorised SADF call-ups had been completed and that those responsible for issuing such call-ups had been identified. A junior Citizen Force officer had resigned.

He said, however, that those who took part in the coup bid did not do so as the result of call-up instructions but because they had been recruited for it and that they had not undergone any specific training for the coup attempt.

Those concerned had not been undergoing training, performing duties in terms of the Defence Act, nor were they in the service of the SADF at the time.

They were, therefore, not subject to the military disciplinary code.

The answers to the questions have failed to resolve the key issues. They have not removed the political responsibility of either the Minister of Defence or the Prime Minister for actions of senior officials in their Departments of Defence and NIS respectively.

And they have exposed at best the "unbelievable incompetency" which Dr Slabbert referred to or, at worst, a "distortion of the facts".

The Parliamentary exchanges have also not resolved the issue of whether the Prime Minister had prior knowledge of the coup bid, leaving a large question mark over his role as political head of NIS.

The official Opposition does not regard the matter as closed and is expected to raise it again during the Prime Minister's vote and the defence vote in the committee stage of the budget debate in April.

'Pamphlet war' waged in Port Elizabeth — Black Sash

Cape Times 25/2/83

327

Staff Reporter

A "PAMPHLET WAR" against various individuals and organizations has been waged in Port Elizabeth during the past few weeks, a spokeswoman for the Black Sash said yesterday.

The spokeswoman, who did not want to be named for fear of reprisals, made the claim following yesterday's nation-wide distribution of thousands of bogus pamphlets linking the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) to the banned African National Congress.

Victims of the "concerted campaign" included the Black Sash, trade unions, Progressive Federal Party representatives and churchmen. She could not say whether these were linked to the Nusas pamphet.

Among incidents she listed were:

● A pamphlet, purporting to be issued by the Black Sash and distributed in black areas, offering contraceptives, "lobola" (dowry money), food, free legal advice and free schoolbooks at the Black Sash advice office;

● A pamphlet, distributed in white areas, naming several prominent members of the church, the Black Sash and the Progressive Federal Party as "traitorous dogs".

The pamphlet included photocopied newspaper reports quoting the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, as saying the Detainees Parents Support Committee was a "support organization for the communists and the ANC";

● A smear pamphlet containing alleged details of the private life of a local trade unionist;

● A bogus pamphlet, purporting to be issued by the S A Allied Workers Union (Saawu), attacking the General Workers Union; and

● Numerous obscene telephone calls and photocopied pages of sex aids sent through the post to the Black Sash's Port Elizabeth office.

Dr David Webster, of the department of social anthropology at Wits University, will address a mass meeting at the UCT campus at lunch-time today on the bogus pamphlet concerning Nusas.

● 'Pro job' on Nusas, page 6

SADF officer 'killed on sabotage mission'

Defence and Alan Ingles

WHERE and how did Lieutenant Alan Ingles of the South African Defence Force (SADF) die?

A British Sunday newspaper says he was killed on a sabotage mission inside Mozambique.

The SADF insists Ingles's death, and the operation in which he was killed, took place in Mozambique nearly six months after the weekend, 16 to 17 October, when the SADF had announced that Lieutenant Ingles's aeroplane had been shot down in action in the north-eastern Transvaal.

Ingles's death, reported in the Observer last week by Mozambique and Zambeb-ian correspondents, has been denied by Pretoria and Salisbury.

Lieutenant Ingles's body was found by Mozambique guerrillas near the Zimbabwe border.

The Observer has come under pressure from the Pretoria government to reveal its sources.

The Observer's report said it had Ingles's identification papers and that he was buried in Beira, Mozambique's second city.

The Observer has also been told by Mozambique and Zambeb-ian sources that Ingles was killed by a land-mine explosion on a railway line between Beira and Zimbabwe.

The Observer's report said it had come from a Mozambique guerrilla source.

Railway line

The Observer in Cape Town, Ingles's friend Lieutenant Alan Ingles had been shot dead while attempting to blow up a railway line between Beira and Zimbabwe.

Lieutenant Ingles was killed in an ambush by Mozambique guerrillas, the Observer has been told.

The Observer's report said it had come from a Mozambique guerrilla source.

The Observer has also been told by Mozambique and Zambeb-ian sources that Ingles was killed by a land-mine explosion on a railway line between Beira and Zimbabwe.

Lieutenant Ingles's body was found by Mozambique guerrillas near the Zimbabwe border.

The Observer has come under pressure from the Pretoria government to reveal its sources.

The Observer's report said it had Ingles's identification papers and that he was buried in Beira, Mozambique's second city

ANC denies it set off OFS bomb

DAR ES SALAAM. — The African National Congress has denied that it was involved in the explosion which injured 73 blacks in Bloemfontein last Friday.

The denial was broadcast earlier this week by the State-run Tanzanian radio, which quoted a statement issued by the Dar es Salaam office of the ANC.

The statement cited unspecified charges that the ANC was responsible for the blast in a government building in Bloemfontein which administers the affairs of blacks.

It called the charges "part of a Boer plot aimed at tarnishing the image of the ANC before the eyes of the nationalist people of South Africa, so as to make them lose confidence in the ANC".

The statement said the "Boers" were "the real murderers of the people of South Africa and neighbouring countries".

It reiterated the ANC policy of avoiding civilian targets and attacking only military and government installations. — Sapa-AP

No stamps but tracts were delivered

(327) E. Post (347) 25/2/83

By SANDRA SMITH

POST OFFICE officials are baffled by the fact that pamphlets, purported to have been printed by the Black Sash, were sent through the post to two of the organisation's members mentioned in them — despite the fact that they did not have stamps on them and were not in envelopes.

The pamphlets, widely distributed, offered free books, food, clothes, legal advice, contraceptives, money and lobola to anyone who asked.

They also listed the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two Black Sash members.

The Black Sash and a professional man also mentioned in the pamphlet laid complaints with the police that a publication was being distributed in the name of the Black Sash.

Shortly after the pamphlet appeared the two Black Sash members mentioned in them received copies in the post.

These were folded and addressed and had Post Office date stamps on them.

"You are nuts and I write as a Prog. Anything these people get for free is worthless," was written on them.

A Post Office spokesman said today the pamphlets should never have been delivered without envelopes or stamps.

He said the person who had sorted them should have referred the matter to the superintendent in charge for standard non-delivery action.

Only postal staff had access to date stamps, which were kept locked up

SP search 12 homes for former detainee

Mail Reporter

SECURITY Police have searched at least a dozen houses in Johannesburg and Cape Town looking for the former Nusas president, Mr Aurel van Heerden, according to friends and associates.

Police have declined to comment, but a number of Mr Van Heerden's friends have told the Rand Daily Mail that police searched their houses or flats, asking for the former detainee.

In a statement yesterday, the police division of public relations said they were still "desirous to make contact with Mr Van Heerden" and appealed to him to come forward.

Mr Van Heerden's disappearance recently caused the postponement of a high treason trial — police said they had been trying to serve a subpoena on him since January.

Mr Van Heerden was expected to be a key witness in the trial of Mr Cedric Mayson, who is charged with high treason. When police said they had not been able to find Mr Van Heerden, Mr Mayson was granted R1 000 bail until March 18 while police continued their search.

Last year Mr Van Heerden laid a R65 000 damages claim against 10 Security Policemen. He alleged they tortured and assaulted him during his 10 months in detention, which ended in July last year. The case is expected to come to court some time next year.

Many of the houses searched were in the Johannesurg suburb of Yeoville, including the house previously occupied by Mr Van Heerden.



Mr VAN HEERDEN
Sought by Security Police

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ON FRIDAY 25TH FEBRUARY
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Mc Clarty at ☎55 5058 if you know him.

tective Sergeant S Loubser at ☎55 5058.

tective Warrant Officer P Lane at ☎46 4890.

Banned literature rap: Two in court

(327) Cape Herald 26/2/83

TWO men appeared in the Cape Town regional court last week in connection with the possession of literature banned under the Internal Security Act and the Publications Act.

Mr Michael Jones Abrahams, 23, of 21 Rua Robert, Glenhaven, and Mr Terrence Derrick Lucas, 22, of 19 Crystal Road, Steenberg, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The State has asked for Mr Abrahams to be convicted of possession of five periodicals of The African Communist and a photo-copy of the book Unity In Action, A History of the African National Congress 1912—1982.

The State has asked that Mr Lucas be convicted for possessing Revolutionary Thought in the 20th Century, edited by Ben.

Both men are alleged to have had the publications in their possession when they were arrested on October 23 last year.

POSTPONED

The case was postponed to April 19 and bail of R100 each was extended.

The regional magistrate, Mr A J Burger, agreed to the accused reporting to their nearest police station once a week instead of the previous twice a week.

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SLIMMING DRAGEES

Cape Times 26/2/83

Hunt for former Nusas leader

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police have searched at least a dozen houses and flats in Johannesburg and Cape Town looking for former Nusas president Mr Auret van Heerden, according to friends and associates of the former student leader.

Police have declined to comment, but in a statement yesterday, the police division of public relations said they were still "desirous to make contact with Mr Van Heerden" and appealed to him to come forward.

His disappearance recently caused the postponement of a high treason trial when police said they had been trying to subpoena him since January.

Mr Van Heerden was expected to be a key witness in the trial of Mr Cedric Mayson. When the police said they had not been able to find Mr Van Heerden, Mr Mayson was granted R1 000 bail until March 18 while police continued their search.

Last year Mr Van Heerden claimed R65 000 damages from 10 security policemen he alleged tortured and assaulted him during 10 months in detention, which ended in July last year. The case is expected to come to court next year.

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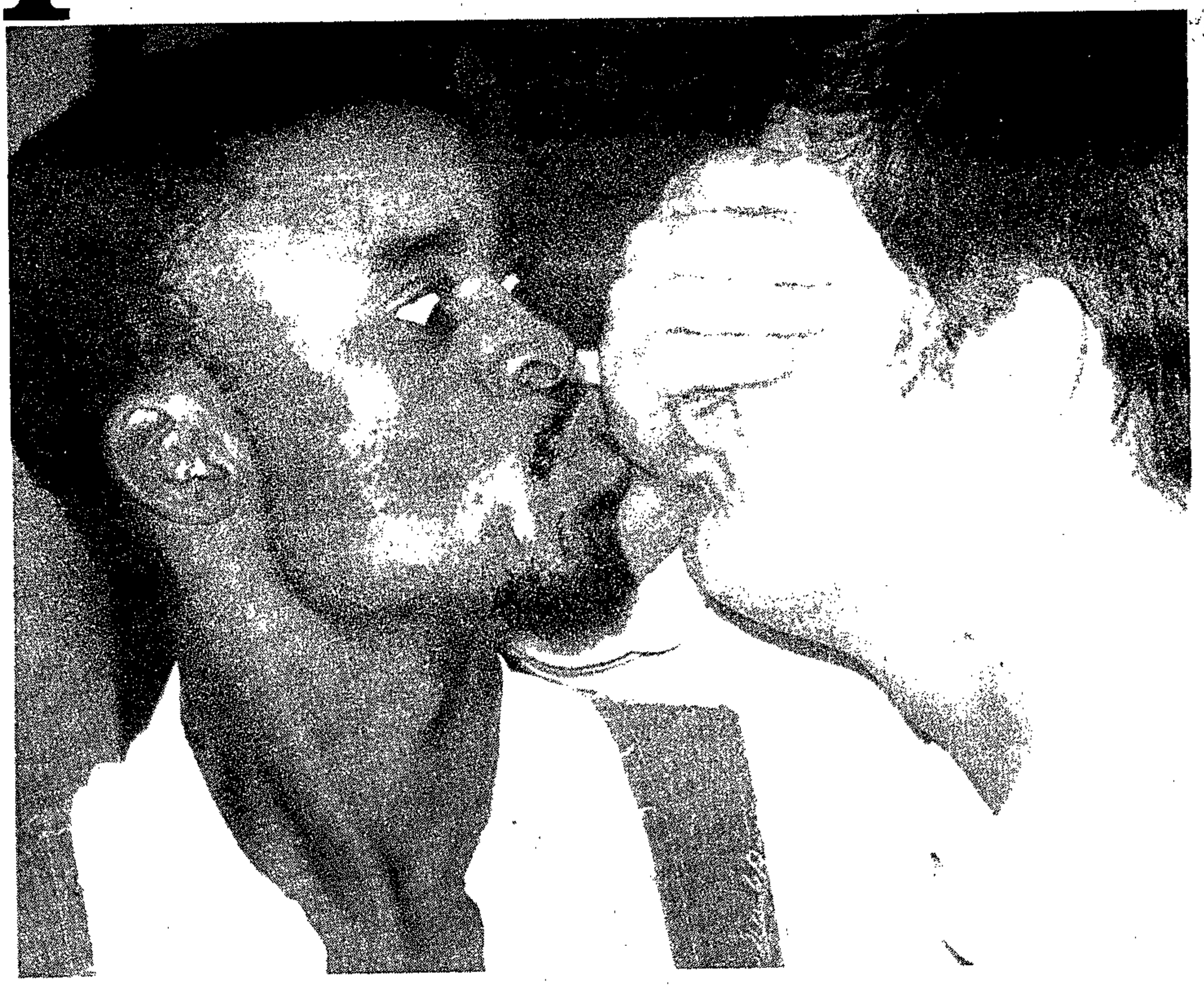

ots, say the censors . . . but there's nothing wrong when Vusi smooches with Ben Kruger, says the law.

white...if they're both men

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seen by over 30 000 people in Cape Town and Johannesburg without any problems," he said.

After a six-day hearing of the Publications Appeal Board under the chairmanship of Professor Kobus van Rooyen, the kiss was banned and other cuts were made to the play.

This week Pieter Toerien confirmed that the "legal costs were over R7 000".

Farce

"The whole censor business was a complete farce — and nearly as funny as the play," he said.

"Legal hassles took over three months, and our main concern was keeping the play on the stage."

Six weeks ago the cuts were ordered and Robert Kirby sat down to "fill the gaps" and rewrite sections of the play.

The results are, he feels, better than the original — and his cast agrees.

Both Vusi and Ben say that their kissing scene made the play even funnier.

They said that their kissing scene delivered the "killer punchline" and usually had the audience in fits of laughter.

Other cuts and changes to dialogue were also ordered. Senile Ouma Knoesen, played by Maureen England, is forbidden to make rude noises.

In the words of the censor, the producer was told to "remove all instances where Ouma Knoesen breaks anal winds".

And the line: "She's been with us since the last supper," was deemed to be blasphemous and ordered out of the play.

So was a reference to Chief Sebe of Ciskei.

"We argued that Chief Sebe, being the head of an independent state, was not protected by the Publications Act," said Mr Kirby.

"But they insisted on the cut for the extraordinary reason that they consider Chief Sebe to represent most of the blacks in South Africa — a statement which I hardly think is accurate."

The script of "It's A Boy" is due to be published shortly. Mr Kirby has now written a lengthy preface to the play.

"I have told the whole censorship saga and reproduced the often-hilarious documents which came out of the hearings."

OUT

Censorsh

27/2/83
327



Immorality Act contrasts: Vusi Dibakwane and Bo Peterson kissing on stage could spark race r

It's OK for black to kiss

A BLACK man is giving a nightly stage kiss to his white MALE companion — because the censors ruled that that the same kiss given to a white WOMAN is taboo.

The extraordinary man-to-man kiss is being seen by Johannesburg theatre audiences in the Robert Kirby play, "It's A Boy."

And it's all because the censors frowned on the across-the-colour-line embrace in which black actor Vusi Dibakwane kissed white actress Bo Peterson.

Now Vusi kisses white male actor Ben Kruger instead — and the tender scene is apparently all above board.

"I was given another chance to point out the insanity of the Immorality Act," Mr Kirby told the Sunday Times this week.

By MAUREEN BARNES

"The censors said that if a white woman kisses a black man this will lead to interracial hostility and would cause the white population as a group to foster animosity towards the black population as a group and vice versa.

"They ordered us to cut the kiss, as well as an attempted kiss — where Bo goes to give Vusi a kiss but gets interrupted.

"But as there is nothing in section 16 of the Immorality Act which prevents a kiss across the colour line between members of the same sex, I re-wrote the scene."

But finding the loophole in the colour bar Act has cost the play's producers a cool R7 000.

The smash-hit comedy has been playing to full houses in Johannesburg for six months.

But during the play's Cape Town run, the original stage kiss between man and woman escaped unscathed.

During the action, Juliana, the daughter of a Bez Valley, Johannesburg, household — first acted by Bo Peterson and now by blonde Anne Powers — brings home her new beau Pepsi — played by Vusi Dibakwane.

Horrified

Watched by her horrified family, and a generally delighted audience, the couple shared a nightly kiss.

When the play opened in Cape Town, the Directorate of Publications admitted receiving "a few complaints". So they

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

IE voters of Waterberg are all set to blast Dr Andries eurnicht right off the political map. If the Battle of the ge took place today the National Party would win a ar overall majority in both the Waterberg and Soutpans- g constituencies.

And it would make no difference whether or not the HNP threw in its ight behind Dr Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

Sunday Times POLL

nese are the most im- tant findings of a spe- lly commissioned Sun- y Times opinion poll in two key constituen- s where the NP and its ht-wing foes are mea- ing up for a fight to the h on May 10.

The poll was conducted week by a leading mar- research organisation, S.

In Waterberg regarded as only seat where, because Dr Treurnicht's personal pularity, the Conservative rty would stand a chance winning an election — the l gives the National Party thumping 21-percent lead er the CP and a 33-percent d over the HNP.

Perhaps even more impor- nt for the Government's ace of mind, it shows that the election were held to- y the National Party can- idate would defeat the ght-wing threat with a sev- -percent majority over the mbined right-wing votes.

And — against all political pectations — it shows that en if the HNP were to dis- ear from the scene the ational Party would enjoy a 5-percent lead over the CP.

The pattern is repeated in the drought-stricken Soutpansberg, where the CP candidate and chief Treurnicht lieutenant, Mr Tom Langley, was expected to put up a stiff fight against the incumbent, verligte Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

The scientific survey in Soutpansberg gives the NP a

POLL ANALYSIS Overleaf

14-percent lead over the CP, a 42-percent lead over the HNP and an eight-percent lead overall.

Once again, even if the HNP dropped out of the race the NP candidate would still enjoy a 10-percent lead over the Conservative Party.

A significant result of the poll shows that Mr Jaap Marais has read his followers correctly in not unconditionally joining forces with the Treurnicht men.

In Waterberg, where in the last election Dr Treurnicht retained the seat for the National Party with a surprisingly small 1 461 majority over Mr Marais, 44 percent of the HNP supporters polled said they would abstain if the HNP failed to put up a candidate.

Mr Marais's insistence that the gulf between the two right-wing parties is too wide

versity of Natal, said that the Conservative Party and the HNP were condemned to "permanent opposition".

"Even the suggestion that the Conservative Party might take over from the PFP as the official Opposition no longer appears possible."

The survey showed that in Soutpansberg the National Party had lost 25 percent of its support to the right and about 20 percent in Waterberg — "but if the CP can't do better than this at a time when, because of drought and inflation, discontent is particularly high in the rural areas, then they are never going to pull it off.

"Time is against the CP," Professor Schlemmer said.

"As the times become more and more insecure, people will shelter behind the strongest party."

Win BIG money in our Charity Crossword contest. Turn to page 14 of *LifeStyle* R17 000!

'Cheap horse' wins rich R100 000 race

By PRAVEEN NAIDOO

A RACEHORSE bought for a mere R3 800 on a sale won one of South Africa's richest races yesterday.

Windsor Crown won the R100 000 Computaform Stakes at Gosforth Park by just over two lengths — and paid R61 for a win on the tote.

The previous owners, Mr Peter Bozas and Mr Alf van de Vyver from Natal, put Windsor Crown on auction in Pietermaritzburg in 1981.

It is now owned by Messrs D B F and S J Geldenhuys.

The previous owners had bought the horse as a yearling at the Germiston sales for R8 000 four years ago.

S. Times 27/2/85

Govt scuttles talk on Salem debate

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T du Plessis, has refused permission for details of this week's parliamentary debate on the notorious Salem affair — highlighted by the Opposition — to be published.

And the Leader of the Opposition has slammed his decision as a "direct contradiction of parliamentary tradition".

Swindle

The Salem affair, in which the South African Strategic Fuel Fund Association and Shell Oil were defrauded in a gigantic oil swindle in 1979, is subject to the provisions of the Petroleum Products Act.

In a speech in Parliament this week, the Opposition spokesman on energy matters, Mr John Malcomess, made a detailed exposition of the affair.

Parliamentary tradition is that anything said on the floor of the House may be reported. Several newspapers carried reports of Mr Malcomess's speech this week.

But, later, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said he suspected that Mr Malcomess had contravened

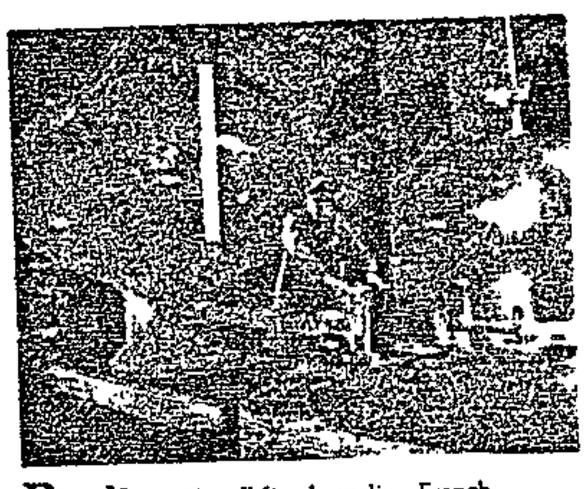
To Page 2

P.T.O.

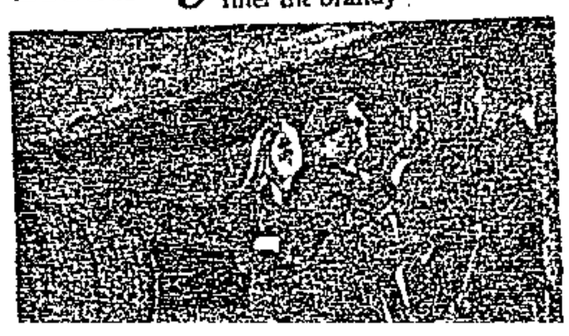
Discover the secrets of Richelieu



Breeding The better the grape, the finer the brandy



Purity Like all fine brandies, French Copper Pot distillation





Nats silent on Salem oil fraud

□ From Page 1

provisions of the Petroleum Products Act, which prevents publication of details of oil supplies to South Africa.

He questioned whether Mr Malcomess's speech was not an abuse of parliamentary privilege, and suggested that a parliamentary select committee should investigate.

To clarify the legal position, the Sunday Times approached Mr du Plessis this weekend.

He said it would be an offence under the Act to publish the details revealed in Mr Malcomess's speech, and could not give his permission to allow such publication to take place.

The Opposition leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, commented: "This is a clear contradiction of parliamentary tradition, and it is a very dangerous precedent if MPs' speeches can no longer be reported.

"There are other ways of going about this kind of situation without letting it reach the stage where MPs' speeches cannot be made available to the public.

"It is simply another demonstration of the arrogance and contempt with which this Government acts under these circumstances.

"The question arises: are they going to delete Mr Malcomess's speech from Hansard? This would be a unique and threatening development indeed."

Swindle

Full accounts of the extraordinary swindle, which ended in the supertanker Salem, used in the fraud, being scuttled off the African west coast, have been published in the overseas Press.

It was also the subject of a series of court cases in Britain, details of which were reported overseas and a full account of which is recorded in the Lloyd's Law Report.

But, apart from official statements on the matter, the South African media have been prevented from publishing details of the affair.

This week in Parliament, Mr Malcomess, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, re-opened the Salem saga, detailing extracts from the Lloyd's Law Report.

He called for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the whole affair.

In response, Mr Horwood launched a stinging attack on Mr Malcomess.

He quoted in full from a statement last year by the Minister of Energy Affairs acknowledging that Shell and the Strategic Fuel Fund Association had been defrauded in the deal.

The statement also noted that: "After the facts of the transaction had become known, the responsible representatives of all the opposition parties in Parliament were jointly informed thereof (by the previous Minister) in February 1980 as well as of the circumstances which make it most undesirable for South Africa to disclose any information regarding any oil transaction even though it could be reported in the overseas Press.

"All the Opposition party spokesmen present at the discussion displayed particular understanding of the situation and associated themselves with the proposed handling of the matter."

Confidential

Mr Horwood said it was clear that Mr Malcomess had chosen to ignore the undertaking of his own party, but also betrayed a solemn confidence shared by the Government with the official Opposition.

In a statement afterwards, Mr Malcomess said he would pursue the Salem matter, which he believed could become "one of the biggest cover-ups in South African history".

He said he had never been present at any briefing of the Opposition over the affair, nor had he been told of one.

In February 1980, Mr Malcomess was at the point of crossing the floor from the New Republic Party to the Progressive Federal Party. He actually made the move in mid-March.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP, recalls that his energy spokesman, Mr George Bartlett, had reported to him about the confidential Government briefing.

The matter had been subsequently dealt with in the NRP caucus, but he said: "The full facts were not disclosed. Enough facts were disclosed to satisfy the caucus that we should not pursue the matter."

At that time, the official Opposition spokesman on energy was Mr Derrick de Villiers. He said yesterday that the Government had disclosed details up to that time, but that only constituted "chapter one of the whole story".

It had only been later, when the British court cases and overseas reports were published, that the full scale of the Salem affair had become known.

S. Times 27/2/83



his mother and daughters, Jann, then aged eight, and he steps where he was murdered outside his home

Turner mystery murder probe reopens

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

POLICE have reopened inquiries into the mysterious murder of banned lecturer Dr Rick Turner five years ago.

The news came as a shock to his mother, Mrs Jane Turner, of Stellenbosch, who has campaigned tirelessly to bring the killer to justice.

It was revealed on the television programme "Police File" on Tuesday night.

'Police File' appeal in resumed hunt for lecturer's killer

Film of the murder scene at Dr Turner's home in Bellair, Durban, was shown.

And presenter David Hall-Green appealed to anyone who might help to come forward.

Dr Turner, 36, a political science lecturer at the University of Durban, was gunned down in January, 1978 — weeks before his five-year banning order expired.

Glad

He died in the arms of his 13-year-old daughter, Jann.

Police announced last year that they had closed their inquiries.

Mrs Turner said: "If it's true that they closed the case, why bring it all out now?

"I must say I am glad it's happened — it keeps the thing going. People are very, very interested in it.

"I have not much hope in it, but I still feel I may do something."

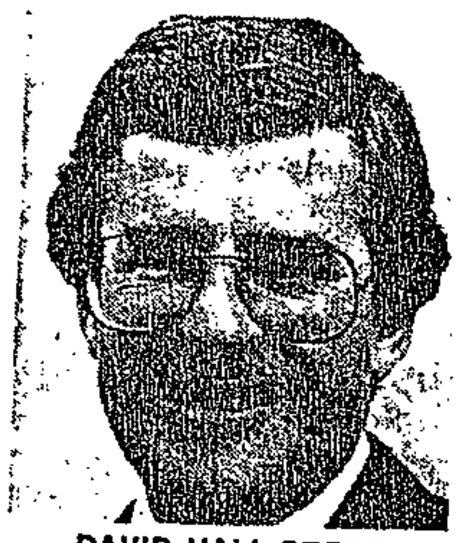
She declined to say what she might do.

Mrs Turner said the police thought last year that the Turner family was against details of his murder being screened.

She denies that is true.

Now she has written to Mr Hall-Green to ask why the film clip was shown and why the case had been publicised after so long.

The police liaison officer for the programme, Captain Fred Peach, said it was customary for all unsolved cases to be screened.



DAVID HALL-GREEN
Appeal for help

A new investigating officer had been appointed to the case, and it had been his decision to film the incident for "Police File".

The clip was made last year.

Cape Town-born Dr Turner was awarded a doctorate from the Sorbonne in Paris at the age of 25 for his thesis on Jean-Paul Sartre.

He was on the advisory panel of the National Union of South African Students shortly before he was banned in 1973.

His banning and that of seven Nusas officials followed the Schlebusch Report into the union and other organisations.

At the time, Dr Turner was studying white attitudes to the Durban strikes of 1973.

He was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act and confined to the magisterial district of Durban.

Incidents

The restrictions were lifted temporarily so that he could appear as a defence witness in the South African Students Organisation terror trial in Pretoria in 1976.

During his banning he was the victim of several nasty incidents.

Less than an hour before Dr Turner was murdered, former ANC member Stephen Mtshali was also shot in KwaMashu.

CAPE TIMES 1/3/83

The

Part of Saan trial in camera

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Part of the trial of South African Associated Newspapers (Saan) and three of its senior employees will be held in camera when it resumes in the Johannesburg Regional Court this morning.

The three men, Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, and journalist Mr Eugene Hugo, are facing charges over certain reports on the alleged involvement of the National Intelligence Service in the Seychelles coup attempt last year.

They have been charged under the Protection of Information Act and alternatively under the Official Secrets Act.

'Security'

The charge sheet says a report written by Mr Hugo in April and published in the two newspapers was unlawful, and the information in the report was wrongfully and unlawfully printed, published and distributed to the public because it involved the security of South Africa.

It is further alleged that the accused wrongfully published information in a document while they should have known its publication would have prejudiced the security or interests of the Republic.

The International Press Institute, an organization of 2 000 editors and publishers in more than 60 countries, has protested against the trial.

307 1/3/83 Hansard & Col. 400

Abortive Seychelles *coup*: funds

306. Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:†

What (a) amount in State funds did the South African Defence Force spend in respect of (i) arms, (ii) ammunition, (iii) salaries, (iv) transport costs and (v) other expenses in connection with the abortive Seychelles *coup* and (b) other amounts were so made available to persons?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(i) and (ii) The hon. member is referred to my reply to the written question No. 112 of the Hon. Member for Wynberg.

(iii) and (iv) The salaries of the members of the South African Defence Force for the time taken to deliver the weapons and ammunition amount to R233,00 and the cost of transportation R675,70.

As the issue and delivery of the weapons and ammunition were duly approved by an authorized officer and the use thereof in the coup on 25 November 1981 was not foreseen, at the time of approval of the issue and delivery, the costs are not considered to have a direct bearing on the coup and thus to have been unauthorized.

(v) None.

(b) No funds were made available by anyone for this purpose.

CAPE TIMES 2/3/83

Security: Additional R267,5m

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Estimated additional funds amounting to R267,5-million were to be voted for security this year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Introducing the Second Reading debate of the Additional Appropriation Bill, Mr Horwood said this figure comprised R29-million for Police, R227-million for Defence, and R11,5-million for Prisons — "essentially unavoidable to maintain external and internal security and law and order".

and was entirely unavoidable.

This figure, added to the existing provision of R90-million in the Main Estimates, brought the total subsidization of bus passengers to R136,4-million. With R80-million provided for train passenger subsidy, the State was assisting black, coloured and Indian commuters to the tune of R216,4-million in 1982/83.

Agriculture and Fisheries required an additional R142,9-million, Mr Horwood said. Of this, agriculture financing — mainly due to poor farm-



R29m for Police



R227m for Defence

The bulk of this was ascribable to the filling of vacancies and related cost escalations, reflecting notably improved recruitment and the success of the policy of occupationally differentiated dispensations, he said.

Mr Horwood asked Parliament to approve altogether an additional amount of R797-million to balance the 1982/83 budget.

Of the additional amount of R54,7-million to be voted for Transport, R46,4-million was a further contribution to the account for black, coloured and Indian transport services, he said. The proposed increase reflected higher passenger loads and escalating operating costs,

ing conditions and the resultant financial difficulties many farmers found themselves in — amounted to R66-million.

Bread subsidy

Of the further R72,5-million voted for trade subsidies and aid, R57-million would go to millers and bakers in order to avoid sharp increases in bread prices.

The largest portion of the requested additional grant of R35-million for community development was due to increased interest subsidies for housing State officials.

Replying to Mr Horwood's speech, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) said at least half of the increases were the direct result of inflation. — Sapa



Mr Peter Gastrow

Clash on police powers

ARGUS 3/3/83 (25) 327



Parliamentary Staff

THE official Opposition opposed the second reading of the Police Amendment Bill after sharp clashes with the Government side.

The Bill provides for police powers to search without warrant any vehicle on any public road in South Africa. It was supported in principle by all the other parties.

In yesterday's second reading debate Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) argued that the unfettered right for police to search vehicles would lead to further police powers to search individuals and homes without warrant anywhere in South Africa.

Mr Gastrow asked why the Government was not removing all restrictions on police search powers.

"Why not let them have carte blanche to move into your house?" he asked.

According to his information there was no police force in Western Europe with powers such as those provided for in the Bill.

Earlier, Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) accused the Progressive Federal Party of being "soft on security".

Supporting the Bill, Mr Page said the official Opposition seemed to oppose all legislation aimed at combating terrorism.

The New Republic Party agreed that roadblocks had been "the order of the day" in South Africa for many years and were an effective way of discouraging the movements of arms and drugs.

Only those who had something to hide would object to having a vehicle searched.

The police were being given an absolute right to search vehicles, not persons. They should have such a right to search vehicles to combat terrorism.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the Bill did not change any principle in the existing law.

The Minister said the official Opposition was objecting now, but when vehicle searches were conducted over the years there were no objections.

Last year more than 600 000 man-hours had been spent at roadblocks and 71 000 members of the police force had been involved. Many arrests for offences such as carrying dagga and car theft had been made as a result of such operations.

In recent weeks 50 kg of plastic explosives had been found in one search and at eight places in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal terrorist arms such as pistols, rifles and hand-grenades had been found.

Mr le Grange accused the official Opposition of refusing to give the police powers to combat terrorist activities.

The Bill was read a second time with the support of the New Republic Party, the Conservative Party and the National Party.



Mr Brian Page

Violence: Minister warns the AWB

Political Correspondent

THE MINISTER of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has warned the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, about using violence.

Dangerous language would not be tolerated, Mr le Grange said in the Assembly debate on the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill.

He was referring to a speech by Mr Terre'Blanche in Pretoria on Tuesday.

Mr Terre'Blanche said, among other things, that if the Government capitulated and South Africa became an Angola or a Mozambique, the AWB would demand the country back, with violence.

TRIGGER-HAPPY

Mr le Grange said he had previously warned the AWB and its leader to guard their tongues.

The Government would see the country was democratically governed and would ensure that the democratic system was not endangered by trigger-happy people.

Last year Mr le Grange warned the movement and its leader when it started a paramilitary wing known as the "Stormvalke".



PAGE . . . 'PFP parlour games'

Roadblock and search Bill steam-rollers through House

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

THE Police Amendment Bill — which allows police to set up roadblocks and search vehicles anywhere in the country — steamrollered its way through the committee stage yesterday by 121 votes to 23.

Only the official Opposition, which again came under heavy fire for being 'soft on security', voted against it.

Yesterday in Parliament

But, strongly opposing the measure which extends police search powers from 10 km from international border to the whole country, Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP, Durban Central) warned that this could be just the first of other extensions of police powers.

How did the country know the Government would not include the right to search houses and even individuals next year? he asked.

Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) said the PFP wanted the country to 'play parlour games' while trying to curb terrorism and crime.

This was typical of the attitude of 'Leftist liberals', he said.

Police powers were not being increased — they were merely being 'extended', he said.

'We must assist the police to protect all the citizens of this country, not just whites,' he said. 'We are living in difficult times.'

Next

If the minister wanted powers to search individuals, the NRP would oppose it.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea): That will be next.

Mr Page: You have always assumed the worst. We are living in dangerous times.

Mr Page said he was 'amazed' that Mr Swart could oppose the measure when more arms caches had been found in Natal than anywhere else in the country.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said that the Opposition's attitude that searches should be allowed only when the police had 'reasonable grounds' to suspect something was impracticable. How would 'reasonable grounds' be defined?

He was not prepared to accept the Opposition's amendment.

900 000 cars checked, 68 guns netted

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that following the search of nearly 900 000 cars at roadblocks in the past year, 68 guns had been confiscated.

He also said that about 3 700 people had been arrested for serious offences during the roadblocks.

In a police statement yesterday, Mr le Grange released details of arrests and confiscations as a result of roadblocks.

The release of details came after the debate in Parliament over the Police Amendment Bill.

During the debate the minister said huge quantities of Soviet arms, ammunition and plastic explosives had been captured at roadblocks by police in Durban and the Eastern Transvaal.

Criminal

According to the statistics he released yesterday, only 68 firearms had been confiscated.

Many of these, however, were probably weapons being used by the criminal element as opposed to the political element.

Details of ammunition and explosives recoveries were not released by the minister.

The minister's statement read: 'Police roadblocks during the past year have yielded vast quantities of arms, drugs, explosives, stolen vehicles and other items resulting in scores of arrests.'

Mr le Grange disclosed that during the past year large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives were seized mainly in Natal. Most originated from Eastern-bloc countries.

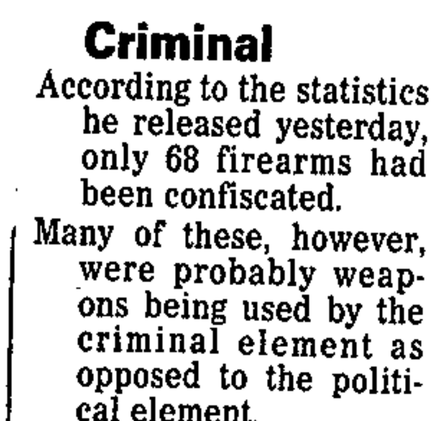
He said roadblocks played a major role in the detection and prevention of terrorist weapons reaching their destinations.

Some of the arms recovered included land and limpet mines, numerous assault weapons, handgrenades, pistols and explosives.

Mr le Grange said that during 1982 28 900 roadblocks were held throughout the country involving almost 72 000 policemen.

A total of 886 731 vehicles were searched and the arrests included 453 for vehicle theft, 101 for housebreaking, 147 for theft, 254 for possession of stolen property, 35 for robbery, 365 for dealing in dagga, 1 115 for possession of dagga, 902 for driving under the influence of liquor, 218 for driving without a driver's licence and 149 for the possession of unlicensed firearms.

The minister said that effective policing and combating of crime, terrorism and other threats against public order and internal security would be impossible without roadblocks.



LE GRANGE . . . major role'

Bill to curb soldiers of fortune

Parliamentary Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA'S days as a happy hunting-ground for mercenary recruiters are coming to an end, thanks to provisions contained in a proposed amendment to the Defence Act which is soon to be introduced in the Assembly.

According to the short title of the amendment Bill, it seeks to 'prohibit any member of the South African Defence Force or the reserve or an auxiliary or nursing service established in terms of the (Defence) Act from rendering service as a mercenary or from binding himself to render such service'.

In addition, it will 'prohibit any person from influencing any such member so to bind himself or so to serve'.

In effect this means a mercenary recruiter would be barred from hiring almost any man in the country who has some sort of military skill, since all former soldiers of whatever race remain on reserve till they are too old for active service.

Gen Malan

Even people with no military background at all will be beyond the recruiter's reach because all are members of the so-called 'national reserve'.

The short title of the amendment Bill was published yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan.

Judging by the short title, it also seems that new measures are to be introduced to deal with people who ignore or refuse to obey call-ups, because the Bill will seek to 'make different provision in respect of the refusal or failure of a member of the Citizen Force, Commandos or Reserve to render service or to report therefor'.

The Government also seeks the 'right of recourse in respect of payments made to or in connection with the treatment of a member of the South African Defence Force in circumstances where such member or his estate is entitled to institute a claim against another person as a result of the bodily injury or incapacity of the member'.

...ime sales

(1) Whether he has referred a production of a play the name of which has been furnished to his Department for the purposes of his reply, or certain aspects thereof, to the Publications Board; if so, (a) why and (b) when;

(2) whether any aspects of this production have been banned; if so, which aspects;

(3) whether he will furnish the name of such production to the House?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) There has not been a Publications Board since 1974. If the hon. member is referring to the Publications Appeal Board, the answer is yes.

(a) I deemed it necessary to direct the Publications Appeal Board under section 32(1)(b) of the Publications Act, 1974 to reconsider a decision of a committee.

(b) On 21 September 1982.

(2) The hon. member is referred to the decision of the Publications Appeal Board of 2 December 1982 in Case No. 159/82, a copy of which shall be furnished to him.

(3) No, the name of the play appears in the decision.

Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's reply, can he tell the House what particular aspect of this play motivated him to refer it to the Publications Appeal Board?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, various aspects of the play gave rise to the decision to refer it to the board. The decision of the board deals with most of these aspects and the hon. member will note from the decision that it was not only one aspect of the play that caused problems but in fact quite a number of them.

Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Arising further from the hon. the Minister's reply, was the fact that a White girl was kissing a Black man one of the aspects of the play that motivated the hon. the Minister's decision to refer it?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member's consecutive question is a clear indication of the PFP's obsession in regard to the elimination of colour bars. There are various offensive things in that play which had nothing to do with racism at all. [Interjections.]

Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: Mr. Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's non-reply, is the hon. the Minister aware that the kissing by a White girl of a Black man has now been replaced by the kissing of a Black man by a White man and is he satisfied with that state of affairs? [Interjections.]

321 Hansard Q 61. 496-498
4/3/83

Publications Board: production of play

*21 Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

Police bill fetches 121 votes

Capt Travis 4/3/83 327

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Police Amendment Bill — allowing police to set up roadblocks and search vehicles anywhere in the country — steamrollered its way through the committee stage yesterday by 121 votes to 23.

Only the Progressive Federal Party, which again came under heavy fire for being "soft on security", voted against it.

Strongly opposing the measure — which extends police search powers from 10km from international borders to the whole country — Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) warned that this could be the first of other extensions to police power. How did one know the government would not include the right to search houses and individuals next year?

Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party spokesman and MP for Umhlanga, said the PFP wanted the country to "play parlour games" while trying to curb terrorism and crime.

This was typical of the attitude of "leftist liberals". Police powers were not being increased, but merely "extended".

"We must assist the police to protect all the citizens of this country, not just whites," he said. "We are living in difficult times."

If the minister wanted powers to search individuals the NRP would oppose it.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea): "That will be next."

Mr Page: "You have always assumed the worst. We are living in dangerous times."



He was "amazed" that Mr Swart could oppose the measure when more arms caches had been found in Natal than anywhere else in the country.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the opposition's attitude that searches should be allowed only when the police had "reasonable grounds" to suspect something was impracticable.

How would "reasonable grounds" be defined?

He rejected the opposition's amendment.

...siness in the Assembly

CAPE Times 4/3/83

3 700 arrests on road in 1982

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY
Crime Reporter

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that 68 firearms had been confiscated in roadblock searches of nearly 900 000 cars in the last year.

He also said that about 3 700 people had been arrested for serious offences at the roadblocks.

In a statement made available though police liaison officers around the country yesterday, the minister released details of arrests and confiscations at roadblocks.

The release of details came after a debate in Parliament over the Police Ammendment Bill which, if passed, will give the police the right to search, without warrant, any vehicle at a roadblock.

'State security'

At present the SAP have this authority only within 10km of the border.

The security of the state formed a major part of the debate and was largely quoted as the justification for the law.

During the debate the minister said huge quantities of Russian arms, ammunition and plastic explosives had been captured by police at roadblocks in Durban and the Eastern Transvaal.

Details of ammunition and explosives recoveries were not released.

'Arms seized'

The minister said that during the past year large quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives had been seized, mainly in Natal. Most originated from Eastern-bloc countries.

He said roadblocks played a major role in preventing weapons of terror from reaching their destinations.

Some of the arms recovered included land and limpet mines, numerous assault weapons, handgrenades, pistols and explosives.

The minister said that during 1982, 28 900 roadblocks had been put up throughout the country, involving almost 72 000 policemen working 646 083 man-hours.

Details

A total of 886 731 vehicles had been searched and arrests had included 453 for vehicle theft, 101 for housebreaking, 147 for theft, 254 for possession of stolen property, 35 for robbery, 365 for dealing in dagga, 1 115 for possession of dagga, 902 for driving under the influence of liquor, 218 for driving without a driver's licence and 149 for the possession of unlicensed firearms.

Police at the roadblocks had seized 288 stolen vehicles, 68 firearms, 13 698 kg of dagga, 450 dozen bottles of illicit liquor and 12 549 litres of illegally transported petrol.

More than 20 000 summonses had been issued for less serious offences.

The minister said effective policing of crime and terrorism would be impossible without constant roadblocks.

'ANC' stickers found at UPE

CAPE TIMES 4/3/82

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Stickers demanding the release of leaders of the African National Congress were discovered on the campus of the University of Port Elizabeth and the offices of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday.

The small square stickers with photographs of imprisoned ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Dennis Goldberg were found stuck to the glass door entrance of the university's administrative block and to the door and signboard of the PFP's central offices in Clyde Street early in the morning.

The principal of UPE, Professor Fanie Schoeman, said he presumed there was a definite connection between the stickers and the distribution of phoney pamphlets on the campus last week which urged students to join the ANC's military wing.

Thousands of the pamphlets, which claimed association with the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), were 327 distributed countrywide on university campuses and in the streets in a six-hour blitz.

This sparked immediate reaction from the student body which strongly denied having any connection with the publication.

The stickers which appeared yesterday included one with the ANC's logo and two with brief profiles of Mandela and Goldberg with a demand for "the release of our leaders and political prisoners".

The commander of the Security Branch in Port Elizabeth, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said yesterday that the sticker incidents were being investigated.

To the suggestion that the stickers may have been intended to link the ANC with the bogus pamphlet, Colonel Erasmus said "it is possible".

The PFP's MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, said she viewed the incident as a "low-key thing" and after seeing the stickers she had decided it was not worth reporting to the police.

Editors guilty of 'secrets' breach

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A magistrate yesterday described two editors as impressive and a journalist as responsible as he found them guilty under the Official Secrets Act.

Delivering sentence behind closed doors, Mr J van Dam, the president of the Johannesburg Regional Court, also said he was satisfied that the journalists' offences were committed without malice.

Rex Gibson, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, was found guilty on two counts under the Act and fined R500 (or five months), suspended for five years.

Tertius Myburgh, the editor of the Sunday Times, was fined R300 (or three months), suspended for five years, on one count.

Journalist Eugene Hugo was found guilty of three counts and fined R800 (or eight months), also suspended for five years.

South African Associated Newspapers (Saan), the company that owns the two papers, was found guilty on three counts and fined R2 000, half of which was suspended for five years.

The trial related to the publication of reports dealing with alleged National Intelligence Service activities in the Seychelles.

Cape Times 5/3/83 Star 327

Terror behind 'comical' OB

Defence Reporter

FEW South Africans now living remember much — or know about — the extraordinary campaign of terror and subversion the Ossewa Brandwag waged during World War II ... the last outbreak of right-wing white terrorism until the 1980s.

Most people now regard the Ossewa Brandwag and its fanatical Stormjaer hard core, if they are aware of it at all, as a sinister but slightly comical semi-underground movement whose members spent their time growing beards, dressing up in melodramatic uniforms and assaulting soldiers on leave.

Sabotage

The reality was totally different. For years the OB robbed banks, stockpiled weapons, committed sabotage on a large scale, planned attacks on military installations and waged an unceasing campaign of subversion.

Among other things, says Hans Strydom, author of the just-published "For Volk and Fuhrer", OB members stole more than £200 000, and at one stage were planning a nation-wide co-ordinated attack on all large military bases.

Many members of the OB or the Stormjaers later became prominent on both sides of the political fence.

According to extracts culled from old military intelligence reports and published in Mr Strydom's book, the OB were involved in:

Using stolen explosives, the OB conducted a widespread sabotage campaign. Primary targets were communications and the economy in general, and war industries in particular.

● One of the OB's greatest sabotage successes occurred in January 1942.

At Vereeniging the high-tension power lines serving the Reef mines were blown up by five explosions at five-minute intervals; the Delmas power station was sabotaged, and 12 power standards were blown up at Potchefstroom — simultaneously.

At the same time telephone lines were cut over vast areas of the Transvaal, Free State and North-West Cape, disrupting communications.

In a special report to the government the then commissioner of police recommended that the OB be "immediately banned".

Instead, General Smuts, determined not to make martyrs out of OB members, set up special high courts which could impose the death penalty for sabotage.

Robbery

Staggering amounts of stolen money were poured into OB coffers, sometimes by cooking the books but mostly by outright armed robbery.

● In Pretoria, for instance, two government pay clerks were robbed of £7 000 cash. A Johannesburg clerk was robbed of £10 000. In Pretoria thieves believed to be from OB-associated organizations stole more than £15 000 from the Transvaal Provincial Administration by means of false returns and forged rubber stamps.

Violence

The OB was involved in violence which ranged in scale from hand-to-hand clashes to outright murder and plots to assault military camps.

● Assaults by OB groups on lone soldiers were common in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area at the beginning of the war and culminated in a two-day running battle between members of the OB, the Stormjaers, the police and soldiers who had decided to take the law into their own hands.

● Early in 1941 police wrecked the OB's most ambitious plot when they arrested three men for planning to attack the Potchefstroom military base.

Police said that evidence obtained indicated the Potchefstroom attack was part of a far-ranging plan to seize military camps throughout the country in a synchronized action on a given date, aided by disloyal troops.

● A notorious case of OB violence occurred when the then Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Harry Lawrence, was savagely beaten up at a Klerksdorp meeting.

Two Members of Parliament, Jan and Jacob Wilkens, and 13 others were found guilty of public violence. After sentence had been passed the Wilkens brothers and an OB "general" addressed a prayer meeting.

● At least two people were murdered in cold blood by the Stormjaers.

One was Louis Nel, a Special Branch agent operating in the Free State. On the night of September 30, 1942, Nel was abducted by a phoney detective-sergeant and disappeared. Almost two weeks later his charred body was found in bush north of Bloemfontein.

The other, "Dice" Lotter, was to have given evidence in a treason trial involving the smuggling of information about ship movements from Cape Town. Although beaten up and threatened, Lotter persisted, and on the evening of November 21 of 1942 a man called at his house and shot him dead.

Infiltration

According to Lieutenant-Colonel George Cloete Visser in his book "OB — Traitors or Patriots?" the police did not have enough evidence to prosecute.

● A celebrated trial in 1942 involved F J Mentz, a National Party organizer and MP for Westdene. The NP was then strongly attacking the OB leader, Dr Hans van Rensburg, and Mentz paid the price. One day he was abducted and taken to a remote spot, where he was humiliated and brutally sjambokked.

A frightening aspect of the OB was its invisibility. While some of its leaders, like Robey Leibbrandt and Dr Hans van Rensburg, enjoyed a high profile, hundreds and possibly thousands of its supporters were "moles".

● On one occasion no fewer than 300 policemen, railway policemen, prison warders and traffic constables were detained during a round-up of suspects, and many were subsequently charged with subversive conduct.

Propaganda

The OB was also very active in spreading propaganda and recruiting new members.

● On one occasion a vicious anti-Semitic pamphlet, purportedly expressing the views of soldiers lately returned from active service, suddenly appeared in Pretoria, along the Reef and as far afield as Kimberley and Bloemfontein.

● A centre of OB activity was Stellenbosch University, which had more than 2 000 students. According to intelligence reports, "the majority are either members of the Ossewa Brandwag or under its influence".

The reports said first-year students were pressured into joining, on pain of ostracism, the SRC was in OB hands and most students were members of the Afrikaner Nasionale Studentebond, the president of which was Dr Hans van Rensburg, OB Commandant-General.

● Gramophone records, a prime source of entertainment in those pre-TV days, were also pressed into service by the OB. In some cases, intelligence reports said, a record would have a few bars of some popular folk-song like "Suikerbossie" or "Sarie Marais", followed by "violently anti-British diatribes".

Daring exploits

● On one occasion Johannesburg police raided a garage and found an ultra-powerful radio set. They arrested a former organizer of SABC Afrikaans programmes, a journalist, a radio ham, and a former OB official.

The former SABC man and eight others escaped from the Ganspan internment camp by digging a 58-yard tunnel.

It passed under barbed-wire fences and a sentry beat. The tunnel entrance was under the floorboards of an empty hut used as a music room.

The post-escape search unearthed a radio set which the ex-SABC man had built on the spot.



Jacob Wilkens ... guilty of violence



Robey Leibbrandt ... high profile



Harry Lawrence ... savagely beaten up



General Smuts ... no martyrs



Hans Strydom ... book on OB



'Dice' Lotter ... murdered at home

613183

327

ing them.

Mr Malcomess, with great care and responsibility, kept his speech within the facts as set out in the Lloyds Law Reports, yet Mr du Plessis was so intent on keeping the public in the dark that he was prepared to violate the most hallowed principle of parliamentary government — the right of an elected representative to speak without fear or hindrance.

If he knew the basis of the bedrock parliamentary idea that *"strangers may be present"* — meaning that debate will be public — he did not seem to care. At all costs, hide the truth.

Why? There can be no reason of national security. The Russians know what happened. The Cubans, the Chinese, the Arabs, the French, the anti-apartheid movements, the sanctions lobbies, the hostile Left-wing newspapers — they all know. Every crooked oil dealer on earth knows what happened; it was one of the most celebrated confidence tricks of

pears elsewhere, sometimes in surprising guise.

The Press Council recently rebuked this newspaper for publishing a comment by Mrs Mana Slabbert, wife of the Leader of the Opposition and in her own right an eminent authority on prisons, without first putting her information to the Prisons Department.

The Press Council said:

"One wonders whether it occurred to the respondent (the Sunday Express) that it would have been proper to put its figures to the prison authorities and then, either to have further investigated the matter or at least given its readers the benefit of the answer by the prison authorities."

The chairman of the British Royal Commission on the Press, Lord McGregor, expressed a different view:

"A free society is easier to recognise than to define, but li-

things which are wrong or right, foolish or wise, true or untrue; officials have a right then to challenge what has been published. In the clash of views, it is the democratic belief, the truth will emerge.

The impulse to enthrone officials above the battle, as arbiters of what the people may or may not know and as referees of public debate, derives logically from the Defence Act which in effect forbids newspapers to mention most defence matters except with the permission of the Minister of Defence.

The language of the law is so sweeping and so absolute that the law is unworkable. Hence the Government has had to create a liasion machine to tell newspapers what they may, and what they may not, publish. Very little published defence news, if any, has not passed these censors.

But it is a concealed form of censorship, more pernicious and more misleading than outright censorship would be, because it gives

to say what they please within the general law.

Detentions, arrests, divorces, the treatment of children, inquests, the costly stockpiling of useless materials and many other subjects have to some degree been removed from the public domain. The latest target is the traditional practice of court reporting.

In Parliament, Ministers refuse with growing arrogance and disdain to disclose information which once was routinely given. Departmental reports reveal less and less as the years go by. Government, in the hands of Broederbonders to whom conspiracy is a way of life, becomes increasingly a conspiracy.

The democratic idea, as expressed by Lord McGregor and as enshrined in the German constitution, is dying in this country.

The old Afrikaner leaders who treasured the parliamentary idea — among them Paul Sauer, Ben Schoeman, Hertzog, and Malan as

Democracy wilts as 'official truth' replaces the truth

327 213 S. Express 6/3/83

By KEN OWEN

A NOTION has taken hold in this country that the people are not to be trusted with the truth; they must be given the 'official truth'.

The notion is totalitarian, familiar especially to Eastern bloc countries where the very fact of being dissident is to be criminal. In the West it is generally held that at the heart of liberty lies the right to differ — the right to be wrong, if you will.

Democratic government rests upon faith in open debate and the notion that debate can be displaced by official pronouncements of 'the truth' is, democratically speaking, absurd. Yet this is the idea that inspires the actions of the Government and its agencies.

The examples are many. Most dramatic was the attempt last weekend by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P T C du Plessis, to censor from the newspapers the speech of Mr John Malcomess, PFP Member for East London, on the Salem affair.

The Salem was the oil tanker sunk off the West Coast of Africa by a gang of international crooks who had stolen its cargo and sold it to South Africa. The facts of the matter are internationally known, having been published in the Lloyds Law Reports, in many articles and in at least one book.

They have long been known in great detail to the Sunday Express which is prevented by the Petroleum

'LIBERTY RESTS UPON THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL CITIZENS TO SPEAK, WRITE AND PUBLISH'

the century.

Most people will, under these circumstances, speculate that the Government is hiding corruption. The governing party has, after all, a history of hiding corruption and of lying to Parliament, and of abusing its national security powers in order to do conceal the corruption.

(Possibly it was a realisation that the public would be bound to draw this conclusion that has prompted the Government's belated call for a full debate on the Salem affair.)

Alas, it's nothing so simple as mere corruption; it is a climate of thought, a mindset. There could, for example, be no suggestion of corruption when the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, admonished newspapers to 'tone down' their reporting. Don't publish the truth, publish the half-truth.

But if the unvarnished truth is unacceptable, who will then decide what varnish, and how much, to apply? — Why, the officials, of course.

berty of expression — subject only to the general law — is a distinctive element in every definition.

"That liberty rests upon the opportunity for all citizens to speak, write and publish whatever they wish without fear of punishment or penalty, save that the rights of any citizen must not be infringed thereby.

"The Press is central to the exercise of this freedom."

In West Germany the same idea is enshrined in the federal constitution which says, in an article so firmly entrenched that it cannot be amended even by a two-thirds majority of parliament:

"Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion in words, writing and images and to inform himself unhindered from generally accessible sources."

In a democracy, people (including even academic

readers the misleading impression that they have a free Press when they are in fact reading 'official truth'.

Many South Africans will regard this arrangement as acceptable where publication might be helpful to an enemy (though there are better ways of doing it), but the real harm lies in the fact that for the rest of the Government the Defence Act has been a godsend — a model system to keep an inquisitive public from prying into the affairs of mighty officialdom.

The pattern set by the Defence Act is clear: legislate an absolute prohibition and then permit publication by way of exceptions. This automatically puts officials in the position of issuing 'permits to know' and 'permits to publish'.

The Police Act, the Petroleum Products Act, the National Supplies Procurement Act and many other laws — though they may each individually be the subject of debate — have collectively undermined the idea that the people have a right



● Mr Barend du Plessis



● Mr P T C du Plessis



● Mr John Malcolmess

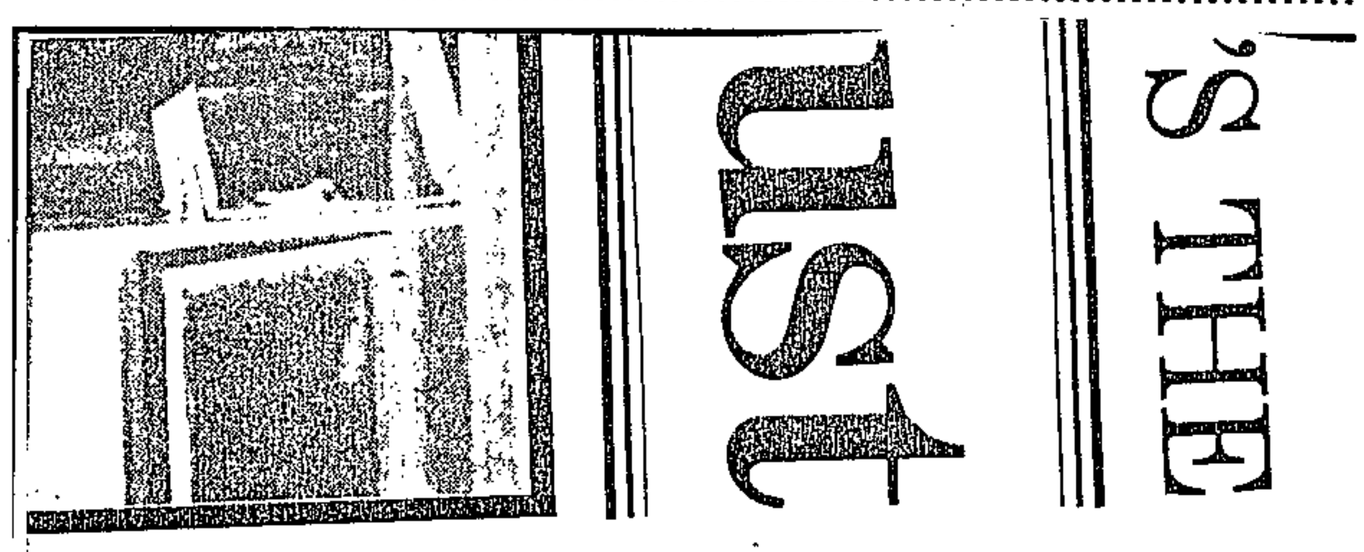
well as Smuts and Hofmeyr — have passed from the scene.

In their place are men who grew up or came to maturity at a time when the National Party, and men like Diederichs and Vorster, nurtured warmer sympathy for Nazi Germany than for the Anglo-Saxon democracies. This did not make them Nazis, but neither did it imbue them with an adequate sense of awe and respect for democratic traditions. Power, not liberty, was their consuming passion.

The result is that a new generation of Nationalists, one which includes both Mr P T C du Plessis and the younger Barend du Plessis, has come to politics from a background where democratic principles were neither taught in the schools nor cherished in public life.

As they blunder good-naturedly about, trying to control and manipulate the flow of information to the public, they are blindly and uncomprehendingly attacking the democratic idea.

That's the worst of it: they have so little grasp of democracy, and they are so poorly acquainted with the ideas of Western civilisation, that they do not even know what they are attacking.



to the First Schedule to the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957, officers whose character and military reputation were affected by the investigations of the board of enquiry into the circumstances surrouding the sinking of the SAS President Kruger were present during the proceedings of such board; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether such officers were entitled to (a)(i) lead evidence and (ii) cross-examine witnesses and (b) be represented by legal counsel; if not, why not;

(3) whether such officers were, in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule 105(12), advised of the rights conferred on them by sub-rules 105(11), (13) and (14) of the said Rules; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No. The Board was of the opinion throughout that neither the character nor the military reputation of any person who is or was subject to the Military Discipline Code was affected by the investigation or by the evidence that was given during the course of the investigation.

(2) and (3) fall away.

*9. Mr. D. J. DALLING—Reply standing over.

Hansard Q. Col. 571-572

Consolidation of Venda

9/3/83

*10. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:†

What is the (a) nature and (b) extent of the land claims made by the Government of the Republic of Venda to the Government of the Republic in regard to the consolidation of its territory and referred to in his reply to Question No. 21 on 2 March 1983?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

(a) and (b) Representations in respect of the proposed additions of large parts of the districts of Pietersburg, Soutpansberg and Messina to Venda were submitted to the Commission for Co-operation and Development by the Government of Venda. The representations have been considered and it is the standpoint of the Government that large-scale additions of land cannot significantly contribute to Venda's economic development and that attention should rather be given to the establishment of industries and job opportunities.

Hansard Col. 572

Witwatersrand Teachers College

9/3/83

*11. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he will initiate negotiations with the Transvaal Provincial Administration with a view to taking over the Witwatersrand Teachers College; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of National Education):

Negotiations were initiated with the Transvaal Provincial Administration with a view to taking over the Witwatersrand Teachers College, an institution for the training of pre-primary teachers under the Department of National Education. However, these negotiations were discontinued as adequate provision for the training of pre-primary teachers is already made in colleges under the control of the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

As there is no need for teachers for pre-primary education in schools under the control of the Department of National Education, and due to the fact that ample training facilities exist at other educational institutions in the Republic of South Africa, it was decided to phase out the training at the Witwatersrand Teachers College over a period of three years. As from 1983 provision is made for students in the second, third and fourth years of the course only. The College will, therefore, close at the end of 1985. At present only 39 students are registered at the College.

Q. Col. 573-574

Hansard 9/3/83

Housing development company: Fees

*12. Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, further to his reply to Question No. 13 on 23 April 1982, he has as yet received a report from his Department regarding the alleged payment of fees by Blacks to a certain housing development company; if not, when does he expect such report to be completed; if so, what were the findings of the report;

(2) whether he will furnish the name of such housing development company to the House?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Falls away.

(c) In so far as could be established a certain housing development company accepted R250 each from approximately 400 Blacks in respect of sites in Diep-Meadow which the company was to develop. Blacks who made enquiries concerning their deposits paid to the company were advised to seek legal advice.

No fault could be attached to the West Rand Administration Board concerning this incident nor could any blame be attached to the Community Council as such. The Department issued a circular on the 1 October 1982 to all Chief Commissioners, Administration Boards and Community Councils requesting that Blacks wishing to obtain houses in terms of the 99-year-leasehold scheme to be on their guard when requested to make payments in the form of a cash deposit or first instalment. Such prospective buyers were to be advised to approach the Administration Board as the owner of the land for advice before making any payment.

(2) No, but I am prepared to divulge the name of the developer to the hon. member.

Chartered accountants

*13. Mr. W. V. RAW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the inquiry into the professional status of chartered accountants has been completed; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(2) what is the educational qualification for the administrative division of the Public Service into which accountants and auditors (a) were previously and (b) are currently classified;

(3) what (a)(i) university and (ii) other examinations and (b) periods of articles are required for the qualification of chartered accountant?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) The Commission for Administration is not involved in any investigation into the professional status of chartered accountants.

(2)(a) and (b) There are numerous posts with different appointment requirements provided for in the administrative division of the Public Service. If the hon. member could be more specific with regard to the posts for which he requires information, details would be provided to him with pleasure.

(3)(a)(i) and (ii) and (b) Requirements as prescribed by the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board.

9/3/83 Campus News Q. Col. 574-575 Hansard

*14. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether his Department or any

CAPE Times 9/3/83

SACC a 'witness to the truth'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) was the only body in this land consistently in touch with blacks and whites at grassroots level, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

This was stated by SACC president, the Rev Peter Storey, in a set of film extracts shown to the five-man commission in Pretoria yesterday.

The extracts came from a film made by director Kevin Harris for the SACC called "This we can do for justice and for peace".

In the film, Mr Storey said the cry raised by the council "comes not from some strategy, some scheme which we have up our sleeve, but it comes from the heart".

Addressing himself to the Prime Minister, he said: "We have no dreams of power. We pose no political threat. In secular terms this council is totally powerless — you can close us down tomorrow, Mr Botha.

"I want to say we bear witness to the truth. It is a truth discovered in countless homes and shanties across this land," Mr Storey said.

"I'm not sure it is the churches' job to prescribe exact political solution. What I do think is that we are the only body in this land consistently in touch with black and white at a grass-roots level.

"Because of this I think we have come to see some of the points where black people are hurting most," he said in the film.

He said the preconditions for peaceful change were the abolishment of pass laws, the revamping of the educational system, full citizenship for all and an end to resettlement.

Mr Storey's evidence will continue today.

Censors lift ban on issue of journal

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE Publications Appeal Board yesterday lifted the ban on last October's issue of the journal, Work in Progress (WIP), which was banned by a Publications Committee because it "endangers State security".

The committee banned the October issue because of an article on the situation in South West Africa which, it claimed, was sympathetic to "the enemy" – Swapo — and, referring to allegations of atrocities by the South African Defence Force in the article the committee said the SADF should be "above criticism.

The committee also expressed concern at the "sinister view" WIP took at industrial disputes, saying trade unionists were the likely readers of the journal and they could be stirred into action by the articles.

Mr Nicholas Haysom, a lawyer who appeared for the publshers of WIP said there was very little in the issue which could be described as "polemical", and he disputed that the publication propagated action — "let alone unlawful action"

He also disputed the contention of the committee that the SADF should be "above criticism". This was untenable, he said, adding that no State organ should be above criticism

It was important that people be allowed to make up their own minds about Swapo — "especially now that there is more talk about the possibility of having free elections in Namibia"

Mr Haysom said the articles in WIP were written seriously and well-researched They would have to be much "more heady and meaty" to move people to commit acts which could endanger State security

Concerning the article on SWA, Mr Haysom referred to an earlier appeal board ruling that it was unfair to expect (South African) writers always to be critical of Swapo. He said allegations of SADF atrocties in the WIP article were also published in the daily Press earlier.

The committee's claim that the article would encourage conscientious objection contradicted their assumption that it was mostly trade unionists who read WIP.

SP 4am raid on Pinky

(327 City Press 13/3/83)

CP Reporter

RANDFONTEIN — Security Police raided the home Mohlakeng Civic Association (Moca) chairman Pinkie Ngakane looking for banned literature, but left empty-handed after a two-and-half-hour search.

Mr Ngakane told CP this week that his home was raided at 4am.

"When I opened the door the cops showed me a search warrant and told me they were looking for banned literature," he said.

"They searched the house and my car for about two-and-a-half hours."

Mr Ngakane's home was searched at the same time as cops detained Sister Mary Bernard Mncube at the St Mary's Convent in Kagiso.

Sister Mncube was charged this week for possessing banned literature. She is out on R300 bail.



● Pinky Ngakane . . . 4 am raid.

Govt cools stand on freedom of speech

IN the face of a massive outcry, the Government appears to be tempering its threatening position on the freedom of parliamentary speech and the right of the media to report on proceedings in the House of Assembly.

But while it appears legislation to curb the freedom of speech has been averted, there is no doubt that the Government is determined to prevent parliamentary privilege being used to air matters that have been made taboo in secrecy provisions written into specific laws.

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

Instead of legislation, it appears that existing mechanisms inside Parliament will be sharpened to curb speeches on what the Government regards as sensitive issues

Parliament's most senior committee, that on Standing Rules and Orders, is likely to be the scene of a major battle between the Government and the Opposition over the matter.

Parliamentary privilege is the time-hallowed and hard-won tradition that protects MPs from civil or criminal prosecution when they speak on any subject in the House of Assembly.

With it, although slightly more circumscribed, has always gone the right of the media to report speeches in Parliament without fear of prosecution

The Government is furious that an Opposition MP, Mr John Malcomess, used the privilege to discuss an issue affecting oil supplies — a subject covered by secrecy provisions in the Petroleum Products Act.

The Minister of Energy Affairs, Mr P T du Plessis, said in Parliament there was a conflict between the secrecy provisions of the Act and the general privilege granted to MPs under the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act.

Fears

He suggested a "suitable committee of Parliament attend to this apparent contradiction". The suitable committee would be the Standing Orders committee.

During Wednesday's debate on the Salem oil affair, Government spokesmen made it clear that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence.

Serious fears were aroused that drastic steps were being contemplated to limit the right of MPs to speak on certain subjects and the right of the news media to report their speeches.

The fears were heightened by the fact that the strongest suggestion of impending action came from the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Heunis is responsible for ushering in the proposed new constitutional dispensation and there was deep concern that he intended writing out of the new legislation age-old traditional freedoms or introducing new limitations on those freedoms.

During his speech on Wednesday, Mr Heunis said it could not be allowed that the privilege of Parliament be used to frustrate other laws passed by Parliament.

"Is it not seriously questioning the privilege of this House when this House is used to publish information that the law prevents from being published outside?" he asked.

"We shall have to look again at the Acts of this Parliament and its procedures."

His threat caused an uproar.

In the row that ensued



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uth Africa "

you pay the least legitimate tax by claiming
ons.

uth Africa's largest personal tax company
into your area.

ed Bubbs Taxaid in 1977 because he felt
's were losing out on tax more than anyone

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UBBS



X-ray shows the rifle-grenade in Cpl Oliveira's chest

Surgeons remove bomb from chest

□ From Page 1

. . . an experience of a lifetime."

Dr Koos Reyneke, who has done eight years of voluntary border duty, said: "We had a dying man in front of us and his life was of much more importance than our own.

"It wasn't anything really special. We just did what others would have done if they were in the same situation."

Maj de Villiers said: "I concede that this was an unusual operation, but the quality of medical service afforded Cpl Oliveira is not unusual. Every injured soldier receives the same treatment."

But an army explosives expert said: "We are unable to ascertain exactly why the grenade didn't explode.

"It was a miracle it didn't. The doctors took one helluva risk."

● There are only two other known cases of live explosive devices being successfully removed from the bodies of soldiers in modern warfare.

In 1967 an American soldier was shot in the stomach during the Vietnam war with an M79 rifle grenade, which is much smaller than the M60.

In 1975 during the Rhodesian bush war the explosive warhead of a RPG-7 rocket launcher entered the bowels of a Rhodesian soldier. During a four-hour operation at the Andrew Fleming Hospital in Salisbury the warhead was successfully removed.

Ex-Speakers: Don't muzzle Parliament

By NEIL HOOPER

TWO FORMER Speakers of the House of Assembly have urged the Government not to restrict debates by MPs, and the right of newspapers to report on what is said in Parliament.

They are Mr Henning Klopper, Speaker from 1961 to 1974, and Mr Jannie Loots, who occupied the chair from 1976 to 1981.

Mr Klopper said it was the job of the Speaker to ensure that MPs had the right to

official report of debates) and newspapers should be allowed the same right to report on debates.

"Parliament is the highest body in the country and members have the right to say what they want. Newspapers have the right to report these speeches and this right must not be taken away from them.

"I would oppose any attempt by the Government to amend the law to stop MPs

prosecution.

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During his speech on Wednesday, Mr Heunis said it could not be allowed that the privilege of Parliament be used to frustrate other laws passed by Parliament.

"Is it not seriously questioning the privilege of this House when this House is used to publish information that the law prevents from being published outside?" he asked.

"We shall have to look again at the Acts of this Parliament and its procedures."

His threat caused an uproar.

In the row that ensued — during which foreign diplomats confirmed that their Governments were viewing developments with alarm signals of a slight climbdown by the Government started emerging.

Government sources were admitting that Mr Heunis had left the matter wide open to negative interpretations, but were giving assurances that legislation was "out of the question".

On Friday, Mr Heunis gave an on-the-record interview that the right of news media to report the proceedings in Parliament was not in jeopardy.



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Surgeons remove bomb from chest

□ From Page 1

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They are Mr Henning Klopper, Speaker from 1961 to 1974, and Mr Jannie Loots, who occupied the chair from 1976 to 1981.

Mr Klopper said it was the job of the Speaker to ensure that MPs had the right to speak in terms of the Powers and Privileges Act.

"The Speaker has great power. He must ensure that members have the right to say what they want, whether others agree or not. He must listen carefully and, within the rules of the Assembly, allow a member to speak."

On the possibility of a legal amendment to prevent an MP from debating certain subjects, and/or newspapers reporting on such speeches, Mr Klopper said: "The Government must not be allowed to silence anybody."

Mr Loots said that what was reported in Parliament was recorded in Hansard (the official report of debates) and newspapers should be allowed the same right to report on debates.

"Parliament is the highest body in the country and members have the right to say what they want. Newspapers have the right to report those speeches and this right must not be taken away from them.

"I would oppose any attempt by the Government to amend the law to stop MPs speaking or newspapers reporting what they say. This would be an infringement of the rights and privileges of Parliament," he said.

WEATHER AND TIDES

TRANSVAAL: fine to partly cloudy and hot with a possibility of isolated thundershowers.

FREE STATE: partly cloudy and hot with isolated thundershowers.

CAPE: fine to partly cloudy and hot with isolated thundershowers over the north-east; cooler along the coast.

NATAL: fair and warm to hot with possible isolated thundershowers over the Drakensberg.

	High	Low
Cape Town	0257/1606	0859/2111
Mossel Bay	0318/1628	0916/2133
Knysna	0338/1648	0931/2147
Port Elizabeth	0331/1640	0928/2142
East London	0316/1624	0916/2133
Durban	0328/1636	0931/2146
Walvis Bay	0254/1510	0853/2108

ties and some student leaders with reports of alleged Broederbond influence on the campus.

The newspaper also lashed out at the controversial practice of initiation ceremonies — banned by the university authorities but still favoured by many students.

Now the powerful conservative clique on campus will be satisfied with nothing less than the sacking of the editor, Jacques Joubert, it emerged this week.

Mr Joubert's fate will probably be decided at a mass student meeting next week.

If the conservatives succeed in their bid to oust him, freedom of the press at the University of Stellenbosch — the cradle of Afrikaner verligtheid — will be under siege, some students claim.

But Mr Joubert — a third year law student who has edited "Die Matie" for nearly a year — is fighting back.

"I believe that "Die Matie" is well read on campus and that it is reasonably popular," he told The Sunday Times.

Criticism

"But whatever students decide at the meeting — whether in my favour or against me — there will be many others left dissatisfied with the outcome.

"I believe that 'Die Matie' should be able to absorb criticism.

"I also believe that students will give me the opportunity to state my case clearly."

The rumpus over the newspaper, which has consistently adopted a verligte standpoint over the years, flared into the open this week when a powerful group of verkrampte students complained to the Student's Representative Council.

Spearheading the conservative cause against the newspaper is the influential Primarius Committee — the traditionally conservative student heads of hostel residences.

In a surprise move, the "Prims" took their complaints against the newspaper to the SRC — bypassing the students' Publications Committee, the body which appoints editorial staff to "Die Matie" and deals with complaints.

At the meeting with the SRC and Mr Joubert, the "Prims" claimed that:

● "Die Matie" was not read at all by students and against the ritual — a practice which some students prefer to call "orientation".

● Excessive political coverage in "Die Matie" did not present a true reflection of student thinking.

● The display of a photograph in the March 3 edition of two men carrying a mould of a women's breast on Rag Day was "immoral".

Mr Joubert disputed these claims and criticised the "Prims" for not having placed their complaints through the right channels.



Censors' work cut out by politics

By Carina le Grange

Almost half the publications submitted to the Publications Control Board is political material considered to be pro-communist or of a nature that could endanger State security.

This is the finding of Professor Andre du Toit, of the department of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, made on the basis of statistics provided by the Directorate of Publications and the Publications Appeal Board in their official annual reports.

Examining the extent and growth of the political component in publications control, Professor du Toit also found:

- Pornographic publications made up only 2,9 percent of items submitted.
- Light reading matter amounted to 16,5 percent.
- Works with possible literary merit made up 4,9 percent.

Political material submitted has shown a drastic increase from 25,1 percent in 1975 to 49,3 percent in 1979, Professor du Toit says.

He found more than 80 percent of complaints were submitted by police and Customs officials. Less than six percent were submitted by members of the public.

The minor participation by the public refutes the directorate's claim that submissions have shown the community is acting as its own moral guardian, he says.

He claims the drastic increase of material submitted by the police (42,4 percent in 1979 compared with 21,8 percent in 1975) can hardly be due only to routine action by the regular police force.

"It is difficult to see how it can be explained, except in terms of a more active role of the Security Police and/or specific police campaigns aimed at curbing politically subversive literature," he says.

Professor du Toit states it is paradoxical that the Publications Board constantly insists it supports fundamental democratic rights such as free political discussion, criticism and protest.

"What we find instead is that democratic rights and liberties are summarily set aside in favour of the overriding values of State security."

Bomb found in Dean King's car

Staff Reporter

A POWERFUL explosive placed in the car of the Very Rev Edward King, Anglican Dean of St George's Cathedral, was only discovered four days after Mr King had noticed "wires dangling from the dashboard".

The device was removed from the car by Mr King's son Gregory, who alerted the police once he had removed the device and realized it could have been a bomb, on Sunday, March 6. It was identified as a bomb by a police bomb disposal expert.

Mr King said he had "little doubt the bomb would have killed me had it gone off".

The security police advised Mr King to remain silent about the incident, as they hoped this would assist their investigation. During the investigation, it appeared that the bomb had been placed while the car was standing in the garage of the Kings' Oranjezicht home, as one of the garage windows had apparently been tampered with. The police kept the garage under surveillance for several days after the bomb had been found.

Mr King said he had noticed three wires protruding from below the car's dashboard a fortnight ago, but thought they were probably from an old radio fitting. A small device was attached to the wires, he said.

Not suspecting any danger, Mr King continued using the car for four days after noticing the wires. He said they may have been in the car for a longer period.

The wires were dangling below the clutch pedal by then and distracting him. His son Gregory, an electronics technician, had checked the wires and removed a 20-cm long device taped to the car's steering column.

Mr King then called the police. A bomb disposal expert had dismantled the device.

The security police investigated and placed the Deanery under surveillance.

A security police spokesman said last night that the initial investigation was still proceeding and he could make no further comment.

CCIS searches news offices

D. Diplaku 15/3/83

ZWELITSHA — The offices of an independent news agency here were searched by members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) and some documents taken away, the editorial co-ordinator of the agency, Mr Charles Nqakula, said yesterday.

The four CCIS members who conducted the search also took two members of the three-man staff of the agency, Mr Nqakula and Mr Elliot Maziko, to the CCIS offices for questioning by Lieutenant General X. C. Sebe, Commander in Chief of State Security.

Mr Mxolisi Fuzile, the agency's administrative co-ordinator, was out on an assignment and arrived after the search.

Mr Nqakula said the CCIS men were at the tail-end of their search when he arrived at his office.

"Mr Maziko was present when they started the search which lasted for more than hour," he said.

Mr Maziko said the men did not say why they were searching the office "except to tell me they had been sent to search it but did not say who had sent them."

Mr Nqakula said he did not know what had prompted the search "but it seemed from General Sebe's questions that he believed we have strong ties with Saawu which he said is leftist."

Mr Nqakula said: "General Sebe was at pains to drive home the point that he was not interfering with our work as a news agency, saying that if he clamps down on us we must know it is not because we are a news agency.

"I do not know what he was talking about because ours is a legitimate business."

Mr Nqakula said documents taken from the news agency were Mwasa reports, the congress special copy of Kwasa, the Mwasa newsletter, the 1982 annual report of Masakhane Open School, a speech on human rights, a list of detainees compiled by the East London branch of the Detainees Support Committee, a circular on the black press compiled by the black communications fund and a pamphlet calling for a boycott of the West Indies cricket tour.

Mr Nqakula said the documents were termed subversive by the CCIS men "and are now in the hands of General Sebe, who is scrutinising them."

General Sebe, when asked about the search and the questioning of the news agency staff, said they were never detained but just questioned at the CCIS offices.

He said the search was prompted by intelligence reports received. He confirmed that certain reports were taken away.

"We were surprised because we had taken them to be newspaper people who are not supposed to take sides," the General said.

"If there is a story about Saawu they would definitely take sides with the union because they are more sympathetic to Saawu," he said. — DDR.

Police search home of Mail former editor

Star 16/3/83

Five Security Policemen from John Vorster Square police headquarters searched the home and office of a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, after an allegation that he had quoted Mrs Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of former African National Congress, Nelson Mandela.

Security Police also detained an Associated Press-Dow Jones reporter for questioning.

Bernard Simon, a South African who also writes for the Economist and the Financial Times of London, was taken to John Vorster Square. He was told that his bail was R500.

A police officer who identified himself as Lieutenant-Colonel Olivier said Mr Simon was to be questioned on a possible charge of attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr Sparks described the search of his home in Rivonia as "a clear act of intimidation". Now a correspondent for several overseas newspapers, he said the police had not shown him cuttings of the newspaper stories which allegedly quoted Mrs Mandela. They referred to a story published last June 20 in the Observer, London, headed: "Mrs Mandela foils bomber".

They also referred to a report in the International Herald Tribune dated last July 1 headed: "Winnie Mandela, wife of South African nationalist, undaunted by years of banishment and restriction."

He said he had notified the United States Embassy of the search, as well as the Washington Post, for which he is the local correspondent.

Mr Sparks said the police took a number of documents and left without indicating whether ot not he might be charged.

327 RDM 17/3/83

Angry protest at raid on ex-Editor of Mail

Mail Reporters

THE OBSERVER and the Washington Post, for which Mr Allister Sparks is a correspondent, and the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southern Africa, have reacted angrily to the raid on his home and office by security police yesterday.

The police told the former Rand Daily Mail Editor they were investigating articles he had written in which he had allegedly quoted a banned person — Mrs Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

The publisher of the Washington Post, Mr Donald Graham, yesterday hand-delivered a letter of protest to the SA ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie.

It read: "We consider this action to be an obvious attempt to intimidate Mr Sparks and deter him from carrying out his legitimate duties as a correspondent of the Washington Post."

When he heard of the raid yesterday morning, Mr Ben Bradlee, the Post's editor, said: "It's bloody outrageous."

The editor of the Observer, Mr Donald Trelford, wrote last night to the South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, to protest about the raid.



MR ALLISTER SPARKS
'SP heavy-handed'

The Foreign Correspondents Association of Southern Africa immediately issued a statement strongly protesting against "the outrageous harassment by Security Police of a journalist working for overseas publications".

During the raid, the policemen confiscated newspaper cuttings, telex messages, three tape recorder cassettes and documents — as well as a typewriter, two pairs of scissors and Mr Sparks' entire collection of political columns written for the Mail over a period of 15 years.

He said four policemen and a policewoman had arrived at his house at 7.15am.

They had a search warrant issued under the Criminal Procedures Act and said they were concerned with two articles he had written over six months ago for The Observer and the International Herald Tribune.

They claimed he had quoted Mrs Mandela in both articles.

After searching his papers, photograph albums and other documents and listening to his tape recordings, the policemen went to his office to continue their search.

"I regard it as an enormously heavy-handed action to send five men to my home and it seems clearly an act of intimidation for a senior foreign correspondent," Mr Sparks said.

The Police division of public relations said: "The Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has confirmed that during the course of an investigation, the house of Mr Allister Sparks was searched this morning and articles were seized.

"On completion of the investigation, the case will be submitted to the Attorney-General. No arrest has been made."

● See Page 2

Mervis condemns Sparks raid

Star 17/3/83

By Mike Cohen

Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times and the official representative of the International Press Institute in South Africa, has strongly condemned Security Police raids on the home and office of foreign correspondent Mr Allister Sparks.

Security Police yesterday seized documents and tape recordings from Mr Sparks, a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail.

He is alleged to have quoted banned Mrs Winnie [illegible] in two articles which appeared in the Press overseas.

Mr Mervis said today: "I strongly condemn the police raid on the home of Mr Allister Sparks. The impression is inescapable that this is an act of harassment and intimidation against Mr Sparks in particular, and against Press correspondents in general."

● See Page 2 of the World section.

SAIRR offices raided

17/3/83

327

Own Correspondent C. Times

EAST LONDON. — Security police searched the offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Masazane Open School yesterday afternoon.

The chairman of the SAIRR, Mr Jeremy Watson, said the security police had told office staff they were looking for pamphlets sent to the office by the Detainees Support Committee.

A bundle of these pamphlets was found unopened and undistributed in the Masazane centre, Mr Watson said. He said the police then made a thorough search of the premises and questioned staff.

Warrant Officer Dirk Preuyt of the security police confirmed last night that there had been a search.

Security police raid former editor's home

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Security police raided the home and office of the former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, yesterday.

They told him they were investigating articles he had written in which he allegedly quoted a banned person.

Mr Sparks, who is the local correspondent for the Washington Post and Observer newspapers, described the raid as "a clear act of intimidation".

The Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa (FCA) immediately issued a statement protesting against "the outrageous harassment by security police of a journalist working for overseas publications".

"We have informed the South African Government of our views. The security police search of the home and office of Allister Sparks appears to be part of a campaign of intimidation aimed at preventing journalists from reporting aspects of life in South Africa."

The policemen confiscated a number of newspaper cuttings, telex messages, three tape-recorder cassettes, documents, a typewriter, two pairs of scissors and his entire collection of political columns written for the Mail over a period of 15 years, according to Mr Sparks.

'Winnie Mandela'

He said four policemen and a policewoman had arrived at his house while he was out jogging at 7.15am.

They had a search warrant issued under the Criminal Procedures Act and told him they were concerned with two articles he had written over six months ago for the Observer and the International Herald Tribune.

They claimed he had quoted Mrs Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, in both articles.

A statement from the police division of public relations yesterday said: "The Commissioner of the South African Police, General M C Geldenhuys, has confirmed that during the course of an investigation, the house of Mr Allister Sparks was searched this morning and articles were seized.

"On completion of the investigation, the case will be submitted to the Attorney-General. No arrest has been made."

● The editor of The Observer has protested in a letter to the South African Ambassador in London about the action.

Journalist appears in court

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A foreign correspondent, Bernard Simon, 34, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of defeating the ends of justice.

Mr Simon, of 11th Avenue, Parktown North, Johannesburg, works for Associated Press-Dow Jones.

He was detained about 1pm yesterday and taken to John Vorster Square for questioning soon after security police had searched the home and office of former Rand Daily Mail editor Mr Allister Sparks, now a foreign correspondent.

Mr Simon appeared before Mr J J F Booyens. He was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to March 25 for further investigation.

Mr Simon was granted bail of R500. He would not comment yesterday on the charge against him.

D. Dispatch 2

Institute offices searched

17/3/83

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EAST LONDON — Security police searched the offices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Masazane Open School yesterday afternoon.

The chairman of the SAIRR, Mr Jeremy Watson, said the security police had told office staff they were looking for pamphlets sent to the office by the Detainees Support Committee.

A bundle of these pamphlets was found unopened and undistributed in the Masazane centre, Mr Watson said.

He said the police then made a thorough search of the premises and questioned staff.

Warrant Officer Dirk Preuyt of the security police confirmed last night that there had been a search.

"The matter is under investigation and I have no further comment," he said. — DDR.

Raid on ex-editor sparks international row

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The editors of two prominent newspapers in London and Washington have written letters of protest to the respective South African ambassadors after a Security Police swoop on the home and office of Mr Allister Sparks in Johannesburg yesterday.

South Africa's ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, has received a protest from The Observer's editor and Mr Brand Fourie in Washington has had a similar protest delivered to him by the publisher of the Washington Post.

The Security Police arrived at The Rand Daily Mail's former editor's Rivonia home at 7.15 am and went through his papers, played tapes and left with three cassettes they were not able to play on his recording machine.

At noon, five Security Policemen searched Mr Sparks's Johannesburg office.

The Observer's editor, Mr Donald Trelford, said he understood the South African Security Police claimed to be investigating allegations that Mr Sparks had quoted the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela in the newspaper.

Mr Trelford said: "It has been frequent practice among foreign correspondents to use such material for publication abroad and Mr Sparks is clearly being singled out for such inquiries.

"It is also clear that the seizure of a service message to our newsdesk about Mr Sparks's journey to Maseru to cover the aftermath of the South African raid on December 9 can in no way be related to this investigation but is intended to inhibit the reporting of such events in the future."

Mr Trelford said Mr Sparks "is a correspondent of international reputation and a man of the highest possible integrity" and any attempt to limit his freedom as a journalist "would bring discredit on your country's reputation".

The Star Bureau in Washington reports that the The Washington Post editor described the police action as "outrageous".

Mr Sparks is the newspaper's South African correspondent.

The protest letter was delivered personally to Mr Fourie by the newspaper's publisher, Mr Donald Graham.

The letter was signed by Mr Graham and board chairman Mrs Katherine Graham.

It said: "We consider this action to be an obvious attempt to intimidate Mr Sparks and deter him from carrying out his legitimate duties as a correspondent for the The Washington Post.

"We seek assurances from you that this harassment will cease and the seized material be promptly returned."

Mr Sparks told Sapa in Johannesburg the police were apparently looking for documents relating to articles in which he allegedly quoted Mrs Mandela.

The articles were published in The Observer and The International Herald Tribune in June and July last year.

"They have not shown me the cuttings where I am supposed to have quoted Mrs Mandela," Mr Sparks said. "But they had a search warrant signed by a magistrate."

Mr Sparks said he could not remember if he had quoted Mrs Mandela as he had written the articles a long time ago.

"I regard it as extremely heavy-handed to send five men to my home. It seems clearly an act of intimidation for a senior foreign correspondent," Mr Sparks said.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that Mr Sparks's home had been searched.



Foreign correspondent Mr Bernard Simon leaves the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court after paying R500 bail.

Arrested Pressman charged

Foreign correspondent Mr Bernard Maxim Dominique Simon, arrested during a Security Police raid yesterday afternoon, was later charged with obstructing the ends of justice in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

Mr Simon (34) of 11th Avenue, Parktown North, was not asked to plead and was granted bail of R500.

Mr Simon, an Associated Press-Dow Jones reporter who also writes for The Economist and the Financial Times, was arrested during a raid on the home and office of another foreign correspondent, Mr Allister Sparks, who is a former edi-

Trial of N top aides

17/3/83

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The treason trial of two of Mr Joshua Nkomo's top aides resumed in the High Court in Harare this morning after a three-week adjournment.

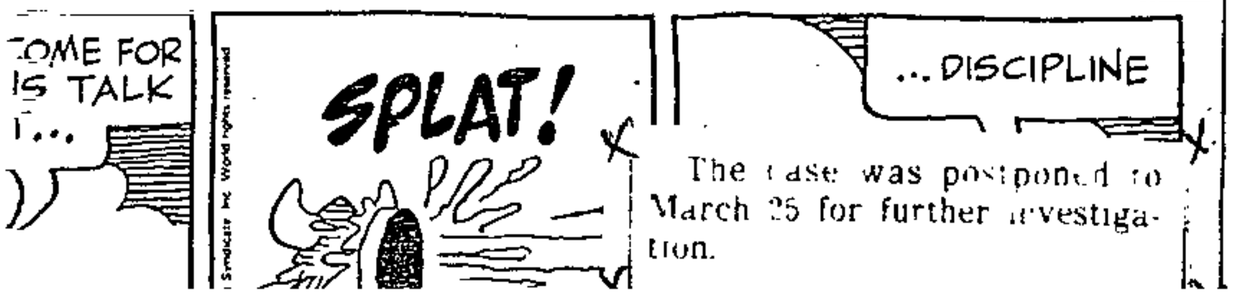
Mr Dumiso Dabengwa and Mr Lookout Masuku, with five other members of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party, have pleaded not guilty to the main charge of plotting the overthrow of Mr Robert Mugabe's government by force, and also to the alternative charge of possessing arms of war.

The men are alleged to have been involved in the caching of huge amounts of arms in preparation for an armed revolt.

The discoveries of the caches

orrible ®

By Dik Browne



C. Gallinor

18/3/77

Sparks raid protest

327

WASHINGTON. — The publisher of the Washington Post, Mr Donald Graham, yesterday delivered a letter to the South African Ambassador, Mr Brand Fourie, protesting against the security police raid on Post correspondent and former Rand Daily Mail editor, Mr Allister Sparks.

"We consider this action to be an obvious attempt to intimidate Mr Sparks and deter him from carrying out his legitimate duties as a correspondent of the Washington Post," he said in the letter.

The director of the International Press Institute, Mr Peter Galliner, has sent a letter of protest to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Southern African Society of Journalists said in a statement yesterday the Ciskeian security police had raided the office of the Veritas Independent News Agency (Vina) in Zwelitsha last week.

The Vina staff includes Mr Charles Nqakula, president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

US Govt strongly condemns Sparks raid

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In uncharacteristically strong language, the Reagan Administration today "strongly condemned" the Security Police raid on Mr Allister Sparks's Johannesburg home.

The administration also made it clear that the issue had already been raised with the South African Government and that America was following developments closely.

At the State Department's routine briefing session today, a spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said "the department strongly condemns any effort to restrict, fetter or otherwise intimidate the Press, actions which can only result in diminution of information available to the public....

"We reaffirm our strong conviction that the processes of freedom and democracy can only be advanced in an atmosphere where the Press has the ability to report the news without harassment and censorship."

Mr Hughes said the United States Government had raised the issue with the South African Government and that Pretoria was "fully aware of our views on this matter".

Asked whether the United States Government had asked for an explanation or an apology, Mr Hughes said: "We have put our views to the South African Government and we will be following developments closely."

In its editorial today, the Washington Post said it was clear the South African Government "just plain don't like what Mr Sparks has been writing" and that they were trying to intimidate him.

It said anybody who tried to intimidate Mr Sparks was setting out on a fool's mission — and the newspaper could have told the South Africans this, sparing them a lot of trouble.

"But, to our mind, it is not so much what the people who authorised this police raid need to be told as what they are telling the rest of the world about themselves which is interesting.

"Here we have a government that says over and over again to people in this country that we have got it all wrong, that it has embarked on a reformist path racially and that, in any event, institutions such as its courts and its Press are relatively free — certainly free by the standards that obtain for such things almost everywhere else.

"Some freedom. Some democracy, some toleration of an independent Press. As is so often the case with governments, one does better to watch what this one does than what it says."

The Star's London Bureau reports that the International Press Institute has sent a "strong protest" to Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

IPI director Mr Peter Gallinger yesterday condemned the "outrageous example of government persecution and infringement on freedom of speech."

Gleneagles sham, says Tory MP

— Pretoria Correspondent

In a hard-hitting speech last night, visiting Tory MP Mr John Carlisle accused supp the Gleneagles Agreement of "unasham cal motives which have nothing to do with

Mr Carlisle, who has been spearhe fight to restore links between South Afri the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), was ing the Harlequins Cricket Club in Preto

"How can our opponents jibe and com 15 West Indians who found common gro 18 million of your own population? How tag of mercenary be given to them when, they are better labelled missionaries?"

Mr Carlisle said the Gleneagles Agreem not a legal document, and had never b proved by the British Parliament or the Sports Council. It had become a mask for governments intent on sniping at Pretoria.

"Behind the Gleneagles Agreement and political manoeuvrings is a strong Russi ence. Over the past two decades, where Africa has been expelled from a major tional body, Russia has proposed the mot percent of the moves ... the agreement be abandoned and exposed for the sham said.

The humiliation of English cricketers tralia and New Zealand recently had be worse by the fact that the failure was sel ed because the English cricket authori bowed to political pressure, Mr Carlisle sa

"In Graham Gooch and Geoff Boycott, ..

W German thrash out a

BONN — Experts thrashed out the details of a broad economic accord between West Germany's three ruling parties yesterday after the first round of negotiations between the party leaders ended in mutual satisfaction.

Spokesmen for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), its Bavarian sister-party, the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the liberal Free D party agreem nomic

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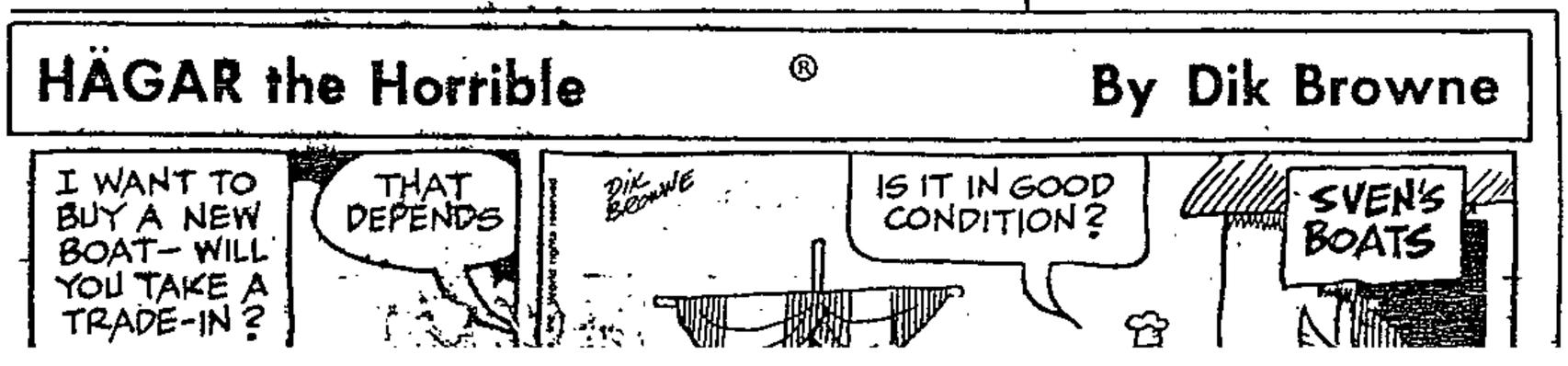


Former Mail Editor gets police warning

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SECURITY Police yesterday again called on a former Editor of the Rand Daily Mail and senior foreign correspondent, Mr Allister Sparks, to formally warn him they suspected him of having contravened the Internal Security Act and the Police Act.

Mr Sparks was asked to sign a statement that he had been informed that he was suspected of contravening these laws, that he had been informed that it was a serious matter, and that he had been warned to be careful about what he said about the alleged offences.

The visit came after Security Police had searched his home and office on Wednesday, confiscating several of his possessions, including his typewriter, a pair of scissors, and several service messages to the Washington Post and the London Observer.

The alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act concerned articles published in the London Observer and the International Herald Tribune on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Sparks is alleged to have quoted Mrs Mandela, who as a banned person may not be quoted under South African law.

The alleged contravention of the Police Act related to an accusation that Mr Sparks had published "untrue matter" about the police in an article in the London Observer.

According to the written warning delivered to him by a Lieutenant Hendrik Pitout, he wrote in June last year that the "South African Security Police had formed an assassination squad to kill leading ANC personalities".

Well placed sources in London said the original article told of how Mrs Mandela's neighbours in Brandfort had disturbed someone trying to place a bomb in her car.

In an editorial the Washington Post sharply condemned Wednesday's raid on Mr Sparks as an attempt to intimidate him.

"We think they plain don't like what Mr Sparks has been writing and that they are trying to intimidate him.

"Anyone who tried to intimidate Allister Sparks, an uncompromisingly honest journalist, happens to be setting out on a fool's mission. We could have told the South African Government that and spared it a lot of trouble."

In a statement Mr Joel Merwis, former editor of The Sunday Times and official representative of the International Press Institute in South Africa, condemned Wednesday's raid as "an act of harassment and intimidation against Mr Sparks in particular and against Press correspondents in general".

And the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists yesterday protested against the seizure of Mr Sparks' possessions and expressed concern about Press freedom in South Africa and Zimbabwe, Sapa-Reuter reports.

"We are deeply disturbed," said Ms Laurie Nadel, co-director of the group, which is made up of prominent American journalists.

Ms Nadel, commenting at a news conference in New York on the brief detention on Thursday of South African journalist Bernard Simon and the police ransacking of the home and office of Mr Sparks said:

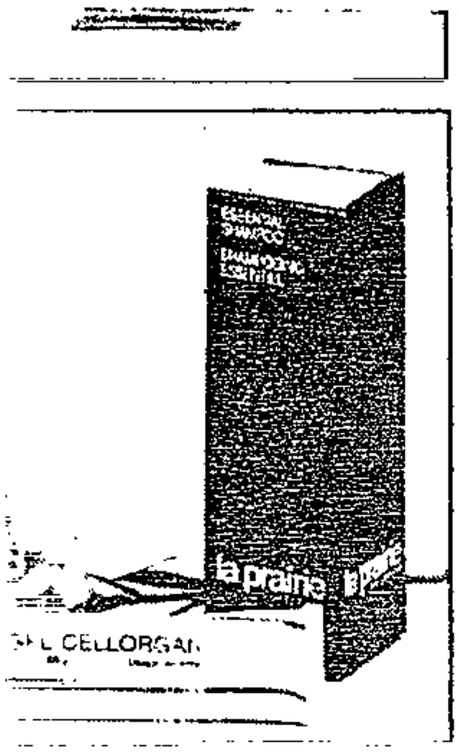
"The Minister of Law and Order (Louis) Le Grange told us in a meeting (on February 7) that the Government had never taken action against a person because he was a journalist. Yesterday's action shows this is not so."

Another board member, Mr Aryeh Neier, said South African Government officials tried to take credit for what they called the freest Press in Africa.

"The South African Press is perhaps the most outspoken — however, it's no thanks to the Government but to the journalists who are fighting the Government," he said.

And the International Federation of Journalists yesterday also protested against the "harassment" of the two journalists, Sapa-AP reports.

In a telegram to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the IFJ said it "strongly protests arrest reporter Bernard Simon and search home and office of colleague Allister Sparks".





the NP and CP saw it as a

Sparks raid: US warning

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83

327

Political Staff

IF THE government proceeds with the prosecution of the Washington Post correspondent in South Africa, Mr Allister Sparks, under the Internal Security Act and the Police Act, it could seriously damage South Africa's relations with the United States, according to informed sources.

The sources said last week's raid on the former editor of the Rand Daily Mail had "almost certainly" been raised at the weekend meeting between South African and US State Department officials in Washington on the security situation in SWA/Namibia and Angola.

The reported presence of the security police chief, General Johan Coetzee, at the Washington talks has sparked an international controversy and has raised questions in diplomatic circles about the timing of the police raid.

The raid on Mr Sparks's home has already been condemned in unusually strong terms in an editorial in the Washington Post and in a statement by the US State Department at the weekend.

The State Department also took the unusual step of announcing at its press briefing that the police raid on Mr Sparks had been raised with the South African Govern-

Business

Today's business: (1) Resumption, Second Reading debate — Defence Amendment Bill. (2) Committee Stage — Culture Promotion Bill. (3) Resumption, Second Reading debate — Environment Conservation Amendment Bill. (4) Second Reading — Sea Fisheries Amendment Bill. — Sapa

ment, which is fully aware of our views".

"The State Department strongly condemns any effort to restrict, fetter or otherwise intimidate the press — actions which can only result in a diminution of information available to the public.

"The State Department's 1982 human rights report notes that there has been a progressive erosion of press freedom in South Africa over the last decade.

"Nonetheless the press in South Africa, we noted, remains a vital channel of communication with South African society, and between South Africa and the rest of the world

"We reaffirm our strong conviction that the processes of freedom and democracy can only be advanced in an atmosphere where the press has the ability to report news without harassment and censorship," the statement said.

BOSTON HOUSE COLLEGE

A Special Education unit of

B.H.C. COMPUTER CENTRE
PART-TIME COMPUTER COURSES

BEGINNERS' COURSES START THE FIRST TUESDAY AND SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH

1. Introduction to Computers and Basic Programming
2. Programming in Pascal
3. Programming in Pilot Language for Teachers and Student Teachers
4. Basic/Pascal conversion

Police stoned

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83

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Crime Reporter

A MAN was shot dead in Graaff-Reinet at the weekend when policemen were stoned while investigating a disturbance of the peace.

Dancers Teresa Spenc... department

Flea to drop

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83

25K

56

Armscor plan

Staff Reporter

IN AN urgent letter to the Minister of Defence, the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation of the Cape (CCNCC) has urged that all further consideration of military use of the Waenhuiskrans/Cape Infanta area be dropped.

The call to reconsider the proposals was echoed in a strongly worded press statement issued yesterday by the Flora Conservation Committee of the Botanical Society of South Africa.

Their protest against the proposed Armscor land acquisition comes against a background of intense behind-the-scenes lobbying to preserve the area by environmental-ists, both Opposition and Nationalist politicians and landowners.

The chairman of the CCNCC, Professor Anthony Hall, said the strongest possible objection to the takeover of the area had been lodged in a letter sent to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, at the weekend.

He said the objection was based on the intrinsic conservation value of the area which provided habitat for more than 50 critically rare plants.

He said the CCNCC had requested that all further consideration of military use of the Waenhuiskrans/Cape Infanta area be dropped and an alternative site chosen on a less sensitive stretch of coast.

In a press statement released yesterday the chairman of the the Flora Conservation Committee, Mr R D M Parker, deplored proposed moves by Armscor to take over the major part of De Hoop Nature Reserve and adjoining fynbos areas for military purposes.

Mr Parker said the minister and Armscor had given the assurance that they were capable and equipped to look after conservation areas. However, from past experience, especially in the fynbos areas of the Cape where they had already established facilities, this had yet to be proved.

"The very nature of the activities described by the minister necessitate vast fire-control measures and burning programmes which could spell the end of any reserve and make a mockery of fynbos reserve

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83

'Campus News' ban

327

Staff Reporter

CAMPUS NEWS, the bogus publication purported to have come from Nusas and which appeared simultaneously on campuses throughout South Africa last month, was banned in terms of a notice which appeared in the Government Gazette on Friday.

Nusas denied all connection with the pamphlet. The anonymous publication was printed on expensive paper with a format similar to that of the Nusas publication "Nusas News".

It appeared simultaneously on five English campuses, two Afrikaans' campuses and in public places in Johannesburg.

The pamphlet has been banned for possession as well as for distribution.

(327) Hansard Q. Col. 763-764
23/3/83

The State v. T.M.B. Hoare and others

*11. Mr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:†

(a) What total cost had been incurred by or on behalf of the State in connection with the criminal case *The State v. T. M. B. Hoare and others*, (b) how is the amount made up and (c) through which agencies have payments in respect of this amount been made?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

Particulars regarding costs paid out of the Department of Justice's Vote are as follows:

(a) R106 305,18.

(b) Subsistence and travel allowances—R20 539,66
Witness fees—1 449,26
Telephone fees—510,40
Assessor fees—12 594,25
Taxed costs in respect of the Evidence on Commission—56 329,95
Mechanical recording of court proceedings—13 884,73
Detention of accused persons—996,93

(c) Department of Justice.

Rene offer on condemned 10

VICTORIA — The President of the Seychelles, Mr Albert Rene, has called on South Africa to commute death sentences on six black nationalists in what senior government sources said could be an offer of return clemency for four white mercenaries sentenced to death in the Seychelles.

Mr Rene's office released the text of an urgent message sent yesterday to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking for mercy for six members of the African National Congress awaiting execution.

Government sources said President Rene was generally in favour of commuting the sentences against the four but that his decision could rest on South Africa's reaction to his appeal.

The four — two Britons, a South African and a Zimbabwean — were sentenced to death for involvement in an abortive attempt to topple the Seychelles Government in September 1981. — Reuter.

Mercenary teacher earns a reprimand

Own Correspondent

Star 24/3/83

A Pretoria high school teacher who took part in the abortive Seychelles coup was yesterday found guilty of contravening the professional code of conduct for teachers.

Mr Bernard de Vos (28), of Afrikaans High School Langehoven, was reprimanded by the discilinary committee for the South African Teachers' Council for Whites.

Mr de Vos, a member of Two Recce Commando, was convicted last year in the Maritzburg Supreme Court under the Civil Aviation Act.

He testified yesterday that at the time he believed the South African Defence Force, Goverment and National Intelligence Service was aware of the planned coup.

Extensive evidence was led concerning his character and teaching ability. Letters sent to him in prison by pupils were read out to the committee by his lawyer, Mr P H T Colditz of Bloemfontein.

The principal of Afrikaans High School Langehoven, Mr Leon de Beer du Plessis, said: "If Mr de Vos could no longer teach the teaching prefession would be the poorer for it."

Mr du Plessis said that at the time of the attempted coup Mr de Vos was a permanent teacher at the school and, if possible, he would re-instate him as such.

The Transvaal Education Department dismissed Mr de Vos following his conviction, but he had been re-hired and had been teaching on a temporary basis since January.

The chairman of the Parent Teachers' Association and head of the school control board, Mr Hendrik Daniel Strydom, said every effort should be made to get Mr de Vos re-employed.

Cape Times 24/3/87

ANC suspects held

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, announced last night that four men had been arrested on Tuesday during an operation by the security branch and anti-insurgent units of the South African Police.

He said in a statement that the arrests had taken place just after 10pm at a roadblock along the Lesotho border.

General Geldenhuys said three of those arrested had already been identified as trained ANC terrorists.

Arms of Russian origin had been found in their possession.

He said the terrorists had pointed out to police an arms dump in Kwazulu, near Ulundi, where a large quantity of explosives and demolition mines had been found.

Prime Minister:
(327) ~~351~~ Hansard
Mr. Martin Dolinchek: award
Q.Col. 792 -794 25/3/83

*1. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Prime Minister:†

(1) Whether his Department or a service falling under his Department has at any time decided to make an award to Mr. Martin Dolinchek; if so, (a) what was the nature of the award and (b)(i) when was the decision taken and (ii) who approved it;

(2) whether Mr. Dolinchek has been informed of such decision?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) Yes.

(a) It is customary in the Service to award to members who have served loyally for 10 years, the National Intelligence Service Medal for Faithful Service, Bronze. Mr. Dolinchek was one of a group of members of the Service which was nominated for the medal.

(b) (i) and (ii) This award was approved on 22 October 1981 by me as Minister responsible for the Service.

(2) Yes. As a result of Mr. Dolinchek's unauthorized absence he did not receive the medal.

Mr. Martin Dolinchek: suspension

*2. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Prime Minister:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 1 on 9 February 1983, consideration was given to suspending Mr. Martin Dolinchek from the service of the National Intelligence Service before 31 July 1982; if not, why not?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

Yes. After his vacational leave from 2 November 1981 until 15 December 1981, Mr. Dolinchek failed to report for duty on 17 December 1981. In view of the then pending court case in the Seychelles, where Mr. Dolinchek was in detention, he was suspended from his office as a member of the Service in terms of the provisions of section 18(1) of Act 104 of 1978. The suspension was in force until judgement was given in the Seychelles Supreme Court on 7 July 1982, after which clarity was obtained regarding Mr. Dolinchek's position.

A Board of Inquiry found that after his vacational leave had expired on 17 December 1981, Mr. Dolinchek had failed to report for duty before 18 January 1982 in terms of the provisions of Section 9 of Act 104 of 1978. Clarity was brought by the judgement of the Seychelles Supreme Count regarding Mr. Dolinchek's position and he was discharged from the Service on account of misconduct on 31 July 1982 in terms of Section 9 of the Act.

Mr. Martin Dolinchek: payments

*3. Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Prime Minister:†

(1) Whether any payments were made to Mr. Martin Dolinchek in 1981 and 1982; if so, in what manner were the payments made;

(2) whether such payments were suspended; if so, (a) for what period or periods and (b) why;

(3) whether any payments have been made to Mr. Dolinchek's wife; if so, (a) in what manner were the payments made, (b) on which dates and (c) why?

†The PRIME MINISTER:

(1) During 1981 payments were made into Mr. Dolinchek's building society account. No payments were made during 1982.

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

(a) During December 1981 a cash payment was made to Mr. Dolinchek's wife. Thereafter payments were made into Mr. Dolinchek's current account.

(b) The cash payment to Mrs. Dolinchek was made on 24 December 1981. Thereafter payments were made into Mrs. Dolinchek's current account on the following dates:

24 February 1982;
2 April 1982;
29 April 1982;
1 June 1982;
30 June 1982; and
27 July 1982

(c) By virtue of the powers vested in me in terms of section 19(1) of Act 104 of 1978, I directed that payments should be made to Mrs. Dolinchek to enable her to meet certain financial commitments and for humanitarian reasons. No further payments were made after Mr. Dolinchek's discharge from the Service.

SA laws curtail union rights, says lawyer

Labour Correspondent

DESPITE recent labour reforms, security legislation, the pass laws and other measures sharply hampered the rights of trade unions to operate freely, a labour lawyer, Mr Rod Harper, said this week.

In a memorandum to this week's Urban Training Project meeting on "Freedom of Association", Mr Harper cited 17 laws which, he said, contained restrictions on unions' freedom.

He was discussing the extent to which South African laws conformed with International Labour Organisation conventions on freedom of association.

He said security laws made it "extremely difficult" for unions to hold mass meetings of their members.

Some laws giving officials powers to ban gatherings, such as the Black Administration Act and the Development Trust and Land Act, applied to blacks only.

These laws, with others such as those entrenching influx control, were a "Trojan horse" which sharply curtailed labour reform, Mr Harper said.

Labour laws also still sharply curtailed the right of workers to strike.

He noted that the Trespass Act was frequently used by the police and employers to remove strikers from their employer's property. The Government now proposes to increase penalties for contravening this Act from R50 to R2 000.

Mr Harper also cited the Teargas Act, which allows certain employers whose workers are housed in compounds to possess teargas, as a measure aimed at quelling worker unrest.

"This is obviously intended to be used against employees in mass strikes," Mr Harper said.

The Armaments Act was another bar on union freedom, he said, because it prohibited the formation of multiracial unions among Armscor employees.

But Mr Harper said industrial court decisions "give real hope of progress" towards greater union rights. "The court is gaining in confidence and is playing a growing role in guaranteeing worker rights," he said.

Journalists questioned

327 ~~165~~ ~~246~~ ~~154~~ City Press

ZWELITSHA – The offices of a Zwelitsha news agency were searched and two of its employees were questioned for six hours last weekend.

Mr Charles Nqakula, a senior journalist, and photographer Mr Elliot Maziko were released after being questioned.

Mwasa

Mr Nqakula is president of the Media Workers' Association.

Mr Nqakula said four officials took documents from the office after an hour-long search.

ngwa visited by the district surgeon on 33 occasions, as stated in his reply to Question No. 1 on 18 March 1983;

(2) whether she is in good health at present;

(3) whether she has been permitted to receive visits from persons other than the magistrate and the district surgeon; if so, (a) from whom and (b) on how many occasions in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Section 29(9) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, requires the district surgeon to visit a person detained in terms of this section not less than once a fortnight. This does not mean that the district surgeon is precluded from visiting such a person more frequently, as has happened in the case of Mampe Ntsingwa. In addition she was also visited by the district surgeon during his routine visits to the prison in the normal performance of his duties, and I want to assure the hon. member that the fact that she received 33 visits has no mysterious significance.

I may also add that she was twice taken to a dentist for dental care.

(2) Yes, she is in good health.

(3) Yes.

(a) Her mother.

(b) On one occasion.

(327) Hansard Q. Col. 871 – 872

Mr. Hassan Howa: passport

*2. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Internal Affairs: 30/3/83

(1) Whether Mr. Hassan Howa recently applied for a passport; if so, (a) when was Mr. Howa's application received and (b) on what date was a decision conveyed to him;

(2) whether such application was granted; if not, why not;

(3) whether the reasons for the refusal were conveyed to Mr. Howa; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 3 March 1983.

(b) 18 March 1983.

(2) No. It is customary not to divulge such information.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Drought relief scheme

*3. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether his Department has made an estimate of the total amount for which it is anticipated that farmers will apply in terms of the present drought relief scheme; if so, what will be the estimated total cost?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes. R120 million for the 1983/84 financial year.

Pensions: discrimination

*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any discrimination exists in regard to the pensions position of female judges, Members of Parliament and public servants; if so,

(2) whether he intends to introduce legislation aimed at removing such discrimination; if not, why not; if so, when in each case?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes; only the pension scheme for judges makes provision for the payment of annuities to the widowers of female members;

(2) no; as stated by my predecessor during the debate on the second reading of the Pension Laws Amendment Bill in 1982, the extension of pension rights is considered by the government from time to time.

It was also stated that each case will be treated on its merits.

No representations with regard to the payment of annuities to the other groups of widowers have since been received.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: It is a shame!

The MINISTER: The hon. member will outlive any husband.

X 30/3/83 Hansard X

Search of home of Mr. Allister Sparks Q Col. 873 – 879

*5. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the home of Mr. Allister Sparks was searched by the South African Police on 16 March 1983; if so, (a) by which branch, (b) under what statutory provision, and (c)(i) at what time of day did the search commence and (ii) when did it terminate;

(2) whether any (a) papers and/or documents and (b) other articles belonging to the said person were removed by the South African Police pursuant to such search; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) under what statutory provision, (iii) for what purpose and (iv) what (aa) papers and/or documents and (bb) other articles were removed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Security Branch of the South African Police.

(b) On a warrant issued in terms of section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(c) (i) At 07h15.

(ii) At 09h25.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) The members conducting the search.

(ii) Section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(iii) For purposes mentioned in section 20 of the aforementioned Act.

(iv) (aa) Falls away.

(bb) Three tape cassettes.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether as a result of this raid the Government has received any communication from any agency of the United States Government or any other foreign Government. If so, what communication and what was the hon. the Minister's response?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have not received any communication.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the hon. the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he believes that the sort of action the S.A. Police has carried out in this case serves the interests of this country abroad?

Search of office of Mr. Allister Sparks

*6. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the office of Mr. Allister Sparks was searched by the South African Police on 16 March 1983; if so, (a) by which branch, (b) under what statutory provision, and (c)(i) at what time of day did the search commence and (ii) when did it terminate;

(2) whether any (a) papers and/or documents and (b) other articles belonging to the said person were removed by the South African Police pursuant to such search; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) under what statutory provision, (iii) for what purpose and (iv) what (aa) papers and/or documents and (bb) other articles were removed;

(3) whether during the course of such search the said person was instructed by the South African Police not to leave the premises; if so, (a) why, (b) for what period of time, (c) by whom and (d) under what statutory provision?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Security Branch of the South African Police.

(b) On a warrant issued in terms of section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(c) (i) At 10h50.

(ii) At 14h10.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) The members who conducted the search.

(ii) Section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(iii) For purposes mentioned in section 20 of the aforementioned Act.

(iv) (aa) and (bb) Papers, documents and other articles falling within the ambit of section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Act, particulars of which I am not prepared to furnish.

(3) Yes.

(a) To secure his presence during the search.

(b) From 11h20 to 14h10.

(c) By an officer.

(d) The police acted in the reasonable execution of their duties and no specific statutory authority is required for such action.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell the House whether it was necessary to confiscate and take away from Mr. Sparks the only copies of every editorial article written by him over the past 22 years, while he was employed by SAAN, which employment terminated over two years ago?

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: What is the reply to that? [Interjections.]

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I am just wondering whether the hon. the Minister should like me to repeat the question. I want to know from the hon. the Minister why it was necessary to confiscate . . .

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member cannot repeat the question. The hon. the Minister has heard it.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I do not think he has heard it. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: I have heard the question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: What is the answer then, please? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. the member for Sandton wants a reply to his question he should place the question on the Question Paper. In the light of the hon. the member's reaction during question time in the House last Wednesday it is quite clear to me that he wants to use this opportunity for his own purposes. [Interjections.]

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I ask you to call the hon. the Minister to order. He may not comment on my reasons for asking questions. He should answer me. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. the Minister why it was necessary to take away Mr. Sparks's typewriter, and when it will be returned to him? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. the Minister has indicated that any further questions should be put on the Question Paper.

Mr. Allister Sparks: charges/offences

*7. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any charges against and/or offences concerning Mr. Allister Sparks are being investigated by the South African Police; if so, what charges and/or offences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. I am, however, not prepared to disclose the nature of the possible charges or offences being investigated.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell the House why he is not prepared to indicate this? [Interjections.]

†Dr. H. M. J. VAN RENSBURG (Mossel Bay): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is the Chief Whip of the Official Opposition, when making the remark "it is a tyranny", not referring to your ruling?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! What did the hon. member for Groote Schuur mean when he said that?

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, with respect, I was not referring to your ruling. I was referring to the attitude of the hon. the Minister of Law and Order. [Interjections.]

Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE: It was a very apt remark. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

†Dr. H. M. J. VAN RENSBURG (Mossel Bay): Mr Speaker, on a further point of order: Is the hon. member for Groote Schuur entitled to refer to the action of the hon. the Minister of Law and Order as "tyranny"?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member for Groote Schuur must withdraw that remark.

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, I am unable to withdraw it. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I appeal to the hon. Chief Whip of the Official Opposition to reconsider his decision. I do not believe it is becoming of any hon. member to refer to the actions of another hon. member of this House as "tyranny".

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it.

Employed persons

*8. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

30/3/83

Whether the figures for the total number of employed persons as at 31 December 1982 are available; if so, what are they; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be available?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

In the absence of the hon. the member who put the question, the reply is:
No.

(a) The data is still being processed.

(b) At the end of April this year.

827

(2) whether such application was granted; if not, why not;

(3) whether the reasons for the refusal were conveyed to Mr. Howa; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 3 March 1983.

(b) 18 March 1983.

(2) No. It is customary not to divulge such information.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Drought relief scheme

*3. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether his Department has made an estimate of the total amount for which it is anticipated that farmers will apply in terms of the present drought relief scheme; if so, what will be the estimated total cost?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Yes. R120 million for the 1983/84 financial year.

(327) Hansard Q. Col. 871 – 872 30/3/83

Mr. Hassan Howa: passport

*2. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether Mr. Hassan Howa recently applied for a passport; if so, (a) when was Mr. Howa's application received and (b) on what date was a decision conveyed to him;

Pensions: discrimination

*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any discrimination exists in regard to the pensions position of female judges, Members of Parliament and public servants; if so,

(2) whether he intends to introduce legislation aimed at removing such discrimination; if not, why not; if so, when in each case?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes; only the pension scheme for judges makes provision for the payment of annuities to the widowers of female members;

(2) no; as stated by my predecessor during the debate on the second reading of the Pension Laws Amendment Bill in 1982, the extension of pension rights is considered by the government from time to time.

It was also stated that each case will be treated on its merits.

No representations with regard to the payment of annuities to the other groups of widowers have since been received.

Mrs. H. SUZMAN: It is a shame!

The MINISTER: The hon. member will outlive any husband.

ngwa visited by the district surgeon on 33 occasions, as stated in his reply to Question No. 1 on 18 March 1983;

(2) whether she is in good health at present;

(3) whether she has been permitted to receive visits from persons other than the magistrate and the district surgeon; if so, (a) from whom and (b) on how many occasions in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Section 29(9) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, requires the district surgeon to visit a person detained in terms of this section not less than once a fortnight. This does not mean that the district surgeon is precluded from visiting such a person more frequently, as has happened in the case of Mampe Ntsingwa. In addition she was also visited by the district surgeon during his routine visits to the prison in the normal performance of his duties, and I want to assure the hon. member that the fact that she received 33 visits has no mysterious significance.

I may also add that she was twice taken to a dentist for dental care.

(2) Yes, she is in good health.

(3) Yes.

(a) Her mother.

(b) On one occasion.

327 Hansard Q.Col.871 – 872

Mr. Hassan Howa: passport

30/3/83

*2. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether Mr. Hassan Howa recently applied for a passport; if so, (a) when was Mr. Howa's application received and (b) on what date was a decision conveyed to him;

(2) whether such application was granted; if not, why not;

(3) whether the reasons for the refusal were conveyed to Mr. Howa; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) 3 March 1983.

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(2) No. It is customary not to divulge such information.

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(a) and (b) Fall away.

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X 327 ~~280~~ 30/3/83 Hansard X

Search of home of Mr. Allister Sparks

Q. Col. 873 – 879

*5. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the home of Mr. Allister Sparks was searched by the South African Police on 16 March 1983; if so, (a) by which branch, (b) under what statutory provision, and (c)(i) at what time of day did the search commence and (ii) when did it terminate;

(2) whether any (a) papers and/or documents and (b) other articles belonging to the said person were removed by the South African Police pursuant to such search; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) under what statutory provision, (iii) for what purpose and (iv) what (aa) papers and/or documents and (bb) other articles were removed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Security Branch of the South African Police.

(b) On a warrant issued in terms of section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(c) (i) At 07h15.

(ii) At 09h25.

(2) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) The members conducting the search.

(ii) Section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(iii) For purposes mentioned in section 20 of the aforementioned Act.

(iv) (aa) Falls away.

(bb) Three tape cassettes.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether as a result of this raid the Government has received any communication from any agency of the United States Government or any other foreign Government. If so, what communication and what was the hon. the Minister's response?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have not received any communication.

Mr. D J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising further out of the hon. the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he believes that the sort of action the S.A. Police has carried out in this case serves the interests of this country abroad?

Search of office of Mr. Allister Sparks

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(1) Whether the office of Mr. Allister Sparks was searched by the South African Police on 16 March 1983; if so, (a) by which branch, (b) under what statutory provision, and (c)(i) at what time of day did the search commence and (ii) when did it terminate;

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(1) Yes.

(a) The Security Branch of the South African Police.

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(3) Yes.

(a) To secure his presence during the search.

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(d) The police acted in the reasonable execution of their duties and no specific statutory authority is required for such action.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell the House whether it was necessary to confiscate and take away from Mr. Sparks the only copies of every editorial article written by him over the past 22 years, while he was employed by SAAN, which employment terminated over two years ago?

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: What is the reply to that? [Interjections.]

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I am just wondering whether the hon. the Minister should like me to repeat the question. I want to know from the hon. the Minister why it was necessary to confiscate . . .

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member cannot repeat the question. The hon. the Minister has heard it.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I do not think he has heard it. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: I have heard the question, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: What is the answer then, please? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. the member for Sandton wants a reply to his question he should place the question on the Question Paper. In the light of the hon. the member's reaction during question time in the House last Wednesday it is quite clear to me that he wants to use this opportunity for his own purposes. [Interjections.]

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I ask you to call the hon. the Minister to order. He may not comment on my reasons for asking questions. He should answer me. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. the Minister why it was necessary to take away Mr. Sparks's typewriter, and when it will be returned to him? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. the Minister has indicated that any further questions should be put on the Question Paper.

Mr. Allister Sparks: charges/offences

*7. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any charges against and/or offences concerning Mr. Allister Sparks are being investigated by the South African Police; if so, what charges and/or offences?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. I am, however, not prepared to disclose the nature of the possible charges or offences being investigated.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell the House why he is not prepared to indicate this? [Interjections.]

†Dr H. M. J. VAN RENSBURG (Mossel Bay). Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is the Chief Whip of the Official Opposition, when making the remark "it is a tyranny", not referring to your ruling?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! What did the hon. member for Groote Schuur mean when he said that?

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, with respect, I was not referring to your ruling. I was referring to the attitude of the hon. the Minister of Law and Order. [Interjections.]

Mr. S S. VAN DER MERWE: It was a very apt remark. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

†Dr. H. M. J. VAN RENSBURG (Mossel Bay): Mr. Speaker, on a further point of order: Is the hon. member for Groote Schuur entitled to refer to the action of the hon. the Minister of Law and Order as "tyranny"?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member for Groote Schuur must withdraw that remark.

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, I am unable to withdraw it. [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I appeal to the hon. Chief Whip of the Official Opposition to reconsider his decision. I do not believe it is becoming of any hon. member to refer to the actions of another hon. member of this House as "tyranny".

Mr B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it.

Employed persons

*8. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(327) Hansard Q. Col. 871 - 872

Mr. Hassan Howa: passport

30/3/83

*2. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether Mr. Hassan Howa recently applied for a passport; if so, (a) when was Mr. Howa's application received and (b) on what date was a decision conveyed to him;

(2) whether such application was granted; if not, why not;

(3) whether the reasons for the refusal were conveyed to Mr. Howa; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom?

Whether the figures for the total number of employed persons as at 31 December 1982 are available; if so, what are they; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be available?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

In the absence of the hon. the member who put the question, the reply is:
No.

(a) The data is still being processed.

(b) At the end of April this year.

3 search, rob GWU office

Staff Reporter

THE Athlone head office of the General Workers' Union (GWU) was broken into on Sunday night by three men who searched the office and stole "vital" union documents, according to Miss Di Cooper, assistant branch secretary of the GWU.

Miss Cooper said the caretaker of the Benbow Building, which houses the GWU, saw three men entering the building. They had a key. They spent about three hours in the GWU offices.

She said they had taken away a number of important union documents, but had ignored a safe containing a large sum of money.

The matter has been reported to the Athlone police and a theft docket has been opened.

Censorship and Catch 22 in SA

30/3/83

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NOM

By PETER WILHELM

ALL COUNTRIES have censorship. Not even a Utopia could be constructed without it, for there would always be enough people to combine to suppress thinking or tendencies which they consider abhorrent.

The chief actor on this intellectual stage is, of course, the State, generally acting in the name of the people.

This is not necessarily as oppressive as we tend to think. Anti-Semitism and racialism, for example, are probably ideas which many would concur in censoring.

Yet in South Africa censorship and the State are indeed oppressive.

And "Censorship,"* published by the SA Institute of Race Relations, has considerable value in its various explorations of this complex and perpetual subject.

Censorship impinges on so many aspects of our private and public lives that we need to know not simply how it works in the legal sense, but the philosophical rationale behind the system as it functions — extremely well — in South Africa.

Censorship is imposed through the workings and court interpretations of the Publications and the Internal Security Acts.

But, in addition, the impact of various silencing and gagging clauses is felt by the Press . . . and so, of course, by the public, though the Catch 22 here is that the public is at all times being kept in the dark about aspects of, for example, military and energy policies.

The public does not know this. The overall suggestion of this book is that censorship is a kind of rarefied atmosphere which we all breath and to which, willy nilly, we have become accustomed.

Many examples are given. The list of, in particular, political publications grows all the time. The "liberalisation" of recent years — which is real enough — applies largely to books by famous South African writers, or ones which time has rendered harmless and, of course, to films where it is now kosher to be functionally dirty and violent.

What this means is that political or social opinions regarded as undesirable are kept from us. This, surely, represents a fundamental curtailment of personal liberties?

Even the most conservative person, I would have thought, needs to know what his enemies are thinking. Rational people welcome debate.

That said, I feel the book could have dealt with an aspect of censorship which has made it a vehicle of protest by those who suffer bannings. Specifically, since the retirement of Justice Snyman, so many hints have been coming down from the top that writers really *should* appeal against bannings that the issue has become politically fraught in certain circles . . . particularly among black writers.

These writers have adopted the position that no banning must be appealed against. This is said to be "collaboration" with the system. Arguments against this position have been rejected, and the upshot has been the continued unavailability of a significant amount of contemporary black writing.

Doubtless, this is embarrassing to the authorities. The senior echelons of the system have time and again overruled the restrictive findings of the censor committees. The best-known cases involve works by Nadine Gordimer, André Brink and Etienne Leroux.

However, I wonder just how compensatory a sense of righteousness can be if your work is not available? What would some writers do if they did not have censorship to focus their anger?

I find this ambivalent attitude reflected in Brink's piece, which reads in part: "The only reliable gauge in the situation, as in all others, seems to me the conscience of the individual writer himself. He may not be able to prevent the authorities from trying to contain him by allowing him more scope . . ."

What can that mean? Brink tells us: "If there does exist a larger breathing space than before, it is imperative for that space to be exploited to its fullest extent . . . before the dark descends."

Yes, what would we do without this "dark" which is about to descend? The message seems to be that when things are bad, it's totalitarianism; when they improve, it's a cunning trick to beguile public opinion. The truth is that some writers have done extremely well out of the censorship cottage industry.

Indeed, without censorship, the five writers here would not have been able to produce this book.

There are more important issues. One is that the majority of our population do not have enough money to buy books of any kind whatsoever.

* CENSORSHIP, edited by Theo Coggin, with contributions by Johan van der Vyver, Andre Brink, Allan Boesak, Ian McDonald and Andre du Toit (SA Institute of Race Relations, R9,99).



The combi with the same number plate as the one spotted outside the General Workers' Union offices, when they were raided on Sunday night, in the "police vehicles only" parking bay outside Caledon Square yesterday. Cape Times 31/3/83

Combi mystery after break-in

Staff Reporter

A COMBI with the same registration number as the one seen leaving the General Workers' Union (GWU) offices after they were broken into on Sunday night was spotted yesterday in a "police only" parking bay outside Caledon Square police station.

A GWU statement expressed suspicion at this apparent link with the midnight break-in in which a number of union documents were taken. A safe containing a "considerable" amount of money was left untouched, the union said.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Gerhard van Rooyen, said the security police categorically denied being in the vicinity of the Beverley Street, Athlone, head office of the GWU with their yellow-and-white combi.

He said that although the registration number of the police vehicle — CA 283-034 — corresponded with that on a combi seen near the GWU office, the Athlone police had been given a sworn statement that a blue-and-white combi had been seen at the time of the break-in.

Captain Van Rooyen said the blue-and-white combi may have been using false number plates and the police put it down to a "coincidence". The police are investigating.

The GWU statement said: "At the time of the break-in the caretaker of the building saw three men driving off in a combi and noted the registration number. This information was conveyed to the police at Athlone police station when a charge of theft was laid.

"Today officials of the GWU saw the same vehicle parked in the police parking bay in Albertus Street outside Caledon Square."

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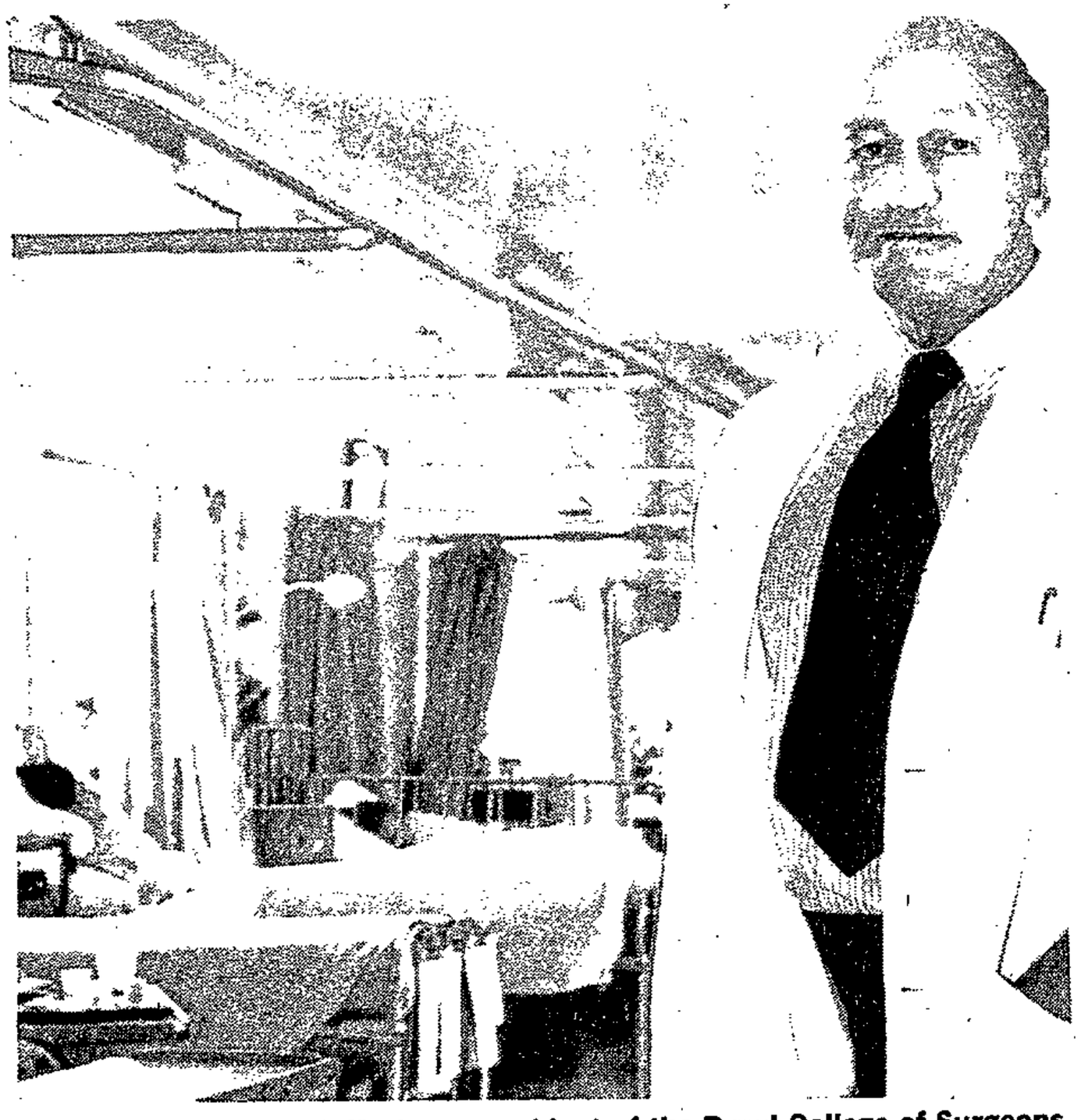
The bitter taste of banning

S. Times 3/4/83 (327)

BY EX-SA SURGEON NOW HONOURED IN BRITAIN

A DOCTOR who left South Africa on an exit permit 14 years ago and has now been elected to one of Britain's most prestigious medical posts said this week that he wished that he had never been forced to leave his homeland.

Professor Raymond "Bill" Hoffenberg, who was a senior lecturer in the University of Cape Town's Department of Medicine, was banned in 1967 and left South Africa in 1969.



Professor Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Surgeons

By RAY JOSEPH: London

His name was removed from the list of people banned under the Suppression of Communism Act in 1973.

South Africa's loss was Britain's gain. This week Professor Hoffenberg was elected the 93rd president of the Royal College of Surgeons by an ancient voting process, dating back to 1518 when King Henry VIII granted the Royal Charter.

His election to one of the most distinguished posts in medicine makes him spokesman for Britain's physicians and, by tradition, the guardian of their high standards. Ironically, it came exactly on the day when he left South Africa to go into exile.

Proud

Professor Hoffenberg, 60, born in Port Elizabeth and now a world renowned endocrinologist, is proud of his South African background and mentioned it during his acceptance speech after being voted into office.

Later Professor Hoffenberg, the Professor of Medicine at Birmingham University, told me: "I would rather have made my career in South Africa and lived there with my family.

"But my banning, which stopped me entering the university, made it impossible for me to stay on there.

"I feel a great affection for the people of South Africa: but my feelings for the South African Government are something completely different."

Although Professor Hoffenberg was never given reasons for his banning, despite repeated requests to the Minister of Justice, it was thought at the time that it involved his work for Nusas and the Defence and Aid Fund.

Professor Hoffenberg was given an emotional send-off from Cape Town when he flew into exile with his wife and two sons.

"You can never really lose the bitterness. When you are thrown out of your country there is a lot of rumour mongering and this hurts, especially when you know in your heart of hearts that you have done nothing wrong.

"There were a lot of people at the airport and I had a fantastic sendoff. But it still left a bitter taste in my mouth.

"Everyone who was ever challenged to do so was never able to work a case against me openly.

Acclaim

"It was my country as much as (then Prime Minister B J) Vorster's and (then Minister of Justice, Piet) Pelser's and what right did they have to throw me out?"

Professor Hoffenberg, who was educated at Grey High School in Port Elizabeth and graduated at UCT, served with South African forces during the Second World War in North Africa and Italy.

He first came to Britain in 1951 where he worked at a postgraduate medical school.

It was during this time that he first developed his interest in endocrinology which, today, has won him worldwide acclaim for his work in that field.

Offers

After obtaining a specialist degree, he returned to Cape Town where he held a research post for the CSIR, before being appointed, first, a lecturer and then senior lecturer at the UCT Department of Medicine.

After being granted an exit visa, two years after his banning, Professor Hoffenberg was offered numerous postings in the US, Canada and Britain.

He accepted a post at the then Royal Free Medical School, before being appointed Professor of Medicine at the University of Birmingham in 1972.

Losing

The Royal College of Surgeons has links with sister colleges, including South Africa, throughout the world.

Professor Hoffenberg said his appointment would make no difference to the "friendly relations enjoyed with South Africa.

"They are a college of surgeons and not a government body. This makes all the difference," he said.

South Africa, he said, was losing the cream of its medical men.

"Eighty percent of the people in South Africa are not given a chance and, of the 20 percent left, they are losing the best" he said.

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Police bullet kills Mkhize

Village angry at slaying of leader

By HARRY MASHABELA

AN ANGRY Driefontein, in the Eastern Transvaal, yesterday mourned the death of their elected leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, when shots were fired by police at a protest meeting on Saturday.

Most residents of the village were angry and bewildered yesterday. Many wept as they spoke about the fatal shooting.

A large crowd, they said, gathered at Cabangani Higher Primary School in the village on Saturday to attend the meeting called to the discuss the controversial proposed forced removal of residents.

Police, travelling in a van, arrived on the scene a little before the meeting was due to begin, they said.

Two policemen — one white, the other black — walked up to Mr Mkhize, the 48-year-old chairman of the local residents' committee. They spoke to him for a while and the black policeman announced through a loud hailer that the meeting was illegal. He ordered the assembled crowd to disperse.

The crowd did not move.

The white policeman then threw a teargas canister into the crowd, witnesses said. The people ran in all directions as it exploded but regrouped once more.

Thereafter the policemen are said to have tried to drag Mr Mhkize to the police car but he pulled back. The policemen then slapped him.

The crowd moved closer, surrounding the policemen, they said. Mr Mhkize told the people not to fight.

Witnesses said the policemen then returned to their vehicle from where two shots were fired.

One bullet hit Mr Mkhize, who was standing "about 39 paces" from the vehicle and facing the police, in the chest while the second bullet hit a tree. Mr Mhkize collapsed as the people fled.

He died on the way to hospital.

His death has shocked not only Driefontein but also neighbouring KwaNgema and Daggakraal — the three areas have for years been threatened with removal but the communities were always opposed to the move.

JOHN BATTERSBY reports, meanwhile, that Mr Mkhize told the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in a letter last year that an attempt had been made on his life.

And 10 days before Mr Mkhize was shot, the Government told him it was not prepared to negotiate on the forced relocation of the 5 000 Driefontein villagers.

● See Page 3

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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Mr Mkhize last week drafted a petititon protesting against the Government's plans to resettle black landowners and other residents in the KwaZulu and KaNgwane homelands.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Geoff Budlender, a lawyer at the Legal Resources Centre, who has been acting for Mr Mkhize since November last year.

In February Mr Mkhize's 17-year-old son, Paris Mkhize, was allegedly assaulted by police in Piet Retief on his way home from school in Swaziland and asked why his father was refusing to move from Driefontein.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday that he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein".

"But I will look into the matter at the earliest opportunity," he said.

And the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday he had not yet been informed about the incident and his department as yet had no particulars on the matter.

A police spokesman for the Eastern Transvaal last night said he had been informed that two policemen went to Driefontein after they had received a complaint that an illegal gathering was to take place.

"There was something of a riot ('bietjie oproer') and the policemen were threatened. People were at their heels. They fired in self defence."

The spokesman said he would prefer not to comment on the facts as reported but preferred that the matter be handled through the Police Directorate of Public Relations and the office of the Commissioner of Police.

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Mkhize death spotlights removals

Political Correspondent

THE plight of the 5 000 Driefontein villagers has received considerable international publicity during the past two months and the shooting of their leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, is likely to create a new outcry over the Government's policy of forced removals.

Since about mid-1981 the black land owners, who acquired their land in 1912, have been waging a war of words with Pretoria to prevent their forced removal.

Driefontein has been declared a black spot by the Government and is apparently on the site of a dam.

On March 6 this year the influential New York Times highlighted the plight of the Driefontein farmers in a substantial report in which Mr Mkhize was quoted.

When Government officials painted white numbers on gravestones in the Driefontein cemetery last year, in preparation for re-burials elsewhere, there was such an angry backlash from the villagers that Pretoria ordered the numbers to be removed.

Mr Mkhize told the New York Times: "When we bury our dead we expect them, as all other people do, to rest in peace.

"We paid for our land and we wish to keep it.

"We will not own the new land to which we are supposed to move. We will merely be squatters and who knows when someone else will decide to move us again? Why should we move? Because the Government wants our land for their own purposes? For the minerals beneath the ground? Would they move white people in this way — by buses to barren land with no roads, no water, no schools, no shops, nothing?"

The New York Times wrote: "Driefontein is a village under a death sentence. Pretoria has decreed that the people in it and all other black communities must be trucked to 'homelands', the 14% of South Africa set aside for black occupation. Half a million blacks have already been swept off such 'black spots' ...

"Driefontein is not a wealthy village. But on a continent fast losing the race to feed itself, it is self-sufficient and more

"There are about 300 individual land owners, some of whom lease out part of their small acreage to tenants with whom they practise share-cropping. They have dug wells and built homes, stores, schools, and churches.

"The peasants raise cattle, goats, and chickens. They grow corn, pumpkins, potatoes, and peach trees ... The residents are proud of what they have created. They elected a community board to keep out trespassers and petty criminals, and the sale of liquor is strictly controlled ..."

On March 19 this year Mr M J Prinsloo, a commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the villagers the Government was not prepared to negotiate further.

And the villagers replied that this message was "unacceptable" because there had been no negotiation.

Le Grange is silent on Mkhize shooting

Star 4.4.83 (327)

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, refused to comment today on the shooting of Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, who died when police opened fire at a meeting of people protesting their impending removal from the area.

Mr le Grange said today that he was aware of the facts of the matter but had no comment on Mr Mkhize's death.

He added that the Acting Commissioner of Police, General J Coetzee, would issue a statement later today.

Witnesses, who were near Mr Mkhize, said he was hit in the chest. He was taken to a doctor in Piet Retief but he had already been dead for some time.

Mr Mkhize had led his committee's fight against removal from their freehold farm to various homelands for the past two years.



Driefontein leader Saul Mkhize before a meeting of Driefontein residents two weeks ago. Observers at the gathering were Black Sash members Jill and Rob de Vlieg (left) and Josie Adler (behind).

He convened a general meeting of about 300 owners and tenants in a schoolyard on the farm on Saturday. Witnesses said that two policemen arrived in a van shortly before the meeting.

The witnesses said that:

● A policeman told the people the meeting was illegal as permission for it had not been obtained. He confiscated a loudhailer from Mr Mkhize.

● Mr Mkhize challenged the policeman's statement that the meeting was illegal and one of the policemen then fired teargas into the crowd.

● This angered the crowd who stoned the van until Mr Mkhize and his committee persuaded them to stop.

● Mr Mkhize tried to recover his loud-halier and the police hit him in the face and moved to arrest him.

● The crowd again became angry and threatened the police. Once more the committee appealed for calm and the crowd began to disperse.

● The policemen returned to their van, drove to just outside the gates of the school and stopped.

● One of them then emerged from behind the van with a gun. Two shots were fired and Mr Mkhize fell.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, today appealed for people not to "jump too quickly to conclusions" about Mr Mkhize's death.

Dr Koornhof expressed his regret and reserved further comment until he had obtained more information.

Police 'fired in self defence'

Community leader Saul Mkhize was shot when two policemen were forced to defend themselves against a frenzied crowd who attacked them with knobkerries and a stolen police pistol, the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria has said.

The statement released to Sapa yesterday said when teargas had not had "the desired effect" on an angry crowd of about 500 at Driefontein, near Wakkerstroom, on Saturday, Constable J A Nienaber "fired at the leader of the mob (Saul Mkhize) striking him."

Mr Mkhize (48) was chairman of the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein, an organisation opposed to the removal of the "black spot" community of about 5 000. He had convened the meeting at Cabanangi Primary School to discuss united resistance to relocation and petitioning the authorities.

Police said trouble erupted when Constable Nienaber and Constable M C Khumalo told Mr Mkhize the meeting was illegal. "The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen," the statement said.

Constable Khumalo fled, but Constable Nienaber was seized by the crowd. His service pistol was taken and an attempt was made to shoot him.

Eventually Constable Nienaber broke free, fled to the vehicle and sprayed teargas at the crowd. When he realised the teargas was ineffectual, Constable Nienaber used a shotgun to fire a warning shot over the heads of the people.

"But this still did not achieve the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob (Saul Mkhize), striking him," the statement read.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said there were disturbing factors in the incident. "If there was general unrest, why was the one man in charge of the meeting killed?" he asked.

● See Page 4.

Suzman to seek Mkhize death probe

By LEN MASEKO

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday sent questions to Parliament on the killing of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, who died after police fired shots at a protest meeting in Driefontein, Eastern Transvaal, at the weekend.

Describing the shooting as a "terrible business", Mrs Suzman said she would raise the matter during the parliamentary session next week. She said Mr Mkhize's death had come as a shock to her and that she would ask for a further investigation into the shooting incident.

Mr Mkhize, who has been in the forefront of the fight against the removal of the area's 5 000 residents, died on Saturday after police opened fire at a meeting organised to oppose the Government's intention to resettle the community in KaNgwane and Natal.

In December last year Mrs Suzman visited the area on Mr Mkhize's invitation. She has — in a bid to stop the removal of the community — taken up the issue with the Government.

Trouble at Saturday's meeting started after police declared the meeting illegal and ordered the crowd to disperse. Teargas was fired when the crowd refused to do so. Mr Mkhize, who was to address the gathering, was shot and killed in the violence that followed.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday strongly condemned circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.

Mr Lybon Mabasa of Azapo said the Saturday incident was similar to the 1976 upheavals when hundreds of people were shot and killed.

Meanwhile the Police Directorate in Pretoria has said Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded when two policemen were forced to defend themselves against a "frenzied mob which attacked them with knobkieries and a pistol stolen from one of the policemen".

According to police, trouble started when the two policemen told Mr Mkhize that the gathering was illegal.

"The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen. The two had to flee for their lives. One of the policemen fired teargas but realising that this was having little effect, he fired a warning shot over the heads of the mob. But still this did not achieve the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob (Mr Mkhize), striking him," police said.

No formal details were available by late yesterday afternoon.



SHOT DEAD: Mr Saul Mkhize.

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Post mortem today for police victim

327 RDM 5/4/83

By HARRY MASHABELA

A POST MORTEM on Mr Saul Mkhize, the leader of the Driefontein community in the south-eastern Transvaal shot dead by police at a Saturday protest meeting, will be held today.

Mr Pickson Mkhize, the dead man's brother, was told this by the authorities yesterday.

Further developments since the shooting include:

- The Sunday arrest of Mr Mkhize's right-hand man, Mr Philemon Yende, in Driefontein;
- A police claim yesterday that the shooting was "in self-defence" after "rioters" had tried to shoot a constable with his own revolver;
- A bitter outcry from the black community and white liberal groups, with the expectation that the Government will become embroiled in a major row over the police action.

Mr Mkhize's brother said the funeral would be next Saturday — if authorities released his body to the family after the post mortem.

Meanwhile, Mr Yende was arrested at 11am on Sunday — in connection with "activities on Saturday", according to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

Mr Yende and Mr Mkhize led about 300 standowners and residents with freehold rights who consistently opposed a Government plan of several years' standing to forcibly remove them from the area — Zulus to Babanango in KwaZulu, and Swazis to Lochiel in KaNgwane.

Mr Yende joined Mr Mkhize's group after resigning his membership of the previous community board led by Mr Stephen Msibi when it accepted the Government's plan.

Their resistance culminated in the fatal shooting by police of Mr Mkhize at Saturday's protest meeting.

Yesterday's police statement said Mr Mkhize had been fatally wounded when Constables J A Nienaber and M C Khumalo were "forced to defend themselves against a frenzied mob which attacked them with knobkieries and a pistol stolen from one of the policemen" at an illegal protest of about 500 people they were trying to break up at the Cabangani Higher Primary School.

"The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen. Constable Khumalo managed to flee, but Constable Nienaber was seized by the mob, who grabbed his service pistol and attempted to shoot him with it."

Constable Nienaber eventually managed to break free and fled to his vehicle. He sprayed teargas into the crowd but, realising this was having little effect, he snatched a shotgun from the back of the vehicle and fired a warning shot over their heads, it said.

"But this still did not have the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob (Saul MKhize), striking him."

Police said the crowd had immediately stopped rioting and dispersed. Constable Nienaber's gas mask had probably saved him from serious injury — the mask was badly damaged and dented in the attack, and the pistol was still missing, the statement said.

Witnesses said later police opened fire when the gathering would not disperse after they were told the meeting was illegal. They also said Mr Mkhize was appealing to the crowd not to fight with the police when the shot was fired from "39 paces away".

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Lybon Mabasa, yesterday said the killing could not be isolated from the Sharpeville incident on March 20, 1960, nor Soweto in June 1976.

The Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Jill Wentzel, yesterday said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, "must immediately explain to the public and to the Mkhize family why the policeman who shot Saul on Saturday morning was allowed to go to the Mkhize family the next day and to ride the family horse in a display of arrogance and insensitivity".

Star 5/4/83 327

The land where he wanted to live will now become his burial ground

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Mr Saul Mkhize was determined that the remains of his ancestors should be allowed to rest in the family plot at Driefontein. That was one reason why he resisted the removal of his community.

Mr Mkhize joined his ancestors on Saturday — killed when police fired shots at a public meeting.

And there is no guarantee that his remains will lie long at Driefontein.

The 2 600 ha farm near Wakkerstroom in the south-eastern Transvaal is officially regarded as a "black spot" — a property outside the homelands to which blacks have freehold title.

But the people living there are listed for relocation to various homelands.

Most of the 800 families living there are deeply opposed to relocation.

The 300 plotowners are descendants of tribesmen who bought the land through the Native Farmers' Association in 1912.

When the commissioner at Wakkerstroom, Mr M J Prinsloo, attended a meeting at Driefontein in March and conveyed the Government's wish to assess the value of the ground for compensation purposes, and to count the number of "squatters", a crowd of 800 greeted him with cries of "we won't move."

At their head was Mr Mkhize, chairman of the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein. He voiced the opinion he had addressed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, over the last two years: that the future of Driefontein should be negotiated with its people, not decided unilaterally by the Government.

Residents came to know some of the conditions of their proposed resettlement: that they would be compensated for their houses, but not be provided houses in return; that they would be lent tents to live in for a limited period; that they would be provided three days' rations after relocation, although they would have disposed of their stock and be at least a season away from harvest.

They had also learnt that the community would be ethnically divided — as either Zulu or Swazi.

The former were to be removed to Babanangu in kwaZulu, and the latter to Lochiel in kaNgwane.

"We are mixed and intermarried now, and live together and help each other. We do not wish to be separated," Mr Mkhize had told officials of the Department of Community Development. Some of the graves, too, were numbered in preparation for relocation.

He had voiced these issues regularly at community meetings, before Government officials, and in the presence of visitors such as Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman and the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Mr Mkhize often emphasised the land at Driefontein was his people's birthright. "We are simple but proud people, who only wish to retain our heritage. We have old people to take care of and our ancestors to cherish. We cannot walk away from our heritage. . . . ."

He said uncertainty and fear had eroded the wellbeing of the community. "Since people did not really know what was happening, or when it would happen, they allowed their homes to deteriorate because they were told they would be destroyed anyway."

'Tell them, tell them'

Saul Mkhize's last wish before the cops shot him

By LEN MASEKO

"BROTHER, tell the world Saul Mkhize and his committee are winning and that the future is bright for those supporting him."

These enthusiastic words came from Mr Mkhize, leader of about 5 000 villagers in Driefontein, Eastern Transvaal, in an interview with **The SOWETAN** two days before his life was ended by a bullet from a policeman's gun.

Mr Mkhize had contacted the newspaper on Thursday last week to publicise a mass meeting that was to take place in the area where the local community is being threatened with removal. At the meeting — which was held last Saturday — the residents were to voice their protest against their proposed resettlement but violence disrupted the gathering. Mr Mkhize was shot and killed during the confusion.

He told this reporter before Saturday's meeting: "We are winning. Those supporting us should know that the future is bright for them and their children. My committee has spoken to a company that will provide taps to all landowners. Water shortage will now be a thing of the past. Several other companies have told the committee of their intention to build factories in the area. The local community can now look forward to being employed at their doorstep instead of going to look for jobs in towns hundreds of kilometres away from their homes."

But now Mr Mkhize will no longer be there to see his long-cherished dream become a reality. Especially that of seeing the community being reprieved — if that happens — from removal from the land they have occupied for 71 years — land that has become part of the local community's history.

In the past two years Mr Mkhize had been in the forefront of the fight against the proposed removals. Throughout the resistance against resettlement the community had gained support locally and internationally. Bodies like the Black Sash, the South African Council of Churches and Progressive Federal Party member Mrs Helen Suzman have shared their sympathies with the community.

At the core of the trouble is the Government's intention to remove the villagers from the area to make way for the building of a dam. The villagers — from Driefontein, Daggakraal and KwaNgema — are to be resettled in KaNgwane and Natal.

But the community strongly oppose their proposed removal. Negotiations between the Department of Co-operation and Development officials and representatives of the community have ended in a deadlock. At the time of Mr Mkhize's death, lawyers were still acting on the community's behalf.

In aiming to resettle the families, the Government has promised to provide, among other things:



SHOT: Mr Saul Mkhize.

- Adequate compensation in cash for their houses;
- transportation of their livestock and all reclaimable materials — doors, windows and frames and corrugated iron — free of charge;
- free food rations for the first three days while families are settling in new areas.

However, the community fear that, if removed, they will lose their freehold rights.

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"All of this is proof that the abolition of the R5 levy is long overdue," Mr Vermooten said.

"We have wracked our brains to try to understand how this levy saves petrol and now, in the light of the temporary petrol surplus and the decrease in the price, we can see no need for such a measure.

"It is obviously not the main factor in causing accidents over a weekend like this, but we do say it is a contributory factor," Mr Vermooten said.

He explained the restrictions encourage people to rush to get to garages in time and cause build-ups of traffic at specific hours.

The AA had asked the Minister, Mr P T du Plessis, to waive the restrictions entirely until the end of the school holidays on April 17, but he had only eased some of the restrictions until April 10.

Mr Du Plessis was not available last night.

The Mail's Durban Correspondent reports that yesterday the Natal division of the MIF called for the levy to be scrapped. The MIF's Mr Roy Close said all member garages had been sent a circular about the easing of the levy over Easter, and possibly non-members were responsible for the weekend's confusion.

"However we feel the levy should be scrapped and petrol should be available, during the day, seven days a week," he said.

Meanwhile, a survey of Natal garage owners along the national highway showed many were are not charging the compulsory R5 levy.

Some Midlands and Durban garage owners said they did not charge the levy when they sold petrol after hours because sales were minimal and it was better for business.

● The MIF will investigate complaints if motorists can produce receipts. The address is the MIF, P O Box 3478, Johannesburg, 2 000.

● Editorial Comment — Page 6

Mkhize autopsy is on Friday

By ANTON HARBER

A POST mortem will be performed on Friday on the body of Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader shot dead by police last weekend.

The body will be brought to Johannesburg for the post mortem, a lawyer for the family, Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, said yesterday.

Two pathologists — one representing the State and the other the family — will be present, he added. It will take place at the Diepkloof Mortuary on Friday morning.

The body will then be returned to Driefontein for the funeral on Saturday, April 16.

Mr Mkhize was killed by a blast from a police shotgun at a meeting in his south-eastern Transvaal village, called to protest against the forced resettlement of the community by the Government.

Sapa reports that police have declined further comment on the death.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the matter was still being investigated.

A statement issued by police in Pretoria on Monday said one of the policemen had fired at Mr Mkhize with a shotgun after failing to control the unruly mob with teargas.

The crowd attacked the policemen with knobkieries and stones when they ordered that the meeting be stopped. One of the policemen lost his service pistol in the scuffle, according to police.

Easter death toll roads reaches 16

By DIANNA GAMES

THE road death toll has risen to 161 and is still rising, despite warnings and surveillance of roads by police and traffic officials.

The Transvaal still has the highest number of fatalities and the figures given by the National Road Safety Council last night were: Transvaal 78, Cape 36, Natal 30, and the Free State 17.

The number of serious accidents reported has risen to 507, and both figures are significantly higher than last year's figures for the same period of 119 deaths and 282 serious accidents.

According to Sapa seven people died in road accidents at the weekend in South West Africa.

Last Easter only two people died on the roads in SWA.

Meanwhile the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday that four in 10 drivers in South Africa were not fit to sit behind the wheel and a plan to make driver's licence tests more stringent was being considered.

Mr Schoeman had been asked by SABC radio news to comment on the high Easter death toll on the country's roads, Sapa reports.

He said his department would analyse the casualty figures and proposals to try to reduce the toll would be discussed. The department would also look at the possibility of adjusting hours of fuel sales during peak periods.

Mr Chris van der Walt of the NRSC said the roads yesterday had been fairly quiet but a rush of traffic was expected today and he appealed to motorists to leave for their destinations as early as possible.

Mr Van der Walt said although the accident toll for the whole weekend was alarming, it should be remembered that the NRSC was monitoring accidents all over the country, not just on national roads, and therefore the total figures included the average number of regular accidents.

He said the ... dence among ... dropped from ... rest of the week ... by last night.

Today the ... heavily patrolled ... will be travelling ... ters along main ...

The NRSC ... many of the ... were the result ... spaced along ... reckless overtak... ten resulted ... collisions.

Mr Eric Wise, ... rector of the ... least 76% of ... the roads during ... weekend were ... seatbelts, the ... Mail's Durban ... reports.

Mr Les Far... provincial traffic ... Natal, said ... vehicles fitted ... must make use ... pointed out ... killed at the ... pedestrians.

These thieves took a wrong ...

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

IT WAS a real hard luck story. Two thieves stole a car in a lion park during the Easter weekend and roared off — not into the open — but right into the lions' enclosure.

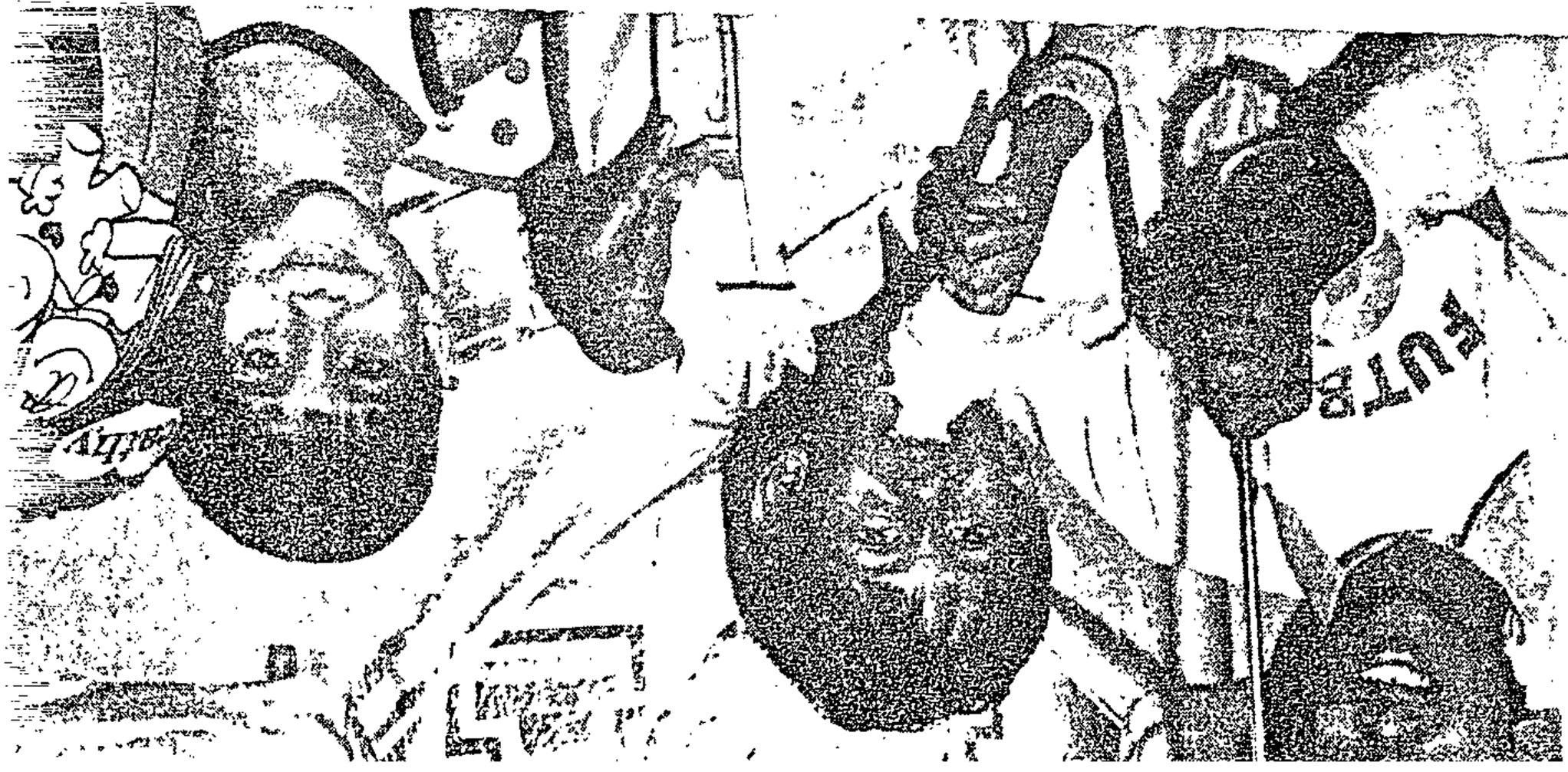
"They simply took a wrong turn while making their getaway," a spokesman for the lion park in Honeydew said yesterday.

Both thieves, it turned out, should have stayed in bed. Their venture took off successfully enough when they managed to start up a flashy Cortina — but that is where their luck ended.

The car they had picked on was none other than the car of the park's chief lion warden, Mr Eric Meyer.

Gleefully and unwittingly, they drove off. But instead of heading for the gateway to freedom they drove up to the gate leading to the lion's enclosure.

The gateman, recognising his chief warden's car, let both men in without hesitation — and slammed the gate



Cape Times 6/4/83 327

Mkhize shooting highlights forced removals protest

The police shooting of Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize is likely to have international repercussions. Political staff writer JOHN BATTERSBY reports.

THE plight of the 5 000 Driefontein villagers has received considerable international publicity during the past two months and the shooting of their leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, is likely to create a new outcry over the government's policy of forced removals.

Since about mid-1981 the black landowners, who acquired their land in 1912 before the Natives Land Act of 1913 was passed, have been waging a war of words with Pretoria to prevent their forced removal.

Driefontein has been declared a black spot by the government and is apparently the site of a dam project on the Assegaai River.

In a report on March 6 this year the influential New York Times highlighted the plight of the Driefontein farmers in a substantial report in which Mr Mkhize was quoted.

Angry backlash

When government officials painted white numbers on gravestones in the Driefontein cemetery last year, in preparation for reburials elsewhere, there was such an angry backlash from the villagers that Pretoria ordered the numbers to be removed.

Mr Mkhize told the New York Times:"When we bury our dead we expect them, as all other people do, to rest in peace.

"We paid for our land and we wish to keep it.

"We will not own the new land to which we are supposed to move. We will merely be squatters, and who knows when someone else will decide to move us again? Why should we move? Because the government wants our land for their own purposes? For the minerals beneath the ground? Would they move white people in this way — by buses to barren land with no roads, no water, no schools, no shops, nothing?"

The New York Times wrote: "Driefontein is a village under a death sentence. Pretoria has decreed that the people in it and all other black communities must be trucked to 'homelands', the 14 percent of South Africa set aside for black occupation. Half a million blacks have already been swept off such 'black spots' ...

"Driefontein is not a wealthy village. But on a continent fast losing the race to feed itself, it is self-sufficient and more.

"There are about 300 individual landowners, some of whom lease out part of their small acreage to tenants with whom they practise share-cropping. They have dug wells and built homes, stores, schools and churches.

"Are proud"

"The peasants raise cattle, goats and chickens. They grow corn, pumpkins, potatoes and peach trees ... The residents are proud of what they have created. They elected a community board to keep out trespassers and petty criminals, and the sale of liquor is strictly controlled ..."

Since November last year Mr Geoff Budlender, a lawyer from the Legal Resources Centre, has been acting on Mr Mkhize's behalf and has on record a detailed account of all the correspondence between the Driefontein villagers and the government.

On March 18 this year a commissioner of Dr Koornhof's department who is also magistrate of the Wakkerstroom district, Mr M J Prinsloo, conveyed a message from the government to the Driefontein villagers stating that the government was not prepared to negotiate further on the removals.

Mr Mkhize last week drafted a petititon protesting against the government's plans to resettle black landowners and other residents in the Kwazulu and Kangwane homelands.

According to a transcript of the March 19 meeting the community



Mr Saul Mkhize ... "We paid for our land and we wish to keep it."

...leader told Mr Prinsloo that his message from the government that the people of Driefontein were to be moved was "unacceptable" because there had been no negotiation on the matter.

Mr Prinsloo told Driefontein villagers on that day that he was speaking in his capacity as Commissioner for the Wakkerstroom district and had a message from the Chief Commissioner at Pietersburg — a Mr Van Niekerk — who said his words came directly from the government.

Mr Prinsloo told the villagers that the Department of Co-operation and Development intended sending officials to the area "as soon as possible" to determine how many "squatters" were living in the area and to make arrangement for the compensation of the landowners' land.

Mr Mkhize told the magistrate that he was not adopting the correct procedure to the government's resettlement plans.

"The correct procedure would be to negotiate with the community." Mr Mkhize said.

Mr Prinsloo replied. "The government has already decided about the removal of Driefontein. They are not going to negotiate any further on the matter. It is finished."

Mr Mkhize replied: "That means that the government is now forcing us to be removed from this place. If the government is not accepting any negotiation with us ... then we don't accept. The community is not accepting it. Thank you."

Koornhof's reply

On December 18, 1981, the then chairman of the defunct Driefontein Community Board, which was spearheading resistance to forced removals at the time, received a reply from Dr Koornhof to an inquiry in which he had reminded Dr Koornhof of his undertaking that he was opposed to forced removals and that the government would not forcibly resettle anyone.

Dr Koornhof replied: "The position regarding the future of Driefontein 388 is as follows: (a) The dam in the Assegaai River will, on completion, flood some of the Driefontein properties, and (b) it is a decision of Parliament that the people of Driefontein must be settled elsewhere. Therefore only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable."

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MR SAUL MKHIZE

US deplores shooting of Saul Mkhize

The Star Bureau 6/5/83

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has deplored the shooting of black community leader Mr Saul Mkhize at Driefontein near Wakkerstroom on Saturday.

In a statement yesterday notable for its blunt language, the US State Department said Mr Mkhize was shot while apparently organising a peaceful protest.

There was a clear message in the statement that Washington expects its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa — under mounting attack in congress as producing no gains for the US — to be a two-way traffic.

It said South Africa's problems were not being "constructively addressed by the arbitrary relocation of people on an ethnic basic."

Meanwhile a South African Police statement that Mr Mkhize was shot by a policeman who was defending himself and a colleague from a riotous mob has been challenged by the Black Sash.

We taped three eyewitnesses accounts of the events of Saturday," the Black Sash said.

"These were corroborated by other people present and by members of Saul's family."

UK court told SA 'spy' paid

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — A former United Nations army officer, Bertil Wedin, charged with burgling offices of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, was on the payroll of the South African spy-master Major Craig Williamson, the Old Bailey heard yesterday.

Mr Wedin, a Swede, was paid about R1 600 a month plus expenses to send information to Major Williamson, who used the alias "Arthur Clayton", said the Crown prosecutor, Mr Roy Amlot.

Mr Wedin, is alleged to be the third man in the burglary that has been called the "Swapogate" affair, which last year strained relations between Pretoria and London.

He denies the charge that his alleged spying operation included burglary and dishonestly receiving stolen documents.

'Procurer'

Mr Amlot said Mr Wedin provided a plan of the interior of the PAC premises and he was the "counsellor and procurer who enabled the burglarly to be carried out".

Mr Wedin's alleged accomplices, Peter Caselton, 38, and an expert burglar, Edward Aspinall, 23, were sentenced last December to four years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to conspiracy to burgle and other charges.

Mr Amlot said the Crown was not proceeding with a charge originally brought against Mr Wedin, of conspiring to burgle the London offices of various South African and SWA/Namibian nationalist groups.

Journalist

He said Mr Wedin, 43, married with three children and living in Tonbridge, Kent, was a freelance journalist writing for newspapers and magazines around the world.

He met Major Williamson when he visited South Africa in 1980, Mr Amlot said. Major Williamson then worked for the Bureau for State Security and subsequently for the Department of National Security.

"The two men formed an association through which they agreed that Mr Wedin should gather information of interest to South Africa in this country and other countries," said Mr Amlot.

'Not illegal'

This information should be "fed back" to Major Williamson and the process started in mid-1981 when Mr Wedin made contact with Caselton, "another South African agent".

Mr Amlot told the jury it was not illegal to be a South African spy — "unless you break the laws of this country".

Mr Amlot said the burglary at the PAC offices last year was carried out by Aspinall, who was a "very good burglar." There was no intent to steal valuables. He was after information". Files were rifled and about a dozen letters were stolen.

Mr Amlot explained that Mr Wedin did not take part in the actual burglary — but the stolen documents were examined by him and Caselton so that information could be fed back to the "security police in Pretoria".

Sketch

He said Anti-Terrorism Branch detectives raided Mr Wedin's Tonbridge home on September 15 and found a sketch of what is alleged to be the interior of the PAC offices as well as a route map to the address.

Notes were also found referring to the new PAC chief representative in London, Mr Zolile Keke, and references to corres-

➡➡➡➡ To page 2 (A)

Cape Times 7/4/83 327

Journalist was SA spy, Old Bailey told

LONDON — Mr Bertil Wedin, a Swedish-born freelance journalist who is charged with burglary and dishonestly receiving stolen letters and documents, was allegedly recruited as an intelligence agent by South African spymaster Major Craig Williamson, the Old Bailey was told yesterday.

The prosecutor, Mr Roy Amlot, said Mr Wedin (38) was paid R1 600 a month, plus travel expenses, by the South Africans to provide information.

The money went to him through a Swiss bank account in Zurich and it was his information that enabled the London offices of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress to be burgled and papers stolen, Mr Amlot said.

Mr Wedin has pleaded not guilty to the charges.

After the break-in last summer, police from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad visited Mr Wedin's home in the Kent town of Tonbridge and found a sketch plan of the offices and information which could only have been obtained as a result of the burglary, Mr Amlot said.

He said that in 1980 Mr Wedin had met a Major Craig Williamson in South Africa.

"Major Williamson works for the South African Security Police, known now as the Department of National Security. It used to be called the Bureau for State Security," Mr Amlot said.

Outlining the case, Mr Amlot said it was agreed that Mr Wedin should gather information for Major Williamson in Britain and other countries.

In the summer of 1981 Mr Wedin contacted another South African agent in Britain, Peter Caselton.

Mr Wedin told the police he sketched the PAC offices after Caselton asked him where they were and how to get there. When questioned about the PAC documents at his home, Mr Wedin replied: "You don't acquire information like that through legal means."

Also found in his home were notes on organisations in Britain and abroad and on individuals, including three British legislators, and other material "that was obviously available for transmission to South Africa", Mr Amlot said.

He said the burglary was carried out by a man named Edward Aspinall who had been recruited by Caselton to carry out the break-in. He said both Caselton and Aspinall had been dealt with.

Both were jailed for four years last December after pleading guilty to conspiracy to burgle and other charges.

Caselton had been carrying a letter addressed to "Bertil" and signed "Arthur", Mr Amlot alleged.

It turned out that Major Williamson was using the name "Arthur Clayton" in his dealings with Mr Wedin and Caselton, he said.

The hearing is proceeding. — Associated Press.



Brave little Sally Hull's dream came true recently when phone rang in her home at Harrow Weald, North London. On other end was her TV hero Erik Estrada of the California Patrol series "Chips". For Sally it was just the tonic she she battled against a chronic breathing problem she has had birth. Sally's mother asked the star if he would send some of himself to her daughter. He said he would and he would as well — so Sally was able to hear Erik's voice and his pictures at the same time. Her mother said :"He's one million. His call will build Sally up for an operation. Once or have thought Sally was slipping away. I just pray the doctors find a cure for her and she can behave like any normal little In Los Angeles, from where Erik made the call, a friend said: couldn't care less about publicity or what people say. He just kids."

gation pleads to keep land

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Chief Minister,
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fair hearing by Dr Koornhof. He was hopeful Lebowa would retain Moutse.

Dr Phatudi said the delegation would have more talks with Dr Koornhof in May to look at the "global picture" of Lebowa's consolidation.

"We do not agree that any part of Lebowa should be excised; we do not believe it is right, and would like to put the whole issue of consolidation to the Minister," said Dr Phatudi.

ible ® By Dik Browne



Bid to free 66 Czechs fail

The Star's Foreign News Service

MUNICH — Czechoslovakia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr S Svaboda, has returned from Angola after apparently fail achieve progress in efforts to free 66 Czechs held by Unita for

Prague Radio said that heavy rains in the area where the C are believed to be held had made the terrain impassable.

Mkhize's death condemned

Sowetan 7/4/83 327



MORE distressed reaction poured in yesterday over the death of black community leader Mr Saul Mkhize who died from a bullet wound in Driefontein last weekend while a post-mortem will be performed on his body in Johannesburg tomorrow.

A lawyer representing the family Mr Geoff Budlender, told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that two pathologists — one representing the State and the other the family — would be present.

Mr Budlender said the funeral would no longer be held this Saturday but on April 16.

Mr Mkhize, chairman of the Driefontein Council of Directors, was shot dead last Saturday at a meeting called to protest against the Government's plan to remove the local community from the area.

Meanwhile the US State Department yesterday joined organisations and individuals calling for a special probe into circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.

A spokesman for the department, Mr John Hughes, said the Reagan administration anticipated that a full investigation would be carried out by South African authorities to determine circumstances surrounding the Driefontein community leader's death.

Mr Hughes said the US Government had consistently made clear its view that South Africa's problems were not constructively addressed by the arbitrary relocation of people on an ethnic basis.

Meanwhile anger is mounting over the police version of the incident that the police had killed Mr Mkhize in "self defence".

Describing Mr Mkhize as a "man of peace", Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of Black Sash, said the police version was "inconsistent with fact". Mr Mkhize — before he was shot — had appealed to the angry mob attending the meeting not to become violent, she added.

Bishop Simeon Nkoane, former Dean of Johannesburg, said Mr Mkhize died because he would not allow apartheid to deprive his people the title deeds which they had to the land they acquired before the 1913 Land Act.

Bishop Nkoane added: "My whole feeling is that Saul Mkhize's death is a great tragedy and we cannot avoid

BISHOP NKOANE: looking at it in that way. However, the real point is the ideology of apartheid which will not tolerate any value being placed on the lives of black people."

Black Sash officials will hold a demonstration to protest against the fatal shooting of the Driefontein leader in Jan Smuts Avenue, Braamfontein, tomorrow.

ANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question (in the order in which it has ered); leave columns (2) and

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US outrage over Saul Mkhize shooting

7/4/83 RDM

By SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The US State Department this week reacted with unprecedented outrage at the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, and has issued a stern denunciation of South Africa's homelands policy.

Declaring that the US "deplored" last Saturday's shooting at Driefontein, a department spokesman said "It appears Mr Mkhize was shot while organising a peaceful protest against the government plans to remove the community from its present location to one of South Africa's ethnic so-called homelands"

He said the US Government "anticipates a full investigation will be carried out by the appropriate authorities to determine the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death".

The tone of the language is one of the strongest yet used by the Reagan Administration against South Africa

Mail reporters write that the statement issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations after the shooting of Mr Mkhize was "completely inconsistent" with what the Black Sash was told.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said three of the organisation's members visited Driefontein the day after the shooting and recorded the accounts of three eyewitnesses

"We do not know where the police got their information from but the known facts are inconsistent with those contained in the police statement," she said.

The Black Sash has sent strongly worded telegrams to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, deploring Mr Mkhize's death

The Sash say in the telegram that the "evil policy of forcibly removing people from land which they own will build a legacy of hatred and death".

"Saul Mkhize was shot, others have simply starved. You declare yourself a Christian. God will judge you.

"Saul Mkhize was a gentle and selfless man who knew little of politics until he and his community were threatened with removal

"Why do you, your officials and the police persist in hounding, persecuting and acting violently against decent people like Saul Mkhize and all the people of Driefontein."

● Editorial Comment — Page 10

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Appeal for evidence

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A senior spokesman for the South African Police last night appealed for anyone who had evidence in the case of the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize to report it to the police.

He said the incident, which occurred on Saturday morning at Driefontein while Mr Mkhize was organizing a protest, was under investigation by a senior police officer.

"We issued a statement after the incident and are now awaiting the result of the investigation.

"We would be pleased if anyone who thinks they have evidence in the matter would contact us," Brigadier M van Eyk, officer in command of the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, said last night.

Govt 'regrets' death of Mkhize

Political Staff

THE South African Government "deeply regretted" incidents like the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations disclosed yesterday that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.

This follows an unusually strong statement by the United States State Department on Tuesday in which the Reagan administration deplored the shooting of Mr Mkhize, denounced the Government's ethnic homelands policy, and called for a "full investigation" into the circumstances surrounding his death.

This is the latest development in a row over the death of Mr Mkhize, who was elected by the 5 000 Driefontein villagers to spearhead resistance to government plans for the forced removal of residents.

An earlier police statement on the incident defended the police action and differed from numerous eye-witness accounts of events at Driefontein, and has been challenged by the Black Sash.

Mr Botha said yesterday that he could not say whether an investigation would be conducted, " because that does not fall under my department".

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail he described the US statement on the issue as "premature".

Smith's RF loses a seat

HARARE. — The Republican Front (RF) party of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, yesterday suffered its first defeat in 21 years of white elections.

Polling officials said the Independent candidate, Mr Bob Nixon, beat his RF rival, Mr Michael Simpson, by 920 votes to 840. The turnout was 24 percent.

The independent group and the RF now control 10 seats each in the 100-member House of Assembly, the lower chamber of the Zimbabwean Parliament.

Stuttaford

Yesterday's poll followed the resignation in January of the RF member, Mr Wally Stuttaford, who has since settled in South Africa.

The RF had fought the poll on a security and multiparty rule platform. The Independents, who split from the RF last May, canvassed for cooperation with the government of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

● Mr Smith told the BBC in a radio interview from Zimbabwe he would not use his new British passport to flee.

"I'm the elected leader of the white community. It's certainly not my intention to run away in these circumstances," he said.

He had applied for the passport to go to South Africa for medical treatment after the Mugabe government twice refused to return his Zimbabwe passport. — Sapa-AP

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The "middle s... plan — part of an scheme to develop

UCT, UPE share Des Baker awards

Staff Reporter

APPROPRIATELY the university where Des Baker studied — the University of Cape Town — and the University of Port Elizabeth, shared the honours by becoming the first overall winners of the Des Baker awards for students of achitecture.

Etienne Bruwer of UCT last night received a certificate and cheque for R1 000 from Des Baker's widow, Mrs Shirley Baker, for his town design, and Dewar van Antwerpen (and others) from UPE received a certificate and cheque for a similar amount for the housing design.

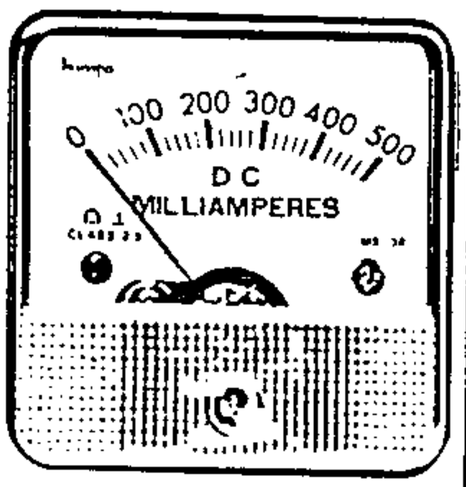
The University of Natal's entrants in each category were placed second; Dudley Yeo (and others) for the housing design and Lennard Rosenberg for his town design. The judges also decided that Alfio Torrisi and Chris Kroese, both of Wits, should be awarded a special mention for their project, and they received special certificates.

Five universities competed — UCT, Wits, University of Port Elizabeth, Natal and the Orange Free State. The University of Pretoria withdrew.

The competition, which is to be an annual event, carried prizes of more than R4 000 and cheques of R250 and certificates were presented to all the finalists.

HAMRAD

HAMRAD REGISTERS GOOD VALUE PANELMETERS



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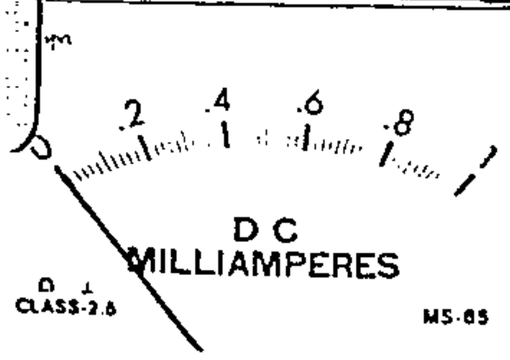

ENQUIRIES WELCOME
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WYNBERG PHARMA... the camera centr...

FREE COLOUR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
IF IT IS NOT READY ON TIME
IN BY 9am, BACK SAME DAY

★ PLUS FREE FILM
★ PLUS JUMBO-SIZE PRINTS AT NO EXTRA CHARGE
★ PLUS TOP QUALITY PROCESSING

REMEMBER SAME DAY — OR NO PAY



Camera repairs a speciality. Book of Life, passport...

Mkhize death: Questions in Parliament

ARGUS 8/4/83

327

Political Staff

QUESTIONS have been tabled in Parliament about the fatal shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has already expressed his deep regret about the incident.

Mrs Helen Suzman said today she had tabled questions for the first available question time in Parliament. These included:

Whether a full investigation is to be held into circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize?

Whether the policeman who shot him has been suspended pending an investigation? If not, why not?

Whether the Minister of Law and Order will issue a statement?

Much worse

Mrs Suzman said she intended raising the subject during the Budget debate, which starts next week.

"Any attempt to condone the actions of the police in this matter can only make a bad situation very much worse," Mrs Suzman said.

"Mr Mkhize was the last person who would have provoked violence.

"He was committed entirely to organising peaceful protests against the impending move of the people at Driefontein who had elected him their community leader," she added.

The death of Mr Mkhize has elicited an unusually strong statement from Washington.

The US State Department said it expected a full investigation by the South African authorities.

The Police Division of Public Relations said a senior police officer had been appointed to investigate the shooting.

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Mkhize's desperate plea to PW Botha

Reports by JOHN



SAUL MKHIZE with BISH[illegible]

TWO days before he was shot dead by police, Mr Saul Mkhize addressed an urgent appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for help "on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein, and Ngema."

Mr Mkhize's appeal was contained in a letter dated March 31 which his brother, Mr Pickson Mkhize, says was posted.

His decision to appeal directly to Mr Botha over the head of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, arose of his growing frustration at the failure of Dr Koornhof to respond to his pleas against forcing the Driefontein people to move.

In particular, Mr Mkhize made clear to me in an interview this week before his death, he was extremely frustrated at the attitude adopted by Mr M J Prinsloo, the Wakkerstroom commissioner of Dr Koornhof's department, at a meeting in Driefontein on Saturday, March 19.

Mr Prinsloo told the villagers at the meeting, whose proceedings were tape-recorded, that the Government had already made its decision about the Driefontein removal and that it "is not going to negotiate about it any further. It's over."

Mr Mkhize also told me he was concerned about intimidation and harassment he claimed was being conducted against the Driefontein people. This included pass arrests. A mysterious car had been parked outside his own home at 2am one morning for 20 minutes with parking lights on.

The Prime Minister's private secretary, Cdr W P J Ehlers, said yesterday that he had taken the trouble to look in the files as far back as January but that no letter had been received.

Despite the fact that Dr Koornhof was reported in the Rand Daily Mail of April 4 as having said he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein," Mr Mkhize received at least two letters bearing Dr Koornhof's signature.

The first, telling him that "reconsideration of the removal is not possible" and asking for the "full support" of the Driefontein community for his department's officials, was dated October 13, 1981 and had "personal" written in handwritting across the top of it. It ended "warm regards, yours sincerely" above Dr Koornhof's signature.

The second bore the reference number 5/5 and was dated October 26, 1982. Also ending with "warm regards," it told Mr Mkhize that "only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable" and added, "your co-operation would be appreciated."

One of the purposes of the meeting at which Mr Mkhize was shot dead on Saturday April 2 was to discuss a petition that he had drawn up following Mr Prinsloo's remarks at the meeting a fortnight previously. The petition read: "We, the undersigned landowners and tenants at Driefontein, protest most strongly against the Government's attitude, as expressed by the Commissioner on March 19, 1983, that it has already decided on the removal of Driefontein and is not prepared to negotiate with us about this.

"We believe that this attitude is harmful to relations in our country, and not in keeping with public statements that the Minister has made from time to time. We and our families

The full text of the letter . . .

The letter written by Saul Mkhize to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, pleading for his intervention in the proposed removals. Two days later Mr Mkhize was shot dead by police at a gathering at Driefontein near Wakkerstroom.

RE-SETTLEMENT OF THE RESIDENT OF DAGGAKRAAL DRIEFONTEIN, NGEMA (DISTRICTS OF WAKKERSTROOM)

PLEASE accept my apologies for deeming to write to you direct but, the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to approach you in this manner.

I write to you for only one reason — your help on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema.

Your help is needed, because we are being forced to move from our properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development. Dr Koornhof has been known to say. "There will be no forced removal of black people from black areas", and yet here we are, without any real discussion, being told by his department that we will move, like it or not.

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper.

There are many reasons for my statements above and that is why I write to you.

I wish to ask that you personally arrange, with due notice to myself and my Council of Directors of Driefontein, duly elected by the landowners of Driefontein on 26 December, 1982, at a meeting specially convened to elect representatives to negotiate about the removal, for a meeting with Dr Koornhof to discuss this whole matter.

The committee of Daggakraal and Ngema, who are in a similar predicament, would like to join us at such a meeting.

May I say that we do not wish to discuss our removal, which seems to be a fait accompli, by the Department of Co-operation and Development but:

1. Why we should consider leaving our homelands at all?
2. Why we should give up our legally owned property?
3. What reasons have the Department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us into such a move?
4. In view of the lack of co-operation from the Department why should they expect our co-operation?

These are only a few of the items we must discuss but, in order to do so, we need a fully representative team from the Department of Development and Co-operation, including Dr Koornhof, in order to sort out this entire matter of what we consider a completely unnecessary upheaval of these well-settled, well-adjusted and happy communities.

Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "why's" and "wherefores" of our situation. In God's name, your Honour, is this merciful? Are these the actions of a Man of God, such as I know you are.

At present, our people are hungry and short of water. Our boreholes are dry and we wish to arrange to have new boreholes but, how can we do this under the present circumstances.

We are, as all South Africans are, a proud people and all we ask is to remain so. We do not wish to be rebellious in any way but only to continue to live our lives out in our own environment.

We have formed a good community. We have inter-married with other tribes. We have been, and hope to continue to be, self-supporting and of benefit to the entire community, both through the land and factories in our area and also by contributing to the work-force very badly needed in places such as Johannesburg.

All that we ask is that we have a reasonable and full discussion with a duly appointed body, by someone such as yourself, to talk to us. We know we must listen but we must also have every opportunity to talk and to explain our position.

Your Honour, I beseech you to help us in this matter and to act on our behalf. We need your help and we ask for it now.

Yours, very sincerely,
(SAUL MKHIZE).

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Reports by JOHN KANE-BERMAN



SAUL MKHIZE with BISHOP DESMOND TUTU

"We believe that this attitude is harmful to relations in our country, and not in keeping with public statements that the Minister has made from time to time. We and our families have lived at Driefontein for over seventy years. We cannot accept that the Government can simply take away our land without even being prepared to discuss it with us."

Assault charge result unclear

THERE is still no clarity on the outcome of a charge laid by Saul Mkhize with the Piet Retief police following an alleged assault on his son, 17-year-old Paris Mkhize, on February 12.

Nor is there clarity as to why three identification parades Mr Mkhize said his son was asked to attend to identify his assailants, never materialised.

The boy — who wears a glass eye in place of one lost as a result of an injury — claims he was returning home from St Joseph's school in Swaziland, where he was unable to gain re-admission because he did not have the cash to pay his fees in advance, when he was apprehended by eight black men in an E20 Datsun bus in Piet Retief.

They were not in uniform but, according to Paris, they produced what appeared to be police cards when they ordered him to get into the bus after he had given them his name.

A second bus, containing one white man and one black, joined the first and they drove to a forest.

There, Paris claims, "the two men from the second E20 and six of the eight from the first started hitting me ... I was hit with open hands and fists, kicked, hit with sticks which had been lying around.

"I was told to lie under an E20 and the white man then drove it so that the wheels came right next to my neck. During the beating they would sometimes stop and ask some questions. Always it was about my father and Driefontein."

Paris claims he was asked by his assailants, "Why does your father not want to let Driefontein go?"

Paris claimed in an interview with me that he was then taken to a workshop where he was told to strip and again questioned about Driefontein and his father. On the way, he says, his assailants bought meat and beer.

At the workshop, he says, a welding machine was switched on and "moved in the air close to my body. I could feel it was hot but they did not put it close enough to burn my skin.

"The first man then took my shirt and strangled me with it. I pulled it loose, and he then did it again. I then lost consciousness and found myself lying on the ground."

During the assault, Paris lost his artificial eye, which his father later tried to raise money to replace. Yesterday in Driefontein, Paris, who cradled his dying father's body on Saturday, was still wearing a black patch over his missing eye.

After the assault, Paris claims he was taken to the Piet Retief police station, where he spent a night in a cell. His name was entered in a book there. The white who had been present during the assault took him to the charge office the following day and he was released.

The following day — Monday, February 14 — Paris returned to the police station with his father. He made a statement which the police wrote down and had typed, and which he then signed.

Mr Mkhize laid a charge with the police in connection with the alleged assault. He said that the station commander had asked his son to return for an identification parade. However, he told me, though Paris returned on three separate occasions for such parades on dates arranged with the police, none was held.

On one such occasion, according to Mr Mkhize, his son had seen three of his assailants at the police station in civilian clothes. Mr Mkhize told me: "The station commander seemed a decent man."

Asked today as to whether the police were following up Mr Mkhize's charge and why the identification parades had not taken place, Colonel J J Van Zyl, district commandant of the South African Police in Ermelo, said: "I prefer at this stage to say no comment."

Asked when he would be able to make a comment, he said "after the case has been fully investigated."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has, however, confirmed in Parliament that Paris was held overnight at the Piet Retief police station in connection with an alleged offence and also that a complaint made about the alleged assault is being investigated.

In another development, the Department of Environment Affairs gazetted a notice on March 25 to the effect that "as a result of the construction of the Heyshoe Dam, it is necessary to exhume and re-intern the remains of persons buried in the dam basin area at Wakkerstroom."

The Government has claimed that the dam — which is to be about two-and-a-half times the size of Hartebeespoort Dam — will flood some of the Driefontein properties.

Journalist denies involvement in robbery

PAC wanted publicity, Old Bailey is told

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The head of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in London, Mr Zolile Keke, has told an Old Bailey jury here that he agreed to an interview with a Swedish journalist to gain publicity "for the struggle".

But the journalist, Bertil Olov Wedin (38), was secretly acquiring information from him for his employer — the South African Security Police.

Mr Keke said yesterday he had met Wedin three times before the burglary at the PAC offices in north London last year when documents and papers were stolen.

"He came to my office and said he was a journalist. I thought I was meeting a journalist. What I was hoping to achieve was letting people in other countries know our position to get publicity," Mr Keke told the jury.

Wedin, a Swede living in Tonbridge, Kent, with his English wife and three children, admitted to police that he was working for Major Craig Williamson of the South African Security Police for R1 600 a month, paid into his account through a Swiss bank.

But he denied supplying a sketch of the internal layout of the PAC offices so a burglary could be carried out. He also denied dishonestly handling stolen PAC documents.

Detective Constable Keith White, of Scotland Yard, said Wedin had told him that after meeting Major Williamson on an assignment in South Africa he later telephoned Major Williamson from England and offered his services as a "political analyst".

He was afterwards approached by an agent named Peter Caselton, to whom he began passing information.

Detective White said Wedin had told him that Caselton had given him a false name, John Wilson, to use. On one occasion, in March 1982, the two men had travelled together to Cyprus.

When Wedin was searched, a sketch map of the PAC office was found in his shirt pocket. He admitted drawing it for Caselton "because that was what I was expected to do".

Wedin said in a statement that after the map had been passed on there was a later meeting with Caselton, who gave him PAC documents to read which he returned the following day.

Detective White said that when Wedin was arrested at his home, Caselton was already in custody, as was a third man, Edward Aspinall.

The trial continues.

Swede tells of 'research' for SA intelligence

CAPE TIMES 8/4/83

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LONDON. — Swedish-born freelance journalist Bertil Wedin told an Old Bailey jury in London yesterday that he did not know he would be working for South African intelligence when he accepted a monthly £1 000 (R1 650) fee from a Pretoria-based company.

Mr Wedin, who has pleaded not guilty to charges of burglary and of dishonestly receiving letters and documents stolen from the Pan Africanist Congress offices in London, said he thought the fee was a "reasonable amount" to cover research and analysis of international affairs for the firm.

The consultancy fee also included a subsidy for a book he was writing, which would be an encyclopaedia of communist subversion throughout the world, he told the court.

Yesterday, midway through the second day of the hearing, Mr Justice David Tudor-Price, ruled that a statement Mr Wedin allegedly made to police after his arrest last September was inadmissable.

In the statement Mr Wedin is alleged to have said he knew documents he had received were stolen.

But after legal argument the judge ruled that a suggestion to Mr Wedin by the officer in charge of the investigation, Detective Chief Inspector Hilton Cole — that if he admitted knowing the documents were stolen the case could be dealt with at a lower court — could be construed as an inducement to the defendant.

The judge said he was also concerned that no lawyer was present although Mr Wedin had asked about a solicitor.

But he said there was still a case to answer on both charges.

At the start of his evidence Mr Wedin, 42, said he was a former military observer in the Congo and that he served with Sweden's military mission in Cyprus.

"My main interest is the spread of communism in the world," he told the court.

In 1980 he visited South Africa as a journalist and he made contact with Craig Williamson, whom he knew to be an officer with the security police.

He said Major Williamson had asked him to provide information of interest to South Africa, but he had not done so.

In 1981, however, he again telephoned Major Williamson because he thought Williamson might be able to help him make South African business contacts.

Major Williamson had said a company, African Aviation Consultants (AAC), might be interested in him and he was later contacted by Mr Peter Caselton, whom he knew as AAC's representative in Britain.

He prepared some reports and analyses for African Aviation, and early last year negotiated a £1 000 fee.

Mr Caselton also paid him by cheque for travel, stationary and rent.

Mr Wedin, who said he had continued to receive his fee since his arrest, said in reply to prosecuting counsel Mr Roy Amlott that he did not know Caselton was a South African agent.

Caselton and Edward Aspinall were sentenced in December to jail terms of four years and 18 months respectively for the burglary of the PAC offices in North London last August.

At the time, Caselton was said to have hired Aspinall to carry out the raid.

Mr Amlott told the court yesterday that the burglary had been arranged so that Caselton and Mr Wedin could examine the stolen documents and the information could be fed back to security police in Pretoria.

Mr Wedin was asked by Mr Amlott: "I take it that you sympathize with the South African case. You have always been prepared to send to South Africa intelligence of interest to them."

Mr Wedin replied: "I am not in favour of the apartheid policy if that is what you mean."

The hearing continues today. — Sapa



Major Williamson

Suzman questions Mkhize's death

Star 8/4/83

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

Questions about the shooting of Mr Saul Mkhize have been tabled in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman for the first available question time.

Mrs Suzman has asked:

- Whether the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize will be fully investigated.
- Whether the policeman who shot him has been suspended.
- Whether the Minister of Law and Order would issue a statement.

Mrs Suzman said she would raise the matter during next week's Budget debate.

"Any attempt to condone the actions of the police in this matter can only make a bad sitution much worse," she said.

"Mr Mkhize was the last person to provoke violence."

Mr Mkhize, who was head of the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein, was shot by a policeman last Saturday in the south-eastern Transvaal district of Wakkerstroom at a public meeting called to oppose the removal of residents from the farm of that name.

In Johannesburg this morning, motorists on Jan Smuts Avenue came across a Black Sash protest with placards saying "Saul Mkhize shot dead" and "Mkhize victim of forced removals".

The Black Sash said: "South Africa has become a gun-happy society with scant regard for human life and arrogant disregard of the defence of those who are unwilling to go along with the system or with the demands of the Government.

"Saul Mkhize was one of those who dissented, who was determined to oppose by all peaceable means the threatened removal of his people from Driefontein, where they held title deeds dating back to 1912."

● See Page 7.

Farmer's wife

(327) (328) NOM 8/4/83

Govt 'deeply regrets' Mkhize's death — Pik

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government "deeply regretted" incidents like the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

And a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations disclosed yesterday that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death.

This follows an unusually strong statement by the United States State Department on Tuesday in which the Reagan administration deplored the shooting of Mr Mkhize, denounced the Government's ethnic homelands policy, and called for a "full investigation" into the circumstances surrounding his death.

This is the latest development in an escalating row over the death of Mr Mkhize, who was elected by the 5 000 Driefontein villagers to spearhead resistance to the Government's plans for the forced removal of the landowners.

Mr Botha said yesterday that he could not say whether an investigation would be conducted into Mr Mkhize's death because "that does not fall under my department".

And in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail he described the US statement on the matter as "premature".

"It is our general point of view that the United States — or any country — ought not to interfere in our internal affairs," he said.

He said that there had been no direct approaches to the Government on the matter.

"The correct procedure in a case like this is not to issue a public statement but to approach South Africa for the facts," he said.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, could not be reached for comment yesterday but he told the Mail earlier this week that he was fully informed on the shooting but did not wish to add anything to the official police statement.

Yesterday Brigadier M Van Eyk, officer commanding of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said "the whole matter" was being investigated and that the details would be sent to the Attorney-General for his decision.

He said there could be a criminal trial on the question of an alleged illegal gathering.

He added, however, that an investigation headed by a senior police officer was being conducted into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize.

"We issued a statement after the incident and are now awaiting the result of the investigation. We would be pleased if anyone who thinks they have evidence in the matter would contact us," Brig van Eyk said.

Anyone with evidence about the shooting on Saturday should contact the Standerton police.

The post-mortem on Mr Mkhize is to be held today.

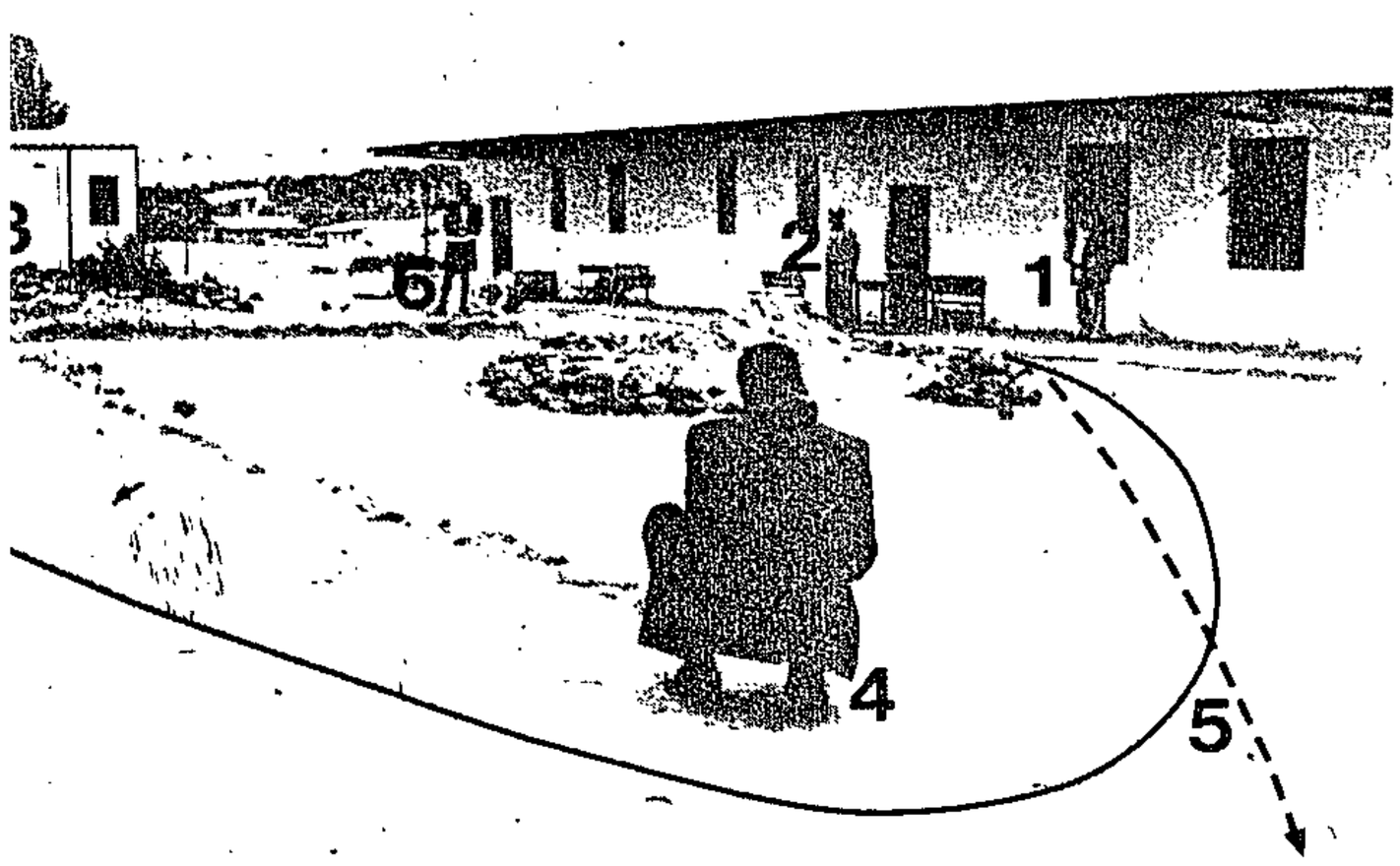
The Mkhize family has engaged a private pathologist to represent its interests at the post-mortem.

The funeral is to be held next Saturday at Driefontein.

● The Black Sash will hold a demonstration today in protest against the shooting of Mr Mkhize.

(327) 9/4/83

aul Mkhize was shot — by the people of Driefontein





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Mr Mkhize
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umalo runs behind building and

Constable Nienaber drives out of grounds
A warning shot is fired into a tree
6. Second shot hits Mr Mkhize as he is going towards gate. He falls here
7. Constable Nienaber drives back into school grounds and stops here

1. Police van stops here
2. Warning shot in tree
3 Mr Mkhize shot here

Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA

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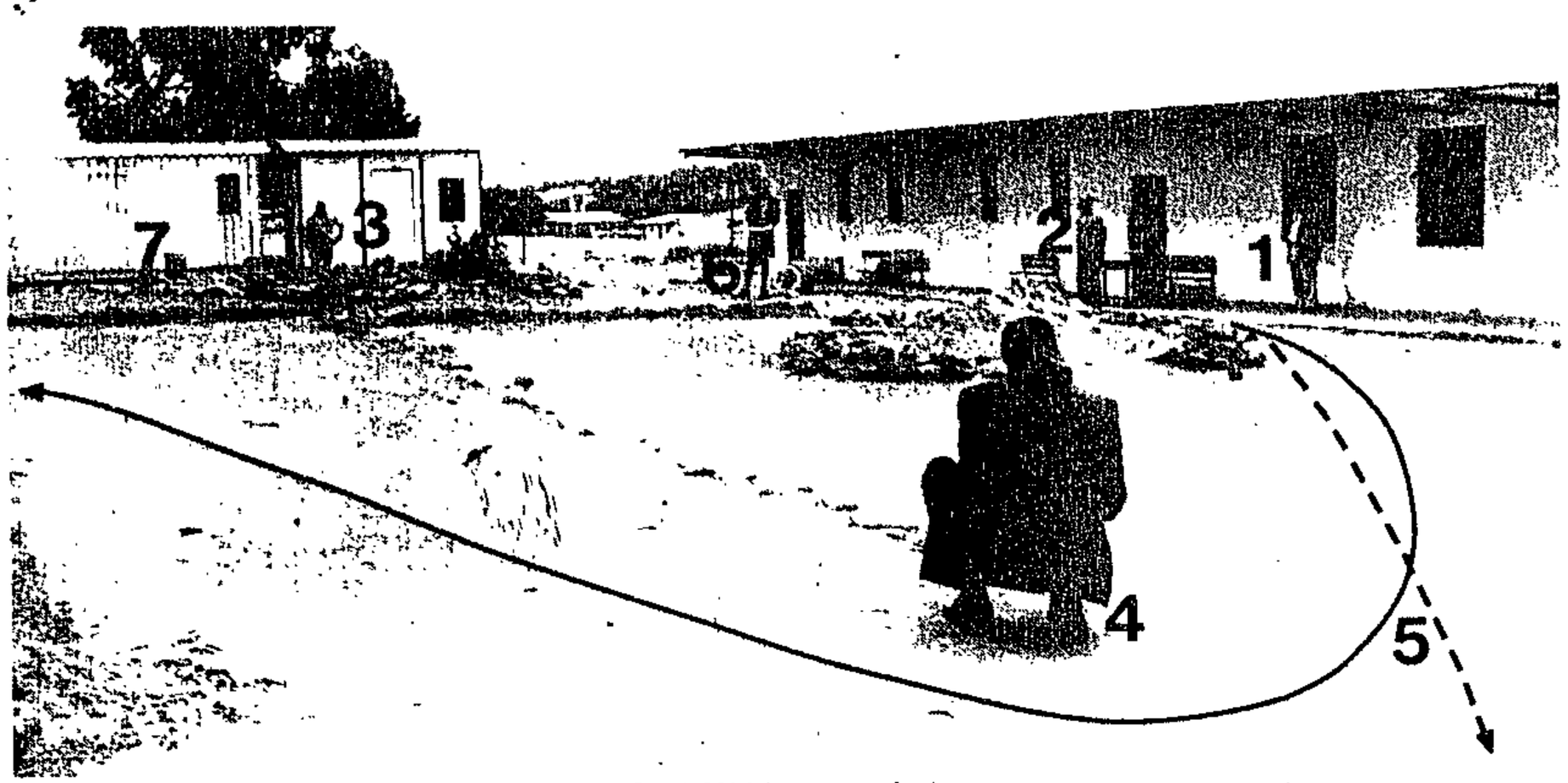
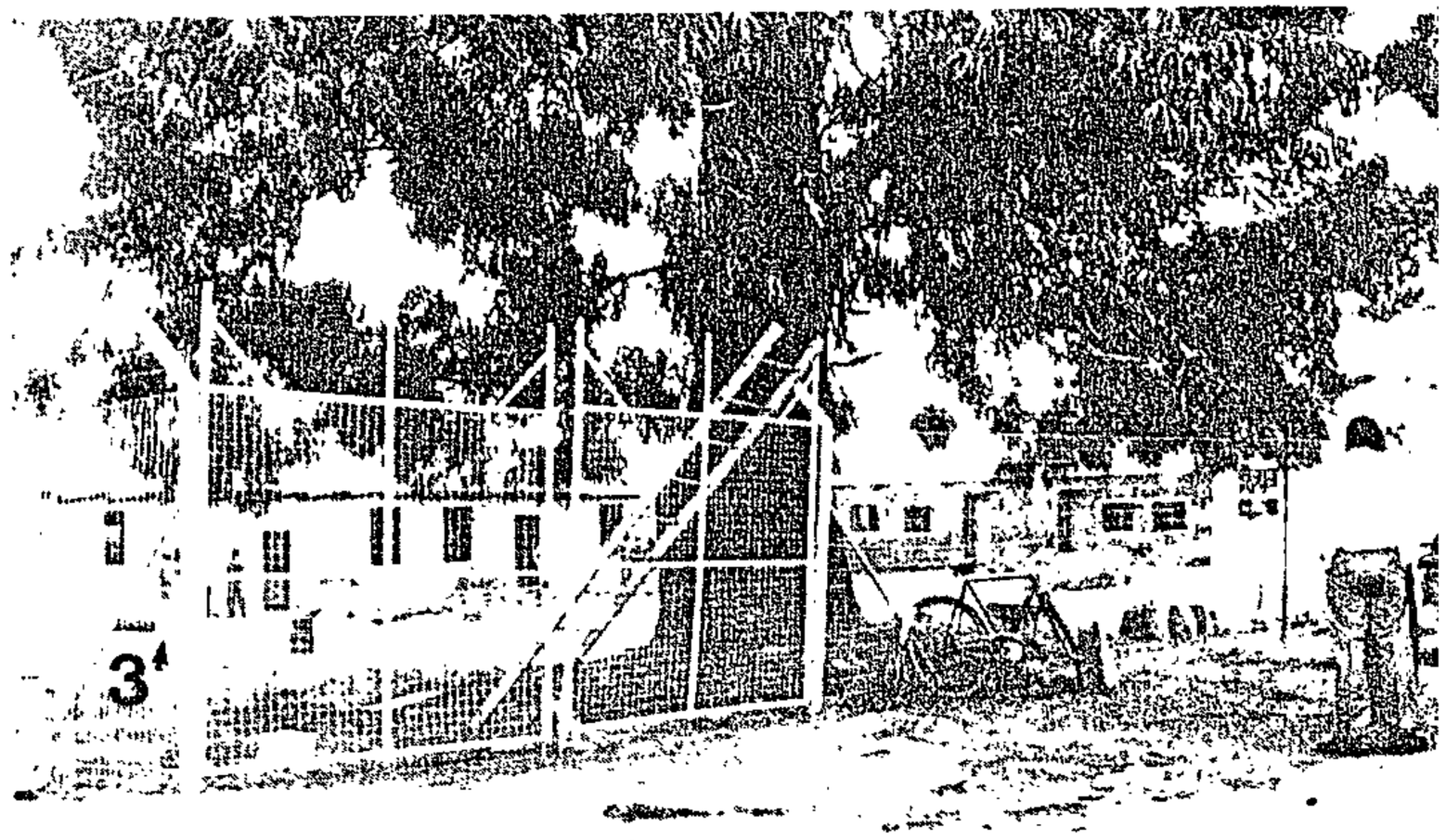
How Saul Mkhize was shot — by the people of Driefo





People, two of them witnesses, show how Saul Mkhize was shot

1. Mr Mkhize waits here to start meeting
2. Police van stops in front of Mr Mkhize
3. Constable Nienaber throws 2 teargas canisters here but they fail to explode
4. 3rd canister explodes here
5. After scuffle, Constable Khumalo runs behind building and Constable Nienaber drives out of grounds
   A warning shot is fired into a tree
6. Second shot hits Mr Mkhize as he is going towards gate. He falls here
7. Constable Nienaber drives back into school grounds and stops here

1. Police van stops here
2. Warning shot in tree
3. Mr Mkhize shot here

Pictures: ROBER

"IF THIS meeting is illegal arrest me," the Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by police at a protest meeting last Saturday, is said to have told two constables after they had warned the gathering that his meeting was illegal and that the people should disperse.

Eyewitnesses said Mr Mkhize had been talking through a loudspeaker and they could hear him as clearly as they heard the two policemen — using the same loudspeaker — before him.

The two policemen — Constables J A Nienaber and M C Khumalo — had found a crowd of about 300 people, most of them women and elderly men, assembled inside the grounds of Cabangani Higher Primary School, which is surrounded by a 1,8m security fence.

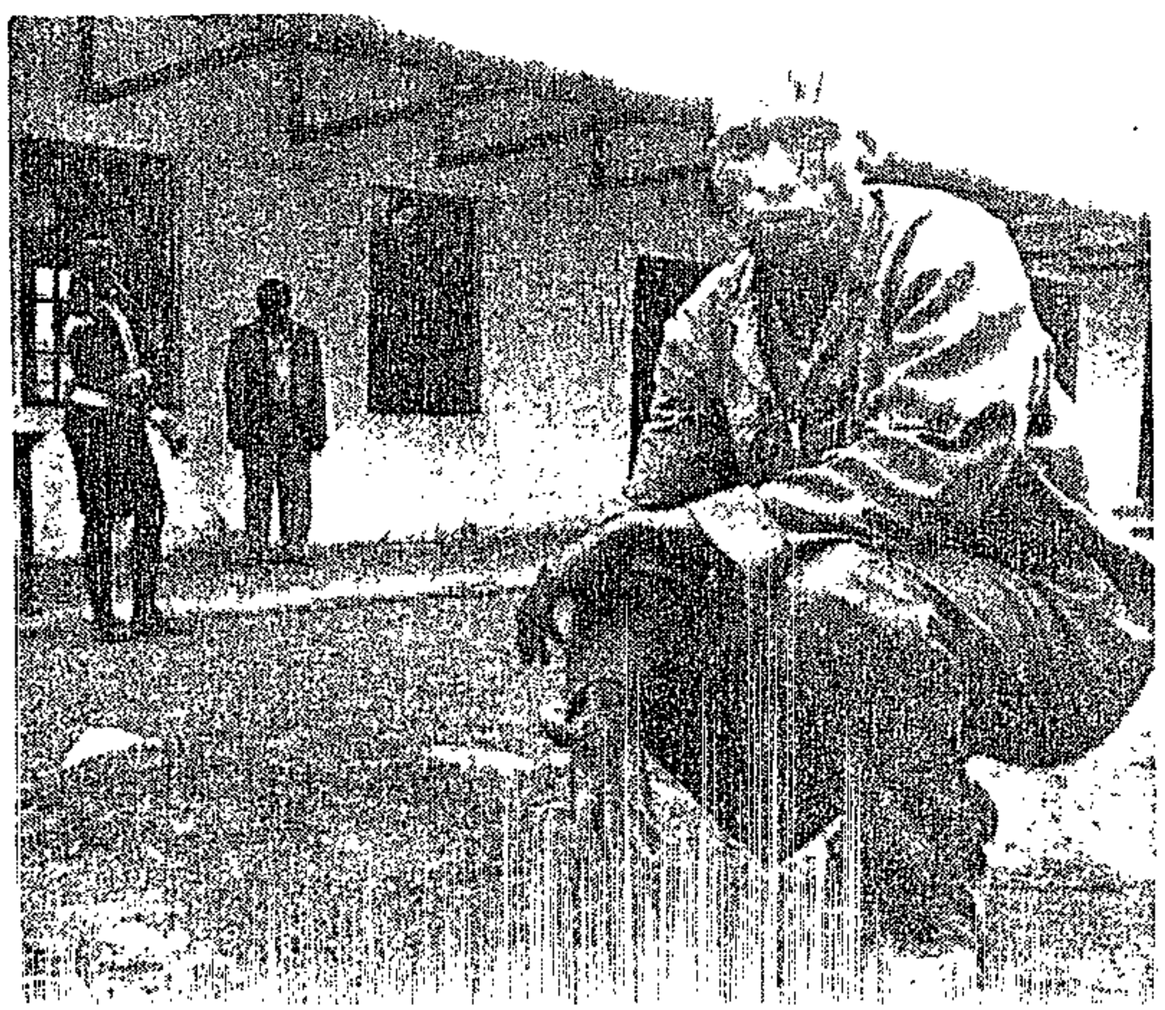
At that time, between nine and 10am, the residents and Mr Mkhize were still waiting for more people to arrive before starting the meeting.

Mr Mkhize had, according to the secretary of his organisation, the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein, Mr David Nkonyane, called the meeting to tell the community about arrangements he had made with a firm to drill boreholes in the village.

Another item on the agenda was minutes of a meeting residents had held at the school on Saturday, March 19.

At that meeting, the Commissioner for Co-operation, Mr M J Prinsloo, from Wakkerstroom, told the residents he did not want any questions asked after saying officials would be sent to Driefontein to count "squatters" living in the area before their relocation.

According to people at the March 19 meeting Mr Mkhize told the commissioner that





after saying officials would be sent to Driefontein to count "squatters" living in the area before their relocation.

According to people at the March 19 meeting Mr Mkhize told the commissioner that most residents, including lodgers, were not prepared to move from Driefontein.

On Wednesday this week several people who had been at last Saturday's meeting told of the fatal shooting.

The eye-witnesses said they did not know what the police were talking about when they said there was a riot with residents threatening the police.

Several witnesses told the Mail there were between 200 and 300 people assembled at the school The gathering was peaceful, they said, and claimed there was no riot whatsoever and "we saw no pistol other than the gun the policeman used when he shot the tree and Mr Mkhize."

They also explained that after Mr Mkhize had told the police to arrest him if the meeting was illegal, Const Nienaber grabbed him and pulled him towards the police van, which was parked about two to three steps away, apparently in a bid to arrest him.

But Mr Mkhize broke loose and stepped back, said the eye-witnesses.

Const Nienaber then moved to the driver's side of the van. He took three teargas canisters and a gas mask out of the vehicle and put on the mask

Const Nienaber then threw two of the canisters towards the people standing behind the van on the east side. But the canisters failed to explode

He then threw the other canister towards those standing to the west side of the van. The teargas exploded and, as it did, the people ran away, joining those who were standing behind the van on the east side.

Const Nienaber went back to Mr Mkhize, grabbed him again and dragged him round the front of the van towards the driver's side.

Mr Mkhize tried to break away from Const Nienaber. The constable, who was again apparently trying to arrest him, then slapped him, the eyewitnesses said.

Some men — none of the witnesses could say exactly how many — rushed at them and grabbed Const Nienaber. Some were carrying walking sticks but did not attack the policemen with the sticks.

They separated Const Nienaber and Mr Mkhize, said the witnesses, and Const Khumalo, who had been standing around, fled and went behind one of the three school building blocks when the men grabbed his colleague.

During the scuffle, as the men separated him from Const Nienaber, Mr Mkhize appealed to his people not to fight, saying: "I am not fighting anybody," witnesses said.

After the two men had been separated, they added, Const Nienaber got into the van and drove out of the schoolyard. He stopped in the main road, next to the security fence.

Const Nienaber got out of the van and, according to the witnesses, used a "long gun" to fire a warning shot into a tree, opening a hole in the trunk.

At the blast the crowd panicked and scattered in all directions. They moved away from the centre of the schoolyard, leaving Mr Mkhize virtually alone in front of the main school building.

Mr Mkhize then began walking towards the school gate. Cont Nienaber then fired another shot from outside the schoolyard.

The bullet hit Mr Mkhize in the chest and he fell on his back.

Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Suzan Mkhize, rushed to his aid. "Let's go away," she said she told her stepson and tried to pick him up. But he told her: "Leave them alone, I am not fighting."

Mr Mkhize's 18-year-old son, Paris, joined his grandmother and together they tried to help the wounded man get up.

After the second blast Const Nienaber got back into the police van and drove back into the schoolyard, stopping a little way from where Mr Mkhize had fallen.

As he drove in, Const Nienaber shouted "Khumalo" three times in an attempt to find his missing colleague.

Inside the yard he stopped and armed with the "long gun," got out of the van.

Const Nienaber then shouted at the people to go away. Some climbed over the high security fence and some went through the gate. The constable walked down to Mrs Mkhize and Paris, who were helping Mr Mkhize.

"The constable told us to go. We refused. He then said we should take my father to hospital and returned to his van. Const Khumalo joined him as he drove out of the schoolyard and they went away," said Mr Mkhize Jnr.

Mr Mkhize was later driven by Mr Lazarus Mabuso, 44, to a private doctor at Piet Retief, about 40km away. Mr Mabu
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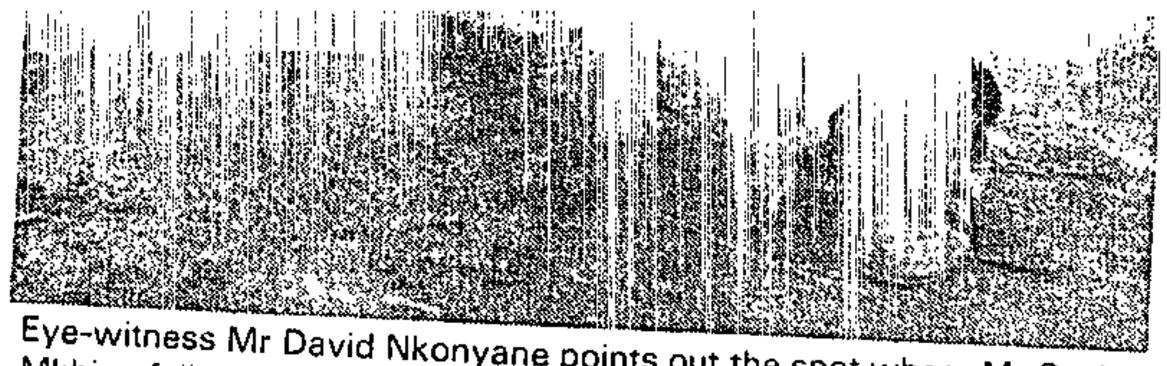

Eye-witness Mr David Nkonyane points out the spot where Mr Saul Mkhize fell after he had been shot.



Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Suzan Mkhize, and her g
schoolboy Paris. They tried to help Mr Mkhize after he fell do

The anatomy of a shooti

E. Post 9/4/83



MR SAUL MKHIZE

'Police were forced to defend themselves'

THE shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize last weekend has caused an international row. Mr Mkhize was leader of the Driefontein, Wakkerstroom, community that was resisting an attempt by the Government to resettle them.

The Police Division of Public Relations said in a communique Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded when the two policemen were forced to defend themselves against a frenzied mob which attacked them with knobkerries and a pistol stolen from one of the policemen.

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Const Khumalo managed to flee the attackers, but Const Nienaber was seized by the mob, who grabbed his service pistol and attempted to shoot him with it.

He eventually managed to break free and fled to his vehicle. He sprayed teargas into the crowd but, realising this was having little effect, he snatched a shotgun from the back of the vehicle and fired a warning shot over their heads.

"But this still did not achieve the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob, striking him," the statement said.

Police said the crowd had immediately stopped rioting and dispersed when they saw their leader fall.

The statement added that Const Nienaber's gas mask had probably saved him from serious injury. The gas mask was badly damaged and dented in the attack.

Police have still not recovered his service pistol.

HARRY MASHABELA reports from Driefontein on the version of events as told by the people of Driefontein.

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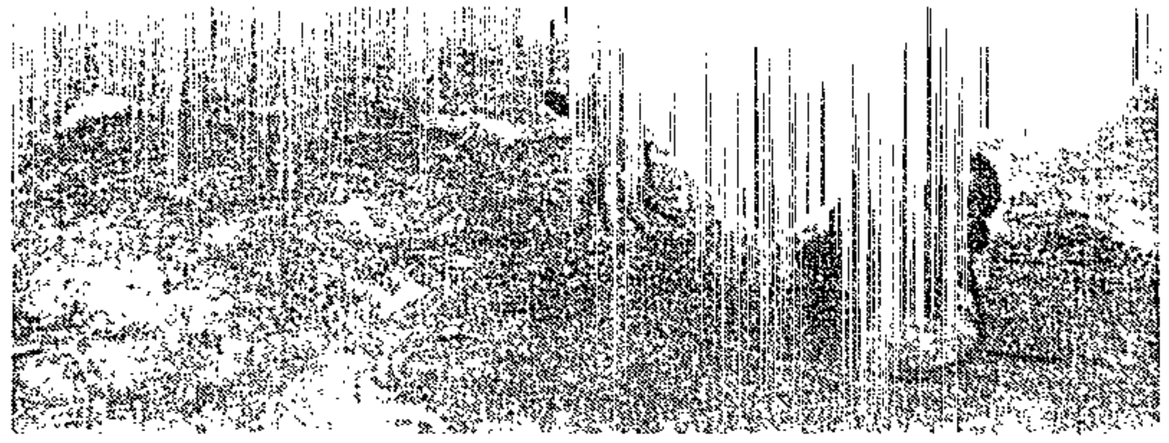
missioner for Co-operation, Mr M J Prinsloo, residents he did not want any questions asked be sent to Driefontein to count "squatters" eir relocation.



Eye-witness Mr David Nkonyane points out the spot where Mr Saul Mkhize fell after he had been shot.



Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Suzan Mkhize, and her grandson, 18-year-old schoolboy Paris. They tried to help Mr Mkhize after he fell down after the shooting

The anatomy of a shooting

'Police were forced to defend themselves'



MR SAUL MKHIZE

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the front of the van towards the driver's side.

Mr Mkhize tried to break away from Const Nienaber. The constable, who was again apparently trying to arrest him, then slapped him, the eyewitnesses said.

Some men — none of the witnesses could say exactly how many — rushed at them and grabbed Const Nienaber. Some were carrying walking sticks but did not attack the policemen with the sticks.

They separated Const Nienaber and Mr Mkhize, said the witnesses, and Const Khumalo, who had been standing around, fled and went behind one of the three school building blocks when the men grabbed his colleague.

During the scuffle, as the men separated him from Const Nienaber, Mr Mkhize appealed to his people not to fight, saying: "I am not fighting anybody," witnesses said.

After the two men had been separated, they added, Const Nienaber got into the van and drove out of the schoolyard. He stopped in the main road, next to the security fence.

Const Nienaber got out of the van and, according to the witnesses, used a "long gun" to fire a warning shot into a tree, opening a hole in the trunk.

At the blast the crowd panicked and scattered in all directions. They moved away from the centre of the schoolyard, leaving Mr Mkhize virtually alone in front of the main school building.

Mr Mkhize then began walking towards the school gate. Cont Nienaber then fired another shot from outside the schoolyard.

The bullet hit Mr Mkhize in the chest and he fell on his back.

Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Suzan Mkhize, rushed to his aid. "Let's go away," she said she told her stepson and tried to pick him up. But he told her: "Leave them alone, I am not fighting."

Mr Mkhize's 18-year-old son, Paris, joined his grandmother and together they tried to help the wounded man get up.

After the second blast Const Nienaber got back into the police van and drove back into the schoolyard, stopping a little way from where Mr Mkhize had fallen.

As he drove in, Const Nienaber shouted "Khumalo" three times in an attempt to find his missing colleague.

Inside the yard he stopped and armed with the "long gun," got out of the van.

Const Nienaber then shouted at the people to go away. Some climbed over the high security fence and some went through the gate. The constable walked down to Mrs Mkhize and Paris, who were helping Mr Mkhize.

"The constable told us to go. We refused. He then said we should take my father to hospital and returned to his van. Const Khumalo joined him as he drove out of the schoolyard and they went away," said Mr Mkhize Jnr.

Mr Mkhize was later driven by Mr Lazarus Mabuso, 44, to a private doctor at Piet Retief, about 40km away. Mr Mabuso was accompanied by Mrs Beauty Mkhize, the wounded man's wife. But on arrival at the doctor's surgery they were told that Mr Mkhize was dead.

Mrs Mkhize took her husband's body to the Ermelo police and later it was taken back to Piet Retief.

On Sunday, April 3, a Rand Daily Mail reporter saw Const Nienaber when he arrived at the Mkhize family's home with policemen who had come to take statements from eyewitnesses and members of the family.

He is stocky, athletic-looking, and appears to be in his mid-twenties. He was wearing jeans and a short-sleeved shirt, with a gun strapped to his waist. There were no signs of injury on his face, head and hands.

After the family had objected to his presence his officer told him to go to the police van outside the gate of the house.

The other policemen and the family then went inside the house and Const Nienaber mounted the family horse outside the courtyard.

Other members of the family then complained to the officer inside the house and he ordered the constable to dismount

Suzman to quiz Govt on Mkhize

By ANTON HARBER

THE post mortem into the death of Driefontein's community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, yesterday showed that death was caused by shotgun wounds in his chest. The post mortem was conducted at the Diepkloof mortuary.

The State Pathologist, Professor G Scheepers, found that the cause of death was shotgun wounds in the lungs, aorta and atrium. The family was also represented by a pathologist.

Mr Mkhize was killed by police at a meeting last Saturday held to protest against the forced removal of his community by the Government.

After the post mortem, the body was handed over to the family for the funeral which will be held next Saturday, April 16.

Sapa reports that questions have been tabled in Parliament about the shooting.

Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday she had tabled questions for the first available question time in Parliament. These included:

- Whether a full investigation is to be held into circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Mkhize;
- Whether the policeman who shot him had been suspended pending an investigation. If not, why not?
- Whether the Minister of Law and Order will issue a statement.

● The anatomy of a shooting — Page 7

Saawu denies ANC links

Labour Reporter

THE South African Allied Worker's Union (Saawu) has criticized allegations by Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei state security, that Saawu officials have been engaged in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Five Saawu officials and an official of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu) were detained in the Ciskei last month.

At the time of their detention, General Sebe alleged the unionists were being held in connection with "ANC activities". They were later released without charge.

In a press release yesterday, Saawu said the involvement of union members in activities outside the scope of unionism had "no sanction" from the union, which was "known to be functioning constitutionally".

The statement said allegations of ANC involvement had been made several times, though Saawu detainees had never been brought to court and charged.

Saawu was increasing its activities in the East London area and harassment by the Ciskei Government was continuing.

"However, we are of the opinion that worse is still to come."

EXPRESSCOPE LOOKS AT THE DRIEFONTEIN SHOOTING

Mkhize was shot 'from the other side of fence'

By ARLENE GETZ

A 2m fence topped with barbed wire separated Constable J A Nienaber from Mr Saul Mkhize when the policeman shot and killed the community leader at Driefontein last week.

An attempt this week to reconstruct the events at the Cabangani school where Mr Mkhizi was shot a week ago produced conflicting and confused accounts but on one point witnesses were agreed:

Constable Nienaber had broken away from the crowd and was outside the school grounds when he took a shotgun from his vehicle and fired two shots.

The first hit a tree about waist high, the second killed Mr Mkhize on the other side of the fence.

Now the actions of the Dirkiesdorp constable — who is carrying out his normal duties while a senior police officer investigates the circumstances of Mr Mkhize's death — are at the centre of an international uproar.

A statement issued by the police this week said trouble erupted when the Const Nienaber and Const M C Khumalo informed Mr Mkhize that their meeting was illegal. "The crowd suddenly became riotous and attacked the two policemen."



● Mrs Susannah Mkhize . . . .dead man's stepmother

Const Khumalo managed to flee but Const Nienaber was seized by the mob of about 500 people who grabbed his service pistol and tried to shoot him with it, the statement said.

Constable Nienaber managed to break free and fled to his vehicle. He sprayed teagas into the crowd but realising that this was having little effect, he took a shotgun from the back of the vehicle and fired a warning shot over their heads.

"But this still did not have the desired effect, so he fired at the leader of the mob, striking him," the statement said.

The statement added that Const Nienaber's gas mask had probably saved him from serious injury. The mask was badly damaged and dented in the attack.

Mr Mkhize's stepmother, Mrs Susannah Mkhize, said this week the meeting had not started when the police arrived.

"I don't think there were more than 200 people there at the time," she said.

"There wasn't such a big crowd."

Another witness, Mr Daniel Mathebula, said the two policemen had ordered the crowd to disperse because the gathering was illegal.

"Saul went to them and told them they should detain him rather than force the people to leave.

"After that the white policeman (Const Nienaber) went to his van, put on a gas mask and took out teargas.

"He threw three canisters, but only one of them went off," said Mr Mathebula.

At one point there was a scuffle involving Mr Mkhize and Const Nienaber. The constable broke free and left the school enclosure.

He took the shotgun from his vehicle and fired two shots, the second of which hit Mr Mkhize in the chest from about 30m.

Mr Mkhize died on the way to hospital.

● Brigadier M van Eyk, head of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said this week he was unable to confirm or deny any details about the shooting.

"I can't say more than the original statement," he said. "We released only certain information which we thought it essential for everybody to know — normally we would not have said as much as we did."



● Outside the fence through which Saul Mkhize was shot . . . Mr Mkhize's son Paris shows the hole left by Constable J A Nienaber's first blast.

Pictures by HERBERT MABUZA

How a blast from a police gun put an end to a wife's quiet rural life

THE orderly rural life of Mrs Beauty Mkhize ended last Saturday when a blast from a policeman's shotgun slammed into her husband's chest.

He had been about to ad-

While Mr Mkhize commuted his wife grew mealies and vegetables, made jam, and tended their fruit trees.

"I just don't know what I'm going to do now," she

tiny room. The silence was punctuated by an occasional sob.

From time to time her son, Paris, wandered in disconsolately, his eye covered by a black patch fol-

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Mr Mkhize, who also had three children in Johannesburg, was the family's sole breadwinner.

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Pictures by HERBERT MABUZA

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THE orderly rural life of Mrs Beauty Mkhize ended last Saturday when a blast from a policeman's shotgun slammed into her husband's chest.

He had been about to address a meeting of Driefontein residents at the local school.

Mrs Mkhize had been proud of her husband's attempts to prevent the forced resettlement of his community.

During the week Mr Saul Mkhize, 48, had lived in Soweto and worked for a Johannesburg firm of accountants.

At weekends he travelled more than 300km to the family home at Driefontein, in the Wakkerstroom district of the south-eastern Transvaal.

While Mr Mkhize commuted his wife grew mealies and vegetables, made jam, and tended their fruit trees.

"I just don't know what I'm going to do now," she whispered a few days after the shooting. She lay covered by a blanket in her tiny room. The silence was punctuated by an occasional sob.

From time to time her son, Paris, wandered in disconsolately, his eye covered by a black patch following an alleged police assault in the nearby town of Piet Retief.

"I suppose I'll have to go back to Johannesburg to find work," she said.

Mr Mkhize, who also had three children in Johannesburg, was the family's sole breadwinner.

"I've got no money and there's nobody else who can help us," Mrs Mkhize said.



● Mrs Beauty Mkhize ... "I don't know what to do"

Mkhize shooting 'irreparable damage'

By BLAISE HOPKINSON and DAN MAIVHA

THE shooting last weekend of Saul Mkhize in Driefontein has lacerated South Africa's image abroad and irreparably scarred the Prime Minister's reform policy, says Mrs Helen Suzman.

"Any attempts at so-called reform are completely nullified by incidents like the Mkhize shooting.

"The damage is as bad as that caused by the Biko and Aggett deaths. Whatever effort the Government is making at reform is ruined by the actions of trigger-happy police," said Mrs Suzman.

The PFP MP tabled questions on the shooting which will be handled in Parliament this week.

Tarnished

Mrs Suzman wants to know whether a full investigation is to be held, if the constable who fired the fatal shots has been suspended and when the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, will issue a statement.

"It is quite wrong to blame the entire police force because of the actions of one constable.

"But the image of the force is tarnished by this incident," Mrs Suzman said.

She said the blame for the death of Mr Mkhize and the police's handling of the case fell "fairly and squarely" on the shoulders of Mr le Grange.

"He never issues public reprimands about incidents like this."

Mr Mkhize will be buried near his home in Driefontein this Saturday, the very land the Government wanted to remove him from.

He was shot after two policemen interrupted a meeting which had been deemed illegal at the Cabangani Higher Primary School in Driefontein.

Mr Mkhize had led the fight against the planned eviction and resettlement of residents of the Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema districts of Wakkerstroom in the Eastern Transvaal.

Results of a post-mortem held on Friday showed that he had died from shotgun wounds to the chest.

Captain N Janeke, police public relations officer for the Eastern Transvaal, said yesterday he had no idea when the inquest would take place.

Mr Mkhize's family said yesterday that they would be represented at the inquest.

Saul Mkhize's campaign against the resettlement of the people of Driefontein will not die with his death.

His successor as chairman of the Council Board of Directors at Driefontein will be appointed next Sunday.

Alarm

"The board will meet after the funeral to decide on his successor. We must keep on working," said vice-chairman Mr Johannes Vilakazi.

Driefontein was bought from a white farmer in 1912 for the Native Farmers' Association of Africa Ltd by a Johannesburg attorney, Pik Seme, a founder member of the African National Congress.

Blacks were actively buying white-owned land in the Transvaal at the time.

The Native Land Act of 1913 was passed to prevent further such sales.

Today Driefontein has three schools and 14 churches. The people — mostly landowners and tenant farmers — grow enough food to feed themselves when the rains are good.

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Jamaican Jimmy Cliff.

Pop star banned in Zimbabwe

Argus Foreign Service

HARARE. — Jamaican reggae star Jimmy Cliff, scheduled to tour Zimbabwe next week, will not be allowed to appear in the country because he has performed in South Africa, deputy education and culture minister, Senator Joseph Culverwell, has said.

In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, Senator Culverwell said any perfomer or sportsman who, acting against the wishes of the international sporting community, has performed in South Africa would be banned from doing so in this country.

Jimmy Cliff's concert tour was being organised by Pan African Productions and was due to start next week.

'Police turned away union supporters'

ARGUS 11/4/83

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Police action has disrupted the national congress here of the Motor and Component Workers Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the General Workers Union of South Africa (Gwusa).

The police sealed off the entrances to New Brighton township and refused entry at the weekend to white, coloured and Indian visitors who did not have permits to enter a black area.

The main speaker at the congress, Mr Frank van der Horst, president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), was held by members of the security police before he had made his speech.

A police spokesman said he had been arrested for entering a black residential area without a permit. A statement had been taken and he had been released after three hours of questioning.

The spokesman said the roadblocks had not been connected to the congress — they had been a routine operation after a recent bomb explosion in the city.

Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, said later that the police action in preventing people from entering New Brighton had been "totally unreasonable and heavy handed".

Uproar

The meeting of 2 000 erupted in uproar when the president of Macusa, Mr Government Zini, said supporters were being turned away at roadblocks, and that "at this very moment our guest speaker, Mr van der Horst, is being questioned by security police".

He said such "harassment" would not stop the union from following its chosen course.

The union had suffered from harassment from the State and this, he said, raised questions about joint action on the part of the State and employers to oppress the workers.

"Not political"

He said trade union action in Port Elizabeth was in no way politically motivated. The unions realised the need for a stable economy.

But only sound relations between workers and employers could bring about a sound economy. "Management should not see trade unions as robbers by night, but accept them as a vital part of the free enterprise system."

Union policy was that the needs of the worker could not be separated from the needs of the community; workers should be represented by unions of their choice; and the union believed in negotiation with management, provided management came to the negotiating table with the union as equals, he said.



D. Dispatch 11/4/83

Police question Sacos leader

PORT ELIZABETH — A guest speaker at the third annual congress of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Unions of South Africa (Macwusa) was detained by the Security Police and three television vans and many people of different races wishing to attend the congress were refused entry into New Brighton yesterday.

A spokesman for the Security Police, Colonel N. van Rensburg, confirmed that Mr Frank van der Horst, president of the South African Council on Sport, had been detained at the roadblock and taken to Security Police headquarters where he was questioned for about three hours.

"A statement was obtained from him and he was released at about 6.45 pm. The names and addresses of two black people who were with him were taken down and they were allowed to enter the township."

Col Van Rensburg also confirmed that many whites, Indians and coloureds were turned away "because they did not have permits to enter a black residential area."

Major Annelize Melville, acting police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said last night that routine uniformed police roadblacks had stopped three vans carrying television crews from entering New Brighton. The crews did not have permits.

It was alleged by the organising secretary of Macwusa, Mr Government Zini, and other speakers that:

● Two guest speakers, Mr Zak Yacoob, president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Dr Brown, representative of the Eastern Cape Co-ordinating Committee which represents 15 black bodies, had been refused entry into the township.

● A security policeman had been seen leaving the Great Centenary Hall earlier yesterday after tearsmoke had been released in the hall.

● The Security Police were using two kombis disguised as pirate taxis to take people away.

When people arrived at the hall at about 2 pm yesterday, they ran into small puddles on the hall's cement floor. They were also greeted by a nose-biting and eye-burning gaseous substance which some identified as tearsmoke.

Colonel Van Rensburg denied that Security Police had used tearsmoke in the hall.

He said he had no knowledge of any incident involving pirate taxis, "but I can state categorically that nothing like that happened. It was not my instruction." — DDC.

Slain leader Mkhize had feared for his life

By Sol Makgabutlane

Star 11/4/83

For almost a year, Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhizi, who was shot dead at a public meeting last week, had referred repeatedly to threats to his life and property.

During his resistance to removal, Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhize made several references to threats to his life.

These fears were aroused by mysterious callers and rumours in the village that he would be killed.

He told the Government about these threats as early as May last year when he wrote to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He also referred to them when he addressed a villagers' meeting at a primary school in Driefontein on December 26 last year.

In a letter to Dr Koornhof, dated May 19 1982 Mr Mkhize wrote: "People here were informed that their homes would be destroyed and therefore they have done nothing to maintain them in good order.

"This has caused great doubt in people's minds as to what will happen and they are becoming troubled and upset about the whole situation.

"Dr Koornhof, I appeal to you to look into the matter and please send us a person to whom we can talk nicely and who can explain to us simply what is to happen to my people.

"He should be able to reassure us regarding our future before trouble really begins in Driefontein.

"My life, because of my endeavours to help my people, has been threatened and an attempt to kill me has already been made.

"This cannot be allowed. This matter has been reported to the police."

Mr Mkhize also reported that in 1981 a man came to where he worked in central Johannesburg, saying he wanted to speak to him. The man had fled before Mr Mkhize could see him.

The matter was reported to the police.

Addressing the villagers' meeting at which Government officials were present at Cabangani Primary School last year, Mr Mkhize said: "We have lived in our area for 70 years.

"We have legal titles to the property which we own. But because some decision is made to move us, laws are changed to allow this.

"I have actively sought information regarding the matter of resettlement by letter and representing the people of Driefontein.

"I have acted in a responsible and honest manner. Why then has my life been threatened?

"Why, as I learned only last weekend, is my property also being threatened? I have been told that it is to be destroyed. Why should these threats be made?"

Mr Mkhize's widow, Mrs Angeline Mkhize who is staying in Tsakane township near Brakpan, said her husband had told her before he left for the fatal meeting in Driefontein on Thursday last week that he had a feeling he was going to die.

"He wanted me to go with him so that I could be next to him but I did not go because I was in great pain from arthritis," Mrs Mkhize said.

SOWETAN, Tuesday, April 12, 1983

Azapo honours Mkhize

THE AZANIAN People's Organisation (Azapo) is to hold a memorial service in honour of the dead Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, in Soweto today.

By LEN MASEKO

Speakers at the service will be Azapo members Mr Lybon Mabasa (national president), Mr Khehla Mthembu (Soweto branch chairman), Committee of Ten member Mr Tom Manthata and the Reverend Steve Montjane.

The service will be held at the St Andrews Anglican Church, Zone 2, Pimville, and will start at 7pm.

Mr Mkhize, chairman of the Council Board of Directors in Driefontein, Eastern Transvaal, died from bullet wounds last week when police tried to break up a protest meeting, called to oppose the Government's intention of removing the Driefontein community to make way for a dam.

Azapo said in a statement yesterday: "We invite the Soweto community and organisations to pledge solidarity with Mr Mkhize's family, the Driefontein community and all the communities who live constantly under the axe of the arbitrary resettlement policy."

Hundreds of people from various parts of the country are expected to attend Mr Mkhize's funeral, which will take place this Saturday.

• The Soweto Civic Association — in a statement yesterday — expressed "great concern" over Mr Mkhize's death and challenged the Government to bring those responsible for his death to court.

"This act of violence against unarmed people does not only accentuate ruthlessness of the police, but also typifies their long tradition of brutality against innocent people.

"We want to draw attention to the fact that the forced removal of the Driefontein community and the subsequent violence meted out against its innocent people cannot be viewed in isolation. Their proposed removal is related to that of the people in Vryburg, Crossroads, Nyanga, KTC Settlement areas and Onverwacht."

The Black Lawyers' Association held a meeting in Welkom at the weekend and issued a statement condemning the killing of Mr Mkhize. The statement read: "The association strongly condemns the barbaric and irresponsible behaviour of a member of the SAP who shot and killed Mr Saul Mkhize. We condemn and reject the system of forced removal of the people of Driefontein and from any other place in South Africa."

• The Workers' Support Committee will hold a defiance campaign commemoration service at the Dube YWCA at 6.30pm today. The WSC service will also honour Mr Saul Mkhize. The committee also pledged solidarity with the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) members who are on strike at The Star newspaper in Johannesburg.

Burglary at PAC. Man not guilty

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Former United Nations forces officer Mr Bertil Wedin walked free from the Old Bailey yesterday after a jury had unanimously dismissed charges that he burgled the Pan Africanist Congress offices in London for Pretoria and passed on stolen secrets.

Crown evidence had alleged that the handsome 43-year-old Swede had broken the law after being recruited by a South African spymaster, Major Craig Williamson, to spy on Southern African guerilla groups.

The case, which became known as the "Swapogate affair" after a series of burglaries last year, culminating in a break-in at the Swapo office, caused tension between the South African and United Kingdom governments.

Wedin had been accused of burglary at the London offices of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) last August and handling black nationalist group documents, knowing they were stolen.

Wedin had confirmed during cross-examination that he was paid R1 600 a

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Mkhize sent a plea to Botha

On April 2, Mr Saul Mkhize, of Driefontein, in the Eastern Transvaal, was shot dead by a policeman. Mr Mkhize was a community leader who did not want his people resettled.

The circumstances of the shooting are a matter of dispute, with the police on the one hand maintaining that two constables were attacked and members of the community denying this.

Before he died Mr Mkhize sent an appeal direct to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, on behalf of his community.

Two days before he was shot dead Mr Saul Mkhize addressed an urgent appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for help "on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema."

Mr Mkhize's appeal was contained in a letter dated March 31 which his brother, Mr Pickson Mkhize, says was posted.

His decision to appeal directly to Mr Botha over the head of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, arose of his growing frustration at the failure of Dr Koornhof to respond to his pleas against forcing the Driefontein people to move.

In particular, Mr Mkhize made clear in an interview before his death, he was extremely frustrated at the attitude adopted by Mr M. J. Prinsloo, the Wakkerstroom commissioner of Dr Koornhof's department, at a meeting in Driefontein on Saturday, March 19.

Mr Prinsloo told the villagers at the meeting, whose proceedings were tape-recorded, that the Government had already made its decision about the Driefontein removal and that it "is not going to negotiate about it any further. It's over."

Mr Mkhize also told me he was concerned about intimidation and harassment he claimed was being conducted against the Driefontein people. This included pass arrests. A mysterious car had been parked outside his own home at 2 am one morning for 20 minutes with parking lights on.

The Prime Minister's private secretary, Cdr W. P. J. Ehlers, said that he had taken the trouble to look in the files as far back as January but that no letter had been received.

Despite the fact that Dr Koornhof was reported on April 4 as having said he could not recall personal correspondence with "a Mr Mkhize of Driefontein," Mr Mkhize received at least two letters bearing Dr Koornhof's signature.

The first, telling him that "reconsideration of the removal is not possible" and asking for the "full support" of the Driefontein community for his department's officials, was dated October 13, 1981 and had "personal" written in handwritting across the top of it. It ended "warm regards, yours sincerely" above Dr Koornhof's signature.

The second bore the reference number 5-5 and was dated October 26, 1982. Also ending with "warm regards," it told Mr Mkhize that "only the terms under which the move will take place are negotiable" and added, "your co-operation would be appreciated."

One of the purposes of the meeting at which Mr Mkhize was shot dead on Saturday April 2 was to discuss a petition that he had drawn up following Mr Prinsloo's remarks at the meeting a fortnight previously. The petition read: "We, the undersigned landowners and tenants at Driefontein, protest most strongly against the Government's attitude, as expressed by the Commissioner on March 19, 1983, that it has already decided on the removal of Driefontein and is not prepared to negotiate with us about this.



Mr Mkhize with Bishop Tutu.

We are a happy community, he said

Re-settlement of the resident of Daggakraal Driefontein, Ngema (districts of Wakkerstroom).

Please accept my apologies for deeming to write to you direct but, the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to we will move, like it or not.

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper.

There are many reasons for my statements above and that is why I write to you.

I wish to ask that you personally arrange with due notice to myself and my council of directors of Development but:

1. Why we should consider leaving our homelands at all?

2. Why we should give up our legally owned property?

3. What reasons have the department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us

Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "why's" and "wherefores" of our situations. In God's name, your honour, is this merciful? Are these the actions of a

We have formed a good community. We have intermarried with other tribes. We have been, and hope to continue to be, self-supporting and of benefit to the entire community, both through the land and factories in our area and also by contributing to the workforce very badly needed in places such as Johannesburg.

was contained in a letter dated March 31 which his brother, Mr Pickson Mkhize, says was posted.

His decision to appeal directly to Mr Botha over the head of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, arose of his growing frustration at the failure of Dr Koornhof to respond to his pleas against forcing the Driefontein people to move.

Before he died Mr Mkhize sent an appeal direct to the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, on behalf of his community.

In particular, Mr Mkhize made clear in an interview before his death, he was extremely frustrated at the attitude adopted by Mr M. J. Prinsloo, the Wakkerstroom commissioner of Dr Koornhof's department, at a meeting in Driefontein on Saturday, March 19.

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"We believe that this attitude is harmful to relations in our country, and not in keeping with public statements that the Minister has made from time to time. We and our families have lived at Driefontein for over seventy years. We cannot accept that the Government can simply take away our land without even being prepared to discuss it with us."

We are a happy community, he said

Re-settlement of the resident of Daggakraal Driefontein, Ngema (districts of Wakkerstroom).

Please accept my apologies for deeming to write to you direct but, the matter being urgent, I felt it my duty to approach you in this manner.

I write to you for only one reason — your help on behalf of the people of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema.

Your help is needed, because we are being forced to move from our properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development. Dr Koornhof has been known to say. "There will be no forced removal of black people from black areas", and yet here we are, without any real discussion, being told by his department that we will move, like it or not.

This is not humanitarian or, in God's name, proper.

There are many reasons for my statements above and that is why I write to you.

I wish to ask that you personally arrange with due notice to myself and my council of directors of Driefontein, duly elected by the landowners of Driefontein on 26 December, 1982, at a meeting specially convened to elect representatives to negotiate about the removal, for a meeting with Dr Koornhof to discuss this whole matter.

The committee of Daggakraal and Ngema, who are in a similar predicament, would like to join us at such a meeting.

May I say that we do not wish to discuss our removal, which seems to be a fait accompli, by the Department of Co-operation and Development but:

1. Why we should consider leaving our homelands at all?

2. Why we should give up our legally owned property?

3. What reasons have the department for even thinking that we are prepared to allow them to intimidate us into such a move?

4. In view of the lack of co-operation from the department why should they expect our co-operation?

These are only a few of the items we must discuss but, in order to do so, we need a fully representative team from the Department of Development and Co-operation, including Dr Koornhof, in order to sort out this entire matter of what we consider a completely unnecessary upheaval of these well-settled, well-adjusted and happy communities.

Your Honour, we have suffered for many years due to the uncertainty of our position. We have heard rumours, we have been told to obey, but we have never been properly informed or had proper discussions regarding the "why's" and "wherefores" of our situations. In God's name, your honour, is this merciful? Are these the actions of a man of God, such as I know you are.

At present, our people are hungry and short of water. Our boreholes are dry and we wish to arrange to have new boreholes but, how can we do this under the present circumstances.

We are, as all South Africans are, a proud people and all we ask is to remain so. We do not wish to be rebellious in any way but only to continue to live our lives out in our own environment.

We have formed a good community. We have intermarried with other tribes. We have been, and hope to continue to be, self-supporting and of benefit to the entire community, both through the land and factories in our area and also by contributing to the workforce very badly needed in places such as Johannesburg.

All that we ask is that we have a reasonable and full discussion with a duly appointed body, by someone such as yourself, to talk to us. We know we must listen but we must also have every opportunity to talk and to explain our position.

Your honour, I beseech you to help us in this matter and to act on our behalf. We need your help and we ask for it now.

Yours, very sincerely,

(Saul Mkhize).

~~306~~ ~~327~~ Trespass Hansard Q 601. 969 13/4/83

668. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many Black persons were arrested for trespass in 1982 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a)

Cape Town	543
Port Elizabeth	650
East-London	256
Durban	2 522
Pietermaritzburg	1 326
Bloemfontein	698
Johannesburg	11 049
West Rand	1 061
East Rand	4 435
Pretoria	3 257

(b) 98 507

327 25 Hansard

Persons shot dead at road blocks

Q. 601.940 13/4/83

*6. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1982, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (b)

(i) William Mabene . . 1 January 1982.
Johannes Uone . . . 2 April 1982.
Highkens Lephoto 9 April 1982.

(ii) Christopher Bikisa 9 April 1982.
Billy Molapa . . . . . 30 May 1982.
Johannes Tshehla 7 September 1982.
Willie Bamla . . . . . 27 October 1982.

(c) Except in the case of Billy Molapa who attempted to flee after he had stopped and four bags of dagga had been found in the car in which he had travelled, the other persons named in (i) and (ii) all raced through the road blocks and some even tried to run down the members on duty at the blockades.

(327) Hansard 13/4/83
(328) Q. 601. 950

Mr. Hassan Howa: passport

*18. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Why has Mr. Hassan Howa not been informed of the reasons for the refusal of his application for a passport, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 2 on 30 March 1983?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

It is not customary to convey reasons for refusal of applications for passports to the applicants.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, are we to understand that if someone applies for a passport and it is refused, he does not have any right of appeal and he may not even know why he is not entitled to a passport? Is that Government policy?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, there is no right of appeal. Passports are not refused lightly. Normally we do not even get enquiries, because the persons concerned whose passports are refused have a good idea why they are refused.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, may I ask him what right of redress anybody in what is supposed to be a democratic society has if his passport is refused and he is not given any reaons?

The MINISTER: A passport is throughout the world regarded not as a right but as a privilege.

SACOS CRITICISES COPS

Sowetan 13/4/83

THE PRESIDENT of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), Mr Frank van der Horst, yesterday slammed the Security Police for arresting and preventing him from attending a trade union congress meeting in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, at the weekend.

He described the police action as a grim commentry of the "vicious system of tyranny that exists in the ghetoes."

The third national congress of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and its sister union, the General Workers' Union of South Africa (Gwusa), was disrupted during the weekend when police sealed off New Brighton township and refused entry to all people without permits to enter a black area.

The main speaker, Mr Van der Horst, was arrested by the Security Police in the township and had his prepared speech, which he was to deliver at the third congress, confiscated.

Speaking from his Cape Town home, Mr Van der Horst said he was subsequently released.

A spokesman for the Security Police in Port Elizabeth, Colonel M van Rensburg, is reported to have confirmed this. Mr Van der Horst was released after spending three hours at the New Brighton Police Station.

Reacting to his arrest, Mr Van der Horst told **The SOWETAN:** "I saw massive police road blocks at most of the entries to the townships. This gestapo-like harassment and victimization of guest speakers and the public at a legitimate and well-advertised trade union meeting make a total mockery of the Government's much publicised claim that racial discrimination is being abolished in South Africa."

Transport laid on for mourners

THERE will be transport for mourners from Soweto attending the funeral of Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader shot dead by the police a week ago.

This was announced at a special memorial service on behalf of the dead man organised by the Workers' Supporters Committee (WSC) held in Dube this week. A spokesman for the committee told the people that those interested in attending the service should report to the Methodist Church Youth Centre, Central Western Jabavu, at 6pm today.

Mr Khehla Mthembu, Azanian People's Organisation branch chairman, said yesterday buses would leave from Johannesburg for Driefontein at 8pm on Friday night. The return fare to Driefontein is R15 and people interested in attending the funeral service should contact Mr Pickson Mkhize, the dead man's brother, or his family at 333 Zone Five, Meadowlands on phone 949-3281. Bookings can also be made at the Zola Coal Yard by phoning 930-1051 or through Mr Mokoena, Room 548 Fifth Floor, Khotso House.

Addressing the service at the Young Women's Christian Association Hall in Dube, Mr Oupa Monareng, a member of the WSC, said Mr Saul Mkhize was a hero whether "he was a black consciousness man or a non-racialist". He said Mkhize remained an exploited worker and a hero.

The service was also arranged to commemorate the 31st anniversary for the launching of the Defiance Campaign started by the now outlawed African National Congress in 1952.

Mr Monareng said the repressive laws which the workers defied in 1952 had since multiplied. "More people are being shunted from their homes and places and more are being arrested for pass infringements and other similar man-made offences," he said.

Mkhize shooting 'not self defence'

AUGUS 15/4/83 327

Political Staff

THE constable who shot Mr Saul Mkhize had either lost his head or simply thought Mr Mkhize was a black troublemaker with whom he could deal as he saw fit, Parliament was told today.

Speaking during the second reading of the Budget, Mrs Helen Suzman said she had no doubt that neither the constable, nor his superior officer, or the authorities in Pretoria or the Minister of Law and Order had an inkling of what a storm of protest the killing would provoke.

She told the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, that any attempt to cover-up or condone the constable's actions would only make things infinitely worse.

"MISPLACED"

Mrs Suzman said misplaced loyalty had prevented the Minister from publicly condemning the outrageous actions of some of his men, which denigrated those who did their best to uphold the best traditions of the force.

"Worse, he and his predecessors lead young policemen like Constable Nienaber to believe that anything they do, especially where blacks are concerned, will be condoned."

She said a report put out by the police division of public relations that the constable had shot Saul Mkhize in self-defence was "totally unacceptable."

FENCE

"Mkhize was shot with a shotgun loaded with number one shot by the constable, who was standing next to his van outside a fence 1,8-metres high.

"Mkhize was 15 metres away, standing inside a schoolyard surrounded by the high fence.

"The crowd attending the meeting had already been dispersed.

"There could not possibly have been any danger to the police," she said.

ed that it will be completed; if so, what are the findings;

(3) whether the police received a sworn statement concerning the vehicle allegedly used by the burglars, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the (a) make and (b) registration of the vehicle

(4) whether the police have traced such vehicle; if so, who is the owner;

(5) whether any arrests have been made in connection with this case; if so, what are the particulars of such arrests?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(2) No, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication when the investigation will be completed.

(3) Yes.

(a) A blue and white Volkswagen Combi.

(b) CA 283 034.

(4) No. The registration number furnished was probably false.

(5) No, not yet.

Hansard

General Workers' Union: burglary

Q. 61. 989 – 990 15/4/83

*15. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police are investigating a burglary at the offices of the General Workers' Union in Cape Town on or about 27 March 1983; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipat-

→

Mkhize: Suzman warns Minister

Star 15/4/83

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The constable who killed Mr Saul Mkhize either lost his head or thought Mr Mkhize was a black trouble-maker with whom he could deal as he saw fit, Mrs Helen Suzman said in Parliament today.

In the second-reading debate on the Budget Mrs Suzman said she had no doubt that the constable, his superior officer, the authorities in Pretoria and the Minister of Law and Order, were unaware of the storm of protest the killing would provoke.

She warned the Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, that any attempt to cover up or condone the actions of the constable would make things infinitely worse.

Misplaced loyalty prevented the Minister from condemning publicly the outrageous actions of some of his men who denigrated those who did their best to uphold the best traditions of the force, Mrs Suzman said.

"Worse, he and his predecessors lead young policemen — such as Constable Nienaber — to believe that anything they do, especially where blacks are concerned, will be condoned."

Mrs Suzman said she found the report issued by the police — that the constable shot Mr Mkhize in self-defence — to be "totally unacceptable.

"Mr Mkhize was killed with a shotgun by the constable who was standing outside a fence 1,8 m high.

"Mr Mkhize was 15 m away, inside a schoolyard, surrounded by the high fence.

"The crowd had already been dispersed.

"There could not possibly have been any danger to the police," Mrs Suzman said.

Mkhize: Le Grange speaks

CAPE Times 16/4/83

327

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday broke a long silence on the shooting of community leader Mr Saul Mkhize and said he found it was "regrettable" that it was at all necessary for such an incident to occur.

Mr Le Grange's statement follows a week after the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, expressed "deep regret" over the incident.

Replying to questions in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Mr Le Grange said the circumstances surrounding Mr Mkhize's death were still the subject of an investigation headed by a police officer and the legal process could follow.

Mr Le Grange said it was not possible "at this stage" to give an indication when the investigation would be completed.

"But it is being expedited," he said.

Mr Le Grange reiterated a statement issued by the police after the shooting which stated that Constable J A Nienaber fired a shot as a "riotous crowd" kept advancing in a "threatening manner".

He said the evidence from the police investigation would be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his consideration and a possible inquest.

In Parliament yesterday Mrs Suzman warned if there was any attempt to condone or cover-up the actions of Constable Nienaber it would only make things worse.

Rejecting the police version that Constable Nienaber shot Mr Mkhize in self-defence, she said there could not possibly have been any danger to the police at the time of the shooting.

'Black troublemaker'

"It is my firm belief that the constable either lost his head, or that he had decided that Mr Mkhize was just a black troublemaker with whom he could deal in any way he saw fit."

She warned Mr Le Grange that his "misplaced loyalty", to his men in the police force prevented him from publicly condemning the "outrageous actions" of some of them.

• Mrs Suzman said she found the police report on the events at Driefontein "totally unacceptable".

"Mr Mkhize was shot with a shotgun loaded with number one shot by the constable who was standing next to his van outside a fence 1,8m high.

"Mkhize was 15m away, standing inside the school yard which was surrounded by the high fence.

"The crowd attending the meeting had already been dispersed."

Pistol 'taken away'

Sapa reports that according to the police statement quoted by Mr Le Grange, efforts to disperse the meeting had failed and "the crowd became riotous" forcing the two constables to retreat as their lives were in danger.

Constable Nienaber's service pistol had been taken from him and pointed at him while he was hit with kieries. The constable donned a gas mask, which was smashed by blows, and he used two tearsmoke cannisters to reach his vehicle.

A warning shot fired from a shotgun over the crowd's heads had had no effect, and Constable Nienaber fired a shot into the crowd when it kept advancing.

Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded and the crowd dispersed.

Mr Le Grange commented as follows on a report that the police constable who fired the shot at Mr Mkhize subsequently visited his home where he rode the family horse:

"During the course of investigations carried out by an officer of the SAP into the shooting, several policemen, including the constable in question, who was dressed in plain clothes to avoid as far as possible embarassment to the deceased's family, visited the Mkhize kraal.

"Whilst the officer was interviewing certain witnesses, one of the constables in the police contingent (not the constable involved in the shooting incident) mounted a saddled horse belonging to a visitor to the kraal and which was tethered to a fence.

"This was not done as a gesture of defiance or arrogance, and in any event, the constable concerned was immediately reprimanded by the officer."

...posed of having contra-

Mrs Mxenge denies claim

African Affairs Reporter

MRS Nonyamezelo Mxenge, widow of Mr Griffiths Mgxenge, a Durban lawyer who was found stabbed to death in Umlazi township in November 1981, yesterday denied that her family had asked the South African authorities to stay her husband's inquest until the family's attorneys had interviewed Martin Dolinchek, now serving a jail sentence on the Seychelles.

She said it would not make any difference to her family if the inquest was closed before Dolinchek, a South African agent, was interviewed because that did not mean that they would not continue with the investigations after the inquest.

Mrs Mxenge was reacting to a London report which said her family was urging the South African authorities not to close her husband's inquest file until they had gathered all their evidence.

The report said the family had permission from the Seychelles Government to interview Dolinchek but feared that they would not have enough time to make final arrangements if the inquest were completed next month.

It quoted Dr Fumbatha Mxenge, brother of the slain lawyer who is practising in Dublin, as saying that the family believed that Dolinchek had information which could be vital in ascertaining how Mr Mxenge died.

The report said the family wanted to send a lawyer, from South Africa if possible, but from elsewhere if necessary, to question Dolinchek.

Mkhize death probe continues

w/l ARGUS 16/4/83

327

Political Staff

THE police investigation into Mr Saul Mkhize's death was being "expedited," the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament yesterday.

He was reacting to a series of questions tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition police spokesman, about the shooting of the community leader by a police constable.

Mr Le Grange, who called the shooting "regrettable," said evidence from the police investigation would be referred to the Attorney General of the Transvaal for his consideration.

The Minister repeated the statement issued by the police immediately after the shooting, saying that the crowd at the meeting where Mr Mkhize had been shot "became riotous" forcing Constable Nienaber and another constable to retreat as their lives were in danger.

Constable Nienaber's service pistol had been taken from him and pointed at him while he was hit with kieries. The constable donned a gas mask, which was smashed by blows, and he used two tearsmoke canisters to reach his vehicle.

A warning shot fired from a shotgun over the crowd's heads had had no effect, and Constable Nienaber fired a shot into the crowd when it kept advancing.

Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded and the crowd dispersed. The constable's pistol had still not yet been recovered.

Referring to reports that Constable Nienaber subsequently rode a horse around the Mkhize kraal, Mr Le Grange said: "The facts are as follows:

"During the course of investigations carried out by an officer of the SAP into the shooting, several policemen, including the constable in question, who was dressed in plain clothes to avoid as far as possible embarassment to the deceased's family, visited the Mkhize kraal.

"While the officer was interviewing certain witnesses, one of the constables in the police contingent (not the constable involved in the shooting incident) mounted a saddled horse belonging to a visitor to the kraal and which was tethered to a fence.

"This was not done as a gesture of defiance or arrogance, and in any event, the constable concerned was immediately reprimanded by the officer," Mr Le Grange said.

● MR Mkhize, 48, was buried today in a simple but emotional ceremony lasting several hours at his home at Dreifontein in the Wakkerstroom district.

Hundreds of people, including several prominent community and church leaders converged on this remote Transvaal village to pay final tribute to the man whom police said they shot in self-defence when an angry mob attacked two policemen attempting to break up an illegal gathering at the local school on April 2.

The shooting, which catapulted this small establishment with a population of about 5 000 from virtual obscurity to international prominence almost overnight, has evoked wide censure and has prompted opposition leaders to call for an official enquiry into the police action.

With emotions expected to run high today, police had anticipated some trouble, but the funeral went without incident and police did not attend.

Wife of Sparks in court

Mail Reporters

THE wife of the former editor of the Rand Daily Mail appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday in connection with an allegation of defeating the ends of justice.

Mrs Sue Yvonne Sparks, 38, wife of Mr Allister Sparks who is now working for overseas publications, including the Washington Post and the London Observer, appeared before Mr F Z Krynauw.

She appeared with a freelance reporter Mr Bernard Maxim Dominique Simon, 34, of 11th Avenue, Parktown North.

Mr Simon writes for The Economist, Associated Press-Dow Jones, and the Financial Times.

They were not asked to plead and they will appear again on May 6.

Mrs Sparks was freed on warning while Mr Simon was allowed R500 bail.

A representative of the US consulate told the Mail yesterday there was "concerned" public interest and extensive Press coverage in the United States of the charges against Mrs Sparks.

Mr Frank Stravos, who described himself as a "concerned observer", is associated with the US Information Service.

And the interest in the case in the US was reflected by the arrival of the Washington Post's vice-president and counsel, Mr Bo Jones, on Thursday night.

During the first hour of their appearance at the court, a safari-suited photographer, who was not a member of the recognised Press in South Africa, and whom court reporters said appeared at all "political trials", took photographs of the group outside the court room.

Mr Stravos said his government was concerned about issues associated with freedom of the Press.

He intended following the proceedings of the case "closely" as a representative of the US Government. The US had already issued a statement condemning the raid, Mr Stravos said.

Mr Jones said yesterday he had come to South Africa to monitor the proceedings, as there was "a lot of interest" in the case in the US.

"The Washington Post is not used to having its correspondents harassed or charged."

Mrs Sparks said she did not want to speak about the case "at the moment".

operation which would ... cessive disastrous SAPA. ... DDC-

Police take documents

D. Dispatch 16/4/83

EAST LONDON — Several church and Media Association of South Africa (Mwasa) documents and papers were taken by Ciskeian Police from Mr Leslie Xinwa, of the Daily Dispatch, at a roadblock near Mdantsane on Monday night.

The documents taken were two South African Council of Churches booklets, minutes of the 1982 meeting of the Justice and Reconciliation Commission meeting of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa and the agenda for the 1983 meeting held in Johannesburg, several church notices, copies of a proposed constitution for Mwasa, a copy of the constitution of the defunct Writers' Association of South Africa and two other papers on Mwasa.

Press cuttings taken earlier from Mr Berlin Hoho, of the Daily Dispatch, who was driving a vehicle hired by Mr Xinwa, were given to Mr Xinwa when he claimed them at the roadblock.

Efforts to contact the Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei for comment on the documents taken were unsuccessful yesterday. — DDR

Boraine calls for facts on union office break-in

W/E Argus 16/4/83
Hons 327

Weekend Argus Labour Reporter

DR ALEX BORAINE, Opposition spokesman on manpower, has called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr L le Grange, to make known all the facts on the recent break-in at the General Workers' Union offices.

In a statement yesterday after the Minister had answered questions in Parliament, Dr Boraine said Mr le Grange's reply had "conveniently omitted to state that the car seen at the scene of the burglary, namely CA 283 034 belongs to the South African Police."

Criticised

He criticised Mr le Grange for seeming to "have made up his mind that the police in Caledon Square and anywhere else" were not involved in the recent burglary at the GWU offices in Athlone.

Only union documents were removed in the burglary about three weeks ago. Money was not taken.

The caretaker of Benbow Buildings, Athlone, in which the GWU has offices, made a sworn statement to the police, giving them the registration number of a kombi used by three white men, who allegedly entered the union offices.

A kombi with the same registration number was spotted later in the week in a "police only" parking bay outside Caledon Square.

Answering Dr Boraine's questions, Mr le Grange said the investigation into the burglary had not yet been completed.

He confirmed a sworn statement had been made to the police, but said the registration number furnished was "probably false".

"It is astonishing that the Minister, whilst indicating on the one hand that the investigation is not complete, nevertheless seems to have made up his mind that the police at Caledon Square or anywhere else were not involved.

"Against the background of constant harassment, arrests, detention and bannings of trade union leadership, it is of utmost importance that all the facts are made known on the burglary at the GWU offices."

(1177) (327)

Charge against Sacos leader confirmed

D. Dispatch 16/4/83

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr L. le Grange, yesterday confirmed that Mr Frank van der Horst, who was detained by security police outside New Brighton, Port Elizabeth on Sunday and detained for four hours, was being charged with illegally entering a black area.

Mr Van der Horst, president of the South African Council of Sport, was held at a roadblock mounted by police at the entrance to New Brighton, the evening the annual meeting of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) was held in the township.

Replying to questions tabled by Dr Alex Boraine, chief opposition spokesman on Manpower, Mr Le Grange said that Mr Van der Horst was held for four hours for questioning.

He was being charged with contravening Section 9 (9) (b) of Act 25 of 1945, the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The section prohibits unauthorised entry by other race groups to a black township.

Mr Le Grange said in reply to further questions from Dr Boraine that police were present at the Great Centenary Hall in New Brighton on the night of the Macwusa meeting in execution of the functions conferred on them by law to investigate alleged offences.

No complaints had been received about police actions, he said. — DDC.

an arrest in Worcester on October 24 when a hostile crowd gathered.

expected to attract large numbers of Worcester residents.

Shooting condemned

Cape Herald 16/4/83 (327)

THE United Women's Organisation (UWO) has condemned the fatal shooting of an Eastern Transvaal community leader, Mr Saul Mkize, by police at a protest meeting last Saturday.

Mr Mkize, 48, was shot dead after police allegedly tried to call off the protest meeting against the removal of Driefontein residents to a homeland.

About 500 people had turned up for the meeting at the Cabagane Primary School.

The Cape Town-based UWO said they condemned the shooting of Mr Mkize as this was "intimidation of the Driefontein Civic people".

The shooting was also condemned by the United States State Department and white opposition spokesmen.

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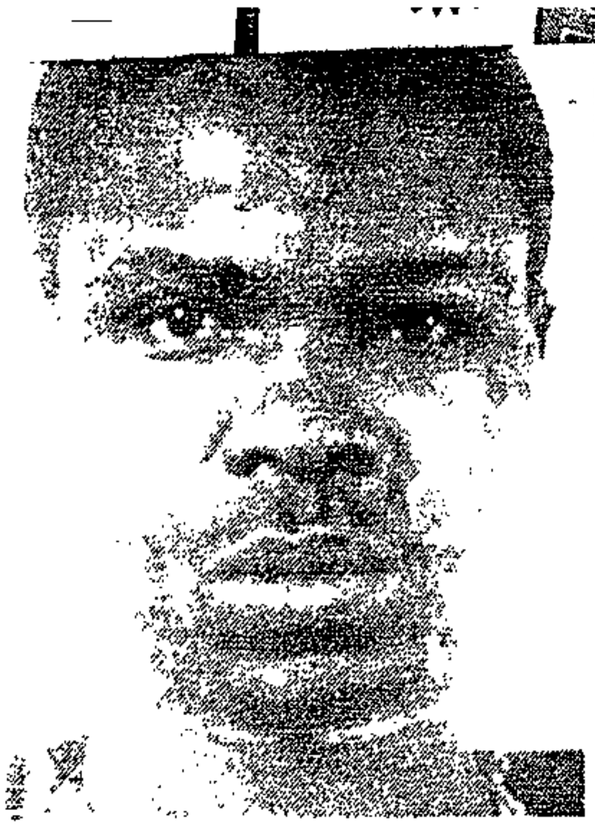

CALVIN Malanjeni, 29, is wanted by Woodstock detectives in connection with car theft which took place in Salt River on August 1 last year. Malanjeni is 1,75 m tall. Contact Detective-Sergeant A R Chapman at ☎ 55 5058.

Passport refusal 'part of a plan'

Cape Herald 16/4/83

THE refusal of passports to non-racial sports administrators should be linked to the Government's plans to stifle support for the non-racial codes, says local swimming administrator Roger Ellick, whose passport application was turned down last week.

Mr Ellick is president of the Aurora Swimming Club, chairman of the local waterpolo association, president of the Maitland Cricket Club and assistant treasurer of the Athlone Squash Club.

Mr Ellick planned to visit Zimbabwe and Canada later this year.

"I wanted to go overseas for a holiday although I had planned on taking a look at the Zimbabwe swimming scene.

"This is not the first time that my passport application has been turned down. After I had returned from the World Methodist Youth Conference, I applied for my passport to be renewed. My application was turned down.

BUSINESS

"In 1978 I applied for a passport to visit Transkei on company business. I was given a passport but when I applied for that passport to be renewed, in December last year, it was turned down," Mr Ellick said.

Mr Ellick said he would let the matter rest for a while before re-applying for a passport.

"It is not the end of the world, but my passport being turned down will not stop me from continuing the liberation struggle.

"I will always support the Amateur Swimming Assosiation of South Africa and the South African Council on Sport (Sacos) 100 percent.

ATTEMPTS

"One should not see my passport being turned down in isolation. One should view it in the light of the Government's attempts to stop non-racial sports administrators from attending overseas meetings, such as next month's anti-apartheid conference in London," Mr Ellick said.



● MR Roger Ellick

Service at civic centre

THE ASSEMBLY of Christ Church in Ravensmead will be hosting a special faith healing service in the Ravensmead Civic Centre on April 17.

The service in the civic centre in Christian Street will be held from 9 am to 6 pm. For further infor-

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SOCIAL WORKER GRANTS USA ASYLUM

By Aneez Salie

Cape Herald 16/4/83

327

AN ELSIES RIVER community worker, Mr Tommy Pearson, has fled the country and has been granted political asylum in America, it can now be revealed.

Mr Pearson was granted asylum last year, according to his wife, Sylvia. But this was kept secret because Mrs Pearson said she did not want to jeopardise her family's chances of joining him.

Mrs Pearson and her three children left for the United States of America on Good Friday, April 1.

In an interview at her home shortly before she left, Mrs Pearson declined to say why her husband had fled. However, according to family sources Mr Pearson feared Security Police action against him.

Security Police had visited and telephoned her a few times since her husband fled, Mrs Pearson said.

"They asked a few questions and left. They wanted to know where Tommy was and why he had left. I told them where he was but I did not know why he had left."

The USA Consul General could not immediately confirm that political asylum had been granted.

DETAILS

An investigation would be conducted and details released as soon as this was received from America, an embassy spokesman said.

At the time of going to press the spokesman was able to confirm that Mr Pearson had left for America on April 27 1980 on a social welfare programme sponsored by the American government.

Mrs Pearson said, "After Tommy arrived he held discussions with friends and colleagues and decided it would be best not to return to South Africa.

"It was a very traumatic decision and was not easily taken. The period that followed was a most trying time for the family. It was terrible, a real trial.

"We are a tightly-knit family and were very close. To be seperated from him was almost unbearable.

"But now we are to join him at last," Mrs Pearson said.

Mr Pearson has settled in Fairmont, West Virginia where he has bought a house.

He is Director of Religious Education for the local Catholic Church and teaches at the St Peters High School in Fairmont, Mrs Pearson said.

In February 1978 Mr Pearson, then with the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Elsies River, spearheaded a campaign in Elsies River to pool the resources of businessmen, churches, welfare bodies and schools in the area to help the community.

"Sometimes there is a bit too much trumpet blowing and not enough real effort at upliftment," Mr Pearson said at the time.

He was also one of the prime movers behind the formation in June 1978 of the South African Workers' Party which was made up of disenchanted Labour Party members who saw no future in the Coloured Persons Representative Council.

SUNDAY

MKHIZE DEATH: SUZMAN DISPUTES S.A.P.

'Constable wasn't in any danger



Louis le Grange



By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

SAUL Mkhize could have been shot by a policeman who saw him merely as a black trouble-maker, Helen Suzman told Parliament this week.

Mrs Suzman disputed as totally unacceptable the police version of the shooting (of Mr Mkhize, a Driefontein community leader, on Easter Saturday) which had just been repeated in Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange.

The police claim that Mr Mkhize was shot dead while at the head of a threatening, riotous crowd.

Mrs Suzman claims that Mr Mkhize was shot by a police constable after the crowd had dispersed when he was about 15 metres from the policeman and on the opposite side of a 1,8- metre fence.

"It is my firm belief that the constable either lost his head or he had decided that Mkhize was just a black trouble-maker with whom he could deal in any way he saw fit," Mrs Suzman said.

The police version of events was read to Parliament by Mr Le Grange in response to questions put to him by Mrs Suzman. Mr Le Grange said Constable J. A. Nienaber and Constable M. C. Khumalo attended to a complaint that an illegal meeting was being held at Gabangane school in the Driefontein district.

Mr Mkhize was addressing about 500 people with the aid of a loud hailer. Constable Nienaber told Mr Mkhize the meeting was illegal and asked him to disperse the crowd.

The crowd became riotous and the constables had to retreat because it seemed their lives were in danger. Constable Nienaber's revolver was taken from its holster. Somebody in the crowd threatened him with it and bystanders hit him with kerries.

Constable Nienaber donned a gasmask and made his way to the police vehicle with the aid of two tearsmoke cannisters. His gasmask was smashed by blows from kerries.

He fired a shot from a shotgun into the air over the head of the riotous crowd but it had no effect on their behaviour. The crowd kept advancing in a threatening manner so Constable Nienaber fired a shot into the crowd.

Mr Mkhize was fatally wounded and the crowd dispersed immediately.

Constable Nienaber was saved from serious injury to his face by his gasmask.

Mrs Suzman said she knew Mr Mkhize well because he came to see her several times to enlist her aid against the removal of the people of Driefontein, Daggakraal and Ngema.

He was a moderate man motivated by a desire to avert a dismal future for his community, which was to be broken up and removed to two areas in Kwa Zulu and KaNgwane.

"Constant harrassment was meted out to Mr Mkhize: the magistrate refused to recognise his authority; his son, Paris, aged 17, was arrested when he arrived home from his school in Swaziland and was badly beaten up by the local police.

"On April 2 Saul Mkhize went home from his job in Johannesburg to call a meeting at Driefontein at which he hoped to unite the people and get up a petition ag the removal.

"I find the police port totally unac able. Mkhize was with a shotgun lo with No 1 shot by constable, who standing next to his outside a fence metres high.

"Mkhize was 15 m away, standing inside schoolyard, which w surrounded by the h fence. The crowd att ing the meeting had ready been dispersed.

"There could not sibly have been any da ger to the police."

She castigated Mr L Grange for his "mis placed loyalty to his m which prevents him fr publicly condemning th outrageous actions o some of them".

"He and his predecessors lead young policemen like Constable Nienaber to believe that anything they do, especially where blacks are concerned, will be condoned."

Answering Mrs Suzman's question, Mr Le

Mum's the word for Nats - until after M

By PETER MANN, Political Correspondent

CHANGES to South Africa's constitution will not be debated in Parliament before the May 10 by-elections.

And it is even highly unlikely that draft legislation detailing the proposed changes will be published before the National Party confronts its right-wing opponents in the Waterberg and Soutpansberg by-elections.

While the Government is claiming that technical problems are preventing the publication of the draft legislation, opposition parties say it is a blatant political move.

It was pointed out in Parliament this week that National Party congresses had approved the constitutional guidelines nearly six months ago — but the Government has still not

As an additional sop, it is trading heavily on the assurance given during the Budget by Prime Minister P W Botha that white voters would be given the opportunity to express their view on proposed changes in a referendum.

There is no doubt that details in the draft legislation of how power would be shared would, if released before polling day, give right-wing campaigns a boost and provide them with plenty of fodder to feed doubtful voters.

It would also leave the National Party little time to explain the proposals before polling. This could be enough to tip the vote in favour of the Conservative Party in Soutpansberg and Waterberg.

Common matters will three chambers (always sit before they can pass into la separate, matters can be d each chamber.

The problem the Cabi trying to decide which m and which should be of sepa

Chris Heunis has been a be jointly decided, while Mr ing for as much as possi tely.

Mr Heunis has denied the fully delaying

ZE DEATH: SUZMAN DISPUTES S.A.P. VERSION

'Constable wasn't in any danger'



Helen Suzman



By PETER MANN
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"I find the police report totally unacceptable. Mkhize was shot with a shotgun loaded with No 1 shot by the constable, who was standing next to his van outside a fence 1,8 metres high.

"Mkhize was 15 metres away, standing inside the schoolyard, which was surrounded by the high fence. The crowd attending the meeting had already been dispersed.

"There could not possibly have been any danger to the police."

She castigated Mr Le Grange for his "misplaced loyalty to his men which prevents him from publicly condemning the outrageous actions of some of them".

"He and his predecessors lead young policemen like Constable Nienaber to believe that anything they do, especially where blacks are concerned, will be condoned."

Answering Mrs Suzman's question, Mr Le Grange admitted that Constable Nienaber, wearing plain clothes, visited the Mkhize kraal after the shooting.

"During the course of investigations carried out by an officer of the SAP into the shooting incident several policemen, including the constable in question, who were dressed in plain clothes to avoid as far as possible embarrassment to the deceased's family, visited the Mkhize Kraal."

But Mr Le Grange denied reports that Constable Nienaber had ridden the family horse.

"While the officer was interviewing certain witnesses, one of the constables in the police contingent (not the constable involved in the shooting incident) mounted a saddled horse belonging to a visitor to the kraal which was tethered to a fence.

"This was not done as a gesture of defiance or arrogance and in any event the constable was immediately reprimanded by the officer," Mr Le Grange said.

s the word for Nats - until after May 10

N, Political Correspondent

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It would also leave the National Party little time to explain the proposals before polling. Whatever

Common matters will need the approval of all three chambers (always sitting separately, of course) before they can pass into law. However, communal, or separate, matters can be decided upon individually by each chamber.

The problem the Cabinet has been having is in trying to decide which matters should be of joint and which should be of separate concern.

Chris Heunis has been arguing for most matters to be jointly decided, while Mr de Klerk has been arguing for as much as possible to be decided separately.

SECRET GOES TO THE GRAVE WITH SAUL MKHIZE AND THE VILLAGERS VOW THEY WILL BATTLE ON

'Struggle continues'



MKHIZE'S WIVES: Second wife Nomhlangano (right) sobs quietly at her husband's funeral at Driefontein, Piet Retief, yesterday.
First wife Angeline (above) and two of their sons, Jethro, 13, and Abner, 8

By Barney Mthombothi

DRIEFONTEIN community leader Saul Mkhize, shot by a policeman on Easter weekend, was yesterday buried on the soil he died fighting to keep for his people.

More than 2 000 from all over the country attended the funeral service, which was punctuated by ululations, ANC slogan-shouting and freedom songs.

At the end of it, Saul Mkhize was buried in his garden a few metres from the doorstep of his home.

The funeral attracted worldwide attention and many overseas journalists descended on the obscure rural village for the event.

The service was conducted in a tent outside Mkhize's house but it was too small for the many mourners who turned up. Many perched on rooftops, trees, fences and rocks in order to have a better view.

Speakers described Mr Mkhize as a hero, and man of peace who died defending the rights of his people.

Mourners were warned that he was neither the first nor the last to die in the search for a democratic nonracial South Africa where prejudice and hatred that breed such deeds would be the thing of the past.

Bishop Desmond Tutu told mourners that during the week of the shooting Mr Mkhize had phoned him and said he had a secret which he wanted to tell him.

"He never lived long enough to tell me the secret. He's gone with it," he said.

He said by eliminating Mr Mkhize the authorities had thought they would be "finished" with him and the opposition to the removal of the people of Driefontein would fizzle out.

"But ironically it is in death that Mr Mkhize will do miracles. The whole world will realise the tragedy of apartheid through his death."

The Rev Stanley Hlongwane, representing the Durban-based Diakonia, called on Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange to take "severe steps" against the policeman who shot Mr Mkhize — and on Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of co-operation and Development to rescind the decision to move the people of Driefontein.

Mr Ewert Dlamini, speaking on behalf of locals, said not only Driefontein had lost with the death of Mr Mkhize but the whole world.

"Mr Mkhize did not say he did not want to move. We told him as our leader we do not want to move. He was only articulating our wishes and we're not going to change our mind simply because he's dead. The struggle continues."

Mr Dlamini called on the people of Driefontein to unite and oppose the decision to resettle them.

Thousands at Mkhize burial

□ From Page 1

man was identified earlier by the Police Directorate of Public Relations.

After the school visit, the hearse drove 15km to the burial ground.

The coffin was taken the last 200m up a steep hillside and through a 100m guard of honour formed by school children. Dozens of people fainted in the intense heat.

Clenched fist salutes by mourners accompanied the coffin into a tent. A large number of whites were present, including representatives of the Black Sash which has led a protest against the shooting.

There were also many journalists and camera crews from South Africa and overseas.

Speakers representing the South Africa Council of Churches, the Azanian Peoples Organisations (Azapo) and other organisations, spoke during the service.

They described Mr Mkhize as a man who cared for his community and "in a normal society he would have been a leader in the government".

This was translated into Zulu as: "He would have been Prime Minister".

A representative of Azapo said: "The land belongs to the black people — it is ours.

"We will decide if we want to move or not . . ."

Speaker after speaker spoke in the same vein.

Mrs Suzman also gave a donation towards the funeral expenses, but the amount was not specified.

Bishop Tutu said that in the week in which Mr Mkhize had died he had sought a meeting with the bishop but he did not know what it was about.

He claimed that "the whites think that by killing Mr Mkhize they have finished him. But that is not so. The people outside this country are seeing the badness of this country through Mr Mkhize.

"His death has united the people, black and white," said Bishop Tutu.

Also present at the funeral was the Rev Sam Buti, who is chairman of the Alexandra Township Liason Committee.



Clenched fists are raised as Mhkize's coffin is carried to the graveyard

Denial by Rhoodie

IN an interview this week, the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, denied any link with runaway tax consultant Mr Christo Moll, who owes his former business partner R400 000.

It had been claimed in court that Mr Moll had links with Dr Rhoodie, Dr Connie Mulder, and General Hendrik van den Bergh.

S. Times 17/4/83

Universal tributes at Mkhize burial

BLACK community leader Saul Mkhize was buried yesterday — and there wasn't a policeman in sight.

In a letter read at the graveside, near his Driefontein, Transvaal home, Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman said she intended to raise in Parliament the manner of his death.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: "Instead of thinking he is finished, his death has united the people."

By NORMAN CHANDLER

Mr Mkhize was shot in the grounds of a local school near his home on Easter Saturday.

He had been, eye-witnesses said, trying to reason with two policeman, when the incident — which has reverberated around the world, and caused the US Government to protest to South Africa — took place. The South African Government said it "deeply regretted" the incident.

Thousands of people packed the hillside on which Mr Mkhize's home stands.

But before the body became the 14th to be interred in the family burial plot, it was taken on a symbolic visit to the schoolyard where he met his death.

The hearse was parked on the exact spot where Mr Mkhize was shot by Constable J A Neinaber. The police-

□ To Page 2

Newsmen lash Louis over narks

JOHANNESBURG – The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) have expressed disgust at the views of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, expressed to the Committee for the Protection of Journalists.

They were reacting to Mr Le Grange's statement that there were probably informers on South African papers and his defence of the use of informers.

Mwasa president Charles Nqakula said: "One expects this where the oligarchy is jealously guarding its interests which can only thrive in cloak and dagger situations, culminating in detentions and bannings."

SASJ president David Bleazard said: "The SASJ views with disgust the cavalier attitude of the Minister on this issue.

"The committee makes the fundamental point that freedom of the Press is essential for a democratic government and that controls support the rule of the few," said Mr Bleazard.

It would be naive to be shocked by Mr Le Grange's attitude, added Mr Nqakula.

'GOVT GAG TIGHTENS ON BLACK PRESS'



Black journalists in South Africa bore the brunt of the Government's attacks on the Press, an international newspaper body has found.

CP Special Correspondent

The New York-based Committee for the Protection of Journalists says that bannings and detentions were used against the South African Press but that "the victims are almost always black journalists".

It also accused the South African Government of "obvious cynicism" in its claims that the South African Press was the freest in Africa.

Even if it was true that the South African Press was the most outspoken in Africa, "it is no thanks to the Government".

"Through its laws and its enforcement of those laws, the South African Government is the enemy of Press freedom," the committee said.

Its report on the South African and Zimbabwean media was compiled after two members, Laurie Nadel and Aryeh Neier, visited Southern Africa earlier this year.

It also said: "Though journalism practised by whites is severely circumscribed by laws and administrative practices, those most susceptible to Government reprisal are the journalists among the 85 percent of the population that is not white.

"In addition, those persons who attempt to publish multi-racial, non-commercial journals suffer especially intense harassment, often including the closing of their publication."

The committee said that all South African journalists shared "the suspicion that their phones are bugged and that police informers are working in the newsroom."

It quoted the Editor of the Johannesburg Star, Harvey Tyson, saying: "We assume our phones are tapped.

"There are always four or five informers in the newsroom. We become so suspicious that sometimes, when a man is banned, someone will allege that was a cover.

"We assume that everything is watched," Mr Tyson said.

The committee said the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, laughed when he was confronted about the presence of informers in newsrooms.

Mr Le Grange is quoted as saying: "Of course, they are probably in newsrooms.

"No journalist of any experience should try to bluff me and say that's not to be expected."

The committee also said that the laws against the Press in South Africa had produced "self-censorship that results in the suppression of more information and ideas than would be suppressed through the actual enforcement of the law".

The Newspaper Press Union's actions had stimulated more self-censorship and this was exactly what the Government wanted, because it preferred this to taking action directly against journalists.

"Just enough black journalists are presently imprisoned or banned, and just enough newspapers are prosecuted or closed to maintain the credibility of the Government's threat of still greater reprisals and still greater legal censorship."

The committee also disclosed that it had asked the US Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, to take up the case with the Government of Mr Mathatha Tsedu, a Sowetan reporter who was arrested in June 1982 and had not been charged, and banned journalist Juby Mayet whose banning order is due to expire in June.

It revealed that it had "discovered that the black journalists who are the victims of bannings, detentions and newspaper closings have no contact with the United States Embassy".

The committee said journalists were surprised that the question of contact with the US Embassy had even been raised with them.

This response, they made clear, reflected their view that the Reagan Administration's announced policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa meant support for that government.

"Accordingly, they considered it preposterous that they should seek contact with a supporter of the Government that oppresses them."



MISSING: Siphiwo Mtimkulu.

Still no sign of Siphiwo

Mother loses hope of ever seeing son alive again

By MONO BADELA

"I HAVE given up all hope that my son is still alive, all I ask for now is that I be given his bones." These are the heart-rending words of a mother who lost her crippled child exactly a year ago.

Mrs Joyce Mtimkulu is mother of the missing former political detainee and Port Elizabeth branch leader of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Siphiwo Mtimkulu. Exactly a year ago last Thursday, Mrs Mtimkulu began a fruitless search for her son. This week in an interview she told **The SOWETAN** that a year's frantic searching had left her with no further clues as to his whereabouts.

The former student leader disappeared on April 14 last year and has not been seen since. At the time of his disappearance Mr Mtimkulu was suing the Minister of Police for R150 000 for allegedly being poisoned while in Security Police detention. Mr Mtimkulu, who was detained on May 31 during the Anti-Republic Day Festival demonstrations after being shot in the arm, was held for nearly five months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

He was released on October 20, 1981, and started complaining about pains in his feet and stomach on the same day. For two days after his release he was not able to walk. He became confused and lost all his hair after being transferred from Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth to Groote Schuur in Cape Town. Medical tests have shown that he was suffering from Thallium poisoning, a rare and cumulative poison which usually starts showing effects only after seven or eight days after the ingestion of several small doses.

According to Mrs Mtimkulu, on April 14 a friend called Topsy Madaka picked Siphiwo up and took him to the hospital where he had an appointment to see the doctor.

"He never came back," she said.

Mrs Mtimkulu said at about 9.30pm on April 14, a Mr Madaka arrived at Mrs Mtimkulu's house and asked if she had seen Siphiwo.

"I said I thought he was the person who had taken Siphiwo. I then asked him where my son was. He replied that I should not worry as he knew where Siphiwo was and would get in touch with him. I gave him a red and white track suit top to take to Siphiwo. He left and that was the last I saw of Topsy."

When approached by newspapers the Security Police were reported to have said Mr Mtimkulu had definitely not been redetained. They reported that Mr Madaka's car had been found in Sterkspruit near the Lesotho border. Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee ordered his staff to investigate Mr Madaka's disappearance.

"They said they would let me know if they came up with anything but so far I have heard nothing."

She said Siphiwo had no reason to leave the country. She then said she was accompanied to Lesotho by Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, and his wife Mrs Di Bishop, a PFP MPC for Gardens. She said they had gone to Lesotho with the hope of finding her son and Mr Topsy Madaka who went missing with Siphiwo. "I expected to find Siphiwo and it was a great disappointment to us when we heard from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that they had no knowledge of Siphiwo or Topsy," she lamented.

She said, however, it was a good thing that they had gone to Lesotho because they were able to prove for themselves that he was definitely not in the country.

Treason trialist Cedric Mayson flees to Britain

18 APR 1983 Star

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

Mr Cedric Mayson (55), a former Methodist minister who was due to appear in the Pretoria Supreme Court today on a high treason charge, has fled the country to London, leaving behind him intense speculation on the reasons for his departure.

Mr Mayson, who arrived in Britain yesterday, went to Lesotho after leaving South Africa, the British Council of Churches says.

Legal sources in South Africa say Mr Mayson probably would have been acquitted after the judge, Mr Justice van der Walt, ruled earlier this year that a statement he had made to police was inadmissible as evidence.

He was released on bail of R1 000 in February after being in detention since November 1981.

The low bail was an indication that the court did not consider the case against him serious, sources say.

Witness

His trial was due to have been resumed today after the State had failed to find a crucial witness, Mr Auret van Heerden, a former Nusas president, who has disappeared.

Several theories for Mr Mayson's decision to flee have been advanced.

These include:

- His position in South Africa was untenable as he had inadvertently implicated several people before he was detained.
- He wanted to protect friends who would have been called as State witnesses. These include Dr Beyers Naude, banned former head of the Christian Institute, and a political lawyer, Mrs Priscilla Jana.
- Mr Mayson believed he was going to be convicted. Other legal sources have said a conviction was unlikely.

Mr Mayson is the second person facing treason charges to be released on bail.

The first was Bram Fischer, a central figure in the Rivonia trial, who was later recaptured and jailed.

State sources say Fischer was released because the court respected his professional status as a counsel.

Status

They say that, similarly, Mr Mayson was released on bail because of his status as a former clergyman.

He had indicated he wanted to face trial to put his side of the case, sources said.

Methodist Church sources in London say Mr Mayson might speak to the news media today.

Mr Mayson's 85-year-old father, Mr Horace Mayson, speaking from his home in the Lake District, said he was delighted his son had managed to get away.

From Lesotho Mr Mayson flew to "one of the neighbouring territories" and got to Maputo. Then he flew to Paris and on to London, where he is now staying with a son.

One of the first people he got in touch with on arriving in Britain was the Rev Brian Brown of the British Council of Churches' international department, who is banned in South Africa.

Officials at the BCC office would not say where Mr Mayson is staying, but said they expected him to visit them later today.

I'm sorry, fugitive tells judge in a letter

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

The only trace of Mr Cedric Mayson in the Pretoria Supreme Court today was a long letter of apology written by him and addressed to a judge.

Mr Mayson, who was to have appeared on charges of high treason and others under the Internal Security Act, had fled to Britain.

Mr Justice P J van der Walt was handed a 1½-page letter from Mr Mayson through his advocate, Mr E Wentzel.

"Mr Mayson has informed me he does not intend to appear in court and has fled to the United Kingdom," said Mr Justice van der Walt.

"He has apologised for the inconvenience he has caused, and made other personal statements."

Mr J A Swanepoel, for the State, confirmed that Dr Beyers Naude had been subpoenaed to give evidence. The defence had, however, agreed to spare Dr Naude the ordeal of coming to court by making certain admissions in the case.

All trial preparation has come to a halt with



Mr Cedric Mayson

Mr Mayson's flight. A warrant has been issued for his arrest and bail of R1 000 estreated.

After the court had adjourned, Mrs Penny Mayson, looking tired and harassed, announced that she and three of her children would join Mr Mayson in London.

Three of Mr Mayson's sons will remain in South Africa. Mr Mayson is with another son, Andrew, who lives in London.

"I saw Cedric for the last time on Thursday," Mrs Mayson said. "We returned from holiday with my sister in Richards Bay last Tuesday.

"I did not know he was planning flight."

She confirmed, however, that her husband left a letter addressed to Mr Justice van der Walt for her to hand to his advocate.

She did not know how Mr Mayson left South Africa. It is believed he went to Lesotho and then London.

"Cedric telephoned me at 9.10 am on Friday, but I don't know where he was calling from. He telephoned again from Heathrow Airport yesterday," said Mrs Mayson.

"I will join my husband in time for our daughter's fifth birthday next month. He missed her fourth birthday because he was in detention for 15 months before coming to trial."

Mr Mayson was born in Britain but has lived in South Africa for nearly 30 years. His South African passport was handed in before he was granted bail, but he is believed to hold a British passport which was kept for him in London.

Efforts to extradite people who have sought refuge from South African law in Britain have failed in the past.

4 000 mourn leader shot by policeman

CAPE TIMES 18/4/83

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 4 000 mourners converged at Driefontein in the south-eastern Transvaal on Saturday for the burial of Mr Saul Mkhize who was shot dead by a policeman at a meeting a fortnight ago.

The funeral was not the "quiet, religious affair" the Mkhize family wanted it to be.

The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the Workers' Support Committee turned it into a rousing, political affair.

Representatives of Cosas and of the Workers' Support Committee who were singing "freedom songs" at the gate near the huge tent put up for the occasion rejected appeals from the Mkhize family and the Driefontein community to stop singing.

Mr Abner Dlamini, a member of the joint committee formed last year by Mr Mkhize and other leaders from Daggakraal and Kwangema to resist proposed removals, was the first to object to the singing.

He and Mr Johannes Vilakazi, vice-chairman of the Council of the Board of Directors of Driefontein, the late Mr Mkhize's organization, and several other local men then complained to Mr Abner Mkhize, the dead man's brother and asked him to tell the singers to stop.

After talking to the singers, Mr MKhize told Mr Dlamini and the other men that the singers were not co-operative.

"They say they have paid their own money to come to the funeral and that they consider Mr Mkhize their hero. They say they don't want anybody interfering with them," he said.

At the end of the burial, Mr Pickson Mkhize, oldest of the four remaining Mkhize brothers, said he was "not happy with the way the funeral was run".

"We wanted a quiet, religious funeral. But what could we have done, really? We did not want to cause a scene here by trying to stop these people," Mr Mkhize said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), conducted the burial service, which was attended by representatives of the Black Sash, the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference, the Azanian Peoples' Organization, and the Soweto Committee of Ten.

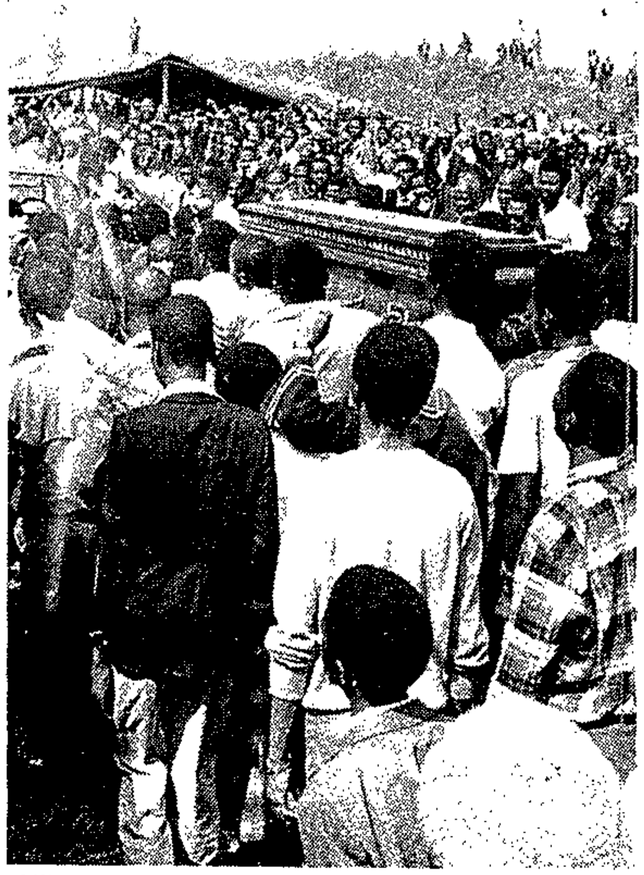


ANGUISH: Mr Mkhize's widow with some of his children at the graveside.



LOSS: Close relatives of Mr Mkhize remained at the graveside after the burial.

Farewell to a hero



HERO'S SEND-OFF: Mourners salute the arrival of Mr Mkhize's coffin at his Driefontein home.

By MONO BADELA

SLAIN Driefontein community leader Saul Mkhize was buried in a simple, private family plot where most of his relatives are lying.

The plot is situated at his kraal on a hill-top overlooking the low lying village of Emsobotyeni, better known now throughout the world as Driefontein. Saul Mkhize was shot dead by a policeman on the grounds of Cabagani School, a post-primary school for the village, on Saturday, April 2, while trying to address a meeting of his people called to discuss the removals with which the community is threatened.

Some 3 000 mourners, mostly from Soweto and the other Reef towns, joined his family and relatives to give the dead leader a hero's burial. A spokesman for the 5 000 inhabitants of Driefontein described the scene as the most colourful and the biggest gathering in the history of the small rustic village.

In a symbolic move before the main service got under way, hundreds of school children and Zion Congregational Church members in colourful garb, formed a guard of honour as the coffin containing the body was taken to the Cabagani School grounds, the very same spot where he was gunned down by a white policeman. In Driefontein landowners are inclined to bury their dead on their properties. There is also a community cemetery.

Saul Mkhize is the 14th member of the family to be buried in the family graveyard. **The SOWETAN** also learnt that great consternation was expressed by the residents when it was discovered that certain graves in the community cemetery had been numbered in late 1982, presumably with a view to removal. As is customary, the dead also form an important tie to the land and they are one of the most important reasons for there being resistance to the removal. **The SOWETAN** also learnt that Saul Mkhize's Committee's angry protest resulted in the numbers being erased some two days later by the authorities.

Since 1980, a dark cloud has hung over the future of the little but very fertile village. The villagers have been threatened with mass removal. The Zulus are to be resettled in Lochiel somewhere in Zululand and the Swazis in KaNgwane.

Driefontein lies in the South Eastern Transvaal in a triangle between Ermelo in the north-west, Piet Retief in the north-east and Wakkerstroom in the south. Adjacent to it are Daggakraal, KwaNgema and Driepan. The farms, Driefontein, Daggakraal and KwaNgema are under a threat of removal.

Driefontein has a population of Swazi, Zulu and South Sotho extraction. Over 500 landowners and their tenants have inter-married and together have created a strong, viable community of some 5 000 adults, including tenants. In Daggakraal there are some 1 000 stand owners also with tenants. KwaNgema is owned by the Ngema family who have also leased their land to a few tenants.

The story of Driefontein began in 1909 when 60 men donated cattle to raise enough money to buy land in the Amersfoort area. Amersfoort lies approximately half way between Ermelo and Wakkerstroom.

According to an informed source the cattle were driven from Amersfoort to Germiston abattoir to be sold. It took the villagers some three months to reach Germiston. Then on 19 April 1912, Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, acting on behalf of the farmers, bought three farms from a certain William Louw. One of the three farms, more than 3 000 morgen, became Driefontein. Many of the landowners of Driefontein sunk boreholes. Then the Land Act of 1913 prevented any further such land transactions between blacks and whites.

Produce grown in Driefontein includes maize, beans, potatoes, cabbages and pumpkins. Excess crops are sold throughout the community and also to the local corporations. They have also planted wattle plantations, which the people are able to use as a source of firewood. Each landowner has ten morgen and some of them practise share-cropping with their tenants. The tenants pay a rent of R24 a year. They are allowed to build their own homes, have land on which to grow produce and have access to the landowners' water holes. Some of the homes are substantial affairs built of stone and brick. Other houses are of traditional style, but all look well cared for and there is obvious pride of ownership.

3 000 attend Saul Mkhize's funeral service

SOWETAN
18 APR 1983

THE SLEEPY village of Driefontein started bustling with life and became the focus of world attention when about 3 000 mourners from all walks of life attended Mr Saul Mkhize's funeral at the weekend.

By SAM MABE

The mourners included local and foreign journalists and TV crewmen representing the media in Europe, Britain and the United States. Some of them used chartered aircrafts and cars from various parts of the country to reach the village situated just over 300km outside Johannesburg.

Mr Mkhize (48) who was killed by a police bullet a fortnight ago, was buried in his family's burial kraal in a quiet but emotionally-charged ceremony which lasted about five hours.

The mourners, among whom were many whites, included several prominent community and church leaders who described Mr Mkhize as a leader who sacrificed his own life to secure a brighter future for his people.

Although there were fears that there was a likelihood of trouble at the funeral, everything went on peacefully and there were no incidents. Police did not make any visible appearances at the funeral.

Mr Mkhize was killed on April 2 when police allegedly tried to break up a protest meeting of villagers who are resisting the Government's proposed move to resettle them at KaNgwane.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), said Mr Mkhize's death has helped to expose the evil of the South African Government to overseas countries.

"Whites thought that by killing him they would have finished him. But ironically, it is through his death that his aspirations might come even closer to being realised than while he was still alive.

"Through his death he was able to unite different people. He brought blacks and whites, the young and old and the urban and the rural people together," he said.

The President of Azapo, Mr Lybon Mabasa, said the life of a black man in this country was that of being moved from one place to another, at the pleasure of those who had power.

He said the shooting of Mr Mkhize was not the first nor the last incident of its kind.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, described Mr Mkhize as a gentle and peace-loving man who had devoted himself to the interests of his people by making personal sacrifices of time and money to try to stave off the forced resettlement of his people.

Clenched fists at Mkhize

Black Sash tells of a 'spirit of foreboding'

18/4/83 Star (327)

By Sol Makgabutlane and Jo-Anne Collinge

The refrain "Mayibuy' iAfrika" (Let Africa return to us) sounded over the rolling south-eastern Transvaal farmland of Driefontein on Saturday as Saul Mkhize was carried to his grave.

The ceremony for the community leader, killed by a police bullet while fighting to preserve his people's corner of Africa, was attended by about 1 000 Driefontein residents.

Their number was swelled by hundreds of migrants from the village and representatives of outside organisations, including the Congress of South African Students, Azanian People's Organisation, Workers' Support Committee, Black Sash, South African Council of Churches, General and Allied Workers' Union, Soweto Civic Association, Diakonia, and Women's Federation of South Africa.



MR SAUL MKHIZE

There were no police in evidence and the four-hour ceremony at the family home was peaceful.

While waiting for the coffin, some mourners sang hymns and others freedom songs.

DEFIANCE

But the emotional crowd raised clenched fists in a gesture of unity and defiance when Saul Mkhize's body arrived.

The speeches that followed were marked by anger at the police shooting and determination to resist forced removals. Saul Mkhize was described as an inspiring hero and martyr.

The Rev Stanley Hlongwane of the ecumenical organisation Diakonia evoked loud applause when he said that, far from being "the end of us", Mr Mkhize's death was "the beginning of a long journey".

"There are still many Saul Mkhizes to come; there are still many who will die for their rights."

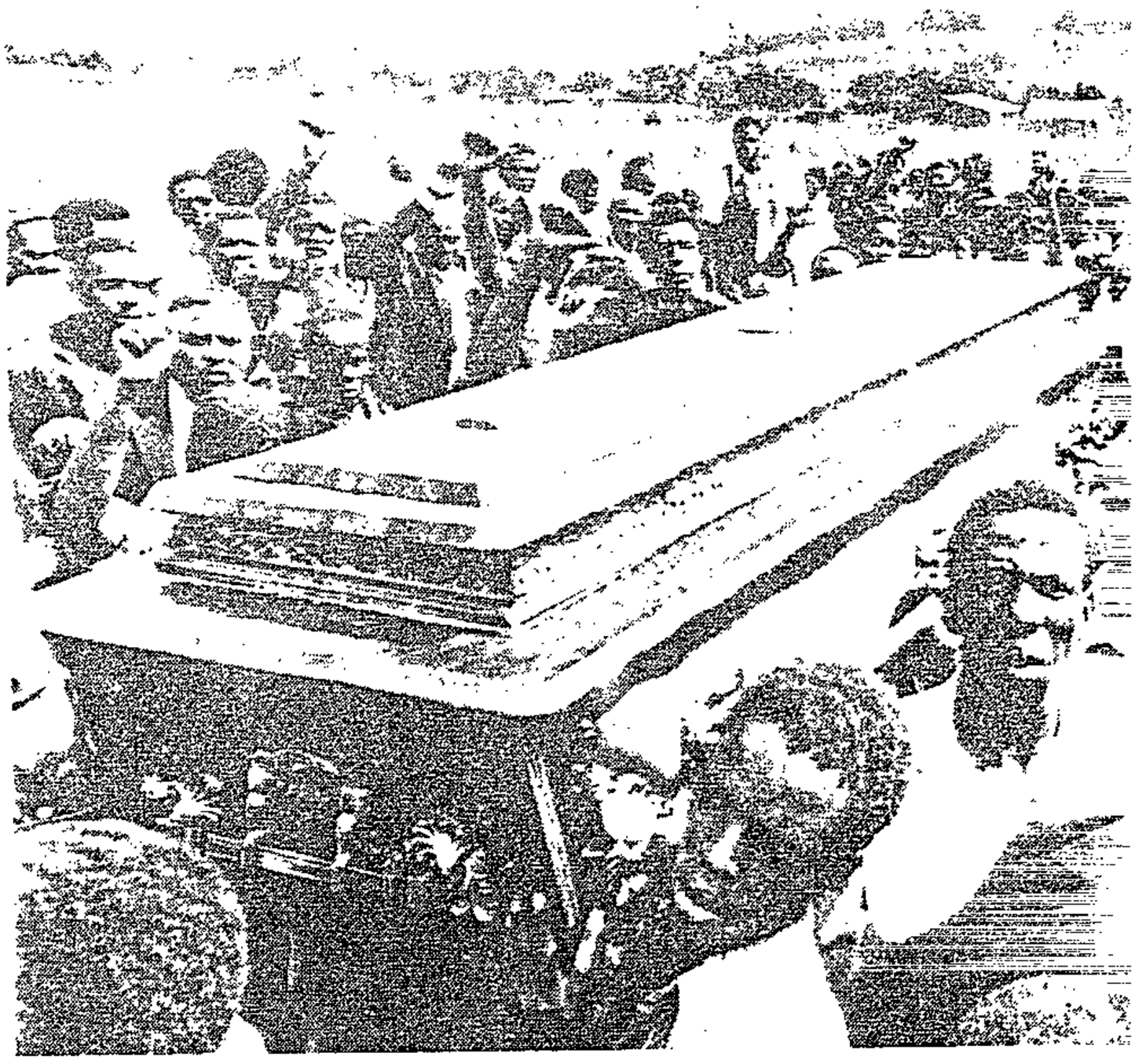
He said the death had caused the people of Driefontein to stand back and think why he died. It had brought them firmly together. He died for all the black people of South Africa — "even for all of Africa".

These feelings were echoed by Azapo president Mr Laybon Mabasa, who described removals as part and parcel of the black man's life. "Our courage will not wane. We are prepared to lay down our lives so that Azania can be free."

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC pointed out that Mr Mkhize's death had united many sections of South African society.

COURAGE

The Black Sash's tribute highlighted his courage. "There was a spirit of foreboding in Saul Mkhize during his last weeks. But he was a man and refused to be a slave. He continued to lead resistance to this removal."



Mourners raise clenched fists as the body of Mr Saul Mkhize arrives at his

Dutch union wants change

A major Dutch trade union, noting that the death of Mr Saul Mkhize could signal positive change, has appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to use his power "for the establishment of a just society in which white and black people can live together peacefully".

The Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond secretary general, Mr Arie Hordijk, visited Driefontein under the guidance of Mr Mkhize two weeks before the latter's death on April 2.

DEFENDING RIGHTS

"We talked to the people and were impressed by their firmness, the honest and open way they were defending their rights. We were encouraged by their willingness to reach solutions by way of reconciliation and peaceful negotiation," Mr Hordijk wrote to Mr Botha and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, after hearing of the shooting of Mr Mkhize.

He wished to know which law forbade black people from "having their own meetings and consultations if their lives and survival are at stake".

He also pointed out that the way in which most removals were executed gave rise to "frustration and bitterness, sorrow and desolation". He said that the record showed that living conditions were not improved by relocation.



The graveside service was [illegible] African Council of Churches [illegible] South African [illegible]

fists at Mkhize funeral



Mourners raise clenched fists as the body of Mr Saul Mkhize arrives at his Driefontein home yesterday.

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The graveside service was conducted by Bishop Desmond Tutu of the South African Council of Churches (right), seen here with Monsignor Marius Banks of the South African Bishops' Conference and a fellow cleric.

Salem: Nearly a R12m loss

CAPE Times 18/4/83

Political Correspondent

MR FREDERICK Soudan, one of the alleged chief conspirators in the Salem fraud, nearly lost both the $12-million (about R12,5m) tanker and the company to which it belonged.

Mr Soudan fought successfully in the New York courts in January 1980 to prevent his partner, Mr Anton Reidel, acquiring the Oxford Shipping Company, whose sole asset was the Salem.

The record of the case in the New York Supreme Court shows that Mr Soudan purchased the Salem for $12,3-million and registered it in the name of Oxford Shipping.

'Agreed to pay'

He agreed to pay $300 000 (about R310 000) for Oxford provided the Salem arrived off Durban on or about December 27, 1979 — the exact date the tanker subsequently began discharging oil there under the assumed name Lema.

If the oil deal fell through, Mr Soudan was to pay $25 000 (about R26 000) for the company.

According to a book freely available in South Africa, "The Piracy Business" by Barbara Conway, another tanker named Lima was due off Durban at the time Salem/Lima was contracted to arrive at the port.

However, once the Salem had successfully offloaded, but before Mr Soudan's purchase of Oxford Shipping was complete, the company owners threatened to sell it to Mr Reidel instead.

Mr Soudan brought an urgent action in the New York courts seeking to prevent what he said was an illegal action which could lose him $12,3-million.

His lawyers said in papers before the court that "two dramatic and serious events" had led to the action.

Mr Soudan had sought to pay $300 000 as agreed for Oxford on December 28, 1979. He had been told by one of the sellers, Mr Andrew Triandafilou, to contact him again on December 31. Between then and January 4 he had been told Mr Triandafilou was "not available" while Mr Soudan's lawyers had been told "it is too late".

Mr Soudan was told by Mr Reidel that Mr Reidel was about to purchase Oxford — and with it the tanker Salem — for $300 000. Mr Soudan sought to stop the sale, which he said would lose him a vessel "purchased with his money".

Out of court

The New York action began on January 4, 1980 and was settled out of court with Mr Soudan retaining Oxford Shipping Company.

The Salem, however, was lost. It sank on January 16 off West Africa in suspicious circumstances.

Investigations by insurance companies and police, and information put before British courts, led to Mr Soudan, and Mr Reidel being among those for whom arrest warrants were issued on charges of conspiracy to defraud.

19 APR 1983
...e Star

Letter to judge gives cleric's reasons for fleeing

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

Treason triallist Mr Cedric Mayson (55) left the country for three main reasons according to a letter he wrote to a Pretoria Supreme Court judge

The letter, addressed to Mr Justice P J van der Walt, was one-and-a-half pages long and made certain observations about the judge and the court.

Mr van der Walt, who was to have continued hearing evidence in the trial yesterday, has refused to disclose the contents.

He said that it was a "personal letter" which would not become part of the formal court record and its contents would not be made public.

However, it has been reliably learned that Mr Mayson told the judge he had left the country because he wished to protect certain witnesses subpoenaed to appear for the State.

These included close friends of Mr Mayson, such as Dr Beyers Naude, the banned NGK minister formerly associated with the now-banned Christian Institute. Mr Keith Coleman, son of Dr Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, Mrs Priscilla Jana, a banned Johannesburg attorney, the Rev Frank Chikane and Mr Auret van Heerden, a former detainee and president of Nusas.

Mr Mayson wished to protect them because he suspected they might refuse to give evidence in court against him and face prosecution as a result.

He apparently also wished to spare his family the ordeal of the trial.

Another factor was that he believed that the South African Government would use the treason trial for propaganda purposes and wanted to rob them of this opportunity.



Mayson: I will continue the struggle

The Star

19 APR 1983

LONDON — The Rev Cedric Mayson, who fled South Africa at the weekend on the eve of going on trial for treason, told a Press conference here today that it was too risky for him to stay in the country.

"Christians can proclaim the kingdom from inside a prison but it is better to do so from outside, so I left," Mr Mayson (55) said.

He arrived in London after jumping bail and crossing into Lesotho last Friday.

Mr Mayson said he had decided to leave South Africa shortly after being released on bail in February this year.

There were three reasons for his decision:

● Even if he was acquitted of treason — which he fully expected — he believed he would have been re-detained or banned, placed under house arrest or held as a future witness.

● Statements had recently been taken from his friends and colleagues, including Dr Beyers Naude. These people would have chosen to go to jail for contempt rather than give evidence for the State against him.

● After 15 months of reflection in prison he was determined to carry on the struggle against the "heresy of apartheid".

Mr Mayson said he saw the basic struggle in South Africa as a theological one — between State and heresy — but that both the violent and the non-violent strategies were valid.

"I've never been involved in violence, but there are people who consider that South Africa fulfils all the conditions of a just war. They have a good case. I could not argue against that."

Mr Mayson said he was not worried about what the South African authorities would do to his wife and seven children.

However, he was concerned about the reaction from "white extremist thugs" who had three times attacked his home

● See Page 1: Metro section.

Mkhize death 'shocks' bishops

Staff Reporter

THE bishops of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa have expressed "shock and distress" at the death of Mr Saul Mkhize and said that South Africa "can ill afford the loss of such people".

Mr Mkhize, the 48-year-old chairman of the Driefontein Residents' Committee, was shot dead on April 2 at a protest meeting where the proposed forced removal of Driefontein residents was to have been discussed.

In a statement from their synod meeting in Windhoek this weekend the bishops said: "Mr Mkhize was the acknowledged leader of the Driefontein community in the south-eastern Transvaal, where people are threatened with removal by the government from land which they and their forebears have owned in freehold tenure since 1912.

Hope

"While being strongly opposed to government intentions at Driefontein, Mr Mkhize believed in working peacefully and through negotiation."

The bishops expressed the hope that the people of Driefontein and nearby KwaNgema and Daggakraal would not be arbitrarily moved from their homes.

The statement read: "The death of Mr Mkhize is a symbol of the general dehumanization of the people by the apartheid ideology, and especially that aspect which has resulted in the uprooting of nearly three million people."

The bishops urged the government to turn away from its policy of relocation of people.

Black Sash to hold vigil for Mkhize

SOWETAN 20 APR 1993

THE BLACK Sash is to hold a night vigil in Johannesburg on Thursday to pay tribute to Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot and killed by police in Driefontein about two weeks ago.

The vigil will be held at the St Mary's Cathedral in Hoek Street from 5 pm to 9 pm and speakers at the vigil will include a well-known freelance journalist, Mr John Kane-Berman, who will speak on Communities Under Threat.

Ms Ethel Walt, chairperson of the Removals Sub-Committee of the Black Sash, who has been involved with events in Driefontein and with Mr Mkhize himself, will give her impressions of Driefontein and its people.

According to a statement released by the Black Sash, the shooting of Mr Mkhize did not occur in a vacuum.

"It was a product of a combination of circumstances, though all inevitably stem from Government policy. The whole system of forced removals, of mass relocations of people all over the country, of disrespect for human rights, of degrading the due process of the law all because of ideology, have created the conditions in which the senseless, cruel and tragic killing of the gentle, honourable and peace-loving Mr Saul Mkhize took place.

"Members of the public and of various organisations are invited.

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SOWETAN

'83

pinion after talks coloured and In- leaders in Cape last week, he had committed himself at form the "test" take.

Mr Hendrickse uted the confusion news media, "par- larly the English , which is trying to se the word 'test' re reading all kinds anings into it.

ut I have no argu- about the fact that is going to be a ref- dum," he said.

r Hendrickse ed yesterday, how- , that the Labour y would not partici- in the reform pro- if it failed to ob- a mandate from the ureds in the im- ing referendum.

ntrary to opinion findings, he be- the majority of reds supported the ur Party's decision rticipate in the new

dispensation.

Although the Labour Party did not regard the proposed reforms as the final solution to South Africa's racial problems, it nevertheless believed they were a good starting point to achieve its aspirations, Mr Hendrickse said.

News by Ray Faure, 514 Barclays Bank Building, Church Street, Pretoria.



HENDRIKSE: Spoke to PW Botha.

Kente angered by play ban

327

SOUTH Africa's wellknown playwright Gibson Kente is an angry man. He is fuming because his play, "Now is the Time" which has been on the road for seven months has been banned.

Kente said he was visited by men who identified themselves as members of the Security Police from Protea just as he was preparing to put on the play in Dobsonville.

He said: "I am deeply upset at this incident especially as no reasons were given."

He said the police told him that the publications Control Board did not like the play and that was why it had to be banned.

"They did not produce any banning order, but promised that it would follow soon."

Mr Kente is even more angry because he claimed the board had given the green light to the play before it hit the road some seven months ago.

"I have changed nothing in it. Surely there must be some irregularity somewhere. I shall definitely pursue the matter."

The play began its run in August last year and toured the Cape, Natal and the Transkei, he said. The play was banned in the Ciskei as well.

The Director of Publications, Mr A Coetzee of Cape Town, confirmed that the play was banned last Friday.

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London's famous Consulate cigarettes IN TINS*

20 APR 1983 The Star

Vice-chancellor of Wits slams security raid

The vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, has condemned yesterday's Security Police raid on the offices of the Black Students Society (BSS).

Professor du Plessis said that the police entered the campus uninvited. "Such action unsettles students and unquestionably interferes with the work of the university," he said.

"The police have not said why they came or what they were looking for. It is not too much to expect them, at least, to explain why they came and not merely to search an office and act in a way which was intimidating to the students," the professor said.

A BSS spokesman said six men arrived at the society's office at lunchtime yesterday and said they were Security Policemen. They confiscated pamphlets and posters and took down the names of BSS members.

"Such harassment will not deter the BSS from exposing the injustices of the apartheid system," the spokesman said.

A Security Police spokesman in Johannesburg today confirmed the raid.

Govt wants details of alien journalists

Cape Times 20/4/83 327

Political Staff

THE government has requested the four major newspapers groups in South Africa to provide details of all "alien sub-editors and journalists" currently employed by them ahead of legislation to intensify alien control.

The president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Clive Kinsley, said last night that the matter would be discussed by the NPU "very shortly".

The government request was made in the form of letters from the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr S S van der Merwe, dated March 30.

The letters were addressed to board chairmen of the Argus group, South African Associated Newspapers, Nasionale Pers and Perskor.

Mr Kinsley confirmed last night that the letters had been received by certain newspaper companies and that the Argus group had requested that the matter be discussed by the NPU at the earliest opportunty.

Newspaper companies are requested to supply the department with full particulars of "all alien sub-editors and journalists" in their employ "for the purpose of cross-reference and to prevent any possible embarrassment when the enforcement of legislation in respect of aliens control is intensified later this year".

Mid-April deadline

They are requested to provide the names, dates of birth, nationality and residence status — permanent resident or holder of temporary work permit — the positions they hold and the publications they work for.

Employers are requested to state the full quota under each specialized category of employment as well as the number of vacancies in each case and to submit the details by mid-April, 1983.

Mr Van der Merwe yesterday confirmed the contents of the letters and that they had been sent only to newspaper publishing companies. He said newspaper companies had been told that details were being sought on behalf of employees in all departments, and not only the editorial departments.

He said the letter to newspaper companies should be seen as a step in the direction of strengthening alien control measures.

Mr Van der Merwe said that in the selection of immigrants the department was trying to ensure that the jobs of South African citizens should not be jeopardized in the allocation of jobs to immigrants.

Employers in the newspaper industry — as in other industries — often supported applications of immigrants who applied for jobs in the newspaper industry.

Not only glass shattered at home of the Maysons

Star 20 APR 1983 321 USA

By Shirley Woodgate

Mr Cedric Mayson, who fled from South Africa to escape facing trial for high treason, is now safe in London. But his family is still in South Africa — and they have found out that they are not so safe.

How does a woman, who chances to fall in love with a man whose political convictions stand opposed to those of his country, react to his detention, death threats and repeated vandalism to the family possessions?

If that woman is Penelope Mayson, wife of Cedric Mayson, who fled South Africa this week to escape trial for high treason, the answer is with guts and total sadness for those she believes are senselessly persecuting her family.

She was speaking less than half-an-hour after the smashing of windows had ripped the peace inside the family home in Yeoville, Johannesburg.

Outside stood their car and caravan, gaping holes smashed through the windscreens for the third time in less than two years by bricks from a passing car.

Inside, Penelope Mayson, with sleepless deep-set eyes, ran her fingers through grey-streaked hair and suggested someone should feed the dogs.

Surrounded by her family — including David and Peter on leave from their BA studies at the University of Cape Town, Kimberley, just out of matric, and Philippa — she was coaxing four-year old Judith to eat supper.

"Cedric is the speaker," Mrs Mayson said. "I am the doer, the practical one."

A nurse, she met her husband in 1975 while on holiday from the UK.

"We were married the following year, an agonising upheaval bringing in my two children from a former marriage to a strange country about which I knew little, but which was to become my cherished home, and making contact with Cedric's five children.

"At the stage I was totally apolitical, even naive, brought up in a middle-class home where we did as we were told.

"Cedric was picked up by the Security Police while we were on honeymoon in Mossel Bay, and we were driven back in separate cars — he to a place called John Vorster Square, which I had never heard of."

Neither did she know the meaning of section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act or section 6 of the Terrorism Act, but the full reality was only beginning to unfold to the woman who speaks her husband's name with joy and awe and whom the children simply call "Pa".

At dinner parties superficial topics such as cricket or ballet were superceded by politics and slowly the real Penelope Mayson unfolded.

"No, he did not Svengali me. He gave me freedom and the incentive to develop the real person in me," she said.

"I'm a softy ... a one for the underdog who will take anyone needing help into my home. With Cedric, I came of age, no longer a subservient women, but a person with deeper thoughts and positive feelings that guided my conscience."

Despite the shattered vehicles there was laughter, tinged with sadness, inside the home.

Mrs Mayson learned to know a new side of her husband as his personality changed in detention, and she found an inner strength within herself which made the horror of the situation bearable.

The family laugh a lot in public, but in the dark hours there are secret tears of despair, and long sleepless nights.

She considers reading a luxury ... and plays Rossini when she feels angry.

"My anger has become righteous indignation," she said. "Cedric has taught me that the pus of anger destroys only the infected one."

Later she said: "There is no going back now. I must act as my conscience dictates .. Cedric has my unswerving loyalty. He has the whole family's support."

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12 APR 1983 327 SOWETAN SOWETAN

Cops called to quell students

A CONTINGENT of policemen was yesterday summoned to Lokwa-Shandu High School in Sharpeville, after more than 900 pupils protested against the newly appointed principal, Mr Shadrack Modise.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Lessons were postponed until Monday after police ordered pupils to leave the school. No incidents were reported as the protesting students left the premises while armed policemen stood guard, according to a police spokesman.

Pupils told **The SOWETAN** that the new principal, Mr Modise, who is also an inspector of schools, was "a terror" and refused to listen to their grievances; that he issued a directive that all students should report to school on Saturdays and Sundays; and that some of JC students paid money for their 1982 final examination papers to be remarked but no results have been received.

They demanded the appointment of a new principal and that Mr Modise could continue with his work as an inspector.

This is the second time in two years that students have protested against an inspector being appointed as principal.

The matter caused concern among parents who streamed to the school yesterday.

"Authorities should have consulted parents before postponing lessons. Summoning police at the school was also unwarranted. Our children are not criminals," a parent told **The SOWETAN.**

A senior official of the Orange-Vaal Department of Education and Training confirmed the incident and said students would be expected to report back to school on Monday.

He said Mr Modise was acting principal while the services of another principal was under consideration.



The family of Joe Thloloe after he was sentenced ment for possession of banned PAC literature. Fr Joyce, and parents, Christine an

Coloureds are not black - PM

12 APR 1983 BOTHA SOWETAN

NEVER in the history of the National Party Government had it been official policy or principle that coloureds should be treated on the same basis as the blacks, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, he sketched the background to the NP's standpoint concerning the coloured people during the premierships of Dr Malan, Mr Strydom and Dr Verwoerd and said the word "apartheid" that had emerged then had been misused.

It had been Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's view that the coloured people could get white representation in Parliament, and later rep-

interests of the coloured people to a high standard of living.

Never in the history of the coloured people had there been greater progress in their upliftment. Hundreds of thousands of coloured people had acquired home-ownership, received education and trade training on all levels and had also been assisted to enter trade and commerce.

Mr Botha said that as long as the British Westminster system was used as a constitutional base, justice could not be done to the various population groups, and he would do his utmost to assist in bringing that system to an end.



SP raid Wits office again

Mail Reporter

SECURITY Police raided the offices of the University of the Witwatersrand Black Students' Society on Tuesday for the second time this year and confiscated material from the university press.

The vice-chancellor, Prof D J du Plessis, said the university was "deeply distressed" by the raid.

Prof Du Plessis said the raid, which had "unsettled students", would deteriorate the relationship between the Security Police and the students.

"The university deplores any harassment of students and staff without any apparent justification," Prof Du Plessis said.

Mr Lloyd Vogelman, president of the Students' Representative Council, condemned the raid, which occurred during lunchtime.

The university's Central Press Union was raided three weeks ago and material was confiscated. Several BSS publications have already been banned this year.

A statement issued by the BSS executive committee said the "harassment" would not deter students from "exposing the injustices of the South African apartheid sytem".

"We stand firm in our demand for a free nonracial and democratic South Africa."

Several prominent student leaders of the BSS have been banned and detained in the past.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that police had searched the BSS offices "in terms of a search warrant".

Sapa reports that the police yesterday refused to disclose the reason for the raid.

"The reason for the search is a confidential matter between the police and the person in charge of the office," said Brigadier M van Eyk, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations.

"The offices were searched by the Security Police in terms of a search warrant issued by a magistrate and produced to whoever was in charge of the office," he added.

He said no arrests were made and no material was confiscated "as far as we know".

Argus 21/4/83

MNR chief shot dead in Pretoria

~~218~~ 327

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Mystery surrounds the death of a Mozambique National Resistance Movement leader who has been gunned down in Pretoria.

Police today confirmed that a white man, Mr Orlando Christina, had been shot dead this week.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that Mozambique is making urgent inquiries about a report that the second-in-command of the anti-Frelimo MNR movement had been shot dead.

The former big game hunter has been described as one of Frelimo's most bitter opponents. He infiltrated it in 1964 as an agent of the Portuguese secret police.

After the Lisbon coup he is believed to have fled to Rhodesia, where he helped the Rhodesians form the MNR from former — mainly black — members of the Portuguese special forces.

He allegedly came to South Africa after Zimbabwean independence with a group of his guerrillas.

DESTABILISATION

ARGUS 21/4/83 ~~234~~ 327

The 'regional bully' of Southern Africa

Argus Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA was applying a wide range of policies towards her neighbours, which in some cases included clandestine operations over the country's borders.

This was the view of Mr Michael Spicer of the South African Institute of International Affairs, and Mr Joseph Lelyveld, South African correspondent of the New York Times, two of three speakers at an open meeting on destabilisation at Stellenbosch University last night.

A DENIAL

The third speaker, Mr Chris Rencken, M P for Benoni and chairman of the National Party's Parliamentary study group on foreign affairs, denied that the Government was involved in any attempts to destabilise its neighbours.

The meeting was organised by a student group, the Stellenbosch Aktuele Aangeleenteheids Kring (SAAK), and was attended by leading academics from the university and from the University of Cape Town.

"Our black neighbours regard us as something of a regional bully, a desperado, the chief perpetrator of the biggest evil of the twentieth century — racism. They see us as the dominant power of the region who is using that power to maintain the status quo," Mr Spicer said.

HAWKS AND DOVES

There had been a rise of the military in South African decision-making and in the conduct of foreign policy as a result of the breakdown in the 1970s of the buffer areas around the country.

This had led to the emergence of hawks, who supported a policy of destabilisation, and doves who felt the military option should only be used as a last resort. But the country still did not appear to be pursuing the same policy towards all her neighbours and it could be asked whether there was a single co-ordinated policy.

Rather, there appeared to be a mixture of policies, ranging from the Seychelles debacle and the sort of unauthorised operation which led to the shooting of three Defence Force soldiers inside Zimbabwe, to the recent raid on African National Congress operatives in Maseru.

Mr Spicer warned that escalating violence in Southern Africa invited increasing interference by the Soviet Union, which was "stirring the cauldron of our problems".

NO SINGLE POLICY

Mr Lelyveld said he tended to lean towards the view that there was no single destabilisation policy by South Africa, "but that there is a wide range of policies, some of which involve clandestine across the border operations."

He had got the impression during an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the South African Government's main concern was terrorist activity launched from neighbouring countries and the Government did not appear to be concerned about what form of government there was in neighbouring states.

"In the case of Mozambique, for instance, which has an unabashed Marxist government, the bottom line as far as the South African government is concerned appears to be that if Mozambique neutralised the ANC they could be as Marxist as they pleased."

Mr Lelyveld said that while he had no personal knowledge of the first major attack by the Mozambican dissidents on fuel depots in Beira, he had gained the impression from conversations with diplomats that this was when the Western powers first began to suspect South African involvement in the activities of dissident groups in Mozambique.

The Beira raid had been an extremely sophisticated operation, with indications that some of those involved had arrived on the scene by sea and that frogmen may have been used.

Mr Lelyveld said he found it interesting that the South African raid on Motola, near Maputo, in January, 1980, had happened only eight days after the inauguration of President Reagan and had happened within a few days of the announcement of a General Election in South Africa.

He speculated that the South African Government may have been testing the new international climate by executing the raid.

LUDICROUS

Mr Rencken told the meeting that it was ludicrous to suggest that the South African Government had been involved in the Seychelles affair. He suggested, too, that destabilisation activities inside Zimbabwe might have been perpetrated by former Rhodesians embittered by what had happened in their country.

Mr Rencken said it was patently in South Africa's interests to play a stabilising role in Southern Africa and he rejected claims that the Government was behind acts of sabotage and terrorism in neighbouring countries.

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Police at Wits had warrant

The Star
22 APR 1985

Security policemen who searched the offices of the Black Students' Society on the University of the Witwatersrand campus this week did so on the basis that a search warrant had been issued, said a senior police spokesman.

Colonel W Malan, head of Security Police on the Witwatersrand, said reports which merely confirmed the raid gave the impression that the police had not acted within the law.

A BSS spokesman said that pamphlets and posters were confiscated, and police took names of BSS members in the office.

CRIME

Riddle of the uni

MRGS 22/4/83 327 HGS

Kombi at scene had a police number

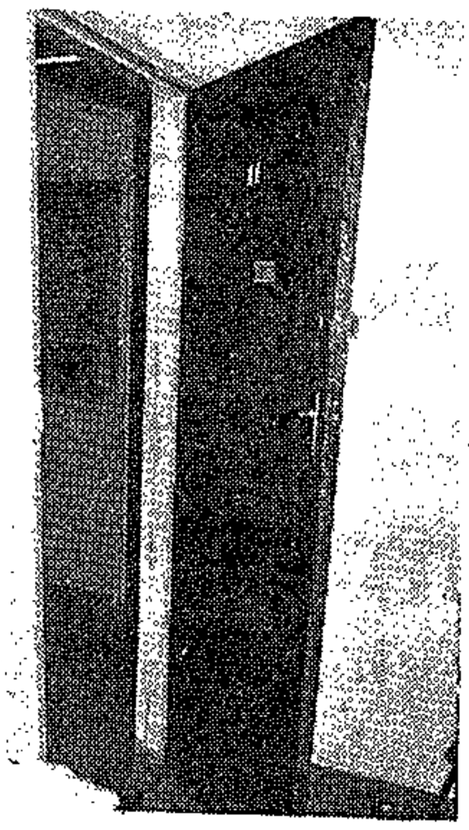
Labour Reporter PIPPA GREEN gives a round-by-round description of a recent mystery

POLICE investigations into the mysterious break-in at the General Workers' Union offices in Athlone recently, in which only union documents were stolen, have left union officials and Opposition MPs uneasy.

Union officials feel police investigating the case are "dismissing evidence too hastily", while Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokeman on manpower, has called for an open public inquiry on the matter to dispel mounting suspicions of a "cover-up".

Dr Boraine has also called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, to make "all facts known about the burglary".

The unease arises from official denials of police involvement in the break-in about three weeks ago, after allegations that a kombi bearing the same registration number as the one spotted at the scene of the crime by the caretaker of the building in which the GWU has offices, was later seen in a "police only" parking lot at Caledon Square.



What the caretaker saw

The caretaker of the Benbow Building in Athlone, Mr Milton Stefanus, said he was alone in the building on Sunday March 27 when he heard "a loud knocking coming from the union offices on the first floor".

Mr Stefanus, who has been caretaker there for 13 years, said he was in his room on the second floor when he heard the noise.

"It was about 11.45 pm. There was a loud knocking coming from the union offices on the first floor. I came downstairs and slowly and quietly looked inside the union offices.

Three men

"I saw three white men going through drawers and filing cabinets.

"One was wearing a brown track suit, but I did not wait long enough to see what the others were wearing."

"I went back to the second floor and looked through the

the registration number of the kombi, which he had written down on a matchbox.

Two days later a yellow and white kombi with the same registration number as that given by Mr Stefanus was spotted in a "police only" parking bay at Caledon Square by a union official and two reporters.

What the police say

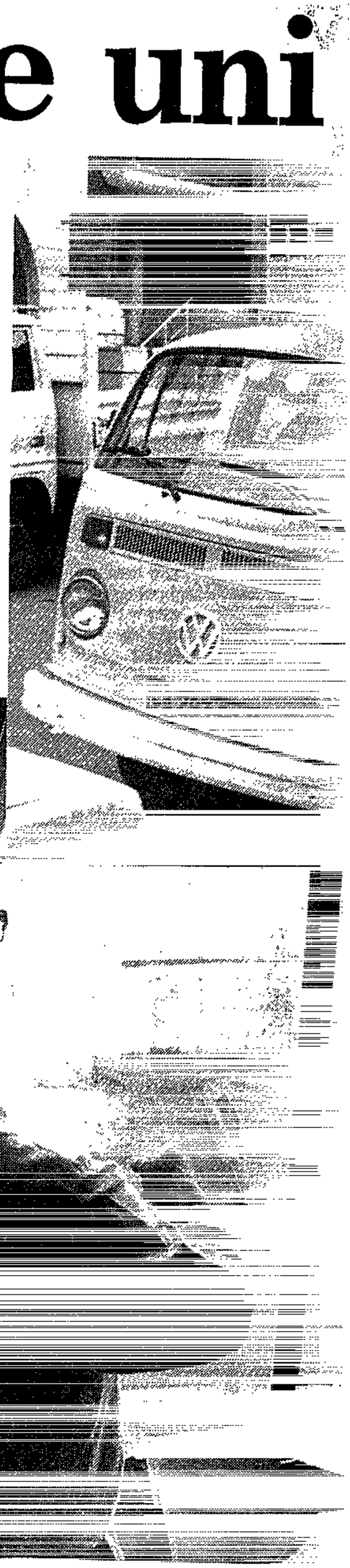
This week Brigadier D K Genis, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, confirmed that the kombi belonged to the South African Police, but said that the vehicle concerned "was not near the scene of the burglary at the time".

No arrests

He said the burglary was still under investigation and so far no arrests had been made.

"Police are searching for a blue and white kombi, presumably fitted with fake nmber plates. The particular registration number in question be-

longs to a vehicle of the South



LEFT: The door leading to the offices of the General Workers' Union.

KOMBI bearing the same registration number as the one used in the burglary was "probably using false bay marked for police vehicles only outside Caledon Sq bow Building, points to where he first saw a kombi down the registration number of the vehicle. ABOVE

Last year, in the middle of the railway workers' strike over

22/04/83

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window. I waited a long time. All the time I heard a loud hammering on the walls.

"I noticed a kombi parked below between two street lamps. I could not make out the exact colour of the kombi because of the dark, but I thought it was blue and white."

The distance from where Mr Stefanus stood to the point where the kombi was parked across the street from the building is about 25 metres. The street lamps are about 10 metres apart.

Took number

Then Mr Stefanus hurried downstairs and took the registration number of the kombi.

"It was CA 283 034. I am quite sure about the number plate."

He returned to the second floor and kept a watch until the men left the building about 2.30 am.

"The outside door had not been broken, nor had the door of the union office. It seems they had their own keys."

Mr Stefanus is unarmed and has no access to a telephone when he is on duty at night so he was not able to raise the alarm immediately. He is employed by the owner of the building.

The next morning when union office staff came to work he told them about the events of the previous night.

The branch secretary, Mrs Zora Mehlomakhulu, took him to the Athlone police station where he made a sworn statement. He also gave the police African Police, but this vehicle was not near the scene of the burglary at the time."

What the Minister said

In Parliament last week, Dr Boraine asked Mr le Grange about the progress of investigations into the burglary.

Mr le Grange said investigations were in progress. He confirmed that a sworn statement had been made to the police by Mr Stefanus, but said the registration number furnished was "probably false".

What the union says

The union says it finds the situation "peculiar".

No money was taken from the offices — only a book containing the minutes of all union meetings over the past year and a few other documents.

Union officials are worried about the "loud hammering" described by the caretaker.

Electronics

"We are going to get electronic equipment in to trace any bugs that might have been put in the office," said assistant branch secretary, Miss Di Cooper.

This has been the third known break-in at GWU offices in the past year.

to recognise the GWU committee in the Port Elizabeth docks, the Port Elizabeth office was entered and money and a cheque book stolen.

However, there were no signs of forced entry.

The union cancelled the cheques as soon as they discovered their disappearance, but it appeared that the thieves had decided to make a donation, courtesy of the GWU, to what one union official described as a "right-wing Christian body", International Christian Aid.

"A substantial sum was made out to them and signatures on the cheque were crudely forged.

"The organisation returned the cheque to the union because it bounced after we cancelled it and asked us if we could send them another one."

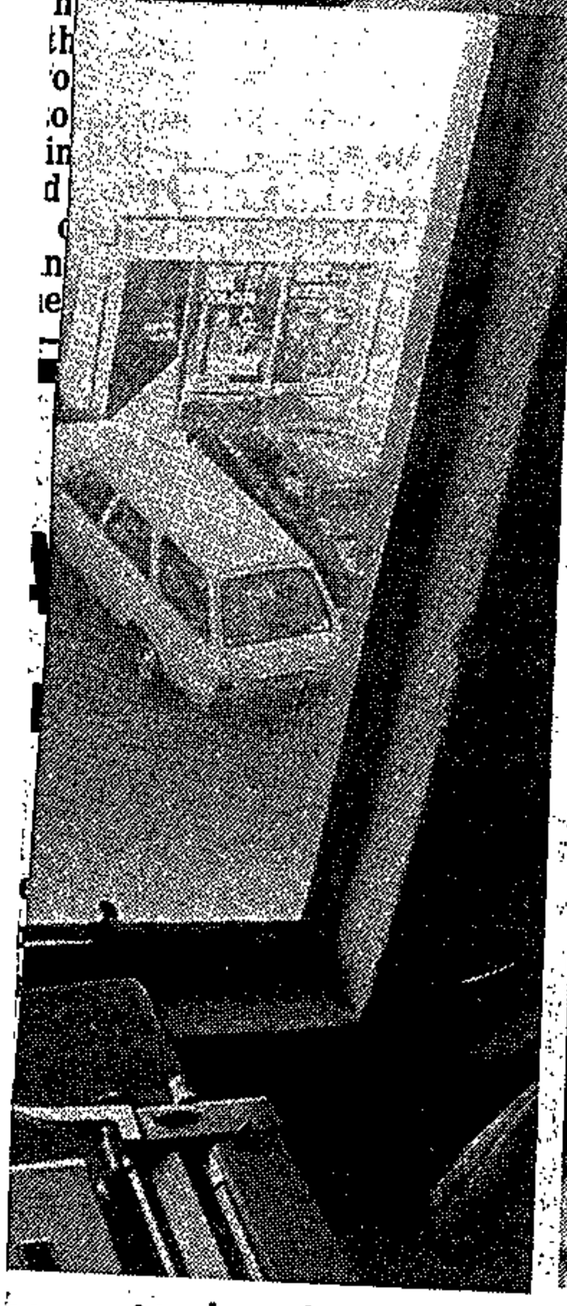
A second break-in at the Port Elizabeth office, also in the middle of the railways strike, resulted in missing documents.

Referring to the most recent burglary, Miss Cooper said the union found it "astounding" that police were dismissing the available evidence so hastily.

"We are an open, legal organisation with nothing to hide. We find it reprehensible that our offices are entered unlawfully in this manner in the dead of night."

n break-in





he spotted at the scene of the union break-in, parked (top) in a parking are. Police have not denied the vehicle belongs to them, but have said umber plates." ABOVE: Mr Milton Stefanus, the caretaker of the Ben- m the second floor of the building. He then hurried downstairs to take GHT: A union official examines the desk from which the minutes book was stolen.

adoption in 1974 of General Assembly resolution 3324 (XXIX) which, contrary to the principles of the charter of the United Nations, recommended the exclusion of South Africa from participation in conferences under United Nations auspices.

(2) No, for the same reason as mentioned in (1).

(3) The matter is still under consideration. Since South Africa had no say in the drafting of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and since it contains clauses which have far-reaching implications, the matter requires serious consideration before the Republic commits itself.

Airways: internal reorganization

*8. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any decisions have been made in regard to the internal reorganization of the South African Airways; if so, what is the nature of such decisions?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Re-organization on a limited scale is a continuing process. Recently a decision was taken in regard to the abolition of one post on the level of director and the responsibilities allocated to the remaining three posts on the same level.

Airways: Las Palmas

*9. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether a decision has been made by the South African Airways in regard to using Las Palmas as a stop; if so, (a) what is the nature of the decision, (b) when will it come into effect and (c) why was it made?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) To eliminate Las Palmas as a landing place on flights to and from Europe.

(b) 1 April 1983.

(c) The costs involved in landing at Las Palmas are too high.

Mrs. Suzanne Sparks: offence

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

Whether Mrs. Suzanne Sparks has been charged with any offence; if so, (a) what offence and (b)(i) in which court, (ii) at what time and (iii) on what date was she so charged?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

(a) Defeating or obstructing the course of justice;

(b) (i) Regional Court, Johannesburg;

(ii) 11h45;

(iii) 15 March 1983.

Mrs. Suzanne Sparks: finger-prints

*11. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have taken impressions of the fingerprints of Mrs. Suzanne Sparks; if so, (a)(i) on what date and (ii) at what time was she conducted to the place where such impressions were taken, (b) where were the impressions taken, (c) how long did it take the police to make them and (d) at what time was she released from the said place;

(2) whether Mrs. Sparks was questioned while being at the said place; if so, (a) by whom, (b) for how long, (c) on whose authority, (d) under what statutory provision, (e) for what purpose and (f) what was the import of the questions asked;

(3) whether Mrs. Sparks's legal rights were explained to her at the time; if not, why not;

(4) whether Mrs. Sparks had legal representation while she was being questioned; if not, who was present at the time of the questioning?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) 15 April 1983.

(ii) 12h35.

(b) In the lobby of the cell complex at the magistrate's court, Johannesburg where facilities for the taking of fingerprints are available.

(c) Approximately 75 minutes.

(d) At approximately 13h50.

(2) No. Only routine particulars for completion of the relevant fingerprint form were obtained from her.

(a) to (f) Fall away.

(3) No, because no legal rights were involved. The police acted in accordance with an order issued by a magistrate in terms of section 37(4) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977.

(4) Falls away.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us why it was necessary to have this lady taken down to the cells of the magistrate's court in order to carry out this small task?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I do not know, but I refer the hon. member again to my reply to (1) (b).

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, does he think it is proper that after a person has been charged in a magistrate's court a policeman should interrogate her on matters far wider than what the hon. the Minister has announced and that without that person charged having any legal representation?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I refer the hon. member again to paragraph (2) of my reply. Only routine particulars for completion of the relevant fingerprint form were obtained from her. If that answer does not satisfy the hon. member, he can place further questions on the Question Paper. I will then investigate the matter and furnish him with a further reply.

Mr. D. J DALLING: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, could he tell us whether it is a routine question to ask a person who her political friends are, what political organizations she supports and of which political organizations she is a member? Is that routine to the taking of fingerprints?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the purpose of the hon. member's supplementary questions is. I have replied fully to the questions put to me by the hon. member. In fact, I have done so repeatedly. Should the hon. member have particulars in regard to the facts which he has now mentioned, I ask him to put them in writing and hand them to me. I shall then investigate the matter and furnish him with a full reply.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, the hon. the Minister says he does not know why I am asking these questions. I submit it is very clear. The hon. the Minister has said. . .

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member cannot address the House now. He can only ask further questions.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, I am addressing you.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. me nber

cannot address me now. He can only put a further question to the hon. the Minister.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, could the hon. the Minister tell us how it is possible to ask questions of a political nature in a routine fingerprint check? [Interjections.]

Mr. S. A. PITMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether the South African Police are no longer told that Judges' Rule No. 4 stipulates that suspects should not be questioned at all?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have replied sufficiently to the question on the Question Paper. If any hon. member has any further questions, he can place it on the Question Paper.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's final reply, if I should place on the Question Paper a question asking for every question put to that person, will he then reply to that?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have replied to the hon. member's question. If he has any further questions in this regard he should formulate such questions, place them on the Question Paper, after which I will investigate the matter and furnish him with a reply as far as possible within the limits of the rules of this House.

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STUDENT LEADERS SLAM SECURITY POLICE RAID

Reasons for raid unclear

By MONO BADELA

SECURITY Police raided the offices of the Black Students Society (BSS) on the campus of the University of Witwatersrand this week and are said to have confiscated a number of documents on Tuesday.

This is according to Mr Thego Moseneke, president of the BSS, who said the raid, conducted by six Security Police, took place at 12.40 pm on Tuesday. Colonel Malan of the Divisional Commissioner's office of the Security Police, confirmed the raid in an interview. He said: "There was a raid and a search on the strength of a search warrant".

The raid was also confirmed by Mr Colin Whitehead, director of communications at the university. The university authorities as well as the BSS and the Students Representative Council (SRC) strongly condemned the actions of the police. In a statement Mr Whitehead said: "The university had not asked the police to come on the campus and the police had not made any contact with the university prior to the raid, nor have they given any indication of the purpose or the outcome of the raid"

Mr Whitehead said the university was deeply distressed about the police action which had unsettled the students and would result in a deterioration of relationships between students and the Security Police. "The university deplores any harassment of students and staff without apparent justification," he concluded.

Mr Moseneke said this was the second raid in four weeks and that during the last raid three weeks ago, the police took away some negatives meant for the BSS's monthly publication.

He said the BSS had again been the victim of Security Police harassment and that this kind of intimidation would not deter the students body as well as the students throughout South Africa "from exposing the injustices of the South African apartheid system".

He said this move by the "apartheid state" came as no surprise and that prominent student leaders of the BSS have in the past suffered brutal State repression through bannings and detentions.

"We unequivocally state that despite this harrasment we have managed to march forward gallantly, and are convinced that victory is certain," he said.

He said the action of the police came in the wake of calculated talk of reform and liberalisation by the State.

He said the harassment served as yet another motivation for the people to outrightly reject the reforms and that such actions clearly indicated that change would only come about by the inclusion of all South African people in the decision making processes of the land.

The chairman of the SRC, Mr Lloyd Vogelman, also condemned the police raid in the strongest terms.

Mr Vogelman said "This type of harassment violates the principles of academic freedom and makes a mockery of the Government's programme of reform. It should be clear by now that progressive students will not be intimidated by these actions"

US confirms granting asylum

23 APR 1983 Cape Herald

THE AMERICAN government has confirmed that it granted political asylum to Elsies River community worker, Tommy Pearson who fled South Africa fearful of Security Police action against him.

The USA Consul General in Cape Town said asylum was granted on November 18 last year.

No reasons were given. The American government would not comment either.

Mr Pearson, 46, left for America on 27 April 1980 on an American sponsored social welfare programme and decided not to return.

Family sources said he had suspected Security Police were due to act against him.

Security policemen called on and telephoned Mr Pearson's family a few times after he had left.

The rest of the Pearson family — his wife, Sylvia, two sons and two daughters — left at Easter for a reunion in America.

Mr Pearson has bought a house in Fairmont, West Virginia where he is the Director of Religious Education for the Catholic Church.

He also teaches at the St Peters High School in Fairmont.

In February 1978 Mr Pearson, then with the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Elsies River, spearheaded a campaign in Elsies River to pool the resources of different groups to help the community.

He was also one of the prime movers behind the formation in June 1978 of the South African Workers' Party which was made up of disenchanted Labour Party members who saw no future in the Coloured Persons Representative Council.

Before her departure Mrs Pearson said her husband's decision had been very traumatic.

"It is not an easy decision for anyone to take. For our family, which has always been very tightly-knit, it was almost unbearable," Mrs Pearson said.

"But now we are to be reunited. I can hardly wait."

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The Star Monday April

Press boss warns on dangers of info curbs

By Carina le Grange

Some of the most outstanding members of our society have been seriously affected by acts of the authorities, without the public being informed of the facts behind them, said a director of Nasionale Pers, Mr Dawid de Villiers.

He was speaking at a Potchefstroom University graduation ceremony over the weekend.

He said these facts had lacked independent and impartial testing and said such cases demanded scrutiny by all to ensure whether duty was being done honourably.

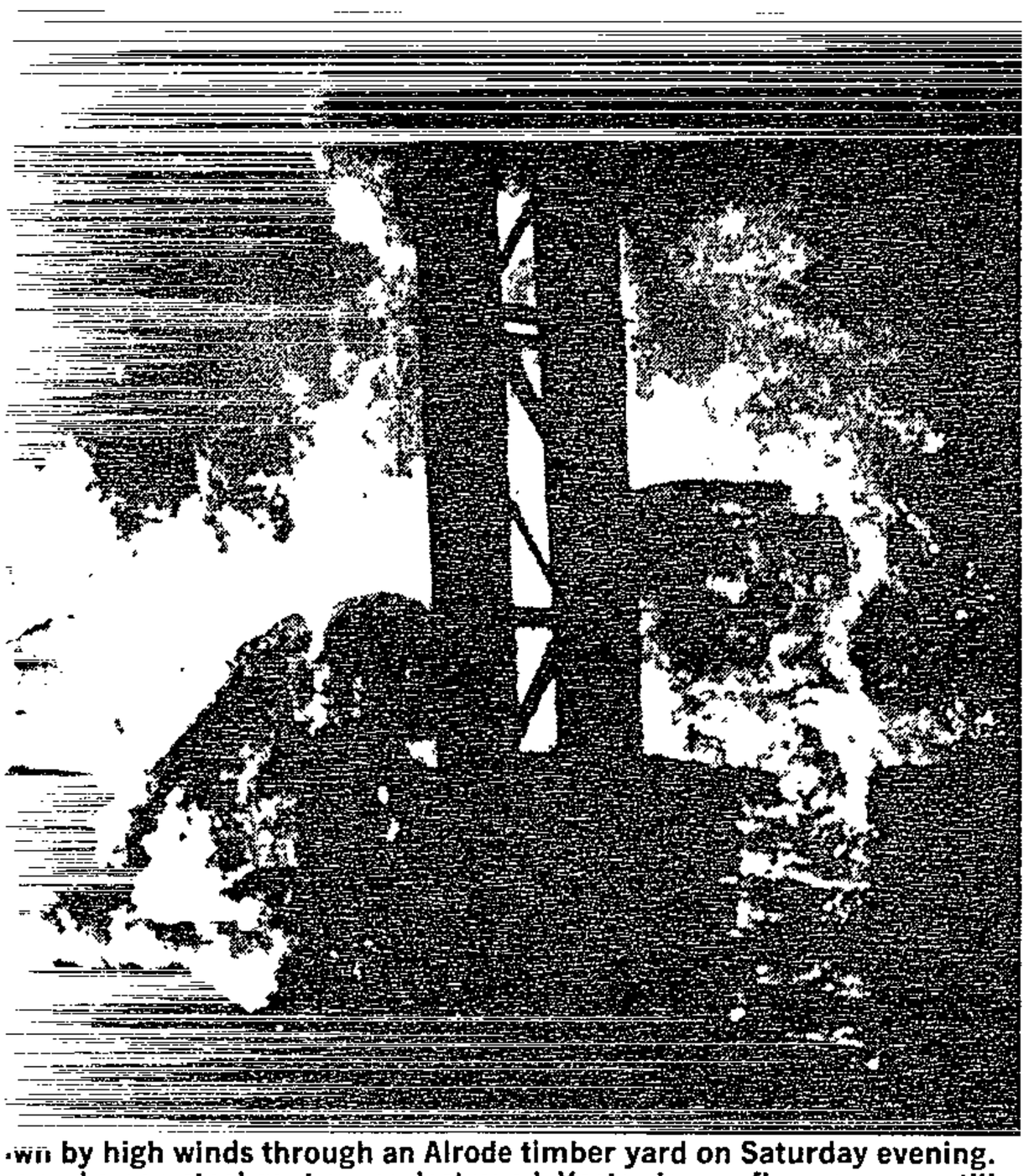
Press freedom was not only a matter for the Press and implications of security legislation not only a matter for jurists but for our whole society, he said.

In the case of free flow of information, the biggest danger was that of a society which could no longer think and judge independently, since necessary facts were being withheld.

"We can already question whether our youth are in a position to understand Western values, if they lack knowledge of marxist and other similar systems against which the Western system can be put into perspective," Mr de Villiers said.

He added that a side-effect of gaps in the provision of information was the creation of public distrust and suspicion — towards the media and also authorities.

In the case of security legislation, the dangers were the misuse of power, public distrust and suspicion, antagonism, bitterness and martyrdom. Yet these were precisely those things against which the legislation was intended to safeguard society, he said.



wn by high winds through an Alrode timber yard on Saturday evening. and a new steel gantry was destroyed. Yesterday, as firemen were still that one-million litres of water had been used to quench the fire.

Picture: SUE FAULKNER

rches across Europe-

The Times and Sunday Times of London, the first to publish details, reportedly paid "hundreds of thousands of pounds" for British and Commonwealth rights, with the deal secured by the Australian Press tycoon Rupert Murdoch (owner of the Times group).

The only Nazi period expert so far to have had total access to the volumes is Lord Dacre, better known as the historian Hugh Trevor-Roper.

The documents have also been examined painstakingly by forensic scientists at the federal archives in Koblenz, and also handwriting masters, who have declared them genuine.

But concern about the effect publication could have before they are proved genuine has been raised by historians led by Lord Bullock, leading British historian and Hitler expert.

On BBC Radio yesterday he said: "My experience of the Third Reich is that almost anything could be true — but we must begin with a sceptical view.

"The scepticism arises from the fact that although extraordinary efforts have been made over many years to scrape together every scrap of information about Hitler, there has never been a suggestion that he kept diaries."

He warned that publication of the diaries would have profound consequences in Germany and on the rest of Europe.

"The suggestion to many people who survived the Hitler period is that history has got to be rewritten.

"I believe that is a very disturbing thing for German life.

"Now if all this comes out and the young people say 'Well, if this is a hoax, maybe all the other things were a hoax. Maybe the whole history of our nation is based upon a pack of lies' . . . I think that is very unsettling.

"And things that unsettle Germany can unsettle the whole of Europe."

New Govt campaign 'to harass Press'

By DAVID CAPEL

DR JOEL MERVIS, MPC, yesterday accused the Government of embarking on a fresh campaign to intimidate and harass the Press.

"The new moves cannot be too strongly condemmed," he said. "Not only do they threaten Press freedom, but they also cause yet more harm to South Africa's reputation abroad.

"When hostility of this kind is directed at newspapers, their task of giving the public an informed, objective, independent news service becomes almost impossible".

And Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, said that while he did not see a specific campaign of harrassment being conducted against the Press, it was clear the Government was desperately trying to prevent the publication of details on certain issues which might be embarrassing to it.

Mr Dalling listed the harrassment of journalists at the KTC Squatter Camp at Crossroads, and the "tightening up" of news coming out of Namibia as indicative of the fact that the Government viewed the Press with hostility. It was contemplating moves against the Press to prevent unwelcome news from hitting the headlines.

Dr Mervis, the official representative of the International Press Institute in South Africa, listed events he said provided "alarming evidence" of a new harassment campaign:

- The home and office of Mr Allister Sparks, former editor of the Rand Daily Mail and now a foreign correspondent, was raided by the police.
- The prolonged questioning of Mrs Sue Sparks and the delay in supplying particulars of the alleged offence with which she has been charged. A freelance journalist, Mr Bernard Simon, has always been charged.
- The Government this week requested all four major newspaper companies to provide details of all "alien" subeditors and journalists currently employed by them.
- The "most extraordinary" complaint brought by the Commissioner of Police to the Press Council recently against the Rand Daily Mail for its reporting of the Aggett case over a period of about a year.
- A charge of contempt of court being investigated against the Rand Daily Mail for an article assessing the inquest verdict on Dr Aggett.
- Police are investigating the alleged publication without permission by the Rand Daily Mail of a picture of a convicted murderess.
- Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, has been warned that he could be prosecuted under the Police Act — he published a report on a public meeting — and could also be prosecuted under the Prisons Act — he published a picture of a woman who had been found guilty of murder.
- The editor of the Natal Mercury was two weeks ago visited by the police in connection with a report published as far back as 1982.
- Police are currently probing possible charges against the Vaderland for publishing a picture of the detained alleged spy, Dieter Gerhardt.
- Two weeks ago the editor of Volksblad, Mr Jacob van Deventer, was fined R100 for publishing a picture of Dimitri Tsafendas, the man who murdered Dr Verwoerd.
- The appearance in court last week of the former editor of Beeld in connection with an allegation of contempt of court.
- The Government recently publicly attacked Newsweek for a cover story on South Africa.

Housing Sale

he coming months, it to the hopelessness groups: especially whites who can no find cheap flats, ds and Indians who eady squeezed into ms and even garages k-renting flats in Group Areas, and s blacks.

delay in releasing de- the housing sale has led to controversy satisfaction among charge onYy R1 200. Official spokesman can do no more than quote the original Ministerial statement which said prices would be "very reasonable".

Yesterday Mr H H Fuchs, a spokesman for Community Development, was quoted as saying: "It is important that the correct facts should be made available to the people."

These "facts" are still not

Families swarm to festival

Mail Reporter

SOME children were practically dragging their parents along in their hurry not to miss the early thrills of the Soweto Homemakers Festival '83 at the Mofolo Park on Saturday.

The festival gates open

Earth's a 'greying' planet

HOUSTON. — Dense clouds of pollution are turning Earth into "a grey planet", says a veteran of two space flights a decade apart.

Astronaut Paul Weitz, commander of the American space shuttle Challenger on its maiden flight earlier this month, said air pollution hanging over Earth was much heavier now than during his first space flight in 1973. — Sapa-AP.

Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today: —

TRANSVAAL: — Cloudy and cool with fog patches over the east and highveld. Drizzle will occur along the escarpment. It will, however, clear

R200 fine over book by Nusas

26 APR 1983

Diliza Benedict Matshoba, brother of writer Mtutuzeli Matshoba, was yesterday fined R200 (or 50 days) in the Johannesburg Regional Court for possession of a banned publication of the National Union of South African Students.

The magistrate, Mr S W J Visagie, noted that the book "Two Struggles Part 1", declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act in March 1979, "preached violence against South Africa."

Matshoba had been negligent in not referring to the Government Gazette's list of prohibited publications before using it.

SECTION B

Cape Times 26/4/83 (327)

Security prisoners qualify for remission

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, last night confirmed that people convicted of crimes against the State still qualified for remission of sentence.

He was replying during the debate on the Justice Department to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) who had asked what had become of the new policy announced last year.

People convicted of security offences had previously been excluded from the privilege of remission.

She asked how many of these prisoners had been released early, apart from Breyten Breytenbach and "a few youngsters on Robben Island".

Some 38 people were serving life sentences for crimes against the State, including Denis Goldberg, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Ahmed Kathrada.

Many had already served 18 years in prison, which in democratic countries was considered punishment enough.

Mrs Suzman asked for remission on merit to be considered for these people.

She also asked for remission on merit for all those serving lesser sentences for crimes against the State.

South Africa would gain enormous advantage — in the eyes of a world used to hearing only bad and unpleasant things about it — if remissions of sentence were given.

Mr Coetsee assured Mrs Suzman there had been no change to the new policy and that other remissions had been granted.

The matter was receiving attention, but he did not want to name particular people.

Mr Coetsee said the question of remission was a complex process involving the assessment of the prisoner, his prognosis, and his readiness for release and successful reintegration into society.

Prison terms for all categories of prisoners could be reduced on considerations which included their health, their age and their life expectancy, the minister said.

POLITICS

ARGUS 27/4/83 327 ~~320~~ ~~3069~~

Donald Woods runs out the guns

CLIFF SCOTT, Head of The Argus London Bureau, reports

AS South Africans, we are still paying the penalty incurred when John Vorster made his classic blunder and banned Basil D'Oliveira from touring with the MCC.

This petulant piece of racism riveted world attention on South African sport. At the stroke of a Ministerial pen the chains of apartheid had shackled our sportsmen and turned them into some kind of international pariahs.

Gone were the joyful days when club and provincial sides, not to mention our Springboks,openly toured Europe. Today our golfers, club cricketers, hockey players and others must sneak in and out, distressingly furtive, shunning publicity and hoping they can complete a few fixtures without attracting the unwelcome attention of politicians, the anti-apartheid movement and rent-a-crowd mobs of protesters.

A high price

I do not know when it will all end, although there are increasing signs that British and some European sportsmen, notably the French rugby fraternity, are starting to resist being used as anti-apartheid bovver boys.

But I have a hunch we are about to pay an equally high price for another administrative foul-up made on November 1, 1977.

That was the day arch-blunderer Jimmy (dit laat my koud) Kruger signed the order banning Donald Woods, editor of East London's Daily Despatch.



Donald Woods

Maybe the Nationalist Cabinet decided they could safely "pick him off", thus serving a warning on editors of other larger newspapers that they must get into line.

Not silenced

Kruger was wrong on both counts. He succeeded in uniting most English and Afrikaans newspapers in condemnation of Woods's banning, and of course criticism of National party gaucheries remains as trenchant as ever.

But more significant, in terms of the impact on South Africa, banning Woods has not silenced his voice. As we are soon to discover, it has made him that much more implacable — a potentially more effective enemy of apartheid.

Woods's banning had a traumatic effect on him and his family. He was deprived of his livelihood. His wife's health faltered. And in the harassment which followed his banning his young daughter became a victim when a T-shirt impregnated with the skin-inflaming chemical ninhydrin was sent to her in a parcel.

Fled SA

The Woods family finally fled South Africa and arrived in Europe impoverished and understandably embittered. Soon Donald Woods will launch the Lincoln Trust, an organisation dedicated to fighting apartheid by (in effect) running a news agency to provide the world's media, politicians and researchers with the latest information on apartheid's iniquities. He is a professional communicator, and there is little doubt he will do it well.

So Donald Woods is no longer simply a niggling thorn in the National Party's flesh in East london. He is about to become a more potent enemy.

Round the world

He has spent many months travelling the world, explaining to potential sponsors the concept of the Lincoln Trust. He has seen heads of government, Cabinet Ministers, oil sheiks, charitable trusts and many influential figures. Mostly, I gather, he has had a sympathetic hearing and some support is already starting to arrive.

For all this, the supporters of the National Party should thank Jimmy Kruger, who could not resist using his power to ban a newspaper editor.

SHORTAGE

Father tells of torture in veld

27 APR 1983 SOWETAN

A SOWETO TAXI driver and former student leader is living in fear of his life after he was allegedly kidnapped and tortured by men who identified themselves as "security policemen."

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

Mr Albert Moloto, a father of one and married only three months ago, told **The SOWETAN** yesterday that he had not been sleeping at his Moletsane home since the incident a week ago.

The divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier D J G Jacobs said it was not the Security Police's manner of operation. "Our men could not have been responsible, that is not their way of investigation," he said.

Brigadier Jacobs confirmed that Mr Moloto had laid a charge of assault with the police at Orlando Police Station. Police are investigating.

Mr Moloto said he was at Baragwanath taxi rank when a man approached him and asked if he was the driver of the car. Before he could reply three other men came from behind and hit him on the back of his head, forced him into his car and drove off. Fellow taxi drivers who tried to bar the way were warned they would be shot. The men allegedly identified themselves as members of the Security Police based in Protea.

Mr Moloto was driven to a lonely spot near Lenasia where he was tortured, and interrogated by the men. He was accused of having attended military training in several foreign countries.

Mr Moloto claimed he was assaulted with sticks and punched.

After some time the beating stopped and he was told to report at the same place the following day before his interrogaters left. He did not go back to the place and laid a charge with the police.

Mr Titus Moloto, Albert's father, said the incident had shocked the family. "If it is the police why do they behave so cowardly and if not, who are the men terrorising my son?"

D. DISPATCH 27 APR 1983

Civil case against Daily Dispatch continues

GRAHAMSTOWN — The civil case in which Warrant Officer Gerhardus Arnoldus Hattingh is suing the Daily Dispatch for R10 000 damages for alleged defamation continued in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Hattingh claims that articles published in the newspaper between December 10 and 17, 1976, defamed him both as a citizen and as a member of the security police. The articles referred to damage to a vehicle belonging to author Alan Paton and a break-in to the offices of the Black Community Programmes (BCP) in Leopold Street, King William's Town.

The Daily Dispatch's response is that the statements made were true and were not published with any intention to defame, but rather published as matters of public interest without malice.

Giving evidence before Mr Justice Howie yesterday, a former district criminal investigation officer in East London, Colonel S. C. Williams, said in 1976 he investigated allegations made in the Daily Dispatch by the then editor Mr Donald Woods.

He said Mr Woods had apparently made a statement about a break-in into the BCP offices in King William's Town and that there was available evidence on who committed the offence.

On investigating the matter he had interviewed Mr Woods and asked him to give information. Mr Woods had said that as a journalist he had to protect the identity of his informants.

Col Williams said he had also taken a statement from the late Mr Steve Biko and as far as he knew the matter was passed on to the investigating officer.

Col Williams said the original docket opened for the investigation of the break-in had been dereliction of duty on Mr Card's part when he had information on the damage to Mr Paton's car at Hogsback in 1974.

Under cross-examination he said Mr Card had been reluctant to make a statement. Asked whether he realised that in the whole statement only a part with 47 words implicated Mr Hattingh, and that the issues in that paragraph did not seem to have been followed up, Col Williams said he thought the statement constituted a full investigation on what he thought should have been asked of Mr Hattingh.

He said that on reading the article about the break-in he thought Mr Woods had a witness that would say "I saw him smash Mr Paton's car".

The head of the security police in the Border area, Col A. P. van der Merwe, told the court Mr Hattingh worked under him in King William's Town in 1969 to 1970 and he regarded him as a conscientious person who loved his people and work. He had found no reason to regard him as unreliable.

He had also not known Mr Hattingh to have been an aggressive person.

Under cross-examination (by Mr F. Kroon, SC) he said Mr Hattingh felt as he felt about many things. Both believed in "my country first"

He denied any specific party political inclinations, adding that they were expected not to be directly involved in politics. He thought that in political circles Mr Hattingh would be regarded as conservative. Their duty as security policemen was to protect all the people of South Africa.

Asked about an allegation that Mr Hattingh had once gone to Mr Biko's room and entered Xhosa before he could speak English. As a security policeman in Alice and King William's Town he had built up good relations with blacks in the Eastern Cape.

He had been shocked by articles appearing in the Daily Dispatch implicating him in the smashing of the windscreen and rear window of Mr Paton's car and the break-in into BCP offices in King William's Town.

In his long service with the police there was no blemish and he had received medals for faithful service and a clean record.

The report created suspicion towards him from colleagues in the police force, and black friends.

On issuing a summons suing the Daily Dispatch for R10 000 he had received a reply that there was no intention to pay or apologise and that any action would be defended.

Under cross-examination he said he knew Mr Woods had fled the country.

Mr Hattingh said his work as a security policeman involved observing actions and associations of various people, including those under restriction. Asked whether he had followed people, he said his work involved observing movements and associations of people suspected of leftist tendencies.

He also checked on people visiting suspicious people. When he was in Alice there were many problems at Fort Hare with people starting all sorts of trouble at the university. Students at Fort Hare and at the Federal Theological Seminary, then next to Fort Hare, were among those under observation because of many instances of agitation at both institutions.

He knew Mr Paton from Johannesburg but denied watching his ceived by them on his visit.

Mr Hattingh said politics was not his main concern. He was concerned with protecting the people of South Africa — all the people.

He had joined the police during the war. He would have preferred to join the army but his parents were against it.

Mr Hattingh was questioned at length on the photographs he took of Mr Paton. He took photographs as a hobby but he had also taken them at the function because he wanted to find out which contacts people involved in agitation at Fort Hare kept. This was based on the English idiom, "Birds of a feather flock together". He said it was a common practice among leftist groups to make contact at such functions.

He did not think Mr Paton was a leftist. "I would term him one who did not favour government policies."

He said Mr Card hated him because he knew he (Mr Hattingh) was a better investigator but he had nothing against Mr Card.

He said Mr Card, who was credited with saving East London from an attack by about 300 Pan African Congress members in 1963, had received the information of the planned attack from him.

Mr Hattingh believed Mr Card had made the statement about him to Mr Woods because he wanted to win Mr Woods' confidence when he worked for Night Hawk Patrols — a subsidiary of the Daily Dispatch — on leaving the police force.

Mr Hattingh denied assaulting or ill-treating Dr M. Ramphele or assaulting anyone in his police career.

"I took Ramphele to Tzaneen when she was banned and if she speaks the truth she will tell this court how well I treated her."

He knew Mr Hattingh as a jovial man who al ways talked about incidents he was involved in. Politically he regarded him as a "hot Nat" who disliked people opposed to the government. "Most of us were like that at the time," he said.

He had since changed his ideas and was a member of the Progressive Federal Party and was a candidate for the party at the last general election.

He said the police kept a file on Mr Paton and it was common practice that when a known suspect was moving from one area to another a telex message detailing his movements, was sent.

Mr Hattingh had told him he had followed Mr Paton's car to Fort Hare and the seminary and that in the evening he had smashed the windscreen and rear window with stones near the Hogsback Inn.

"It was common knowledge at the time that he was getting even with an anti-government person," Mr Card said.

He added he was part of the anti-government team. Many cars had been damaged and policemen always protected each other.

Mr Card denied he had curried favourwith Mr Woods to gain promotion.

"I was managing director of the company and I could not go further than that."

He also denied he had any ill feeling against Mr Hattingh.

"I was forced through circumstances to reveal this whole story and I told Donald Woods about this."

It was not truthful of Mr Hattingh to have claimed responsibility for information leading to the thwarting of the PAC plans to attack East London homes on April 8, 1963. Information had been gained through his contact in the PAC.

21/04/85

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started.

It was common practice to destroy dockets after three years.

He said the attitude of the police was that the break-in was a serious matter which should be investigated fully. On whether the matter had been investigated on information available from former security policeman Mr Donald Card previously, he said all he knew at the time of his investigation was that there was a strong feeling in the police force that there had

...om without knocking, Col Van der Merwe said he had no knowledge of the incident. He did not know of any instances of Mr Hattingh assaulting people. He said Mr Hattingh spoke Xhosa fluently and he knew the chiefs in the King William's Town area had a lot of respect for him.

Mr Hattingh in evidence said he joined the police in Peddie in 1943. He was born on a farm in the district and grew up with black children. He had learned to speak

movements when he visited Alice on September 21, 1964, the night his vehicle was damaged on the Hogsback.

"To my knowledge no member of the SAP from Alice followed him during his visit to Alice then," Mr Hattingh said.

He denied taking too many photographs of Mr Paton at the function he attended at the seminary. Although it was general knowledge at the time that Mr Paton was opposed to government policies, no advance information was re-

Mr Card, a company director and a member of the East London city council, told the court he served in the police force for 22,5 years.

He joined the security police in 1963, having met Mr Hattingh at a course the previous year.

They were involved in investigating the breaking of power lines between Alice and East London in 1963 and the team received a citation for their investigation in that case.

There was other information on the matter received at the same time but it was not from Mr Hattingh.

He had realised his life was in danger when he went with two colleagues into the bush then and his superiors had tried to dissuade him but he had insisted.

He had been honoured by the East London city council on a recommendation by the then Judge President, Mr Justice Jennet.

The hearing continues. — DDR



STILL MISSING: Siphiwo Mtimkulu on an exercise bicycle donated to him by an unknown donor soon after he was discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital in January last year. He was so weak that he had to be taught to walk again.

Siphiwo - concern grows

By MONO BADELA

THE MYSTERIOUS disappearance of the poisoned student leader, Mr Siphiwo Mtimkulu, is continuing to arouse widespread concern and Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League, said yesterday the official failure to investigate his disappearance was quite frightening.

Mr Mtimkulu, a former political detainee disappeared mysteriously along with his friend, Mr Topsy Madaka, both of Port Elizabeth, on April 14 last year. Speaking from Cape Town Mr Bishop said: "If I was the Minister responsible for the police portfolio and a young man who was suing me for R150 000 for poisoning and torturing him disappeared under mysterious circumstances, I would leave no stone unturned to establish his whereabouts."

Mr Bishop, who looked after Siphiwo while he was receiving treatment at the Groote Schuur Hospital, in Cape Town, said when he took him to the airport to return home last year, he asked Siphiwo to be careful and "never to be alone," as his body was the only real evidence of what he had endured.

Mr Bishop said: "We have laws in South Africa that entitle the Government to detain people indefinitely without confirming the facts but if anyone thinks that the issue of Siphiwo's disappearance will be forgotten they are mistaken." He said that when Siphiwo's mother, Mrs Joyce Mtimkulu, requested the television programme, Police File, to highlight her son's disappearance they wrote her a letter saying they could not include it in their programme because it did not involve an unsolved crime.

Mr Bishop said that when PAX, a publication of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, carried an article entitled Where is Siphiwo Mtimkulu? the magazine was banned. A poster drawn up by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) which bears his name and the inscription Siphiwo Mtimkulu Missing, was also banned last year.

Mr Bishop told **The SOWETAN** that the Civil Rights League had also offered a donation of R1 000 reward for information of what happened to the former political detainee. He said to date there had been no positive result.

Car bashing denied by ex-security man

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — A peek into the twilight world of security police activity is a sidelight of a suit for defamation being heard in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

A retired security policeman, Mr Gerhardus Hattingh, is suing the East London Daily Dispatch for R10 000 damages for alleged defamation relating to incidents which occurred almost 20 years ago.

Three articles, written by then Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods, in December, 1976, alleged that Mr Hattingh was responsible for breaking into Steve Biko's office of the Black Community Programme in King William's Town, when office furniture and equipment were smashed, as well as smashing the windscreen and rear window of author Alan Paton's car at Hogsback in 1964.

Mr Woods was given this information in confidence by another security policeman, Mr Donald Card, who resigned from the force in 1970 and later became Mayor of East London.

Mr Hattingh said yesterday the suggestion that he had "confessed" to Mr Card that he had smashed the windscreen of Mr Paton's car was completely false.

He felt Mr Card could have said this out of "professional jealousy" and to try to gain a higher position in a security firm owned by the Daily Dispatch which he had joined after leaving the security police.

In addition, Mr Hattingh was the "better man" as an investigator, but Mr Card had wrongly received credit due to himself. This had caused Mr Card to shun him, he said.

"I did not smash that windscreen, nor was it done on my instruction," he said.

After Mr Hattingh had testified, Mr J Jones closed the case for Mr Hattingh and Mr Card took the stand for the defence.

He painted a picture of Mr Hattingh as a "hot Nat" who despised those who did not support the Nationalist Government.

"But that was the case with all of us (security police) in those days," Mr Card said.

"One tended to grow up with ideas like that in the police force."

Mr Card joined the police in 1947 and was a member of the security police from 1963 to 1970, during which time he had close contact with Mr Hattingh.

He had first heard of the smashing of Mr Paton's car a few months after the incident when Mr Hattingh had described how he had crept through trees at a Hogsback hotel before throwing rocks through the windscreen and rear window of Mr Paton's car.

Mr Card said such incidents were a common tactic of security police at the time and that Mr Paton's car was not the only one which was similarly damaged.

Replying to a question from Mr F Kroon (for the Daily Dispatch) as to why he had not reported this crime to his superiors, Mr Card said there was an "informal police brotherhood" code which prevented police from informing on one another.

He said he had enjoyed good relations with the police until about 1976 when the fact that he had leaked information to Mr Woods had become known.

He had not meant to inform on Mr Hattingh, he said.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice Howie is on the Bench. Mr F Kroon and Mr E Leach are appearing for the Daily Dispatch. Mr J Jones is appearing for Mr Hattingh.

EVENING POST, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1983

The day 'Snake Eyes' saved EL described in court

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The day East London was saved by a black pianoplayer, nicknamed "Snake Eyes", was described in the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Donald Card, a former security police officer and former Mayor of East London, was giving evidence in a case in which a retired security policeman, Mr Gerhardus Hattingh, is suing the East London Daily Dispatch for R10 000 damages for alleged defamation relating to incidents which occurred almost 20 years ago.

Mr Card was describing an incident when more than 300 members of the Pan African Congress "Poqo" terrorist group planned to attack East London in 1963.

The then Warrant-Officer Card volunteered to paint his face black and infiltrate Poqo after receiving information from "Snake Eyes" that the attack was imminent.

He described how he and three other security policemen stumbled around in the darkness outside East London's black township before suddenly finding himself in the midst of some 300 armed Poqos, ready to go into East London and "kill the whites they found".

"I had a walkie-talkie, borrowed from the Railway Police because the security police did not have any in those days and another policeman had one on a nearby hill overlooking the area," said Mr Card.

"Just as an armed group walked towards my hiding place, the man on the hill asked: 'What's happening now, Donald?'

"I didn't know how to switch the damn thing off, so I had to sit on it till they had passed."

When police moved in to arrest the group, he said, chaos broke out and he was nearly shot by one of the police who "opened up on me with a sten gun because I was still disguised as a black man".

Mr Card received a commendation of thanks from the East London City Council for his role in saving the city from the attack.

Six strikers held — union

Labour Correspondent

SIX members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union were yesterday arrested in Queenstown and will face Intimidation Act charges in court this morning, their union said yesterday.

The workers were all involved in a strike at a co-operative creamery in the town, which attracted attention when AFCWU alleged that workers had been assaulted by foremen before the strike and that one had been shot in the leg.

Yesterday, a police spokesman in Queenstown denied all knowledge of the arrests.

AFCWU members at the Eastern Cape Agricultural Co-operative Creamery struck recently, and all were fired. According to AFCWU, the six arrested workers are members of the union who worked at the creamery.

The union alleged at the time of the strike that foremen had assaulted workers, which the creamery denied.

At the time of the strike, the union's chairman at the creamery, Mr Tandi Madikane, was arrested and charged under the Intimidation Act with one other worker, but these charges were subsequently dropped, according to the union.

But it says Mr Madikane was arrested again yesterday, together with five other workers — Mr Zanemvula Tyholo, Mr Tayitele Mjongile and three others whose full names are not available.

It said it had learned they were due to appear in court today to face intimidation charges.

According to AFCWU, several of the fired strikers, including Mr Madikane, have been questioned for up to five hours by police in the past week.

It said most of the strikers fired by the creamery had been replaced by new workers but that some had returned to work.

"Only those who had been working there for a short time have returned and the longer-service workers are still refusing to do so," a union spokesman said.

Punch-up — and PM announces AWB probe

ARGUS 28/4/83 ~~3058A~~ 327

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has announced an immediate investigation into the affairs of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

He made the announcement last night while addressing one of the rowdiest election meetings the Waterkloof constituency has experienced.

AWB and Conservative Party supporters kept up a constant vocal battle with the Prime Minister despite warnings by the chairman that he would have them evicted by NP supporters.

Fighting

The barrage of right-wing interjections eventually led to fighting when Nationalists decided that they had had enough and converged on a group of AWB supporters.

AWB secretary Mr Jan Groenewald emerged with his jacket torn from top to bottom and considerably more subdued than he had been during the first part of the Prime Minister's speech.

A Mr Stieger of the Innesdal constituency was pulled out of his chair and roughed up by his neighbours when he ignored warnings to stop interjecting.

"Asked for it"

"You have asked for it and now you are going to get it," the Prime Minister told the AWB when he announced that the Minister of Law and Order would be asked to handle the investigation into the organisation's affairs.

He said the AWB would be handled "within the laws of the country" but could no longer be allowed to "run riot".

Mr Botha warned he could not not allow the establishment of "small private armies which wanted to commit violence" and said: "Go and tell your leader that he must mind his step. You cannot take the Government of the country out of my hands, only the voters can do that."

Civil case against Daily Dispatch postponed

327

28/4/83

GRAHAMSTOWN — The hearing in which a security police warrant officer, Mr Gerhardus Arnoldus Hattingh, 61, of King William's Town, is suing the Daily Dispatch for alleged defamation, was yesterday postponed to a date to be arranged with the registrar of the Supreme Court.

The postponement was made at the request of the defendant's council, Mr F. Kroon, SC. Ordering the postponement, Mr Justice C. T. Howie, said the matter was being postponed and that any wasted costs were to be borne by the defendant.

Mr Justice Howie added that leave was granted to the parties to approach him in chambers once they had agreed on the matter of taking evidence on commission from former editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, who is in London.

Mr Hattingh, who is suing for R10 000 for alleged defamation of himself as a citizen and a member of the security police, bases his claim on articles published in the Daily Dispatch from December 10 to 17, 1976.

The articles referred to damage to a vehicle belonging to Mr Alan Paton, which was damaged on the Hogsback in 1964 and an allegation of displaying bullying propensities towards blacks in King William's Town.

The Daily Dispatch's response is that the statements made were true and were not published with any intention to defame, but rather as matters of public interest published without malice.

Continuing in evidence yesterday, a former mayor of East London and former security policeman, Mr Donald Card, said it was highly unlikely that Mr Hattingh, who was stationed in Alice in 1964, had no prior knowledge of Mr Paton's visit then as he had claimed in court.

He said that in 1975 after a break-in to the BCP offices he had gone to King William's Town with Mr Woods on Mr Woods' invitation. Before undertaking the journey he had informed his Bureau for State Security (BOSS) of the trip.

He saw damaged furniture in the BCP offices and on their way back to East London Mr Woods had said Mr Hattingh was one of the suspects. "When Hattingh's name was mentioned I said he was capable of doing it," Mr Card said. He had told Mr Woods that Mr Hattingh had broken the windscreen and rear window of Mr Paton's car and that he (Mr Card) knew someone who had seen Mr Hattingh break the windows.

"I made it seem that the inkeeper had seen Hattingh break the windows. I told Mr Woods I was telling him this in confidence and that he should not mention it to anybody."

Some time later Mr Woods had told him he had been to Pretoria to see the Minister of Justice and the commissioner of security police and asked them to order a stop to this breaking of vehicles.

After the trip Mr Woods had on returning to East London, been contacted by the security police who insisted he make a statement and told him they would invoke section 83 of the Criminal Proceedure Act in terms of which they could force people to divulge information.

Mr Card said he had insisted that Mr Woods disclose his name as the source of information after it had become clear that if Mr Woods did not he would have had to go to jail.

"He still refused and we had quite a heated argument," Mr Card said.

"I told him I would go to report to the security police if he did not do it."

Later Mr Card was visited by Colonel S. C. Williams and Colonel J. H. Fourie.

"Fourie threatened me with a criminal defamation charge and said they would issue summons against me for criminal libel."

He had reported the matter to his attorney who had advised him to await further developments but nothing happened.

"I tried to stop this being made public. It was not in the interests of South Africa," Mr Card said.

He had maintained contact with the police after resigning from the force and for about six months to a year he was a paid contact for BOSS.

He had no intention of implicating Mr Hattingh and had make the statement on the matter because it was forced on him.

When he heard that Mr Paton had instituted civil proceedings against Mr Hattingh for the damage to his car, he had asked him to drop the action.

"I asked him to drop it to save myself and to get it out of newspapers," Mr Card said.

Cross-examined by Mr J. W. Jones (for Mr Hattingh) Mr Card said Mr Woods had been "a very good friend" who came to see him on matters affecting the police.

Asked whether he was a coward he said there were times when everyone was. He had shot and killed people as a policeman and had felt no lump in his throat about it but recently he had received some letters about Jackie the bear which made him feel like crying.

He said the statement he made to Col Williams was not intended to get Mr Hattingh prosecuted. He had made it because he had been forced to do so.

"I did not want to make the statement. There isn't any detail in it of what happened at the Hogsback. I also feared there were other instances of similar acts that would have cropped up if an investigation of this nature was carried out."

Trying to stop further action on the matter he had contacted a man he knew in BOSS in Pretoria and asked him to do something to prevent the matter going any further.

He had thought the two colonels had been trying to stop him mentioning the fact that Mr Hattingh had made a confession to him about the incident involving Mr Paton's car.

When he was involved investigations on an incident in which a T-shirt almost blinded Mr Woods' daughter he had a torrid time from some members of the security police and at one time the acting commissioner of police, Brigadier Coetzee had told him he would be eliminated if he did not toe the line.

He had received anonymous telephone calls with all sorts of threats and at one stage he had been able to identify the voice of one caller. "I had been threatened I was going to be shot and I asked the deputy commissioner the stage at which I could shoot before the man shot me," Mr Card said.

He said he had not told Mr Woods the whole truth about the Alan Paton incident on their trip from King William's Town. He denied he had told a deliberate lie.

Mr Card said he was not a police informer but had a friend in the security police to whom he would pass information if he got it. He also denied that passing information from Mr Woods to BOSS was a breach of friendship. It was only a way of going around to find out things and he had made his statement to the police hoping the matter would be dropped.

"What I would have done through proper channels was what Donald did and got himself into trouble."

There was no chance he would have given information against a colleague in the police force and he was still unhappy about what he had said about Mr Hattingh but it was true and he was 100 per cent certain that Mr Hattingh had broken Mr Paton's windows.

Questioned at length by Mr Jones on whether the action he claimed to have been done by Mr Hattingh was not shocking behaviour, Mr Card said to a man in the street it might be but in the security police at the time it was a way of getting even with people opposed to the government.

He said that at the time of the incident Mr Paton was "a pain in the neck".

He was concerned something could happen to him because of the evidence he had given in court. "I come to court today. I don't know what's going to happen to me tomorrow because of my disclosures," he said.

A letter written by Mr Card to the then Prime Minister Mr B. J. Vorster in 1978 detailing the threat allegedly made to him by Brig Coetzee was handed in to court as an exhibit.

Mr A. M. Mbilini, of Zwelitsha, said he had been punched on the chest by Mr Hattingh when he was in detention in 1977. Among the people at the BCP offices Mr Hattingh was regarded as a cruel man. — DDR

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missioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

R.A. LTD. Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

We were kicked out, say patients

28 APR 1983

THIRTY patients at the Jose Pearson Tuberculosis Centre in Bethelsdorp say they were evicted when they tried to complain to hospital authorities about an alleged police assault on a dagga smoker.

The South African Tuberculosis Association secretary, Dr J van Rensburg, denied the patients were evicted.

"They are talking nonsense," he said. "They walked out of the centre. They think this is a political institution and if they want to walk out then they can do so."

The trouble apparently began on Sunday when a nurse found a patient smoking dagga. The incident was reported to the matron and the police called in.

"Two policemen beat the man before dragging him, bleeding, to their van and taking him away," one of the patients said.

"As there was no longer any evidence of the dagga we thought the matter would be forgotten and the police would merely warn him," he said.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Rooyen, said the patient was removed at the request of the matron because he had refused to leave when he was ordered out.

"He resisted and the police had to use a certain amount of force to remove him."

Major Van Rooyen said the man had not been arrested and was allowed to go home. — Sapa.

Ex-mayor tells of police threat to eliminate him

GRAHAMSTOWN—A former security policeman and former mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, told the Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday that the present acting Commissioner of Police, Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, had once threatened to have him 'eliminated if he did not toe the line'.

Mr Card was giving evidence in a case in which another retired security policeman, Mr Gerhardus Hattingh, is suing the East London Daily Dispatch for defamation.

The death threat occurred after Mr Card had personally investigated an incident in which a child of exiled former Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, had been seriously burned by a chemically treated T-shirt.

Mr Card said after it had been disclosed that he was the source of Mr Wood's information on incidents allegedly perpetrated by Mr Hattingh, he had been harassed and intimidated by the security police.

An anonymous telephone caller had threatened to shoot him, but he had recognised the voice as that of a security policeman, he said.

Mr Card had gone to the Pretoria headquarters of the security police in 1977 and the then Brig Coetzee had agreed to travel to East London to order his men to cease the intimidation, according to Mr Card. It was in East London that Brig Coetzee had argued with Mr Card.

'He told me that if I did not toe the line I would be eliminated,' Mr Card said.

Questioned by Mr J Jones, representing Mr Hattingh, Mr Card said he did not accept the findings of the police inquiry into the T-shirt incident, that no evidence existed as to who had supplied the dangerous T-shirts to Mr Woods children.

'There was evidence,' he said.

Threatened

'I did many tests and my investigations found that a security policeman was involved. That man was later transferred to Johannesburg.'

Mr Card said he had threatened to take documents in his possession to the Attorney-General if the intimidation attempts against him did not stop.

Mr Card admitted he had remained a 'paid informer of Boss' after his resignation from the security police in 1970.

However, he denied he had continued to inform for very long and was not an informer when elected to the East London City Council in 1952.

The hearing continues

Court told of SP 'elimination' threat

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A former Security Policeman and former Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, told the Grahamstown Supreme Court yesterday the present acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, had once threatened to have him "eliminated" if he did not "toe the line".

Mr Card was giving evidence in a case in which another retired Security Policeman, Mr Gerhardus Hattingh, is suing the East London Daily Dispatch for defamation.

The death threat occurred after Mr Card had personally investigated the "T-shirt incident", in which a child of exiled former Dispatch editor, Mr Donald Woods, was seriously burnt by a chemically treated T-shirt.

Mr Card said that after it was disclosed that he was the source of Mr Woods' information on incidents allegedly perpetrated by Mr Hattingh, he was harassed and intimated by the Security Police.

An anonymous phone caller had threatened to shoot him, but he had recognised the voice as that of a Security Policeman, he said.



Mr DONALD CARD
I was threatened

Mr Card had gone to the Pretoria headquarters of the Security Police in 1977 and said to the then Brigadier Coetzee: "At what time can I shoot you, before you shoot me?"

Brigadier Coetzee agreed to travel to East London to order his men to cease the intimidation, according to Mr Card. It was in East London that Brigadier Coetzee argued with Mr Card.

"He told me that if I did not toe the line I would be eliminated," Mr Card said.

Questioned by Mr J Jones, representing Mr Hattingh, Mr Card said he did not accept the findings of the police inquiry into the T-shirt incident, that no evidence existed as to who had supplied the dangerous T-shirts to Mr Woods' children.

"There was evidence," he said.

"I did many tests and my investigations found that a Security Policeman was involved. That man was later transferred to Johannesburg."

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Mr Card admitted that he remained a "paid informer of Boss" after his resignation from the Security Police in 1970.

However, he denied that he continued to inform for very long and said he was not an informer when elected to the East London City Council in 1952.

The trial continues. — Sapa.

People shirk duties, says major

Post Reporter

THERE was a tendency by the community to push its individual responsibilities on to the shoulders of formal organisations, the head of the Port Elizabeth murder and robbery squad, Major Eric Strydom, said today.

Major Strydom was addressing social workers and police who attended a discussion group on "Co-operation between the police and social worker", organised by the Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare Society.

The discussion was attended by 120 people including social workers and representatives of all the police stations in Port Elizabeth.

Major Strydom, who holds a BA (Pol) (Hons) degree from the University of South Africa, is busy on his thesis for his Masters degree.

He outlined the functions of the SA Police, the partnership in maintaining law and order, improved communication, privileged information, giving evidence in court and the relationship between the community and the police.

Major Strydom said parents refused to accept their basic responsibilities. The education of children to becoming citizens and on subjects like spiritual preparedness and general education was being shifted by parents on to the schools and other formal bodies.

He said individual members of society no longer accepted any responsibility for the actions of others.

Modern man lived in isolation from his neighbour and just took no interest in the problems of

Card says he wrote to Vorster about SP

E. Post 28/4/83

Post Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — A former Mayor of East London and ex-security policeman, Mr Donald Card, was so worried about the activities of the security police in East London that he wrote to the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, asking him to take action.

Mr Card was giving evidence in a case before the Grahamstown Supreme Court where a former security policeman, Mr Gerhardus Hattingh, is suing the East London Daily Dispatch for R10 000 for alleged defamation.

The letter was written in June, 1978, after Mr Card said the present acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, had threatened to have him "eliminated if he did not toe the line".

The case was postponed yesterday until a future date to be decided upon.

Today attorneys involved in the case were trying to arrive at some formula whereby the crucial evidence of exiled ex-Daily Dispatch editor Mr Donald Woods may be taken.

The case arises from the smashing of the windscreen and rear window of author Alan Paton's car at Hogsback in 1964 and the burglary of Steve Biko's Black Community Programme office in King William's Town in 1975.

In December, 1976, in a series of articles the then editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, named Mr Hattingh as the perpetrator of these crimes.

Mr Woods fled South Africa in 1977 after being placed under a banning order.

Mr Card said that at the time of the Paton incident he was a member of the security police and regarded Alan Paton as a "pain in the neck" and was not opposed to the smashing of his car's windows.

Later he changed his views on such actions, he said.

In his letter to Mr Vorster, Mr Card said though he realised he could not be trusted after having given information on Mr Hattingh's actions to Donald Woods, "heed should be taken of what I have to say because I am still a true South African".

The letter continued that after a meeting with the then Brigadier Coetzee in East London in 1977, the brigadier had lost his temper and said he had discussed Mr Card "with the Commissioner, and if you do not toe the line we will eliminate you".

It concluded with the plea that Mr Card not be regarded "as a crank" and offered to "enlighten the Minister of Police".

Mr Card rejected a suggestion put by Mr J Jones (for Mr Hattingh) that he had invented the whole story to curry favour with Mr Woods to further his career in a Daily Dispatch-controlled company.

"I am in the witness box not knowing what will become of me because of the disclosures I have made."

That he would risk such a thing for possible promotion was "absolutely silly", said Mr Card.

Questioned closely on why he had not reported Mr Hattingh's actions to his superiors at the time, Mr Card said that as a policeman he had "closed his eyes" to many crimes when it was expedient to do so.

"This was a common practice in the police force."

For example, many people who had been arrested for "minor crimes" were often released by security police on condition they became informers.



Mr JOHN DIFFORD came across this large boat, apparently dumped, on one of his walks through the bush in Port Elizabeth's Kamma Park.

Litterbug dumps river boat

By CARLO MERCORIO

LITTER comes in all shapes and sizes but who ever heard of someone dumping a river boat at the end of a cul-de-sac?

Mr Jack Lawrence, the Chief Cleansing Officer of the City Council, said this type of littering was a problem wherever new development was taking place.

Le Grange to meet police over AWB probe

STAR 28 APR 19[illegible]

Political Staff

29 APR 1983

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, is meeting police officers and officials in Pretoria today to decide what form the investigation into the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging should take.

Among them will be members of the Department of Justice.

The meeting follows an announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at a rowdy meeting in Waterkloof, Pretoria, on Wednesday night that he had decided on the probe.

Mr Botha said today the decision had not been taken on the spur of the moment. He rejected Opposition suggestions that it was because of the rowdiness at the meeting.

Speaking in the Waterberg constituency last night, Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, said he doubted that the meeting had been disrupted by CP members.

It was not necessary to hang the AWB round the CP's neck, but he could also not be expected to repudiate an organisation before it had been found guilty.

The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, speaking in Nylstroom, said Mr Botha had decided to investigate the AWB "in order to save his own hide".

Mr Botha said today that some of the rowdiest types at Wednesday's meeting had come from elsewhere.

'Dismal year' for press freedom in SA

DURBAN. — Pressures on journalists were "fast becoming intolerable", the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr David Bleazard, said in opening the 900-member body's annual congress here yesterday.

The government was still bent on introducing more controls in spite of existing legislation which strangled the free flow of information.

"The past year was a dismal one for press freedom in South Africa," said Mr Bleazard.

Citing examples, he said that apart from legislative clampdowns, there had been a disturbing trend of State officials denying access to newsworthy events to reporters, of harassment of journalists by police and of bannings and imprisonment of members of the profession.

He appealed to journalists to work together towards fighting the erosion of such democratic freedoms as speech, association and the press.

He also referred to the "increasing burden of self-censorship" being practised by newspapers' own management, and to their "gatekeeping" procedures which played down certain issues.

Constant vigilance was required to uphold the journalistic profession even when members worked amid ideal conditions — but a lot more was needed when these conditions were lost or under attack.

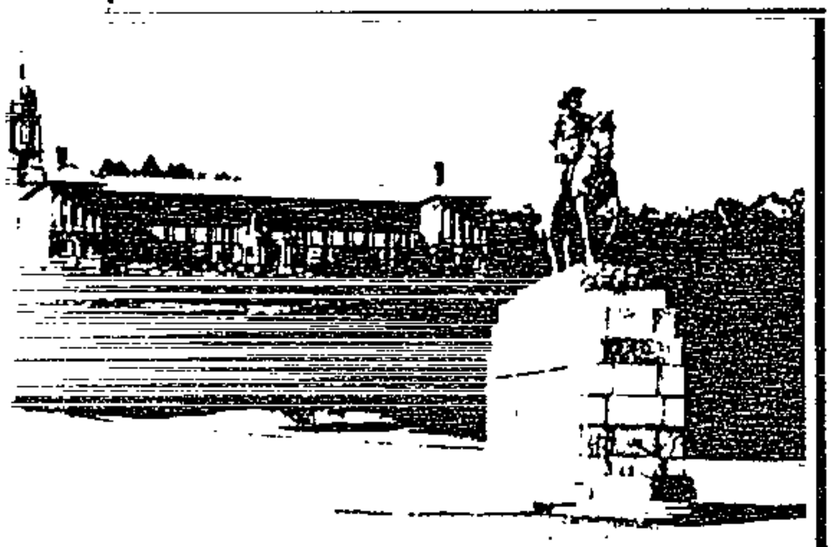
"It is not enough to say newspapers should be objective and simply reflect the reality of a situation. Absolute objectivity is a myth."

But even in terms of passively reflecting the society around it, the commercial press was not doing its job properly. Whole areas of information and debate in South Africa had been declared out of bounds, with the result that the "other side" often went unheard — in contravention of primary journalistic rules.

A factor of importance over the past year had been the SASJ's legal victory over the Argus and South African Associated Newspaper groups, who had been prevented from withdrawing from negotiations with the SASJ through the voluntary Conciliation Board.

The SASJ felt that employers could not "simply withdraw" from negotiations at will or over failure to reach agreement".

The congress continues today. — Sapa



' in the Capital

animals, and that is the way the world is going to see it," Mr Dalling said.

Mr Coetsee would not say whether the trespass provision would be used for "this or that specific category" of offence, and did not refer at all to the Pretoria parks issue.

Mr Coetsee conceded that the trespass penalty could be used for "serious squatting" but said this was not the objective of the measure.

It was intended for cases where trespass was committed with the obvious intention of committing a more serious offence, such as theft or stocktheft.

Rejecting PFP arguments that a relatively minor offence was being turned into a serious crime, Mr Coetsee said the courts would have the discretion to decide on how serious the trespass was.

The courts did not have to impose the maximum sentence, but would determine sentence according to the seriousness of the offence as shown by evidence in each particular case.

R660,4m for our black states

OUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Department of oreign Affairs and Information's budgeted expenditure in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and iskei totalled R660,4-million during the 1982/83 financial year.

This information was part of a written reply by e Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, r Pik Botha, to a question by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg).

Dr Hartzenberg asked what were the total mounts spent by the State for the current financial year in each of the independent black states hich formerly formed part of the Republic.

Mr Botha replied that most of the assistance to hese states was by means of transfer of funds as pposed to direct spending in them. It was only ossible to furnish the expenditure of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information in this egard.

This amounted to R262,3-million in Transkei, 94,9-million in Bophuthatswana, R98,1-million in enda and R205,1-million in Ciskei.

These amounts represented budgetary assistance, statutory allocations, technical aid, project id and contributions in respect of incentives for he establishment of industries, bread subsidies nd the secondment of personnel.

Mr Botha said although present aid was not sufficient, it was "the best that can be achieved" in iew of the "difficult economic and financial conitions at present" — Sapa

Minister's rights 'not watered down'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Opposition speakers in the Asssembly yesterday opposed a bill relating to Iscor on the grounds that it would diminish accountability to Parliament of the Minister of Industries Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, for the corporation's operations.

Introducing the SA Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited Amendment Bill, Dr De Villiers said the legislation would not water down the responsibility of the minister or that of the State.

The bill aimed to lighten the unnecessary administrative burden on the minister when it came, for instance, to determining the terms of office of directors and their remuneration.

Mr A Savage (PFP Walmer) said the State was the shareholder of the corporation and the minister should retain the rights given him by the existing Act in respect of the terms of office of directors and appointment of an auditor.

Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) said he agreed with Mr Savage that the minister's responsibilities should not be reduced.

Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said the minister should be accountable for the activities of Iscor.

The bill was read a second time after rejection of a PFP amendment. — Sapa

Mkhize probe

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The probe into the shooting of black community leader Mr Saul Mkhize was not yet complete, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said yesterday in reply to questions from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

Cape Times 30/4/83 327

Du Plessis lists 'anti-SA' bodies

THE Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, yesterday listed "the most important of literally hundreds" of organizations he said were involved in the international campaign against South Africa.

Replying to a question by Mr Albert Nothnagel (NP Innesdal), he described 10 of the organizations as "Soviet front organizations".

He listed the "most important" organizations under the following categories:

"Economic matters": International Labour Organization, World Federation of Trade Unions (Soviet fronted), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, South African Congress of Trade Unions, Organization of African Trade Unity, Inter-Faith Centre on Corporate Responsibility and the Campaign to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa Shipping Research Bureau.

"Sport": Halt All Racist Tours, Stop Apartheid Rugby Tour, South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, International Olympic Committee and Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

"Military matters": Security Council Sub-Committee established in terms of UN resolution 421 (1977), World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund.

"General political matters": United Nations: Special Committee Against Apartheid, Council for Namibia, Centre Against Apartheid, Committee of Twenty-four (on decolonization) and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa.

"Terrorist organizations": African National Congress, South West Africa People's Organization and Pan African Congress.

"Non-governmental organizations": Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (Soviet fronted), American Committee on Africa, Anti-Apartheid Movement (United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Netherlands), Holland Committee on Africa, Institute for Policy Studies (Soviet fronted), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Soviet fronted), International Commission of Jurists, International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Apartheid Regime (Soviet fronted), International Committee Against Apartheid Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (Soviet fronted), International Defence and Aid Fund, International Union of Students (Soviet fronted), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Washington Office on Africa, Working Group Kairos, World Federation of Democratic Youth (Soviet fronted), and World Peace Council (Soviet fronted).

The only organization listed under "cultural matters" was the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"Church matters": Christian Peace Conference (Soviet fronted), All-Africa Council of Churches, American Friends' Service Committee, Clergy and Laity Concerned, Lutheran World Federation, and World Council of Churches.

Cost of anti-SA operations

● The total direct financial cost of the United Nation's anti-South Africa operations amounted to more than R12,5-million annually, Mr Du Plessis told Mr Nothnagel.

He said the UN also channelled more than R20-million a year in aid to Swapo or persons under Swapo control, and more than R6-million every year to the ANC and PAC and their supporters.

"In the organizational field, the UN stands at the centre of the international campaign against South Africa," Mr Du Plessis said.

Practically every one of its organs, including the specialized agencies and other UN bodies, were required by General Assembly resolutions to contribute to the campaign.

"More than 50 UN organs are involved in some or other fashion with anti-RSA activities.

"In addition, the UN has established no fewer than 15 committees, councils and commissions which exclusively promote various aspects of the campaign on a full-time basis." — Sapa

Local journalists backed

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — Instead of importing journalists from abroad, newspaper companies should be encouraged to train South Africans to fill jobs on local newspapers.

Delegates to the annual congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) were replying to a request to formulate policy on approaches by the Department of Manpower to establish the SASJ's attitude to foreign journalists.

The congress decided that in view of the Government's request to newspapers for details of all alien journalists, they would urge the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) and the newspapers not to supply the information.

It appeared that only the four major newspaper groups had been asked for this information.

Delegates said that the SASJ and newspaper managements were already in agreement that South Africans would be given preference when jobs fell vacant.

The congress also decided that the SASJ would not take part in the new Media Council until the SASJ had been consulted, and was satisfied "with the form and substance of the constitution and code of conduct".

Mr David Bleazard, SASJ president, said there had been repeated requests for consultation, but no talks had taken place.

A Port Elizabeth delegate, Mr Patrick Cull, described "bizarre occurrences" in which quick-setting putty was put in the door locks and exhausts of journalists' cars, a car and motorbike were written off when grinding paste was put into the cylinders and sugar in the petrol tank, and a journalist was "raided" at 2am.

Congress decided to seek an urgent interview with the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

Controversy kills book on BOSS

2 MAY 1983

(327)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — "Inside Boss", described here as the most rewritten publication in the history of Penguin Books, is not likely to go into a reprint even though the first edition has sold out.

A recent decision was made not to reprint Mr Gordon Winter's revelations about the operations of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) — South Africa's security service now renamed the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

Penguin insists the decision is a commercial one, but one editor said: "We probably regret having published it in the first place."

In the 18 months since the book first appeared only three complaints have been settled. A reference to the former Liberal MP, Mr Peter Bessell, was amended before publication.

The second complainant, Mrs Adelaide Tambo, wife of Mr Oliver Tambo, secretary-general of the African National Congress, obtained R255 in legal costs from Penguin as well as a correction slipped into all copies still in the warehouse.

The third complainant, Mr Barney Zackon, a London solicitor originally from South Africa, was promised that false allegations made against him in the book would be omitted in the next edition.

A solicitor for Penguin and Mr Winter, Mrs Julie Scott-Bayfield, confirmed that others claiming damages were Miss Patty Patience, a South African model; Mr Harold Soref, the former Tory MP; and two members of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Nana Mahomo and Mr Matthew Nkoana. A letter had also been received from Amnesty International.

Mr Winter, speaking from his home in County Sligo, Ireland, said: "So what? If Penguin decides to pay them 50 quid (about R85) to shut them up, it's okay by me."

Killing 'deplored'

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) said in a statement yesterday that it deplored the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader, who was allegedly shot dead by police at a meeting.

The SACC, at a meeting of its executive committee last Tuesday, said that "while it is understood that the circumstances of his death are still under investigation, it believes it cannot keep silent in this regard".

Driefontein community was a settled black community holding title deed to its ground and was threatened with uprooting and relocation, the statement said.

"We deplore the fact that Mr Mkhize, who was a chosen leader of this community, should have been killed while trying to defend the rights of the community," the SACC said. — Sapa

Year	African	Asian and Coloured	Member
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			1 280
1974			1 167
1975			988
1976			944
1977			876
1978			1 058
1979			1 009
1980			993

Address: P.O. Box 107
Athlone
7760

Officials: Secretary: A.R. Vahed

Area of Operation: Cape

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Industrial Council
Industry (Cape)



President Samora Machel
... assassination plot?

'I was sent to kill Samora Machel'

ARGUS 3/5/83

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — An alleged South African military intelligence officer captured in Mozambique said he was sent to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel.

The man, named as Peter Benjamin Schoeman, made this claim in an interview on Mozambique television.

Mr Schoeman, who was said to have been captured by Mozambican forces inside Mozambique, said he had been sent on several different missions. These had included, in his words, "the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Frelimo" last week.

Mr Schoeman said his other missions included collecting information about the Cabora Bassa hydro-electirc scheme in the north, the posts and telecommunications office and the Polana Hotel in Maputo which housed many of the foreign guests to the Frelimo Party congress.

Mr Schoeman, 36, bearded and tattoed, smoking a cigarette, appeared relaxed during the interview.

He said he had joined the South African armed forces in 1964 and had been trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot before being transferred to military intelligence.

The Argus political staff reports that South African Defence Force today denied any complicity in a plot to assassinate President Machel.

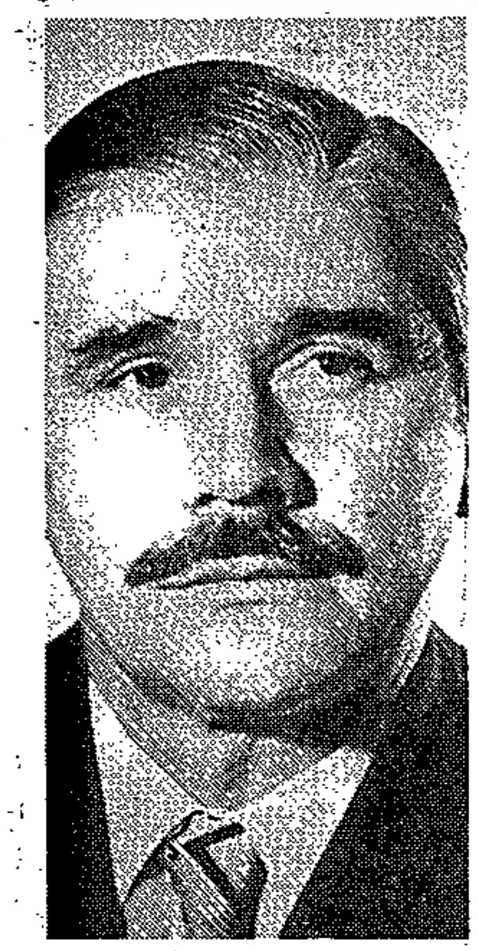
A spokesman for the National Intelligence Service refused to comment.

A spokesman for the SADF said: "We are still searching our records but so far we have not been able to trace a man with his claimed qualifications. We are now looking at all our records to find anyone by the name of Peter Benjamin Schoeman. It seems this is a massive hoax and we deny any complicity in or knowledge of any such plot."

The Argus Tuesday May 3 1983

ARGUS 3/5/83 327

'Utmost attention' for AWB



Mr L le Grange

Parliamentary Staff

THE South African Police is to give the "utmost attention" to investigating the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging, as promised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote in the Senate chamber yesterday, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he was quite aware of what the AWB stood for and its image was alarming.

Any radical organisation — whether to the left or right of the political spectrum — received the attention of the police, as did any organisation which could be undermining the security of the State in any way.

Three court cases were in progress which involved members of the AWB. He did not want to say anything to influence these cases, but he had to make a few remarks on the organisation's political activities.

Its constitution and utterances of its leaders gave rise to a total image that was extremely alarming.

He listed the aims of the AWB, which he said included total opposition to the Jews and English and the democratic political party system in South Africa, the creation of a one-party state with only selected Afrikaners having the vote, and a coloured homeland.

He said the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, was all-powerful and had become chief spokesman for the "ja-broers" (yes-brothers) under him.

Everything the organisation did was aimed at arousing emotions, including the exaggerated use of the AWB emblem — "nothing other than a swastika" — at its meetings.

Mr le Grange said Mr Terre'blanche came from Ventersdorp, where he was well-known in his youth for his outstanding acting ability. It was time Mr Terre'blanche stopped acting.

Mr le Grange then addressed Mr Louis Theunissen (CP nominated), the only member of his party present in the chamber at the time.

He said that if Mr Theunissen was a member of the AWB, that was his business, but it was obvious that his party was in league with the AWB in causing trouble at political campaign meetings in the constituencies where by-elections were about to be held.

The Conservative Party and the AWB were "as close as brothers" in the political field.

Allegations of a connection between the CP and AWB also came from Mr A W Wright (NP Losberg), who said the utterances of the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, matched those of Mr Terre'blanche, though Dr Treurnicht was perhaps more careful in his choice of words.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) asked the CP to "stop pussy-footing" and state unequivocally whether they rejected the AWB stand. The image being created by the AWB was harming the country.

Mr Theunissen took the first available opportunity to react on behalf of his party.

He said his party had clearly stated that it had no formal ties with the AWB.

The CP had repeatedly stated it was against any form of violence. Neither he nor any other member of the CP were members of the AWB, and no-one need fear the CP except at the polling booths.

UNION

	White	Total
		581
		670
		773
	1 018	1 018
	967	967
	945	945
	894	894
	880	880
	850	850
	825	825
	801	801

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dustry of S.A.

and had disaffiliated by 1973
n 1976/77.

S.A. TELEPRINTER OPERATORS SOCIETY

Year	Membership					
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total	
1970				..	..	
1971				..	..	
1972				..	..	
1973				23	23	*
1974				23	23	*
1975				23	23	*
1976				23	23	*
1977				23	23	*
1978				23	23	$
1979				23	23	$
1980				23	23	$

Address: P.O. Box 7766
Johannesburg
2000

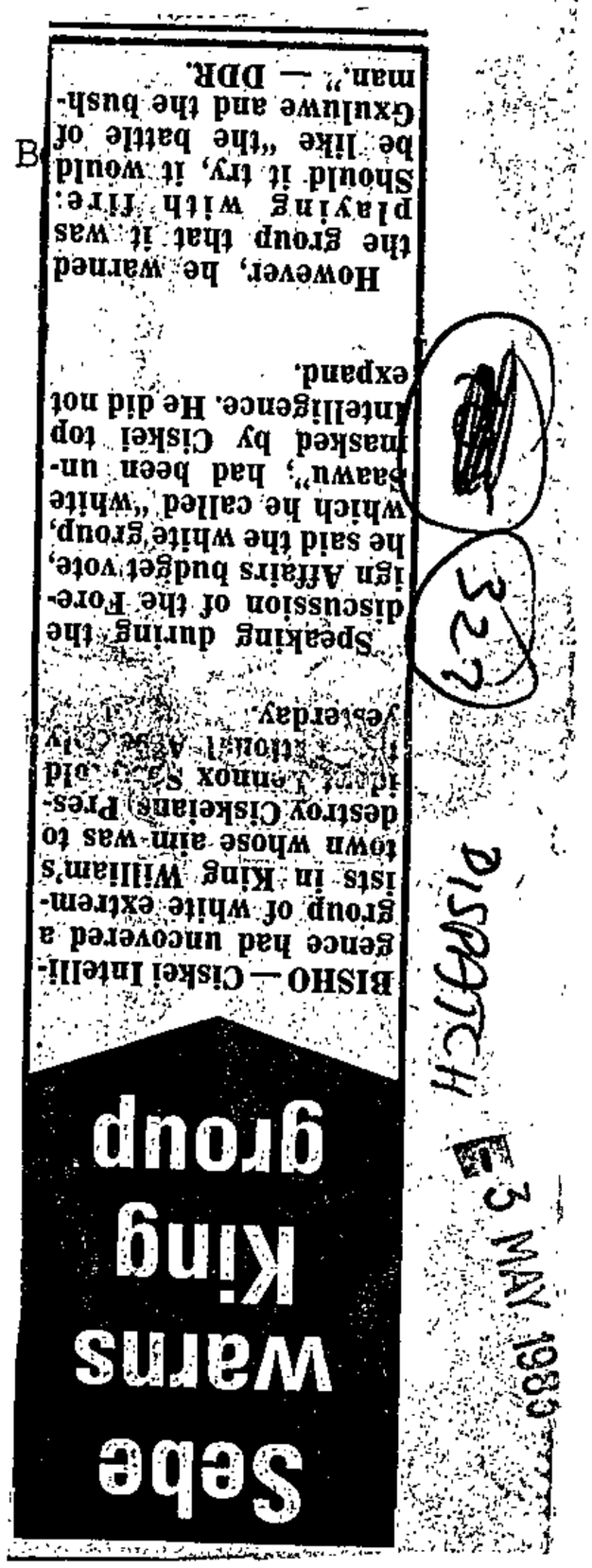
Telephone:

Officials: Secretary: C. B

Area of Operation:

Founded:

Registration: Yes



SADF denies training held 'assassin'

Cape Times 4/5/83

527

Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has denied that Peter Benjamin Schoeman, the alleged "Machel assassin" now being held in Maputo, is a serving or former soldier of the Permanent Force.

A spokesman said yesterday: "The Defence Force has no record of any such man ever having been, or still being, a member of the Permanent Force. The Defence Force also denies any knowledge of his so-called instructions."

Earlier an SADF spokesman in Cape Town dismissed it as a "massive hoax".

Military observers yesterday expressed reservations about the claims made by and about Schoeman.

They objected to the following allegations:

● **Schoeman claims he was trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot.**

The observers said this was possible but unlikely.

Firstly, Permanent Force members tended to stay in the same corps or arm of service for most of their careers because advanced training was specialized and expensive.

Secondly, the Army did not have its own air arm, which meant Schoeman would have had to change not only his arm of service but also transfer to the Air Force.

● **He was tattooed.**

The observers said tattooing was "out" and actually frowned on in the ground forces, although some sailors still indulged in it. This was especially the case with an officer, which Schoeman must have been if he was a helicopter pilot.

● **He was to kill Samora Machel.**

The observers said they did not see how South Africa would benefit by the death of President Samora Machel because "someone more effective or more pro-ANC might take his place".

● **He was to collect information about the Cabora Bassa scheme.**

One observer commented: "What do we want with details about Cabora Bassa? We built the thing — we've got all the plans right here".

● **He was to collect information about the Polana Hotel.**

Observers could see little direct benefit from snooping around the Polana Hotel, although it was a well-known rendezvous for visitors from communist-bloc countries.

F 4 MAY 1983

White extremists story surprises

EAST LONDON — The announcement by Ciskei President Lennox Sebe that Ciskei Intelligence had uncovered a group of white extremists in King William's Town whose aim it was to destroy Ciskeians, was greeted with surprise by the Divisional Commissioner for the SA Police in the Border, Brigadier Jim Bekker, and the mayor of King William's Town, Mr Erich Weyer.

President Sebe said during the Foreign Affairs budget vote in the National Assembly on Monday that the group, which he called "white Saawu", had been unmasked by Ciskei top intelligence.

He did not elaborate.

Brigadier Bekker said Ciskei had not informed him of the uncovering of the group, or that they were investigating a group of whites in King William's Town.

"The announcement came as news to me," he said.

"If Ciskei authorities were involved in activities in King William's Town it would have been correct procedure for them to inform me. This was, however, not done," Brigadier Bekker added.

Mr Weyer said the announcement "came as news" to him.

"The report in the Daily Dispatch was the first I heard about this," he added.

"I telephoned President Sebe's office first thing after reading the report and I am now waiting for my call to be returned," Mr Weyer said. —DDR.

PLEASE MARK.

An increase in technological innovations would force the wage rate down. This and ~~unemploy~~ would facilitate growth, but however be in contradiction as regards future profits for your capitlists because if wages are lower then consumer demand would be lower and hence stocks would be left over and no profits made.

Tech. innovations would also increase the production process. - making more profits ✓

galled!

Police confiscate writer's papers

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — Security police confiscated more than 60 documents, papers and booklets from the political correspondent of the Windhoek Observer, Gwen Lister, when she arrived at Jan Smuts airport on Sunday morning.

She had come from the UN conference on Namibia in Paris last week.

The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, yesterday said he intended to take legal steps and had already contacted attorneys.

Ms Lister said yesterday the majority of the documents were open United Nations' publications, while two booklets she took from Windhoek to Paris to use as reference works were also confiscated.

The police said they confiscated the documents and papers with a view to a "possible court action", Ms Lister said.

The contents of her notebooks, diaries and her official UN invitation to attend the Paris conference were also photocopied.

Cape Times 4/5/83 327

The

FOUNDED 1876 ★

jailed

...pt.
President of ...tice Milne, was unani... ding that ...t suffering ...tal illness have made of appreciat... ...uiness of his

...ed Tinkler ...s a firearm

... impassive ... walked out ... down the stairs to the cells without a glance at members of his family in the gallery.

His former wife Fiona and her family also showed no signs of emotion as they left the court building.

The judge said taking the lives of two innocent little children, one of whom was aware that she was being shot, was "inconceivably wicked".

It was true that Tinkler was in a state of emotional depression after his wife had left him. However, his



Action demand after break-in

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The executive of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) held an emergency session last night to discuss demands for government action following a burglary at their offices in London.

Documents on key campaigns, financial contributors and members were stolen when the office was ransacked at the Bank Holiday long weekend. The Special Branch is giving high priority to the case.

The AAM is demanding assurances from the government that all possible police action is being taken to stop the illegal activities of alleged South African agents in Britain.

"This could only have been the work of the South Africans and, on the evidence of Swapogate, it has the hallmarks of more provocation by Dons," said AAM executive secretary Mr Mike Terry.

"It is intolerable that professional thieves, clearly acting for South African interests, should be able to operate here without very firm action being taken against the South African Embassy," said Mr Terry.

He said the thief or thieves had entered through a fire-escape window and evaded security devices.

They ignored expensive office equipment and a cash box.

He said it was very worrying that details of individuals who contributed to the AAM could now be passed to Pretoria — together with full financial records.

He said South Africa had been given a serious warning about illegal spying activities in Britain after the spate of burglaries on "liberation" movement offices in London last year, known as the Swapogate affair.

The operation, allegedly masterminded by Major Craig Williamson, resulted in two men being jailed and the expulsion from Britain of South African diplomat Warrant Officer Joe Klue.

Labour MP Mr Robert Hughes, the chairman of AAM, who has demanded a meeting with Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw, said the organization wanted top-level action.

A South African Embassy spokesman said it was malicious in the extreme to suggest a South African involvement in the latest burglary.

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BLAZERS
Navy up to **137** cms
JEANS
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PYJAMAS
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SHOES
Up to size **13½**



ANDY'S
MAN'S SHOP

Too late for classification

DEATHS

RIP. — Arthur Johannes, dearly beloved brother of Cecil. Will be sadly missed.

RIP. — Arthur Johannes With deepest sympathy, Jean

SMIT. — Robert Alexander Spadion, passed away peacefully May 4, 1983. Deeply mourned and always remembered by Jan, Lolan and children. Funeral Saturday, May 7, 11am, Velddrif Church.

WATKINS-BAKER. — Peter. Peacefully on May 4 at his home in Knysna.

ER

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Y
RS

the liner in-
nappy
ure passes
liner into
● Liner stays
baby dry
prevent

3.79

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Y PACK

INGS

FRESH
HPASTE
)

Dion's Low Price 1.09

DPA PAIN
TS

Dion's Low Price 1.55

SON & JOHNSON
N WOOL PUFFS
)

Dion's Low Price 1.59

Low Prices, High Quality
ise we Keep
bert & Pritchard Streets.

DION PROMISES YOU SATISFACTION

Dr Treurnicht said.

will not be on their agenda.

the Deputy Minister of

'Appalling law' jailed writer

Mail Reporter

THE law which jailed Mr Joe Thloloe, a journalist, for possessing banned literature was "an appalling law" which discredited South Africa.

In an official statement on behalf of the International Press Institute, Dr Joel Mervis, the institute's official representative in South Africa, yesterday condemned the system of laws and justice which has led to a two-and-half-year jail sentence being imposed on Mr Thloloe.

A journalist was once again the victim of a "harsh" law that imposed punishment and suffering "on a scale quite out of proportion to the seriousness of the crime" alleged to have been committed, said Dr Mervis, a former editor of the Sunday Times.

The system under which Mr Thloloe was detained for two years — about half of that time in solitary confinement — was an affront to human dignity and to civilised standards of justice

Dr Mervis said he condemned the laws which made Mr Thloloe "their victim" in the name of journalists all over the world whom the IPI represented.

"This is now compounded by his long jail sentence. The court no doubt acted according to law in sentencing Mr Thloloe to jail. But if that is the law, it is an appalling law which brings the utmost discredit to South Africa. The sooner it is repealed the better.

"One must bear in mind that Mr Thloloe's crime was to possess banned literature — and for that, by arbitrary ministerial action, and now by legalised court procedure, he will lose about five years of his freedom."

In no other civilised country was a person subjected to such harsh penalties.

Mugabe hints at party purge

Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE. — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told demonstrating women in Harare yesterday there was a need to "correct" the country's leadership from top to bottom to make it follow a socialist line.

There has been intense speculation among political observers in Zimbabwe about a possible imminent cabinet shakeup ever since Mr Mugabe attacked "greedy capitalist" cabinet ministers and other leaders in a recent speech on the eve of the third anniversary of independence recently.

The Prime Minister's battle cry was soon taken up by about 1 000 university students who marched through Harare with anti-capitalist placards. Then in a May Day speech on Monday, Mr Mugabe fired a fresh salvo, threatening to jail employers who violated labour regulations. Black employers were the worst culprits. he said.

Yesterday several hundred women supporters of the ruling Zanu Party marched in Harare with placards denouncing "black capitalists", "rich ministers" and "greedy leaders" and were addressed by Mr Mugabe outside his office.

SA ship to aid of Red vessel

WINDHOEK — A South African naval vessel has left Walvis Bay to assist a Soviet cargo ship, the Nina Onilova, which has a seriously ill sailor on board, maritime authorities in Walvis Bay reported yesterday.

The Nina Onilova developed engine trouble about 90 miles from Walvis Bay, while on its way to the port to disembark the sick sailor.

Another Soviet ship, the Derszkij, was also on its way to help tow the ship to port.

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays.

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary.

Weather

THE weather bureau's forecast for t
TRANSVAAL: — Partly cloudy and
highveld areas where cloudy condit
morning. It will be cloudy and cool ove
with isolated thundershowers.
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the OF
in the morning. It will be cloudy in the
OFS and it will become partly cloud
CAPE south of the ORANGE: — Fine
over the south coast, becoming partly
western Cape later. It will be fine and
and the south-western Cape interior
Karoo, otherwise fine and mild to w
NATAL: — Fine and warm but partl
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — Fine to p
BOTSWANA: — Fine and hot but par
parts with a possibility of thundersh

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMU

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

Wednesday
May 4, 1983
Temperatures:

09h00	14h00	21h00
11°C	23°C	16°C

Humidity:

68%	30%	40%

Max temp: 24°C
Min temp: 9°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00: Nil
Sunset today: 17h37
Sunrise tomorrow: 06h32



SOUTH AFRICA

Temperatures a

	°C		
Bloemfontein	24	Jan Smuts	
Cape Town	28	Nelspruit	
Durban	24	Pietersburg	
East London	23	Port Elizabeth	

SOUTH AFRICA: Hottest at 14h00: Vrec
Sutherland —3°C
TRANSVAAL: Hottest at 14h00: Ellisras 29
1C

THE WORLD YI

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather	Ma / Mi
Amsterdam	8	14	Cloudy	Mc
Athens	14	27	Clear	Mo
Berlin	6	15	Rain	Ne
Brussels	6	16	Cloudy	Pa

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CEDAR SHEEN 5 litres R16,95 WHITE & COLOURS	SUPER TEXTURED COATINGS 25 litres R52,00 WITH MICA & MARBLE WHITE & COLOURS

SA and Mozambique in talks

ARGUS 5/5/83

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, meets his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort on the South African border today.

The top-level meeting comes against a background of another propaganda war between the two countries.

High on today's agenda is understood to be Mozambican allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Samora Machel.

The meeting follows secret talks last year between South Africa and Mozambique over ANC incursions into South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information today confirmed the meeting was to be held. "Matters of mutual interest will be discussed," he said.

ISSUES

Mr Botha is being accompanied by senior members of his department, including his Director General, Mr Hans van Dalsen.

Other issues likely to be discussed are the recent attachment of the Durban fishing trawler the Morning Star, the Cabora Bassa scheme and areas of co-operation, including railways and Maputo harbour.

The Mozambicans are expected to raise allegations of South African destabilisation of Mozambique and alleged support of the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

This is the second known meeting to have taken place at this level since the independence of Mozambique.

With no diplomatic exchange, the two countries do, however, regularly communicate on matters of mutual concern through informal channels.

The South Africans are also angry at the appearance on Mozambican television this week of a man calling himself Peter Benjamin Schoeman. He claimed he had links with the South African Defence Force and had been acting on the instructions of the National Intelligence Service to assassinate President Machel.

This matter was expected to be raised almost immediately by Mr Botha.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers

AGRICULT

Black Al
Farmwork
Food and
National
Orange-V
Trawler

MINING

Amalgan
Amalgan
Amalgar
Black A
Black Mineworkers Union
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union
Iron Moulders Society of S.A.
Mine Col
Mine Sur
Mine Wor
S.A. Boi
S.A. Ele
S.A. Eng
S.A. Tec
Undergrc

MANUFAC

Food &

African
Amalgam
Bakery I
Black A
Boland
Brewery
Cadbury
East Lor
Food and
Food, Be
General
General
Natal Ba
Natal Su
National
National
National
National
National
Operative
Pretoria

(Contd from Page 1)

Machel and of South African involvement.

"I told them that they must report tonight to President Machel what happened today, or I would demand to fly to Maputo and tell him myself," he said.

While South Africa-Mozambique relations could be entering a more friendly stage, Maputo's handling of the Schoeman affair will be the crucial factor.

Mr Botha said if Maputo did not not right the matter then it could seriously harm any chances of normalising relations between the two countries.

"I am sorry, a lot of harm was done to this country as a result of that story and I made it quite clear that I was prepared at the end of the day to break on that point with them and I told them so."

Mr Botha said during the discussions the questions of ANC bases in Mozambique had been raised. The Mozambique representatives said whatever the present situation the two governments must come to an understanding as to the future.

Mr Botha said that they had not discussed the Cahora Bassa scheme.

'Schoeman is a criminal'

Mr Peter Schoeman ... no SADF link.



Mercs 6/5/83 228 327

Schoeman a common criminal, says Botha

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Mr Peter Schoeman, who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been sent to assassinate Mozambique President Samora Machel, is nothing more than a "common criminal".

This was stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he flew into Pretoria last night after eight hours of talks with top-ranking members of the Mozambique Government at Komatipoort.

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, and senior officials.

Mr Botha said following claims made on Mozambique television earlier this week, SADF personnel had searched their records for Mr Schoeman.

LONG CRIMINAL RECORD

When none could be found police checked their records and Mr Schoeman, 35, was traced as someone a criminal record of 15 to 20 offences, mainly for theft, housebreaking and inpersonating a police officer.

Two South African Policemen were allowed to go to Maputo to take Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and these matched those already held by the SAP.

Armed with this evidence, Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and details of his tattoos and the fact that he had part of his ring finger amputated, Mr Botha confronted the Mozambique team at the talks.

Mr Botha said it appeared that Maputo had held Mr Schoeman for about a year and should have been able to check his claims.

He said South Africa would not ask for his extradition.

But South Africa demanded that Mozambique correct the reports of the alleged plot to kill President

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

S.A. SOCIETY OF JOURNALISTS

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970		..	..	..
1971		..	..	..
1972		..	..	..
1973				718
1974				767
1975				690
1976				615
1977				594
1978				604
1979				642
1980				703

Address: P.O. Box
Johannes
2000

(011) 642 4601

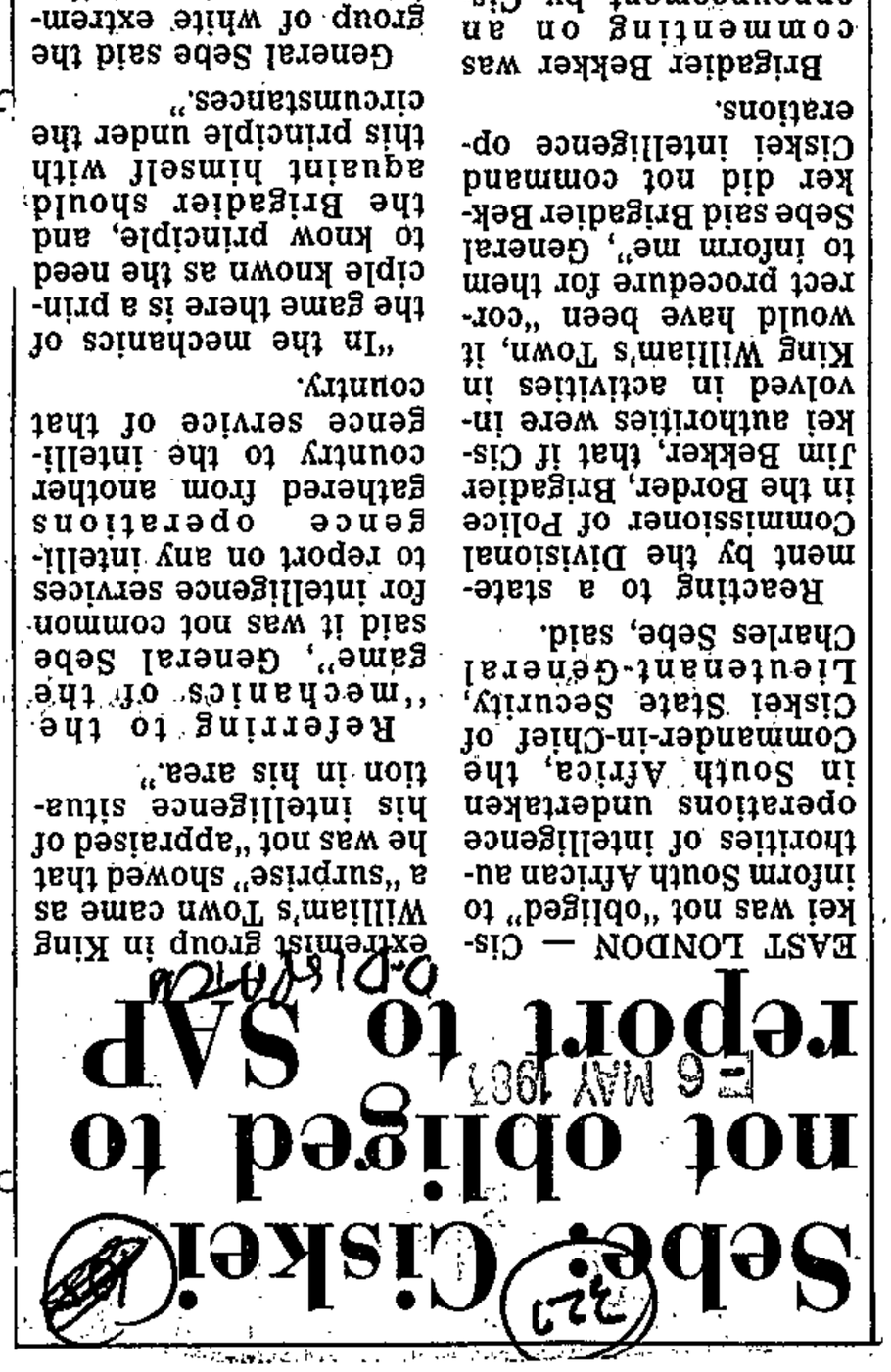
Officials: Secretar

Area of Operation:

Founded: + 1920

Registration: No

1977 - Opens ranks to
1973 - Affiliates to



Sebe: Ciskei not obliged to report to SAP

E-6 MAY 1981

EAST LONDON — Ciskei was not "obliged" to inform South African authorities of intelligence operations undertaken in South Africa, the Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said.

Reacting to a statement by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Border, Brigadier Jim Bekker, that if Ciskei authorities were involved in activities in King William's Town, it would have been "correct procedure for them to inform me", General Sebe said Brigadier Bekker did not command Ciskei intelligence operations.

Brigadier Bekker was commenting on an announcement by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe that Ciskei intelligence had uncovered a group of white extremists in King William's Town only.

"They are also in East London," he said.

Asked if the group were left-wing or right-wing extremists, General Sebe said white politics was so confused that "you get what are known as liberals which in our context we call communists".

He said that Ciskei would inform the South African authorities in due course when such liaison was "expedient".

"The proper documentation will be channelled," he said. — DDR

General Sebe said Brigadier Bekker's statement that news of the extremist group in King William's Town came as a "surprise" showed that he was not "appraised of his intelligence situation in his area."

Referring to the "mechanics of the game", General Sebe said it was not common for intelligence services to report on any intelligence operations gathered from another country to the intelligence service of that country.

"In the mechanics of the game there is a principle known as the need to know principle, and the Brigadier should acquaint himself with this principle under the circumstances."

General Sebe said the group of white extremists were not operating in King William's Town only.

Asked if the group

"They are also in East London," he said.

Reacting in "strong terms", General Sebe said Brigadier Bekker should realise that the Republic of Ciskei was "not obliged to report anything to him.

"The Ciskei intelligence organisation is not under his command. He must realise that Ciskei is fully independent."

General Sebe said Brigadier Bekker's statement that news of the

'ANC two' shot near border

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Two of the three men shot dead by police in a gunfight on Wednesday were terrorists trained by the African National Congress, according to a statement by the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, in Pretoria on Thursday.

The shooting took place at a roadblock near the Botswana border on Wednesday about 8.40pm.

In a car

The three men were in a car when they were shot and killed. No policemen were hurt in the shooting.

General Geldenhuys said two of the men were later identified as highly-trained ANC terrorists.

The men were armed with Russian-made weapons and grenades. Police also found a large amount of South African and Botswana money in the car.

The statement did not disclose exactly where the shooting took place.

D.DUDARH

Homes search in Mdantsane

9 MAY 1983

MDANTSANE — Several homes were searched and many documents removed in what the Commander-in-Chief of Ciskei State Security, Lt-General Charles Sebe, called "a normal law-enforcement raid by the combined forces here on Friday night and early Saturday morning."

General Sebe said one man from Zone 9 was held for theft and would appear in court today.

He confirmed that many homes were searched during the raid.

Mr D. Sifingo and Miss G. N. Botha, both of Zone 8, confirmed visits by Ciskei security men. Both said homes were surrounded by soldiers during the raid in which some documents were taken.

In Zone 5 searches were confirmed to have been conducted in the homes of Mr M. Mazwai and Mr M. Gajule.

Other homes searched belong to Mr J. Citeko, of Zone 4, Mr Sisa Njikelana, national vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, and Mr Vuyisile Mati, of Zone 9.

An employee of the Dependants' Conference, a branch of the South African Council of Churches, Mr Stage Thando Cuntu, said Ciskei security forces raided his house at the weekend.

Mr Cuntu said a truckload of soldiers and members of the police in two cars came to his house in Zone 9 at 2 a.m. on Saturday.

Six policemen searched his house.

He said nothing was removed.

He said this was the second raid in five months. Police searched his house on December 15 and nothing was removed.

Four students — Mr Zandisile Sobandla, 20, Mr Vusumzi Sobandla, 18, Mr Linda Majikijela, 21, and Mr Sindile Tabata, 18 — also confirmed the searches and removal of documents.

They said they were taken from their homes and released at a police tent set up near Fort Jackson at the entrance to Mdantsane.

They had to walk home to Zones 2 and 3, they said.

General Sebe said that although he was in charge of the operation, he had not arrived at the checkpoint when the students were released but he doubted the truth of their story. — DDR.

INSIDE

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Labour Week

By STEVE FRIEDMAN



So talk that Cusa has thrown in its lot with the new federation is highly premature.

THE winds of labour reform whistling through the bigger cities seem to die down entirely in country towns . . . witness the trials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union in Queenstown.

Its members struck recently at a creamery in the town after making some startling allegations of "brutality" against foremen and were fired after the employer refused to negotiate with the union.

Since then police have taken an inordinate interest in the union: fired strikers have been questioned and six were arrested and charged with "intimidation".

Now comes the bizarre tale of a union official, Mr Dlaki Vani, who was taken from a house in Queenstown — allegedly by SA Police — and then turned up in detention in (where else?) Ciskei, where Lt-General Charles Sebe is making his usual dark claims of subversion.

How Mr Vani got from Queenstown to Ciskei remains a mystery.

But events in Queenstown clearly affect union perceptions of Government labour policies.

'Splash' musicians in court

9 MAY 1983

By Joe Openshaw

Two musicians of a group called "Splash" appeared before a Johannesburg magistrate today charged with singing revolutionary songs at a University of the Witwatersrand Student Representative Council music festival on February 2.

The musicians, Mr Joseph Charles, a 24-year old guitarist, and Mr Rufus Radebe, a 19-year old drummer, are alleged to have sung the songs before a crowd of 3 000 people at the Kloofendal Amphitheatre in Roodepoort, where a number of bands performed.

They are charged in terms of the Internal Security Act. It is alleged that by singing a song entitled "Tribute to Martyrs" they advocated revolution, commended the activities of the African National Congress, advocated violence as the only means of overthrowing the Government of South Africa and created support for the ANC and its members.

Both men pleaded not guilty.

Mr Charles said the group did not compose its own songs and played music which other people had composed.

The case was postponed to May 17. The two men were refused bail.

'Dirty' campaign against left fea

A SERIES of malicious pranks, curious coincidences and outright acts of terror against clergymen, trade unionists, journalists and civil rights activists in recent months have left a number of people uneasy.

Recent incidents include the distribution of bogus pamphlets, tampering with cars and various other "dirty tricks" aimed at intimidating, shocking or inconveniencing the victims.

Few if any of the cases have been solved and according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the "co-incidences are becoming somewhat remarkable".

There is a growing fear that an orchestrated campaign (which could become even more ugly) is being waged against liberal and left-wing critics of the government.

Mr John Malcomess, PFP MP for Port Elizabeth Central, called in Parliament this week for a police investigation into a "sadistic campaign of intimidation" being waged against seven Port Elizabeth journalists, who have been harassed over the past 18 months.

He also mentioned the case of Mrs Sandy Stewart, an active member of the Black Sash and the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, who woke up one morning two weeks ago to find a dead cat dangling from the doorknob of her Port Elizabeth flat.

A more dangerous incident on March 3 this year involved the Very Rev Edward King, Anglican Dean of St George's Cathedral. He noticed a strange collection of wires dangling from the dashboard of his car, which were later discovered to be attached to a powerful bomb.

Several other incidents of cars being tampered with have been reported. Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was leaving George after staying overnight when he pulled into a petrol station.

According to Mr Theron, he had had his tyres checked the day before and pumped to the normal pressure of 180. The pump attendant, who insisted on looking at the tyres, found that three of them had been inflated to a pressure of between 400 and 450, while one had been virtually deflated.

"If we had travelled on to Cape Town with our

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

tyres at that pressure, we would have had a blow-out. We had to conclude it was deliberate," he said.

According to Bishop Tutu, the cars of several clerygmen, including Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, have been tampered with in recent months.

Several trade unionists and a clergyman have died in car accidents in the past year. While there is no direct evidence suggesting foul play, the suspicion has been voiced that not all were "accidents".

Mr Joe Mavi, president of the Black Municipal Workers' Union, died last year when the car he was travelling in overturned near Ventersburg in the Free State. In March, two organizers of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Teboho Noko and Mr Paul Leboea, died in a smash near Welkom.

The Rev James Gawe, rector of St Gregory's Anglican Church in Mdantsane, Ciskei, died when his car overturned on the East London-King William's Town freeway on June 10 last year. He had just been elected chairman of the Border Council of Churches.

At the post-mortem, of which his family were not informed and which was reportedly held without their permission, he was found to have died of a broken neck and to have had more than the legal amount of alcohol in his blood.

His wife Emily said her husband had never drunk alcohol, nor had he allowed guests to drink, during the 22 years of their marriage.

Mpine Moutele, 12-year-old son of a South African Council of Churches worker, Mr Churchill Moutele, died when their car had a blow-out and overturned last year.

Port Elizabeth has been a major focus for "dirty tricks" and the Black Sash has claimed that a "pamphlet war" has been waged against various individuals and organizations in the area.

There have been smear pamphlets containing alleged details of the private life of a local trade unionist and pamphlets, purporting to be issued by the SA Allied Workers' Union, viciously attacking the General Workers' Union.

The Sash itself has been a victim of false pamphlets. One, distributed in black areas, offered contraceptives, "lobola" (dowry money) and free food at the Black Sash advice office. The other, distributed in white areas, accused several prominent members of the church, the PFP and the Black Sash of being "traitorous dogs".

In addition, there have been numerous obscene telephone calls to the Sash's Port Elizabeth office and photo-copied pages of sex aids have been sent through the post.

Incidents in other parts of the country include last month's mysterious burglary of the Cape Town offices of the General Workers' Union. A combi with the same number plates as the one seen at the burglary was spotted in a "police only"

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Dr Joseph Harte dies

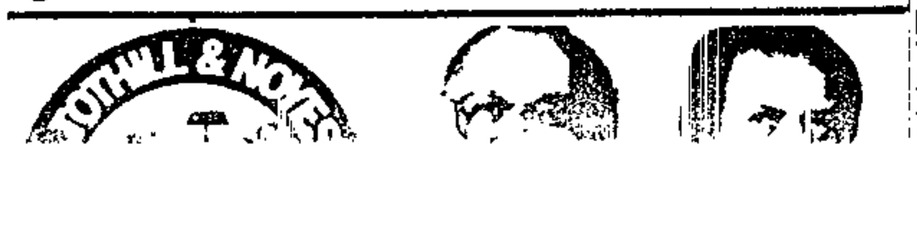
Staff Reporter

DR JOSEPH HARTE, 84, respected senior member and trustee of the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation and director of S A Woollen Mills, died on Saturday night at his home in Kenilworth.

Dr Harte qualified as a doctor at Trinity College in Dublin, and practised medicine in Johannesburg before joining S A Woollen Mills.

During World War II he served in the South African Medical Corps for four years.

He leaves a daughter, Mrs B Tavill, and two grandchildren.



Minister defends Paulus

Cape Times 9/5/83

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — A cabinet minister has de-

Mr Botha answered in general terms, saying he did not regard all those opposed to the capital-



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By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

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In addition, there have been numerous obscene telephone calls to the Sash's Port Elizabeth office and photo-copied pages of sex aids have been sent through the post.

Incidents in other parts of the country include last month's mysterious burglary of the Cape Town offices of the General Workers' Union. A combi with the same number plates as the one seen at the burglary was spotted in a "police only" parking bay at Caledon Square a few days later. Police have described this as a "coincidence".

On February 23, tens of thousands of pamphlets linking the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) to the military wing of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were distributed at university campuses throughout the country in a slickly co-ordinated campaign.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton and PFP spokesman on civil rights, said there were "ominous signs of a structured chain of events, particularly in Port Elizabeth".

She said: "If this is a campaign by a gang of people, it is a very ugly symptom of our times. It is hoped that the police will launch an in-depth investigation".

inister
efends
aulus

Cape Times 9/5/83

Staff

Mr Botha answered in



TV 1 & 2 tonight

5.29: Programme Schedule
5.30: From The Book. Scripture reading by Cory Nortjé.
5.34: Mickey And Donald. Mickey, Donald and Goofy try to rid a haunted house of ghosts. Pluto is shunned by Dinah, and Donald is sent by two gangsters to deliver a package which is actually a bomb.
6.00: News
6.14: Video 2. A magazine programme for teenagers presented by Delia Sainsbury and Paul Ditchfield. Produced by Leila Witkin.
6.40: Double Track. Featuring South African recording stars. Presented by Eon de Vos. Produced by Johnnie Stewart.
7.07: Knight Rider. Michael Knight and Kitt, his computerized car, set out on another hair-raising adventure.
8.00: Nuus
8.28: Weer
8.39: Verslag. A look at events in the news.
9.12: Virginie. Virginie, a country woman, marries Paul, a young psychoanalyst. When they settle in Paris they take the French capital by storm. Virginie casts aside all convention and makes sure her husband's practice is a success.
10.07: Kunsroetes. Athene En Attika. The first of three programmes about art treasures and place of interest in Athens and Instanbul. Tonight we see the incredible wealth of art and culture which Athens offers the tourist and art lover.
10.52: Nuus
11.12: Oordenking. The Rev Martin Bothma.

TV2

6.32: Apha Naphya. Who Lives Where. Qhwa wants to leave home to explore the world and visit Hollywood. The Professor and her two friends try to persuade her to stay. Produced by Eileen Thorns.
6.52: Usambuntsuntsu (The Adventures Of Sir Prancelot). Iqakamba. Sir Prancelot's cricket invention helps foil Count Otto's attack.

(327) ~~(332)~~ ROOM 10/5/83

Newspapermen to appear

By DAVID CAPEL

SENIOR representatives of the Sunday newspaper Rapport will appear in court in early October in connection with an alleged contravention of the Protection of Information Act, alternatively Official Secrets Act.

This follows reports on the alleged involvement of the National Intelligence Service in the abortive Seychelles' coup last year.

In an earlier case, the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail Mr Rex Gibson, the editor of the Sunday Times Mr Tertius Myburgh, and a senior journalist Mr Eugene Hugo, were found guilty on the same charges and fined a total of R3 600.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, could not say yesterday exactly when in October the case would be heard.

Homes of unionists, students searched

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The homes of several trade unionists and students were searched and documents confiscated in Ciskei at the weekend.

Lieutenant General Charles Sebe, head of security, confirmed that a number of homes had been searched in "a normal law enforcement raid by the combined forces".

One man had been held for theft.

Two of the people whose homes were raided, Mr D Sifingo and Miss G Botha, said their homes were surrounded by soldiers and some documents had been confiscated.

Mr Stage Cuntu, an employee of the Dependants' Conference, said a truckload of soldiers and police in two cars arrived at his home. Six policemen had searched his house but nothing had been removed .

The home of the national vice president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Sisa Njikelana, was also searched.

Four students said their homes had also been searched and documents were removed.

Unisa degrees

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A total of 293 degrees — including five doctorates — have been awarded to students from the faculties of arts and theology at the University of South Africa's fourth graduation ceremony of the year in Pretoria.

Court told of shoot-out

MARITZBURG. — An Eshowe policeman yesterday described the scene of a shoot-out in which a security policeman died and a suspected terrorist lay "gasping for breath and about to die".

Warrant Officer H A Mabanga was giving evidence in the Supreme Court here in the trial of Khaya Skweyiya, 21, of New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

Mr Skweyiya pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Nienaber to 12 counts of high treason, terrorism, unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, murder and attempted murder.

Mr Skweyiya is also alleged to have been a member or supporter of the banned ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe.

W/O Mabanga said that on the morning of October 9 last year, he was summoned to the scene of a shoot-out in the Mahlabantini district between security police and suspected terrorist Lucky Ntsele. Sergeant Bekuyise Vitalis Makhaye was already dead when he arrived. Mr Ntsele died later that day.

Mr Skweyiya is also alleged to have attempted to murder Mr Clement Nkosi in the Mahlabantini district.

The hearing continues tomorrow. — Sapa

Exile would rather die than return to South Africa

By RAY JOSEPH
London

5 MAY 1983

S. TIMES

320

AN INDIAN who went on a five-day hunger strike to stop Britain deporting him, has renounced his South African citizenship.

Anwar Mahomed, 42, of Fordsburg, Johannesburg, is fighting moves to return him to South Africa because he claims he will be persecuted by the Security Police.

Mr Mahomed, who recently completed an eight-month term of imprisonment in the UK after being convicted of cheque fraud, claims he left South Africa after an arrest by the Security Police in connection with a pamphlet campaign to stop the removal of Indians from Fordsburg and Vrededorp.

This week Mr Mahomed, who was released from Strangeways Prison in Manchester, pending a decision on his future, revealed that he had written to the South African Consulate in London in January 1982 and renounced his citizenship "because I do not agree with the policy of apartheid."

Torture claim

The Consulate then wrote back to him and told him that, in terms of South Africa's Citizenship Act, he was no longer entitled to citizenship because of his renunciation.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy in London said: "We are trying to establish whether, in fact, he is still a citizen of South Africa."

Although the spokesman



Mr ANWAR MAHOMED
Hunger strike

declined to comment further, the statement appears to be linked with a belief that Mr Mahomed may have taken out citizenship of an unnamed country after fleeing South Africa illegally in 1974 on a forged passport.

Mr Mahomed who has appeared on television, radio and in the Press in the UK, claimed that he was tortured by Security Police at John Vorster Square.

The Home Office, which is handling Mr Mahomed's case, say that he has admitted that his only offence in South Africa was cheque fraud.

Mr Mahomed, however, denies this.

This week Mr Mahomed, who is living with a Pakistani family in Manchester, alleged that the Security Police confiscated his passport. "I got hold of one of the black market and left South Africa in 1974.

"I escaped to Mozambique where I worked as an insurance clerk for several months.

"I then got a seven-day visa for Pakistan which I extended once I got there.

"I came to the UK in 1979."

Hunger strike

The British authorities have said that because Mr Mahomed arrived in Britain on a forged passport he was classed as an illegal immigrant.

Last week Mr Mahomed went on a five-day hunger strike in an attempt to stop his deportation.

"I told the prison authorities that I wanted an assurance that I would not be sent back to South Africa and I was prepared to fast to death to stop this happening.

"I will not go back to South Africa of my own free will. I would die first."

Father: police knew son missing

D. Dispatch 10/5/83

(329) (327)

PORT ELIZABETH — The father of the missing New Brighton high school pupil, Siphiwo Mthimkulu, said last night he did not officially report the disappearance of his son to the police, because he believed the security policy had in any case known about the matter.

Mr Sipho Mthimkulu was reacting to the comments by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in Parliament last week that Siphiwo's disappearance had not been reported to his department.

Mr Mthimkulu said: "After Siphiwo had gone missing, the security police visited my home on more than one occasion and even called in my wife, Joyce, for an interview at the security police headquarters in Port Elizabeth. So, the police knew all along about Siphiwo's disappearance.

"I didn't know I was supposed actually to lay a charge that my son has disappeared. I admit I did not make an actual report, and don't think any one else has."

Mr Mthimkulu said there has been no news yet concerning his son's disappearance in April last year when he and a friend went to the Livingstone Hospital where Siphiwo was receiving treatment for alleged thallium poisoning. Their car was later found abandoned near the Lesotho border. — DDC.

Two blacks die at the Dirkiesdorp police station

10 MAY 1983

Two Driefontein people have died at the Dirkiesdorp police station in the last 10 days.

A farm worker, Mr Timothy Manana (38), was reported dead last Tuesday. He had been arrested with his father, Mr Absalom Manana, in connection with cattle theft complaints the day before.

Mr Zofania Sibanyone, who also lived and worked on a farm in the area, died some time between Monday and Thursday last week after he had apparently been held as a witness. His family said he was 16 years old. A police spokesman said he was 33 years old.

Pretoria police said Mr Sibanyone had died "in the kitchen of Dirkiesdorp police station while enjoying a meal".

Police spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Chris Coetzee today confirmed Mr Manana's death and said an investigation was under way.

A post mortem will be performed on Mr Manana today and his family will be represented.

Mr Sibanyone's family said they had been unable to trace their son's body, although police had told them it was at the Volksrust mortuary.

Mrs Tabitha Sibanyone said her son had been in good health and the police would give not give them any explanation.

11 MAY 1983 STAR

327

Magistrate dismisses police evidence

By Themba Molefe

A Soweto man claimed in the Hillbrow Regional Court yesterday that he was assaulted by policemen after trying to apologise to a woman whom he had unintentionally touched.

The magistrate, Mr A H Barlow, discharged Mr Phineas Mampuru after he had found the police evidence unreliable and insufficient to prove Mr Mampuru had attempted to rob Ms Katrina Demidgoglai at knifepoint on February 12.

Mr Barlow also found Mr Mampuru (36), of Mzimhlophe Hostel, did not assault Constable A van Blommenstein or obstruct him on his duty.

Mr Mampuru said he unintentionally touched Ms Demidgoglai on her thigh with his bag on a narrow Hillbrow pavement.

He said Ms Demidgoglai then swore at him and called him a "kaffir". While he was apologising a police van arrived.

"The two policemen asked Mrs Demidgoglai what they should do with me and she said they must teach me not to touch white women.

"They then assaulted me and put me into their van and drove to Hillbrow police station where they dragged me out of the car.

"As they pushed me, one of them tripped me and I fell. While I lay on the ground they jumped on me and kicked me.

"They took me to an office where two white men called me a kaffir and one of them hit me on the face. I fell on top of another man sitting in a chair.

Mr Mampuru said when he was screaming to draw the attention of a police captain, the policemen told him to stop.

"I then told them to stop assaulting me but they did not. I screamed again and they dragged me out of the office and pushed me into a cell".

Mr Mampuru appeared before Mr Barlow two days later and told him he could not hear properly in one ear because of the assault.

Mr Barlow also dismissed Constable van Blommenstein's evidence that Mr Mampuru tried to resist arrest and had assaulted him.

CAPE TIMES 12/5/83 (327

Jailed lecturer released

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Raymond Suttner, the former University of Natal lecturer who was jailed in 1975 for contravening the Suppression of Communism Act, was released yesterday — a day early because today is a public holiday.

Mr Suttner, 37, jailed for 7½ years, was met on his release at 8am yesterday by his mother, Mrs Sheila Suttner, and sister, Sally. He served nearly eight years, including about five months before being tried.

Only hours after arriving at the family home in Johannesburg, he had received dozens of calls and visits from friends and well-wishers.

Soon after arriving home he displayed an avid interest in yesterday's "Battle of the Bergs".

Looking healthy, but having difficulty acclimatizing to his freedom, Mr Suttner said he had done much serious reading while in prison and had also begun an LLD doctorate under Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa.

He said he was pleased to be out, "but my pleasure is mingled with a certain amount of regret at leaving behind people with whom I've shared joy, sorrow, good times and bad times.

"I feel sorry not only about people I was with in prison, but also about other political prisoners, including those on death row," Mr Suttner said.

"It is very unfortunate that these people are not able to play a more constructive role to help create the conditions for the realization of peace and justice in this country."

He said he did not feel his time in prison was wasted, but felt that, by experiencing a life with a great deal of insecurity and privation for about eight years, he had gained a better insight into the privation and insecurities that were the daily experience of most South Africans.

Mr Suttner, who was a senior law lecturer at the University of Natal before his imprisonment, was found guilty in the Durban Supreme Court in November, 1975.

His statement to the court included: "From my earliest encounters with black people I have been aware of the contrast between my own livng standards and theirs.

"I felt it could not be right that some people, merely because they were black, should have to live with less than they needed."

12 MAY 1983

Inquiry into boy's cell death

CAPE TOWN — A top-level investigation is being conducted into the death of a 13-year-old Darling schoolboy, whose head was allegedly banged against a cell wall while he was in custody.

A liaison officer for the Boland Police said today they were continuing their investigation into the allegation.

Daniel Benjamin, a Standard 4 pupil, died in his mother's arms on Wednesday last week.

He and three other boys, all minors, had been released into the custody of their parents the previous day after being detained since April 27 for allegedly stealing pigeons from a farm.

Daniel was buried the same day that the local district surgeon, Dr C F Fourie, had issued a death certificate stating he had died of "natural causes". No post-mortem was carried out.

Police said the body would be exhumed for a post-mortem.

(Details — Page 3)

ARGUS 13/5/83

Terror attacks: Six held

PRETORIA. — Police have arrested five black men and a black woman in connection with terrorist attacks in the Port Elizabeth area over the past three years, and uncovered arms, explosives and timing devices of Russian origin.

The arrests, since Tuesday, had followed an intensive and ongoing investigation, a police spokesman said.

The terror incidents included an explosion in the Constantia Shopping Centre on August 8, 1981, and the planting of another home-made bomb in the centre on May 29, 1982; sabotage of the rail line at Swartkops on April 6, 1982; and an explosion in the community council offices at New Brighton on January 26 this year, in which an ANC terrorist was killed. — Sapa.

SADF silent on jailed agent

Cape Times 14/5/83

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force has declined to comment on the conviction of a former member of the Rhodesian Special Branch and the Central Intelligence Organization for preparing to undergo training in South Africa to further a "political object" in Zimbabwe.

Cephas Ndhlovu, who was jailed for 3½ years on Thursday by a Harare magistrate, told the court he had been approached to undergo training in the Republic by his former commanding officer, a Mr Branfield.

The magistrate, Mr Des Utting, said he thought the court could "take judicial notice of the fact that there are training camps over the Limpopo River where persons are training to carry out acts of sabotage and generally disrupt the law and order" in Zimbabwe.

In Pretoria yesterday a Defence Force spokesman said he had no comment to make on court cases in Zimbabwe — "especially those where South Africa is accused through a suspect legal system". — Sapa

Rubber bullets fired in police raid on camp

C. Herald
14 MAY 1983

RUBBER bullets and teargas were fired by police and vehicles were stoned by youths during Friday's raid on the camp which left two policemen slightly injured and a police dog seriously injured.

On Friday at 8.45 am about 30 police vehicles and two sneeze machines arrived at the camp and tear gas canisters were repeatedly fired while a sneeze machine circled the camp at high speed sending out large clouds of thick white tearsmoke.

People scattered, clutching their children, as they coughed and choked on the teargas.

About 40 youths threw rocks at passing vehicles, mainly commercial, badly damaging some of the vehicles. At least two police vehicles, a bakkie carrying City Tramways officials, a bakery lorry, builders' truck and a furniture delivery truck were pelted by the angry mob.

Police, some of them wearing gas masks, sealed off small areas with dogs. Nearby shanties were searched when the areas had been cleared of people and Administration Board workers tore down shelters and the plastic sheeting was burnt.

FIRED

In the streets adjacent to KTC, hundreds of people stood watching and when a large crowd gathered, police fired tearsmoke.

At about 11 am police fired teargas outside the grounds of the Guguletu Day Hospital and about 20 plain-clothes policemen jumped a fence and rushed into the building, chasing youths who had earlier stoned a lorry. At least four people are believed to have been arrested by police at the KTC camp.

Passport refusal still a mystery

14 MAY 1983
Herald

MORE than two weeks have passed since the Amateur Swimming Association of South Africa (Asasa) sent a letter to the Department of Internal Affairs to find out why one of its members, Mr Roger Ellick, has been refused a passport.

The Regional Representative, in Cape Town, has referred the Asasa letter to Pretoria.

Mr Ellick, who planned to holiday in Zimbabwe and Canada, is president of Aurora Swimming Club, chairman of the local waterpolo association, president of Maitland Cricket Club and assistant treasurer of the Athlone squash club.

SECRETARY

In the letter, written by secretary Morgan Naidoo, the association says: "We must protest very strongly at this high-handed and dictatorial attitude, on the part of your department, as we are satisfied that the only reason for the refusal is because of Mr Ellick's forthright stand on swimming matters. We challenge you to prove that your refusal stems from some other reason.

"It is indeed a disgraceful situation when a government which pretends to be introducing reform, should resort to such cowardly actions as denying a South African citizen a travel document.

"We ask you in the name of common decency to restore the passport of this swimming administrator."

At present the Association waiting for a reply from the Department of Internal Affairs.

24/5/83

Court hears of fatal police shots

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — A university student told the Supreme Court here yesterday that he had been told to stand back and keep his mouth shut when he tried to help his friend who was fatally wounded after being shot by a policeman.

Mr Alain Campbell Currie, 21, a Maritzburg student, was giving evidence at the trial of Constable Marthinus Christoffel Barnard, 29, on a charge of culpable homicide. The State alleges that Constable Barnard unlawfully fired shots at and killed Mr Brian James Eudey on February 17 this year.

Constable Barnard has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Currie told the court he had been travelling in Mr Eudey's bakkie about 2am on February 17. Mr Eudey had been making the bakkie backfire "for fun".

They stopped at a stop street at the corner of Park Street and College Road.

"I saw a stationary car under a lamp-post across the road. There was no one in the car or near it and there was no blue light or police marking on the car.

Driver slumped

"As we moved off from the stop street I heard a loud bang which I presumed to be more backfiring. A succession of bangs followed and Bryn (Mr Eudey) slumped over on to my side of the vehicle.

"The car veered off to the right and I leaned over and steered to the curb and brought it to a stop."

Mr Currie said that as he climbed out of the bakkie another vehicle headed towards them. It was a police van and two constables asked him where the firearm was.

men to call the ambulance and took off my shirt and placed it under Bryn's head. They told me to stand back (staan weg) and keep my mouth shut (hou jou bek).

Constable Barnard had done nothing to help Mr Eudey.

Mr Eudey was under the influence of liquor at the time but was not drunk. They were not armed.

Heard no call

He did not hear anyone calling on Mr Eudey to stop.

Maritzburg's assistant district surgeon, Dr Roderick Inglis, told the court Mr Eudey had died of two bullet wounds. One had entered his brain from the back of the head and another had struck his heart and lung through the left shoulder blade.

Constable A Mzila, who was with Constable Barnard in the patrol car, said they had received a radio message to go to the College Road Supreme Court. There he heard Constable Barnard talking to a guard and heard something about shooting.

Then he heard what sounded like a gunshot. He saw a bakkie from which the sound of gunshots appeared to be coming.

Constable Barnard had stood in front of the patrol car, lifted his arm and told the driver of the bakkie to stop. He began firing when the driver ignored the command and continued down College Road.

Earlier, Mr Jan Combrink, SC, for the defence, admitted that Mr Eudey's death had been caused by shots fired by Constable Barnard. He had been entitled to fire to make an arrest in terms of Section 49 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act.

He had believed the backfiring to be gunshots and had ordered the driver of the bakkie to stop. When the bakkie continued he had fired four shots at the wheels. When this failed to stop it, knowing that it would be unidentifiable if it kept going, he had fired at the driver.

There had been a bomb blast at the Supreme Court a few weeks before. Police had also been instructed to give special attention to the Supreme Courts because of the bombing incidents.

The hearing continues today.

to City priest

CAPE TIMES 24/5/83

Crime Reporter

THE Rev David Russell of Cape Town has received death threats in the wake of the Pretoria bomb blast.

The threats were made by a man who claimed Mr Russell advocated attacks like the one in Pretoria.

Mr Russell's wife, Mrs Dorothea Russell, said yesterday that the death threats started about 7.45pm on Saturday when a man telephoned while her husband was out.

The caller asked for Mr Russell and when she told him he was out, he said: "We're going to kill him because he advocates that kind of disaster."

Half-an-hour later, the caller telephoned again and spoke to the priest. He said Mr Russell would be killed within 14 days.

Mrs Russell said her husband took the threat seriously and "was appalled at the accusation that he supports that kind of thing (the bomb blast)".

"He was horrified at the linking of the carnage with what he stands for," Mrs Russell said.

Mr Russell was banned in 1977. The banning order expired at the end of October last year.

ANC missiles 'neutralized'

Cape Times 24/5/83 327

Defence Reporter

THE SAAF attack on missile sites in Maputo yesterday was carried out to protect the raiding aircraft from the most fearsome air-defence guided rockets deployed in Southern Africa.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the Assembly yesterday that a missile system centrally located to protect the African National Congress installations had been "effectively neutralized".

It is known that Maputo's principal defensive weapon against aerial attack consists of an unknown number of launchers, possibly 20 or more, firing the old but effective Russian-built SA-3 guided missiles.

Facts about the Maputo attack are scarce, but on the basis of tactics employed in earlier SADF operations it is possible the attack on the missiles was carried out by a force operating separately from the Impala III ground-attack fighters which assaulted other objectives.

The raid may have been preceded by implementation of a deception plan to mislead the Mozambican early-warning radar system.

A statement issued yesterday by Aim, the Mozambican news agency, confirmed that the attack had lasted only a few minutes.

It made no mention of the ANC installations named by General Malan, claiming that the SAAF aircraft had attacked a bridge in the residential suburb of Matola — scene of a bloody SADF ground raid on the ANC in January 1981 — and several houses in the residential suburbs of Fomento and Liberdade.

According to Aim, the raiders used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs, but gave the death-toll as only four — two women, one of them pregnant, one child and a factory worker — with 24 wounded.

US deplores car bomb and SA revenge strike

ARGUS 24/5/83

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Deploring both the Pretoria car bombing and South Africa's retaliatory raid into Mozambique as tragic events, the United States Government says it is in urgent contact with governments in Southern Africa in an effort to promote peace.

A State Department spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said that neither the African National Congress, which has claimed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, nor South Africa was justified in taking the action they had.

RESPONSIBILITY

Mr Hughes would not be drawn on whether the United States thought Mozambique had any responsibility for the Pretoria blast.

The ANC had claimed responsibility, he said, and the United States had no information indicating that those responsible had come across the border into South Africa.

The text of the statement reads: "The United States deplores the tragic events in Southern Africa over the past several days with their attendant loss of life.

"These acts underscore the urgent need to reduce tensions within the region and bring a halt to the escalating cycle of violence which serves no useful purpose and can only lead to continuing loss of life, damage and destruction.

"We are encouraged by the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique of late, exemplified by two ministerial-level meetings within the past five months.

"We believe that only by discussion among the states of the region can a serious effort be made to address and reduce the underlying causes of tensions."

Maputo raid criticized and praised

THE South African Air Force strike into Maputo, the second in Mozambique, has drawn sharp criticism both internally and overseas yesterday, but was supported by opposition parties in Parliament.

In Washington, the State Department renewed its call for negotiations between Pretoria and its neighbours providing havens for the African National Congress (ANC).

Calling last Friday's explosion in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory raid in Mozambique "an escalating cycle of violence", the Reagan administration stressed its determination to act as an even-handed broker in the region.

France said apartheid, by violating human rights, led to an appalling cycle of violence.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressed his "great regret at the escalation of violence in Southern Africa and the loss of innocent life".

In Nairobi, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization for African Unity, condemned the air raid on Mozambique as "an act of genocide", the Kenya News Agency reported.

In London, the Anti-Apartheid Movement president, Archbishop Trevor Huddlestone, accused South Africa of initiating an undeclared war on Mozambique.

He called the bombing "an act of international terrorism", and called for suspension of delivery of a British-built Marconi radar system to South Africa.

Opposition support

In South Africa, the New Republic Party and the Conservative Party supported the government's action.

The NRP's leader, Mr Vause Raw, congratulated the air force on carrying out the strike without loss.

The CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, associated his party with any retaliatory action.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, said while no society could tolerate the indiscriminate terror witnessed in Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria, it was evident the options for peaceful and non-violent change in South Africa were narrowing dramatically and there was a very real threat of escalating confrontation.

Act deplored

Criticism came from the Azanian People's Organization, which dubbed the raid "a destabilising tactic", and from the General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said he deplored the act as much as he did the Pretoria blast.

The Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, has appealed to the government to "face up in all honesty to the question: why the violence?"

He said the Catholic bishops abhorred violence but they could not abhor ANC violence without abhorring the violence built into apartheid.

Responsibility

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, Archbishop Philip Russell, said at times such as this it was the duty of the Christian church to remind the people of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ: "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

All violence was to be condemned.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said responsibility for starting the "terrifying spiral" of violence lay firmly with the government.

The Church Street attack and the raids into Mozambique bear chilling testimony to the escalation of civil war in South Africa, Ms Kate Philip, president of Nusas said yesterday. — Own Correspondents and Sapa



cased in Maputo yesterday of three bodies outsing factory, alleged to be victims of the South African raid yesterday.

ANC warned to stop attacks

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday bluntly warned the African National Congress after it issued a statement in Dar es Salaam taking full responsibility for the Pretoria bomb blast: "Stop it or else."

Mr Le Grange was speaking after the South African Air Force's retaliatory raid on six ANC installations near Maputo and the ANC's statement that it was responsible for Pretoria's "Black Friday".

He said the South African security forces were well informed about ANC activities and their bases and said they would be attacked again if the communist organization continued its terror tactics against South Africa.

Statement

The ANC statement from Dar es Salaam was "full of gross inaccuracies" which could not go unanswered, he said.

According to Associated Press, the ANC said in its statement: "On Friday, May 20, a unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe carried out an attack against the operational headquarters of the SAAF and the Department of Military Intelligence in Pretoria. The enemy lost among others, senior military officers.

"The frenzied propaganda onslaught that the apartheid regime has launched since this operation cannot disguise the fact that this action was directed at strategic military installations.

"The installations are an integral part of the regime's machinery of repression and terror in South Africa and Namibia and aggression against independent Africa."

The statement said that the Pretoria operation, like others, had been planned and executed by ANC members "based and operating in South Africa, including Pretoria itself".

The ANC said that despite its action, South Africa was threatening to intensify its "campaign of aggression against the independent states of Southern Africa and annihilation of South African refugees".

'Inaccurate'

Mr Le Grange said that the ANC's statement was inaccurate about several details.

"It has tried to leave the impression firstly that a solely "military" target was attacked and secondly that the ANC has entrenched bases from which to operate within the country and in the administrative capital itself," said Mr Le Grange.

"The statement is wrong on both counts.

"I can give the assurance that there are no ANC operational structures based in South Africa and I want to point out that the [illegible] percentage of military personnel killed or injured in the bomb blast gives the lie to ANC claims that they hit military targets."

Mr Le Grange said that in every attack up to now the police had proof that the men and the weapons they used had come from outside the country and that the equipment was largely from Iron Curtain countries.

Small numbers of ANC members infiltrated the country from time to time but there was proof that they had left the country immediately afterwards.

Mr Le Grange said also that the ANC claim that they had hit the "operational headquarters of the SAAF" was also inaccurate. The SAAF offices in one of the buildings opposite where the bomb had been placed, was an "administrative" building.

The building, and the one opposite, which housed military intelligence, were also occupied by hundreds of civilian workers who had had nothing to do with the military.

"The ANC statement attempted to create the impression that they had hit a military installation or a military base, but this has been totally disproved by pictures of the area and the injury list," said Mr Le Grange.

"The target area was in the center of Pretoria's business district and the small number of military personnel on the injury list showed simply that this was just an indiscriminate terrorist attack on civilians — both blacks and whites.

"What is more, the attack had been condemned by both black and white leaders."

Mr Le Grange also rejected the ANC statement's claim that South Africa was extending its "aggression" against neighbouring territories.

"We have offered all our neighbours non-aggression pacts, we have never threatened to attack another country and we have constantly warned our neighbours that if they continue to harbour terrorists they will have to suffer the consequences," said Mr Le Grange.

The ANC's claim that South Africa intended to attack refugees was

Nkondo ban has expired

327 Star 24/5/83

By Jon Qwelane

The banning order served three years ago on the first president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, expired at midnight and has not been renewed.

Mr Nkondo (55) was banned on May 23 1980 shortly after he was released from detention in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was restricted to the magisterial area of Johannesburg.

He could not visit educational institutions, attend or address gatherings or be quoted. He was also not allowed to enter any factory.

A member of his family said they "sat tight" last night, hoping Security Police would not come with a renewal of the banning order.

In 1977 Mr Nkondo led the mass walk-out of black teachers who relinquished their posts in sympathy with Soweto students who were boycotting lessons in protest against the system of Bantu education.

During the State clampdown of October 19 1977 Mr Nkondo was among those black leaders detained in terms of the preventive detention clauses of the Internal Security Act.

The following year he was again detained and held for eight months under the Terrorism Act, and a few days after his release he was again arrested. He was held for six weeks.

In 1980 he was again detained under the Terrorism Act, and banned on release.

Today he declined to discuss his freedom over the telephone, except to say his lawyers had confirmed the order had not been renewed.

1983 ★ Cape Times 24/6/83 327

SA likely to seek more targets

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

MORE attacks on targets identified as belonging to the African National Congress can be expected after the aerial strike at Maputo, but the object will not necessarily be vengeance.

So far government spokesmen have emphasized the revenge angle, but more important than merely avenging the Church Street dead is the urgent need to prevent or limit what might be the start of an unprecedented campaign of urban terrorism, striking "hard" and "soft" targets.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, made it plain yesterday that the objective had not been lost from sight in the process of saving face.

Not only was South Africa "a country that will not let itself be humiliated", he told MPs in the Assembly, but "we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilize our country and intimidate our people".

This meant, he added, that the government would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves".

As the continent's only industrialized country, South Africa has many targets that can be attacked by urban terrorists.

Pretoria, where sections of Defence Headquarters are located in various commercial office buildings throughout the central business district, is particularly vulnerable to acts of terror similar to the Church Street bombing.

For obvious reasons it is difficult to apply military-style security of entry and approach to a commercial building, but at the moment there appears little alternative to renting civilian office space.

Plans for a new Defence Headquarters complex have been in existence for years, but all available cash has gone into maintaining the SADF and funding the country's boycott-born arms procurement and manufacturing industry.

There does not appear any likelihood of a South African "Pentagon" arising in the short or medium-term, and therefore the government will have to concentrate on prevention rather than cure.

Pursuing the main objective will probably include the following:

- New air and ground pre-emptive attacks into neighbouring countries.
- More internal-security measures by the police, such as the setting up of roadblocks at unexpected times and places.
- Greater exhortations to business men to improve security at their premises or form so-called "industrial commandos" at their factories.

None of this would be able to curb an insurgency, particularly if it had some local support, but all would contribute towards making it as difficult as possible for insurgents to operate effectively.

Raid on ANC: 'Scores' died

Cape Times 24/5/83

PRETORIA. — The SADF claims that the African National Congress suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning's raid — codenamed "Operation Bits and Pieces" — on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets.

"Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack," an SADF spokesman told a press conference here last night.

However, the Mozambican news agency AIM claimed last night that Mozambican officials said six people had been killed and forty wounded.

Two of the dead were children, aged between 2 and 6, two were women and two were men. All the victims were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee.

The Air Force officer who planned and executed the attack — he may not be identified — told the news conference: "The operation was a complete success. We hit the targets we set out to hit. We suffered no losses and all our planes returned unharmed and safely to base."

He said the raid could have been launched earlier at the weekend — "but we had to wait for the ideal weather conditions."

Only rockets and machine-gun fire were used on the targets, he added.

"Our instructions were to use minimum force. We used no bombs because we did not want to damage the suburb of Liberdade."

The Air Force had made use of Impalas because they were slower than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and positively identify their targets.

2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes.

"There was only one attack on each target and our planes were

The officer said the Mozambican authorities had been informed by radio beforehand about the raid and were warned not to get involved. The message radioed to the Maputo tower, a transcript of which was handed to newsmen last night, said:

"I have an important message for you: Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are operating against the ANC. We have no quarrel with Frelimo government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

Eyewitnesses said between five and 10 South African jets strafed the factory, about 20km south of central Maputo, and also attacked nearby houses.

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they

More reports on pages 2, 4:

● Le Grange warns ANC to stop attacks

● SA is likely to seek out more ANC targets

● World reacts to raid

● Reports from Parliament



A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 7.30am.

Jets may have failed — BBC

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure, according to Joseph Hanlon, BBC radio correspondent in the Mozambique capital.

"None of the six targets I saw could possibly be considered ANC bases — three of them were gardens and orchards," he said in a broadcast to London last night.

Hanlon suggested the ANC man killed was hunted from the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not named.

Of the other targets he inspected, he said, one was "literally a grass hut", one a jam factory and another the house of the director of an advertising agency.

Asked whether the attack by seven jets was indiscriminate, he said: "I am not sure. The attack on the advertising director's house was very precise.

"Also the attack on the jam factory. The (adjoining) creche building was machine-gunned was connected with the ANC," he said.

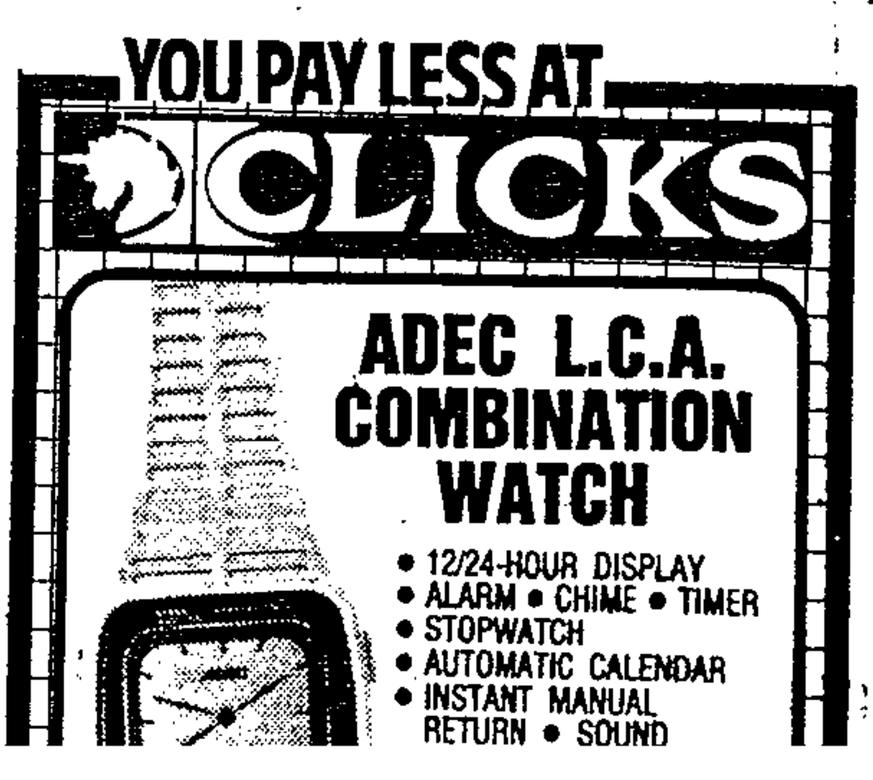
The main attack was on the jam factory and co-op in Matola, as workers were arriving. The attack on the factory's creche was just before children were due to arrive, he said.

The two other targets hit in the suburb, he said, were the advertising director's house and a lemon orchard. A child playing under the trees was injured.

Then the jets bombed about 150 metres from the main bridge out of the city, destroying the grass hut and injuring about four people.

"In the nearby neighbourhood of Liberdade they made two attacks, both on suburban streets," he said.

"In one they hit a car driven by an ANC member who got out of the car. On the second pass, shots from the aircraft killed him."



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2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes.

"There was only one attack on each target and our planes were only in the target area for between one and two minutes, and then immediately returned to base."

All the targets were in the Matola suburb of Liberdade, about 15 km from the Mozambican capital, Maputo.

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"Also the attack on the jam factory. The (adjoining) creche building was machine-gunned. Neighbouring buildings were not attacked.

He said the jets came over at 7.15am, strafing and rocketing the targets in the suburbs of Matola and Liberdade, killing five people and injuring 20.

"Only one of the dead and none of the injured was connected with the ANC," he said.

The main attack was on the jam factory and co-op in Matola, as workers were arriving. The attack on the factory's creche was just before children were due to arrive, he said.

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28/05/83

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Maputo

Jam factory and creche

...nding in front of one of the houses strafed and rocketed by South African Impalas, Mr Cabaco shouted: "Does this look like the ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory, where three workers died, and a creche, where a six-year-old child was killed, according to Mozambique.

● In Pretoria, Defence Force Headquarters said last night that latest confirmed intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Frelimo soldiers, an SADF communique said.

The SADF yesterday warned terrorist organizations that the SADF could find and destroy them "wherever they may be hiding".

"The SADF is satisfied that the places hit were allocated to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists," the statement said.

● In Harare, the Herald newspaper reported that both the Mozambique paper Noticias and foreign correspondents in Maputo had denied a South African claim that a Mozambican missile site was destroyed in the attack.

They said anti-aircraft batteries on the Matola bridge had opened fire, driving off the attacking aircraft.

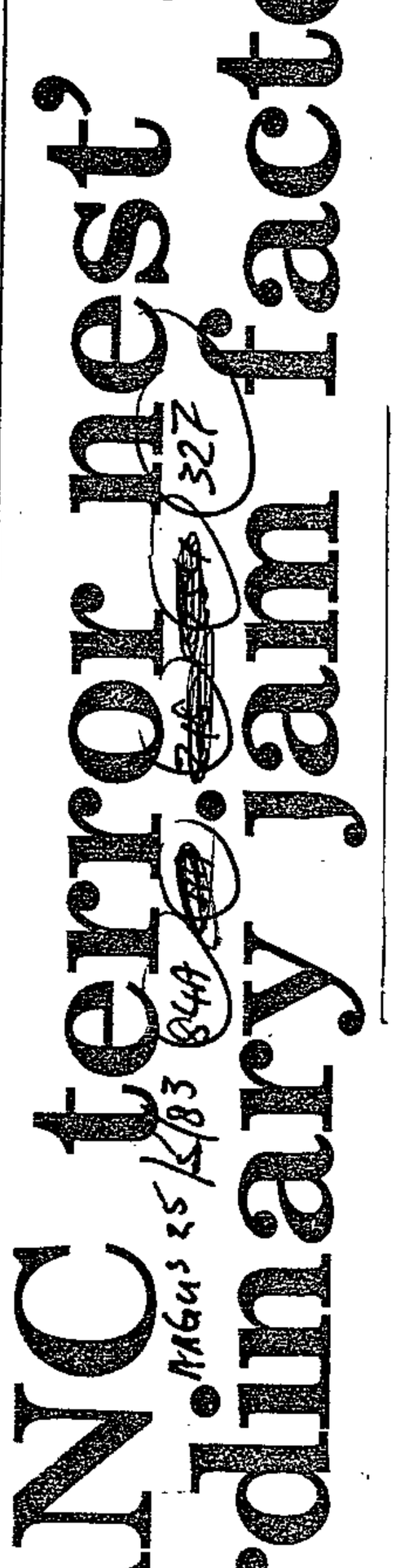
The raid has been condemned by governments across the world.

● The Reagan administration, calling Friday's blast in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory

→→→→ To page 2 A

The Argus Wednesday May 25 1983

'ANC terrorist' like ordinary jam factory



From BRENDAN NICHOLSON
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — From Pretoria it might have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but, from the ground, it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory.

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machinegun fire by South African Airforce jets on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains.

To be fair, it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, 24 hours after the attacks.

It is possible that he avoided taking us to the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that "scores of ANC terrorists" were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards.

Grass huts

When we asked to see the "missile site" the SADF said was neutralised in the raid, Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error.

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC, or to the Frelimo forces, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too.

The "surgical precision" with which, according to one newspaper, the SAAF "took out" the targets, did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been an ANC guerrilla — two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant — and two children, one of whom, aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach.

A near-miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

Smashed

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stitched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when two rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead.

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside.

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by shots going wide of their targets, the home of another political "innocent" was given a thorough going-over by the jets.

Mr Francisco Morgadinho, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife had gone to buy a loaf of bread when the Impalas screamed in from the sea.

They devastated the house with a deliberation that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base.

Other buildings visited included a privately owned road transport company.

War of words with Maputo

SA issues warning at UN

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA last night gave its neighbours another blunt warning that it would hit back hard and fast at those who promoted or supported terrorist attacks in the Republic.

The warning was given in the United Nations Security Council by the South African UN Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, during a debate on SWA/Namibia.

A copy of Mr Von Schirnding's speech was released in Cape Town.

South Africa sought peace in the region, he said, but would resist "radical, alien and malevolent interference" in its affairs.

"Let there be no doubt: Those who threaten us increase the chances for confrontation and conflict throughout our region."

Mr Von Schirnding said the recent "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa.

This choice was between the benefits of peace and co-operation and the dangers of escalating confrontation.

He accused the UN of helping to foster, through adopting "perverse positions", the attitude that South Africa and those it protected could be attacked across international borders with impunity.

● More reports on the raid, page 2
● The propaganda war, page 10
● On Parade, page 6



A WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack intensified last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

Mr Botha said the South African Government was not satisfied with the statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, to the effect that his country would continue supporting the ANC.

Speaking after a meeting yesterday with the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Chissano said his government would not ask for a Security Council session on South Africa's air attack on suburban Maputo "because we have other ways to respond to provocations".

He said his government would continue to support the ANC.

"We will continue to fight until apartheid is down," the Foreign Minister said. But he denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC attacks inside South Africa.

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from the Mozambican Government on Mr Chissano's statement.

"The Mozambican response is awaited," Mr Botha said.

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would arrest any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa.

Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

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raid "an escalating cycle of violence", has called for negotiations between South Africa and her neighbours who provide havens for the ANC.

● In Brussels, European Community foreign ministers yesterday condemned the raid in a joint statement as a violation of international law. The ministers of the 10-nation community issued the statement at the start of a two-day meeting.

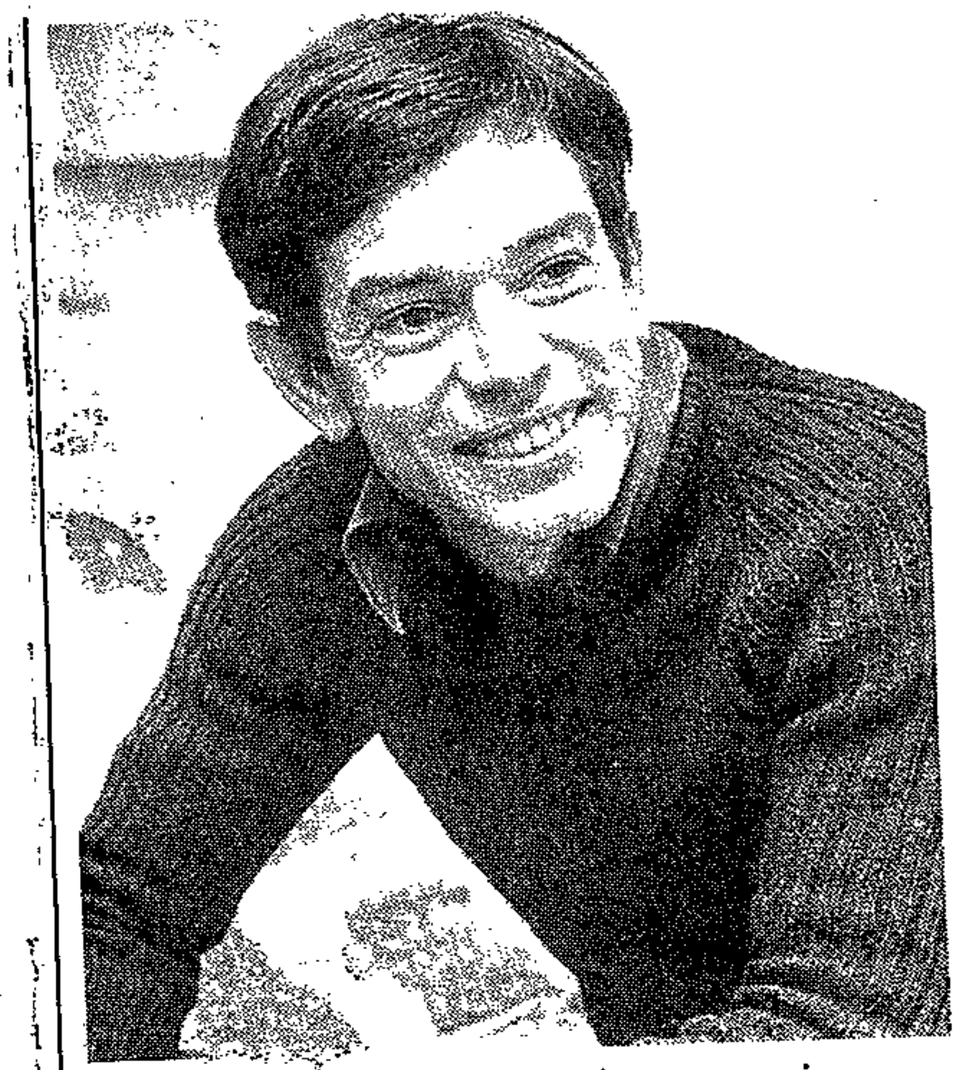
● In The Hague, a spokesman for the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "actions such as the one undertaken by South Africa serve only to heighten the tension in Southern Africa and to complicate efforts for a peaceful solution".

● In Canberra, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said Australia totally opposed South Africa's apartheid policy and condemned unequivocally the discriminatory use of violence, either as a means of changing the political system in South Africa or to prevent change.

Unequivocal condemnation of the SAAF raid came yesterday from China, India, Ethiopa, Egypt and Hungary. The Organization of African Unity and the Soviet Union have already deplored the raid. — Own Correspondents and Sapa-Reuter-AP

CAPE TIMES 25/5/83 (327)

Jeremy Cronin freed



Jeremy Cronin ... home again.

By GLEN GARVEN

WHEN Jeremy Cronin, convicted in 1976 under the Terrorism Act, was told four months prematurely on Monday that he would be released as soon as he was ready, he didn't need a second invitation.

"I was pretty quick, I can tell you," said the poet and former University of Cape Town political science lecturer in an interview at his parents' Rosebank home last night.

Now, after more than 6£ years, he plans to get to know his family again.

Since September 1976 his only companions have been the relatively small band of whites jailed for political crimes in South Africa.

Mr Cronin used his last two years in prison to study for a doctorate through Unisa.

His thesis is on South African poetry written in English and the way it has tried to interpret the South African situation.

"Being in jail was not pleasant, but I tried not to feel sorry for myself, because as a white South African I lost my freedom for seven years, while most South Africans have lost theirs, in or out of jail."

His sense of elation was also dampened by having to leave in prison people who had far longer terms to serve.

"I would have preferred to have seen the release of others whose leadership abilities would have helped to build a non-racial, democratic South Africa."

Being out of prison is still a weird experience. "I have the dreadful feeling I should be handcuffed to someone," he says.

He says time has a different dimension in prison. "Events seem long in prospect but very short in retrospect, because there is so little to do."

Mr Cronin's wife Annemarie died while he was in prison. He says his fellow-prisoners gave him great support in his bereavement.

As soon as he was released, he caught a plane to Cape Town. At his parents' home, his mother, Mrs F Cronin, says the family is "all very much up in the air".

Before anything, he must "find his feet", she says.

SOWETAN, Wednesday, May 25, 1983

Curtis Nkondo breaks three year silence

FORMER president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, whose three-year banning order expired yesterday, broke his silence and told The SOWETAN that he was keen to play a major role in the liberation of the oppressed in South Africa.



FREE: Former Azapo president, Curtis Nkondo.

By MONO BADELA

In an exclusive interview he said: "If the three-year banning order was intended to keep me out of the struggle, then it has missed the point. I believe it is necessary for those who are oppressed to participate together in transforming the present society to a new society that will have the interest of everyone at heart."

He said he was ready and free to throw his weight behind the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and the Solidarity Front organisations which he helped with others to establish.

"I cannot imagine that banning orders can make anybody resign from the struggle".

Mr Nkondo was slapped with a three-year banning soon after he was released from a 43-days' detention in May 23, 1980. He was restricted to Eldorado Park where he resides with his family. He was the only banned black man to have been restricted from entering Soweto. To him Soweto was like an island which he could see from afar.

Between 1945 and 1949 Mr Nkondo was in the same classroom with the founder of the Frelimo movement, Mr Edwardo Modlane at Limana High School, near Louis Trichard. After teaching for 24 years, Mr Nkondo led a mass walkout of teachers from schools in 1977 in protest against Bantu Education.

Asked what he felt to be free, Mr Nkondo said the lifting of the banning order "did not bring about freedom because the restrictions were one of the many experienced by oppressed masses in South Africa."

He said there has not been excitement, "no difference between, before and after". He said there was however some form of mental relief for his wife, Rose and his children.

He said he would love to go back to teaching but however felt that he could not participate in a system that "is undemocratic and poisonous".

He appealed to leaders in the struggle to stop intellectualizing the struggle and imposing high flown objectives on the oppressed masses.

He said he firmly believed in a non-racial democratic society and said it was encouraging to note some political, students, worker, civic and church organisations were trying to find one another and become united. He said the present society was unjust because the majority of the people were oppressed and that reformist politics would not lead to liberation, "nor will slogans bring us liberation".

UN told of Mandela's 'jail complaints'

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Complaints by ANC leader Nelson Mandela about conditions at Pollsmoor prison have been laid before the United Nations Human Rights Commission with an appeal that the Security Council be alerted.

An explanation of the "subtle cruelty" to which Mandela was being subjected was given yesterday to a specialist group from the UN commission by Mary Benson, a friend of the Mandela family.

Among complaints listed by Miss Benson were allegations that:

DAMPNESS

● Mandela was being forced to share a cell with five other prisoners, which made his studying difficult.

● He was particularly worried about the dampness in his cell. Some mornings there were pools of water.

● They were isolated from other prisoners and were not even taken outside for exercise.

ILL-FITTING

● He was forced to wear ill-fitting shoes which led to his having had a minor operation on a toe.

Mandela was transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in April 1982. Another complaint was that he had been separated from friends he had lived with for 20 years.

A South African Prisons spokesman commented that "the treatment and incarceration of these people do not differ from any other prisoners incarcerated at the Pollsmoor prison.

"No similar complaints have been received over a long period from other prisoners," he said.

(327) (28)

Issue of church paper is banned

Sunday 26/5/1983

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — The March issue of Seek, the Kimberley-based Anglican newspapaper which serves Southern Africa, has been banned, said Father Ivor Shapiro, the editor.

He said the issue contained a four-page feature about the church in Namibia. Father Shapiro said the feature consisted of accurate reporting and interpretation mainly of the feelings of Christian leaders in Namibia about their lives and work.

He said the relevant issue of the Government Gazette which he had inspected had not contained a notice stating that Seek had been banned.

TELEPHONED

"I first read about it in a Cape newspaper", he said. "I then telephoned the Directorate of Publications which informed me that the issue had in fact been banned.

"I then asked for reasons, and the spokesman said I would be informed of these in due course."

Father Shapiro said he awaited the reasons with interest. "But it is no good speculating about it until I do in fact receive a reply," he said.

"At this point no one has pointed out any inaccuracies in the feature or made any specific complaints about the coverage.

"Although a reader in a published letter described our Namibian feature as a 'stab in the back' for Christian military servicemen, Seek stands by the whole March issue. Every copy of the 13 000 printed has already been distributed."

Maputo factory was shot up 'by accident'

Cape Times 26/5/83

Defence Reporter

SAAF fighters which raided Maputo on Monday shot up a jam factory and a businessman's house which were not occupied by members of the African National Congress — "by accident".

A source close to the SADF claimed yesterday that damage to the jam factory and a house belonging to Mr Francisco Morgadinho, director of Mozambique's national advertising agency, resulted from overshoots after failure to hit the only ANC target which escaped damage from the fighters.

"If they had shown the journalists everything, they would have seen the other five targets which had been hit as planned", the source said.

The source said that the Impalas were to have attacked six targets which had been identified as ANC installations. Five of these had been hit and badly damaged, but the sixth had been missed, and unfortunately the attacking aircraft's fire had damaged non-ANC property and caused casualties among Mozambicans in the densely built-up suburb.

● Sapa-Reuter reported from Maputo that a Mozambique Cabinet minister told a rally there were no ANC guerilla bases in Mozambique.

"The South Africans know very well that there are no ANC bases in Matola. There are no such bases in Mozambique. They know very well that Mozambique and Frelimo are not responsible for the problems of South Africa," said the Agriculture Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira.

The Mozambican Government said in a statement yesterday that some socialist countries had offered military equipment to strengthen Mozambique's defences.

● Swazi police said yesterday that two ANC members had been arrested after an arms cache was found in a house near Mbabane. They said an Asian man

A ★★★★ To page 2

A ★★★★ From page 1

and a black woman were expected to appear in court soon.

● The Lesotho Government has sent Pretoria a note protesting against Lesotho being identified as a base for attacks on South Africa.

The note, to the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the Lesotho government hoped that the presence of South African political refugees in Lesotho would not be interpreted as allowing Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

There were no ANC bases in the country and South Africa had failed so far to take Lesotho up on its invitation to send officials to look for evidence of any such installations.

● **ANDRE VILJOEN** reports from Harare that the ambassador at the new Palestine Liberation Organization Embassy here, Mr Ali Halineh, said in an interview yesterday that South africa was planning aggressive action against Zimbabwe.

He said a warning this week by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to "countries harbouring the PLO terrorists" was simply a threat aimed at Zimbabwe which is the only country in the region with a PLO embassy.

Too late for classification

LOST

DACHSHUND, glossy, brown, short-haired Dachshund named Mitch, lost in Tedric Street, Stikland, three weeks ago. Owner desperate. Phone 94 4113 (bus) 49 4644 a/h.

Jeremy Cronin gets early release from jail

Sdw 24/5/83

(327)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Jeremy Cronin, the University of Cape Town lecturer and poet jailed in 1976 after being convicted of charges under the Terrorism Act, was released this week, four months before his sentence expired.

Mr Cronin and journalist David Rabkin were convicted in September 1976 of conspiring with banned organisations and printing and distributing 15 pamphlets.

Rabkin is serving a 10-year sentence. His wife, Susan, was convicted of charges under the Internal Security Act and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, of which 11 months were suspended.

Mandela's plight goes before UN commission

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Complaints by ANC leader Nelson Mandela about his conditions at Pollsmoor Prison have been laid before the United Nations Human Rights Commission with an appeal that the Security Council be alerted.

An explanation of the "subtle cruelty" to which Mandela was allegedly being subjected was given here this week to a specialist group from the UN commission by writer Mary Benson, a friend of the Mandela family.

Miss Benson gave evidence to the group, which is making its annual visit from Geneva to gather information about human rights violations in South Africa.

The chairman of the group, Ghana's ambassador Mr A Cato, promised the group would "explore ways of making his (Mandela's) conditions more tolerable."

Miss Benson's evidence was based on a letter she received from Mrs Winnie Mandela explaining her husband's hardships.

"In all the 21 years of Nelson Mandela's imprisonment, I have never before detected such a note of desperation in a description of a visit to him," said Miss Benson, who was born in South Africa but expelled from there in 1966 after serving a term of house imprisonment.

Mr and Mrs Mandela had decided to risk breaking prison regulations and the law by publicising his conditions because these were "deteriorating terribly" and the authorities refused to receive their complaints, said Miss Benson.

After the move from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in April 1982, Mandela had been separated from the friends he had lived with for the past 20 years.

He was sharing a cell with five other prisoners which made studying difficult.

He was particlarly worried about the damp in the cell.

Mandela and his cellmates were isolated from other prisoners and were not even taken outside for exercise, she said.

Mandela's prison conditions were criticised in a letter to The Times this week signed by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr Denis Healey and Mr David Steel.

The three also claim to have had news of Mandela in "a letter reaching London" from his wife Winnie.

It was hoped, the correspondents wrote, that the move to a prison near Cape Town would bring an improvement in their conditions. "Mrs Mandela's letter brings the sinister news that the opposite is the case."

They claim that Mandela had told his wife "in a restricted conversation" that he and the other five had been moved to increase the severity of their punishment.

The Duke, the deputy leader of the Labour Party and the leader of the Liberals concluded their letter: "Mrs Mandela's letter is a plain cry for help.

"If we in the West take no notice, the younger generation of African leaders are not likely to forget."

● A Prisons Department spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday the treatment and incarceration circumstances of these people did not differ from that of any other sentenced prisoner, nor that of other prisoners incarcerated at Pollsmoor Prison in the Cape.

No similar complaints had been received over a long period of time from other prisoners.

Privileges were earned by prisoners according to the group classifications of each man, and none was withdrawn from the prisoners involved.

As standard practice, all complaints by prisoners were nevertheless noted and dealt with on a continuous basis and judged on merit.

Shots to warn 'a danger'

MARITZBURG. — A Maritzburg policeman facing a culpable homicide charge said yesterday in court that he did not believe in firing warning shots because of the danger of ricocheting bullets.

Constable Marthinus Christoffel Barnard, 29, a dog handler from the Mountain Rise police station, has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice P M Nienaber.

His appearance was the sequel to the shooting of a 21-year-old man in Maritzburg in February.

The constable told the court how he shot and killed Mr Brian Eudey because he believed he was a terrorist attacking the College Road Supreme Court.

Giving evidence yesterday, Constable Barnard said he and Constable A Mzila had been called to the court early on February 17 because of reports that people were shooting at the building.

He heard shots coming from the direction of a river behind the building.

He saw Mr Eudey's bakkie approaching. Two more shots rang out.

Constable Barnard said it never crossed his mind that the sound was backfiring.

He believed the occupants of the bakkie were terrorists shooting at him and the court, he said.

'Take cover'

He heard more shots as the bakkie came towards him. He told Constable Mzila to take cover.

When the bakkie stopped at the intersection of College Road, he twice signalled and called for the driver stop.

As the bakkie turned, he fired four shots at the tyres and when this had no effect, he fired four at the driver.

The bakkie zigzagged and finally halted.

Constable Barnard said he did not intend to kill the driver.

The trial continues today. — Sapa

Minister: ANC is in Lesotho

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Cape Town yesterday he was not surprised that the banned ANC had accepted responsibility for the Bloemfontein bomb-blast because the police had suspected another attack would occur.

This was why extra precautions had been taken along the Lesotho border, he said in an interview.

The ANC in Lesotho is said to have telephoned the SABC and newspapers in Bloemfontein yesterday, claiming responsibility for the blast on Thursday which wrecked three motor cars.

"The ANC statement makes a mockery of denials by Lesotho that there is no ANC presence there," said Mr Le Grange.

"We are becoming accustomed to these denials — even after supplying the Lesotho Government with full details about the ANC — that we really cannot take them seriously anymore.

"I have good reason for saying there are ANC elements in Lesotho right now because we have the information."

Mr Le Grange said the ANC statement yesterday had vindicated the extra police precautions along the Lesotho border.

He also rejected several claims made in another ANC statement in Lusaka yesterday in which the organization's publicity chief, Mr Thabo Mbeki, reacted to news of the blast.

Mr Mbeki said the organization would not have been responsible if the blast had been directed against civilians, as the ANC only attacked military, political and economic installations.

Mr Le Grange said: "Their bomb in the Bloemfontein administration board's offices, in which 76 black people were injured, is sufficient answer to that claim.

"They have also placed bombs on black suburban railway lines from Soweto and on lines serving both blacks and Indians in Durban."

Mr Le Grange claimed that the ANC was resorting to "indiscriminate attacks" on all races and was "inspired" by the Soviet bloc.

Mr Le Grange said that claims by Mr Mbeki in the State-owned Times of Zambia that South Africa would "stage-manage" acts of violence against civilians to turn the population against the organization, were "too ridiculous to consider or comment on".

Scant reward in retaliation

w/t Argus 28/5/83

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What did South Africa really gain from the seemingly knee-jerk reaction raid into Maputo this week? PETER SULLIVAN, of the Weekend Argus Political Staff, argues that it merely perpetuated the cycle of violence, and that South Africa has squandered the sympathy it received after last Friday's ANC bomb blast in Pretoria.

SCRATCH any diplomat about the bombing in Pretoria and you will hear the "cycle of violence" theory.

One violent act leads to another, which leads to another, which perpetuates the cycle.

It is easy to say, but it is also true: breaking the cycle requires more courage than continuing it. Translated into South African terms, this means Mr P W Botha would have been braver to abstain from the Maputo raid instead of authorising it.

Many people believe he would also have been wiser, whatever the cost in internal credibility.

Revenge

A nation cried out for revenge, and it was easy to give them revenge. Contingency plans had been laid, and all it required was the word "go" and Operation "Shards" was underway.

Let us invent a new word, "viocycle", to describe this horrific escalation of violence.

It is an easy option for diplomats to condemn all phases of the viocycle, as this allows them to opt out of the main debate.

If you condemn the bomb explosion in Pretoria, nobody is going to think ill of you. Similarly, if you condemn the South African Air Force raid into Maputo, you will be behaving as everyone expected you to behave.

Looking deeper

But there is merit in looking deeper into the thinking which causes complete condemnation of both sides of the cycle, and that thinking says one of the parties may one day have the courage to stop, to think, and to say we will not retaliate.

As one ambassador said: "That is the difference between a statesman and a mere Prime Minister ...."

The ugly tearing off of limbs in Pretoria shocked and stunned whites and blacks alike. As did the death of children in Maputo, with the front page pictures as proof.

Does it mean we are entering a new phase of violence in this country? Has the ANC taken a policy decision to go for soft personnel targets instead of hard military ones?

Ignorant

I doubt it. Unfortunately this Government has decided newspapers may not publish ANC statements so you will have to remain ignorant of what was said in the statements.

Far better to let the ANC enter the debate and try to convince people the bomb blast was "necessary" to free the oppressed, than to let rumours fly and stop people from making up their own minds.

Nobody can justify urban terrorism, no matter how hard he tries.

But the ANC does not seem to have taken a sudden decision to go for bombs in populated places; instead it seems to have suddenly been successful, where before it failed.

Urban bombs have been intercepted before and defused only minutes before going off, or have gone off late and caused relatively minor damage.

Was the bomb then deliberately planted to co-incide with the Defence Force vote in Parliament, or even to coincide with the constitutional debate which went through its second reading phase at the beginning of the week?

Again the evidence says this is unlikely, for the planning of the bombing must have taken months, whereas the debate was only planned and scheduled weeks ago.

What does seem to have happened is that the ANC has decided the PLO is effective, and is now adopting the same methods.

Horrible

Nobody in the Western world could possibly have condoned that horrible, terrifying violence which blasted a city's security to smithereens.

And it is precisely this fact that makes people wonder whether the immediate retaliatory strike into Maputo was a wise move, politically and diplomatically.

Had Mr P W Botha and his defence hawks waited just a week before retaliating, imagine the mileage they could have gained from the ANC atrocity when the ambassador spoke in the UN.

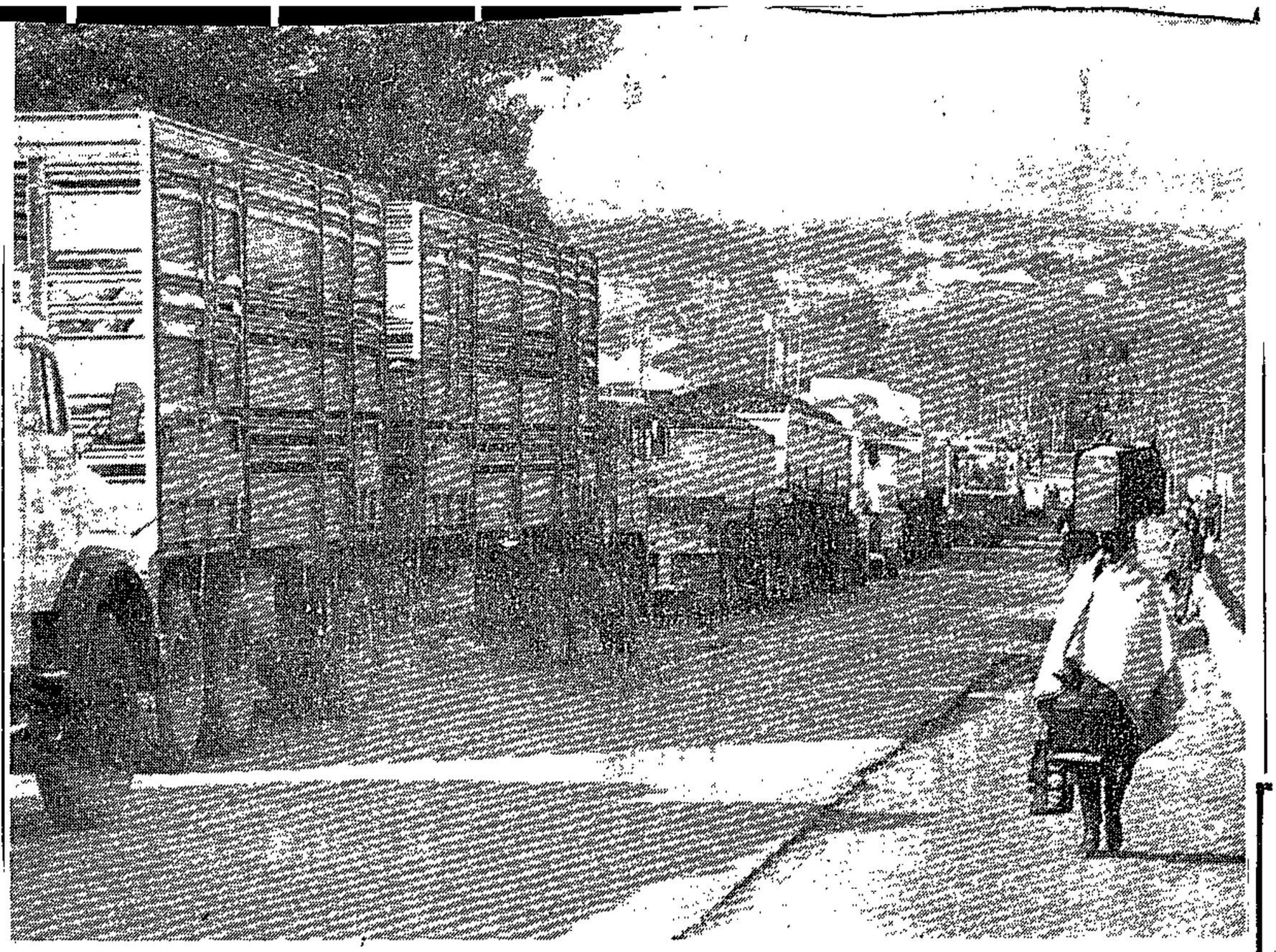
He could have roundly condemned the ANC, instead of appearing as guilty.

There are those who say he could not have afforded it.

Yet Sadat did it, and so did Begin, with far greater chance of losing power to an opposition. What a pity Mr Botha did not seize the moment to show his restraint, instead of authorising something which is perceived as hot-headed.

To his credit, the retaliatory raid did as little damage as could be done.

But the kudos South Africa may have reaped from the ANC's action, the sympathy, the switching of supports, the disillusioning of people who felt the ANC was just a black political party — all this may have been squandered on the knee-jerk reactionary raid into Maputo, which gives instant satisfaction but little real reward.



A VIEW down a kilometre-long queue of lorries loaded with fruit, vegetables and coal waiting to cross the South African border post at the Maseru bridge. Maseru can be seen in the distance.

Traffic held up in search for arms

w/t Argus 28/5/83 327

Argus Africa News Service

MASERU. — The situation at the Maseru bridge border post between Lesotho and South Africa has been described as chaotic following a clampdown by South African authorities on cross-border traffic.

Long lines of more than 100 people on foot, as well as cars and lorries, have formed on the South African side of the border each day since Tueday when the new measures were introduced. Searches are being made for weapons and explosives.

Many have waited through the day and night to cross the border.

Meanwhile, lorries loaded with fruit and vegetables, frozen meat and coal have been delayed for up to two and a half days.

"I spent the whole night in my car," a South African woman who had queued for nearly 12 hours said, "and I was one of the lucky ones. A group of people built a fire on a hill nearby and huddled together under a tarpaulin when it began to rain."

"What will my boss say?" asked Mr Edward Mokedi, who had waited since noon on Wednesday in his lorry filled with a 20-ton load of fruit juice. "He will think I am gambling in Maseru. I will just have to wait until I get through, because I don't have the diesel to turn back."

In normal circumstances, he said, the trip took him an hour and a half.

Mr Derek Ponsford, manager of a frozen meat company in Bloemfontein, drove to the border post and instructed his driver to return to the Free State.

"I couldn't leave R16 000 worth of meat standing at the border all weekend," he said.

The meat was to have supplied Maseru's major stores.

Under the new measures the border posts close four hours before the usual 10 pm curfew. Pedestrians and vehicles are thoroughly searched — at most three vehicles cross the South African post every hour —- resulting in increasing congestion.

Captain J H L Render, commander of the customs post at Maseru Bridge, said there was nothing "abnormal" about the security checks.

"I am working with a quarter of my staff; we're doing the best we can," he said. The rest of his staff had been withdrawn for other duties, he said.

● South Africa and Lesotho are to have urgent talks soon about the new, strict border controls, at the request of the Lesotho Government, reports The Argus Political Correspondent.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The spokesman said the presence of ANC terrorists in Lesotho would also be discussed, as had been done at previous meetings.

According to South Africa, Lesotho has never given satisfactory assurances on this. Its Government maintains it is not aware of an active ANC in Lesotho.

South African strongly disputes this and launched an anti-ANC raid on Maseru this year.

According to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, an ANC statement claiming responsibility for the Blomefontein bomb blast had vindicated extra police precautions along the Lesotho border.

Police had expected another bomb attack after the Pretoria blast.

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Border chaos



A CAMOUFLAGED policeman stands with queueing Lesotho residents and visitors — many of them from the Goldfields mines — at the Maseru bridge border post.

Jet shot down: SA denial

From JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO.— An unidentified jet aircraft was shot down at 2.30pm yesterday over Maputo by Mozambican anti-aircraft guns and crashed into the bay.

Semi-official sources in Maputo said last night that another aircraft, following the first one, made a sharp turn when the pilot saw the leading aircraft being hit.

The second aircraft then turned sharply and flew south, away from the capital.

● The South African Defence Force denied that any of its aircraft were involved in the incident.

Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that no SAAF aircraft had been in the Mozambique airspace yesterday.

"We emphatically deny that any of our aircraft were in the area. None of our aircraft were involved in this incident," Colonel Kriel said.

The two jets were first spotted by Mozambican ground forces over the city of Moamba and were later seen overflying the city of Matola towards Maputo. The

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aircraft were flying about 12km from each other and at an altitude of 1 000 metres.

The sources said that when the aircraft ignored repeated instructions to identify themselves, anti-aircraft members of the Mozambique ground forces opened fire on them, near the busy Maputo suburb of Polana.

Sea search

The stricken aircraft flew northwards for a few kilometres before crashing into the sea opposite the Matimo sailing club which is on the road linking the capital to the holiday spot of Costa do Sol.

Late last night, helicopters and vessels of the Mozambican air force and navy were combing the sea for survivors and wreckage.

According to eye-witnesses, the aircraft was seen crashing "like a piece of burning paper".

Residences

The official residence of President Samora Machel and the houses of senior government officials and most of the diplomatic residences in the Mozambican capital are in Polana. The campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University is also there as is the famous hotel known to thousands of South Africans.

Matola was the scene of South Africa's retaliatory attack last week on alleged ANC targets following the Pretoria bomb blast.

Six people were said to have been killed in the South African rai(d)

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...e Foreign ...f Britain, ...ance, the ...and West ...ould hold ...he June 9- ...ntic Treaty ...Foreign ...cting. ...group had ...ormal ex... ...e seven-na... ...ic summit ...nday night ...hat because of recent violence in Southern Africa, an SWA/Namibia settlement was more urgent.

The sources said they referred to last week's bomb attack in Pretoria and a retaliatory South African air strike on what South Africa said were guerilla targets in Mozambique.

The United Nations Security Council resumes an adjourned debate on SWA/Namibia today. It is expected to adopt a resolution to hasten independence for the territory.

● At the weekend, the Security Council committed the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to a personal pursuit of a settlement for SWA/Namibia.

The UN chief will have three months to parley with South Africa and other States, then he must report back to the council.

The United States dropped its objections when the resolution's African sponsors dropped language bearing a veiled threat of action against South Africa if it continued to hold out against implementing the five-year-old plan for supervised independence. — Sapa-AP

Killing: Hunt for 'ANC fugitive'

Cape Times 31/5/83

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A man suspected of having strong ANC links and who is linked to the killing of a Kwazakele woman and described as "extremely dangerous" is still a fugitive.

Another seven people have been arrested in the Eastern Cape in the past fortnight in connection with several suspected insurgent attacks in Port Elizabeth.

An arms cache of "Russian" weapons has also been seized in the area.

The man sought is Mr Zola Colin Velebayi, who is in his early twenties.

"He is still at large, he is very dangerous and is still a very much wanted man," the branch commander of the security police, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said yesterday.

Police have offered a R1 000 reward for information leading to Mr Velebayi's arrest.

Mr Velebayi is being sought in connection with an incident in Kwazakele earlier this month in which Mrs Nonkosi Tshiwula died when at at least 16 bullets were fired at her home.

'Russian weapons and explosives'

Announcing the detention of six men and one woman, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said from Pretoria yesterday that an arms cache of "Russian weapons and certain explosives" had also been seized in the Eastern Cape.

The detained are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

This brings the number of men and women detained this month and linked to insurgent attacks like the Constantia Centre explosion in 1981 and this year's explosion at the Community Council offices in New Brighton, to 13.

Between May 10 and 12, five men and one woman were detained for questioning in the Eastern Cape in connection with "terrorist activities".

Lesotho minister for talks with Pik Botha

MASERU. — Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr E R Sekhonyana, announced here yesterday that he would meet the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, in Johannesburg on Friday.

He said "border problems" would be discussed. He was "willing to go anywhere and to talk to anybody in the interests of Lesotho and good neighbourly relations".

Mr Sekhonyana said he had been "shocked" by actions taken by the South Africans, which had "brought misery to hundreds of Basotho", particularly as there had been no explanation of the reasons behind the actions.

Mr Sekhonyana returned to Maseru at the weekend after accompanying Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, on a visit to five communist countries — China, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania. Chief Jonathan is still in Rumania.

Mr Sekhonyana said several agreements on economic and technical assistance were signed between Lesotho and the governments concerned.

The overseas visit had given them the opportunity to exchange views on a wide range of "international issues on a bilateral level", he said. — Sapa



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...— died in his ...y night in what ...the SADF an...

Yard suspect denies claims

DUBLIN. — A man sought by Scotland Yard in connection with last

Cape Times 31/5/83

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aircraft were flying about 12km from each other and at an altitude of 1 000 metres.

combing the sea for survivors and wreckage.

According to eye-witnesses, the aircraft was

2 pedestrians killed by cars

Staff Reporter

TWO middle-aged pedestrians were killed in separate accidents last