

TOTALITARIANISM - GENERAL

1986

JANUARY — MARCH.

Meetings ban is futile — Suzman

327 ^{SPR 21/86}
The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, Mrs Helen Suzman, has described the Government's ban on meetings of 74 organisations in 30 magisterial districts as futile.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, on Tuesday prohibited the gatherings of 74 organisations, including the UDF and Azapo, in 30 magisterial districts for the next six months.

Mrs Suzman said extending restrictions on public meetings was really futile and the Government should have learnt over the past six months such action did not curb unrest in any way.

Memorial service ⁽²²⁷⁾ banned ^{DISPATCH} ^{3/1/86}

PORT ELIZABETH —
Police issued orders yesterday prohibiting any memorial service for Mrs Molly Blackburn in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district tomorrow.

The Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police for the Eastern Province, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, issued an order under the emergency regulations prohibiting any memorial service and restricting entrance to an area surrounding the Feather Market Hall where a service was to have been held.

The United Democratic Front and the Black Sash had planned the service but the arrangements were handed over to the Interdenominational Ministers Fraternal of South Africa (Idamasa). —
DDC

Police ban Blackburn memorial service

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STAR
3/1/86
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A special memorial service to have been held in the Feather Market Hall in Port Elizabeth for Mrs Molly Blackburn tomorrow has been banned by police.

In a statement released late yesterday afternoon by the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E Schnetler, the service was banned under the emergency regulations from being held anywhere in the Port Elizabeth magisterial district.

In addition, Brigadier Schnetler banned any person or vehicle from entering the vicinity of the Feather Market Hall from 7 am to midnight tomorrow.

The ban is in terms of the emergency regulations as entailed in the Public Safety Act, No 3 of 1953.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, has described the banning of the memorial service for Mrs Molly Blackburn as a "confounded shame".

"It demonstrates the Government's inability to tolerate what would be an enormous outpouring of regard for her sterling work among Blacks," she said.

The affected organisations

ORGANISATIONS AFFECTED ARE: Adelaide Youth Congress, Alexandria School Committee, Alexandria Students Council, Alexandria Youth Congress, Alicedale Civic Association, Alicedale Women's Organisation, Alicedale Youth Congress, Azanian People's Organisation, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian Students Organisation, Black Students Movement, Women's Group Crisis Committee, Bongeletu Youth Organisation, Cradock Residents Association,

Cradock Students Council, Cradock Women's Organisation, Cradock Youth Association, Detainees Parents Support Committee, Fort Beaufort Organ of Peace, Fort Beaufort Youth Congress, Graaff Reinet Community Organisation, Graaff Reinet Youth Congress, Grahamstown Burial Action Committee, Grahamstown Civic Association, Grahamstown Committee of Democrats, Grahamstown School Committee, Grahamstown Students Council, Grahamstown Women's Or-

ganisation, Grahamstown Youth Congress, Grahamstown Youth Movement, Jansenville Students Committee, Jansenville Youth Congress, Karoo Youth Congress, Katlehong Action Committee, Klipplat Youth Congress, Maokeng Students Organisation, Maokeng Youth Congress, Maokeng Youth Movement, Middelburg Residents Association, Middelburg Youth Congress, Parys African Students Organisation, Parys Civic Association, Pearston Youth Congress, Port Alfred Black Civic Association, Pearston Youth Congress, Port Alfred Black Civic Organisation, Port Alfred School Committee, Port Alfred Students Council, Port Alfred Youth Congress, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Port Elizabeth School Committee, Port Elizabeth Students Committee, Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Pro-Humanism Organisation, Release Mandela Committee, Save the Starving Community, Somerset East Residents Association, Som-

erset East Youth Congress, Tembisa Civic Association, Thabong Civic Association, Thabong Youth Congress, Tumahole Civic Association, Tumahole Students Organisation, Tumahole Youth Congress, Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Uitenhage Health, Safety and Cultural Association, Uitenhage Parents Committee, Uitenhage Students Committees, Uitenhage Women's Organisation, Uitenhage Youth Congress, United Democratic Front, Zanolkhanyo Civic Committee, and Zanolkhanyo Youth Organisation.

31/1/86 **327** **SOWETAN**
The thirty magisterial districts are: Adelaide, Albany, Alberton, Alexandria, Bathurst, Beaufort West, Bedford, Walkerville, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Graaff Reinet, Hanky, Hanover, Hofmyer, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Kempton Park, Kirkwood, Kroonstad, Middelburg (Cape), Oendaaalsrus, Oudshoring, Parys, Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Sasolburg, Somerset East, Uitenhage, Virginia, and Welkom.

Ban on meetings slammed

BLACK trade unions have reiterated their call on the Government to lift the state of emergency immediately and to withdraw the South African Defence Force from black townships.

The unions — the council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — have also called for the scrapping of all "draconian" laws in the country.

They were reacting to the Minister of Law and

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SO WETAN

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Govt ban on political meetings

SEVENTY-FOUR political organisations, including the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation have been barred by the Government from holding meetings in 30 magisterial districts in the country.

The ban was announced by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in the Government Gazette on New Year's Eve.

The prohibition is from December 31, 1985 to June 30 this year.

The meetings have been prohibited under the Internal Security Act. Such meetings

tions in the Eastern Cape were banned from March to June 30 last year.

A ban was imposed on 64 political organisations in 30 magisterial districts in June last year. The clampdown applied from June 30 to December 31. Almost all the organisations affected by this week's ban were also affected by the same kind of order last year.

Political leaders yesterday condemned the Government's decision and warned that the



PATRICK Molala . . . Azapo's deputy president.

banning of public meetings was a serious violation of democratic rights. Mr Patrick Molala,

deputy president of Azapo, said: "The ban slapped on the organisation of the oppressed and exploited masses is once more a clear indication of the undemocratic and undemocratic system of government in this country."

Stifled

"For, instead of addressing the legitimate demands of the oppressed black masses the Botha government has stifled organisations as it withdraws into the laager." Father S'mangaliso

Mkhathwa, patron of the UDF and secretary general of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said: "It is a very bad beginning to the New Year, especially at a time when we have the state of emergency and we are trying to get solutions."

Father Mkhathwa, who described this decision as "unfortunate", urged Mr le Grange to rescind the decision "and allow the people their democratic rights". Professor Willem Kleynhans, political

scientist of the Department of Political Science at the University of South Africa (Unisa), condemned the decision and warned that black trade unions would now mobilise and politicise the black masses. "And there will be an international outcry if the Government dare ban them," he said.

Prof Kleynhans said "a mockery is made of the State President, Mr P W Botha's claim that he wants dialogue with people of all races in South Africa."

Azactu condemns ban on meetings

STAR 3/1/86 (327) 44

The Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu) has strongly condemned Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange's extension of his ban on indoor gatherings of 74 organisations.

A spokesman for Azactu said, "We condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the newly imposed restrictions on the activities of black organisations.

"Such restrictions, in our view, are only reminiscent of martial law states," he said.

Mr le Grange extended the ban by listing 30 municipalities where certain organisations were now forbidden to hold meetings until June 30. The announcement was made in Tuesday's *Government Gazette*.

Among bodies forbidden to hold meetings were the Azanian People's Organisation, the Black Students' Movement and the United Democratic Front.

'STATE OF WAR'

The Azactu spokesman said: "It is becoming clearer to us that we are living in a state of war and we would like to warn the Government that with tempers running high in the work places and in black ghettos, it should immediately meet the just demands of black people to avoid a catastrophe which will only be too ghastly to contemplate."

● The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu) has also condemned the ban.

In a statement issued yesterday a Bamcwu spokesman said the union noted with concern the bannings as well as the "intransigence of the Government".

"We see these new steps as manifestations of panic and unwillingness to listen to the voice of reason," the spokesman said.

Cape Times
3/1/86

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Reshuffle brings in new security chief

JOHANNESBURG. — A new security police chief has been appointed for the new year and many other senior officers will take up different posts in 1986 following a major reshuffle of the South African Police.

Brigadier Johan van der Merwe will take over from Major-General Stan Schutte as chief of the Security Police.

Maj-Gen Schutte has been appointed deputy CID chief of South Africa and will be second in command under Lieut-General Jan Grobbelaar.

However, it is expected he will become chief when Lieut-Gen Grobbelaar, 60, retires in November next year.

Also taking up new posts are Col F J Mostert of Paarl, who succeeds Brig Jaap du Preez as the new CID chief of the Western Transvaal division.

Col F A Beyleveld is the new CID commander for the Northern Free State, Col Bull Weyers is the new deputy criminal investigating officer for the Eastern Transvaal and Brig Gert van Rensburg is the new Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Northern Transvaal.

Brig Johan Swart will succeed him as the Divisional Inspector on the East Rand.

Brig C H Robbertze of Maritzburg becomes the new Divisional Commissioner of Police in Northern Natal and Brig D P Badenhorst of headquarters becomes Divisional Inspector Northern Transvaal based at Pretoria Central headquarters.

Moving from Cape Town is Brig A J van Dyk who has been appointed Divisional Commissioner for the Eastern Transvaal.

Col Mossie Kriek will be transferred to East London as CID chief for South Western Districts replacing Brig Koos Nel, who will become the Northern Transvaal CID chief based in Pretoria.

Commander of the Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad, Lieut-Col Blackie Swart, becomes the district CID chief for the new police district, Pretoria North.

Lieut-Col A J du Preez, currently senior staff officer at Maritzburg will start at the district headquarters on January 2.

Major Suiker Brits will soon take up the post of the head of Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad.

(327)

CITY P. 5/1/86

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE STATE of emergency – which was declared to “normalise” the situation in South Africa – has failed to bring peace to this country.

Instead, families of emergency victims have been living under the most trying conditions – and even moderate and “apolitical” parents have been moved to anger by the spate of detentions which followed the declaration of the emergency in July.

In October, the emergency laws were dropped in six remote districts – but 24 hours later they were extended to Cape Town and seven surrounding areas after two months of widespread unrest in those areas.

Councillors and alleged “sell-outs” were butchered, policemen’s homes were burnt to the ground and the detention toll climbed – and continues to climb – to anything between 5 000 and 10 000, depending on whose figures you choose to believe.

The events that led to the second official declaration of emergency rule in South Africa’s history can be traced back to school boycotts launched by pupils demanding democratic SRCs.

The boycott, which began in Atteridgeville,

left thousands of pupils roaming the streets – facing a bleak and uncertain future as anger mounted towards what they considered the authorities’ intransigence.

According to figures released by the Transvaal monitoring group of the Detainees’ Parents Support Committee, more than 300 breadwinners and heads of families have been held under emergency regulations since July 21 – and not one has been charged or released.

This category comprises more than 50% of the total of 749 detainees held under emergency regulations recorded by the committee up to the end of October.

But the total figure fluctuates daily – as some detainees are released, and others are held by cops in other parts of the country.

According to police lists of detainees issued in Pretoria shortly before Christmas, more than 6 000 people have been detained under emergency regulations over the past five months.

The DPSC said in November that 5 857 people had been detained in the first 15 weeks of the emergency. Of these, 2 296 – or 39% – were still being held on October 31.

“A high number of

‘Emergency’ has not stopped the anger



THE EMERGENCY

those detained in the first ten days after the declaration of the state of emergency were still in detention on October 31,” said the DPSC.

The committee said the figures showed a detention rate of 390 people per week – almost 56 detentions a day countrywide.

As a result, many black families in trouble-torn townships have been living under threat of eviction as rent defaulters, have been forced to live without loved ones, and have to rely heavily on sympathetic organisations for financial support.

United Democratic Front activists have been hardest hit by swoops

and arrests.

“The largest identifiable group of detainees were UDF affiliates, accounting for over 50% of the total,” according to the DPSC.

City Press visited a number of affected families to find out how they were coping under the difficult conditions.

Sadly, it would seem a large number of the families of detainees have been forced to depend on handouts because of the absence of breadwinners.

Mando Campbell, 32, of 11-50 Avenue, Alexandra, has been forced to leave her family to help look after the house and children of her sister Nkele, who has been in

detention since July 21.

She now lives in her sister’s four-roomed house with seven others.

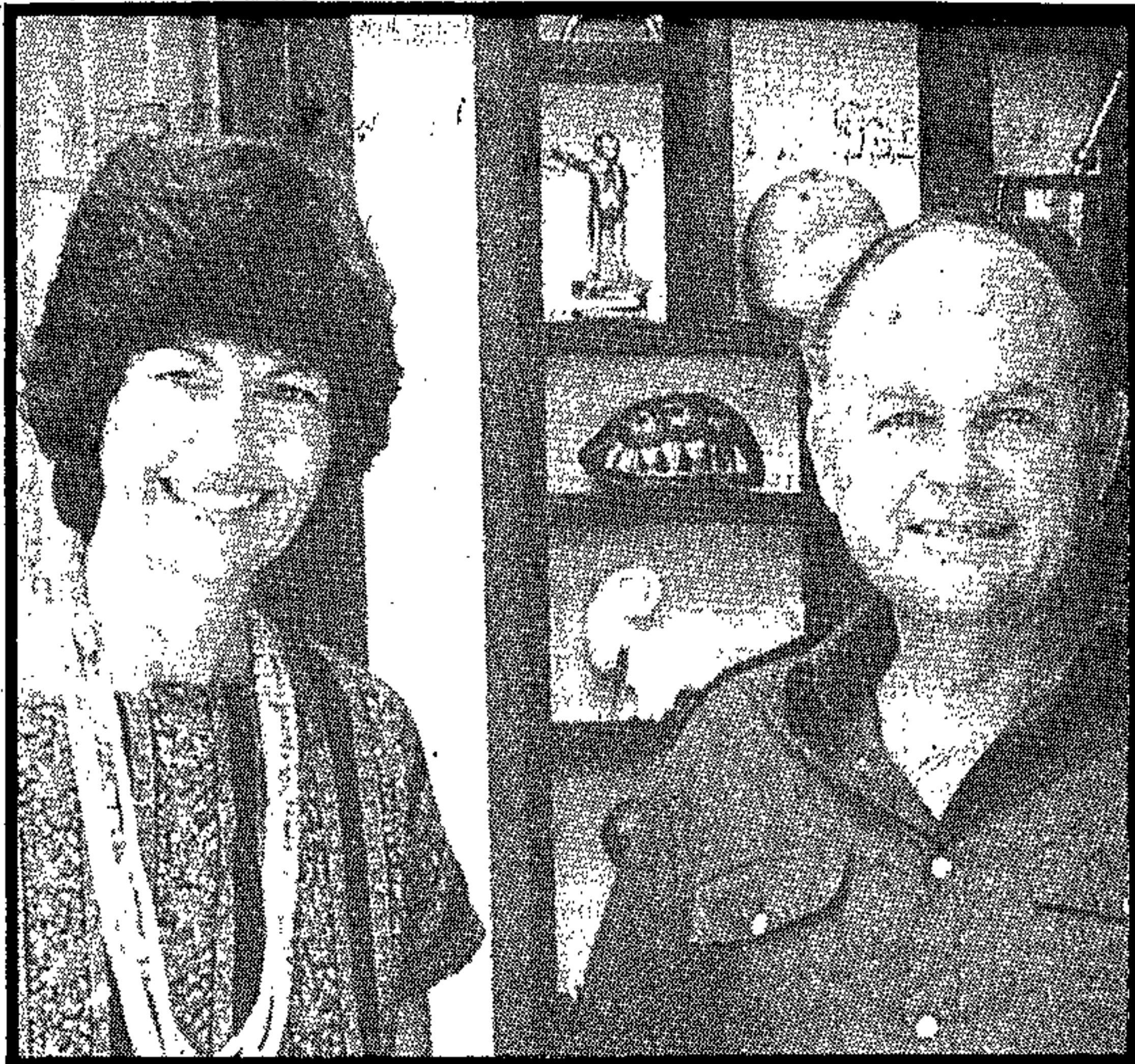
“I had no alternative but to move in with my sister’s dependents because they needed an adult to manage the family’s affairs,” said Mrs Campbell.

Mrs Campbell is unemployed and depends on the meagre earnings of two of her sister’s children employed as casuals at a supermarket in Sandton to keep the wolf away from the door. This is supplemented by proceedings received from the SA Council of Churches’ relief fund.

Her sister, Mrs Nkele Ntingane, who is a member of the Alexandra Women’s Organisation, was detained on the night the emergency was declared.

Ms Ntingane has four children – Makhwenkwe, 21, Mvula, 17,





★ FAR LEFT: With the mothers of some of the victims, Mrs Blackburn arrives at the Uitenhage mortuary on March 22 – the day after the Langa killings. Afterwards (left) she weeps for the dead, consoled by the Rev Allan Boesak.

★ ABOVE: Di and Brian Bishop.

City Press

'Molly lived – and died – fighting for the people'

5/1/86

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CIVIL Rights League leader Brian Bishop – who died in the same car accident which claimed the life of Port Elizabeth anti-apartheid campaigner Molly Blackburn at the weekend – has been heralded as a "tireless worker for the league".

Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert said in a statement that Mr Bishop was "an indefatigable Civil Rights League worker who did great work in improving race relations in this country".

Mr Bishop is a former chairman of the Western Cape Institute of Race Relations.

PFP human rights spokesman Helen Suzman said his death would be deeply mourned by millions – but that his work will not be forgotten.

In 1982, Mr Bishop and his wife Di – who was injured in this week's crash –

'Brian Bishop – a tireless fighter for civil rights'

combed Lesotho looking for former student detainee Siphiso Mtshali, who vanished without trace after his release.

They had looked after him while he was fighting for his life in Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital after allegedly being poisoned while in detention.

The public lives of the Bishops ran independent but

parallel courses – hers on the PFP party political line and within the Black Sash, and his in the extra-parliamentary Civil Rights League.

● Mrs Bishop, who fractured both her knees in the accident, is in a "satisfactory condition" at Port Elizabeth's Provincial Hospital.

Mrs Bishop is PFP Member of the Provincial Council for Gardens in Cape Town.

great heroes

that assessment. In recent months, she frequently collided with the authorities. She was charged with attending a mass funeral and entering black townships in the Eastern Cape without permission.

In the past 15 months of violence which claimed more than 1 000 victims, she was one of the very few white people who attended and addressed mass rallies

for unrest victims held in the Eastern Cape.

At one such funeral – for 15 victims, attended by some 50 000 mourners at Zwijndorp near Port Elizabeth in May – she led a small delegation of young white PFP youth members into the packed stadium. When she appeared, black mourners rose to salute her with clenched fists – a rare tribute across the colour line.

Blackburn was also responsible for publicising information she, Mr Bishop and others had gathered on police activities and brutalities in the Eastern Cape's townships.

Mrs Blackburn was an honours graduate in psychology and geography from Rhodes University in Grahamstown. She taught in London's East End for a short while.

5/1/86

Noose claims 137 CITY P.

A TOTAL of 137 people were hanged in South Africa in 1985 - 22 more than in 1984.

Three of those hanged this year were:

● ANC member Benjamin Moloise, who was hanged after a long battle against the gallows, and whose execution sparked off a local and international outcry. Moloise was convicted of killing Detective Warrant Officer Philipus Selepe of Mamelodi, Pretoria, in November 1982 and was sentenced to death in June of the following year.

Moloise was granted a last-

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minute stay of execution in August and a petition was handed to President P W Botha asking for the reopening of the trial to hear new evidence. But the petition was rejected on October 16 and he was finally executed on October 18.

● John Verity, who battered his ex-wife and daughter to death with a piece of wood and slit their throats with a carpet-cutter in 1983.

● Peter Louis David Grundlingh, who was convicted with 21-year-old lover Charmaine Phillips of murdering Gerald Meyer, Vernon Swart, Barend Greyvensteyn and Martin Mofosi.

Grundlingh was executed at the Pretoria Central Prison on July 9 after a dramatic two-month trial in the Natal Supreme Court.

Verity was convicted in the Cape Town Supreme Court on May 11 last year. Sapa.

SAP ban on school crisis meeting

Cape Times 327
7/1/86

By TONY WEAVER

A MEETING called to discuss possible solutions to the education crisis in the Western Cape was banned yesterday afternoon.

Brigadier Christoffel Swart, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, issued a proclamation yesterday afternoon prohibiting the meeting, which was to have taken place in the Samaj Centre in Gatesville, Athlone, at 7pm today.

He said that in terms of emergency regulations, "I ... prohibit the meeting advertised by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee ... with the intent to form a Western Cape Education Crisis Committee or any other meeting with the same objectives on any other date or time from the date of this prohibition until midnight on the 26th of January 1986

anywhere else in the said districts. "Such gathering may in no way be advertised, advocated or promoted by any person or association of persons."

Confusion

However, there appeared to be some confusion surrounding the now banned meeting.

Organized by the newly-established Interim Committee for the Federation of Parent/Teacher/Student Associations, the meeting was billed as a "report-back meeting" on the Johannesburg meeting on December 28 and 29 organized by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC).

As far as could be ascertained, the organizers established the interim committee as a separate body to the SPCC. But major Western Cape organizations involved in the Johannesburg meeting, including the United Democratic Front, the Western Cape Teachers' Union, the Western Cape Students' Council and the Democratic Teacher's Union, were not involved in the planning of the meeting.

Non-sectarian

The meeting was intended to establish a "non-sectarian Western Cape Education Crisis Committee and to elect a representative to serve on the National Ad-Hoc Crisis Committee".

The interim committee said in a statement last night that "the State and its police arm must now accept full responsibility for chaos and confusion that must of necessity reign due to their irresponsible acts of denying the democratic rights of people to meet and discuss the education crisis which directly affects every sector of the community".

The president of the New Unity Movement, Mr R O Dudley, said Neum had instructed all its constituent organizations to attend the meeting, and "the entire community is making serious efforts to resume the education of children, but this abuse of power can only make the resolution of problems impossible".

Ms Nombeko Mlambo, a spokesperson for the Council for Black Educa-

C.I. 7/1/86
From page 1
tion, said: "We are trying to resolve the crisis, but how can we if they ban our meetings? Who else do they think is going to resolve the crisis? The decision to return to schools or not has to be a democratic decision, they cannot force the children back."

The Joint Secretariat of the Guguletu/Nyanga/Langa/Crossroads and Khayelitsha Parents Action Committee said last night they had received an invitation to the meeting and had intended meeting only today to decide on participation.

They nevertheless strongly condemned the ban and said that "if (the government) wants, as they always claim, things to return to normal, they should give people the right to call meetings to inform the public".

A spokesperson for the executive of the Western Province Council of Churches said: "This flagrant disregard for democracy is a further indication that the authorities in South Africa are not interested in a peaceful solution to the major crises we face."





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Majority-rule spook rears its head

By William Safire, writing in The New York Times

Hard-liners in the intelligence community were somewhat spooked at the end of December when they received their daily intelligence briefing from the State Department.

In a six-part series on South Africa, classified "confidential" (meaning if this gets out, it's no big deal), an analyst in the department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research wrote: "The ruling National Party, still the dominant force in South African politics, has the ability to move towards genuine power sharing with blacks, or to deny political rights over the near term."

Innocuous enough. Then came the line that shot up eyebrows: "Eventually, however, international pressure, domestic turmoil and demographic trends will bring majority rule to South Africa."

"Majority rule" is a phrase spoken with reverence in the United States, which fought a Civil War to seal it in our democratic system. But in South Africa, where non-whites outnumber whites, majority rule means black rule — with all its fears of a vengeful oppression of the white minority. Few whites who today outspokenly denounce apartheid espouse black rule.

In fact, the dreaded prospect of autocratic rule in the name of a majority as it exists elsewhere in so much of Africa is what freezes progress towards one man, one vote.

A majority that tramples on the rights of peaceful minorities has no moral claim on the right to govern them. A State Department spokesman tells me that this surprisingly frank

prediction of "majority rule" is the judgment of one intelligence analyst and is not necessarily the view of the United States.

Bureau of Intelligence analysts are encouraged to put forward their candid opinions of likely outcomes and, in this case, "eventually" could mean a long, long time.

Analysts in the Pentagon and CIA know all those caveats, and many who still believe in constructive engagement consider the State Department's assessment to be realistic. While deplored a mindset that makes such a conclusion a self-fulfilling prophecy, they observe that throughout this century, elites have frequently headed for the hills when popular pressure reached the blow-off point.

SAME GOALS WANTED

Intelligence analysts have noted that a great many South African whites have already arranged for some other place to go, leaving the hard-core Afrikaners to circle their wagons.

Despite differences in methods, most Americans want the same goals in that country: an end to apartheid, freedom of movement and of the Press, a peaceful transition from white rule to a type of government that establishes majority rule with iron-clad protections against the tyranny of the majority.

In other words, we want South Africa to evolve quickly into a society much like ours, with the slight exception that its majority is black and ours is white. The trouble is, that is not likely to happen.

A more realistic prognosis is a continued cycle of violence and repression. Two different societies

in the same place want the same resources, and eventually numbers will triumph over firepower. That would not be a victory for majority rule as we think of it.

A fine judicial system may be overthrown; reverse apartheid may come into being, with minority rights again denied; a radical regime would surely be more attracted to the Soviet bloc than the West; and the lives of millions would be endangered.

How do we help South Africans avoid that? Aside from helping Jonas Savimbi achieve majority rule in neighbouring Angola, what can we do to prevent the spread of communism in the darkening continent?

When realists are pessimists, the trick is to slip out of the clutches of realism. Knowing that moderate whites are most likely to be the first to leave, we should exhort them to stay, knowing that moderate blacks are most likely to be the first to be thrust aside by the radical politicians. We should still make heroes of the moderates. Knowing that removal of our support often brings down the bad only to see them replaced by the worse, we should none the less shun the bad and seek out the better.

It could be that the prospect of a balance of terror will force an accommodation. If radical blacks threaten massacre, radical whites will threaten nuclear retaliation; as extremists approach that brink, moderate voices may not seem so unrealistic.

At that point, fear of a threat to common survival — not only international pressure, domestic turmoil and demographic trends — will bring majority rule to South Africa.

AKGAS 7/1/86 (327)

Groups warn of intensifying schools crisis

Education Reporter

THE police ban on a meeting called to probe ways of resolving the education crisis would only intensify that crisis, community and educational organisations warned today.

The meeting, scheduled for tonight, was to have been a report-back on the national conference in Johannesburg where a unanimous decision was taken on a conditional return to school by hundreds of thousands of boycotting pupils.

The meeting was banned under emergency regulations yesterday afternoon by Brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, until January 26. Black and coloured schools are due to open tomorrow and next Wednesday respectively.

CALL OFF BOYCOTT

Organisations described the banning decision as "mindless" and "a recipe for chaos and anarchy" and said it dashed whatever hopes there had been for resolving the education crisis in the Western Cape. An aim of the meeting would have been the formation of a Western Cape Education Crisis Committee.

At a similar meeting organised in Durban, about 300 parents, pupils and teachers voted overwhelmingly in favour of the national conference decision to call off the school boycott for three months in which time the Government is expected to meet conditions set at the conference.

Mr R O Dudley, president of the New Unity Movement which instructed all its constituent organisations to attend, said: "The entire community is making serious efforts to resume the education of children but this abuse of power can only make the resolution of problems impossible."

ANGRY REACTION

"There were real hopes that pupils would return in 1986 but these have been dashed by this ham-handed official kragdadigheid."

He warned of an angry reaction from the public and added: "There is absolutely no wisdom in the decision at all."

A spokesman for the 2 000-strong Western Cape Teachers' Union condemned the move as "a recipe for chaos and anarchy" and said: "If you have a situation where people can't come together to discuss the issues on a mass democratic basis, you will find each group trying to resolve the situation in its own way."

A spokesman for the Cape Action League warned that the situation would worsen if the authorities refused to accommodate the demands of students, teachers and parents.

US group refused visit to Mandela

By Frans Esterhuyse, Political Staff

7/1/86 327
UNITED States congressmen on a fact-finding tour of South Africa have been refused permission to see the imprisoned African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service said from Pretoria today an application for the congressmen to see Mr Mandela had been received.

"The reply is no. The application has not been approved," the spokesman said. He declined to give reasons for the refusal.

Six congressmen, including Mr Walter Fauntroy of Washington DC, and Mr William Gray of Pennsylvania, arrived in South Africa last night.

They were to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria this afternoon.

The visitors are scheduled to meet President P W Botha in George tomorrow.

They will also see Dr Allan Boesak and the Rev Beyers Naude.

'NO' TO FIRED NURSE

9/11/88
SOWETAN
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BARAGWANATH HOSPITAL has rejected fired student nurse, Mr Macbeth Nxumalo's application for re-employment.

As reported in yesterday's The SOWETAN, the hospital's board asked Mr Nxumalo to re-apply after he had made representations on his dismissal.

He was fired last month at the end of a Supreme Court case which he and two colleagues brought on behalf of 940 student nurses who were dismissed when they went on strike. All were reinstated except him.

A spokesman for the Health Workers' Association (HWA) yesterday said Mr Nxumalo's application had been rejected.

The spokesman said

By MOJALEFA
MOSEKI

hospital officials were taking statements from senior nursing sisters on the events of November 14 and 15 when the student nurses stayed away from work. The sisters were "under pressure" to make the statements.

"We feel the step is not conducive to good labour relations," said the spokesman.

The Director of Hospital Services in the Transvaal, Dr Hennie van Wyk, confirmed that statements were being taken from nursing sisters. These were "for staff record purposes", he said.

Ex-spy quits police for politics

Cape Times 7/1/86 (322)

From MERVYN REES
JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's super-spy, Major Craig Williamson, has quit the security police after 17 years — to launch an investment company and set himself up as a risk and policy consultant to international corporations.

After months of speculation that he was about to resign amid claims that he was unhappy with the State's security and political policies, Major Williamson yesterday confirmed his December 31 resignation.

Stressing that he had left the South African Police on amicable terms, he disclosed that he now wanted to play a role in determining South Africa's political future.

"After having been involved as a civil servant for the past 11 years in the political situation in which South Africa now finds itself, I concluded that the security and military solution was only part of the solution.

"I now want to place myself in the position to openly engage in political debate," said Major Williamson, who added that he was leaving it "open" as to whether he would become involved in any political role.

Major Williamson was exposed as a spy in 1980 when his cover at the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva was blown by a fellow spy, Mr Arthur McGiven.

The 36-year-old policeman admitted he had been frustrated at having to "pick up the pieces" left behind by politicians.

"If we don't find real solutions to the problems — both politically and economically — the potential for internal unrest is vast and can only get worse. The solution will mean sharing power both politically and economically, and I want to be a part in determining how that solution can be achieved."

On SATV last night, Major Williamson said that "no State can afford to negotiate with terrorist organizations (like the ANC)".

Although sad at leaving the police, he added: "But it has also been a huge weight off my shoulders."

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as a newspaper).

Rescheduled

CAPE TIMES 9/11/86
Policemen destroying parks

JOHANNESBURG. Members of the security forces stationed in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, have been accused of destroying parks created by the community and named after political figures.

The parks contain stone monuments inscribed with such names as Nelson Mandela and Benjamin Moloise, who was executed for the murder of a Mamelodi security policeman.

Angry Mamelodi East residents told a Johannesburg newspaper that on Sunday night they saw white policemen destroying some of the stone monuments with hammers.

In some cases, policemen had run over the monuments and parks with Casspirs, they alleged.

A Pretoria police spokesman could not confirm or deny the allegations because, he said, nobody had lodged such complaints. — Sapa

Since the state of emergency was declared last July, trade unions have made claims of police harassment and death threats to their leaders.

And at least 10 trade unionists spent Christmas Day in detention.

Miss Mapule Makwela, a trade unionist employed as a typist by the African Allied Workers Union (AAWU), who was released from detention this week told of the miserable time she spent in jail. She said:

"I missed township life in the cells. I missed my family and friends. It was boring and frustrating. I felt worse because I knew I had done nothing to deserve this. None of my family and friends came to see me. Only my mother was allowed to visit me.

"I was mainly lonely because I wanted to do some work for the exploited and oppressed people. My detention has not dampened by spirit to work for the liberation of the masses," she said.

Perturbed

She was perturbed that her general secretary, Mr Cunningham Nqukana, who was detained with her, was still in detention.

"I will not forget the day the police came to our office, searched and confiscated union documents. We were taken to Protea and later to Diepkloof prison. It was a nasty experience".

Her mother, Mrs Elizabeth Makwela said: "No mother can enjoy any occasion without one child. Mapule's absence at home worried us as we did not know when she would be released.

"During the time she was in jail we prayed to God that she be re-

A bad year for unionists

FOCUS

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

leased. We held prayers every night. We were happy to see her in the New Year," she said.

Mrs Catherine Nqukana, whose son Cunningham was detained in September, said: "I pray for the release of my son and other detainees in this country.

"We enjoyed every Christmas together praying to God to help us in the New Year. I hope he will be released one day.

Those who are still in detention are: Mr Mahlomola Skhosana, assistant general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa); Mr Elijah Masinga of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu); Mr Cunningham Nqukana, general secretary of AAWU and executive member of the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu); Mr Sam Ntuli, Mr Paul Maseko, and Mr Ezekial Kubheka, all of the United Mining Metal and Allied Workers Union (Umma-wusa); Mr Sehole Neer, Mr Samson Mtombeni and Mr Mdulela Mali of Motor Assemblies, Components and Allied Workers Union (Macwusa). Mr Samson Masondo of the General and Allied Workers Union (Gawusa) and Ms

Thembi Bango of Food Canning Workers Union (FCWU).

More than 20 trade unionists were detained under emergency regulations since July, but most have been released. Among them were, Mr Piroshaw Camay, the general secretary of Cusa and Mr Chris Dlamini second vice-president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Four — Mr Sam Kikine Mr Sisa Njikelana, Mr Isaac Ngcobo and Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, all of Saawu — are to face charges of treason in the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

Passports

The following trade unionists were refused passports in 1985: Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe of the Black Mining Construction and Allied Workers Union (Bamcwu), Mr Joe Thloloe of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr Moses Mayekiso of the Metal and Allied Workers Union; Mr Phillip Dladla of Mawu, Mr Thembinkosi Mkhali of the Chemical Industrial Workers Union, Mr Mfikisi Seneke of the National Union of Textile Workers, Mr Nqcu-



Miss MAPULE MAKWELA . . . released on New Year's Day.

kana of AAWU and Mr Phillip Dlamini of the SA Black Municipal Workers Union.

No reasons were given for the refusals.

Mr Dlamini of Cosatu and Mr James Mda- weni, president of Cusa, who both live in Springs, have received death threats from unknown callers. Their homes have been searched during what police described as a "routine check-up."

The detention of trade unionists, alleged harassment and arrests, have raised concern both here and internationally.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) accused South Africa of creating an impression of normal labour relations while it uses security and other

non-labour legislation to harass trade unions and their members. It has cited a number of laws under which trade unionists have been detained in South Africa.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has added its voice of protest against the detention of trade unionists. It called on the South African Government to release all political detainees and prisoners.

While the unionists are in detention thousands of workers will be back at the factory floors after the festive season.

Workers will return to face an even gloomier economy, more retrenchments in the air, and rising labour tension.

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SOWETAN
10/1/86

APL Times 10/1/86 327

EPG may see Mandela

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The Commonwealth mission on South Africa has been given a cautious wink that it will be allowed to see the jailed leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela.

According to sources close to the Commonwealth, the seven-member mission — known as the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) — has been given the go-ahead to visit South Africa soon and the door has been left ajar over its request on a Mandela visit.

On Wednesday the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, urged "anti-apartheid forces" within South Africa to co-operate with the EPG.

There are also frenetic behind-the-scenes diplomatic efforts to pressure Britain into using its influence with Pretoria to prevent a South African invasion of Botswana following last week's landmine blasts.

As the only parliamentary democracy in black Africa, Botswana holds a unique place within the Commonwealth and it is feared that another South African attack could destroy the deli-

cate EPG initiative before it begins.

Diplomatic sources here have been surprised at the positive tone of Pretoria's response and the speed with which it was delivered.

The EPG sent its letter to Pretoria in early December and the reply was delivered to the Commonwealth on Christmas Eve.

At an ANC function to mark the 74th anniversary of the organization in London on Wednesday night a spokesman reacted cautiously when asked whether the ANC would withdraw its reluctant support for the EPG if it were not allowed to see Mr Mandela.

The spokesman evaded the question but indicated that the EPG should base its visit on the Commonwealth demands which included the release of Mr Mandela, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and an end to the state of emergency.

The ANC said that the EPG included many of its allies but warned against its actions giving legitimacy to the South African "regime".

SUN DAY 10/1/86 687
**Security charges
against 7 dropped**

CHARGES in terms of the Internal Security Act against seven people, including a British national, for holding a candlelight vigil at the Luxurama Theatre, Wynberg, on December 4 last year, were dropped yesterday. Those charged were Patricia Flederman, 32, Abdia Grimwood, 55, Gayatunisa Swart, 48, Joan Leukes, 43, Faruk Maasdorp, 32, Ralph Sasman, 43, and British national James Baggett, 41.

Vigil charges dropped

Staff Reporter

THE State today dropped charges against seven people, including a Briton, for holding a candle-light vigil at the Luxurama Theatre, Wynberg, on December 4 last year.

Ms Patricia Flederman, 32, Ms Abdia Grimwood, 55, Mrs Gayatunisa Swart, 48, Ms Joan Leukes, 43, Mr Faruk Maasdorp, 32, Mr Ralph Sisman, 43, and Briton Mr James Baggett, 41, were told by Mr W.J. Downen, a public prosecutor at Wynberg Magistrate's Court, that the Attorney General had withdrawn charges against them for holding an unlawful gathering in terms of the Internal Security Act.

They previously appeared in the same court on December 9 and did not plead.

Cape Times 10/1/86

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Don't alienate SA' appeal to US congressmen

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday told the visiting United States congressmen there was "no need to support the politics of violence, which will in the end annihilate democracy" in South Africa.

He said in a statement after a two-hour meeting in the City that there was insufficient recognition in the world "that South Africa is now on the move and that we are

capable of keeping it that way".

He appealed to Western governments "not to support that in our society which they would not tolerate in their own".

"Do not alienate South Africa from the positive influences which are being brought to bear on the South African Government."

Chief Buthelezi said these governments should demand change, the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of organizations and people "and above all, in every possible respect, support humanitarian projects" here.

The upward mobility of black South Africans created "driving forces of change".

It was foolhardy in the extreme for forces of liberation to attempt to cripple the economy and make the country ungovernable.

"History teaches me that countries made un-

governable remain ungovernable for a considerable period of time thereafter," Chief Buthelezi said.

Unless millions of black South Africans were rapidly integrated into a vigorously expanding economic growth pattern, the fruits of political victory for the masses would have a bitter taste.

The South African economy had made blacks and whites totally interdependent and the

real challenge was to translate this economic interdependence into political interdependence.

This was the stumbling block that the State President seemed incapable of surmounting.

"He is but one man and history will force him to give way to another if he does not succeed."

Chief Buthelezi said there were some who were appealing to the international community to "tip the black South

African political scales in one way or another."

Let that be the prerogative of the people of South Africa," he said.

"It is ordinary South Africans here on the ground in this country who ultimately will bring about the eradication of apartheid."

He said these were the sentiments of members of Inkatha, which he described as "the largest black political organization ever to have emerged in the history of

this country".

Pennsylvania Democrat Mr. William Gray, leading the group, said afterwards that he found Chief Buthelezi "very candid" and was impressed by his staunch opposition to apartheid.

He surprised the delegation with his commitment to negotiating for change, Mr. Gray said.

Chief Buthelezi's views were "productive, positive, and helpful in our fact-finding mission", the Americans said. — Sapa and UPI

2 Cape Times, Friday, January 10, 1986

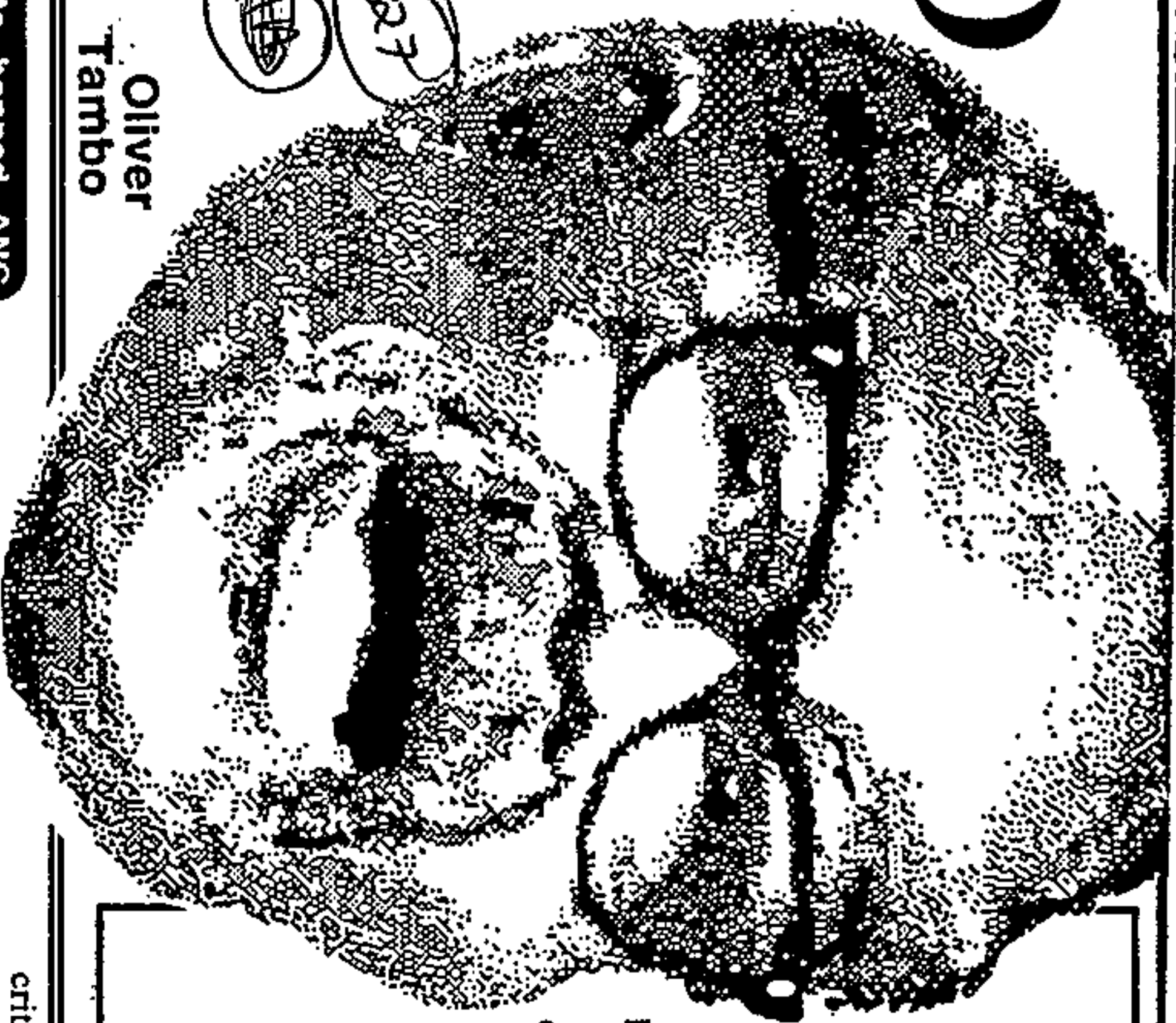
★



Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and members of the US congressional party visiting South Africa, Ms Lynn Martin, Republican, and leader of the group Mr William Gray.

Tambo in his own words

Oliver
Tambo



Words that can be heard

THE words of ANC president, Oliver Tambo, printed with permission for the first time: "We are now calling for a rapid, extensive escalation of our military offensive ... because (President P W) Botha has no intention whatsoever to accede to the demands of the people. He is playing around with the idea of reforms."

"We say the apartheid system cannot be reformed. It must be abolished in its entirety."

ANC attacks would continue to be "directed and aimed at enemy personnel and strategic installations ... but in the course of the spread of the people's war against apartheid, civilians will be caught in the crossfire."

"We do not derive any pleasure from this, but it will have to be accepted as part and parcel of a war situation."

IN an unprecedented move last night, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, gave permission for the press to quote the speech of African National Congress leader, Oliver Tambo, on the occasion of the organisation's 74th anniversary.

Normally, the press would be forbidden to print the words of Tambo, who is a "listed communist". The editor of the Cape Times, Tony Heard, is currently facing charges carrying a heavy prison sentence for quoting Tambo.

In Tambo's speech, delivered in Lusaka yesterday, he signalled the ANC's intention to step up its armed struggle massively this year and to involve as broad a spread of people as possible in political violence against apartheid.

However, he said the ANC was ready to talk to the South African government, but first the government

Le Grange lets banned ANC boss be quoted — for the first time in decades

would have to release Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader.

"We can stop our armed struggle anytime. But it has to be a two-way affair — unless the regime stops the violent system of apartheid, there is nothing we can do," he said.

Tambo clearly distanced himself from the recent Amanzimtoti bomb attack, which killed five whites. He said it was not ANC policy to attack civilian targets, but civilians would be caught in the crossfire during attacks on military targets.

Talking about the Amanzimtoti attack, he said there was nothing in the ANC policy "which calls for attacks on civilians in supermarkets, schools and cinemas unless these are regarded as military installations."

"Even so, the ANC will not attack children even if they are in military zones ... therefore there could have been no orders for the Amanzimtoti attack from the ANC."

However, he did not rule out the possibility that the attack came from ANC units acting without orders. "Some of them resolve to face being disciplined by the organisation. We therefore expect there to be more Amanzimtotis in the future," he said.

He justified the recent landmine attacks in border areas, saying these had been made into military areas by the South African government.

"We at the ANC were among the few people to warn against the dangers of the law designating these areas into military zones. We are therefore puzzled that we are being

SEE STORIES ON PAGE 7

criticised for using them as areas of our operations," he said.

South African troops were killing children, he alleged. "The army is there, actually shooting, fighting and killing children. Hundreds of people have been killed, massacres have been perpetrated inside and outside the country."

He denied that ANC guerrillas operated from South Africa's neighbouring states and said raids on these countries would not affect the ANC's operations.

HOWARD BARRELL reports from Lusaka that the ANC has declared 1986 "The year of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe", under the slogan "Every patriot a combatant, every combatant a patriot".

But, according to sources, it was still concerned to build the broadest

● To PAGE 2

Amazing offer to allow Tambo quotes

● From PAGE 1

possible democratic alliance against apartheid. For this reason, it remains willing to talk to, among others, white opposition political leaders and businessmen.

Under the slogan, "Every patriot a combatant, every combatant a patriot", the ANC has declared 1986 what it terms "The year of the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe".

The announcement came on Wednesday when the ANC celebrated the 74th anniversary of its founding

on January 8, 1912.

Last year was, for the ANC, "The year of the cadre", signifying the outlaw movement's emphasis on strengthening its underground inside the country.

Although ANC sources say they still have much work to do in this area, they say the outlawed movement has decided it must escalate its armed struggle massively.

Recent weeks have indicated a far more aggressive ANC military outlook, taking a relatively large toll in white lives. Observers expect this

pattern to be confirmed in the coming months.

These announcements come at the end of a week of intense insurgent activity, much of it attributed to the ANC. A further landmine explosion occurred in the Northern Transvaal on Saturday, two separate shootings with alleged guerrillas took place and a limpet mine damaged an electricity sub-station in Pretoria.

The ANC has come out in full support of the recently formed Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the UDF. The ANC believes it has seized the

political initiative from the South African government and that the political and economic crisis of the past 18 months is set to deepen.

The past year has seen the ANC develop a tactical outlook which seeks to combine the notion of "people's war" with the development of insurrectionary forces and tactics.

The ANC appears well pleased with the progress made in recent years in what it terms "mass struggle", but believed its armed struggle had lagged in intensity and had been too specialised.

DISPATCH 11/86 327

6-month ban on meetings

Transvaal News Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday prohibited gathering by 74 organisations, including the United Democratic Front, in 30 magisterial districts until June 30 this year.

The banning, which affects 21 areas in the Eastern Cape, came into force yesterday and largely affects organisations involved in anti-apartheid activities.

Only a third of the districts are in the existing emergency areas, and 12 areas which have never fallen under the emergency regulations in the Free State and Eastern Cape are included.

Seven districts in the Free State and two in the Transvaal are affected by the banning.

In an extraordinary gazette released in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Le Grange said the prohibition had been declared under Section 46 of the Internal Security Act.

The banning, according to Mr Le Grange, was deemed expedient "for the maintenance of the public peace".

Gatherings are prohibited "in any building situated within the magisterial districts specified, if such a gathering is organised, convened, or held or otherwise brought about by or under the auspices or with the assistance of any organisation specified".

The minister said that authorisation to hold meetings in the areas could be obtained from himself or a local magistrate.

Organisations affected by the ban include the UDF, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Azanian Students' Organisation, the Release Mandela Committee and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Existing emergency areas where the ban is effective are Albany, Alberton, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Graaff-Reinet, Kempton Park, Kirkwood, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East and Uitenhage.

Eight magisterial districts where the emergency was lifted earlier this year, but fall under the ban, are Adelaide, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bedford, Hankey, Jansenville, Sasolburg and Pearston.

The 12 areas which fall outside emergency areas are Beaufort West, Bothaville, Hanover, Hofmeyr, Humansdorp, Kroonstad, Middelburg (Cape), Odendaalsrus, Oudtshoorn, Parys, Virginia and Welkom.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday: "The minister is deluding himself if he believes this sort of tough action will reduce the unrest in South Africa."

"The government does not appear to have realised that only a dramatic step forward will do the trick," she said.

Police Squad Stamps on Sandcastle protest

Staff Reporter

STATE of emergency regulations were invoked by police at Clifton's Fourth Beach yesterday after about 40 people wearing "Stop the call-up" T-shirts built a symbolic sandcastle in the shape of Cape Town's Castle.

The castle-building exercise, undertaken by the End Conscription Campaign to highlight the call-up this week of thousands of young South Africans, began at 9am.

About 10.30 a beach constable approached the group, asked if they had "permission" to build the sandcastle, and said that members of the public had complained about the group's activities.

Soon afterwards police arrived and told the group they had 10 minutes to take off their T-shirts, knock down the sandcastle and disperse.

ECC chairman Mr Nic Borain said no members of the group were interfering with anyone else, that members of the public had spontaneously joined in with the castle-building and that the sandcastle occupied only a few square metres of the relatively uncrowded beach.

When asked under what authority the order was given, the policeman giving the order said it was in terms of

the state of emergency and was justified because the group constituted an illegal gathering.

The group members stripped off their T-shirts and moved off to nearby points on the beach, but declined to knock down the pentagon-shaped sandcastle "until later in day", in accordance with an earlier undertaking given to lifesaving guards.

Public reaction to the castle-building was mixed, with a few vociferously antagonistic comments passed while several other on-lookers were openly supportive.

About four people were seen to complain to beach constables and the police.

The incident ended amicably with most of the castle-builders taking a swim or moving a little way off to enjoy the sunshine.

A handful of people objecting to the sandcastle attempted to knock it down but soon gave up, leaving it to the children who seemed to enjoy having a ready-built sandcastle to frolic in.

Police yesterday confirmed that a squad arrived at the scene after receiving "complaints from members of the public". The crowd was asked to disperse, which they did, a police spokesman said.



Beach-goers gather around as a group of ECC supporters at Clifton's Fourth Beach yesterday built a sandcastle in the shape of Cape Town's Castle as a protest.

cap. 13/1/86

The costs of housing Klaas de Jonge

From GEOFFREY
ALLEN

JOHANNESBURG. — Six months, and almost a million rand later, Mr Klaas de Jonge is still in virtual incarceration in the old Dutch Embassy building in Pretoria.

While the costs of keeping the refugee there continue to skyrocket there is little sign that his future will be sorted out in the near future.

Mr De Jonge sought refuge in the embassy building (owned by Nedbank) after he had pointed out a number of arms caches to security policemen.

He told them there was another cache in the Nedbank Building in the heart of Pretoria.

Once there he sought asylum.

Last week none of the numerous parties involved were prepared to put specific figures to how much it has cost for Mr De Jonge's stay in a single room in the building.

But with heavy, and continuous, police surveillance, living costs, the salaries of Dutch officials who are obliged to remain with Mr De Jonge to ensure his protection, telex costs to The Hague and Amsterdam, and the cost of two lawyers flying to South Africa to consult South African Government representatives, it is estimated that a minimum of R500 000 has so far been spent.

There are also various financially imponderable considerations such as the cost of flying one of the embassy officials back to Holland after she was discovered to be smuggling letters out of the building for Mr De Jonge.

Bus. DAY 13/1/86

Ban on meetings extended

PUBLIC meetings to discuss the black education crisis were banned in eight areas in the Transvaal yesterday, extending the weekend banning order until 6pm tomorrow.

The banning, according to Rev Molese Tsele of the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee indicates a "serious misunderstanding" of the SPCC's intentions and the role parents want to play in resolving the education crisis.

At least four meetings to be held by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee were banned over the weekend under the Public Safety Act.

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CLARE HARPER

Rev Tsele said yesterday authorities were "highly mistaken" if they believed the SPCC intended to encourage pupils to boycott.

"The purpose of the meetings was to gain broader support for the resolution taken at the National Education Conference for pupils to go back to school this year.

"I fear that the young people may not go back to school, and I am very disturbed the authorities have taken this type of stance," he said.

13/1/86 STAR
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Bannings baffle crisis committee

The banning of at least four weekend meetings called to discuss the crisis in black education indicated the State's "serious misunderstanding" of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee's intentions and the role parents wanted to play in resolving the problem, SPCC spokesman the Rev Molefe Tsele said last night.

Mr Tsele said the committee would complaint to the Deputy Minister of Education and Training and Development Aid, Mr Sam de Beer.

Reacting to the banning of a meeting which was to be addressed by Mrs Albertina Sisulu in Vosloorus near Boksburg yesterday, he expressed fears that the organisation itself would be outlawed.

"At the rate things are going, we cannot discount the possibility of mass detention of SPCC members or of the SPCC being banned.

"I shudder to think what will happen to the education problem if that kind of action is taken by the authorities as no parent will be prepared to intervene anymore," Mr Tsele said.

A series of meetings were held last week to explain the resolutions taken at the consultative conference on education at Wits University last month.

One of the resolutions was that children should go back to school on January 28, a request which was turned down by the Department of Education and Training.

Community danger

Meetings were banned in Lenasia, Tembisa, Vosloorus and in Ratanda near Heidelberg. Last week a meeting was prohibited in Cape Town.

"We fail to see how a discussion on the education crisis could be a danger to the community," Mr Tsele said.

"Our intention is not to stir up anger — we have already succeeded in convincing the pupils to go back to school — but we want to create a forum for discussion."



WINNIE MANDELA: Application dismissed with costs.

LOSSES CASE

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14/1/86
SOUTHERN

THE urgent application brought before the Rand Supreme Court by Mrs Winnie Mandela to have her banning order declared invalid and having no force in law was yesterday dismissed with costs by Mr Justice le Grange.

The order imposed late last year — described by the Government as a relaxation of a previous set of restrictions — allowed Mrs Mandela to enter most areas of South Africa except the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Mrs Mandela has a home in Soweto, which falls in the Johannesburg magisterial district. Mr Justice le Grange granted Mrs Mandela leave to appeal before a full bench.

"The personal freedom of an individual is an important principle and I am therefore inclined to grant you leave to appeal," he said.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice le Grange submitted that it was common cause that Mrs Mandela was issued with an order by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, on July 2, 1983, which prohibited her, among others, from leaving the municipal area of Brandfort, Free State. The order was effective until June 30, 1988.

Mr Justice le Grange said that the 1983 amended order was issued under Section 24, which referred to a "like notice". This suggested that the Minister regarded the 1983 notice as still being operative at the time.

He concluded that Mrs Mandela has failed to show that the 1983 notice had been withdrawn or lapsed and that the police had acted unlawfully when they arrested her in December 1985.

He therefore dismissed the application.

with costs. Mrs Mandela was not present in court yesterday. Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said outside the court building that he did not know what she intended doing now. He would not disclose where Mrs Mandela was staying now. — Sapa.

Meeting ban in Tvl extended

From CLARE HARPER

JOHANNESBURG. — Public meetings to discuss the black schools crisis were banned in eight areas in the Transvaal yesterday, extending the weekend banning order until 6pm tomorrow.

The ban, according to the Rev Molese Tsele of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee indicates a "serious misunderstanding" of the SPCC's intentions and the role parents want to play in resolving the education crisis.

At least four meetings to be held by the SPCC were banned under the Public Safety Act.

'Mistaken'

Mr Tsele said yesterday the authorities were "highly mistaken" if they believed the SPCC intended to encourage pupils to boycott.

He said: "The purpose of the meetings was to

gain broader support for the resolution taken at the National Education Conference for pupils to go back to school this year.

"I fear that the young people may not go back to school, and I am very disturbed that the authorities have taken this type of stance."

The recently held education "summit", attended by 161 education organizations, undertook to hold meetings around the country to explain the resolution to go back to school on January 28.

"We have succeeded in convincing the children of the need to go back to school — we fail to see how a discussion on the education crisis could be a danger to the community," Mr Tsele said.

Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, said yesterday the ban on meetings over the weekend in Soweto,

Diepmeadow, Dobsonville, Lenasia, Eldorado Park, Noordgesig, Johannesburg and Roodepoort had been renewed until 6pm tomorrow.

Asked whether the decision to ban meetings had been discussed with the Department of Education and Training, Brigadier Coetzee said: "I don't know."

"Schools re-opened on January 8, all that was necessary was for the committee to tell the children to go back to school. It is clear there are exceptions and those who don't want to hear, and are promoting the school boycott."

Yesterday the DET said the bannings were not under the jurisdiction of the DET and that it was not customary for a department to comment on the actions of another department.

Exams

As soon as black pupils around Johannesburg return to classes on January 28, arrangements for the internal examinations will be finalized.

The DET director for the Johannesburg region including Soweto and Alexandra, Mr G Merboldt, said that "apparently most pupils had opted to return to school on January 28", and the final arrangements for the internal examinations — Standard 3 to Standard 9 — for the 1985 academic year would only be made after that date.

Swiftpoint

BUS DAY 14/1/86
holding a two-

NOEL BRUYNS

holding a two-day symposium on small mining, after receiving numerous inquiries on drilling and rockbreaking techniques.

Topics to be covered include: claims procedures; prospecting exploration and evaluation; underground mining methods; drilling and surface mining; SWA mining law; sampling, assaying and concentration; mineral processing techniques; and marketing of minerals.

minerals.

WEDNESDAY, 14/1/86

GERALD REILLY

million ton crop was a possibility.

This would leave an exportable surplus of at least 3-million tons, which could earn up to R800m.

But even if the rand dropped to 35 US cents, maize would still sell at a loss.

The major reasons for an expected maize export loss, Du Toit said, were escalating production costs, a heavily over-supplied world market and a price slump.

Journalist acquitted

Green was arrested on November 7 outside The Argus building in St George's Street, while holding a placard saying "Blackout: Journalists protest."

Magistrate M J Tolken said Green went out to protest after 12 of her colleagues had picketed. Evidence was that police were aware of the protest.

As far as she was concerned, her actions could not have been unlawful because the others had not been arrested.

Green had consulted legal advisers, who told her the law was not clear as to whether the picket would be legal or not. — Sapa.

Political comment in this issue by Nigel Bruce. Newsbills by Neil Jacobson. Headlines and sub-editing by [illegible] at 171 Main

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0947/8/9 783-4989/97



WINNIE MANDELA: Application dismissed with costs.

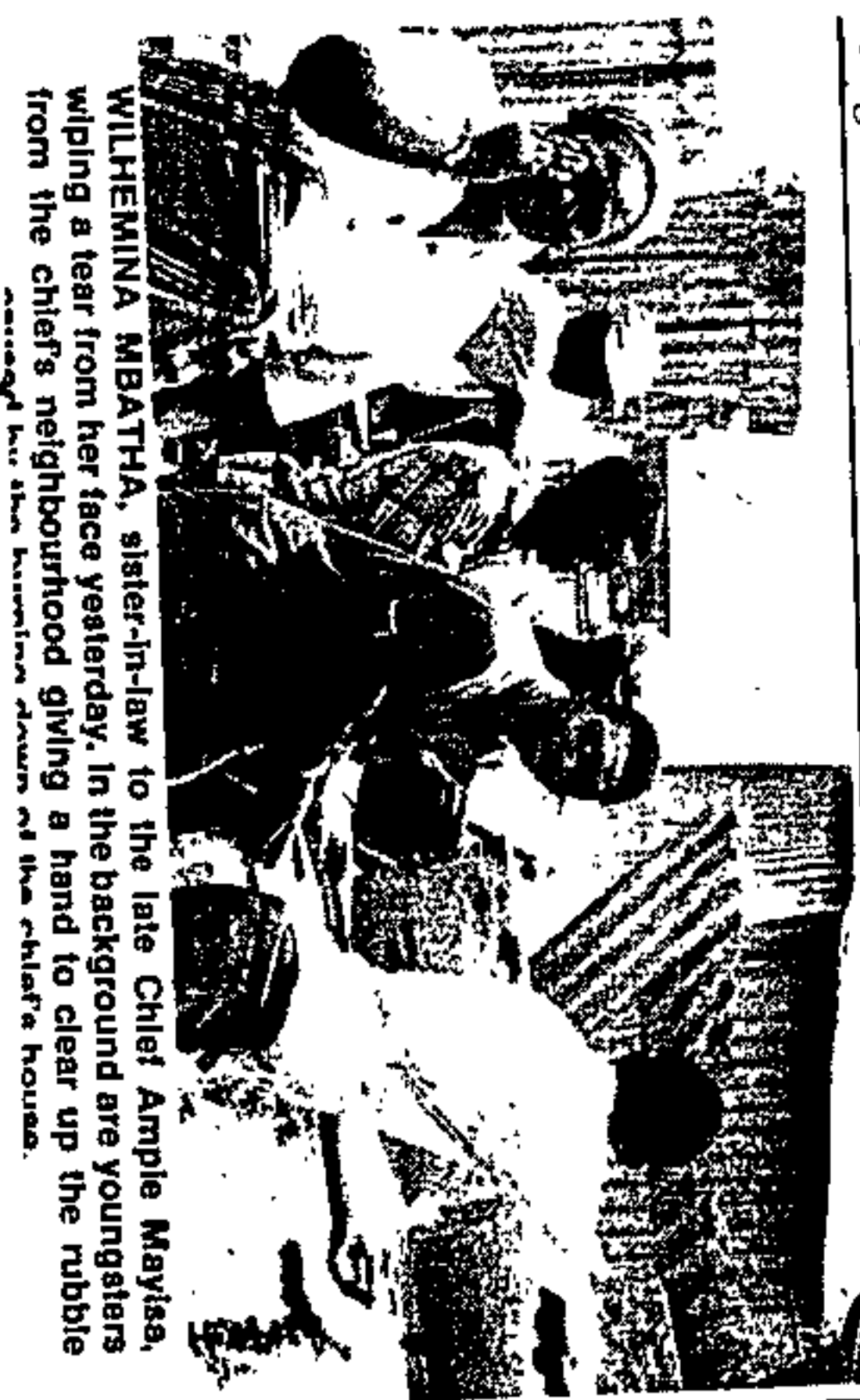
WINNIE LOSES CASE

SOUBAAN 14/1/86
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FEE

with costs. Mrs Mandela was not present in court yesterday. Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said outside the court building that he did not know what she intended doing now. He would not disclose where Mrs Mandela was staying now. — Sapa.

THE urgent application brought before the Rand Supreme Court by Mrs Winnie Mandela to have her banning order declared invalid and having no force in law was yesterday dismissed with costs by Mr Justice L. le Grange.

The order imposed late last year — described by the Government as a relaxation of a previous set of restrictions — allowed Mrs Mandela to enter most areas of South Africa, except the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.



WILHEMINA MBATHA, sister-in-law to the late Chief Ample Mayisa, wiping a tear from her face yesterday. In the background are youngsters from the chiefs' neighbourhood giving a hand to clear up the rubble.

Mr Justice le Grange said that the 1985 amended order was issued under Section 24, which referred to a "like notice". This suggested that the Minister regarded the 1983 notice as still being operative at the time.



He concluded that Mrs Mandela has failed to show that the 1983 notice had been withdrawn or lapsed and that the police had acted unlawfully when they arrested her in December 1985.

He therefore dismissed the application.

Mandela loses case

← From Page 1

yesterday said no arrests have been made in connection with Chief Mayisa's death.

Meanwhile black political organisations have condemned the cold-blooded killing of Chief Mayisa (53).

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) urged people not to resort to violence whatever their differences.

The UDF said it was deeply saddened and angered by the killing of Mr Mayisa.

"Such reactionary and anti-liberation deeds are indicative of the desperation that the system finds itself in at the time when the forces

of liberation are gaining more and more ground."

Azapo's publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said: "We deplore the killing of Chief Mayisa. Our enemies rejoice when they see us at each

other's throats.

"We as black people must learn to accept that in any community there will be differences of opinion and approach. However, these differences must not be transformed into violence."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hlongwane in court

A 38-YEAR-OLD former bank teller who allegedly stole nearly a million rand from a building society appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Solomon Hlongwane of Atteridgeville appeared before Mr F J Poolman. He was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to Thursday. Mr Hlongwane is presently in custody and bail has been set at R20 000.

Traders to meet

THE Tembisa Industrial Association is to hold a meeting at the Rabasotho Hall today to discuss various issues.

An executive member of the association, Mr F M Namane, said their application for an industrial park has been approved by the Tembisa Town Council.

Raditsela assaulted, magistrate is told

TRADE unionist Mr Andries Raditsela was assaulted by police while being arrested on May 4 last year, a witness told a Johannesburg inquest magistrate yesterday.

Mr Nelson Thabethe (19) of Tsakane was testifying at the inquest into the death of Mr Raditsela (29) who died at the Baragwanath Hospital on May 6 after he was released from detention on May 4.

Mr Raditsela, formerly of Tsakane, was a senior shop steward of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU) and vice-chairman of the Transvaal re-

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

gion of the now defunct Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

Mr Thabethe said he saw a policeman slap Mr Raditsela in the face.

Earlier Mr Thabethe told the court that the night before May 4, he had attended a birthday party at the home of Peter Oupa Ragoadi, one of the witnesses at the hearing. He had found Mr Raditsela and other people at the party.

After the party they and two friends drove in

Mr Raditsela's car to a shebeen in KwaThema. They drank until the early hours of the morning and then returned to Tsakane.

There they decided to stop at Anna Mnguni's place where Mr Raditsela bought more liquor.

Three army hippos arrived at the shebeen and the officers asked whose car was parked outside.

Mr Raditsela said it was his. He was asked for the car's documents which he produced.

"At this stage, two police hippos had arrived on the scene. Shortly thereafter Mr

To Page 2 ➔

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To Page 2 →

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Ban on teachers lifted after protest

CAPE TOWN — The suspensions of teachers under the Department of Education and Culture have been cancelled and they will be allowed to return to their posts tomorrow, according to a statement released last night by the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

The cancellations were described last night by the 2 000-strong Western Cape Teachers' Union as "a victory for the community".

The statement, made on the eve of the return to school by coloured pupils

tomorrow, follows representations made yesterday by more than 250 Wectu members demanding the reinstatement of all the "victimised" teachers.

A three-member delegation met the department's executive director, Mr A J Arendse, for several hours at his office in Roeland Street while the rest of the group waited in the street.

Mr Hendrickse's statement said that a number of teachers who were not prepared to supervise examinations were temporarily suspended from service pending charges of misconduct.

"As the result of representations made by certain of the teachers concerned, school committees and parent associations, the Ministers Council has, in the interest of education, decided to cancel the suspension and to allow the teachers concerned to resume duty forthwith.

"But it must be pointed out that the cancellation of the suspension shall not affect any proceedings which may still follow in connection with the accusation of misconduct."

Reacting to the statement, Wectu said that if the department wished to lay charges against any of the teachers they must do so in public. Wectu challenged the department to have a public hearing with impartial judges.

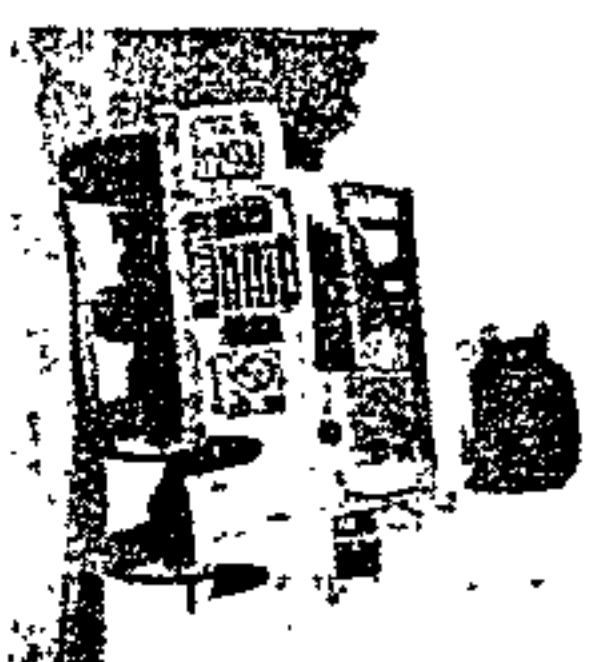
Mr Hendrickse's statement, Wectu said, did not deal with temporary teachers who had been dismissed.

"As we have said earlier there can be little chance of a return to normality if all teachers are not unconditionally reinstated." — Sapa



Pretoria's tactics to keep unrest off the front page seems to be working

Media interest in SA wanes



UNITED STATES: The consensus among network and print sources questioned in New York is that the restrictions affect TV more than print media, but that the story is still seen as significant and is well covered.

All the sources said they were stressing South African coverage as much as before the restrictions were imposed. But they differed on whether the public's interest was waning.

Network sources said they preferred to avoid live footage.

CBS foreign news and operations vice president Mr David Bakbaum said if they could not show the story, they could still tell it. "We just have a correspondent stand up against a tree and tell it," he said, adding that he felt interest was still strong.

At NBC, foreign news general manager Mr Jerry Lamprecht said they tried to prepare more news features and background pieces, so that if they could not get footage of daily violence, the presenter could report the latest unrest and "that hard lead is used to get into the background piece."

He also said that despite restrictions, United States TV can do more reporting in South Africa than in many other places in Africa and the Middle East.

At the 24-hour news station, Cable News Network (CNN), executive vice-president Mr Ted Turner said CNN got much of its film from Washington and tried to flesh out the story with comments from diplomats, expert observers and others. He thought public interest in South Africa had slumped.

He said: "The ban has had an effect to the benefit of the South African government. It is clear the ban has worked."

New York Times deputy foreign editor Mr John Darnton said: "You see fewer dramatic pictures in the paper but when one is used, it is striking."

But he said pictures did not determine how a story was played and he believed the public was still interested.

BRITAIN: Journalists said the clampdown had led to the South Africa story moving off front pages.

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South Africa's clampdown on media coverage of the unrest has helped keep daily images of strife off TV screens around the world — but the story is still being told. However, newsmen in Western countries appear divided on exactly how the coverage of the turmoil in South Africa has been affected by Pretoria's restrictions, brought in last November. The measures against the media included the banning of TV crews and photographers from covering unrest in areas under emergency rule, except with police permission. Ten weeks after the restrictions were imposed, Reuters correspondents report on how Western media view their impact on the South Africa story.



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He said restrictions on broadcast news have made it harder to fully cover events in South Africa. "In TV, our job is to take the picture, record the sound. We have to be out there. We have to show the violence. We have to be on the front line," he said.

The Guardian said its reporters were more deskbound now and coverage had become more passive, with more reliance on police and official sources.

"The South African government is winning," assistant foreign editor Mr Nicholas Dallman said. "The quality of coverage has gone down. By clamping down on the Press, it's made it hard to do any kind of good investigatory journalism."

AUSTRALIA: The Sydney Morning Herald's foreign news editor, Mr Gish Kurnar, said the restrictions meant its correspondent had an undue dependence on official versions and local newspaper reports of incidents.

"He has to depend on what the official version of it is and what the local papers would be reporting of the incident, so it's third hand rather than on-the-spot reporting," he said.

ABC acting news programme editor Mr Neil Ross said the impact of some South African stories made up for the lack of graphic footage.

"It is a hindrance but it's not making us reduce its prominence at the moment," Mr Ross said.

WEST GERMANY: Media in West Germany say they are continuing to give prominent treatment to South Africa.

ARD, one of the two main TV channels, said its coverage had decreased since the curbs, but the restrictions had not removed the disturbances from the public eye.

"Our reporting of South Africa has not suffered other than visually," ARD foreign news editor Mr Peter Sedat said.

ARD and rival channel, ZDF, said absence of film of disturbances from restricted areas meant relying more on written reports and film of events such as protest rallies elsewhere to reflect the climate of unrest.

ZDF TV news director Mr Karl-Heinz Bolle said: "We are trying to report what is happening as fully as we can. We have used every justified means to maintain coverage."

Newspapers say their coverage has not suffered from the curbs and that the availability of photographs to highlight a report is not a factor in determining its priority.

Die Welt said they did not feel affected by the measures as "our reports are more of an analytical and background nature".

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South Africa until the curbs in November. Since then, TV coverage has been considerably reduced.

Antenne-2 foreign editor Mr Edouard Lor said: "We have sharply reduced our coverage since the restrictions. Now we get from local TV what is convenient for the (South African) Government, such as tribal feuds."

Le Monde's deputy editor Mr Paul-Jean Franceschini said coverage had not been affected by the restrictions on TV networks.

He said: "We have neither reduced nor increased our stories on South Africa. But it is fair to admit that the overall cover of South Africa by the French media has been less dramatic and therefore less damaging to the Pretoria authorities."

NETHERLANDS: Newsmen said the restrictions had reduced the impact of day-to-day coverage although TV and the Press were still reporting developments as fully as possible.

NRC Handelsblad joint foreign editor Mr Nicolas Klein said: "One picture can often tell more than a whole page of print. But from South Africa, we cannot get everything we want."

Others agreed, but doubted whether the public's interest in South Africa was waning as a result. Historical, cultural and language links have led the Dutch to follow South African events closely.

DENMARK: Danish TV current affairs head Mr Lasse Jensen said: "We have not quite felt the consequences yet of the South African decision. We still have a flow of pictures coming in from there."

While Information's co-foreign editor Mr Lars Møller-Rasmussen said: "It has not had any effect at all. I think there has been a slight drop in South Africa coverage during the past month simply because the story goes on and on."

SWEDEN: Journalists said the restrictions had made a significant difference to their coverage of South Africa.

"Pictures are our basic working material so of course the ban has affected us," Rapport TV foreign editor Mr Olle Stenholm said.

While Dagens Nyheter foreign editor Mr Bengt Althons said: "The story had already begun to move down page before the ban as we had become used to daily reports of the violence." — Reuters

Magistrates 'compromised', say judges

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15/11/86
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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Judge President of Natal, Mr Justice Milne, has recommended to the Chief Magistrate of Durban that none of the magistrates who, together with prosecutors, attended lectures and a video presentation held here by the police on November 15 last year, should preside at any trial arising from the country's unrest.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Justice Milne said he had been requested by the Minister of Justice to investigate the matter of the material presented by

the police and to lay down guidelines for the magistrates who attended the gathering.

"I requested three judges of this division to examine the material in question and to furnish me with their views — namely Mr Justice Howard, Mr Justice Kumbleben and Mr Justice Booysen.

"They have done so and are unanimously of the view that no magistrate who attended the gathering should preside at the trial of any person accused of a 'political' offence arising out of the current wave of unrest or involving the ANC, the UDF or any other or-

ganization identified in the lecture notes as being responsible for such offences.

"On the basis of the information contained in the judges' memorandum, I endorsed their views, and I have written to the Chief Magistrate recommending that none of the magistrates who attended the gathering should preside at any such trial.

"The Minister of Justice has been fully informed of the position."

In a memorandum, the three judges say the material presented at the gathering comprised lectures which:

● Dealt with the communist onslaught against this country and the various strategies employed by the "enemy".

● Sketched the history of organizations such as the ANC, PAC and UDF.

● Described the nature and extent of acts of terrorism, subversion and sabotage committed in the Port Natal area in the current wave of unrest generally.

● Purported to identify the organizations responsible for the unrest.

● There was also a video tape recording of stone-throwing, rioting, petrol-bombing and other acts of violence

committed in the course of unrest over the past 12 months, including a scene in which a crowd kills a black woman.

The judges said that in their view the content of the video and lectures was not per se significant and could have been seen on SATV or read in newspapers.

"What is objectionable, we think, is that special arrangements were made for the police to present this material to a gathering of magistrates and prosecutors and that much of what the police spokesman stated without qualification, as established fact,

would be in dispute and have to be proved in so-called 'political' trials presided over by the magistrates to whom they were speaking.

"Whilst we have no reason to believe that any magistrate who attended the gathering will in fact be prejudiced by what he heard and saw, we think that all of them have been seriously compromised by attending it.

"Whatever the true reason for the gathering, in view of the unfavourable press publicity and comment which it has attracted, the general public and accused persons

might and probably would conclude that the object was to influence the magistrates to treat certain 'political' offences in a serious or more serious light.

"And their conclusion would be justified, for the notes show that the lectures were calculated to achieve that object.

By joining prosecutors in an audience lectured to by police, the magistrates had, to outward appearances, so identified themselves with the prosecution that the public and accused people could justifiably have reservations about their impartiality in political trials.

1 000 STUDENTS SENT HOME

MORE than 1 000 students at the Technikon Northern Transvaal, So-shanguve, were sent home and the college closed down on Monday morning.

According to sources, a group of students was refused readmission when they returned for the official reopening

last week. Those affected were said to have been members of the Students' Representative Council (SRC).

Students at the Technikon told The SOWETAN that they were surprised when they were ordered to "vacate the campus forthwith" by the rector Mr Marinus

Wijnbeeck. The directive, they said, was in circulars which were distributed among them by the security staff.

"No one explained why we had to leave the campus. The notices only announced the suspensions of all activities and that students had to leave," a student said.

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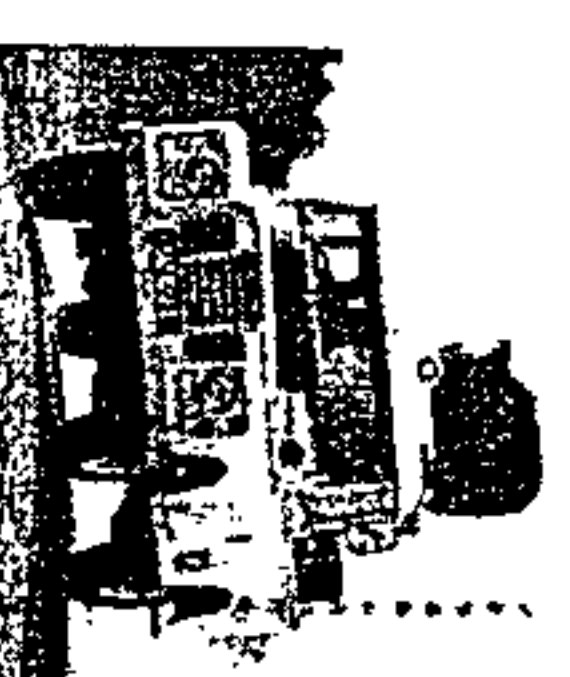


SOWETAN

15/1/86

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Amazing offer to allow Tambo quotes

● From PAGE 1

possible democratic alliance against apartheid. For this reason, it remains willing to talk to, among others, white opposition political leaders and businessmen.

Under the slogan, "Every patriot a combatant, every combatant a patriot", the ANC has declared 1986 what it terms "The year of the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe".

The announcement came on Wednesday when the ANC celebrated the 74th anniversary of its founding

on January 8, 1912.

Last year was, for the ANC, "The year of the cadre", signifying the outlaw movement's emphasis on strengthening its underground inside the country.

Although ANC sources say they still have much work to do in this area, they say the outlawed movement has decided it must escalate its armed struggle massively.

Recent weeks have indicated a far more aggressive ANC military outlook, taking a relatively large toll in white lives. Observers expect this

pattern to be confirmed in the coming months.

These announcements come at the end of a week of intense insurgent activity, much of it attributed to the ANC. A further landmine explosion occurred in the Northern Transvaal on Saturday, two separate shootouts with alleged guerrillas took place and a limpet mine damaged an electricity sub-station in Pretoria.

The ANC has come out in full support of the recently-formed Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the UDF. The ANC believes it has seized the

political initiative from the South African government and that the political and economic crisis of the past 18 months is set to deepen.

The past year has seen the ANC develop a tactical outlook which seeks to combine the notion of "people's war" with the development of insurrectionary forces and tactics.

The ANC appears well pleased with the progress made in recent years in what it terms "mass struggle", but believed its armed struggle had lagged in intensity and had been too specialised.

ST. THURSDAY, JANUARY

Police issue orders for Walmer funeral

Crime Reporter

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, has issued two separate orders aimed at controlling the movement of vehicles and people in the vicinity of Walmer Township.

The orders have been issued to enable the security forces to control the movement of people attending the funeral on Saturday of a teenage girl who died in police action in Walmer Township last Monday.

An order issued in terms of the emergency regulations places restrictions on the movement of people and vehicles in the vicinity of Walmer Township from today until Monday.

A second order issued by the regional police chief in terms of his powers in the state of emergency defines the route mourners attending the funeral on Saturday of Ntobekaya Mgubashe, 16, must follow.

From 7am today until 7am on Monday no person or vehicle may enter an area bounding Walmer Township without the authority of a member of the security forces.

The area is bounded by Schoenmakerskop Road, Buffelsfontein Road, Heugh Road, Seventh Avenue, Community Street, Fifth Avenue, the northern boundary of the H.F. Verwoerd Airport and from the north-western corner boundary of the H.F. Verwoerd Airport along a straight line to the Walmer cemetery adjacent to Schoenmakerskop Road.

The route which the funeral procession must follow for the funeral of Miss Mgubashe on Saturday, between 1pm and 5pm, will be Katyu Street, Moon Street, Fountain Lane, Bucwa Street, Utopia Street and from there the shortest direct route to the Walmer black residential cemetery where she will be buried.

Mourners are restricted to travelling by vehicle and not on foot.

Police arrest reporter

CAPE TOWN — A Cape Times reporter, Ebrahim Moosa, was arrested outside a school in Athlone yesterday while he was covering the reopening of coloured schools, the paper's news editor said.

Jane Arbous said Moosa, who was later released, was arrested when police asked Visnews TV representatives Jimi Matthews and Rashid Lombaard to leave the area.

16/1/86 STAR
A Cape Times driver, who was also held outside the school, was released later as well.

Moosa will appear in court today.

A police spokesman said Moosa would be charged with contravening the provisions of "an order regarding the control of school boycotts". The order had been issued under the emergency regulations.

He also said that Moosa "was not detained". — Sapa.

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Cape Times reporter arrested, charged

By BARRY STREEK

CAPE TIMES political reporter Ebrahim Moosa was charged and released by the police six hours after his arrest outside a school in Athlone yesterday morning.

His release came shortly after the newspaper had instructed lawyers to bring an urgent court interdict to free him.

Mr Moosa, 28, was arrested yesterday morning with a Cape Times driver, Mr Chris Fischer, as he left the grounds of the Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone.

He had been assigned to report on the first day of school for coloured pupils in the Peninsula and had gone into the parking area at Alexander Sinton, where all was quiet, to find a colleague.

Shortly before his release yesterday afternoon Mr Moosa was served with a summons in terms of which he is to be charged with contravening the emergency regulations.

He was freed on his own recognizances and will appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court this morning.

Mr Fischer was re-



Ebrahim Moosa

leased earlier from the Lansdowne police station after being held for three hours.

He said he had been given a "stern warning" not to enter school premises again.

Both men's fingerprints were taken.

Mr Moosa said he was given a medical examination and his home had been thoroughly searched. The police had taken about ten cassettes, including music cassettes, and some literature, mostly publications by extra-parliamentary organizations.

He said police told him after the medical examination that he would be sent to Victor Verster Prison near Paarl where he would be

detained under the emergency regulations.

Two books which he had been reading — "Islam and Revolution" by Ayatollah Imam Khomeini and "Similarities of Monotheism in Africa" — were confiscated.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said yesterday Mr Moosa would be charged with contravening the provisions of "an order regarding the control of school boycotts".

The order had been issued under the emergency regulations, he said.

● The police yesterday morning requested a two-man Visnews television team to accompany them to the Athlone police station when they were found covering the opening of coloured schools.

Captain Calitz yesterday confirmed that police in Athlone had asked two men, Mr Rashid Lombard and Mr Jimmy Matthews, to accompany them to the Athlone police station.

He said they had done so and had been requested to leave the area after their presence there had been clarified.

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CAPE Times 16/1/86

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Restrictions on Walmer funeral

PORT ELIZABETH — Entry to Walmer township here has been restricted by the South African Police until Monday morning. No person or vehicle may enter the area without police authority.

Restrictions have also been placed on the funeral tomorrow of 13-year-old Ntombekaya Mgubashe, who died during unrest here last week.

In terms of the emergency regulations, those attending Ntombekaya's funeral, between 1 pm and 4 pm, must proceed by vehicle from the Apostolic Church in Katyu Street, where the funeral service will be held, along Katyu Street, Moon Street, Fountain Lane, Bucwa Street and Utopia Street, and then follow their shortest direct route to the black cemetery at Walmer.

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CAPE TIMES 17/1/86
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Cape Times political reporter in court

Court Reporter

CAPE TIMES political reporter Mr Ebrahim Moosa, 28, yesterday appeared in Wynberg Magistrate's Court pending the investigation of charges of contravening emergency regulations.

Mr Moosa was detained for six hours on Wednesday after allegedly trespassing on the premises of Alexander Sinton School while covering the opening of coloured schools.

The regulation stipulates that no person besides teachers and pupils of a particular school are allowed to enter the premises without police consent.

Mr Moosa was not asked to plead and no charge was laid. Mr Brendan Manca, for Mr Moosa, asked the court to refer the case to the Attorney General.

The hearing was adjourned to February 28.

● Documents, books and cassettes confiscated from Mr Moosa's home have been returned.

The magistrate was Mr N Jones. Ms V van der Merwe appeared for the State.

CAPE TOWN 18/1/86

PE inquest postponed

Owv Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. —

The inquest into the death of three Port Elizabeth men, including the brother of actor John Kani, has been postponed until next Friday.

The magistrate, Mr T K Morgenthal, yesterday said this was because of reasons beyond the court's control.

At an earlier hearing Mr Morgenthal said two former Port Elizabeth district surgeons, Dr Wendy Orr and Dr Benjamin Tucker, would be called to testify.

Dr Tucker was present yesterday.

Mr Xolile Kani, 36, Mr Vincent Mcondobi, 19, and Mr Bongisizwe Faltein, 19, died in a shooting incident during unrest in March last year.

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Funeral: stay away says SAP

Dispatch Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH —
An appeal to people not
related to Ntombekaya
Mgubashe, the 16-year-
old girl killed in unrest
at Walmer last week, to
stay away from her
funeral today was made
by Brigadier E. S.
Schnetler, Divisional
Commissioner of Police
for the Eastern Cape,
yesterday.

He confirmed that Mr
Henry Fazzie, vice-
president of the United
Democratic Front in the
Eastern Cape, had asked
that the ban be lifted to
allow people from the
townships to attend the
funeral.

Big force out for PE funeral

By JIMMY MATYU and JACK DEWES

THERE was a strong turnout of security forces in Port Elizabeth today as crowds gathered for the funeral of Ntombekaya Mgu-bashe, the schoolgirl who was killed during unrest in Walmer township last week.

Mourners singing hymns waited for several hours today for the dead girl's body to arrive for the funeral service.

Units of the South African Police, backed by South African Defence Force personnel, were on the alert at many spots in Port Elizabeth.

Along Heugh Road from the city to Walmer, where the funeral ended late in the afternoon, nine units were posted, most of them with Casspir transporters.

Early today the police forbade members of the media to photograph or publish any photograph of anything or anybody in the vicinity of Walmer Township and New Brighton.

Later the police gave permission for a photograph to be taken at the Heugh Road main entrance to the township. A photograph was taken under supervision of the police.

There was brisk security activity in the black townships of Port Elizabeth today, with roadblocks set up at entrances into the township and at a footpath cutting from Ferguson Road in New Brighton across a bushy area to Kempston Road.

Ntombekaya, a Standard 3 pupil at John Masiza Higher Primary School, was shot dead by a tearsmoke bullet on Tuesday last week.

Her parents claim she was 13 but police said after a post-mortem examination she was 16.

A Walmer resident told Weekend Post at 11am a rumour was spreading through the township that police had stopped the Headbush Funeral Undertakers in New Brighton from releasing the body for burial until Monday.

But a spokesman for the undertakers told Weekend Post the rumour was unfounded and the body had been released to the girl's father and the Rev Mike Mjekula, of St Augustine's Anglican Church.

Eye-witnesses said the atmosphere was tense when the body arrived in the Walmer township at noon.

People were under the impression police instructed the hearse to drive to the cemetery and not to the girl's home and that it was only after discussions that it was agreed that the body should be taken to the house for a short service.

However, Lieutenant Cecil Vermaak, weekend duty officer, said the police had not ordered the undertaker to drive straight to the cemetery.

"The short service was held at the house, after which the mourners and the body moved to the church," he said.

An eye-witness said that Casspirs, buffels and land rovers started entering the township at about 7am.

Groups of youths going to the funeral assembled in Njoli bus terminus and near Lamani's Garage, where it had been announced during the week special buses ferrying mourners would be boarded.

But there were no special buses.

Eye-witnesses told Weekend Post that several youths wearing T-shirts identifying themselves with progressive organisations were ordered off a bus near Lamani's Garage.

Lieutenant Vermaak confirmed that a few arrests were made under the emergency regulations near the Lamani Garage.

But when a team from the Weekend Post arrived later, crowds of youths were still assembled, some asking for lifts from minibuses and bakkies.

At the Embizweni Square, three empty buses, believed to have been there to pick up mourners, were seen after a while driving away still empty.

In general it was relatively quiet in the townships.



Police checked all cars entering or leaving Walmer Township today while the funeral of Ntombekaya Mgu-bashe, the girl killed in unrest at Walmer last week, took place. Evening Post photographer Evert Smith had to obtain special permission to take this photograph. Only one photograph was allowed and it was taken under close police supervision.

Natal pupils demand remark

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

PARENTS and students shocked by the high failure rate of Std 8 and matric pupils in Natal schools under the KwaZulu Education and Culture and the Department of Education and Training - are demanding the remarking and rechecking of exam papers.

Meetings to discuss the issue are scheduled to be held in various townships around Durban and will culminate in a mass meeting on January 26.

Parents and teachers - supported by dissatisfied teachers - are hoping to elect a regional delegation which will make representations to the DET for the remarking and rechecking of scripts.

The delegation will consist of headmasters of the affected schools. A meeting will be held at the Clermont Catholic Church on Sunday at 1.30 pm.

KwaZulu Education and Culture secretary Dy Zimu said 6 973 (37 percent) of the 19 004 candidates in the homeland passed and 572 (8,2 percent) got matric exemptions.

He said it was "a show of progress and an improvement" on last year when the pass rate was 35,08 percent and 6,2 percent received matric exemptions.

By MUDINI MAIYHA

THE Department of Education and Training has promised to make representations to the authorities to persuade them not to ban several meetings planned by the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee.

The meetings have been planned to report back on the resolutions taken at the National Education Consultative Conference at Wits University two weeks ago.

Meetings called by the Azanian People's Organisation, the Lenasia branch of the People's Education Committee and the Tembisa Parents' Crisis Committee were this week banned.

SPCC spokesman Rev Molefe Tsele said the SPCC had protested to DET Deputy Minister Sam de Beer over the bans.

He said De Beer had suggested the SPCC inform him of the meetings to be held so he could appeal to the police not to ban them.

"We received a positive response from the Minister. The executive committee will meet to discuss his suggestion."

"He told us he was disturbed by the bannings and said he would intervene personally," said Tsele.

Tsele said the report-back meetings were crucial, because the resolutions urged pupils to return to school on January 28.

In Wattville, Benoni, students claimed they were being forced to pay school fees for 1985 and 1986 at Ethwathwa High School.

Students claimed they were told to take their application forms to the police

Let SPCC meet, says DET

station after they had completed them.

DET Director-General Brand Fourie said "claims that students were being forced to pay school fees

were unsubstantiated.

"It is not uncommon for schools in SA to request settlement of previously unpaid school funds," said Fourie.

'Victory' for teachers as suspension is lifted

THE suspension of teachers employed by the Department of Education and Culture was lifted because it was "in the interests of education that the situation be defused".

This was said by the Minister's Council Chairman in the House of Representatives, Rev Allan Hendrickse.

In what was described by the Western Cape Teach-

ers' Union as "a victory for the community", Hendrickse announced that suspended teachers would be allowed to return to their posts. It is believed about 180 teachers could be affected.

However, the cancellation of the suspension would not affect charges which may be laid against teachers in terms of the Coloured Persons Education Act. - Sapa.

Parents to intervene in Fort Hare bannings

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE Azanian Students' Organisation this week resolved to send a parents' delegation to Fort Hare University in an attempt to reinstate over 100 students who have been expelled for allegedly being "agitators".

Sources said over 100 students - mostly Azaso members - have been barred from Fort Hare this year for

allegedly being "agitators and trouble-makers" on the campus.

Azaso general secretary Chris Ngcobo said plans were underway to get the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee to intervene and negotiate with Fort Hare rector Professor J Lamprecht.

● Azaso has appealed to all victimised students to forward their names and particulars to Chris Ngcobo at 939-3905 or Pascal Moloi at 933-1462.

1028 die in unrest in 16 months



Flashback: One of the first funerals in the Vaal.

ABOUT 1 028 people were killed in political violence between September 1984 and December last year, according to a statement released by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the institute said 879 died last year – an average of 2.41 a day. "The institute's latest statistical analysis confirms that there was a drastic decline in the daily fatality rate in Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and on the

East Rand after the state of emergency was declared there on July 21.

"However, the daily fatality rate in the Western Cape increased substantially after the emergency regulations came into effect there on October 26."

The Cape Province accounted for 52 percent of all fatalities last year and the Transvaal for 32 percent. Natal was third, with 13 percent.

The institute said "the proportion of deaths ac-

counted for by security forces" had dropped from 55 to 47 percent since the first emergency declaration, "while the proportion accounted for by residents who killed other residents" had risen from 28 to 33 percent.

The institute's analysis also revealed a sharp increase in fatalities in Soweto after the emergency was declared.

"In the pre-emergency period there were nine

deaths in Soweto, but 48 people died after it was declared.

"In East London/Queenstown and Pretoria – which did not fall under the emergency regulations – there had also been a sharp increase in fatalities in the second half of the year.

August was the worst month, the institute said. "Measured countrywide, 163 died, while in July, 96 people died. In December 92 people died. – Sapa.

1 m out. Magina was not available for comment this week.

Khutsong funerals banned

BY HERMAN LETSIE

THE TWO funeral services scheduled for this weekend in Khutsong near Carletonville, have been banned by Oberholzer Chief Magistrate RH Barnes.

The services were to have been held for Badirile High School student Shadrack Muzi Goliath, 21, and Jerry Malatji, 13, a Std 3 pupil at Kamohelo Combined School.

Malatji died last week when a white trader fired at youths during unrest. Cops are alleged to have shot dead Goliath.

BY SIBUSISO MNCADI

DURBAN. Lawyer Richard Lyster is living in fear of his life after receiving threatening phone calls from someone who accused him of being "an ANC spy".

And in Cape Town Lyster's colleague Lee Bozalek - both lawyers work for the Legal Resources Centre - had his house burnt to the ground this week.

Lyster said he received a call on Wednesday afternoon from a man who identified himself as "Alfred Mzobe". But Lyster said he did not have a client by that name.

The caller told Lyster: "You are a disgrace to your profession. We have

Durban lawyer told: 'We'll get you, ANC spy'

identified you as an ANC spy and we now know where you live."

The caller also reminded him of the Amanzimtoti bomb blast, and said "the same" would happen to him.

Lyster - who usually acts as the legal representative of Natal's trade unions - received several calls, apparently from the same person.

Since the declaration of

the state of emergency, Lyster has acted in a number of political trials too.

Among his clients have been KwaMashu and Umlazi residents with UDF affiliations, who have been attacked and had their houses burnt down by an impi "hit squad".

The cause of the fire which destroyed Cape Town LRC director Bozalek's home has not yet been established.

BY DAN DILAMINI

KANANA - the Western Transvaal township near Orkney - turned out not to be the "land of milk and honey" for the town's only black lawyer.

Lawyer Jimmy Makgalo's post house, was attacked by "comrades" chanting freedom songs and demanding the release of Nelson Mandela.

Lettie Makgalo told City Press she was at home with her daughters, Mbali and Nomsa, when the attack took place.

She heard people chanting freedom songs and shouting for the release of Mandela before they attacked her house, she said. Jealous people who earlier threatened to damage

Lawyer's home attacked by 'comrades'

her house may have incited the youth, she said.

She added that there was no way that Kanana youths - of whom many have received bursaries from her - could have attacked her home without a motive.

Makgalo said: "We are operating a bursary scheme and many Kanana students have received bursaries from us. "I have also defended

many youths and adults in the Western Transvaal. I will not be deterred in my support of the Kanana community."

Meanwhile, the homes of council chairman Shadrack Mosieleng and councillors Dirk Marumo and Matsie Matsie were the targets of Saturday's unrest.

Police confirmed the arrest of 20 youths in connection with the incidents.

Soweto cultural festival banned

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STAR 20/1/86

About 400 people were turned away from the Orlando DOCC Hall in Soweto on Saturday morning after the Divisional Commissioner of Soweto police, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, banned a free cultural festival.

The show, which was organised as an alternative to the Johannesburg centenary celebrations, was to have featured Witwatersrand University lecturer Professor Es'kia Mphahlele, community leader Father Buti Thlagale, poet Ingoapele Madingoane and playwright Maishe Maponya.

Mr Kehla Mthembu, the convener of the Community Support Committee (Cosco) which organised the festival, said policemen pasted 20 banning orders on the doors and windows of the hall at about 5 pm on Friday.

"About 400 people had to be turned away on Saturday morning because they were not aware of the banning. Two television crews that turned up were escorted out of the township."

The show was going to start with a children's play by the People's Cultural Organisation, followed by poetry by the Allahpoets and music and lectures on culture.

The caretaker of the hall told the organisers that he was questioned by security policemen last week in connection with the show. He was allegedly told that the police suspected that it was a "disguise for a meeting".

Mr Mthembu said Cosco viewed the banning with "utmost disgust".

Cape Times
20/1/86

Curbs on press coverage

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police, who mounted a massive security cordon around Walmer township for the funeral on Saturday of a teenage girl, victim of a police shooting, also imposed an almost total clamp on press coverage.

Apart from barring access to journalists, they barred the photographing of anything connected with the funeral.

An order barring non-residents access to Walmer township created some confusion in other African townships on Saturday. People at centres where the United Democratic Front had arranged for buses to pick up mourners appeared uncertain whether or not to go ahead with the trip after hearing of the ban.

In an apparent bid to curb a major influx of UDF supporters to the city's south-western area, police issued two sweeping orders effective from 7am on Thursday until 7am today. The orders were signed by Brigadier E S Schnetler, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape.

He later appealed to mourners not related to the Mgubasi family not to attend the funeral saying he would not allow funerals to be used as political platforms.

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Cape Times 20/1/81

57 held over burial curbs at Walmer

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Fifty-seven people, including uniformed United Democratic Front marshals, were detained under emergency regulations in New Brighton and Zwide on Saturday as the police enforced stringent restrictions on the Walmer township funeral of a teenage victim of a police shooting.

Amid large-scale security force activity, an estimated 3 000 Walmer residents attended the four-hour funeral service for Ntombekhaya Mgubasi who died on January 6 after reportedly being hit by a tearsmoke bullet. Her parents say she was 13 but police maintain she was 16.

The weekend duty officer, Lieutenant Cecil Vermaak, said the 57 people were detained in New Brighton and Zwide. Thirty-eight of them were women. Lieutenant Vermaak was confirming reports received that scores of people were detained while trying to get to the funeral.

Walmer Township residents — the only people who could attend after the police placed a ban on non-residents, including the press — said the funeral was emotional but peaceful.

Crowd was 'disciplined, organized'

Mr Andrew Savage, Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer who was given permission by the police to attend, said the crowd, which was "disciplined, organized and at no stage unruly", had reassembled after a graveyard service and marched five-abreast to the township in an orderly fashion.

Mr Savage said he had later received reports that the police had used a loudhailer to call on a section of the crowd to disperse, which they did peacefully. This was confirmed by Lieutenant Vermaak.

Scores of people in New Brighton, KwaZakele and Zwide were reported detained by the security forces while trying to get to the funeral.

According to one report the UDF arranged 30 buses to ferry mourners to Walmer. Many of those reported detained were apparently picked up outside a service station in Zwide while waiting for the buses.

Police units, backed by South African Defence Force personnel, mounted roadblocks on all exits from New Brighton and checked outgoing vehicles.

SABC acquitted over pictures of prisoners

The South African Broadcasting Corporation was found not guilty by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday of illegally screening pictures of two convicted prisoners.

Passing judgment, Mr R E Laue said the evidence given had not proved the corporation's guilt.

The SABC, represented by its editor-in-chief of public affairs, Mr Izak Schalk Willem Burger, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The SABC was accused of televising the photographs of convicted prisoners Hendrik Gerardus Jacobsz and Jacob Daniel Viljoen on the TV1 programme "Pols", on June 11.

The photographs were published more than 30 days after their conviction and without the permission of the Commissioner of Prisons, according to the State.

Jacobsz and Viljoen were convicted on June 13, 1983, of terrorism and sentenced to 15 years' jail.

Mr B Roux, defending, said there had been no evidence given regarding the 30-day time period.

Emergency rule has failed to restore peace

JOHANNESBURG. — Six months of emergency rule, during which an average of three people have been killed a day, has failed to restore peace in South Africa.

The blood-letting continues despite almost unlimited police powers.

The Independent Institute of Race Relations reports that deaths due to political violence increased from an average of 1.6 a day before emergency rule to 3.3 a day after July 21, 1985.

The Institute says 334 people died in the 201 days leading up to the emergency and 575 have been killed since it went into effect 185

days ago. More than half have been killed by police.

Mr David Webster of the Detainees Parents Support Committee said more than 7 200 people had been detained without trial under emergency rule, "an average of one every 25 minutes".

A further 3 600 were held under permanent security legislation, pushing the total of political detentions to more than 10 800.

As the state of emergency enters its seventh month, the question is: What's gone wrong?

Nothing, says the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, who counter-signed President P W

Botha's executive order imposing the emergency.

"Overall, though sporadic incidents still take place from time to time, the unrest has abated to such an extent that it could very well be described as something of the past," he wrote in a reply to United Press International questions.

Others disagree.

"The state of emergency has done absolutely nothing to curb the unrest and, in many ways, it has exacerbated the situation," said veteran opposition MP Mrs Helen Suzman.

The Rev Beyers Naudé, leader of the South African Council of

Churches, said emergency rule press curbs had left whites at home and abroad believing things had improved. "The black community knows differently," he said.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said: "The state of emergency should have been called much earlier and it should have been countrywide."

There was an extension of the war against South Africa by the ANC and the first step should be to deal with sympathizers, he said.

The Rev Nico Smith, an Afrikaans clergyman who has chosen to live in Pretoria's Mamelodi township, said this would be an im-

possible task.

He said a government-sponsored study showed that "about 78.5 per cent of blacks support the ANC and believe the ANC will fight for all people in South Africa. There is a youth revolution going on. It is not going to stop".

The issue now is how to end a bloody 16-month uprising triggered by the exclusion of 24 million blacks from the tricameral Parliament.

Underlining the magnitude of the uprising, Mr Le Grange said that since rioting erupted on September 3, 1984, 582 people had been killed and damage caused to prop-

erty amounted to more than R100 million.

"A total of 920 schools were either destroyed or extensively damaged as well as 33 churches, 17 clinics, 639 shops, 286 liquor stores, 2 528 private homes, 5 054 buses and 5 338 private vehicles."

Mr Le Grange said emergency rule — giving police and soldiers unlimited powers of search and detention, the right to seal any area, the right to ban reporters from the scene of a riot and the power to ban any meeting or to close any business — was the answer.

Sister Bernard Ncube, a black nun who was detained briefly earli-

er this month, said it had increased tension and caused more violence and more deaths.

Mr Saths Cooper, the often-detained president of the Azanian Peoples Organization, said: "Six months have elapsed and the country has been plunged into a morass of chaos and anarchy and the economy has collapsed."

Anglican Bishop Slimeon Nkomo said the government had not used the emergency to respond to the grievances of the people.

"All the signs are that there is no way out of the violence. There is a momentum that cannot be stopped." — UPI

'Smear' pamphlets: 3 live in fear

APG.U.S. 23/1/86 (111) (222)
Staff Reporter

THREE Zwelethemba community workers are in fear of their lives after pamphlets accusing them of being responsible for the state of emergency, the schools boycott and the presence of troops were distributed in the Worcester township this week.

Mr Abel Dlikilili, chairman of the Zwelethemba branch of the Western Cape Civic Association, said the pamphlets were part of a smear campaign against him, Ms Elizabeth Bushaana and Ms Miriam Moleleki.

"What puzzles us is that no one has claimed responsibility for

the printing or distribution of the hundreds of pamphlets," Mr Dlikilili said.

He has not reported the matter to the Worcester police, "but that does not mean that we are not worried about our safety".

The pamphlets, he said, were printed in Xhosa.

According to Mr Dlikilili the pamphlets said "Able, Miriam and Elizabeth" had caused the school boycott, the imposition of the state of emergency on the township, the presence of troops in Zwelethemba and the bus boycott.

The pamphlets called on resi-

dents to use buses, to buy at white shops in Worcester and called on pupils to return to school.

"It also said many children were behind bars while we are free. But we were the ones to call on pupils to return to school before we were arrested in July last year," Mr Dlikilili said.

"I was held for a month under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. So were Miriam, James Issel, Matthew Kapa, Donovan Petersen and Juan Karriem. And we were the ones who were trying to get the pupils back to school."

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Leaflets attack workers, UDF

Staff Reporter

PAMPHLETS attacking the United Democratic Front and community workers have been distributed in Zwelethemba, outside Worcester, and police have raided the community workers' offices.

Mr Gesini Dlikilili, chairman of the Western Cape Civic Association, said thousands of the anonymous pamphlets were distributed yesterday morning.

A WCCA worker, Miss

Irene Mfulo, said that in the afternoon police entered the offices of the Worcester Advice Office, where the WCCA is based, and confiscated a typewriter and a roneo machine.

The police had not asked any questions and had said nothing about the pamphlets, she said.

Mr Dlikilili said the pamphlets blamed the UDF and the WCCA for the presence of troops in the township because, the pamphlets alleged,

these organizations had been causing the unrest in the area.

"The pamphlets name me and two other WCCA workers, Mrs Miriam Moleleki and Mrs Elizabeth Bushaana, as being involved in unrest and school and consumer boycotts. They are unsigned and provide no evidence for these allegations, which are absolutely untrue."

Mr Dlikilili said the pamphlets encouraged pupils to go to school and

black consumers to buy at white-owned shops.

"I don't know what the response to this will be ... but I am sure that not many will be taken in by this pro-government propaganda."

Mrs Di Bishop, vice-chairman of the Black Sash in the Western Cape and a civil-rights worker in the Boland, said the pamphlets were "obviously an effort to discredit the UDF."

"I am sure they were produced by some dirty tricks department ..."

2 Cape Times, Friday, January 24, 1986

Witness tells of 'hitting' before man's death

Own Correspondent

STEYTLERVILLE. — At the inquest on a local youth leader, Mr Mzwandile Mig-gels, here yesterday a black youth told the court he saw policemen hit Mr Mig-gels with batons and rifle butts just before he died.

Mr Mig-gels, 20, an executive member of the Steytlerville Youth Congress, died soon after being shot in the back with a shotgun in the local township of Kabah on July 3 last year.

Sergeant Jacobus Johannes Nel, stationed at Graaff-Reinet, previously told the court he had shot Mr Mig-gels when he tried to escape.

On Wednesday, the court heard that 23 deep and superficial contusions, most of them fresh, had been found on Mr Mig-gels' head, back, stomach, arms and legs, during a post-mortem in July last year.

Up to yesterday, four police witnesses — including Sergeant Nel — denied as-saulting Mr Mig-gels or having any know-ledge of his being assaulted.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr Titchard Mig-gels, 18, a nephew of the dead man, told the court he had been lying in a bed in the house of Mr James Zilthille on the evening of July 3 when Mr Mig-gels entered the house and also climbed into the bed. Shortly afterwards policemen

kicked open the front door, while others surrounded the house, and entered the room.

Among them was a Sergeant Van Rensburg.

When his uncle asked them why he was being arrested, he was hit with a baton. He was hit again with rifle butts when he asked for permission to put on his shoes. He was then taken from the house.

Soon afterwards, Mr Mig-gels said, he looked through the window and saw his uncle lying in the road outside. Several policemen were kicking him and hitting him with batons and rifle butts. They then took Mr Mig-gels around the corner

of a house, and a shot rang out.

Replying to questions by Mr Ron Pillay, acting for the Mig-gels family, Mr Mig-gels said he never saw his uncle resist arrest or try to run away.

Earlier, Sergeant Christie van Rensburg, stationed at Steytlerville, told the court he had been part of a police con-tingent ordered to arrest people seen near a burning tyre in the township on the night of July 3.

Later, he had met up with Sergeant Nel and Constable Johannes Besbier as they were bringing Mr Mig-gels out of a house. He had resisted arrest, eventual-ly broke away from Constable Besbier

and had run around the corner of house pursued by the three men.

"The next moment I heard a shot," saw Sergeant Nel running with a point ed shotgun at his hip and assumed he had shot him," Sergeant Van Rensburg said.

Under cross-examination, the ser-geant said he had first noticed wound on Mr Mig-gels when he handed over the body for the post-mortem.

The hearing was adjourned till Febru-ary 21.

The presiding officer was Mr F Kok. Mr C Jooste appeared for the Minister of Law and Order and Warrant Officer J H Kitching ap-peared for the State.



AR 43 24/11/86 327 Picture: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN, The Argus
A railway policeman looks for clues on the mailroom floor of the parcels section at Cape Town station after the blast.

Parcel bomb : Police look for clues

Staff Reporters

RAILWAY police are trying to establish the country of origin of the explosive detonated in the parcels section of Cape Town station.

Post office worker Mr Ashley de Plessis of Lotus River was injured in the foot when the bomb exploded yesterday afternoon but it is believed the injury was not serious.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, may make a statement about the bomb later today.

The bomb — apparently destined for Luanda — exploded shortly after 2pm, possibly when the mailbag containing it was dropped. Experts were mystified why the device, if it was unstable, exploded here and not elsewhere on its trip.

It was first thought the bomb came from Botswana, but an informed source told The Argus late yesterday that it

might have been sent from Zimbabwe.

Major General C M du P Robbertze, Deputy Commissioner (Administrative) of the Railway Police, said: "We are still busy with the investigation and I cannot confirm that."

Items in the mail bag included literature from the Bulgarian Communist Party, a new year card from the office of the director-general of Senegalese television and an item from an American telecommunications firm addressed to an official in the Angolan telecommunication network.

There was also a copy of Die Republikein, a SWA/Namibian newspaper, dated November 22 last year, and remnants of what appeared to be a Christian pamphlet printed in Portuguese.

General Robbertze said a mailing list which would have accompanied the consignment

would have to be scrutinised.

A ticket collector, Mr Gareth Mars of Mitchell's Plain, said he was about 50m away when the explosion occurred.

"We saw papers fly into the air. There was pandemonium, people shouting and running."

● It is the second bomb to have exploded in the city centre in recent years and comes after numerous parcel-bomb explosions which have killed leading anti-apartheid activists in Southern Africa.

Ruth First, wife of ANC and SA Communist Party leader Joe Slovo died when she opened a letter at the Centre for African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo in August 1982.

In June 1984, a South African exile, Mrs Jeanette Schoon, and her six-year-old daughter, Kathryn, died when a parcel bomb exploded in her office in Lubango, Angola.

Blast at City Station

Cape Times 24/1/86

Staff Reporters

AN explosion rocked the parcel dispatch section of Cape Town station late yesterday, injuring a South African Transport Services employee and scattering hundreds of pamphlets, including propaganda material and Christian tracts.

The explosion, in a Luanda-bound post bag soon after 2pm, injured railways worker Mr Ashley du Plessis, who had dropped the parcel while loading it on to a Post Office truck.

No other casualties were reported. It was later established that the post bag containing an explosive device had come from Botswana.

However, Sapa reports that a spokesman for the SA Railways Police last night was unable to say where the parcel or letter containing the bomb was posted from.

Rushed

The explosion knocked Mr Du Plessis off his feet and scattered smouldering and singed literature over the fenced-in loading area.

Soon after the explosion, members of the Metro Emergency Rescue Service, Railway Police and Fire Brigade rushed to the scene and Mr Du Plessis was taken to Woodstock Hospital after being given first-aid treatment for a lacerated right foot.

Members of the Railway Police bomb-disposal unit collected samples from the tarmac. The explosion had left a dark patch at the bottom of the torn canvas mail-bag.

Police took possession of the postal bag, the top



A Botswana Government Service official envelope and propaganda material which were blown under the fence of the delivery area at Cape Town Station.

of which was still sealed with the official post office seal.

Last night the Deputy Commissioner of the Railway Police, Major-General C M Robberze, said it was too early to say whether the explosion had been caused by a letter bomb.

He said the explosive device must have been relatively small. No one else had been injured.

The scattered mail was blown up against or through the large wire fence around the dispatch area. Most of it appeared to be propaganda material in English and Portuguese.

One indication as to the origin of the mail was a large buff envelope.

nessburg to Cape Town for shipment to Luanda, Angola.

The bag's destination was given as Luanda on an undamaged address card.

The mail bags arrive in Cape Town at 11.25am. The train was unloaded and the bags were taken by truck to the parcel section. The post to Angola had to be transferred to the container section at Maitland for shipment to Angola and the blast apparently occurred when the bag was handled again.

Thousands

More bags destined for African states, including Kinshasa in Zaire, were found among a heap of postal bags and two police sniffer dogs were used to sniff out the whole area.

Mr P J Prinsloo, a chief postal inspector at Cape Town station, reported that he heard a tremendous explosion shortly after 2pm.

He rushed out of his office and had seen the thousands of papers floating in the air in the postal sorting section.

Mr Gareth Mars of Mitchell's Plain, a ticket examiner, was next to the building when the explosion occurred.

"It sounded as if somebody had fired the noon gun right next to my ear," he said.



A member of the Railway Police bomb disposal unit inspects the remains of a Luanda-bound parcel and letter bag.

Meeting banned despite Minister's plea (327)

By Chris More

Soweto's Police Commissioner has banned a meeting of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee, in spite of pleas from the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr. Sam de Beer, to allow it.

The committee has had a delicate "open door" relationship with Mr de Beer and yesterday, after Brigadier Jan Oetjee banned the meeting, Mr de Beer told *The Star*: "I did the best I could." He added that he could

not interfere with another department.

A spokesman for the committee said frantic efforts were being made to get a reprieve for the meeting, scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre tomorrow.

The committee is due to meet this weekend in Potchefstroom, Soshanguve, in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape and the Border area. Police headquarters in Pretoria were last night unable to confirm if these gatherings would be prohibited.

Anti-Tutu demos recruited?

JOHANNESBURG. — A group of Kagiso schoolchildren have claimed they were recruited to join in an anti-Bishop Desmond Tutu demonstration on his arrival at Jan Smuts, the Sunday Star said yesterday.

Sister Bernard Neube, head of the Transvaal Federation of Women and a Roman Catholic nun at St Mary's in Kagiso on the West Rand, told the newspaper she had seen groups of children in the township on Friday accompanied by armed police and a mysterious white woman doctor, later identified as a Dr Swart.

She said children came to St Mary's to tell her of the recruitment campaign, apparently organized by the doctor with the knowledge of the accompanying police. The doctor allegedly told the children they would be taken to Jan Smuts to await Bishop Tutu and told them to make anti-Tutu placards reading "Tutu — no jobs, no food", "Tutu — we want our jobs back" and "Tutu — down with the ANC".

A police spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday: "The police just do not do those sort of things. It is not their job. I also don't know what a doctor was doing in that area anyway."

"But, if these people feel that the police acted wrongly, then they should report the incident to their nearest police station and the matter will be investigated." — Sapa

● Bishop Tutu returns to controversy, page 9

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day January 30 1986 3

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Ban lifted on demonstrations

Continued from Page 1

posed and suddenly lifted.

"Even though this is a small victory we should not forget that freedom of expression in South Africa is severely curtailed at the best of times and especially so under the state of emergency," he said.

Dr Slabbert today welcomed the Minister's announcement and said that "sanity is again prevailing".

Earlier Dr Slabbert said he wondered if the police really intended to arrest every person who displayed a bumper sticker or wore a T-shirt.

He would have thought the police would be trying to reduce their workload rather than increase it.

South Africa must be one of the few countries in the world that pretended to have a parliamentary democracy where visible protest was banned by decree by a policeman when the head of State was due to make a crucial speech and the no-confidence debate in Parliament was about to begin, he said.

Dr Slabbert also disclosed that, before the Minister's announcement, he had instructed an attorney to brief counsel with a view to obtaining a Supreme Court interdict against the ban.

Cape Times not to be prosecuted

Staff Reporter

THE Attorney-General of the Western Cape has declined to prosecute the Cape Times for a possible contravention of the Police Act following a report on the firing of a teargas canister into the yard of the late human rights campaigner, Mr Brian Bishop, in October last year.

This was confirmed by a senior spokesman for the Attorney-General's office yesterday.

The Section 27b investigation began after the Cape Times quoted Mr Bishop on October 9 as saying that paint on a teargas canister retrieved from his yard after a cloud of teargas drifted into his home was "the colour of the official police issue".

Under Section 27b of the Police Act, the onus is on a newspaper to take "reasonable steps" to establish the truth of reports concerning the police.

The teargas attack came just over a month after a car belonging to Mr Bishop's wife, Mrs Di Bishop, was set alight and its tyres slashed.

On Wednesday last week a senior CID officer visited the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, and informed him that a possible Section 27b contravention was being investigated. He said tests had proved the canister was not police issue.

It was later established that teargas canisters are commercially available to the private sector in South Africa, providing a permit has been issued by the Minister of Law and Order.

No arrests have yet been made either in connection with the attacks on the Bishop home or in connection with six other attacks on the homes of community and church leaders opposed to the government during October/November last year.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said investigations were "continuing".

SLOGAN BAN LIFTED

MEUS
30/1/86

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By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A SWEEPING police ban on the visible display of any political viewpoint in the greater Peninsula was lifted today by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, following a storm of protest.

He warned, however, that other action could be taken against demonstrations in the state of emergency area in the next fortnight.

The two-week ban was imposed yesterday by the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier C A Swart. It was slammed as "absurd and ridiculous" and a "horrifying" reflection of the Government's fear of even silent opposition.



Brigadier
Chris Swart

Initial reaction of the Leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, was that it was an invitation to civil obedience.

Overturning the ban today followed discussions between Mr le Grange, Brigadier Swart and other high-ranking police officers.

In a statement today Mr le Grange said he wanted to make it clear that the intention of the ban was to prevent "congregating" of people which could impede or threaten the maintenance of public order.

Existing powers

The authorities would not hesitate to act within the existing legal powers if any public demonstrations between today and February 15 endangered this order in the magisterial districts of the Cape Peninsula where the emergency regulations were in force.

The ban imposed by Brigadier Swart laid down that "no person shall in any place affix, display or distribute any placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on or in which any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of Government or constitutional policy is expressed, advocated or propagated".

The magisterial districts affected were Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Wynberg.

Civil disobedience

"Good sense has prevailed," said Mrs Mary Burton, chairwoman of the Western Cape region of the Black Sash.

"It was a ludicrous decision in the first place which could easily have provoked a massive campaign of civil disobedience."

The Black Sash would go ahead with the picket it had planned for the opening of Parliament, calling for it to be opened to all, she said.

End Conscription Campaign (Western Cape) chairman Mr Nic Borain expressed disbelief at the "incompetent bungling" which led to the ban being im-

(Turn to Page 3, col 8)

'Oh my God ...



A family friend shields Erin Smith, youngest daughter of Challenger pilot Michael Smith, as she takes her from the Smith home near the Johnson Space Centre in Houston.

BUTTER

Cape ban causes outrage

OUTRAGE and disbelief greeted yesterday's two-week blanket-ban on the visual display of any political viewpoint within the Cape Peninsula's six magisterial districts.

The ban, under emergency regulations, operates from today until February 15 and was imposed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police Brigadier Christoffel Swart.

Progressive Federal Party leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said the gag was "probably the most absurd and ridiculous instruction ever issued by the government."

"I always try to comfort myself that this government cannot come up with anything more stupid than they have

just done, but they always manage to disappoint me."

PFP Law and Order spokesman Helen Suzman described the ban as totally ludicrous.

Black Sash Western Cape chairman Mary Burton said: "We will not be silenced."

"A Parliament that needs to be protected from criticism by this kind of action does not deserve the respect and support of the people."

End Conscription Campaign Western Cape chairman Nic Borain warned that the authorities were tightening the lid on an already explosive situation.

OWN Correspondent

Ban On Visual protest

327
Cape Times 30/1/86

BETTING

BETTING at Cape Test: yesterday: RICHIELE GUINEAS (Millerton, 1 600 m on Saturday)

28-10 Model Man
7-2 Escalade
4-1 Potomac
10-1 Sea Warrior
12-1 Royal Yacht
14-1 Harrington
25-1 Classic Boy
40-1 Playing For Time, Sabre Point, The Capital, Penny Chocolate, On The Side, Cape Cloud, Compton
50-1 Audley Way

crack of dawn

"My T-shirt had a slogan of a political nature."

BUSINESS BRIEF
Gold (close) \$385.00
Rand \$0.436070
FT index (close) 1150.00
BD 100 1155.40
Dow Jones 1558.94

Staff Reporters

OUTRAGE and disbelief from all quarters greeted yesterday's two-week blanket ban on the visual display of any political viewpoint within the Peninsula's six magisterial districts under emergency rule.

At least two Progressive Federal Party MPs announced their intention to defy the order.

The ban comes into force from today until February 15 and was imposed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, in terms of the emergency regulations. He has prohibited the "placing, fixing, display or distribution of any placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on or in which any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of government or constitutional policy is expressed, advocated or propagated".

'Troops Out' T-shirts

The ban comes on the eve of the opening of Parliament. Copies of the order were delivered at the PFP offices in Plain Street, prompting enraged workers to ask whether similar action had been taken at the Nationalist Party headquarters. This could not be established.

Last night Brigadier Swart said his order was primarily aimed at preventing people from demonstrating and/or picketing in public places. He confirmed that one example of clothing which was banned was "Troops out of the Townships" T-shirts and emphasized that newspapers were not affected by the ban. Material within private homes was not affected, he said.

"It's only when they go out into the streets with one of those shirts on or a placard that it becomes a problem," Brigadier Swart said.

Anybody contravening the order may face a fine of up to R20 000 or 10 years imprisonment.

The leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, described the ban as "probably the most absurd and ridiculous instruction ever issued by the government".

He said the clamp on political expression was clearly timed to co-



The Progressive Federal Party MP for Wynburg, Mr Philip Myburgh, demonstrates some of the objects which fall under the police ban. They include posters, T-shirts, car stickers and buttons. Even the seemingly innocuous "Let's Share" shirt, designed by a young Cape Town commercial fashion designer, could be included because of its "viewpoint of a political nature", in terms of the banning order.

Picture: Richard Bell

incite with the opening of Parliament and the no-confidence debate.

Has this government any idea how ridiculous it must be for a South African to have to explain this action to intelligent people elsewhere in the world?" he asked.

Another Cape Town MP, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynburg), said he would embark on a civil disobedience campaign and would immediately replace his faded bumper sticker which declares "Apartheid is the Emergency" with a new one.

"You can hardly blame people for calling South Africa a police state after this. Surely it is better if people get rid of some of their frustrations through a sticker rather than by throwing bottles or stones?" he asked.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, PFP MP for Green Point, said he would arrive at tomorrow's opening of Parliament with an "Apartheid is the Emergency" bumper sticker and challenged Brigadier Swart to "come and arrest me or charge me for ignoring his arrogant order".

"If he is into Gestapo methods, he should realize he will do without my co-operation."

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokeswoman on Law and Order, said the order was the sort of regulation one found behind the Iron Curtain.

The Black Sash, which planned to hold its traditional "opening of Parliament protest pickets" throughout Cape Town tomorrow, was "utterly appalled at this attempt to silence all opposition".

"We will not be silenced," said Mrs Mary Burton, chairperson of the Black Sash's Western Cape Region.

"A Parliament that needs to be protected from criticism by this kind of action does not deserve the respect and support of the people."

The End Conscription Campaign said the ban would seriously affect its current campaign against the school cadet system.

Mr Nic Boraine, ECC Western Cape chairperson, warned that the authorities were "lightening the lid on an already dangerously pressurized and explosive situation".

United Democratic Front spokesman Mr Naseem Jaffer said: "It is the height of absurdity. It seems the government is not only scared of the people's protest and power but also of the clothes we wear."

ROMMENS SUMMER SELL-OUT NOW ON

1/2 PRICE

ON ALL TROUSERS AND JEANS, BELTS, SOCKS, TIES, LEATHER AND SUEDE JACKETS, ECGAINE JACKETS AND MANY SPORTS COATS AND SHIRTS

DISPATCH 327

Tswanas deport T'kei lecturer

JOHANNESBURG — A lecturer from Transkei, Miss Zanele Mfono, is one of ten staff members at the University of Bophuthatswana in Mafikeng who has been served with deportation orders by the Bophuthatswana Government.

The staff believe they were served with the orders as a result of their support for the students during disturbances on the campus in October last year.

Mr Monty Roodt said he had been served with a deportation order which required him to "leave forthwith".

Miss Mfono, he says, was told to leave immediately leaving behind her home and furniture.

Others asked to leave are Timothy Menzi, Bet-

ty Dzingwa, Victor Nda-ba, James Senabulya, Graeme Reed, Hermien Kotze and Leslie Witz.

Graeme Reed, a law lecturer, was apparently involved in the students' decision to take the government to court over the closure of the university by President Lucas Mangope and his government troops.

Mr Roodt said that by deporting the staff before the university opened on February 3, no joint action on the part of the university could be taken.

Furthermore, students who had said in October that they would not return to lectures if action was taken against staff have been refused admission to the university. — DDC.

Insurgent shouts slogans in court

PORT ELIZABETH — A trained African National Congress insurgent was led from the docks shouting freedom slogans after being sentenced to an effective 12 years' imprisonment under the Internal Security Act by the Port Regional Court yesterday.

The president of the court, Mr G. Steyn, sentenced Elliott Zamile Mazantsana, 19, of Kwazakele, to 10 years for terrorism, 18 months for possession of banned literature, five years for furthering the aims of the ANC and five years of illegal possession of

eight hand-grenades.

The sentences on the first three counts were ordered to run concurrently and three years of the five for possession of grenades concurrently with the sentences on the other charges.

There was stunned silence after Mazantsana's voice rang out: "Amandla, we will fight till the end. South Africa will be free. Down with the racists."

Passing sentence, Mr Steyn said it was significant that the first of two grenade attacks on a former Azapo member, the Rev M. E. Maqina, took place on the historic

June 16.

The picture the court was left with was a bleak one of a youth of considerable intelligence joining a violent organisation, receiving military training and returning with weapons, using them with reckless disregard to innocent bystanders, Mr Steyn said.

Motives, especially where the state authority and inhabitants of the country were concerned, could not justify criminal conduct, he said.

Mazantsana has a brother who is a policeman. — Sapa

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PSP/CH
31/1/86

'Sack them', PFP demands

By ANTHONY
JOHNSON

THE PFP last night demanded the sacking of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, following the slogan ban blunder.

The call came amid widespread outrage at the police ban — subsequently lifted — on the public display of any political viewpoint in the greater Cape Town area for two weeks.

The ban, which several PFP MPs planned to defy at today's opening of Parliament, was lifted yesterday after a three-hour meeting between Mr Le Grange and Brigadier Swart.

Warning

It is understood that the first Mr Le Grange knew of the ban was when he read his morning newspaper.

Although he insisted that the ban — in force for only a few hours — be lifted immediately, he issued a statement warning that other action could be taken against demonstrators in the state of emergency area in the next two weeks.

He also said the intention of the ban was to prevent people "congregating" in a manner that

could impede or threaten the maintenance of public order.

After his meeting with Mr Le Grange, the brigadier told reporters he had "nothing to say at this stage".

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesperson for law and order, last night said Brigadier Swart "appears to be a law unto himself and it is time that this man be removed from his position of authority".

Under his command the situation in the Eastern Cape and Cape Town had become "immeasurably worse". Ultimately the minister was responsible for "this sort of ineptitude".

Interdict

News of the lifting of the ban came as PFP members met to decide on protest action to coincide with today's opening of Parliament.

Earlier yesterday, PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert lodged an urgent appeal with the Supreme Court for an interdict to have the "grossly unreasonable" ban overturned.

The chairman of the End Conscription Campaign in the Western Cape, Mr Nic Boraine, said his organization was "astounded at the incompetent bungling" of the authorities.

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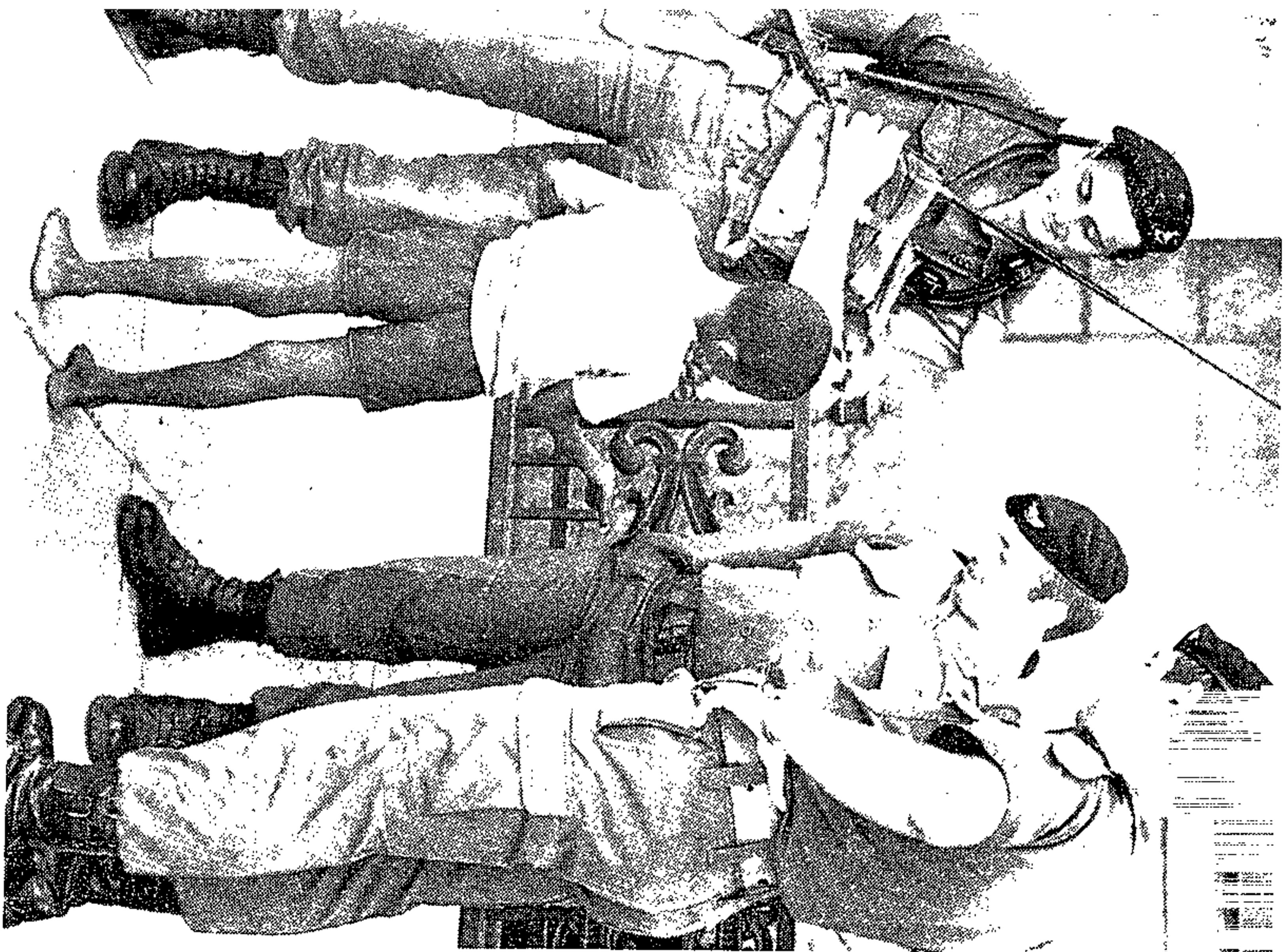
Mr David Curry, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, and his wife, Leticia.



Miss Rosanne Botha (left), daughter of the State President, Mr P W Botha, with her sister, Mrs Eianza Maritz (right), and her husband, Dr Jan Maritz, attending the opening of Parliament yesterday.



Mr Kassipershad Ramduth, Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates, and his wife, Sheila.



A "gentle touch" as soldiers, providing security for yesterday's parade, dig into their pockets as a glib-tongued urchin spins a convincing yarn of his needs.

Promises 'will not impress'

Stand over Mandela 'disappoints' parties

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

JOHANNESBURG. — The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday said blacks would be unimpressed by promises made by President P W Botha in his opening speech in Parliament.

These included abolishing pass laws and influx control, granting blacks South African citizenship and establishing a statutory council in which blacks would participate.

"What is the point of giving citizenship to voiceless people?" Bishop Tutu asked, adding that Mr Botha promised one South Africa but was "preparing to grant independence to another homeland".

"Which blacks are going to be in his statutory council? ... Recognized black leaders are either in jail or in exile."

Citing the replacement of passes with "harsher" reference books, the bishop said: "We expect the identity cards they are planning to give us instead of the reference books to contain harsher laws."

He said Mr Botha was afraid to come out boldly against apartheid for fear of losing votes, but by doing so would win the support of blacks and the international community. — Sapa

PARLIAMENTARY and extra-parliamentary groups as well as businessmen were disappointed yesterday at the failure of President P W Botha to free the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

They were reacting to Mr Botha's linking of Mr Mandela's release to that of Soviet dissidents during the opening of Parliament yesterday. Mr Pat Poovalingam, Solidarity MP for Reservoir Hills, said Mr Botha was entering into a "schoolboy type of debate with the Soviet Union" over the release of Mr Mandela.

'Heroes or traitors'

Mr Poovalingam said there were many people who had perpetrated violence, rape and other crimes who had been released by the government. Mr Botha would have been well advised to release Mr Mandela unconditionally, he said.

"What about those guerrillas who fought the Boer Wars against the British — were they heroes or traitors?" he asked.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop of Johannesburg, said: "What has Nelson's release to do with (Dr Andrei) Sakharov? I can't see why they are linked."

"It looks like a ploy thought up by a clever politician that it would sound good to ears in the West that he (President Botha) is concerned with prisoners of conscience abroad when he has got so many of them at home."

In its response the United Democratic Front (UDF) said Mr Botha's "attempt to equate Mandela's position with Soviet dissidents and a SADF saboteur caught in Angola is nonsensical".

"Mandela is a national figure of incomparable magnitude and our demand including the world's pressure is inseparable from the call for the release of all political prisoners," the UDF said.

'Climate of goodwill'

Dr J N Reddy, Solidarity leader, said the unconditional release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners would have created a climate of goodwill which was much needed during an era of reform.

The leader of the Labour Party and Cabinet Minister without Portfolio, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said he would have preferred to hear that Mr Mandela would be released.

Mr Hendrickse said he wished to "appeal to the international community to pressurize the relevant states to meet the State President's offer if they are serious about his (Mandela's) release".

Mr Arthur Booyesen, leader of the Freedom Party and MP for Bosmont, also said Mr Botha should have unconditionally released Mr Mandela.

'Mandela used as a pawn'

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) said: "As regards the position of Nelson Mandela, no indication or assurance has been given regarding his release. In fact he is being used as a pawn in a bargaining exercise between West and East and this will just add to the deep anger of the black community."

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Conservative Party leader, said that to "consider Mandela's freedom for humanitarian reasons while he refuses to renounce violence is irresponsible and can create an uncontrollable situation".



hus.
yesterday.

CH 1 Tm 15 11/2/86
House of Delegates, and
his wife, Shaila.

Stand over Mandela 'disappoints' parties

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

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W/E ARGUMENT 1/2/86

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Way open to free Mandela

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent
THE way has been opened for the release into exile of Mr Nelson Mandela.

This is the interpretation being put on President P W Botha's remarks during his opening speech to Parliament yesterday which appear to show a change in his formerly more rigid stand on the issue.

Mr Botha previously insisted on Mr Mandela renouncing violence before he would be released. And when the offer was first made in January last year the intention was apparently that he would not be allowed to leave the country.

Possibility of a swap

Yesterday Mr Botha created the possibility of a swap involving Mr Mandela and a South African captive in Angola, Captain Wynand du Toit, and two Russian dissidents, Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky.

Mr Botha now appears to have moved away from the insistence that Mr Mandela should formally renounce violence.

Instead, he emphasised that he would, in principle, be prepared to consider his release on humanitarian grounds and he asked whether, if he were to release Mr Mandela on such grounds, Captain du Toit and the Russian dissidents could then not also be released on similar grounds.

He then opened the way to negotiations with Russia and through it with Angola, but possibly also involving the United States, with the remark that a positive response to his question "could certainly form the basis of negotiations between interested governments".

Dying in prison

According to some Nationalist politicians the Government wants to avoid the possibility of 67-year-old Mr Mandela dying in prison.

On the other hand it is now apprehensive about releasing him to stay in South Africa because his political activities might then expose him to being re-arrested — with the danger of uproar in the black community.

Mr Botha now apparently believes that Mr Mandela could do less 'harm' if he went into exile.

Mr Mandela has rejected Mr Botha's initial offer and he is apparently not keen to leave the country.

Several black countries, especially Zambia, would be willing to give him refuge. President Samora Machel of Mozambique has apparently also expressed an interest in talking to him.

There have also been calls from the major Western powers for his release and France, especially, is prepared to give him refuge.

IT IS exactly six months since the Government declared a state of emergency on July 21 – the second since the National Party came to power in 1948 – with the sole aim of “restoring normality” in black townships.

Most people did not understand the implications of the state of emergency.

Unlike the first emergency in 1960, when organisations like the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress were declared unlawful and forced to go underground, this time none of the political organisations were banned.

Instead, only the Congress of South African Students was banned last September.

But like the state of emergency in 1960, thousands have fled the country to seek refuge in other countries, many have been detained and others have been forced to go underground.

And there are still many others who live in fear of being detained.

The ANC says its military ranks have swelled since the state of emergency was declared.

Most families have not seen their beloved ones since the state of emergency and township folk have learnt to live side by side with the army.

After six months the Government believes that the state of emergency has worked “wonders” to restore normality in the country.

Leaders working within Government structures support this view

But black people are angry and disgusted at the state of emergency and have resigned themselves to

The emergency has solved nothing ...



SIBIYA

KHULU



COMMENTS

living under it. To them the Nationalist government has, after all, ruled through emergency powers for

the past 25 years

They also maintain that the presence of the army in the townships is the cause of school unrest. One of many demands by political organisations is for the army to move out of the townships.

The figure for the number of people who have been detained since July 21 has fluctuated. In the first three weeks, more

than 1 400 were detained. This number increased to more than 2 000 as the weeks passed.

This week, the police said 351 people were still in detention under the emergency regulations.

While the white electorate is not affected by the state of emergency, small and big business concerns were affected when organisations called for a consumer boycott of white shops.

This was part of a strategy to make white people realise that they should also flex their muscles in telling the Government that the state of emergency was rejected by the black community.

A question now being asked by all and sundry is to what extent the emergency has worked. The extra-parliamentary groups maintain it has helped to politicise the black masses.

Even white people who for years have been sitting in ivory towers – knowing very little about their black neighbours – now know how black people live.

They agree that the townships are now quieter than last year but always ask how long the peace will last.

T-shirt ban withdrawn

2/2/86

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City P.

THE ban on the display of political viewpoints on T-shirts and stickers has been withdrawn. This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange. It follows an announcement on Wednesday that the display of political viewpoints would be banned in Cape Town until February 15. The ban - in terms of the emergency regulations - was supposed to have come into effect yesterday. Thousands of people with T-shirts, lapel badges and bumper stickers with slogans would have been affected.

Protest pass

The real thing, into a bag for delivery to the African Embassy. Items of protest, including senators' pictures, signs and occupations included. The protest was organised by Amnesty International, the London-based rights group which published a report on the pass law system.

The ban - ordered by police divisional commissioner Brigadier Chris Swart - would have been effective in Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon's Town, Cape Town and Wynberg. In terms of the ban, no person was allowed to place, affix, display or distribute any placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on or in which any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of government or constitutional policy is expressed, advocated or propagated".

Sapa.

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2/2/86 327
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Sapa.

EIGHT CHARGED OVER RED FLAG

City P 2/2/86

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By MONO BADELA

MAMELODI resident Johannes Maisha Bopape appeared with seven others in the Cradock Magistrate's Court this week, provisionally charged with helping to make the Communist Party red flag displayed at a Cradock funeral last year.

They are charged with contravening sections of the Internal Security Act for allegedly being members of and furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

The seven other accused are Temba Basini, Mpumelo Faxi, Luyanda Maseti, Mtutuzeli Ntombela, Vulindlela Puwane, Lwandi Nquru and a Madolo.

Magistrate E Botha postponed the case to February 17. None of the eight were asked to plead.

Mr Bopape, 24, arrested

on January 9, was granted R2 000 bail.

The other seven - some were arrested in September last year - were refused bail.

Two of the accused were Cradock pupils when they were arrested.

The eight allegedly helped to make a huge red flag emblazoned with the hammer and sickle. They are also accused of having the flag in their possession after the funeral.

The charges arose out of incidents on July 20 last year, when an ANC banner, a Red Flag and an SACP banner were hoisted at the funeral of slain Cradock community leaders Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto, and Oudtshoorn school principal Sicelo Mhlauli.

Meanwhile, Cradock Residents' Association president Gladwell Makaula told City Press that seven Cradock and Cradock members and officials, including 63-year-old Elizabeth Sibanda, former Congress of SA Students leaders Madoda Jacobs and Tsotsi Mhlabeni, and Mpumelo Goniwe were still being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

They were held on July 22 last year - barely 48 hours after Goniwe's funeral. They are being held at St Albans Prison and Northern Jail near Port Elizabeth.

Makaula also said Lingshile pupils who had been boycotting classes since February 4 1984 returned to school on Tuesday.

Botha's swop deal a 'flop'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE government's latest plan to release Mr Nelson Mandela in exchange for two Soviet dissidents and a captured South African commando appears to have flopped.

At the weekend Angola, and apparently the Soviet Union as well, rejected President P W Botha's proposal to free the jailed African National Congress leader "on humanitarian grounds" on condition that Moscow release Jewish dissidents Andre Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharanski and that Luanda free Captain Wynand du Toit.

However, the Angolan Government has indicated that it may swop Captain Du Toit for Angolans and a Cuban allegedly held in the Republic. Captain Du Toit was seized last year during a botched South African commando raid on United States-Angolan oil installations in the northern Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

According to the Angolan news agency Angop, the Angolan Foreign Ministry said it was prepared to release Captain Du Toit and return the bodies of two South African soldiers killed in the raid in return for the release of an unspecified number of Angolans and a Cuban it said were cap-

tured in Angola by South African troops and Unita rebels.

A spokesman for the Soviet mission at the United Nations has reportedly said Moscow is not interested in an exchange of Mr Mandela for Jewish dissidents.

But according to Sapa-AP, a Foreign Ministry press official said at the weekend that he had no information on Mr Botha's offer and no statement to make about whether it might be accepted.

And a reliable source has dismissed as "outlandish mystification" suggestions that the South African and US governments might have struck a deal on the swop proposed by Mr Botha in Parliament on Friday.

However, the subject was apparently broached during recent talks between the government and the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

It is reliably understood that the unsuccessful swop deal originally involved a more ambitious plan aimed at luring President Ronald Reagan into a meeting with Mr Botha.

According to this South African-sponsored scheme, Mr Botha would agree to a plea by Mr Reagan unconditionally to release Mr Mandela in exchange for the lifting of the US president's executive order imposing limited sanctions on the Republic.

In addition, Mr Reagan would allow the US Federal Reserve bank to make money available to the Republic and induce US banks to roll over South Africa's short-term debts.

The final condition for the unconditional release of Mr Mandela was to be the freeing of two Soviet dissidents.

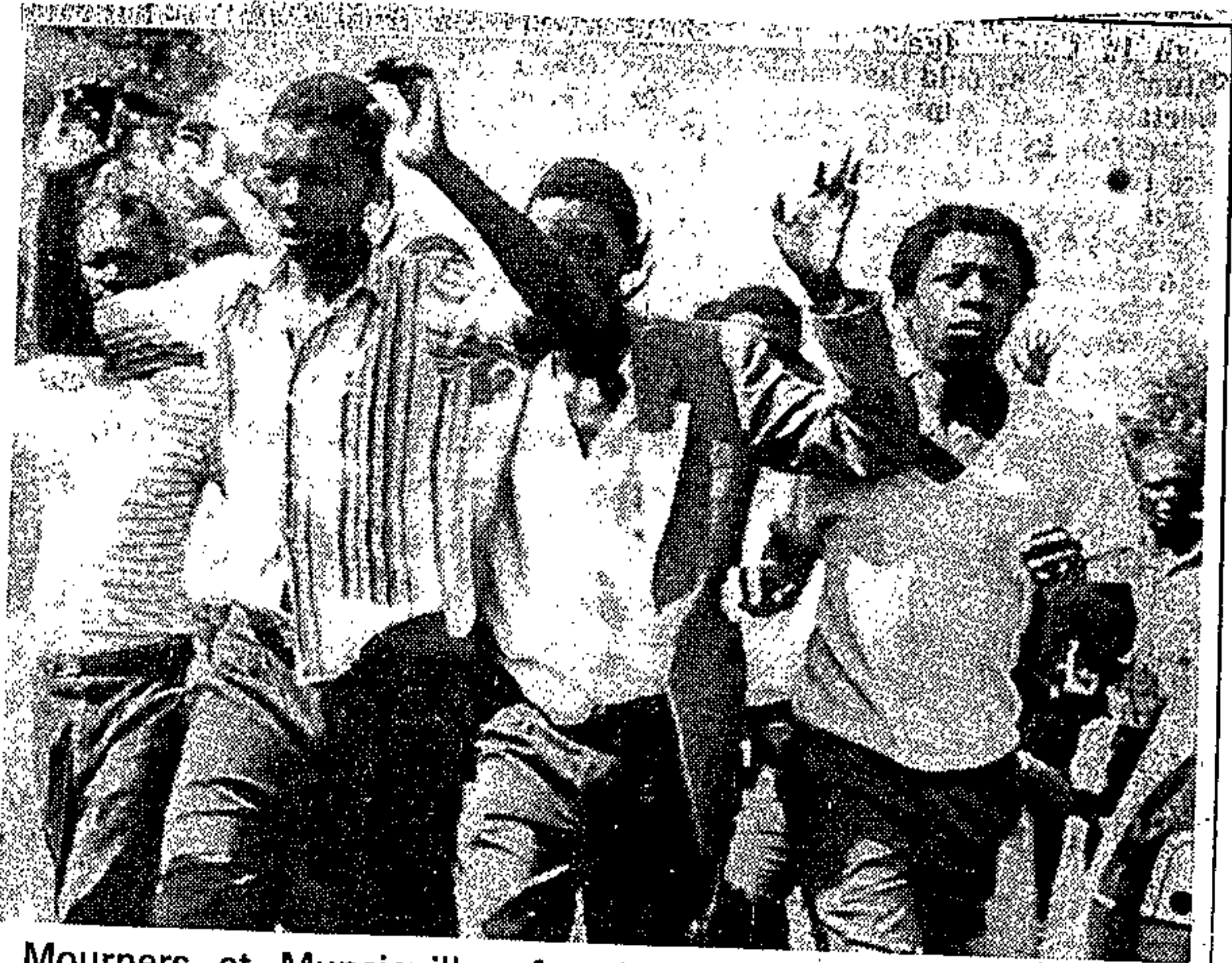
Criticism

If the scheme worked, it would provide Mr Botha with a good excuse for backing down on his "non-negotiable" demand that Mr Mandela renounce violence before his release.

In the government's view, Mr Mandela's release would take the sting out of much international criticism directed at South Africa.

And despite the considerable government nervousness about the possible risks entailed in releasing the ANC leader, some members of the cabinet believe Mr Mandela may lose some of his symbolic power and mystique once he is subjected to the full glare of media publicity.

The considerably scaled-down proposal mooted by Mr Botha at the opening of Parliament was seen in Western diplomatic circles as a public relations exercise — especially since "not even a hint of a deal" had been achieved between the US and South Africa in recent discussions.



Mourners at Munsieville after being turned away from the cemetery by police on Saturday

Police arrest two nuns

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Police arrested the
president of the Feder-
ation of Transvaal Wom-

en, Sister Bernard
Ncube, during a funeral
in Munsieville, near
Krugersdorp, at the
weekend.

Police said Sister Ber-
nard and Sister Christi-
na Obotseng were ar-
rested after leading an
illegal march in the
township, but witnesses
disputed this.

Mourners claimed that
the nuns were quietly
leading people to the
home of the deceased
when police demanded
that they disperse and
fired teargas.

Some people then fled
back into the church and
the nuns were arrested,
a church member said.

The Federation of
Transvaal Women is a
United Democratic
Front affiliate.

At least one truckload
of mourners was turned
away from the cemetery
by police.

Last week two people
were killed in Munsie-
ville in clashes between
police and residents and
a white home in nearby
Dan Pienaarville was
petrol-bombed.

A large number of
heavily-armed police-
men surrounded the hall
where the service was
held and soldiers pa-
trolled the 200 metres of
veld separating Munsie-
ville from Dan Pienaar-
ville.

Police confiscated vid-
eo film from two foreign
news agency camera
crews.

Can Times 3/2/86 327

Shcharansky in East-West swop

BONN. — Anatoly Shcharansky, the jailed Soviet dissident, whose release the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, sought as part of a deal for the release of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, will be included in a swop of East-bloc and Western agents, the West German Bild newspaper said yesterday.

The swop, described as the biggest exchange of East-bloc and Western agents in post-war history, has been arranged between Bonn, Washington, Moscow and East Berlin and will take place in the next few days, it said.

It will include 12 West German counter-intelligence agents imprisoned in the East, Bild said.

President Botha said on Friday: "If I were to release Mr Nelson Mandela, could Captain Wynand du Toit, Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky not be released on humanitarian grounds?"

Shcharansky, 37, one of the leading Soviet human-rights campaigners of the 1970s, was given a 13-year sentence on charges of spying for the United States in 1978.

Bild said Bonn and Washington had also tried to include exiled Soviet dissident Dr An-

drei Sakharov in the planned swop but Moscow had refused.

The newspaper said its information came from "high Soviet sources". The exchange would take place on the Glienicke Bridge, a border crossing between West Berlin and East Germany, and the scene of several previous swops.

The offer by President Botha to free Mr Mandela in return for the release of two leading Russian dissidents and an army officer held by Angola was being seen as "impractical" in Western capitals yesterday.

Officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Mos-

cow said there was no information available about their government's reaction to the offer.

Campaigners for Russian dissidents in London and Jerusalem countered this by saying they hoped the Russian leadership would be persuaded to give serious consideration to the move to free Dr Sakharov from internal exile and Mr Shcharansky, who has up to now been held in a labour camp.

Meanwhile, in editorial comment the New York Times said that "he surely didn't intend it, but South Africa's Presi-

dent P W Botha now grants at least some resemblance between his and the Soviet Union's taking of political prisoners ...

"If he has moved at all, Mr Botha has moved an inch. Under the pressure of violence in black townships and sanctions by banks and the United States, he has abandoned the truculence of last August."

Senegal President, Abdou Diouf, current head of the Organization of African Unity, called on all nations to reject the South African proposals. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

Nuns, youths arrested at funeral

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3/2/86

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The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two nuns and scores of youths were arrested during the funeral of an unrest victim in Kagiso.

One of them is Sister Bernard Mncube, president of the Federation of Transvaal Women.

They were rounded up by police at the weekend while waiting at the home of the victim, Maki Lekgwete, 14, according to witnesses.

A spokesman for the police public relations directorate said the nuns were arrested when leading an illegal march.

But a witness said they were not doing so and stated: "Sister Bernard, another nun and scores of youths could not find transport to the cemetery.

"WASHING HANDS"

"They remained at the home of the deceased and continued singing freedom songs. The police ordered them to disperse as they were constituting an illegal gathering.

"As they were washing their hands in observance of the African custom, before they could disperse they were arrested."

A television cameraman was among those arrested. His films were confiscated.

CAPE TOWN 4/2/86
**Wife visits
Mandela**

Staff Reporter

MRS Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, left the city yesterday after a visit to her husband.

A man who drove Mrs Mandela to D F Malan Airport said she did not wish to comment as to the reasons for the visit.

Mrs Mandela's visit came days after President P W Botha suggested in his speech at the opening of Parliament that the release of Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds could be considered if the same was done in the case of a South African captive in Angola and two Russian dissidents.

Mandela swop 'closer'

CAPT TINTS
4/2/86

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From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — President P. W. Botha's offer to release Mr Nelson Mandela "on humanitarian grounds" came a step closer to reality yesterday with a series of dramatic disclosures in Western capitals.

Western diplomatic sources and strategic analysts are taking President Botha's offer seriously and believe it was made with inside knowledge of the imminent East-West spy swop involving Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky.

● Senior United States sources close to the negotiations for the biggest post-war

East-West spy swop confirmed that the swop — arranged by Bonn, Washington and Moscow — would take place on the Glienicke Bridge between East and West Berlin next week.

● Western diplomatic sources disclosed that senior officials of the National Intelligence Service have had contacts with "an Eastern bloc country" during the past few weeks.

● The International Red Cross in Geneva confirmed yesterday that it was trying to secure the release of Captain Wynand du Toit in Angola, and Angop reported yesterday that the Luanda government would be prepared to exchange Captain Du Toit and the bodies of two other South African soldiers for an unspecified number of Angolans and a Cuban being held in Pretoria.

'Shrewd'

● An expert on South Africa at the influential International Institute for Strategic Studies, Mr Robert Jaster, yesterday described President Botha's offer to release Mr Mandela as "a shrewd political move".

Western diplomatic sources said yesterday that they believed President Botha knew about the behind-the-scenes moves on Shcharansky and Sakharov.

It is understood that the US assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, conveyed the Angolans' willingness to exchange Captain Du Toit when he met President Botha in Cape Town last month.

Diplomatic sources said that President Botha has seized an opportunity to extricate himself from a corner he had trapped himself in by making the renunciation of violence by Mr Mandela a pre-condition for his release.

Western diplomats are attaching great significance to the fact that President Botha now appears to have dropped that condition.

Mr Jaster, an American academic with the International Institute of Strategic studies, said yesterday that if Mr Botha's gamble came off he would have achieved a major coup.

Major coup

He said Mr Botha could claim that he had helped the West by facilitating a major East-West spy swop and meeting their long-standing demand for Mr Mandela's release.

He would win the support of South Africa's Jewish community by apparently assisting with the release of a Jewish Soviet dissident and he could tell his right-wing that he had secured the release of Captain Wynand du Toit.

● First formal talks between UK, ANC, page 6

Judge sets aside T-shirt conviction

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DISPATCH



BISHO — Mr Mbonisi Sandi, 23, of Grahams-town, has won his appeal against his conviction for wearing a Saawu T-shirt at Hamburg in January last year.

Mr Chief Justice De Wet, with Mr Justice Pickard concurring, has set aside Mr Sandi's conviction and sentence.

Mr Sandi had been sentenced in the Zwelitsha Regional Court to six months' suspended for three years.

Mr Chief Justice De Wet said in his judgment that he considered Mr Sandi's lack of knowledge that Saawu was banned in Ciskei could be reasonably true.

The regional court had heard that when Mr Sandi was arrested, a Lieutenant Dyakophu had asked him whether he knew that Saawu was a banned organisation and he did not reply. However, Mr Sandi had denied that he had been asked whether he knew

it was an unlawful organisation. When charges were put to him at the police station he had told the police he did not know that Saawu had been banned and repeated that when he made a statement to the police. The magistrate held that the question had in fact been put to Mr Sandi.

Mr Chief Justice De Wet said the magistrate had found that the failure to explain to the lieutenant that he had not known that Saawu was a banned organisation sufficed to show that he had the necessary wrongful intent.

Apart from the fact that the appellant immediately claimed his ignorance of the banning in Ciskei at the police station when notified of the charge against him, he repeated that he had not known of the banning in his written statement to the police the next day.

"Undue weight must

not be given to the fact that he did not make a statement to the lieutenant. It is the right of every person arrested to remain silent if he so wishes," Mr Chief Justice De Wet said.

He said the magistrate rejected Mr Sandi's statement that he did not know that Saawu had been declared an illegal organisation in Ciskei. The magistrate said that because Ciskei had been independent for four years Mr Sandi should not have assumed that the law in Ciskei and South Africa was the same.

The magistrate said the court was of the opinion that if a person wanted to visit another country he must acquaint himself with the laws of that country. If he did not do so, he could not fall back on the excuse that he had not known.

Mr Chief Justice De Wet said the maxim "ignorance of the law is

no excuse" had no validity in their law and if the appellant was unaware of the fact that Saawu was a prohibited organisation that fact would be a good defence.

"I consider it would be unrealistic and unreasonable to require a visitor to a foreign country to acquaint himself with the laws of that country. I cannot envisage any tourist travelling through Europe acquainting himself with every law of every country he might visit. Certain prohibitions are common to all civilised countries, but statutory prohibitions can very often be of such a nature that a visitor would not automatically realise that a specified act would be unlawful.

"I consider that the appellant's lack of knowledge could be reasonably true. The conviction and sentence are accordingly set aside." — DDR.

CAPE TIMES 5/2/86

Letter to police chief: 18 in court

Court Reporter

EIGHTEEN people who were arrested at Caledon Square when they tried to deliver a letter to the Commissioner of the SAP demanding access to detained relatives, yesterday appeared in Cape Town Regional Court.

They all pleaded not guilty to a charge of contravening the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act of 1973, by demonstrating in a defined area.

They were arrested on September 18 last year, while waiting for a delegation of three who delivered a letter to the commissioner.

In the letter, 49 relatives of Section 29 detainees — including Dr Allan Boesak and prominent civil-rights advocate Mr Dullah Omar — said: "We demand the release of our loved ones. In the light of figures published by UCT, we know we cannot safely leave our family in your hands. We will be convinced of their safety only if we see them now."

Major J P Grundlingh said he had seen about 40 people gathered out-

side Caledon Square on the day in question. He had then instructed five policemen to block off the entrance.

He allowed three people in to see the commissioner and had told the others to disperse since they constituted an illegal gathering.

"I gave them three minutes to disperse but they refused to budge," he told the court.

He then instructed his men to arrest them, but had previously warned them that there was to be no violence.

Mr Les Rose-Innes, for the 18, applied for his clients to be discharged on the basis that the State's evidence had not proved that the accused had participated in a demonstration as defined in the Act.

The hearing continues today.

The 18 are: Ms Bulela Tinto, 31, Ms Nabom Sonto, 28, Ms Fatima Omar, 22, Ms Sophie Makhetho, 53, Ms Marianne Adam, 28, Ms Paskelina Tyeku, 50, Ms Brenda Marks, 21, Ms Desiree le Roux, 22, Ms Margot Lynn, 26, Ms Peta Scop, 23, Ms Marjorie Pather, 59, Ms Vivienne Madekwa, 38, Mr Azaad Ally, 22, Ms Rachmat Omar, 34, Ms Lettie Malindi, 63, Ms Kay Jaffer, Ms Bridgette-Anne Pitt and Mrs May Lesiea, 25.

Mr R H Peckham was the magistrate. Mr S Schrock prosecuted. Mrs G Khan of E Moosa and Associates instructed Mr Rose-Innes.

By Hannes de Wet

An information skirmish of a different nature is looming between the State President, Mr Botha, and the Conservative Party over a "secret" Rand Afrikaans University report on a national communication strategy for South Africa.

The CP has demanded that Mr Botha disclose the report which, it says, was compiled with State money.

RAU has refused to release the report, which was sent to the President about two months ago. The university's explanation to the CP for the refusal was that South Africa had "so many enemies".

The CP's Extra-parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs and Information then wrote a letter to the President, insisting that it had a right to see the report.

"The RAU is a public institution, receiving taxpayers' money. The fruits of its work may not be withheld from the public," the CP told Mr Botha.

Explaining the party's request, a CP spokesman told *The Star*:

"Dr Connie Mulder was kicked out of the Government for using taxpayers' money for

CP demands that PW disclose RAU study

secret projects to boost the the Government's image.

"And now they're using taxpayers' money for their own secret reports on an information strategy."

The letter to the President was sent on November 30.

"We have not received an answer yet and will sent another letter within the next week. We insist on seeing the report," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the President's office said: "We don't comment on private mail received by the State President."

Requests by *The Star* to get a copy of the report from RAU were also refused. A spokesman for the inter-disciplinary group which compiled the report said it had decided against making the study public.

Although the study was done on RAU's initiative, it was the prerogative of the President to decide whether the report should be disclosed, the spokesman added.

Twelve departments at RAU worked together on the report,

which set out specific recommendations on how the Government should go about in promoting itself.

Surveys in the United States and other countries formed part of the study.

The Star learnt from informed sources that the report recommended, among other things, that an independent council be established to advise the President on information affairs.

This council, consisting of private sector specialists of all political parties, should have direct consultations with the President on a regular basis, the report said.

It also stated that the Information Bureau's operations should not be limited to South Africa. The bureau should be responsible for the overseas information initiatives by the Government and should fall under a Cabinet Minister.

The report further stressed that South Africa's level of media sophistication fell far short of that of its opponents.

CA/6-7/12/86
**Coetsee
explains
Mandela
offer** *327*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The State President's suggestion that Mr Nelson Mandela might be freed on humanitarian grounds was a broadening of his earlier standpoint that prisoners who rejected violence might be released; the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the no-confidence debate yesterday.

He said the offer made last year had applied to prisoners who had already served a long time and who indicated a willingness to take part in the constitutional processes of the country.

A number had taken up Mr P W Botha's offer and had been released.

Now, with the State President's speech at the opening of Parliament, humanitarian considerations were also to be taken into account.

The release could be effected on medical grounds or on the length of sentence.

'Credibility'

Mr Coetsee also said attempts to criticize the police and the defence force were an attack on the credibility of the law and the judiciary.

The opposition and the PFP in particular should realize that Parliament was still the most important agent for orderly reform in the country, but "we can not do our job if there are noises from that side trying to take us to pieces".

The judiciary was given its authority by the State, but at the same time there was an obligation on the government to keep the police and defence force healthy to enforce the law and maintain its credibility.

The opposition had asked for a definition of the apartheid that the State President had said in his opening speech was "outdated".

"Our party's stance is that racial discrimination and exploitation, or apartheid as the outside world calls it, is not on our agenda," he said.

In place of that outdated policy the president had outlined a number of standpoints on social and economic matters.

AME Times 7/2/86

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Talks on freeing Mandela

THE Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said yesterday that South Africa had already contacted other governments about the possible release of imprisoned ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela, and further discussions "might not even be necessary" before he was freed from jail.

Mr. Botha said this depended on the release of Soviet dissidents Anatoly Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov, and of Captain Wynand du Toit, held in Angola since an unsuccessful raid on oil installations last year.

The State President, Mr. P. W. Botha, opened parliament last Friday by suggesting in a speech that interested governments negotiate the release of the Soviets, Captain Du Toit and Mr. Mandela together, on humanitarian grounds.

Soon after Mr. Botha's speech, press reports from Europe suggested Shcharansky would be included in an expected exchange of spies between East and West.

Mr. Mandela, 67, has served 22 years of a life sentence for plotting against the government as head of the guerrilla wing of the ANC.

Government spokesmen have increasingly pictured the government as seeking a formula to release Mr. Mandela, who remains a major symbol of the black campaign for equality.

"If he dies in jail, he gains eternal political life," a member of the National Party said recently.

Mr. P. W. Botha said the South African Communist Party is "against Mandela's release" — suggesting that the party's exiled leaders believed Mr. Mandela was more valuable to their cause in jail than out.

If Captain Du Toit, Shcharansky and Sakharov were released, there would be "a basis for discussions (by interested governments) with this government" on Mr. Mandela's freedom, Mr. Botha said.

He also said that the South African and Dutch governments had reached a stalemate over Mr. Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch citizen who has taken refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria since last June following his arrest on charges of smuggling arms from Zimbabwe for the ANC. But "wait a few weeks, there might be new developments", Mr. Botha said.

Mr. De Jonge was recaptured by police on Dutch Embassy property during an escape attempt, but was returned to the embassy after a Dutch protest. South Africa has insisted that the Dutch are obliged to hand Mr. de Jonge back to face trial.

"We believe he should be handed over. The government of the Netherlands has a duty in international law," Mr. Botha said. "The South African Government has fully complied with international law. We sincerely feel that the Dutch Government has not."

"There is an impasse but that does not mean there might not be new developments." — Sapa-AP

Emergency regulations effective Le Grange

PARLIAMENT — The imposition of the state of emergency had had the desired effect and the Government's actions had been proved correct, Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange said yesterday.

But he warned that the security forces would go on fighting the country's enemies "until they gain a different insight or they are destroyed".

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, Mr le Grange rejected Progressive Federal Party statements that the imposition of the state of emergency had not led to a fall in the number of unrest incidents.

"All considered, the Government's actions and initiatives have been proved correct and it (the state of emergency) has had the desired effect.

"But I also want to give the assurance that we will fight our country's enemies until they have gained a different insight or are destroyed."

Mr le Grange said that in the Western Cape the number of incidents of unrest had fallen from 1 413 last October to 162 in December, and was "even lower" last month.

DEATH COUNT

A similar result had been achieved in the Eastern Province and on the East Rand, though he remained concerned about the West Rand and Soweto areas.

"However, I believe the situation there will soon also improve considerably."

The Minister also gave figures of casualties during the unrest, saying that 955 people had died from September 1, 1984 to January 24 this year.

Of these, 628 had been killed by security forces and 327 "by their own people".

Twenty-five security force members had been killed and 534 injured in this period, while 2 229 civilians had been injured in action by security forces and 1 429 "by their own people".

Mr le Grange said these figures did not include deaths or injuries reported in faction fighting in Natal, or in incidents in the Moutse.

He said he did not consider these to be related to the unrest.

— Sapa.

18 cleared of demo charge over letter

Staff Reporter

EIGHTEEN people who were arrested at Caledon Square when they tried to deliver a letter to the Divisional Commissioner of Police on September 18 last year, were acquitted in the Regional Court on Wednesday.

They had all pleaded not guilty to a charge of contravening the Gatherings and Demonstra-

tions Act of 1973, by demonstrating in a defined area.

The letter demanded access to relatives detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, and was delivered by three women who formed part of the group.

Mr Les Rose-Innes, for the 18, made an application at the end of the State's case for his clients to be discharged because the State had not proved its case.

He also said if there had been a demonstration it had not taken place within the defined area but on the boundary.

The magistrate, Mr R H Peckham, said the boundaries did not form part of the defined area.

The 18 were: Bulela Tinto, 31, Nabom Sonto, 28, Fatima Omar, 22, Sophie Makhetho, 53, Marianne Adam, 28, Paskelina Tyeku, 50, Brenda Marks, 21, Desiree le Roux, 22, Margot Lynn, 26, Peta Scop, 23, Marjorie Pather, 59, Vivienne Madekwa, 38, Azaad Ally, 22, Rachmat Omar, 34, Lettie Malindi, 63, Kay Jaffer, Bridgette Anne Pitt and May Lesica, 25.

Mr S Schrock appeared for the State. Mrs G Khan of E Moosa and Associates instructed Mr Rose-Innes.

BW DAY 327

Emergency proved effective: Le Grange



● LE GRANGE

IMPOSITION of the state of emergency had the desired effect and government's actions had been proved correct, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said yesterday.

At the same time, he warned that security forces would go on fighting SA's enemies "until they gain a different insight or are destroyed".

Speaking during the no confidence debate, Le Grange rejected Progressive Federal Party statements that the state of emergency had not led to a fall in the number of unrest incidents.

He said that in the Western Cape the number of incidents of unrest had fallen from 1 413 in October,

when the state of emergency was declared, to 162 in December.

He gave figures of casualties during unrest, saying 955 people had died from September 1, 1984, to January 24 this year. Of these, 628 had been killed by security forces and 327 "by their own people".

Twenty-five security force members had been killed and 534 injured in this period, while 2 229 civilians had been injured in action by security forces and 1 429 by "their own people".

Le Grange said 7 777 people were detained under emergency regulations from July 21, 1985, to February 2 and fewer than 300 were still being held. — Sapa.

7/2/86
(327)

Le Grange: Emergency proved right

CME
7/2/86
(327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The imposition of the state of emergency had had the desired effect and the government's actions had been proved correct, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

At the same time, however, he warned that the security forces would go on fighting the country's enemies "until they gain a different insight or they are destroyed".

During the no-confidence debate, Mr Le Grange rejected Progressive Federal Party statements that the state of emergency had not led to a drop in unrest.

"All considered, the government's actions and initiatives have been proved correct and it (the state of emergency) has had the desired effect," But I also want to give the assur-

ance that we will fight our country's enemies until they have gained a different insight or are destroyed."

Mr Le Grange said that in the Western Cape, incidents of unrest had fallen from 1 413 in October last year, when the state of emergency was declared, to 162 last December and was "even lower" last month.

A similar result had been achieved in the Eastern Province and on the East Rand, although he remained concerned about the West Rand and Soweto.

"However, I believe that the situation there will soon also improve considerably."

The Minister also gave figures of casualties during the unrest, saying that 955 people had died from September 1, 1984, to January 24 this year. Of these, 628 had been killed by

security forces and 327 "by their own people".

Twenty five security force members had been killed and 534 injured in this period, while 2 229 civilians had been injured in action by security forces and 1 429 by "their own people".

The figures did not include deaths or injuries reported in faction fighting in Natal or in incidents in the Mountse area of the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Le Grange said he did not consider these to be related to the unrest. To date, damage of R138-million had been caused by rioters, while 33 court cases were pending in which 100 people faced charges in terms of security legislation, including alleged acts of terror and sabotage.

Rejecting PFP allegations of police brutality, Mr Le Grange said such charges had been laid in only 40 cases — two by the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, eight by the PFP's Van Eck Commission, two as a result of Supreme Court actions against the police and 28 laid directly by the complainants.

"That is the sum total — after more than 3 400 unrest incidents in the past six months."

Mr Le Grange said 7 777 people had been detained under the emergency from July 21, 1985 to February 2. At present, fewer than 300 were being held and during this period 141 charges had been laid by detainees against the police, army and railways police.

Of these, 11 had been withdrawn, 13 had been found to be without grounds, the Attorney-General had

declined to prosecute in 22 cases and his decision was still expected in 21, 63 cases were still being investigated and the complainants in 11 cases could not be traced.

"In this way I can continue to prove that the total number of complaints received is only a small fraction of one percent of our total involvement," Mr Le Grange said.

He also criticized the PFP for its "co-operation (saamloop)" with the ANC, saying that by so doing, the party was "destroying itself for once and all".

He asked why members of the Opposition attended township funerals at which the ANC's goals were promoted through "the spoken word, songs, the display of ANC colours and even the communist hammer and sickle", but did not attend funerals of victims

of landmine or hand-grenade explosions or of other acts of sabotage.

Would the attitude of the PFP leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, be the same towards the PLO were he a Jew, towards the Irish Republican Army were he British or towards the Bader-Meinhoff group were he a German, the minister asked.

Mr Le Grange also said the ANC/SA Communist Party "alliance" and the Pan Africanist Congress had carried out 398 acts of terror or sabotage in South Africa over the last nine years. He said that in 1985, these organizations had been responsible for seven landmine explosions, 67 hand-grenade blasts and 37 limpet mine incidents.

Mr Le Grange



Mandela rumours dismissed

CAPE TIMES 8/2/86

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The African National Congress (ANC) last night dismissed speculation that Mr Nelson Mandela is to be released from prison and flown to Lusaka this weekend.

A spokesman for the organization, Mr Tom Sebina, said they would find it "totally unacceptable" if the South African Government were to release Mr Mandela into exile.

Reacting to reports from Lusaka that ANC sources said Mr Mandela would be released at the weekend, Mr Sebina said he had no idea where these rumours were emanating from.

He said it had always been unacceptable to the ANC and to Mr Mandela that he should be released with preconditions.

John Battersby reports from London that hopes for the early release of Mr Mandela rose sharply amid renewed speculation in Western capitals yesterday.

But there was also intense interest in President P W Botha's public reprimand for his Foreign Minister over a statement that South Africa could have a black president at the

end of the negotiating process which President Botha had now initiated.

The Foreign Minister's statement had resulted in the most favourable press South Africa has had here for some months.

Pointers

Political and diplomatic circles were also abuzz with news of the resignation of the leader of the PFP, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert.

Other pointers that the release of Mr Mandela was imminent:

- Western diplomats were attaching great significance yesterday to the silence from Pretoria following the historic meeting on Monday in Lusaka between British officials and members of the ANC.

- There was speculation in British business and banking circles that Mr Mandela could be released ahead of the crucial February 20 meeting of foreign creditors in London to discuss the rescheduling of South Africa's foreign debt.

- The remarks of Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha that Mr Mandela's release was possible "even without further discussion" were also a source of great interest.

STAR
Emergency lifted
8/2/88 (327)
in seven districts

PARLIAMENT — The state of emergency has been lifted in seven magisterial districts.

A proclamation lifting the state of emergency in Graaff-Reinet, Kirkwood, Kuilsriver, Paarl, Simon's Town, Somerset East and Worcester was published yesterday.

Announcing the proclamation in the Assembly yesterday, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said that as the situation returned to normal, the emergency regulations would be lifted in other areas.

"The Government remains determined to maintain law and order in South Africa, and I hope South Africans of all population groups will co-operate in order to ensure continued progress for all.

"The Government cannot surrender to terrorism, unrest and violence, and I appeal to the Leader of the Opposition (Dr Van Zyl Slabbert) to support me and to express himself strongly."

CAPE Times 10/2/86
327

Nyanga shack raid'

SECURITY forces allegedly raided a Nyanga Bush shack early yesterday morning kicking open the door, overturning its contents and tearing apart parts of a wall.

According to Mrs Maggie Mbambo, security forces in khaki uniforms and two men in plain-clothes kicked open her door and moved into her home about 3am.

She said the men pointed their guns at her.

"I shouted and shrieked in an effort to wake up the people in

the neighbourhood," said Mrs Mbambo.

"I screamed and used my fists to ward off the men. I asked them what they wanted to which they replied, 'If you people stop the 'mess' we will not come'.

"I asked them to explain what they meant by 'mess' to which they did not reply."

Later in the day she was told that the same men raided her neighbour's shack where her daughter Ms Xoliswa Mbambo and her friend were sleeping.

An angry Mrs Mbambo said this was the second time security forces had raided her place. Last month they came with sniffer dogs and nearly destroyed her whole shack, she said.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, yesterday could not confirm the raid but said there were various serious crimes, such as attacks on security forces, being investigated in the area.

If Mrs Mbambo laid a complaint it would be thoroughly investigated.

Mandela free soon

Cape Times 10/2/86

Political Reporter

MRS Winnie Mandela paid a lightning visit to her husband in Pollsmoor Prison yesterday, fuelling the growing speculation that the African National Congress leader imprisoned for life will be released soon.

Mrs Mandela, on her third visit to her husband in 10 days, was accompanied by the family's Cape Town lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, and United Democratic Front patron and head of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak.

Mr Moosa told reporters Mr Nelson Mandela would be released soon.

However, the family's lawyers in Johannesburg said that Mrs Mandela knew "nothing about a release" of her husband or the reported government plans to let him live in exile in Zambia.

Mrs Mandela cannot be quoted.

Sources close to the Mandela family said the ANC statement on Friday that Mr Mandela would be freed at the weekend might have been premature, but they said the 67-year-old leader would be freed soon.

The ANC has dismissed speculation that Mr Mandela will go into exile.

The Sunday newspaper Rapport said Mr Mandela's family might not be informed of plans to release him.

Before meeting her husband, Mrs Mandela also briefly met Mr Moni Malhotra, an official of the Commonwealth Secretariat, at a City hotel.

Mr Malhotra is here as part of an advance party to set up meetings between various South African groups and members of the visiting Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) who are expected here in the next few days.



Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, with Dr Allan Boesak, United Democratic Front patron and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, at D F Malan Airport yesterday afternoon.

100 gather at Pollsmoor gates for release of Mandela

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 100 well-wishers and political figures gathered at the gates of Pollsmoor Prison yesterday in anticipation of the release of jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Rumour was fuelled by the arrival of Mrs Winnie Mandela in Cape Town for the third visit to her husband in 10 days and continuing speculation linking Mr Mandela's release to that of two Soviet dissidents.

Mrs Mandela, accompanied by city lawyer Mr Essa Moosa, was met after her 40-minute visit, by Dr Allan Boesak, United Democratic Front patron

and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Dr Boesak told reporters Mrs Mandela was paying a routine visit to her husband and there had been no official word from the Government concerning Mr Mandela's release.

Mrs Mandela gave a brief Press conference at D F Malan Airport but she may not be quoted.

BLACK SASH

Dr Boesak told reporters that the Government could not continue to hold Mr Mandela "much longer".

"P W Botha will have to do something to offset the incredi-

bly bad impression he created last week when he made the choice to continue with apartheid.

"He is maybe hoping that Mr Mandela's release will get the attention of the world."

Among prominent figures at Pollsmoor were city advocate Mr Dulla Omar, Mrs Dot Clemenshaw of the Black Sash, UDF official Mr Joe Marks and Mr Eddie Daniels, who spent 15 years in jail with Mr Mandela on Robben Island.

"I have come to see my friend and welcome him home," said Mr Daniels.

He did not think Mr Mandela would accept release into exile.

ments at the Khuis lands in the Kuruman district in 1985 on the occasion of a visit by a Minister of the State; if so, (a) who was the Minister, (b) how many persons accompanied him and (c)(i) at which place were the meals and refreshments offered and (ii) what was the cost involved;

- (2) whether this visit was connected with defence matters; if so, what defence matters; if not, what was the purpose of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.

(a) Ministers A. A. Julius and D. M. G. Curry.

(b) 20 persons.

(c) (i) Middelputs.

(ii) R166,88.

- (2) The SA Defence Force had an interest in the visit. The purpose of the visit was to view possible alternative terrain for the farmers who are presently still domiciled in the P. W. Botha Training Area.

Wines served at function

*29. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether the South African Airways held a function on or about 24 January 1986 during which wines served by the South African Airways on its flights were presented; if so, (a) where did the function take place, (b) who were invited to it, (c) what form did the function take, (d) who paid for the (i) travel and subsistence expenses of the persons invited and (ii) function and (e) what was the total cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Braamfontein Hotel, Johannesburg.

(b) Wine connoisseurs, the media and members of the wine industry.

(c) A luncheon.

(d) (i) South African Airways stood in for the free air tickets. Accommodation expenses were not incurred.

(ii) South African Airways.

(e) R2 500.

Wines served at functions

*30. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether the South African Airways held functions abroad on or about 29 January 1986 during which wines served by the South African Airways on its flights were presented; if so, (a) where did these functions take place, (b) who were invited to them, (c) what form did the functions take, (d) who paid for the (i) travel and subsistence expenses of the persons invited and (ii) functions and (e) what was the total cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) South Africa House, London, and the Espace Cardin, Paris.

(b) Overseas wine connoisseurs and media, and members of the South African wine industry.

(c) A luncheon.

(d) (i) Free air tickets were issued by South African Airways but accommodation expenses were paid for by the guests themselves.

(ii) South African Airways.

(e) R2 590.

Ships/small vessels for sport/recreation

*31. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the regulations regarding ships or small vessels used solely for sport or recreation published in *Government Gazette* No 10042 on 20 December 1985, were published in terms of section 35(7) of the Merchant Shipping Act, No 57 of 1951; if not, (a) why not and (b) what action will be taken as a result; if so,

- (2) whether interested persons may submit objections to and representations concerning the proposed regulations; if so, (a) when and (b) where;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, in *Government Gazette* No 9885 of 9 August 1985.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No, as the period of ten weeks allowed for comments has expired.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (3) No.

spect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 7 777.

- (b) For the period 1985-07-21 until 1986-02-04.

- (2) (a)(i) and (ii) The particulars are not readily available.

(b) Falls away.

Note: The application of the Emergency Regulations which were declared in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act No 3 of 1953) are primarily of a preventive nature.

State of emergency: detainees

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

- (1) Whether any persons detained under emergency regulations were under the age of 16 years at the time of being so detained; if so, how many;

- (2) whether charges have been or are to be laid against any persons under the age of 16 years; if so, (a) against how many persons and (b) what charges in each case;

- (3) in respect of what date or dates is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (1) 2 016.

- (2) The particulars are not readily available.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

- (3) For the period 1985-07-21 until 1986-01-31.

Note: The application of the emergency regulations which were declared in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act No 3 of 1953) are primarily of a preventive nature.

Uitenhage: members charged

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

- (1) Whether two members of the South African Police in Uitenhage, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were found guilty of common assault in December 1985; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the charge and (c) what was the sentence in each case;
- (2) whether the South African Police have taken any action against these persons as a result of the conviction; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action, and (b) when, in each case;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Detective constable A M Lubengo.
- (b) Detective constable G Simanga.
- (b) On 17 March 1985 Black man Norman Kona was allegedly assaulted with a sjambok by two members of the force during interrogation on three counts of arson. Both members have been suspended from duty since 20 March 1985.
- (c) On 9 December 1985 both members were sentenced to a

R150,00 or 3 months imprisonment.

- (2) Yes.

(a) In terms of Regulation 64(1) of the Regulations for the South African Police boards of enquiry were convened with the aim to establish the fitness of the members concerned to remain in the Force.

- (b) 10 December 1985.

- (3) No, accept to mention that the proceedings of the boards of enquiry have not been finalised yet.

Sedgefield: residential areas opened for occupation by non-Whites

*35. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether certain White residential areas of Sedgefield were recently opened for occupation by non-Whites; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) which residential areas; if not,

- (2) whether a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, has provided residential facilities in White residential areas of Sedgefield to non-Whites; if so, (a) what is the name of this company and (b) in which residential areas;

- (3) whether his Department has taken or will take steps in respect of this company; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (2) The Department of Constitutional

Development and Planning has no record that the company whose name has been furnished to the Department supplied residential facilities to non-Whites in White residential areas of Sedgefield.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

- (3) Falls away.

Witwatersrand: transportation cost of petrol

*36. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) What is the weighted real historical transportation cost, calculated from the refineries or other production plants, of the petrol delivered to oil company depots on the Witwatersrand in December 1985;

- (2) whether any other factors were taken into account in calculating the above-mentioned costs; if so, (a) what factors and (b) what is the total amount of the cost involved in these factors?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Separate costs for a particular section of the pipeline are not readily available but the total cost of all product pumped during December 1985 amounted to three cent per litre.

- (2) Yes.

(a) As petrol is conveyed by both pipeline and rail tank trucks, pipeline tariffs are based on rail distances and rail tariffs.

(b) This information is not readily available.

- (1) Whether the real production cost per hectare of maize farmers has increased since the 1985 season; if so, by what percentage;

- (2) whether the 1986 producer price of maize is to be adjusted to compensate maize farmers for this increase; if so, to what extent; if not, why not;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

- (1) The cost calculations for the 1985-86 production season have not been finalised but it can be expected that the costs per hectare would have risen due to rises in input costs.

- (2) Production cost is not the only factor which is taken into consideration when the maize price is determined. Various other factors such as the supply and demand situation for maize, the economic conditions in the country and the expected export realisation are also taken into account.

- (3) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

*37. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- How many voters were registered in (a) each constituency, (b) each province and (c) the Republic as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a), (b) and (c) See annexures A, B and C.

*37. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:†

12/18/86 BUS DRY (327) (144)

Mandela Press conference banned

A PRESS conference which was to have been addressed by Winnie Mandela and Alan Boesak in Johannesburg's Alexandra township today has been banned in terms of the Internal Security Act.

But a spokesman for the Release Mandela Committee (RMC) said the gathering would go ahead at a different venue and time, to be disclosed today.

The banning order served on the RMC prohibited the meeting from taking place between the hours of 6am and 8pm today, and was signed by acting Magis-

PETER HONEY

trate of Randburg Rubin Mandelstam.

The order said there was reason to believe the gathering would endanger "public peace" and described the Press conference as a gathering to protest against the restrictions placed on Winnie Mandela — wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela — who is prohibited from entering the Johannesburg and Roodepoort magisterial districts.

Mandela rumours rife: Govt denial

APR 7.075

12/2/86

327

THE government last night attempted to quash mounting speculation that the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela was imminent as the rumours overseas reached a fever pitch yesterday with the release of Soviet dissident Dr Anatoly Shcharansky and the East-West swap of eight spies.

However, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, last night said in a statement that "conditions" outlined by President P W Botha at the opening of Parliament last month regarding the possible release of Mr Mandela had not yet been met.

"Mr Mandela will therefore not be released," he said.

Mr Botha said at the time: "If I were to release Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds, could Captain Wynand du Toit, Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky not also be released on humanitarian grounds?"

The Soviets have already indicated that they would not release Dr Sakharov.

Earlier yesterday, various government sources dismissed the growing speculation surrounding Mr Mandela's imminent release as "sheer rumours".

However, a prisons department spokesman was unable to deny categorically that Mr Mandela would be released later this week or in the near future.

Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, appears to have gone into hiding after her visit to Pollmoor Prison at the weekend. The visit, the third in 10 days, fuelled speculation at the weekend of a possible release.

Unspecified number of soldiers

The latest round of speculation and agitation for the jailed leader's release was started by Israel Radio reports that the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, had sent a message to President Botha asking him to release Mr Mandela as part of the latest exchange. The radio went on to say Mr Mandela might be freed today.

A spokesman for Mr Botha's office said last night that no message had yet been received from the Israeli Government.

It is believed that the government would at least like to clinch a deal with the Angola Government over the release of Captain Du Toit before announcing any release of Mr Mandela but Angola has rejected Pretoria's terms.

Meanwhile, there is also concern in government circles that a "premature" release of Mr Mandela could be interpreted by the white electorate as a sign of government weakness.

In Lusaka an ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, said his organization had no official word of a possible release but was closely watching developments.

In London the talk of Mr Mandela's release dominated every radio and TV bulletin.

Free 'within 10 days'

But Mr Erwin Cutler, Dr Shcharansky's lawyer, dampened speculation that Mr Mandela's release would take place today or tomorrow.

In an interview with BBC radio he said he thought Mr Mandela might be free "within 10 days".

Mr Cutler said that negotiations between South Africa and the Soviet Union for a swap deal involving Mr Mandela, Dr Shcharansky and Dr Andrei Sakharov had broken down.

He said President Botha had subsequently used the close South Africa-Israeli relationship to "buy in" to the complex East-West spy-swap deal as a pretext for releasing Mr Mandela. — Political Staff and Own Correspondents

Mandela
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Offer on Mandela a 'ploy'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The African National Congress (ANC) yesterday indicated that the release of its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, would not make much difference unless all political prisoners were released simultaneously.

In a BBC radio interview an ANC spokesman also made it clear that it did not regard President P W Botha's offer to release Mr Mandela as genuine but merely as another propaganda ploy to help ease the country's financial crisis.

Amid mounting speculation that Mr Mandela could be released to Britain, the ANC again insisted that Mr Mandela would not accept exile as a condition for his release and could not be forced into exile.

British Govt dampens speculation

The British Government yesterday dampened speculation that London could be Mr Mandela's first destination after his release.

"We have had no approaches from the South African Government to this effect," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "If we did receive such a request it would be considered in the normal way."

"As far as Britain is concerned our position has not changed — we have called repeatedly for Mr Mandela's immediate and unconditional release."

While the intensity of speculation about Mr Mandela's release subsided yesterday, The Times carried a speculative report that he might be "released and flown to London in the next few days".

Western diplomatic sources said the "British connection" would have any chance of success only if it was accompanied by a guarantee from Pretoria that Mr Mandela would be allowed to return to South Africa when he chose to do so.

Meanwhile, Sapa-AP reports from Jerusalem that the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, denied yesterday that Israel had appealed to South Africa to release Mr Mandela in return for the release of Jewish activist Dr Anatoly Shcharansky from Soviet captivity.

His denial came a day after an Israeli official confirmed an Israel Radio report that Israel had appealed to the South African authorities and that Mr Mandela would probably be freed within days.

Mr Shamir said Israel had in the past asked the South African Government to free Soviet agents in return for Dr Shcharansky. But he added that "about Mandela, there was not any Israeli initiative until this day".

Activist's release welcomed

Staff Reporter

THE South African Union of Jewish students has welcomed the release of human-rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky by the Soviet Union this week.

In a statement yesterday, the Union's UCT branch said: "Shcharansky was released after nine years' imprisonment for his Jewish belief, love of his culture and yearning desire to emigrate to Israel."

"We cannot partake in the full happiness until we are convinced that

the Soviet Union has acceded to both international law and the Helsinki Accord on this matter.

"We also sober our excitement with the knowledge that Shcharansky is only one of two million Soviet Jews who demanded the right to emigrate to Israel."

"We call for the urgent granting of freedom to all Soviet Jews and add our voices to the international call for the immediate release of black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela."

Offer on Mandela a 'ploy'

Own Correspondent

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CME Times 13/2/86

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Minister in 'crush Saawu conspiracy'

MARITZBURG. — A senior cabinet minister was involved in a "combined conspiracy" to "crush" Saawu at the time when trade union autonomy and minimum government interference in labour relations was announced, it was alleged yesterday.

The allegation concerning a meeting held in East London in October, 1980 was made by the defence counsel of four Saawu (South African Allied Workers Union) leaders

standing trial in Maritzburg on a charge of treason.

The men on trial, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Mr Sisa Njikelana, Mr Samuel Kilkinie and Mr Isaac Ngcobo, heard that the alleged conspiracy involved Mr Fanie Botha, the then minister of manpower, the security police and factory management.

Counsel said that Mr Botha discussed "the Saawu problem" at the meeting called by the Border Chamber of Indus-

tries and attended by the security police and two members of the National Intelligence Service.

Mr Botha, who had said publicly that it would be disastrous for factory management not to recognize the unions demanded by the majority of their workers, discussed a common strategy of how to "deal" with Saawu.

The State alleges that Saawu or some of its leaders have close ties with the ANC.

Major Phillipus Olivier, head of the East London security police labour branch, said that Saawu had been working within the law and, although they had information of a link with the ANC, they did not have enough evidence to go to court.

Details of the meeting, and others, emerged during the cross-examination of Major Olivier.

The trial continues. — Sapa

Heavy restrictions imposed on released UDF activist

13/2/86 STAR 327

By Jo-Anne Collinge

As detainees in Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison continue their hunger strike, a leading Western Cape member of the United Democratic Front, Ms Cheryl Carolus, has been released from the cells under heavy restrictions.

A spokesman for the Department of Prison Services confirmed yesterday afternoon that 35 detainees held in terms of the emergency provisions at Diepkloof had not taken meals since breakfast on Tuesday.

"Besides the fact that they are served with prescribed meals they are permitted to buy food at the prison tuckshop according to their needs. The detainees in question are in fact in possession of food-stuffs bought at the tuckshop."

Asked whether this implied that the detainees were in fact eating from their own supplies, the spokesman added: "It is not possible to comment at this stage whether such purchases have been consumed."

The Diepkloof detainees have made it known that their action is indefinite and is in support of demands for the release of all detainees, an end to the state of emergency and the withdrawal of troops from the townships.

It is also to highlight specific grievances, set out in a memorandum sent by them to the Ministers of Law and Order and Justice last month. These complaints concern food, medical care, visits, study privileges, letters and recreational facilities.

Ms Carolus, Western Cape secretary of the UDF, was released yesterday morning, said UDF

spokesman Mr Billy Nair. She had spent almost three weeks in the cells at John Vorster Square where she was taken after being detained while visiting Johannesburg.

The "banning order" imposed on Ms Carolus upon release confines her to the Cape magisterial area of Wynberg and prohibits her from taking part in UDF activities, from associating herself with any publication, from entering educational institutions and from attending meetings where Government policies are attacked or discussed.

CAPE TOWN 15/12/86 (E8) (10) (100)

Youths claim assault

JOHANNESBURG

Scores of Winterveld youths and men who were picked up by the Bophuthatswana police from their homes a few hours before the funeral of a youth last Thursday alleged they were stripped naked and assaulted before being released without being charged.

Sources in Winterveld, a squatter area near Mabopane township about 35km north of Pretoria, said there was a heavy police presence before, during and after the funeral of Joseph Modipane who was allegedly shot dead by police.

The youths, mostly secondary school pupils,

were allegedly collected in a police swoop about 7am and were detained at the Ga-Rankuwa police station. They were released on Sunday afternoon.

A liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, Colonel David George, said he could neither confirm nor deny the allegations.

Meanwhile, the Bophuthatswana police have slapped restrictions on the funeral of Mr Ephraim Motsepe who was shot by police at Mmakau, near Ga-Rankuwa, earlier this month. The funeral may be conducted only by a recognized church minister and only family may attend. — Sapa

Press cards refused

THREE senior journalists on The SOWETAN have been refused Press identity cards by the South African Police.

The three are Mr Thami Mazwai, News Editor; Mr Joe Tholoe, Features Editor and Mr Sam Mabe, Political Reporter. All three are also executive members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Without the accredited Police Press Cards, it means that the three may not enter and stay for purposes of their professional work in any area under police control from which the general public is excluded.

Yesterday, The SOWETAN Editor, Mr Joe Latakomo, said he was going to take the matter up with the relevant authorities because he

**SOWETAN
Reporter**

viewed the police refusal in "the most serious light".

"If I cannot get accreditation for my senior staffers it will obviously impede our ability to keep our readers informed about what goes on in the townships," he said.

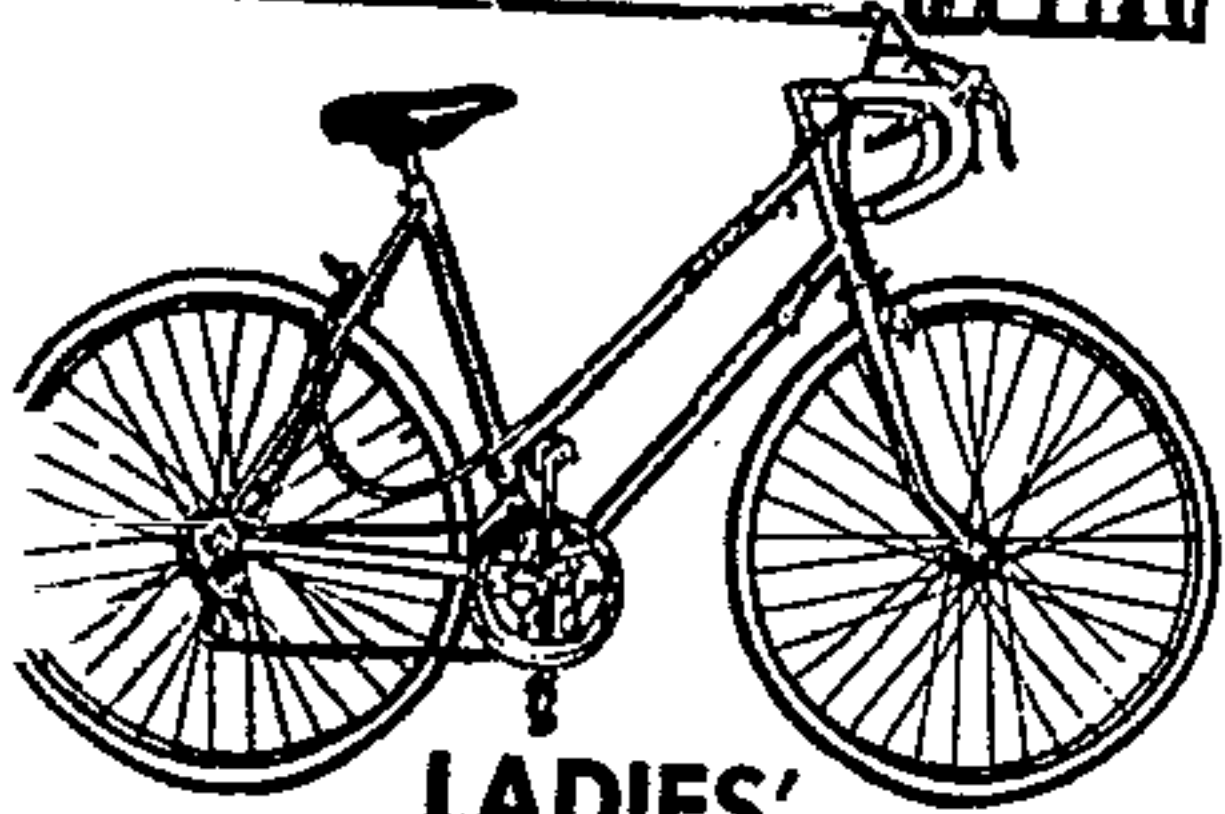
Until 1981 there was a uniform Police Press card system for journalists, which allowed them access to areas under police control and to interview the Commissioner of Police or any senior commissioned officer.

But in August 1981, an agreement was reached between the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) and the police, whereby the NPU was allowed to issue Press cards annually to report-

ers whose integrity could be vouched personally by their editor.

The police would, however, issue accredited Press cards; which would be the only ones that would allow holders access to areas under police control.

**every
price!**



**LADIES'
EUCROT & WESTERN**

NATIONAL

Azapo chief sent back to S Africa

AKG 65
13/2/86
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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Azapo president Mr Saths Cooper appeared in the Magistrate's Court here today and was whisked to the airport to be flown back to South Africa.

Mr Cooper, 35, was arrested last night — minutes before he was to have addressed a meeting of the Namibia Education Forum.

He was arrested under a 1970 ordinance which prohibits Asians and coloured people from South Africa from entering SWA/Namibia without a permit, police said.

At his appearance Mr Cooper did not plead and no evidence was led. He was allowed bail of R50 and warned to appear again on April 24.

Arrest condemned

He was invited to Windhoek by the progressive faction of the South West Africa National Union. Mr Vekuii Rekoro, publicity secretary of the Swanu faction — which broke away from the Swanu headed by Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua — condemned Mr Cooper's arrest.

He said it was a blatant violation of the Bill of Rights proclaimed by the Multi-Party Conference government. The legislation under which Mr Cooper had been charged was racist and its implementation showed the cynical attitude adopted by South Africa to SWA/Namibia, Mr Rukoro added.

Mr Cooper was to have spoken to the Windhoek meeting about black-consciousness in South Africa and its lessons for SWA/Namibia.

Officials at the meeting said permission to hold the gathering had been granted by a Windhoek magistrate. The meeting had been advertised for some time. Mr Cooper had been in the country for some days before his arrest.

Cape Town's agreed to rethink pamphlet ban

14/2/86

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By MOIRA LEVY,
Cape Town

BEHIND-the-scenes campaigning by a joint task force of the UDF, the Black Sash and the End. Conscription Campaign (ECC) has forced the Cape Town City Council to reconsider a proposed by-law that could have effectively barred all pamphleteering in the city.

The proclamation, which has been returned to the executive committee for reconsideration, would have placed a blanket ban on the distribution of all handbills in the magisterial districts under the jurisdiction of the Cape Town City Council.

"We understand that the motivation behind the ban was the serious litter problem caused by the distribution of handbills, particularly in central Cape Town," said a representative of a UDF local committee.

"But this effectively meant censoring. Because of the State of Emergency, meetings are not being held. Organisations like ours depend on being able to address members through pamphlets and handbills.

"The State of Emergency and other laws deny us the right to free expression and discussion. If the city council had passed that by-law it would have acted out the role of the government."

The UDF executive of the Western Cape, the Black Sash and the ECC sent letters to each city councillor and held discussions with a number of them to point out the implicit dangers of the proposed by-law.

Mary Burton of the Black Sash said this week. "We found the councillors very sympathetic and concerned that opposition could be silenced in this way."

She praised the "watchfulness" of those organisations that had alerted the council to the possible dangers contained in the proclamation.

"It shows those organisations are doing their job keeping an eye open for infringements of our rights."

"The initial motivation behind the proclamation was concern about the litter problem. There were no political undertones to the proposed by-law," said city councillor Ian Iversen.

However, commenting on the concerted campaign against it, Iversen said, "It did bring up some pretty valid points."

"These are the political groups that are always on the receiving end of the big stick. If we had passed this by-law, the government could have had yet another stick, and the right to express political views could have taken another beating."

Iversen welcomed the council's decision to return the proclamation to the executive committee for reconsideration.

"It could have curbed the right of expression not only of political organisations, but charities and religious groups as well."

Press excluded from SAP probe

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The press would not be permitted to sit in on police investigations into complaints against police and community councillors by Fort Beaufort residents.

A police spokesman from Pretoria said yesterday the investigation had been on the go since Wednesday, and the end of it depended on the scope of the issues involved.

The chairman of the Fort Beaufort Community Council, Mr L. Nohashe, yesterday asked the Daily Dispatch to sit in on the inquiry, as he wanted the matter to be public.

The spokesman said it was not police procedure to open police investigations to the public, especially if the matters could lead to court action.

Three policemen from Pretoria — all of the

rank of captain — are in Fort Beaufort conducting the investigation.

They are answerable only to the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

The Pretoria spokesman said the policemen had met leaders and members of the Fort Beaufort community to discuss certain issues and statements were expected to be taken.

14, February 1986

Mr. Tink

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Redress against police actions 'hampered'

By ANDREW DONALDSON

MONTHS of emergency regulations in Mbekweni Township near Paarl had severely hampered citizens' abilities to seek redress against indiscriminate police brutality, the Progressive Federal Party MPC for Groote Schuur, Mr. Jan van Eck, said this week.

Mr. Van Eck and the PFP's unrest monitoring committee visited the township on Wednesday following last week's easing of emergency restrictions.

"The evidence we heard of indiscriminate police action — of massive use of teargas and buckshot — con-

firmed our suspicions that the number of complaints lodged against police as given by Mr Louis le Grange in Parliament is only a fraction of the actual number," Mr Van Eck said. "Because of widespread fear of the police, a large percentage of people who have complaints have not laid charges."

During the visit, affidavits were collected from residents.

Though quiet, the township still bore the scars of months of violence. In one section, windows of houses on both sides of a street were still shattered after police allegedly fired tear-

gas and buckshot into homes while residents were sleeping one night in December.

Another incident in September in which two men travelling in a Malmesbury-registered bakke allegedly fired birdshot at women in their yards and walking in streets raised questions about access to the township — which was strictly controlled by police at the only road into Mbekweni.

Mr Van Eck said the six-month period within which residents had to give notice of a civilian claim against those responsible for their suffering — "should they ever be found" —

would end soon and they would have no redress.

"Because police refused us permission to enter Mbekweni during the emergency we were unable to assist in laying civil or criminal charges. Evidence submitted to us proves the regulations have actually prevented justice from being done," he said.

"This government will be responsible if black people lose all faith in the judicial process."

Where citizens had reported incidents to the police, they had received no satisfaction. During the visit, several patrolling police vehicles were noted and Mr

Van Eck was approached by a police officer who asked what the committee and a TV film crew were doing there.

After a copy of the report was sent to the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria for comment, a spokesman replied: "Many of the allegations contained in your telex are in keeping with many other similar unsubstantiated accusations made at various other places, the sole objective apparently being to discredit the SAP thereby undermining law and order."

"We trust that the honourable politicians who are in possession of sworn affidavits will make them available to

the police for investigation. Accusations can only be tested when compared with other evidence. The SAP Police often used tearsmoke, birdshot etc to disperse violent mobs in Mbekweni and other areas. Regrettably, innocent people may inadvertently have been affected by some of these actions, but it was never wilfully aimed at them, but at lawless mobs.

"Should any person be of the opinion that there is legal cause for complaint, such a person can file an affidavit at the nearest police station. The allegations will then be investigated."

11645 14/2/86

**Three shot,
46 removed
as police
raid centre**

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least three youths with bullet wounds were found in the veld surrounding the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre near Roodepoort after about 46 "refugees" from three East Rand townships were forcibly removed from the centre by police.

Yesterday police using armoured vehicles and helicopters surrounded the centre.

Two youths had bullet wounds in the leg and one had a serious wound in his back.

According to a director at the centre, Mrs Tish White, police arrived at 6.30am and produced a search warrant saying they were looking for people, firearms and documents.

She said police surrounded the chapel where the refugees had been housed.

"We heard shots outside, dogs were howling and youths screaming.

"The youths arrived seven days ago from Leandra, Daveyton and Kwathema."

A spokesman for the police public relations directorate said "a number of arrests were made at Wilgespruit Centre yesterday in connection with charges stemming from areas such as Leandra".

World sees film of 'Mandela'

American television service claimed last night that it had filmed jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela in Cape Town's Medipark yesterday.

The CBS footage was televised all over the world but the Prison Services denied in a statement to Sapa that Mr Mandela had been taken to Medipark yesterday.

UPI reported from London that the film was shown by Independent Television News which said the pictures were the first of Mr Mandela to be made public in 24 years.

The pictures were of a fit and active man with a shock of short, white hair.

Mr Mandela, 67, has been in jail since 1962 serving a life term for sabotage and treason.

ITN said the film had been shown to Mr Mandela's wife Winnie and the figure in it had been identified as being her husband.

After being shown the pictures, veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Bishop Trevor Huddleston told ITN: "I know Nelson has been keeping himself exceedingly fit in prison."

"He's a tall man and has that sort of rangy walk."

There is renewed speculation, although this has been denied by both Angola and South Africa, that both Mr Mandela and Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African commando being held in Luanda, will be released at midday today.

'Energetic'

Tony Weaver reports that reporters and television crews staking out the Medipark Centre yesterday morning saw a man wearing prison fatigues and thought to be Mr Mandela entering the building soon after 8am.

While security guards watched entrances and exits to the building, an elderly black man, described as being "well-built, energetic and with short greying hair", entered, accompanied by four white men.

Journalists watching a closed-circuit television security monitor saw a group of men emerging from a 10th-floor room at 9.25am.

The CBS crew filmed the screen — and scored what they believe is probably one of the news scoops of the decade.

"We are over the moon," CBS crew members said last night.

An elaborate deception exercise was launched to spirit the man believed to be Mr Mandela out of the building, with an ambulance acting as a decoy and the man being driven off in a civilian vehicle.

John Battersby reports from London that the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met the South African Ambassador, Dr Denis Worrall, yesterday.

A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that the subject of Mr Mandela's release had been discussed at a 45-minute meeting covering "a wide range of issues".

But the spokesman added that Sir Geoffrey had not been given any specific time for his release.

"The subject was only touched on during a wide-ranging discussion," the spokesman said.

Rumours

"I would be very surprised if the Foreign Secretary had not been informed if Mr Mandela was due to be released tomorrow," the spokesman said.

Sources close to Mr Mandela's family yesterday said they were unable to confirm rumours that he would be released at midday today.

Mr Essa Moosa, the Cape Town lawyer and correspondent for Ismail Ayob and Associates, the Johannesburg attorneys who represent Mrs Mandela, said he had had "no indications" that Mr Mandela would be released today.

He said, however, that he had a "personal" feeling that the release might take place before February 20, as this was when the meeting of foreign bankers to discuss South Africa's debt standstill was to take place, and the release might be seen as a "favourable gesture".

Sources in the Justice Department denied any possibility of an imminent release, saying he was in Pollsmoor Prison and he would remain there.

They pointed out that the Min-

ister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had said recently that the conditions for his release as set out by the State President in his opening of Parliament speech had not been met and that therefore there was no possibility of his being freed.

The Prisons Department also categorically denied that Mr Mandela was on the verge of being released from 23 years in prison.

One of the rumours circulating yesterday was that although Mr Mandela was not ill, he had been transferred from Pollsmoor to a local hospital, from where the release would take place.

A member of the staff at the Volkshospitaal in Gardens, where Mr Mandela was admitted last year for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland, said that there was no police guard at the hospital.

Speculation that Mr Mandela is to be released today at the same time as Captain Du Toit was released from an Angolan prison was given a boost with the announcement that the Angolan Ambassador to Britain and the United Nations, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, was to hold a press conference in London today at 10am (12 noon SA time.)

Adamant

It was thought the press conference was to be held to announce the simultaneous release of Captain Du Toit and the bodies of several South African soldiers in exchange for several Angolan and one Cuban prisoner being held in Pretoria.

However, according to reports from Luanda reaching Lisbon, the Angolan Government was adamant they would not release Captain Du Toit.

In a dispatch from the Angolan capital, the Portuguese news agency Angop quoted Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr Alfonso van Dunem, as saying the government would not even consider such an exchange.

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A meeting planned by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in Ginsberg tomorrow was banned by a magisterial decree yesterday afternoon.

The meeting had been intended to launch the Border branch of the organisation. The leader of Azapo, Mr Saths Cooper, who was detained in Windhoek on Wednesday and released yesterday, was scheduled to give the main address at the meeting.

The magistrate of King William's Town, Mr Pieter Nell, said he had "reason to apprehend that the public peace would be seriously endangered" by the gathering of Azapo on February 15 at Ginsberg township.

The meeting was banned under Section 46 of the Internal Security Act with effect from 8 am on February 15 until 8 am on February 17.

The Azapo national publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said from Johannesburg last night he condemned the banning, which indicated that the government was

not serious about their pronouncements of reform.

"President Botha's speech at the opening of Parliament is daily being shown to have been just a part of a huge circus.

"The banning of meetings has become a daily occurrence and we are convinced that the government is showing its inability to engage in democratic processes."

He said they would be considering what steps should now be taken.

The launch of the Border branch of the organisation was an indication of the pace with which the organisation was growing, he said.

"We are presently engaged in increasing our membership and influence."

Sapa reports Mr Cooper left Windhoek for Cape Town yesterday after making a brief appearance in the Windhoek Magistrates Court.

He was not asked to plead to charges that he did not obtain the necessary papers to enter SWA/Nambia, and bail of R50 was granted. The court adjourned until April 24.

DISPATCH 327
**King Azapo
meeting banned
by magistrate**
14/2/86

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FOUNDED 1876

World sees film of 'Mandela'

CAT-TIME
14/2/86
327

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Pik Botha quashes Mandela rumours

CMT-TWB 15/2/86

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GENEVA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday said that long-standing conditions had to be met before the jailed leader of the ANC, Mr Nelson Mandela, could be released or SWA/Namibia could be given independence.

The comments followed several days of newspaper reports in the United States, Europe and South Africa that Mr Mandela's release could be imminent and that Pretoria was about to announce a date for starting a process towards SWA/Namibian independence.

Mr Botha told reporters that Mr Mandela, 68, must renounce violence as a means of achieving political objectives or two men held in the Soviet Union and Angola must be set free if he were to be released.

He named Soviet dissident Dr Andrei Sakharov, who is in internal exile in the closed city of Gorky, and South African army Captain Wynand du Toit, captured on a sabotage mission in Angola.

During his Rubicon II speech, President P W Botha said he would release Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds if Dr Sakharov, Captain Du Toit and Soviet dissident Dr Anatoly Shcharansky were set free. Dr Shcharansky was freed in an East-West trade earlier this week.

'Basis for negotiation'

Mr Botha said that if either of the conditions were met "there would be an immediate basis for negotiation" of Mr Mandela's release.

Mr Botha spoke at a press conference after meeting Dutch Foreign Minister Mr Hans van den Broek who is also chairman of the 12-nation European Community's (EC) council of ministers.

Mr Botha also met the president of the International Red Cross, Mr Alexandre Hey, over the question of visits to all South African prisoners and the condition of Captain Du Toit, who was visited on February 5 by an ICRC delegate and a doctor.

He told reporters that South Africa's position was unchanged on implementing United Nations resolution 435.

"The South African Government is ready to implement resolution 435 but we have made clear, and this position is supported by the United States Government, that there must first be an agreement on Cuban withdrawal (from Angola)," he said.

Mr Botha received a cool response from Mr Van den Broek who said that in spite of positive elements in President Botha's reform speech to Parliament on January 31, important subjects had been ignored.

"I referred earlier to the confidence building measures which we consider

to be a prerequisite of furthering the peaceful process in South Africa," Mr Van den Broek said, who cited as examples the release of Mr Mandela and lifting the state of emergency.

Meanwhile in London yesterday the Angolan ambassador to Britain and the United Nations, Mr Eliseio de Figueiredo, said that his government was prepared to enter into negotiations with Pretoria over Captain Du Toit and Angolan and Cuban soldiers held in South Africa.

However, while he emphasized that Angola wished to see Mr Mandela released, there was no question of linking his release to that of Captain Du Toit.

Mr Figueiredo said that the MPLA government in Luanda had not received any approaches from Pretoria concerning a prisoner exchange.

The Release Mandela Committee (RMC) yesterday launched a national campaign against the "harrasment" of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

A hurriedly arranged press conference at the Roman Catholic Church centre in Kagiso near Krugersdorp — after a magistrate's order had banned it from taking place in Alexandra — was attended by leading figures in the UDF and more than 50 local and international journalists.

The conference, organized by the RMC, was attended by Dr Allan Boesak, Dr Beyers Naude, Mrs Helen Joseph, Father Smangeliso Mkatshwa, who are all patrons of the UDF, and representatives of Cosatu, the Black Students Society, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, Jodac, the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee, the Soweto Civic Association, the Natal Indian Congress and other organizations.

Repeated denials

Organizers of the press conference said that Mr Mandela did not see himself fitting into any spy swap arrangement and his family did not expect him to be released in the next few days.

In Cape Town in spite of repeated denials by the SA Prisons department that Mr Mandela would be released yesterday, a large contingent of local and foreign journalists, closely monitored through most of the day by a security police vehicle, continued their vigil outside Pollsmoor Prison hoping to get a glimpse of Mr Mandela or to witness his release. — Sapa-Reuters, Staff Reporter and Own Correspondents

CITY P. 327

PEC meeting in Lenasia allowed

16/2/86

By SELLO SERIPE

THE Lenasia People's Education Committee will hold a meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre on Sunday at 3pm to discuss the community's educational needs.

Permission for the meeting was granted in an out-of-court settlement after lawyer Krish Naidoo applied to the Supreme Court for an interdict restraining cops from banning future PEC meetings. Two previous meetings on January 10 and 13 were banned.

Naidoo said he was told by the Attorney-General that the fate of future meetings will be decided later.

Speakers at the meeting

will include the UDF's Rev Frank Chikane, SPCC's Rev Molefe Tsele, PEC member J Hargovan, Azapo health secretariat's Dr Abubaker Asvat and Blue Bells Football Club member G Moonsammy.

● Almost 80 percent of parents who replied to a questionnaire are in favour of opening Cape Town's South African College junior and high schools to all races.

SACS school committee chairman Professor E J Whitaker said of the 660 parents who replied, 500 - 76 percent - favoured opening the school and 90 - 14 percent - were opposed.

CAPE TOWN 17/2/86

Mandela 'not ill, still in prison'

By ANDRÉ KOOPMAN

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Prisons yesterday denied reports that the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, was to undergo an operation.

He said yesterday that the man said to be Mr Mandela who was filmed by a CBS television crew on Thursday was "another prisoner".

He also denied weekend reports that Mr Mandela had met with the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to discuss possible conditions for his release.

On reports of an impending operation, the department spokesman said: "There is no truth in reports that Nelson Mandela needs surgery to remove gallstones." He said Mr Mandela "is still at Pollsmoor", and denied he had gone to hospital or would go to hospital.

Foreign television crews and reporters at Medipark Centre on Thursday saw an elderly man with greying hair

enter the building amid tight security. Journalists watching a closed-circuit TV monitor saw a group of men emerging on the 10th floor and a CBS crew filmed the scene.

Independent Television News said the film had been shown to Mr Mandela's wife Winnie and the figure on the screen had been identified as her husband.

The Department of Prisons spokesman said yesterday the man who entered the hospital on Thursday in prison fatigues was "another prisoner". He refused to identify the man and said "it is not the policy (of the department) to discuss the movements of prisoners".

The Johannesburg Sunday newspaper City Press said Mr Mandela had met Mr Coetsee to discuss being freed, but negotiations broke down when Mr Mandela refused to go into exile. The department spokesman denied that Mr Mandela had met the minister.

SA still firm
on swap
deal

7/2/86
**'Swop
deal'** 327

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Pik Botha yesterday re-established the link between the freedom of Soviet dissident Dr Andrei Sakharov and that of Mr Nelson Mandela.

Speaking on his return from what he described as a "very friendly" visit to Geneva, Mr Botha said that while Dr Sakharov's release was not a precondition, Pretoria was still committed to linking it to that of Captain Wynand du Toit, who is being held in Angola, and Mr Mandela.

However, the German magazine Der Spiegel, quoting experts close to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, reported that Dr Sakharov could be released in May or June.

Sapa-Reuter reported from Bonn yesterday that the magazine said last week's East-West spy swop on the Glienicke Bridge, in which Dr Anatoly Shcharansky was set free by Moscow, was a rehearsal for a bigger deal — the release of Dr Sakharov. Dr Sakharov, 64, winner of the Nobel peace prize, a nuclear physicist and a human rights campaigner, lives in internal exile in the city of Gorky.

Symbolic figure

Spiegel said, however, that before further swops, "the West has to put up a symbolic figure on the level of Sakharov for a man-for-man exchange. In sight for the summer of 1986 is this exchange: Freedom for Sakharov against freedom for Mandela."

Mr Botha said yesterday if Dr Sakharov and Captain Du Toit were freed then there would be "a basis to talk".

He declined to reveal the contents of his discussions with the International Red Cross in Geneva as far as they involved Captain Du Toit.

It is understood however that plans for a deal involving an exchange of Captain Du Toit for one or more Cuban or Angolan soldiers are in the pipeline. The deal would almost certainly be carried out under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

Mr Botha said the issue of the "black president" had been "dealt with it in terms of party discipline and I respect that". — Sapa and Political Staff

● Mandela 'not ill',
page 2



Mr Pik Botha



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Members of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group arrive in Cape Town. They are, from left, Dame Nita Barrow, president of the World Council of Churches, General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian Head of State and former Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Malcolm Fraser.

'Wise men' silent on Mandela visit

Staff Reporter

THREE members of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group have arrived in Cape Town but have declined to comment on whether a meeting with jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is on the cards.

Former Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser,

former Nigerian head of State General Olusegun Obasanjo and the President of the World Council of Churches, Dame Nita Barrow, were met by a large contingent of Press at D F Malan Airport yesterday afternoon.

They refused to comment in any way on their mission.

Mr Fraser was so tight-lipped he would not even disclose his name.

Speculation is rife that they are to visit Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison.

They were scheduled to stop in Johannesburg for three days, but on arrival at Jan Smuts yesterday morning they caught the first flight to Cape Town.

Before leaving London the emissaries were reported to be "quietly confident" that a meeting with Mr Mandela was on the agenda.

PRE-CONDITION

However, there has been no official confirmation from either the Commonwealth secretariat or the South African Government.

General Obasanjo is reported to have insisted on assurances of a meeting with Mr Mandela as a pre-condition to coming to South Africa.

The group is expected to meet a wide range of politicians, academics, church leaders and trade unionists to discuss solutions to South Africa's internal problems.

Matie article about banning under lock and key

CAPE TOWN — Another University of Stellenbosch Rag publication has been banned.

All 6 000 copies of *Smoeg*, the Rag committee's newsletter, have been locked in a storeroom — and the only person with the key is committee chairman Mr Banie van Vuuren.

The reason is that *Smoeg* editor Mr Riaan Smit has reprinted the banned front page of *Akkerjol*, the Rag magazine, with criticism about its banning.

Mr van Vuuren said he had "briefly discussed" the banning with Rector Professor Mike de Vries at the weekend, and there would be further discussions today.

Mr van Vuuren denied that Maties' freedom of speech was being interfered with by the banning of *Smoeg*.

"Anyone's freedom of speech can be expressed in *Die Matie* (the campus newspaper). I have no control over that," he said. "*Smoeg*'s sole purpose is to carry a positive view of Rag and to get students interested in its causes."

Mr Smit said he felt any student should have the right to object publicly to the banning of the *Akkerjol*, as he had done. "My editorial was very moderate, and simply objected to the banning."

The banned version of *Akkerjol* featured a semi-nude President Ronald Reagan and a young woman on the cover. This was considered "insulting" by Professor de Vries, and 40 000 copies had to be reprinted. — Sapa.

Lift restrictions, says Wits vice-chancellor

By Susan Fleming

The vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Karl Tober, yesterday appealed to the Government to lift "restrictive measures" such as the state of emergency and to release or charge Wits staff members at present in detention.

Speaking to students and parents at the Wits inauguration ceremony, Professor Tober said there was a need to speak out against injustice and prejudice.

"In this open university you have an opportunity to grow to understand why the world finds discrimination, in whatever form, worthy only of rejection and its practitioners deserving only of castigation," he told students.

Professor Tober said the university drew "great strength" from the growing diversity in the composition of its staff and students.

"We welcome differences of opinion, but grow increasingly

less tolerant of injustice and suppression. Bridges of understanding can only be built through close contact. Separation through a maze of legislation is a cardinal cause of the unrest which besets so many areas of this country," he said.

Crisis

And at a meeting of about 1 000 students yesterday, also on the campus, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said unless the Government met the demands made at the National Education Conference last year, the education crisis would spread.

He urged South Africans to take the education crisis seriously.

Demands made at the education conference include the lifting of the state of emergency, unbanning of Cosas and release of detainees. The Government has been given until the end of March to meet these demands.

"If the Government does not meet these demands the crisis will deepen and spill over into every educational institution. Each white student must be informed of what is going on."

The president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Brendan Barry, said whites were not equipped to understand South Africa's problems.

"We are distanced from the plight of the blacks. The suburban reality is made up of Dallas, cricket and Zola Budd."

When, in 1985, millions of black people fought against the system, whites "just closed their eyes", Mr Barry said.

He described the State President as "South Africa's Rambo", adding that the parliamentary speech — the "second in the Rubicon series" — showed no hope of change.

The people of South Africa had a historic responsibility to solve this country's problems. "We must address the problems so that we can build a future which is worthwhile," he said.

This
Road

327
SA Police
bans 73
meetings
19/2/86

BARRY STREEK

POLICE banned 73 meetings and funerals, as well as preventing 74 organisations from holding meetings in 30 districts, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has reported to Parliament.

His report, tabled in terms of Section 72 of the Internal Security Act, showed that one organisation — the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) — and one person, Trevor Manuel, a member of the United Democratic Front executive, had been banned.

Le Grange also reported that eight people were being detained under Section 28 (1) of the Internal Security Act.

Seven were named as: Simon Thabo Majoe, Duduzile Kate Mboweni, Lulu Louis Aaron Mnguni, Ramoshane Pieter Mokaba, Joseph Mothae Mokoena, Wilson Thabo Pheto and Daniel Motata Ralekgetho.

NAMDA ACCUSES SECURITY FORCES

SECURITY forces have been accused of trying to force medical staff at the Alexandra Health Centre to hand over "confidential" information about patients treated for unrest-related injuries.

The accusations have been made by the National Medical and Dental Association.

Asked to comment, a police spokesman in Pretoria said that "during the normal course of their investigations, detectives did visit the Alexandra Health Centre and questioned

Patients have a right to confidentiality, say medics

personnel".

Police would question whoever they saw fit during the course of their investigations, the spokesman said. This applied to medical personnel as well.

Victims

It has been established that no unrest victims were treated at the centre yesterday, apparently because of fears that the confidential pa-

tient/doctor relationship was in jeopardy.

The centre had treated about 10 patients for "penetration injuries" every day since Saturday — when the violence broke out, it was learned.

Staff at the centre, fearing the possibility of reprisals for alleged "cooperation" with police, said in a statement yesterday that they would not give any third party,

including the police, access to patients' medical records unless they were compelled to do so by subpoena.

The staff of the health centre regard it as their ethical duty to preserve the confidentiality of the patient/doctor relationship at all times, the statement said.

The health centre staff refused to hand over any information and the security forces then subpoenaed the health centre to submit information about patients.

The Namda statement said in part:

"Namda opposes the interference of the secu-

rity forces in the health services.

"Those injured, or ill, should be free to use the health services knowing that they will not be subjected to victimisation, harassment, imprisonment or any other form of activity by the security forces.

"If this is not the case, those injured will not receive the medical care they need and may suffer permanent damage and/or loss of life.

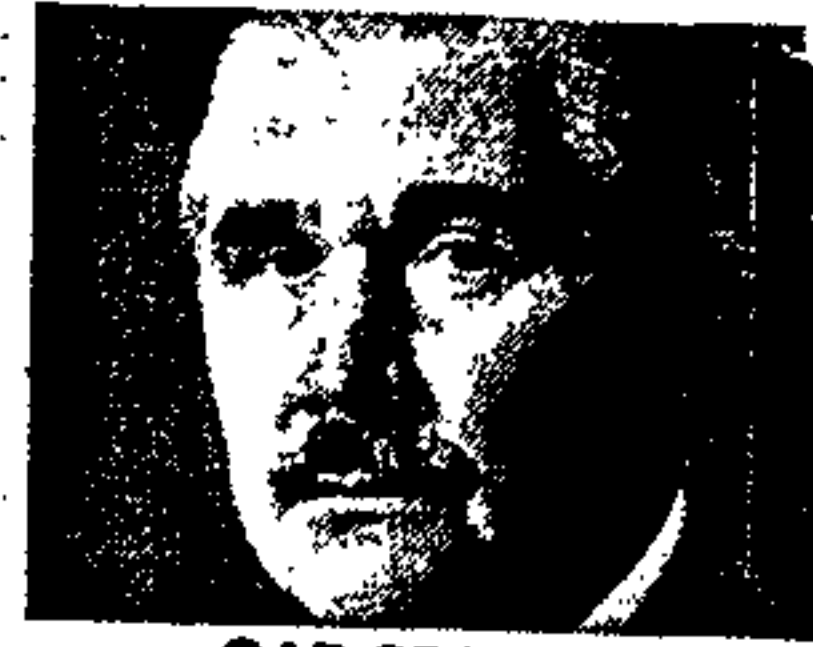
"The duty of the health services and health personnel is to comfort the sick and injured regardless of political belief or activity.

"The medical and other health-related professions must stand firm in opposing any intervention by the security forces into the health services." — Sapa.

19/2/86. BLUE DAY.

Revolutionary climate 'growing'

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● LE GRANGE

ORMANDE POLLOK

ALTHOUGH unrest was declining, the revolutionary climate was not, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange yesterday told the President's Council.

"The situation is being monitored on a permanent basis and, if necessary, government will not hesitate to combat the situation with even greater powers than have been used up till now," he said.

There were 136 terror attacks in 1985, a 38% increase over the previous year, and hand-grenades had been used in half of them.

Le Grange added that while the African National Congress had no military infrastructure in SA, elementary military training was being given, and some of the people arrested in connection with recent terror attacks in Natal had been trained in SA.

"Two foreign-trained terrorists and 16 other people... as well as local collaborators have been arrested in connection with the bomb blast in Amanzimtoti on December 23 and other acts of terrorism in Natal. A large quantity of arms of Soviet origin were found.

"It has become known that an elementary form of military training is being given either in the neighbouring states or within SA, he said.

Police investigations had been highly effective and the police were still in control of the situation, successfully tracing infiltrators and preventing many planned terror acts, Le Grange added.

He repeated an earlier assertion that the declaration of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts had been correct and had led to a decline in the number of unrest incidents.

Le Grange said recent land-mine and bomb explosions should be seen in the light of ANC president Oliver Tambo's assertion that the distinction between hard and soft targets was to disappear.

"It can be expected that the ANC will, during 1986, attack especially whites — so-called soft targets."

2 charged with taking photos in township

Two photographers who were among about 20 foreign journalists arrested on the outskirts of Alexandra township yesterday, were charged with taking pictures in an emergency area.

This is the first time an official charge has been laid against a member of the foreign Press since the media ban.

Miss Wendy Schwegmann from Reuters and Mr Bill Campbell from Time magazine were formally charged but a court date has not yet been set.

Their cameras and films were confiscated and had still not been returned by last night.

They were among several foreign journalists arrested at the Putco bus depot while covering a visit to the township by a delegation of churchmen. The journalists were taken to the Bramley police station but only Miss Schwegmann and Mr Campbell were charged.

● The Star was yesterday refused permission by the police to take photographs in the Alexandra area, or to publish any photographs of the Alexandra unrest. A spokesman said any newspapers who contravened this ban would be prosecuted.

The smoke has cleared but Alex still smoulders

By Chris More

There was no smoke coming from burning vehicles or buildings in Alexandra township yesterday, but the fire manifest in the anger of the residents was evident.

More than 35 000 irate residents gathered yesterday in sweltering temperatures on a barren soccer field, the Alexandra Stadium, to air their grievances against the authorities.

Two meetings were held in this soccer arena within three hours and the list of grievances and demands was short but to the point:

- Immediate withdrawal of security forces from the township.
- Release of all those detained or arrested since Saturday.
- Immediate lifting of the state of emergency.

At the second meeting, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, put his short list of requests to the massive crowd in a bid to restore calm in the beleaguered township.

His requests to residents were that:

- Residents return home in a disciplined manner as soon as the meeting was over.

- All workers be allowed to return to work today.
- The killing of and attacks on other black people be stopped.

In return the Bishop promised that his delegation, comprising the president of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Dr Manas Buthelezi, and the secretary of the Methodist Church, Dr Stanley Mogoba, would take the grievances to the highest authorities.

Three men who should have been part of the Bishop's delegation, SACC vice president Dr Alan Hoesak, SACC general secretary Dr Beyers Naude and another white official, were refused entry to the township by the police.

A paradox of the Alexandra story is that the one-time hero of the 'Save Alexandra Campaign', the Reverend Sam Buti, has suddenly become a villain in the eyes of his former supporters.

After successfully campaigning to save Alexandra, Mr Buti also stood for Mayor. He has now fled the township he saved from the bulldozers and is believed to have taken refuge with a Sandton councillor.

19 deaths: details given in Parliament

Alexandra civic group asks to meet Le Grange

In the early hours of February 15, rioters caused extensive damage to buildings, business premises and vehicles by means of arson and stone-throwing throughout the township.

During action to control the situation, shots were fired at the police and their vehicles petrol-bombed.

A total of 130 incidents of violence had been reported.

Mr Vlok said that of the 37 injured, 27 had sustained gunshot wounds as a result of police action. Another five had been injured by rioters — one had a gunshot wound and four had been stoned.

Five policemen had been burned by petrol bombs.

Since February 15 increased patrols had been carried out in the township, while yesterday concerted actions by the SA Police and the SA Defence Force were carried out to remove obstacles from roads and search houses in an attempt to arrest suspects.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Alexandra residents have requested an urgent meeting with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, or his deputy, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in a bid to resolve the tense situation in the township.

A request that a delegation from the civic association in Alexandra be allowed to visit the Minister in Cape Town was made by telephone yesterday.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order Mrs Helen Suzman said today she hoped Mr le Grange would accede to the request.

The PFP would meanwhile continue to watch the situation closely, she said.

Mr Vlok revealed yesterday in the House of Assembly that by early in the day 19 people had been killed and 37 injured in

SA violence back on the world's front pages

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African violence is back on the world's front pages.

The violence in Alexandra over the past four days is major news in the British media today.

Most television news bulletins led with the deaths in the township and it was front-page news in all Fleet Street's serious newspapers.

Much publicity was given to the discrepancy between the official number of 19 deaths and the reports that as many as 80 people may have died.

And it was made very clear that journalists were unable to enter the township to see for themselves what was happening.

Bishop Desmond Tutu was heralded as the peacemaker yesterday — and television reports were swift to remind viewers he was a Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Although none of the British media carried pictures of violence in the township, television and newspapers had visual coverage of the mass meeting in Alexandra, and of uneasy confrontations between rifle-pointing soldiers and unarmed marchers.

A delegation from the South African Council of Churches was banned from entering the township, and journalists were harassed by the police, said ITN's News at Ten.

The Guardian carried four stories on South Africa: One on the trouble at Alexandra, a history of the township, one on unrest at the Lawaaiikamp squatter camp near George, and one about the controversy over the taped interview between President P W Botha and Dr van Zyl Slabbert.



Minister Louis le Grange



Mr Adriaan Vlok

recent unrest in Alexandra.

He was answering urgent questions put by Mrs Suzman. Of the 19 dead, 16 died from police gunshot wounds and two from burns caused by rioters.

A policeman died from panga wounds caused by rioters.

Mr Vlok said the unrest had resulted from the death of a black man caused by a night watchman at an Asian shop.

Police deny health claims

The South African Police would never interfere with the medical treatment of any patient, a police spokesman in Pretoria has said.

The spokesman was reacting to allegations that security forces disrupted medical services at the Alexandra Health Centre earlier this week by attempting to force staff to hand over confidential patient/doctor information regarding the treatment of unrest victims.

Yesterday, the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) criticised the alleged "interference of the security forces in the health services".

But the police spokesman confirmed that detectives visited the centre on Monday and questioned personnel "during the normal course of their duties".

Medical authorities complained that, as a result of the visit, unrest victims were too frightened to seek treatment at the centre.

Wednesday, February 19, 1986

and Politics

CHIC 19/2/86 327

Le Grange hints at wider powers

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL. — Security forces would not hesitate to make use of even wider powers if required to combat unrest, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, warned here yesterday.

Illegal action by secur-

ity-force members would not be condoned, he said. On the contrary, stern action was taken against such members.

As announced, the SAP was to be enlarged to 87 000 members to cope with the present unrest situation.

He said the damage to buildings and facilities during the unrest "by those involved is to their own detriment".

"They can be assured that funds will not be made available easily in the budgets to restore the damage."

Any efforts to erect alternative structures would not be tolerated.

"Our enemies cannot be allowed to create the impression that they are capable of maintaining their own administration. The State's power and institutions must be protected and maintained," Mr Le Grange said.

He said though unrest was declining the revolutionary climate in South Africa was not.

Handgrenades

There were 136 terror attacks in 1985 which was a 38 percent increase over the previous year. Handgrenades had been used in half of them.

Mr Le Grange said that while the ANC had no military infrastructure in South Africa, elementary military training was being given and some of the people arrested in connection with recent terror attacks in Natal had been trained in the country.

During 1985, 16 terrorists were arrested and 15 who had been trained overseas for the ANC were killed in South Africa.

Amanzimtoti

"Two foreign-trained terrorists and 16 other people, of whom some received crash courses in Swaziland and some were trained inside the RSA, as well as local collaborators, have been arrested in connection with the bomb blast in Amanzimtoti on December 23 and other acts of terrorism in Natal," said Mr Le Grange.

He said it could be expected that the ANC would attack whites — "so-called soft targets" — during 1986.

Landmines had been found in arms caches of the ANC which indicated that the ANC planned to use this kind of warfare increasingly, Mr Le Grange said. — Sapa and Political Staff

ALEXANDRA

The new front

FIN MARK
21/2/86
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Alexandra township turned into a war zone this week. Police and army units cordoned off the area in an attempt to prevent unrest — which broke out after a funeral last Saturday — from spilling over into neighbouring white suburbs. (See page 31).

According to residents, unrest exploded when police fired teargas to disperse groups of mourners returning from the funerals of Azanian People's Organisation member Jerry Kukana and Isaac Dirangwe, formerly a pupil at the local high school. Youths hit back, they say, attacking commercial vehicles, buses and the police.

However, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok told Parliament at question time that the trouble was sparked when a nightwatchman shot at a group of people breaking into a store owned by Indians. Vlok placed the death toll at 19 and stated that a further 32 were injured.

Of those killed, 16 died of gunshot wounds, two were immolated, and one policeman was hacked to death. The injured included 27 people who sustained gunshot wounds, five policemen who were burnt by petrol bombs, and nine who were hurt in general rioting.

But Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, claims to have received reports that about 80 people were killed and 300 wounded. Naude said he, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak had tried to enter the township in response to pleas from residents, but were stopped at an army roadblock at the township's entrance.

"There is no doubt that the situation in Alexandra is extremely serious," he said. Naude's claims have been dismissed as "nonsense" by the police.

At the time of going to press, the FM did not have a clear picture of events in the township as, since Monday, journalists have been prevented from entering the area. According to reports on Tuesday, eyewitnesses saw several foreign correspondents being escorted to a police station just outside the township.

On Monday morning, police said the situation was under control, although there were sporadic incidents of stone throwing. But the relative calm broke later in the day when more violence erupted. It appeared to continue unabated on Tuesday. Houses and vehicles belonging to councillors were attacked and petrol-bombed. Attacks were also made on at least 10 white-owned factories, shops, service stations and other businesses adjacent to the township. Looting was rife. Pupils stayed away from school and most workers claimed they had been stopped

from going to work by township youths.

On Tuesday, burning barricades of tyres and vehicles blocked the streets and shrouded the township in smoke. Community councillors are reported to have fled the area.

Official fears are growing that unrest in Alexandra will aggravate violence elsewhere in the PWV area just when it seemed that a measure of calm had been established by the return to school of hundreds of thousands of children who had previously joined in or submitted to the cycle of violence.

In the past week in the Transvaal, incidents of severe unrest occurred in the townships of Soshanguve, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville near Pretoria; and in three townships at Witbank in the eastern Transvaal.

In Atteridgeville, Isaac Matume (22) was shot dead when violence broke out after the township was plunged into darkness on Friday evening as a result of a power failure. He was the third person to die violently in the township in the past week.

These incidents occurred in the wake of a stayaway by Atteridgeville residents last week in protest against the presence of the army after three youths died during clashes between township youths and the police in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi. However, the situation in Pretoria's townships appeared normal at the start of this week. In Mamelodi, where schools were boycotted last week, pupils returned to their classes.

The police report that 641 people in townships at Witbank were arrested at the weekend for attending an "illegal" meeting. Police and private vehicles were stoned and petrol-bombed when the meeting was broken up, but there were no reported injuries.

Thousands of workers in all three black townships in Witbank — Ackerville, Lynnville and Kwa-Guqau — stayed away from work on Monday and residents were expecting to continue the stayaway throughout the week. Cars, tyres and other derelict items smouldered in the townships' main streets. A policeman's house in Lynnville was burnt, while three people in Kwa-Guqau were injured when police fired teargas. ■

Azapo launch banned again

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The rescheduled meeting of the Azanian People's Organisation in Ginsberg on Saturday has been banned for a second time.

The banning order was served yesterday on the publicity secretary of the Ginsberg branch of Azapo, Mr Xolela Mangcu.

The order states that the meeting is banned from 8 am on February 22 to 8 am on February 24 and was served in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Yesterday Azapo's president, Mr Saths Cooper, condemned the ban and said they were investigating further action.

"We note with extreme concern the deliberate attempt by the government to silence and prevent our message from being heard, especially in the Border area."

"As ours is a public organisation, our only access to the public is now being stymied," he said.

The meeting to launch the Border branch of Azapo was banned last Saturday but Mr Cooper visited the area and two branches were established in East London and King William's Town.

Mr Cooper was to have been the main speaker at the launch and would have shared the platform with the president of the Azanian Students' Movement, Mr Richard Ratlana.

The launch was scheduled to end with a memorial service at the graveside of the father of black consciousness, Mr Steve Biko.

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21/2/86

Azapo to challenge King ban

JOHANNESBURG — The Azanian People's Organisation has said it might seek court action to overturn a ban on two meetings it had planned to hold at Ginsberg, near King William's Town.

The meetings were banned by a King William's Town magistrate in terms of Section 46 of the Internal Security Act.

The second meeting was to have been held today.

Azapo said in a statement on Thursday that the magistrate, Mr. P. Nell, had been served notice by its lawyers to provide reasons for his action by Monday, whereafter application would be made to the Supreme Court in Grahamstown for the setting aside of the two bannings. DISPATCH

The statement said Azapo planned to hold another meeting in Ginsberg next Saturday.

— Sapa

22/2/82

Mandela 'wants to end rumours'

CAT T147 22/2/86 327

Staff Reporter

JAILED ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela does not expect to be released within weeks or even months, his daughter, Zinzi, said yesterday after she and her mother, Mrs Winnie Mandela, had visited him in Pollsmoor Prison.

Ms Mandela said her father wanted to end speculation that he was to be released imminently. "There is nothing new," she said.

The recent enthusiasm surrounding rumours of Mr Mandela's possible release was misplaced and the authorities had given no indication that he might be freed.

Mr Mandela "is in exceptionally good health" and there were no hints that he would have to have another operation,

said Ms Mandela.

Mrs Mandela and her daughter arrived at D F Malan Airport at 9.30am accompanied by General Olusegun Obasanjo, a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Person Group currently visiting South Africa.

Ms Mandela said the visit to her father was to be "routine". The party was met at the airport by UDF patron Dr Allan Boesak.

Mrs Mandela and her daughter spent 90 minutes, from 10.45am, with Mr Mandela.

Mrs Mandela was due to return to the Transvaal at 7pm and Ms Mandela will remain in Cape Town to continue her university studies.

General Obasanjo did not accompany the Mandelas to Pollsmoor.

CITY P. 23/2/86

If your shirt talks – watch out in Bop!

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CP Correspondent

BOP has gone one step further than banning freedom of speech – it's banned T-shirts, caps or even takkies with a political message.

The ban – on all articles expressing political viewpoints – has been introduced in the Odi region of Bophuthatswana.

In Mmakau, Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane this week, people wearing printed clothing – no matter what the printed words said – were sjambokked and arrested.

Some had their clothing torn off and were left half naked in public.

Now anyone who has a bumper sticker, T-shirt, a cap or a pair of takkies with a slogan displayed is liable to be arrested or severely beaten by cops.

The visual protest, police say, "sows seeds of disorder and instigates people to rise up against the government".

Many people say the ban is "absurd".

Minister 'banned from praying'

A ZION Christian Church minister and faith healer who has served the ZCC for more than 25 years has been excommunicated and barred from praying for the sick.

The Reverend Johannes Dimpe of 3 Mampane Street, Atteridgeville, confirmed what he described as a "banning order" which came into effect last Sunday.

"I am still shocked. I never heard of a person being banned from praying", Rev Dimpe said.

Shocked

Several members of the church also said they were shocked by the move.

They said the letter announcing the "ban" was read to the local congregation last Sunday afternoon.

The letter was read by the church's general secretary Mr Alpheous Makgobatlou.

Most church members, including Rev Dimpe, suspect the letter was not authorised by their leader, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane.

In the letter Rev Dimpe was told he had been excommunicated and that he should stop praying for the sick in church and at his home.

Rev Dimpe, who has



BISHOP LEKGANYANE . . . speaking at a ZCC service.

been described as a powerful faith healer and treats scores of black and white patients last week said he was surprised by the "banning order" because he has not contravened any of the church laws.

Mr Makgobatlou has declined to comment. He said he could not discuss the matter over the telephone.

Rev Dimpe, who holds daily prayer services at his home, said: "It is a disgrace to stop a man from praying to God. I do not believe that the ban received the blessing of the bishop. He would not do a thing like that."

"But I hope that this matter will reach his attention and the truth will out".

SOWETAN 24/2/86

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STJAMBOKS AT FUNERAL

WOMEN in charge of food at the funeral of an unrest victim in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, fled from their pots on Saturday when security forces arrived at the home of the dead man, injuring some of the mourners.

Police have denied this and other allegations made by mourners at the funeral.

The man buried was Mr Isaac Matome (22). He was killed a week ago during a stayaway in the township.

Last Friday restrictions were published allowing only 50 close relatives to attend the funeral.

More than 50 mourners arrived and church ministers pleaded with police to allow the extra people to stay. According to the churchmen,

By MONK NKOMO

police agreed that 20 more could attend the funeral.

After the cortege had left for the cemetery, security forces wielding sjamboks and batons entered the dead man's home.

I saw them hit men and women. I saw women sprint as they fled the attack. The younger ones outran the more elderly. I saw women scale fences.

There were five or six Casspirs carrying the se-

Women

leave their pots

curity forces. A number went to the backyard where the women were, while others entered the house.

Asked to comment yesterday, a spokesman for the Police Public Relations unit said: "There were no incidents of that nature. Let the people who have made these claims lay charges at the nearest police station".

One of those injured was a 30-year-old woman who received

burns and a 70-year-old pensioner who suffered slight injuries.

Miss Caroline Kuki Sithole with her leg heavily bandaged and her right hand injured, yesterday said she was with other women preparing food when police came to the house and sjambokked them.

"I fell on the coals and a white official pressed me into the fire. He also jumped on my body breaking my right hand and injured my left leg," she said.

Mr Isaac Masupye (70) said he fell from a chair after the alleged assaults. "I asked one of the senior officers what they were doing and he told me to get home," he said.

He left his Bible and hymn book at the house.

READ ALL

ABOUT IT

2115

COPS SEIZE CLINIC FILES

POLICE yesterday seized about 175 medical records from the Alexandra Clinic, the director, Dr Tim Wilson, said.

Dr Wilson said police arrived in the morning with a search warrant and removed about 175 medical records, mostly of patients treated in the past week.

These included records of people treated for gunshot wounds sustained in a week of clashes between police and Alexandra residents.

Dr Wilson said he protested strongly as the records were confidential and the seizure was done without his consent.

"I protested on ethical grounds. I think it will deter patients with gunshot wounds from coming to the clinic."

He said he knew of children who cut out bullets themselves with penknives, rather than come to the clinic.

Dr Wilson said the police had visited him last Thursday and demanded medical records of people who had been treated for gunshot wounds. He declined

about an hour and a half later.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria that police had taken the documents from the clinic, but had returned them almost immediately.

Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, health spokesman for the Azanian People's Organisation, said he had conducted a full-day clinic with an Azapo health team in Alexandra on Sunday, but did not treat any patients with bullet wounds.

He had heard the rea-

son for this was that most people who had sustained bullet wounds had either left Alexandra to seek medical treatment elsewhere, were in hiding, or were treating themselves.

"We heard most victims have fled the township as they are reluctant to approach the local clinic for fear of a police raid."

"I treated a youngster yesterday with a grossly septic wound. His friend had removed a long thin object from his body," Dr Asvat said.

Sapa

and they issued him with a subpoena to appear in court tomorrow. Yesterday morning, they withdrew the subpoena and produced a warrant to search the clinic.

The records were returned to the clinic



Mrs JOSLINA MTSHALI, a teacher at the J C Merkin School for disabled children in Soweto, was yesterday presented with a diploma by Mr Johan Bormman after passing a course on the teaching of disabled people. Sharing the joy with her are Mr Johannes Benade, Mrs Shelly Shorten, Sister Noma Kona and Mr Frans Walker.

Another hunger strike

FIFTEEN emergency detainees at the Detainees Parents Committee said yesterday on the East Rand go on a hunger strike, the 15 are members of Azapo while the 54 are members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo). Today 54 officers at the same prison are to go on a hunger strike, on hunger strike last week have ended their protest, according to sources. Yesterday the Prisons Department had not yet confirmed the Modderbee hunger strike and Johannesburg Prison's end of the hunger strike. Prison officials said they would come back to us soon. **SOWETAN**

"Damelin makes it easy!"

Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspondence College.



The Damelin Study Directorate, under the Chairmanship of Damelin Principal, Mr. J. P. Brummer, sees to it that every student receives personal attention before and after enrolling as a student. The other members of the Directorate are Mr. Philip Pitse and Mr. Michael Tseka, the Chief Career Advisers, and Mr. M.C. Andrew, the Director of studies. Here we see them hard at work.

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AR 6015 25/2/86

Namda 'shocked' over removal of records

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Medical and Dental Association said today it was "shocked" by police action at the Alexandra Health Centre yesterday, where police removed 175 medical records of patients.

The centre's superintendant, Dr Tim Wilson, "who tried to oppose the police intervention, was not even given time to consult legal counsel," Namda said in a statement.

NO REASONS

"No reasons for removal of the notes were given other than the production of a search warrant."

The Association said "an essential premise of the doctor-patient relationship is absolute

confidentiality. In all free societies this is recognised as a basic human right.

"As doctors who are dealing with 'unrest' victims, we reject the implications that these injured people are criminals.

"We fear that the confidential information contained in these notes will be used for political reasons and for further harassment of these individuals.

"We commend and support the principled stand taken by the staff of Alexandra Health Centre," the Association said.

At least 23 people were reported killed and scores injured since violence erupted in the township near Johannesburg, after a funeral eight days ago. — Sapa.

414-71025 26/2/86
Troops on beaches — query

Municipal Reporter

MR EDDIE Trent, PFP MPC for PE Central, has demanded an explanation from Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan for the presence of troops on PE beaches and on the University of PE campus last Saturday.

Mr Trent, who says he was on Kings Beach during the "operation", has rejected General Malan's claim that the armed security forces were there as spectators and marshalls for a beach marathon. "I find it strange that members of the Defence Force should require the support of Buffels and arms to watch or assist at a beach marathon," he said in an interview.

"Perhaps he can also explain why troops were also present on the UPE campus where an inter-schools athletics meeting was in progress. I fail to see how anyone can watch an athletics meeting while sitting on the back of an armoured vehicle outside the stadium," he said.

**SAP on
unrest
rumours'**

Staff Reporter

IN an unprecedented statement yesterday, the police public relations directorate in Pretoria said "rumours are once again doing the rounds that large-scale unrest is being planned for the foreseeable future".

In the wake of a number of apparently random and senseless attacks on black pedestrians by whites, the statement also warned that the police were "in principle" opposed to the formation of vigilante groups.

It was not immediately clear what prompted the statement, but police headquarters added they "wish to reassure the public that they (the police) and other forces assisting in a support capacity, are ready and competent to deal with any eventuality".

The statement said: "It is not necessary and also not advisable for any individual or group of people to themselves take steps to protect the public.

"Anyone keen to do such service can join the police reserve, in which provision is made for patrolling one's own residential area."

There were strict laws which prohibited people from taking the law into their own hands, and vigilante groups laid themselves open to prosecution.

These laws did not apply to the rights of a person to protect life or property within the framework of the law, the statement said.

27/2/86 SOWETAN
327

Azapo in court move

THE Azanian People's Organisation is to challenge the Chief Magistrate of Grahamstown in the Grahamstown Supreme Court tomorrow following his banning of a public meeting planned for Saturday.

This is the third Azapo meeting in Grahamstown banned by Mr P S J Nel in the past three weeks.

Mr Saths Cooper, president of Azapo, said yesterday the banning of public meetings was the action of "a terrified Government".

He said the meeting, which was to be held at the Anglican Church in the Ginsberg black township of Grahamstown on Saturday, was called to discuss the education crisis and other grievances.

Africa — the silent continent

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of
The Star's Africa News Service

Think of Africa not so much as the dark continent but as the silent continent.

It is a continent in which modern rulers' sensitivity to criticism and their determination to retain power at almost any cost have silenced most of Africa's brightest and best people.

Many have become refugees. Others have kept quiet for fear of imprisonment — or even worse.

These points are argued vigorously in the latest edition of "Index on Censorship" by Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo.

He is editor of Unesco's "History of Africa" and secretary-general of the Union Progressiste Voltaïque, an organisation committed to the restoration of liberal democracy in Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta.

"Index on Censorship" is published by a non-profit organisation in Britain which is opposed to censorship. It is assisted in the US by the New York-based Fund for Free Expression and its supporters and patrons include top literary figures. Alan Paton is one of them.

Professor Ki-Zerbo, who is a refugee from his own country (having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in absentia), pointed out that one in two of the world's refugees was an African — even though only one in 10 of the world's population came from Africa.

"For every African man or woman who leaves home, a voice is silenced, both in the country of origin and almost always in the host country.

ORAL CULTURE

"The African continent, where oral culture has always been paramount, is now gradually being reduced to silence.

"Of course, not much is written, since few people can read and write. But there is less and less oral discussion because only a few are free to do so.

"Even those who remain at home prefer to hold their tongues."

Professor Ki-Zerbo said African countries with a Press independent of government control were a rarity nowadays. Private radio stations were almost non-existent and independent television unthinkable.

"Gradually communication has become blocked, and public demand for information, thwarted by the monologue of State-monopolised radio, turns to alternative offerings from abroad.

"The BBC, Deutsche Welle, the Voice of America, Radio France Internationale, Radio Moscow and others are listened to more assiduously than the national radio networks.

"Denied the possibility of positive expression of its views, the public can at least express itself in negative fashion by refusing to consume the one-sided messages thrust at it."

This sort of situation bolstered the myth that Africa had dwelt under tyranny since time immemorial. While tyrannies had been a historical fact in Africa as elsewhere, there had generally been considerable freedom of speech.

"Even in imperial hegemonies such as the Mali Empire at its height, certain structures allowed the subject groups to put forward criticism which expressed the commonsense thoughts of public opinion."

Over the centuries, and particularly in the northern empire of Goa, there was much evidence of this tradition of frank, free speech. At the very centre of the Goan imperial power-structure the people managed to carve out for themselves some areas of freedom.

The absence of a heavy-handed administration freed peasant speech to an extent which was not the case in many African countries today.

"All in all, freedom of expression has constituted an ever-present and deeply-felt need among the African peoples, but it has continually come up against a sort of allergic reaction on the part of their rulers."

WILL 3/10/28/2/28

He said they would interfere with witnesses at the mine where the situation was already "explosive".

Appearing before Mr C W Steyn were migrant labourers Mr Tyelovuyo Mgedezi (28), Mr Solomon Nongwathi (38), Mr Tsietsi Tshehlana (38), Mr Siphwe Mbalomdaka (28) and Mr Joseph Thoo (26), all of Shaft 5 hostel, Vaal Reefs.

They were arrested on Monday after unrest on the mine which left four other employees dead.

The prosecutor, Mr H C Raath, said it was likely the five would later be charged with murder.

For the defence, Mr M Wacks submitted that the men — all Transkeians except for Mr Thoo, who is from Lesotho — would surrender their passports, pay R1 500 bail each and stand trial.

He said Mr Mgedezi, a clerk, Mr Nongwathi, a team leader, Mr Tshehlana, a winch driver, Mr Mbalomdaka, a shift boss and Mr Thoo, a locodriver, had all been employed at the mine for "considerable years".

"If these men are not let out on bail, they will remain in custody for longer than until March 20 — the postponement date — because the trial will not even start at that hearing," said Mr Wacks.

Newsweek interview
with Tambo censored

ST 112 327 (10) 281286
An interview with the leader of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, has been censored from this week's edition of *Newsweek*.

Mr Tambo is a banned person.

The last page of the magazine, which always continues a profile about someone in the news, has been torn out of the magazine, which is on sale in shops countrywide. Subscribers have received uncensored copies.

The local Bureau Chief of *Newsweek*, Mr Richard Manning said it was an international magazine and could not be "tailor-made to the wishes of the South African Government".

ARLAS 28/2/86

Children scream³²⁷ in swoop on school

Education Reporter

CHILDREN ran screaming when policemen moved on to the grounds of Heideveld Secondary School and seized a pupil, teachers said.

"We had been aware of Caspirs and vans moving about the area yesterday morning but didn't know why. School was running normally," one said.

"Then, when the children were returning to class after the first break about 11am vans suddenly pulled up outside the school.

"About six policemen leapt over the fence and the children ran screaming with fright for refuge in the classrooms. Many were crying.

"We saw the policemen pulling and dragging a pupil across the grounds. About 10 of us tried to stop them but they broke through and put him in a van.

"They claimed he had been throwing stones, but other teachers said they had seen him in the playground.

"They kept him in the van while a lieutenant spoke to the principal, Mr B MacKay, and he was later released.

"Everyone was very shaken by the incident and the school programme came to an end for the day, although we kept the children in the classrooms until school ended because we didn't know how safe they would be on the streets," the teacher said.

Sjamboks

She said the policemen had sjamboks but this was denied by police liaison officer Captain Jan Calitz.

Confirming the incident, he said police had seen pupils throwing stones at motorists on the N2 freeway.

A pupil was seen leaving the school grounds "in contravention of the emergency regulations". On seeing the police he returned "to warn his friends", Captain Calitz said.

"He was put in a van and later taken to an office at the school for questioning before being released."



Young men ran through Lawasikamp Township at George today, chanting slogans, before the funeral of three men shot dead there during unrest.

Boesak N/E 1764 11/3/86 saves man from mob

VERNON MATZOPOULOS
Weekend Argus Reporter

GEORGE. — Dr Allan Boesak saved a man today when angry mourners attacked him at the funeral of three men shot dead by police during unrest in George's Lawasikamp township.

The man — singled out by mourners as a police informer — was at the service in St Paul's Church with his wife and children.

People in the crowd of 2 000 in and around the church began to beat the man.

Dr Boesak, who was due to speak during the funeral, jumped into the throng and shielded the man. He pulled him through the crowd and out of the church, bundled him and his family into a car and drove away.

Tiny microphone

A perspiring Dr Boesak, who returned alone several minutes later, said: "I don't know if I saved the man's life. I didn't want to see him hurt. I just did what I had to do under the circumstances."

Earlier, a tiny microphone and battery-pack were discovered under the pulpit.

The parish minister, the Rev Johannes Eckstein, said a security policeman had asked to look around the church and the microphone was discovered soon after he left.

Police maintained a strong presence this morning and sealed off entrances to the township but they did not enter the area.

The service was expected to last several hours, with speakers from other centres.

Uniforms and berets

The funeral procession was due to move to Sandkraal cemetery, several kilometres from the church.

Mourners from other towns began arriving early today and many youths wore khaki uniforms, black berets and badges with UDF colours.

Girls in black skirts and berets wore yellow T-shirts with the names and emblems of youth organisations from Paarl, Oudtshoorn and Mossel Bay.

At one stage, 250 men and youths ran through the township chanting slogans. They were led by a man in combat fatigues and another waving an imitation AK47.

Traditional Xhosa services for two of the victims were held at the homes of their parents.



Family and friends gather beside the coffin of Kghotai Michael Jack, 23, in his parent's home in Lawasikamp Township, during the funeral service.

CALL TRIP 11346
3270

George unrest victims funeral

Staff Reporter

A FUNERAL for three unrest victims is to take place in George this morning and United Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak will address the mourners.

The three — Mr Sebenzile Suswana, 28, Mr Meanwell Lakeyi, 23, and Mr Mbuyiselo Jonus Jack, 22 — were killed during township violence in Lawaaiikamp, outside George, two weeks ago.

Police have confirmed the deaths of the three, but not those of the Rev Makrala Ndlovu, 55, and Mrs Lilian Yanta, 80,

who, township residents claim, died in police action.

The body of Mr Ndlovu has been taken to Ciskei and that of Mrs Yanta to Transkei. They will be buried tomorrow.

Mr Kenneth Siboto, a spokesman for the George Youth Organization, which arranged today's funeral, yesterday said that "about 5 000 mourners" would be present.

"After the church service at 9am, we will march to the cemetery and will listen to Dr Boesak before we bury our brothers," he said.

Hearing on bid to halt deportation

CAPE TOWN — The Government is trying to bring forward the date of a hearing in the Supreme Court of an appeal to halt the deportation of Lutheran Pastor Gottfried Kraatz.

Government sources disclosed yesterday that no arbitrary action would be taken before the court hearing, even though Pastor Kraatz, who ministered in Mitchell's Plain, had been ordered to leave South Africa by last week.

A spokesman for the office of Mr Stoffel Botha, the Minister of Home Affairs, said today the Government had taken note of the position and that Pastor Kraatz was in the country illegally.

"We are taking normal steps," he said. — Sapa.

ARMS 3/3/86,
**'Bugging' of
meeting:
Railmen
see Minister**

327
Political Correspondent

RAILMEN today complained to the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, about the alleged recording of some of their meetings by members of the security branch of the Railways Police.

An 18-men delegation of the Artisans' Staff Association led by the chairman, Mr Jimmy Zurich, presented Mr Schoeman with a sworn affidavit from a member on the alleged bugging of a meeting at Avalon Park railway recreation centre at Jan Smuts Airport on Thursday night.

They also brought to Mr Schoeman's attention the alleged bugging of another meeting at Germiston.

Mr Zurich said these were ordinary branch meeting of the association and feelings were running high among members.

NOT DISCUSSED




At today's meeting dissatisfaction about the recent 10-per-cent salary increase was not discussed. Mr Zurich said this matter would be raised at a meeting between the Minister and the South African Transport Services federation of nine trade unions in Cape Town next Monday.

Apart from anger about the alleged police activities members of his association were still upset by the reduction in the 13th cheque last year — this has now been restored — and about losses being through wage incentive schemes being stopped.

This has resulted in some railwaymen losing up to R300 a month.

There was also the question of 950 trained apprentices who could not find work in their trades and who had been given jobs at a lower rate of pay.

★ Magistrate alleges police assault

Capl Ten 15
3/3/86




JOHANNESBURG. — A Garankuwa magistrate, Mr Gideon Ntse, alleges that late last week he was assaulted and arrested by Bophuthatswana policemen, who put him in the boot of their car.

He says he was eventually released after being taken to the local police station, where other policemen recognized him.

"Two armed policemen put me in the boot of their car, and later took me out and kept me in the back seat for the whole night as they drove from

one place to another in the township," Mr Ntse alleges.

Increasing allegations of assault by the Bophuthatswana police on people in the Odi and Moretele districts of the homeland are being reported daily, despite official denials.

Over the past 10 days, a number of serious assault cases, including gunshot victims, have been treated at Garankuwa Hospital.

A hospital spokesman confirmed that at least eight alleged police vic-

tims were admitted from Monday to Wednesday. Three of them had suffered gunshot wounds, three had ruptured eardrums and the others had facial and body injuries.

The liaison officer of the Bophuthatswana Police, Colonel David George, said he had no comment to make.

● Meanwhile, President Lucas Mangope said recent unrest in the country should be regarded as a lesson to all citizens of Bophuthatswana.

Addressing the Barolong tribe at Seweding near Mafikeng at the weekend, President Mangope said the Mafikeng/Mmabatho area bordered Botswana on the one hand and South Africa on the other, and he called on people in the area to report to the authorities any suspicious elements who might cross the borders.

He cited a shooting incident between armed men and the police in the village last year as an example of what might happen if "these characters" were not reported. — Sapa

his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Nil.
(2) Falls away.

Trading licences
HANS. A. COL 263
147. Mr P R ROGERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 718 on 26 April 1985, how many trading licences were operative in (a) East London, (b) Cathcart, (c) Queenstown, (d) King William's Town, (e) Komga and (f) Stutterheim at 1 January 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is not a licensing authority but has nevertheless succeeded in establishing the number of trading licences operating in the Urban Black townships attached to the cities and townships mentioned in this question.

- (a) East London 20
(b) Cathcart 3
(c) Queenstown 19
(d) King William's Town 5
(e) Komga 2
(f) Stutterheim —

Reservists
HANS. A. COL 263
184. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force in Sandton in 1985;

- (2) how many reservists (a) retired and (b) dropped out from the Police Reserve Force in that year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 6 persons.
(2) (a) None.
(b) 8 persons.

Salaries
HANS. A. COL 264
279. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he will reconsider his decision regarding questions on police salaries; if not, why not; if so, what were the rates of pay for (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black members of the South African Police Force of each rank as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No. I still hold the view set out in my reply to the hon member's Question No 13 on 7 October 1981 and which I confirmed on Question No 45 on 5 February 1985.

Own Affairs:

HANS. A. COL 264
National Senior Certificate examination

313186
J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many Whites entered for the full National Senior Certificate examination in 1985 and (b) how many entrants (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) 12 591.
(b) (i) 1 930 passed the full National Senior Certificate examination.

- (ii) The remaining 10 661 candidates, including part-time candidates who did not enter for the full examination obtained subject credits with a view to the eventual acquisition of the national Senior Certificate. The particulars are as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Number of subject entries | 37 027 |
| Number thereof passed... | 19 727 |
| Number thereof failed ... | 8 965 |
| Number thereof absent ... | 8 335 |

- (iii) 326.

TUESDAY, 4 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:
HANS. A. COL 265
State President:

Recording of meetings/discussions

*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President:

- (1) Whether the meeting he held with the former Leader of the Official Opposition in the House of Assembly on 25 November 1985 was recorded; if so,
(2) whether all confidential discussions which he conducts are recorded; if so, why; if not, what criteria are used in deciding which discussions are to be recorded;
(3) whether participants in discussions which are recorded are informed beforehand that the discussions will be recorded; if not, why not;
(4) whether transcripts are made of all recorded discussions; if not, (a) what criteria are used in deciding which discussions will be transcribed and
- (b) in what manner are recordings of discussions retained; if so, what steps are taken to ensure the confidentiality of the (i) tapes and (ii) transcripts;
(5) whether participants in recorded discussions are offered copies of transcripts of the discussions; if not, why not; if so, on what basis;
(6) whether any other persons in his Office or any other Government Department have access to the (a) recordings of discussions and (b) transcripts of those discussions; if so, (i) who and (ii) why?
- The STATE PRESIDENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):
- (1) Yes.
(2) No. I hold hundreds of interviews on a wide variety of subjects with a large number of local and foreign individuals and groups every year, and a record is kept of important discussions.
(3) When discussions are mechanically recorded, participants are not informed beforehand. Recordings are made for *bona fide* administrative purposes, and are treated as confidential within the Office. The contents of follow-up actions which may possibly arise from such discussions, must for example be determined with reference to the contents of the discussions. When written notes are kept, participants will obviously know this.
(4) No. Transcripts are made if and when required. Such transcripts are filed in special files—as distinct from departmental files—are held in safe custody and only I, or someone authorised by me, has access thereto. Tape recordings are also held in safe custody. I respect the confidentiality of private discussions throughout, as persons whom I have talked to over many years, can certainly testify.
(5) and (6) I do not announce the fact of the discussions, nor their contents,

unilaterally, and transcripts are not normally released.

If the other person later breaks the confidentiality of discussions unilaterally, or puts words into my mouth, or discloses misleading accounts of the discussions, I can, if I deem it necessary in the interest of the truth, offer to make the transcript of the discussions available to the person with whom I was in conversation, and with his consent release it for general information.

For example, after the confidentiality of the discussion of 25 November 1985 and the contents thereof had been broken, and a unilateral account of the discussions had been disclosed to the media, my representative offered to supply Dr Slabbert with a copy of the transcript, and inquired whether he would have any objection to its release. He had no objection.

Minister: Q. 267
4/3/86
Lebowa: commission of inquiry
Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) Whether a commission of inquiry into the activities of the Lebowa Development Corporation has been appointed; if so, when;
 - (2) whether this commission has completed its investigation; if so,
 - (3) whether the commission has reported to the Cabinet; if so,
 - (4) whether he intends laying this report upon the Table in Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when;
 - (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes. 9 April 1985.
- (2) Yes.

HoA

- (3) Yes.
- (4) Yes. In the course of this session.
- (5) No.

Surcharge/general sales tax
4/3/86
2. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Finance: *TRANS 4/3/86*

- (1) Whether he has received any requests or representations for the abolition of the (a) 10 per cent surcharge and (b) general sales tax payable on imported books and periodicals; if so, (i) from which bodies and (ii) when;

- (2) whether he intends abolishing the (a) surcharge and (b) general sales tax on such books and periodicals; if not, why not; if so, when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, during 1985 from various organisations such as:
S.A. Institute for Librarianship and Information Science
The Astronomical Society of South Africa
Academic Sub-committee Overseas Publishers Representative Association
South African Publishers Association.
- (2) (a) and (b) Requests for the abolishing of the surcharge and sales tax on books are still receiving attention along with requests in respect of other goods.

Mr A SAVAGE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that the Post Office's charge for collecting the surcharge can amount to an additional 2% levy, and does he believe that this is justifiable?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Yes, Mr Speaker.

Indians: requests to immigrate

*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

Whether he has received any requests from political parties to allow Indians to immigrate to South Africa; if so, (a) from which political parties and (b) from which countries?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Names on uniforms
4/3/86
*4. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 13 April 1984, all members of the South African Police involved in (a) patrolling townships and (b) riot control are required to display their names on their uniforms at all times; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether any members of the South African Police failed to display their names in this manner in 1985; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) what action was taken as a result;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) About 20 percent.

- (b) They do not possess name plates and name strips, on account of the factories' inability to satisfy the demand.

(c) In co-operation with the factories it is attempted to provide name plates and name strips as speedily as possible.

- (3) No.

Policemen killed/injured
4/3/86
*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 29 members.
- (b) 82 members.

Blocks of flats
4/3/86
*6. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether consideration has been given to the erection of blocks of flats for married Black policemen in townships; if so, with what result; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes, provision has already been made in the 1985/1990 five years building programme of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs for the erection of blocks of flats and groups of houses for married Black policemen at ten (10) different centres.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, what steps if any, are being taken in the meantime to protect the homes of Black policemen in the townships?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, various steps are being taken. One of them is that members are permitted to take weapons is-

HoA

Boesak rescues 'informant' from angry mob

CH1 Tuis 3/3/86 (377) 200

By MALCOLM FRIED

UNITED Democratic Front pastor Dr. Allan Boesak probably saved the life of a man pointed out by a priest as an alleged police informer at George on Saturday.

Hysterical people tugged at Dr Boesak's sleeves and beat the bleeding man as the churchman dragged him to safety.

"No! No!" yelled Dr Boesak as he pulled the alleged informer more than 100 metres through the crowd after the man had been accused of being a collaborator during a service in a church packed with 2,000 people.

The Rev Freddie Booi, of Port Elizabeth, named the man dur-

ing a funeral in St Paul's Church outside George for three people killed in police action in the Lwaulakamp township. The three — Mr Selelele Suvana, 28, Mr Meanwell Lakey, 23, and Mr Mbuyiselo Jonas Jack, 22 — were shot by police two weeks ago.

Earlier, a microphone had been found inside the pulpit. Mr Booi, speaking before Dr Boesak, 10 minutes into his own sermon, suddenly pointed to a man sitting in the middle of the church and said: "I must tell you something important. There is an informer in the church."

As the crowd began to shift and mumble the man, Mr Madlavi Mathuka, stood and said: "You are pointing at me. Yes, I am the one you are accusing."

Mr Booi shouted: "He has informed on us all. He is a collaborator."

People brushed aside several young marshals trying to keep order and pushed towards Mr Mathuka and his two sisters. One man hit Mr Mathuka with a chair and others kicked him as he was almost submerged by angry mourners.

Dr Boesak, shouting "Stop, stop that", jumped from the dais and elbowed his way to Mr Mathuka. He grabbed the man, who

was being pushed out of the church.

Protecting Mr Mathuka with his arms to cries of "Burn him", "Kill him" and "All informers must die", Dr Boesak dragged him and his screaming sisters towards his car, while being pressed in by the mob.

The crowd, led by screaming men carrying plastic shotguns and plastic AK-47 assault rifles, swirled around the four people as lone members of youth organisations tried to hold them back.

Blood streaming down his face, Mr Mathuka was bundled into the vehicle and driven away.

while marshals formed a barrier between the car and the people.

Dr Boesak returned minutes later, while hundreds of angry people, many carrying stones, still milled around.

"I immediately sensed the danger," said Dr Boesak. "It was ugly. The man was accused of being an informer so I took him out of the township. He can now find his own way."

Asked if he had feared for his safety, he said: "It would have been unbecomingly for me to have ignored this. The man was in terrible danger and I had to do something for him."

Mr Booi, explaining his uncer-

tering of Mr Mathuka, said he had "not meant him to be hurt", but was "not really upset about what happened".

"The comrades told me Mathuka was informing," said Mr Booi. "I wanted to teach him a lesson. He has spoken badly of our organisations too often."

"People have seen him informing. They are afraid of him and want him out. He is gone now and that is fine."

After intoning a prayer which soothed the mourners, Dr Boesak said: "You saw what has just happened. I say to the South African Government: Do not come and use our people's poverty to make informers of them, for this is the result."

While the people chanted "Boesak, Boesak" and whistled and cheered, Dr Boesak said: "I will struggle with you all until the very last day I am on this earth."

After Dr Boesak's sermon, mourners from the church were joined by hundreds more from Lwaulakamp, and a peaceful cavalcade of more than 3,000 people escorted the coffins to the cemetery.

A spokesman for the George Youth Organisation said: "It is a pity the funeral was disturbed. We can be peaceful. We want to bury our dead in peace."

Hit-man theory in murder of Palme

STOCKHOLM. — Police believe the assassin who killed the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, is a professional hit-man who trailed the 59-year-old politician all Friday evening before shooting him.

Yesterday, messages and this one does not fit was one of the world's of sympathy poured in any of them. most respected leaders. from around the world



Dr Allan Boesak shields a bleeding Mr Madlavi Mathuka after Mr Mathuka was named as a police informant.

MOURNERS IGNORE

BAN ON FUNERALS

73
3/3/86
SOWETAN

BURIAL restrictions imposed at the funeral services of four people in Pretoria at the weekend were ignored by the families who accused authorities of being "cruel and heartless".

Police used tearsmoke to disperse defiant mourners at the

funeral service of a Form One student, Adolphus Bilankulu, who was buried in Mamelodi on Friday.

Adolphus, a pupil at Tsako Thabo High School died the Friday before after being knocked by a tractor.

The funeral was restricted to relatives only, but the family and colleagues — mostly youths — ignored the order until the police used tear-smoke.

The acting chief magistrate of Pretoria, Mr Thomas Potgieter, also issued an order in terms of the Internal Security Act restricting the funeral services of three Atteridgeville residents to relatives who should not be more than 200. According to the order, no funeral service would be used to further the goals of the ANC or the SA Communist Party.

The dead included:

- Mrs Helen Cuma Magagula (54), who was doused with petrol and set alight by a group of youths last Saturday;
- Mr Edwin Valiant Makgatho (29), who died in a prison cell last Saturday. A spokesman for the Prisons Department said he hanged himself;
- Miss Betty Mosako (48), who died last Wednesday after suffering a stroke.

All three families ignored the order which was handed to them on Friday. "Who do they think they are? My sister died of a stroke but the authorities have the nerve to tell us how to bury her. We deliberately ignored the order," said Mr Tlhone Mosako.

Mourners at Mr Makgatho's funeral, who also ignored the restriction order, were escorted by police in Casspirs who watched the proceedings at the cemetery from a distance.

A relative of Mrs Magagula said they defied the order "because it was delivered too late". She added: "The authorities must stop telling us how and when to bury our people. Their actions are cruel and heartless."

MONDAY, 3 MARCH 1986

HANS. 313/86
† Indicates translated version

niles in each race group were shot and (i) killed and (ii) wounded by the South African Police in the execution of their duties in 1985;

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Juveniles: killed/wounded

(2) how many in each category were (a) killed and (b) wounded while attempting to escape arrest?

34. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) adults and (b) juveniles:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| (1) | (a) Adults | | (b) Juveniles | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | (i) Killed | (ii) Wounded | (i) Killed | (ii) Wounded |
| Whites..... | 3 | 43 | — | — |
| Coloureds..... | 47 | 166 | 12 | 40 |
| Blacks..... | 512 | 1 170 | 189 | 531 |
| Asians..... | — | 1 | — | — |
| | 562 | 2 000 | 201 | 571 |
| (2) | | | | |
| Whites..... | 1 | 12 | — | 2 |
| Coloureds..... | 10 | 55 | 2 | 8 |
| Blacks..... | 87 | 339 | 7 | 45 |
| Asians..... | — | — | — | — |
| | 98 | 406 | 9 | 55 |

Note: Above mentioned statistics include the number of people killed and injured during the 1985 unrest. Unrest related and non-unrest related incidents are not always separable.

was each such person held and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any of these persons have been charged; if so (a) when and (b) what were the charges in each case;

State of emergency: persons arrested
38. Mr R R HULST asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) What total number of persons have been arrested in terms of emergency regulations since the declaration of the state of emergency in July 1985, (b) in which areas were these persons arrested, (c) for how long

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 7 777.

US correspondents win coveted awards

Apartheid still news in America

3/3/86. STAR 327

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's racial strife has a much lower profile on American television this year because of the Government's four-month-old ban on cameras in many unrest areas.

But American television news executives say they are determined to inform their viewers about events in South Africa in spite of the difficulties facing their correspondents and camera crews.

They admit, however, that it is not easy.

- At one time last year, scenes of violence in South Africa, usually of clashes between blacks and the police, were regular features of the daily news diet.

News about the struggle against apartheid is still prominent in the US media, but it lacks dramatic impact without the film clips that many analysts here believe were an important factor in turning American public opinion against the South African Government.

"The sad fact is that the South Africans have mostly succeeded in what they wanted to do," said Mr George Watson, vice-president and Washington bureau chief of ABC News.

Mr Watson said his organisation's current practice of presenting news from South Africa with the aid of maps and graphics did not make good television.

Mr Dan Rather, anchorman of the CBS evening news and a senior executive of the organisation, is committed to covering the South African story for American viewers because of its importance.

"We are having great difficulties trying to make it accessible and interesting, but we are determined to continue to report the reality, not the unreality that the government would like us to report," Mr Rather said.

His colleague, CBS foreign editor Mr Sam Ro-

berts, agreed: "They think they can sweep all the problems under the rug by shutting off our cameras. But we don't give up that easily."

What worries some news executives is that other governments may follow the South African lead and ban television crews too.

In Congress, the ban has been cited as evidence that the South African Government has become even more restrictive in spite of President P W Botha's reform promises.

Congressional sources say the ban is certain to be raised if events in South Africa lead to tougher sanctions measures this year.

Television industry spokesmen do not accept Pretoria's argument that the presence of television cameras can spark violence in unrest areas.

Mr Timothy Russert, vice-president of NBC news, noted that the violence in South Africa had not stopped since the ban was imposed.

Coveted awards

Mr Watson said the level of violence had remained just as high, if it had not actually increased.

The motive of the Government was not so much to cool down violence as to stop the outside world from seeing it in the most graphic way.

The difficulties of foreign correspondents in South Africa have also featured in the news. At the weekend the *Washington Post* carried a report about the arrest of CBS correspondent Allen Pizzey, saying he was harassed while waiting for release and that a policeman had threatened to kill him.

US newsmen are winning coveted awards for their work in South Africa.

The two top winners of the prestige George Polk award for journalism, announced this weekend, were Mr Ted Koppel of ABC's "Nightline" and Mr Alan Cowell of the *New York Times*, both chosen for their reporting on South Africa.

CAP 7-10-15 4/3/86

Teargas fired at night vigils

327

PRETORIA. — Police fired teargas to disperse mourners at the night vigils of two restricted funeral services in Mamelodi at the weekend.

Mourners at the services of Mr Martin David Ndaba, 30, an organizer for the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union in Pretoria, who died in a car accident, and Mrs Maria Khumalo, 48, a petrol-bomb victim, had to run for cover.

No one was hurt when police dispersed mourners who defied a police order restricting to 50 the number of people at the services. About 400 mourners attended the service for Mr Ndaba.

A third restricted service was that of Mr Jeremiah Magabane Shabangu, who was killed during a bank robbery in Germiston two weeks ago.

Mr Phillemon Malefo, killed at the same time, was buried at his parents' home at Thabana near Vaalsfontein on Sunday.

Police monitored the three restricted services and there were patrols in the township.

The Defence Force manned roadblocks at entrances to the township to stop outsiders attending the services. A bus carrying unionists and workers was turned away.

Police allegedly used water cannon on mourners in a bus and beat several as they returned from the cemetery after Mr Ndaba's burial.

A police spokesman here said people had been dispersed because they had defied orders. Charges should be laid if there were complaints. — Sapa

Cape Times 4/3/86

Ex-detainee stabbed in bed

Staff Reporter

A ROBERTSON man who was involved in establishing an Advice Office in the nearby Nkqebela township was stabbed to death in his bed on Sunday night — allegedly by right-wing township vigilantes.

A Boland police liaison officer, Major Frank Alton, yesterday confirmed the death of Mr Eric Matyali, in his 20s, and that police were investigating.

A Black Sash employee, Mr Phillip van Ryneveld, said Mr Matyali had recently been released from a long period of detention when he had approached the Sash for help in establishing an Advice Office at Robertson with Mr Peter Moho, a former community councillor.

Mr Moho said that about five men, "all

known in the township for causing trouble", were involved and — according to residents — the men claimed they "work with the police".

He reported their identities to the police.

Police could not confirm claims that the men who attacked Mr Matyali were vigilantes.

"We've investigated the claims that shots were fired and it would appear that they, too, are unfounded," he said.

An Nkqebela resident claimed that "clashes between the communities" had been taking place.

● On Thursday the Black Sash, who have been trying to establish Advice Offices at Ashton, Worcester and Robertson, were awarded an interdict by the Supreme Court restraining "vigilantes" from harassing them in their efforts.

More than 20 years on Robben Island: Prisoners state their case

FROM Vassen and Co, attorneys, Cape Town, on behalf of Jeff Masemola and Mbane John Nkosi, Robben Island maximum-security prison:

IN THE Cape Times on Tuesday, February 12, 1985, there appeared a report under the heading "4 'islanders' accept offer".

The report referred to 15 political prisoners to whom the government's offer of conditional freedom applied and that four had accepted and further that a number who are serving life sentences had served more than 20 years already.

The report then went on to say: "They include six members of the Pan Africanist Congress jailed in 1964 and two members of the African National Congress. The six PAC members are Jeff Masemola, Dimake 'Pro' Malepe, Philimon Tefu, Isaac Mthimunya, Samuel Chibane and John Nkosi. The six are understood to have petitioned the State President for clemency last year."

Mr Masemola and Mr Nkosi are still on Robben Island serving their life sentences. They wish to state emphatically that the Cape Times article is untrue to the extent that at no stage did they petition the State President for clemency as claimed in the Cape Times article. They regard the article as being damaging to their integrity and character. They point out that at no stage have they begged for mercy or their freedom.

To put the record straight, on April 27, 1984 a letter was written to the Minister of Justice and Prisons, copy of which letter is annexed hereto and which speaks for itself.

It will be seen therefore that there has been no petition for clemency or plea for mercy of any kind. Both Mr Masemola and Mr Nkosi see no reason to beg for their freedom.

Once more during the current session of the South African Parliament, mention has been made of the offer which has been made to various life prisoners. Attention has therefore once again been focused on life prisoners. Mr Masemola and Mr Nkosi wish to reiterate their position that they at no time gave any undertaking to renounce

violence. They see no reason why they should be called on to renounce violence since they never participated in violence nor was there ever any evidence that they advocated violence. They persist in their demand that they should be freed unconditionally.

This statement is issued by the legal representatives for Mr Jefftha Masemola and Mr John Nkosi and on their instructions.

Annexure

(The letter below was sent from Robben Island to the Minister of Justice and Prisons.)

I REFER you to the case: State versus Jeff Masemola and others in 1963. At the conclusion of this trial I was sentenced to life imprisonment. I would like to bring the following facts to your attention:

1. That the accused were not legally represented. The court refused our lawyer any time to interview us, as a result of which he withdrew from the case. I entertain no doubt that had we been legally represented, we should not have received such harsh sentences.
2. The political climate of the 1960s was such that it had considerable influence on the trial and sentences. The government was bent on setting an example with us, as ours was among the very first of political trials. Otherwise we should not have received such inordinate sentences.
3. When we wanted to have our sentences reviewed in 1968 and in 1975, our lawyers informed us that the court record of our trial was lost. We believe that the record was deliberately misplaced because there was nothing in it that could have resulted in the imposition

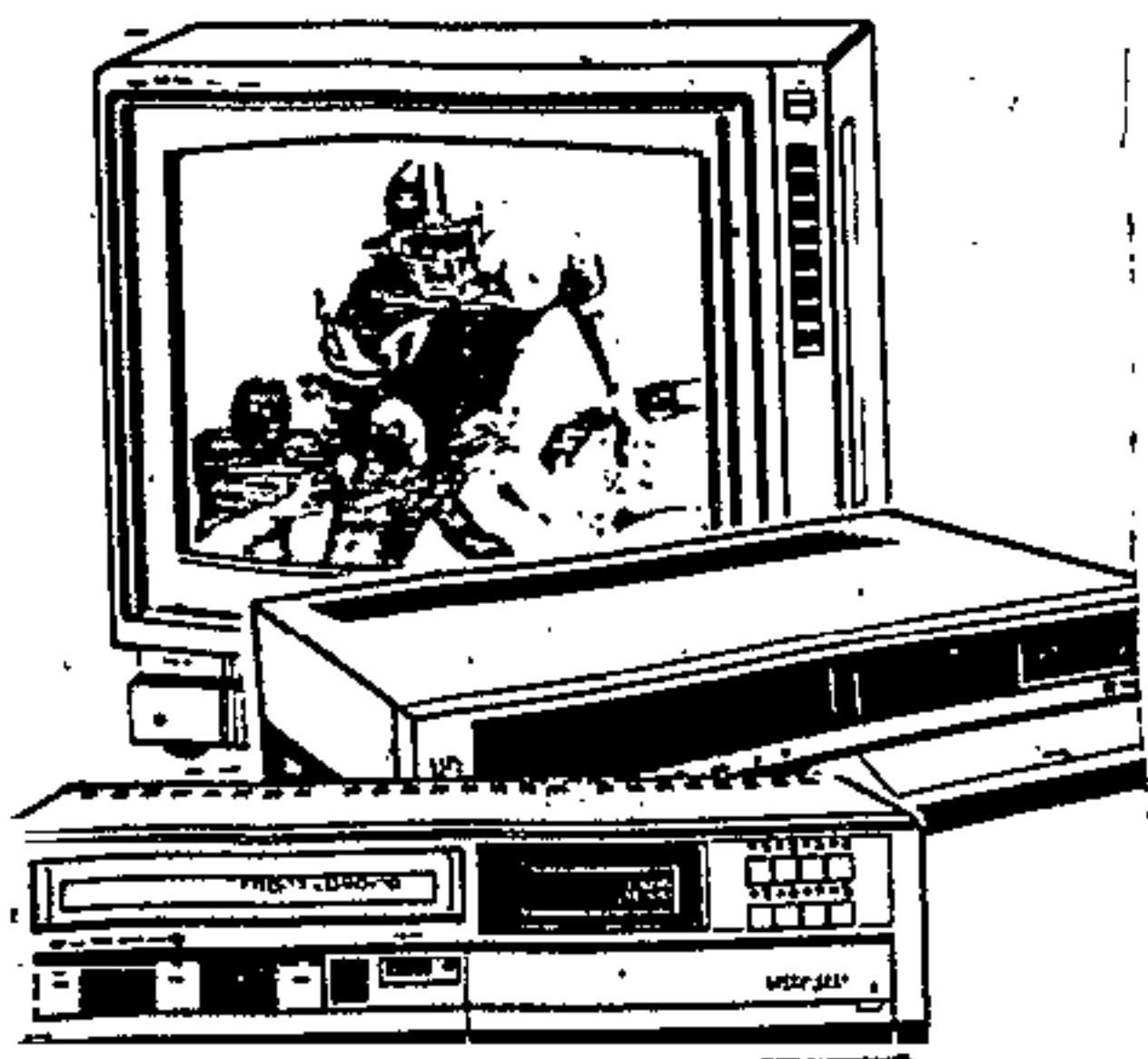
When writing to the Editor please be brief, double-space, use only one side of the sheet, sign your name and give your full address, not only a post office box number. Unless the circumstances are exceptional pseudonyms are not acceptable. Letters are liable to be shortened and edited.

of such heavy sentences.

4. We were charged for conspiracy to commit acts of sabotage. Please note that we did not commit any act of sabotage, we did not kill or injure anybody. Therefore the sentence is quite inordinate to the alleged crime.
5. A study of recent political trials reveals that people who were caught in combat and have committed acts of violence, armed with weapons of war, and whose actions resulted in death or injury to persons and destruction of property, received lighter sentences compared to us, when our only alleged crime was conspiracy.
6. In some cases, people who were sentenced to death because of the enormity and seriousness of their crime had their death sentences commuted to either life or 20 years of imprisonment. This is our 21st year in prison — for a lesser crime of conspiracy.
7. According to the latest parliamentary decision, political prisoners are serving on the same terms as common prisoners. In the case of the latter life sentence is from nine to 15 years. On the strength of this, will you consider parole and release us since we have served over 20 years?
8. We gather from hearsay that one of the necessary conditions for parole is that a prisoner must turn his back against the crime which brought him into prison. We would like to know what other conditions there are. We have been hopefully waiting for the day when the board, which was instituted two years ago for the consideration of remission of sentences and parole, would interview us. So far there has not been such an interview.
9. In conclusion I would like to appeal to you, to consider the above facts and plea sympathetically and to arrange for an interview by the institutional board, or some person or persons, so that our position should be discussed, thereby removing the myriad of uncertainties with which we are now tormented.

Cap. 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clays Bank, Mr Norman A
said that small businessmen
been especially hard hit.
"More people are going
fore — it's extremely sad,
Axton said.
He said insolvencies and

conomist of Volks-
gelbrecht, said the
incurred by indi-
ne mainly to three
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CIOTS

STAR 4/3/82

Hunger strike is called off by detainees

The hunger strike by detainees at Modderbee Prison on the East Rand has been called off after a week, prison authorities have announced.

A spokesman for the Department of Prison Services said more than 50 detainees had advised prison staff yesterday they would resume taking prison meals.

It is not known whether the group of hunger strikers removed to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital have also called a halt to their fast. Between eight and 12 people are believed to be under observation in hospital.

The protest, by more than 70 detainees associated with the United Democratic Front and the Azanian Peoples Organisation, was in support of demands for the release of all detainees.

Many of the Modderbee detainees have been held for more than seven months and about half are schoolchildren who have had no study privileges during this time.

The fasting detainees have advised the State President of their decision in a memorandum handed to the prison authorities.

The reason for the move, they said, was the President's acknowledgement of an earlier memorandum and his undertaking to respond to the grievances of detainees within a month.

African Government; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what reasons were furnished for this step?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No. (a) and (b) Because of a motion that was accepted by the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on 16 January 1986 which reads as follows: "The Legislative Assembly resolves that the Commissioner General of Lebowa be recalled until the Moutse issue has been satisfactorily settled", it was decided that there will be no contact between the Lebowa Government and the Commissioner General. This decision will be reviewed on request of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

HANS. Q202 275. 4/3/86
*12. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether a decision was taken recently to add the area Rust de Winter to the territory of KwaNdebele; if so, on what date;
- (2) whether the (a) landowners concerned, (b) farmers' association concerned and (c) Transvaal Agricultural Union had been consulted before this decision was taken; if so, what was the reaction in each case; if not, why not;
- (3) whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development carried out an investigation into the matter before the above-mentioned decision was taken; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. On 25th September 1985 the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning announced the Government's decision that the Rust

de Winter area would be included in the territory of KwaNdebele.

- (2) (a), (b) and (c) All the information and particulars obtained from previous evidence of affected persons were once again considered and evaluated. The spokesman of the community who has an interest in land in the area concerned was informed beforehand of the decision of the Government whereafter the local Farmers Association, being an affiliate of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, has also discussed the matter. The Commission for Co-operation and Development also informed the local community of the decisions. Furthermore a delegation of the community discussed the issue with the relative Minister, Deputy Minister and Chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development when they objected against the decision of the Government.

The Minister concerned undertook to submit the matter once again to the Cabinet. This undertaking has been carried out.

- (3) Yes. The reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development to the Cabinet are confidential and are not published.

HANS. Q202 276. 4/3/86
*13. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person from Kirkwood, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained under the emergency regulations in 1985; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) (i) on what date, (ii) why and (iii) where was he detained;

- (2) whether this person was subsequently released; if so, (a) on what date and (b) why;

- (3) whether this person was charged with any offence; if so, (a) with what offence and (b) in terms of what statutory provision;

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Jack Salter.
 - (b) (i) On 10 August 1985.
 - (ii) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his detention.
 - (iii) At Uitenhage from 13h45 on 10 August 1985 and at North end Prison from 11h26 on 12 August 1985.

HANS. Q202 278. 4/3/86
*15. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (2) whether any persons were arrested or taken into custody by the police on this occasion; if so, (a) what are the names of these persons and (b) why;
- (3) whether any action was taken against these persons; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;
- (4) whether these persons were subsequently released; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) to (4) Whereas an interdict concerning this matter was filed at the supreme Court in Port Elizabeth, I do not deem it appropriate to disclose the required particulars.

- (2) Yes.
 - (a) On 23 August 1985.
 - (b) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his release.

- (3) No.
 - (a) and (b) Fall away.

HANS. Q202 279. 4/3/86
*14. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any member of the South African Police took any action on or about 1 February 1986 at a shop in Kirkwood owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) for what purpose, (c) what action was taken by the police on this occasion and (d) what is the name of this person;

HANS. Q202 279. 4/3/86
*15. Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (2) whether the medical aid scheme for (a) White and (b) non-White employees of the South African Transport Services pays for the services of medical specialist doctors; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the services rendered by such medical specialist doctors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

- (1) No.
 - (a) Transmed was introduced experimentally for Whites in order to determine the financial implications. The admittance of Non-White employees to Transmed

Government in control of unrest, PW tells US editor

The State President, Mr P W Botha, says South Africa's intelligence penetration on ANC acts and strategies is very good. NEIL LURSEN of The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington

SOUTH African intelligence on African National Congress acts and strategies was "excellent", President P W Botha said in an interview published here.

"Our intelligence penetration is very good on this front," he said, stating repeatedly that authorities were well in control of unrest in the country.

This emerged in an interview in Cape Town on February 2 with the editor of the Washington Times, Mr Arnaud de Borchgrave, published in the newspaper today.

Asked about the ANC's links with the South African Communist Party, Mr Botha said the Soviets were careful to operate in Southern Africa through proxies of proxies: "The SACP itself sits in London where broad policy guidelines are decided. The specifics are worked out in Africa."

"Training is conducted in Angola and Tanzania. The key co-ordinating centre is Zambia. But they are

not as well organised as they would like us to believe. Our intelligence penetration is very good on this front."

Mr Botha said authorities had excellent intelligence on what the ANC was planning to do. Because they knew how the movement shifted tactics and where and how they were going to operate, they could deal with it and frequently pre-empt it.

"You only read about the ANC's successes and seldom anything about how we located an arms cache and captured the weapons or disrupted one of their operations," Mr Botha said.

On the violence in Alexandra, Mr Botha said new tactics were being employed — "but nothing we can't cope with".

'Sympathy'

He said: "I have sympathy for many of these youths who get involved in the violence because those who conduct the training convince them that this is the only way of bettering their lot."

"Most of them are not communists. The master manipulators are the ones leading the others astray."

Mr Botha said authorities had "some very serious problems" in some magisterial districts: "Conditions in these areas are propitious for instigations — unemployment, lack of proper facilities, which we are trying to rectify."

But, he said, authorities were in control in all areas.



President
P W Botha

763 people killed by SA police last year

PARLIAMENT — A total of 562 adults and 201 juveniles were killed by the South African Police last year in the execution of their duties, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying in writing to a question from Mr Peter Gastrow (PFF, Durban Central) he added that 2 000 adults and 571 juveniles had been shot and wounded during the same period.

Of those adults killed, 98 had been shot while attempting to escape arrest, while the figure for juveniles was nine. A total of 406 adults and 55 juveniles had been wounded under this category.

A racial breakdown of the figures supplied by the Minister showed 512 blacks, 47 coloureds and three whites had been shot and killed by police. Of these, one white, 10 coloureds and 87 blacks had been shot while attempting to escape arrest.

Of the juveniles killed, 12 had been coloured and 189 blacks, of which two and seven, respectively, had been trying to escape arrest.

Of the adults wounded, 43 were white, 166 coloured, 1 170 blacks and one Indian. Of these, 12 whites, 55 coloureds and 399 blacks had been attempting to escape arrest.

Of the juveniles wounded 40 were coloured and 531 were blacks.

Mr Le Grange said the statistics included the number of people killed and injured during unrest in 1985. — Sapa.

STAR (327)
PEC meeting
4/3/86 (60)
is banned

About 300 people arrived for the People's Education Committee (PEC) meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre last night, only to learn it had earlier been banned in terms of the Public Safety Act.

An executive member of PEC, Mr Ashwin Shah, said the crowd was given about five minutes to disperse and there were no incidents. This was the third PEC meeting to be restricted, he said.

The banning order was issued by Soweto's Divisional Commissioner, Major-General J C Coetzee. No reason was given for the ban.

STAR 327
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Cape Times

5/3/86

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17 to be buried today

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Uneasy tension yesterday gripped Alexandra as the township prepared for the biggest mass funeral Johannesburg has ever seen — the burying of 17 of its 27 unrest victims today.

A huge stayaway will take place today as all residents have been urged to attend the funeral.

Among the 17 victims to be buried is the son of a local councillor, Mr Thomas Molepo, who resigned last Friday after the death of his son Wilson, who was allegedly shot by police.

A contingent of police in armoured personnel carriers patrolled the township's dusty streets while scores of residents, still haunted by the recent wave of unrest deaths, ferried their families out of the township to take refuge in neighbouring areas.

Night vigils were to be held last night at several churches. The major service will be held at the Alexandra Stadium from 9am today.

Le Grange speaks on police powers

Argu 5/3/86

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By IOS WENZEL, Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed today that the Public Safety Act, in terms of which the state of emergency was proclaimed, was being reviewed.

He said this was being done so that it could be applied more easily and more efficiently during unrest.

And 330 emergency detainees still in custody are expected to be released when the state of emergency is lifted, probably on Friday. However, they may be immediately redetained under existing security and other legislation, a police spokesman said.

While welcoming the lifting of the state of emergency, the Opposition today expressed misgivings about changes which could create virtually a permanent state of emergency.

Basic causes

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party's main spokesman on law and order, said she hoped planned changes in security legislation would not give further draconian powers to the police.

She said the lifting of the state of emergency in no way tackled the basic causes of unrest.

Nationalist politicians saw Mr P.W. Botha's announcement mainly as a gesture to help begin the negotiation process. Lifting the state of emergency had met one of the key demands of many black organisations.

Mr le Grange today declined to give details of Public Safety Act amendments which President Botha said would be proposed to Parliament to provide the authorities with greater powers to protect lives and property.

He said urgent attention was being given to amendments to the Act so that it could be applied more easily and more efficiently during unrest.

Press cameramen

The Minister was adamant that clamps on the media would not automatically be lifted.

He said the police stood by their view that in certain circumstances the Press, especially TV cameramen and photographers, should not be allowed into certain areas.

The decision did not mean that security forces would suddenly be withdrawn from unrest areas. They would remain there as long as necessary.

Mr le Grange said there would not be an automatic release of detainees or lifting of temporary restrictions on individuals when the state of emergency was lifted. Not all the detainees were being held in terms of state of emergency regulations and each case would be considered on its merits.

Detainee release

A police spokesman said today the lifting of the state of emergency would lead to the release of people detained under emergency regulations but, depending on each individual case, a "former" detainee may then be rearrested.

He said extra powers granted to the police under emergency regulations would also fall away.

The indemnity from prosecution granted to members of the security forces will now also fall away, said the spokesman.

● Ban on film crews to stay; Page 5.

CME Tm TS
5/3/86 327

White House 'jubilant' over

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration yesterday greeted as major progress Pretoria's decision to lift the state of emergency and move conditionally towards SWA/Namibian independence on August 1.

The British Government welcomed the decisions.

President P W Botha's announcement was "a significant and positive step", White House spokesman Mr Larry Speakes said.

Dr Chester Crocker's chief deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, was immediately sent to hold urgent talks with Angola, South

Botha speech

Africa and the SWA/Namibian parties.

Dr Crocker was due to meet his Soviet counterparts, reportedly in Geneva, to stress that the United States still sought a negotiated withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and a political settlement between the MPLA and Unita.

Savimbi

Mr Speakes stressed that while the Cubans remained and there was no sign of internal

reconciliation, the US would continue to back Dr Jonas Savimbi "in an appropriate manner".

On the lifting of the state of emergency, the White House was equally jubilant: "We have long urged that (it) be lifted as one of the steps the South African Government must take to create conditions in which it will be possible to begin negotiations with credible black leaders leading to meaningful reform..."

John Battersby reports that Britain welcomed

Mr Botha's announcements.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the lifting of the emergency should help reduce tension and encourage prospects for dialogue.

Whitehall sources made it clear that they welcomed the timing of the statement in relation to the visit of the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group (EPG).

Welcomed

And the Foreign Office welcomed Mr Botha's August 1 target date for the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 for SWA/Namibian independence — providing there was firm agreement on the withdrawal of some 25 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Botha's statement about the lifting of the state of emergency gave rise to cautious optimism in political and diplomatic circles.

There were reservations about Mr Botha's unspecified warning to introduce new amendments to existing laws to give the authorities the power they needed to maintain law and order.

Media

But there was relief insofar as the lifting of the emergency would mean the end of media restrictions on foreign correspondents covering the unrest in emergency areas.

The statement was also seen as an important symbolic gesture by Mr Botha and one of sensitivity to international opinion — particularly Britain's delicate position inside the Commonwealth.

Fears of extended powers for police

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MOST opposition parties last night welcomed President Botha's decision to lift the state of emergency but fears were expressed that new laws conferring "further draconian powers" on police may soon be introduced to replace it.

Warnings were also issued that the lifting of the emergency would, in itself, do nothing to eliminate the basic grievances which sparked the nationwide unrest that has claimed more than 1 000 lives in the last 18 months.

Mr Botha's announcement to a special joint session of Parliament yesterday will bring to an end the seven-month emergency in terms of which almost 8 000 people have been detained, dozens restricted, meetings banned and press curbs applied.

The ending of the emergency — probably on Friday — in South Africa's three major metropolitan districts will also remove, at least temporarily, the blanket indemnity from prosecution enjoyed by security personnel since July 21 last year.

However, Mr Botha warned that to enable the authorities to "deal with" continued incidents of unrest without the "inconvenience" of a state of emergency, "existing legislation will be reviewed and amendments proposed during the present parliamentary session to provide the authorities with the statutory powers required to protect lives and property effectively."

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesperson on law and order,

Mrs Helen Suzman, welcomed Mr Botha's announcement but said she hoped the new legislation being contemplated "will not give further draconian powers to the police or extend the indemnity that has been conferred on them".

Mrs Suzman said the emergency had "done nothing to diffuse the endemic unrest" in the country but she welcomed the release of the hundreds of detainees held under the emergency and lifting of restrictions on persons in terms of the emergency.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Allan Hendrickse, welcomed the lifting of the emergency but said "it was necessary at a stage where action in the country was needed to protect its citizens".

"We express the hope that the community at large will co-operate in order to establish peace and security, bearing in mind that apartheid with all its facets must be dismantled and destroyed," he said.

'Sincere desire'

The leader of the National People's Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, described the lifting of the emergency as a "very significant step to further create a climate for reform and improve stability".

The New Republic Party law and order

spokesman, Mr Vause Raw, said the announcement "reflects the sincere desire of all responsible South Africans for a return to normality and opens the door to dialogue and negotiation".

The Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, Mr Louis Theunissen, said his party wished to warn the public against adopting a false sense of security.

The State President was creating the false impression that the security situation in the country had improved, "while revolutionaries were busy sharpening their attack ..."

'Improved'

In announcing his intention to lift the state of emergency in Parliament, President Botha acknowledged that "sporadic and isolated incidents of violence are ... still being instigated in various parts of the country".

"The situation has, nevertheless, improved sufficiently to enable me to announce that a proclamation will be issued in the near future, most probably this coming Friday, which will lift the state of emergency ..."

Extra-parliamentary organizations saw the lifting of the state of emergency as "no big deal", Shauna Westcott reports.

Cape Action League media convener Mr Armin Abrahams said there was "no need for over-excitement".

"Whatever the political and economic reasons for the lifting of the state of emergency, our struggle continues."

The president of the New Unity Movement, Mr R O Dudley, said: "A great deal of the fury of 1985 has spent itself and it is no big deal now if the state of emergency is lifted. Nevertheless, those people who have suffered arrest and detentions and the families that have lost members through violent death will breathe a sigh of relief ..."

Azapo publicity secretary Mr Muntu Meyeza

To page 2

said: "It has taken Botha a long time to realize the painful futility of the declaration of the state of emergency."

"The unrepresentative white government must realize that only a total and fundamental change in the present system will stop the pressure and unrest," he said.

A spokesperson for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said: "Botha's suggestion that he needs to increase the already too-sweeping powers of the State fills us with apprehension. The only way to curb the unrest is to stop making speeches about violence and rather to release all detainees and political prisoners, get the army out of the townships and begin negotiating with leaders democratically elected by the people."

The government's announcement was an "acknowledgement that the emergency has failed to suppress the desire of our people to be free", the national executive committee of the United Democratic Front said yesterday.

The UDF patron, the Rev Allan Boesak, said that while he was "happy to see the government is at last prepared to respond to at least one of our demands", he would like the announcement to be spelt out.

"I hope it means that troops will be withdrawn from the townships, that the indemnity police have for their actions will be ended, and that meetings of the community to discuss issues of concern will no longer be banned."

Mrs Mary Burton, chairperson of the Western Cape Region of the Black Sash, said they wondered what had led to Mr Botha's decision at this point, when the unrest situation seemed as serious as ever.



PICK-OF-THE-CROP SPECIALS

BLACK & WHITE GRAPES

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TAX FREE

CHIT TIPS
5/3/86

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from page 1

Mixed UK reaction to statement

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain has "warmly welcomed" the Government's decision to lift the state of emergency.

But anti-apartheid campaigners say the announcement "like the state of emergency itself, does nothing to resolve the fundamental problems facing South Africa".

The British Government, in a statement, said: "We have urged this for some time — it should help reduce tension and encourage peaceful dialogue."

The Foreign Office's response to the State President's announcement on the future of Namibia was also favourable and makes it clear Britain wants an early start on a negotiated settlement.

A spokesman said: "We welcome this reaffirmation by South Africa of its commitment to Resolution 435."

"Obviously we still want to consider details carefully, but we hope it will offer the opportunity to make early progress towards Namibian independence and to reduce tension throughout the region."

"We would like to see negotiations intensify and would hope all parties will show responsibility and realism."

The Anti-Apartheid Movement, however, said Mr Botha's statement on Namibia was "just propaganda".

A spokesman said: "The South African/US insistence on linkage has been rejected by the entire international community, including the Commonwealth and the UN."

"President Botha knows that his deadline of August 1 is meaningless."



Mr Phillip Matseke of Alexandra: "It is good because when children see police 'hippos' they remember their friends being shot and go looking for a bus to stone. It will be a welcome relief from curfews."



Mr Silas Ntsama (31) of Soweto: "If the security forces remain in the townships, the state of emergency will still be there. The Government should address the root causes of the problems."



Opposing the move, Mr Hendrik Weideman (57) said it was "not a good thing for the country. There is still too much violence and the situation will not improve. The state of emergency must remain".

What the people say . . .

A street survey yesterday showed most people were pleased about the proposed lifting of the state of emergency, but many felt the "root causes" of unrest had still to be dealt with.

Emmanuel Diadla (54), of Soweto, welcomed the move. He said a relaxation of curfews would make life easier but the troops should stay to protect the civilians against intimidators.

Mr Allan Whiteford (45) said: "It could be a political ploy. If they change existing legislation it will still be an emergency but under another name."

Mr Piet Badenhorst (46) welcomed the move but added that the Government would have to

come up with something new.

"The state of emergency didn't change the situation at all. I would say drop the state of emergency but then deal more strictly with those causing the unrest."

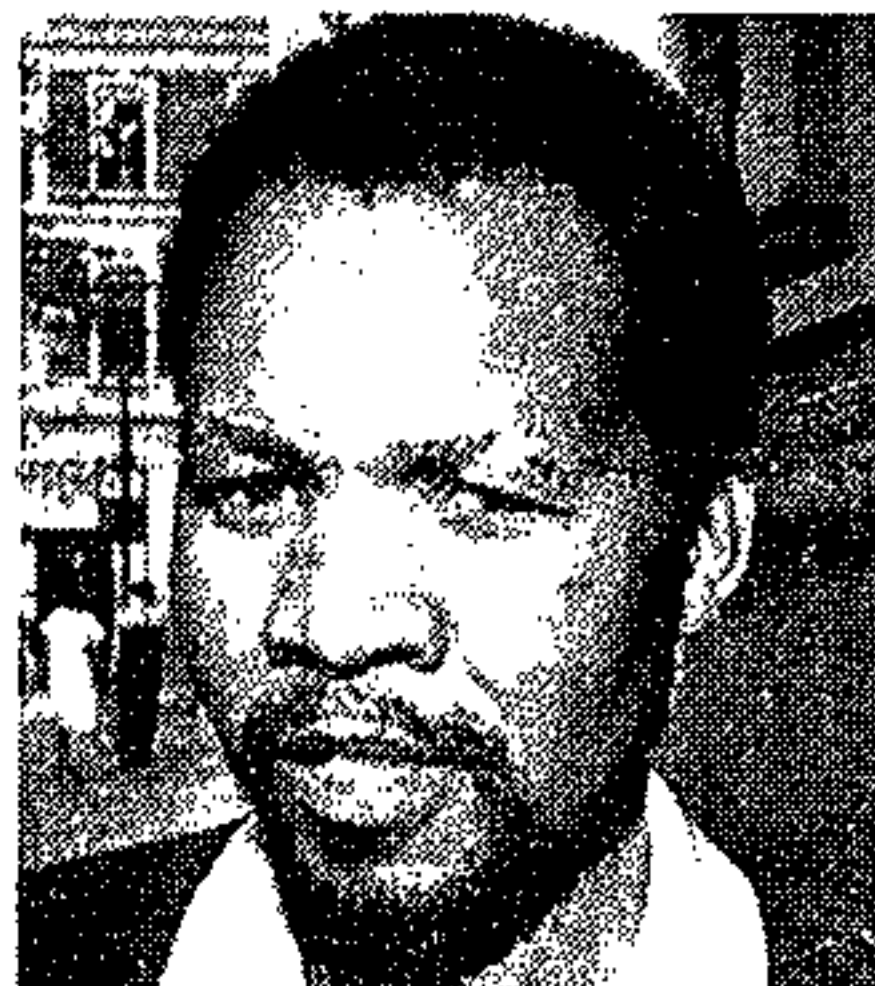
Miss Vanessa Rolfe (26) said: "It did not affect me at all but I feel it does have benefits for blacks."

Several young whites asked for comment said they knew nothing about the state of emergency. "It did not affect me," said one. Another said: "I never watch TV anyway."

Other people felt the emergency should remain as the unrest was still going on.



Mr Neville Jacobson (39) said he welcomed the move but asked about proposed amendments to legislation: "Does it mean they get more power? Hopefully it was meant in a good spirit."



Mr Zack Molefe (37) welcomed the end of the emergency, adding that the police and troops should stay out of the townships. "We can do fine in Soweto with the existing police force," he said.



Mr Tom Burke (28): "It sounds like a state of emergency without calling it such. The township patrols should be stopped. The Government should address the root causes of the problem."

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Amnesty drive against SA 'abuse'

LONDON — Amnesty International has launched a new worldwide campaign to end what it says are increasing human-rights abuses in South Africa and published a letter to the State President, Mr P W Botha, spelling out steps needed to protect basic rights.

The London-based organisation has often addressed Mr Botha and his Government about the detention without trial of political prisoners, procedures in trials of political prisoners, alleged torture and the death penalty in South Africa.

"However, abuses of human rights continue daily and have increased markedly over the past year," Amnesty said in the letter.

In an accompanying report, Amnesty said there had been more than 800 deaths associated with heightened unrest related to apartheid between September 1984 and November 1985 and several thousand people were detained without trial for political reasons.

The group repeated its often-stated concern about reports of widespread and systematic torture of political detainees, at least 12 of whom were reported to have died in police custody be-

tween January 1981 and November 1985. Amnesty said that more than 100 people were hanged in South Africa every year. Most of the executions were for murder, but the death penalty could be used for other serious crimes.

The group said that of 115 people hanged in Pretoria Prison in 1984, all but three were Africans or coloureds.

"A disproportionate number of Africans and coloureds are executed when compared with the population ratio between these groups and the white and Asian minorities," it said.

Measures needed to protect basic human rights included the release of people imprisoned only because of their beliefs or origins, action to stop arbitrary detention and the removal of immunity from prosecution which Amnesty said protected police accused of torture.

The organisation, with 500 000 members, said it would send letters expressing concern from around the world to South African officials, community leaders, company executives and members of church bodies and trade unions. — Sapa-Reuter.

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PW 'wants talks with black leaders'

5/3/86

Internal security now key question

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The lifting of the state of emergency is being seen as a fresh attempt to spur the negotiation process — but has raised several questions on how the Government plans to cope with internal security.

Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange said today that the ending of the emergency would not necessarily mean that the release of detainees and lifting of restrictions on media coverage of unrest would follow.

Nor would security forces be suddenly withdrawn from certain areas.

He said additional powers to the authorities for the protection of lives and property, as announced by President Botha yesterday, would not be disclosed until they had been submitted to Parliament.

Sources close to President Botha pointed out today that it was his earnest wish to start talking with the country's black leaders.

To get this process started, they say, Mr Botha has in effect met a key demand of many leaders and black organisations by lifting the state of emergency.

This follows Mr Botha's announcements of the creation of a National Statutory Council, and that the country had outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid.

Mr Botha has committed the Government to such fundamental human rights as the upholding of equality before the law, and protection of human dignity, life, liberty and property.

The immediate reaction today was that Mr Botha's latest initiative

— lifting the emergency — still falls short of what is necessary to get negotiations off the ground.

And serious reservations about the proposed additional security powers have been raised.

Indemnity

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman, said the ending of the emergency was part of the attempt to create a climate for negotiation and should be welcomed.

But she added: "The factor that perturbs me is that President Botha is going to introduce further legislation to facilitate the keeping of law and order."

"I hope this does not mean that the indemnity of the police becomes part of the legislation."

Other questions needing to be answered are whether the media will be permanently restricted, and what will happen to detainees held under the emergency regulations.

Mr le Grange said blarney on the media would not be automatically lifted. The police stood by their view that in some circumstances media — especially television and newspaper cameras — should not be allowed into certain

What Botha had to say

This is what President Botha said about the state of emergency: "The second matter on which I would like to make an announcement, concerns the state of emergency."

"The conditions of violence and lawlessness which prompted the Government last year to declare a state of emergency in certain magisterial districts are well known to honourable members."

"Sporadic and isolated incidents of violence are, however, still being instigated in various parts of the country."

"The situation has, nevertheless, improved sufficiently to enable me to announce that a proclamation will be issued in the near future, most probably this coming Friday, which will lift the state of emergency in those magisterial districts where it still applies."

"To enable authorities to deal with continued incidents of unrest without subjecting the population to the inconvenience of a state of emergency, existing legislation will be reviewed and amendments proposed during the present Parliamentary session to provide the authorities with the statutory powers required to protect lives and property effectively."

"In the meantime, the security forces will maintain the order and protection of communities in terms of existing law." — Sapa.



daughter up to the dressing room after the fight — and argue at the crowd.

Overjoyed Bruno

"I'm glad I've won for Britain, for my manager, for my trainer, for my little baby girl Nicola, for my girlfriend Laura ... Man, I'm even glad for you guys in the Press."

Bruno was quick to dismiss suggestions that there may have been ill-feeling between Goetzee and himself.

"No ways. A job had to be done. Politics went out of the door. We're friends."

Describing the fight itself, Bruno said: "When I caught him with that first right, I looked in his face and I could see he was dazed. He had that sort of expression on his face that said: 'Now where did that come from?'"

"I hope I'm not going overboard, like. I'm just so happy. I tell you I've worked for this ... On the building sites, making tea, serving fish and chips to people. Everything I have done has paid off tonight."

"I wasn't nervous at all. I had a day off yesterday and a good massage from my mate Rupert ... No, he's not one of those funny guys," Bruno laughed.

"Thinking about the fight, I would have loved it to have gone four or five rounds for the sake of the fans ..."

"Look, I'm talking too much. I am just so happy."

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Black organisations are afraid that security forces will be given new powers

Emergency decision is hailed

While businessmen and community leaders have welcomed the announcement that the state of emergency is to go.

But black organisations are suspicious that sweeping new powers will be given to security forces — entrenching a permanent but undeclared state of emergency.

They want police and troops to be withdrawn from the townships, and they want all detainees to be freed.

Businessmen see the move as a return to normality, which should boost the rand.

The president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Mr Tony Norton, said the announcement was "obviously welcome".

"It is good news for both the internal and international business communities," he said. "It cannot be bad news for the rand, and could be good for the financial rand."

Mr Gavin Rely, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said: "This positive action to restore peace and normality is very welcome."

The president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr Pat Corbin, said the move, with the opening of central business districts, was an attempt to normalise business. "The emergency made it difficult for the country to maintain credit and trade relationships."

Mr Donald Masson, of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said it fully supported additional powers for the police.

The United Democratic Front said the announcement was an acknowledgement that the emergency had failed. Its executive committee warned that "a de facto state of emergency" could be created.

A spokesman for the Release Mandela Committee said: "We welcome the lifting of the state of emergency, but we do not see it as an attempt to address the problem. It is an attempt to buy the favours of the international community. P W Botha alone cannot come up with a solution that will resolve the unrest."

The detainees' Parents Support Committee said the formal lifting of the emergency was not cause for jubilation since "political adversaries will continue to be detained, banned and harassed, and communities will continue to suffer".

The president of the Federation of Transvaal Women, Sister Bernard Ncube said: "If he is genuine, he should not only withdraw all security forces from all townships, but must strip them of all the power he vested in them."

There are too many laws that protect the security forces from justice against the brutal repression they perpetrate.

The Release Mandela Committee added: "It must not be seen as an act of goodwill on the part of Botha. It is a result of local and overseas pressure, the falling rand, and countless other factors. He thinks the unrest in the townships has abated, but we believe that unprecedented unrest is taking place."

Mr Mark Swilling, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said it was ominous that the President had promised to review security legislation. Emergency regulations would probably be incorporated into standing legislation such as the Internal Security Act, and would therefore become entrenched.

The head of the Afrikaanse Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff, was not surprised at the announcement, saying the emergency had been ineffective in curbing violence. Security legislation should be tightened to allow the security forces the "proper leeway" to curb violence.

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) issued a statement welcoming the move. "However, we are left with the legacy that over 1 000 people were killed and hundreds detained during this period."

"Individuals and communities were frightened of going to clinics and hospitals for fear of arrest. We also saw the State intervene in the area of medical ethics — recent examples included the heavy police presence at hospital casualties and the confiscation of medical records from Alexandra Clinic."

Three deaths a day and nearly 8 000 detentions since July 21

By Jo-Anne Collinge

At least 750 people — more than three a day — have lost their lives since the state of emergency was introduced on July 21 last year.

Another 7 800 people have been detained in terms of the emergency provisions which empowered any member of the police or army to order detention for up to 14 days and allowed the Minister of Law and Order to extend this period indefinitely.

Approximately 2 000 of these emergency detainees were children under the age of 16, according to information given in Parliament. They spent periods ranging from a few hours to almost six months behind bars.

In the last days of the emergency, about 330 are still detained. Some have been held recently but scores in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, the East Rand and the Vaal have spent more than seven months in cells without charges being brought against them.

Welcome, says Suzman, but basic causes remain

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party welcomes the end of the state of emergency.

Law and order spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman said: "We hope this will have the effect of re-establishing a measure of confidence in the stability of the country."

She said the imposition of the emergency in the first place had not in any way defused the unrest and she presumed that people detained under the regulations would be released.

She added it was important to realise that lifting the emergency in no way tackled the basic causes of the unrest which started 18 months ago.

The emergency began on July 21 last year when 36 magisterial districts clustered in the Eastern Cape and Southern Transvaal were placed under emergency law.

The South African Institute of Race Relations recorded 647 deaths from then until the end of January 1986. The toll for February is at least 100 and eight deaths were reported in the first four days of March.

HOMELANDS

Since the emergency more than three people a day have died and this rate has not tapered off in the period immediately preceding the State President's announcement that the lifting of the emergency was imminent.

Political conflict has shifted rather than died down. kaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza has said that police and troops might have contained unrest in major urban townships but it was false to suggest that rural areas, especially the homelands, had been "well-behaved".

There are documented reports of unrest in Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Gazankulu and rural areas of the Transvaal and Free State.

Last night the vast Free State resettlement camp of Botshabelo (more familiar to many as Onverwacht) erupted.

Detention without trial has crept into the "normal" law of the land and is applied widely outside times or areas of emergency rule.

The Internal Security Act, which applies at all times, provides for short term and indefinite detention without trial, the banning of meetings, the banning of publications, the outlawing of organisations and for "banning orders".

The wide provisions of the Act led to allegations by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee late last year that an unproclaimed state of emergency existed in many parts of the land. There were at least 1 168 Internal Security Act detentions last year — as against a mere 72 in 1984.

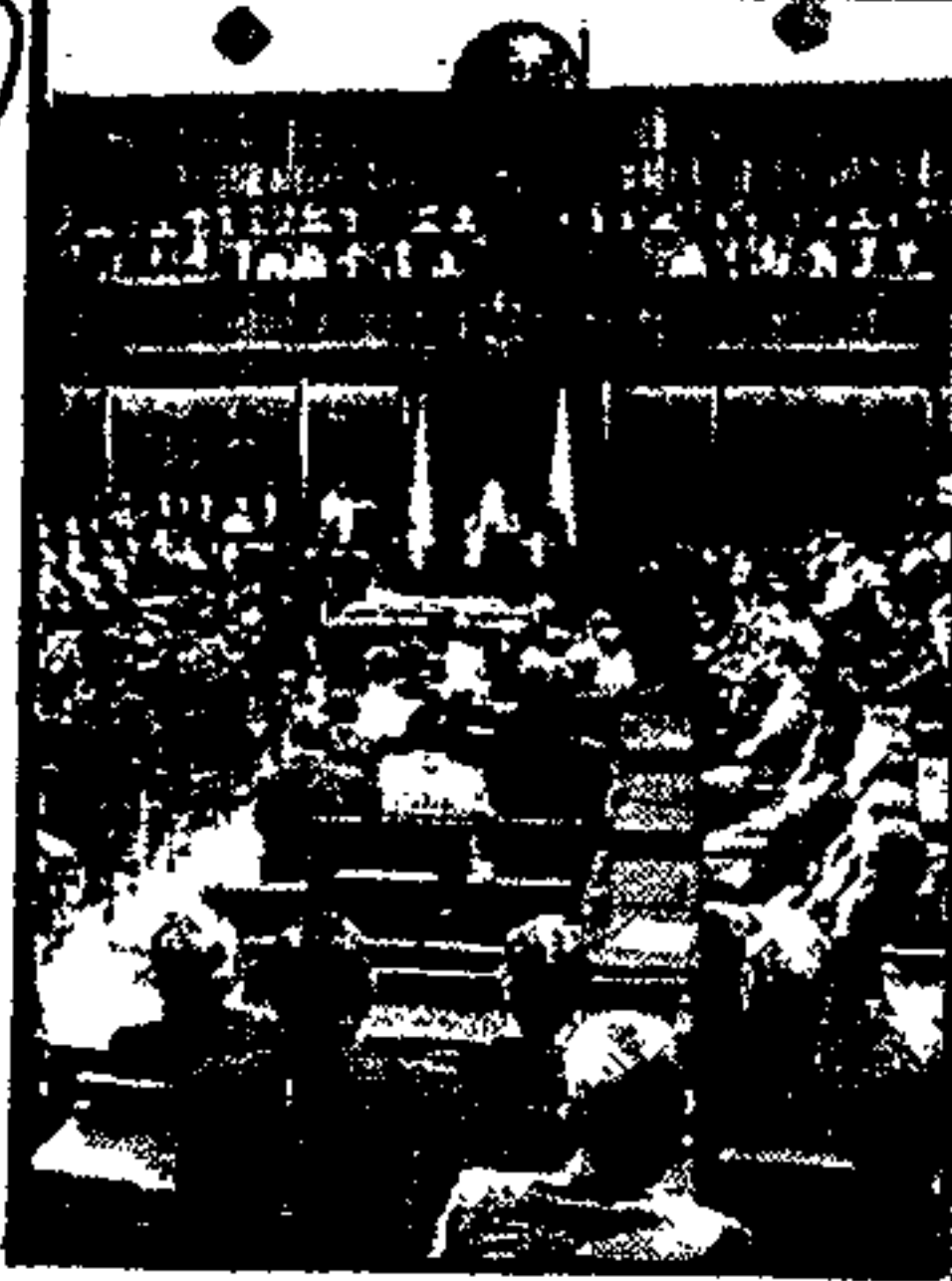
Security situation has not improved, warns CP

CAPE TOWN — The State President's announcement that the state of emergency was to be lifted wrongly created the impression that the security position had improved, said Mr Louis Theunissen, the Conservative Party spokesman on law and order.

Reacting to Mr P W Botha's announcement in Parliament, Mr Theunissen warned the public against complacency.

"By lifting the state of emergency, the State President is creating the false impression (wanindruk) that the security position in the country has improved, while the revolutionaries are in fact busy sharpening their onslaught as demonstrated by Monday's ANC violence in Cape Town and yesterday's bomb-planting in John Vorster Square," Mr Theunissen said. — Sapa.

PARLIAMENT '86



The tale of the recorded tape conversation



Mr Eglin ... questions on tape-recorded discussion.



President Botha ... released transcripts.



Dr Slabbert ... he had no objections.

'Confidentiality is respected'

PARLIAMENT — The State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he respected the confidentiality of private discussions "as persons whom I have talked to over many years, can certainly testify".

In a tabled reply to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, on the tape-recording of his discussion at the Tuynhuys on November 25 last year with Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Botha said not all confidential discussions he conducted were recorded.

"I hold hundreds of interviews on a wide variety of subjects with a large number of local

and foreign individuals and groups each year, and a record is kept of important discussions."

Participants were not told beforehand.

Recordings were made for bona fide administrative purposes and were treated as confidential within the office of the State President.

Transcripts were not made of all discussions, but only if and when required.

Asked by Mr Eglin what steps were taken to ensure the confidentiality of the tapes and transcripts, he said the transcripts

were filed in special files, — as distinct from departmental files — and were held in "safe custody".

"Only I, or someone authorised by me, has access thereto. Tape recordings are also held in safe custody."

Mr Botha said he did not announce the fact of the discussions, nor their contents, unilaterally, and transcripts were not normally released.

"If the other person breaks the confidentiality of discussions unilaterally, or puts words into my mouth, or discloses misleading accounts of the discussions, I can, if I deem it necessary to the

interest of the truth, offer to make the transcript of the discussion available to the person with whom I was in conversation, and with his consent release it for general information.

"For example, after the confidentiality of the discussion of 25 November 1985 and the contents thereof had been broken, and a unilateral account of the discussions had been disclosed to the media, my representative offered to supply Dr Slabbert with a copy of the transcript, and inquired whether he would have any objection to its release. He had no objection." — Sapa.

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The situation has improved sufficiently, says P.W.

EMERGENCY TO GO

PARLIAMENT — The state of emergency would be lifted soon, probably on Friday, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Although sporadic and isolated incidents of violence were still being instigated in various parts of the country, the situation had nevertheless improved sufficiently to enable him to announce that a proclamation to lift the state of emergency would be issued soon, he told a joint sitting of Parliament yesterday.

This "will lift the state of emergency in those magisterial districts where it still applies."

"To enable the authorities to deal with continued incidents of unrest without subjecting the population to the inconvenience of a state of emergency, existing legislation will be reviewed, and amendments proposed during the present Parliamentary session to provide the authorities with the statutory powers required to protect lives and property effectively," Mr Botha said.

"In the meantime, the security forces will maintain the order and protection of communities in terms of existing laws.

"I take this step in the



STATE PRESIDENT... Mr P W Botha.

sincere hope that all South Africans will resolve their differences peacefully and show understanding for one another.

"I believe we owe it to ourselves and we owe it to the peaceful process of positive political de-

velopment in South Africa."

The official Opposition has welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency.

Defused

Law and Order spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman said: "We hope this will have the effect of re-establishing a measure of confidence in the stability of the country."

Mrs Suzman said the imposition of the emergency in the first place had not in any way defused the unrest. — Sapa, SOWETAN Correspondent.



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SP/80

Sworn statement tells of bug find

Political Staff 327
5/3/86
PARLIAMENT — Details of the alleged secret bugging of a Transport Services staff association meeting were given in a sworn statement read to Parliament.

The statement, from a branch chairman of the Artisans' Staff Association and read by Major Reuben Sive (PFP, Bezuidenhout) during yesterday's debate on the SATS budget, said a listen-

ing device was found next to the chairman's table.

The incident allegedly occurred at a branch meeting of the association near Jan Smuts Airport on February 27.

The statement said: "Towards the end of the meeting we noticed the device, which had been placed in a flower pot next to my table by the security unit of Jan Smuts".

It gave the name of another person who could testify about the matter.

Parliament and Politics

Flower pot 'bugged'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Members of the Transport Services' Artisan Staff Association (ASA) were being "hounded" by security police when they met freely to discuss their labour problems, Mr Reuben Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Transport Budget's committee stage debate, he said although it was "perfectly true" the ASA was considering a strike, which would be illegal, "no strike has been called so there is no illegality".

"Yet the security police are now bugging meetings of branches of trade unions," he said, adding that he had received a copy of a sworn

affidavit to this effect from a SATS trade union member.

Quoting from the affidavit, about a meeting in the Transvaal on February 27, Mr Sive said the union member had discovered a bugging device in a flower pot on the table alongside him.

"I say to the trade unions that it is true Big Brother is watching you," Mr Sive said.

He said white voters should take note the security police were "not only organized to watch out for black dissidents, but white legitimate dissidents, who do not toe the line, are also being watched".

● The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, had

"written off" the railway worker, Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) said during the debate.

He said CP Transport Services workers were being "threatened" by officials because of their membership of the party.

He had been sent letters by numerous CP supporters who had been harassed because of their affiliation, he said.

Mr Barnard asked whether it was fair to build a R21-million hostel for black railway workers in Geduld, at R16 000 a unit, while white workers in his constituency had to make do with an old steel cupboard and a bed. — Sapa

CANL TIPS 5/3/86 (327)

Amnesty writes open letter to P W Botha

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights movement, has written an open letter to President P W Botha calling for urgent action to end human-rights violations in South Africa.

The letter marks the launch today of a major international campaign by Amnesty International to press for an end to "imprisonment on racial and political grounds, torture and other human-rights abuses in South Africa".

The organization has published a 17-page briefing on human-rights violations to mark the launch of its campaign.

It has also initiated an ambitious letter-writing campaign aimed at flooding influential South Africans in areas from business to religion with more than 10 000 letters emphasizing international concern over human-rights abuses.

It also plans to hold demonstrations and to visit South African diplomatic missions worldwide.

The letter calls on Mr Botha to:

- Release immediately all prisoners of conscience.
- Abolish immediately the pass laws and all laws which lead to imprisonment on the basis of race.
- Release — or bring to trial on criminal offences — all political prisoners.
- Curb police powers of arbitrary arrest and detention.
- Act immediately to stop the torture and ill-treatment of detainees.
- Establish an independent judicial inquiry into recent disappearances and killings of government critics.

Draft legislation being urgently prepared

BDAY 4/3/86

Police to get wide new unrest powers

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE SA POLICE are expected to be given powers to impose state of emergency measures whenever and wherever they choose — even without having to wait on official proclamation by government.

Even without having to wait on official proclamation by government.

Amendments to the Public Safety Act — under which government can declare a state of emergency — are now being drawn up by the State's legal advisers.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange yesterday confirmed that the Act was being thoroughly reviewed with the aim of enabling the police to act more easily and efficiently in times of unrest.

He declined to provide details of proposed amendments but stressed the intention was to have them passed during



● LE GRANGE



● SUZMAN

this parliamentary session.

It is understood the amendments propose to give automatically the police powers to impose state-of-emergency measures.

By implication, therefore, they would virtually assure the security forces permanent indemnity from prosecution normally granted them only when a state of emergency is proclaimed.

The proposed legislation would also enable police to continue arbitrarily to ban members of the media, especially TV crews, from any unrest area.

PFP law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said last night the likely changes to the Public Safety Act had an ominous ring.

"It confirms my fears the legislation will create a permanent state of emergency within the country without any need to declare it.

"I am worried the indemnity granted to the police during emergencies could become a permanent part of our legislation, placing them outside the law," she said.

Meanwhile the state-of-emergency could well be reintroduced if the "proponents of violence" take advantage of the

● To Page 2

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BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, March 6 1986

Wider police powers

decision by President P W Botha to lift it, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday, reports ANTHONY JOHNSON.

His warning is contained in letter sent this week to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

It appears to contradict a statement by the President to a special joint sitting of Parliament on Tuesday in which he warned that, to enable authorities to "deal with" continued incidents of unrest without the "inconvenience" of a state of emergency, existing security laws would be reviewed this parliamentary session.

In his letter to the UN Secretary-General, Pik Botha said: "If the proponents of violence should take advantage of the lifting of the state of emergency, and continue their acts of lawlessness and violence, then clearly the South African government will have to take appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of its citizens even if it means declaring a state of emergency once again in

the areas affected."

However, he added: "In addition, the South African government intends to introduce legislation, in line with legislation elsewhere in the world, to deal with situations of unrest without declaring a state of emergency."

In the letter, which has been circulated as a UN document, Botha refers to the "further appeal" by the State President "to all leaders of the country to come to the conference table to discuss a new constitutional order for South Africa".

"The South African government trusts that you will support this appeal clearly and unambiguously," Botha wrote.

A Cabinet minister said yesterday Press restrictions imposed under the state of emergency would end when the emergency ended. Other restrictions on reporting would remain.

● See Comment Page 4

Police may

retain emergency powers

CAR TINT
6/3/86

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JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Police are expected to be given powers to impose state-of-emergency measures whenever and wherever they choose.

Amendments to the Public Safety Act — under which the government can declare a state of emergency — are now being drawn up by the State's legal advisers.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday confirmed that the Act was being thoroughly reviewed with the aim of enabling the police to act more easily and efficiently in times of unrest.

He declined to provide details of the proposed amendments but emphasized the intention was to have them passed during this parliamentary session.

It is understood the amendments propose to give automatic power to

the police to impose state-of-emergency measures.

By implication, they would virtually assure the security forces permanent indemnity from prosecution normally granted them only when a state of emergency is proclaimed.

The proposed legislation would also enable police to continue arbitrarily to ban members of the media, especially TV crews, from any unrest area.

'Ominous'

The law and order spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, Mrs Helen Suzman, said last night the likely changes to the Public Safety Act had an ominous ring.

"It confirms my fears the legislation will create a permanent state of emergency within the country without any need to declare it.

"I am worried the indemnity granted to the police during emergencies could become a permanent part of our legislation, placing them outside the law," she said.

Meanwhile, the state of emergency could well be reintroduced if the "proponents of violence" take advantage of the decision by President P W Botha to lift it, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday, Anthony Johnson reports.

His warning is contained in a letter sent this week to the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Steps

In his letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha said: "If the proponents of violence should take advantage of the lifting of the state of emergency, and continue their acts of lawlessness and violence, then clearly the South African Government will have to take appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of its citizens even if it means declaring a state of emergency once again in the areas affected."

However, he added: "In addition, the South African Government intends to introduce legislation, in line with legislation elsewhere in the world, to deal with situations of unrest without declaring a state of emergency."

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London

Funerals for two Guguletu gun battle victims next week

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

FUNERALS for two of the seven men killed in the Guguletu gun battle on Monday will be held on Saturday next week.

Mr Christopher Piet, 25, of NY 54, Guguletu, will be buried next Saturday. Mr Jabulani Miya, 23, of NY 21, Guguletu, will probably be buried then too, according to his father, Mr John Livingston Miya.

The men's families deny they had been members of the African National Congress, as alleged by the police.

Mr Piet's mother, Mrs Nomvuyo Piet, said: "My son was never interested in politics. He was never in trouble, detained or in jail. He has never left the Cape. He lived only for his mu-

sic. I can't accept claims that he belonged to the ANC."

Mrs Eunice Tsepiso Miya said: "Jubulani was a quiet man who was fond of his music. He has never been outside Cape Town and was never detained. He did not belong to any political organisation."

Strange

Both women said they found it strange the police had not visited their homes since the shooting. Neither woman knew what her son had been doing at the scene of the shooting.

"I don't know whether he was a passenger in that commercial vehicle shown on television or a bystander. All I know is that my son was killed," said Mrs Piet.

Mrs Miya said: "I was not at

the battle so I don't know whether he was in the car or walking past when police shot him. But he was not a member of the ANC."

Neighbours told Mrs Piet on Monday afternoon that her son had been shot.

"He left home on Sunday night and said he was going to look for work. That was the last time I saw him. I did not believe my neighbours until I saw the news on television. It was awful."

She went to Salt River mortuary on Tuesday to identify her son.

His death has caused his mother many problems.

Her husband Hermington is unemployed. Christopher was retrenched in December.

Pointing at her daughter Ntombomzi, Mrs Piet said: "He helped to support the family before he lost his job. His father is a diabetic and can't work. This poor girl's money is not enough to feed a family."

Christopher had a 17-month-old daughter Lucanda. His girlfriend, Kholeka Constance Soloshe, 21, is a second-year sociology student at the University of the Western Cape.

Mrs Miya learnt of her son's death when she watched the TV news on Monday night.

"I collapsed. I could not believe that Jubulani was dead. I last saw at 4.30am on Monday when I gave him some money to look for a job."

Her husband identified their son's body.

Police 'will not get wide powers

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — New powers proposed for the police would not give them anywhere near the sweeping authority given them under the state of emergency, police sources said here.

But it does seem likely the Government will introduce measures to restrict audio-visual media in circumstances in which unrest could be fanned.

The sources said various security laws would be reviewed with a view to "improving" them after the state of emergency was lifted.

In the meantime, the police had sufficient powers at their disposal in terms of various laws.

All that was basically needed was legislation providing for the selective restriction of the media.

The lifting of the state of emergency has led to widespread fears that the police would be granted new powers.

Some people suggested that in effect the police could, if granted extra authority, impose a state of emergency nationwide in all but name.

Proposed legislation adding to police powers will be introduced later this session.

Seven months of death, detention and defiance

FROM tomorrow, SA will no longer be in a state of emergency, according to State President P. W. Botha, who has decided to bring the more than seven-month-old emergency regulations to a halt.

The decision to lift the regulations can hardly be said to follow the achievement of the object of enforcing them in the first place — being the restoration of law and order in the townships.

While unrest in certain townships may have abated, it erupted on the outskirts of Johannesburg in Alexandra township as recently as last month and is poised to flare at any catalyst in hundreds more.

Daily incidents of clashes between police and residents, sporadic school boycotts or violence directed at community councillors are reported, as they were both prior to the declaration of emergency regulations to 38 Magisterial districts on July 21 last year and the months since then.

The regulations extended the power to detain — formerly reserved for high-ranking police officers — to every member of the police force, Railways police, prisons service and army.

They contained an indemnity clause which declared that no criminal or civil proceedings could be brought against the state or any member of the security forces for an action carried out in terms of the emergency.

During this period, 7 878 people were detained — 7 600 of whom have been released — and 278 are still being held. Of these figures, 2 106 were under the age of 16.

Further, according to government statistics, 955 people have died and 3 658 injured during unrest between September 1984 and February this year. SA Institute of Race Relations figures show that 1 158 people were killed during this period.

In the seven months preceding the declaration, 300 people were killed, according to police. In 1984, 200 people died in unrest incidents.



□ VIOLENCE... a van driver faces mob wrath



□ VIOLENCE... police fire tear smoke in Guguletu

THELMA TUCH on the toll of the state of emergency

On the first day of the state of emergency — in a bid to clamp down on those supposedly instigating the unrest — hundreds were arrested and detained under emergency regulations, setting in motion the circle of protest, clashes with police and deaths. At funerals, tensions ran high and usually led to further fatalities and injuries.

Within 24 hours, five people had died in unrest, black homes were searched, political meetings broken up and police occupied the East Rand township of KwaThema. Two buses of mourners returning from the 40 000-strong Cradock funeral of brutally murdered community leaders were stopped and the occupants detained.

On the second day the Press was alerted that it had to scale down its coverage of township unrest as a special security force was set up to monitor daily newspaper reports.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal repeated his call for sanctions against SA, blaming apartheid — not the resistance to it — for the country's state of emergency.

July 23 brought a change of tone from the Reagan administration, which said the SA government should bear a considerable responsibility for causing

unrest. The Dutch government condemned the state of emergency and Britain called for an "early end" to it, but reiterated its opposition to economic sanctions.

The strongest reaction came from France the next day, when it recalled its ambassador and suspended all new investment in SA.

Financial markets were shaken by the state of arrests and France's reaction. Sharp deteriorations registered in the stock market, the money and capital markets, foreign currency markets and property.

By July 28 the number of arrests rose to 1 166, according to police, but the Detainees' Parents Support Committee maintained that more people were being held and additional thousands were being charged with public violence.

At the end of July, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange announced that the number of people attending funerals was to be limited and forbade outdoor memorial services for unrest victims.

This coincided with a call by the International Labour Organisation for the release of all trade union officials detained under the

emergency regulations.

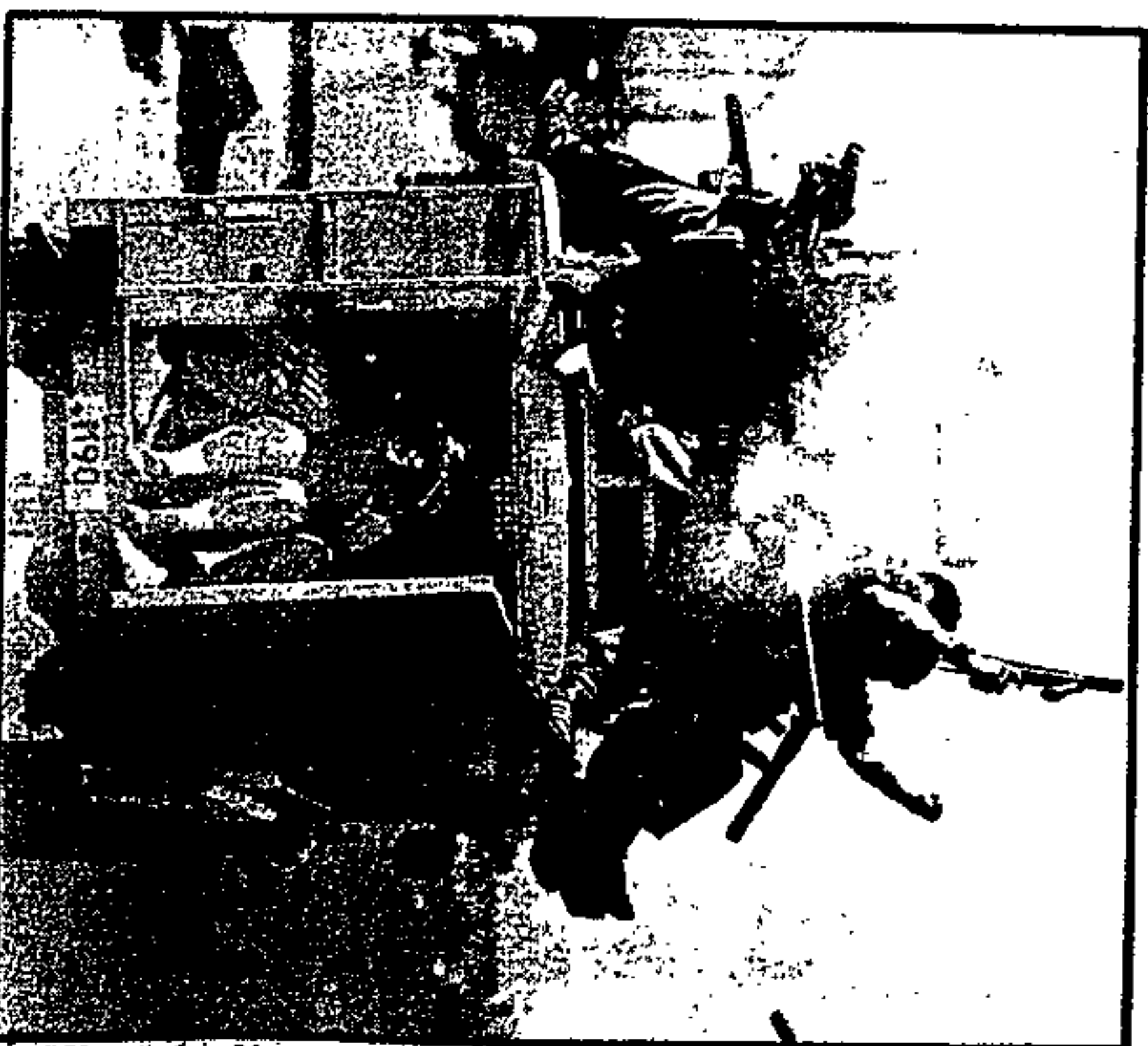
At the beginning of August, stringent new regulations, promulgated under the Public Safety Act of 1953, were announced for the Graaff-Reinet area and the township of Adendorp. No pupils would be allowed outside classrooms on schooldays between 8am and 2pm.

By August 8, wider powers — including the control of petrol and school boycotts and the imposition of curfews — were given to police in the Eastern Cape and on the East and West Rand in terms of the emergency regulations.

At about the same time, Foreign Minister P. W. Botha met senior US officials in Vienna to discuss the state of emergency. Throughout August, unrest continued nationwide. The diplomatic freeze tightened after the announcement that Norway's chief diplomatic representative in SA would not be returning to Cape Town.

The European Community (EC) commission demanded that SA end the state of emergency and a multilateral decision was made by the EC, Spain and Portugal to temporarily recall their envoys to prepare for a meeting on joint anti-apartheid strategy.

Switzerland urged the SA government to end the emergency and Canada announced it would not



□ VIOLENCE... police fire rubber bullets after a funeral in Duduza

tim. Six policemen and a CBS TV sound engineer were injured in a hand-grenade blast after the funeral.

Also in August violent clashes between blacks and Indians in Durban's Indian townships of Inkanda and Phoenix left more than 60 dead and many others injured. Clashes were said to be sparked off by conflict between the UDF and Inkatha movements.

Ten students from Wits were arrested and at least 30 injured after police used sjamboks and tearmoke to break up a demonstration against the emergency.

In East London's Duncan Village 19 people were killed, and government imposed a strict curfew on Eastern Cape townships and in Soweto.

According to police, 119 people had died and 1 669 were arrested in unrest within the first month of the state of emergency — averaging four deaths and 54 arrests a day.

At the end of August, 28 clashes between security forces and thousands of demonstrators left at least eight dead, scores wounded and 29 under arrest.

anti-apartheid organisations were banned.

In November, police opened fire on a crowd of more than 50 000 in Mamelodi, killing 19. Police arrested 120 people as widespread violence sparked by the funerals of three pupils swept the country.

Government then banned the taking or publication of any photographs or films of unrest situations in any emergency areas, except with specific police permission.

December the state of emergency was lifted in eight more areas. In many unrest incidents people — most suspected of being informers, councillors or traitors — were "necklaced".

During January Pondo-Zulu faction fights resulted in the deaths of 67 people, and a further 19 deaths were recorded in clashes between KwaNdebele vigilantes and Moutse residents. Massive conflict swept through Laundra, near Secunda, as confrontation between the Leandra Action Committee and a vigilante group came to a head with the gruesome murder of community leader Chief Ample Mavisa of the action committee. At his funeral,

South Africa, who has decided to bring the more than seven-month-old emergency regulations to a halt.

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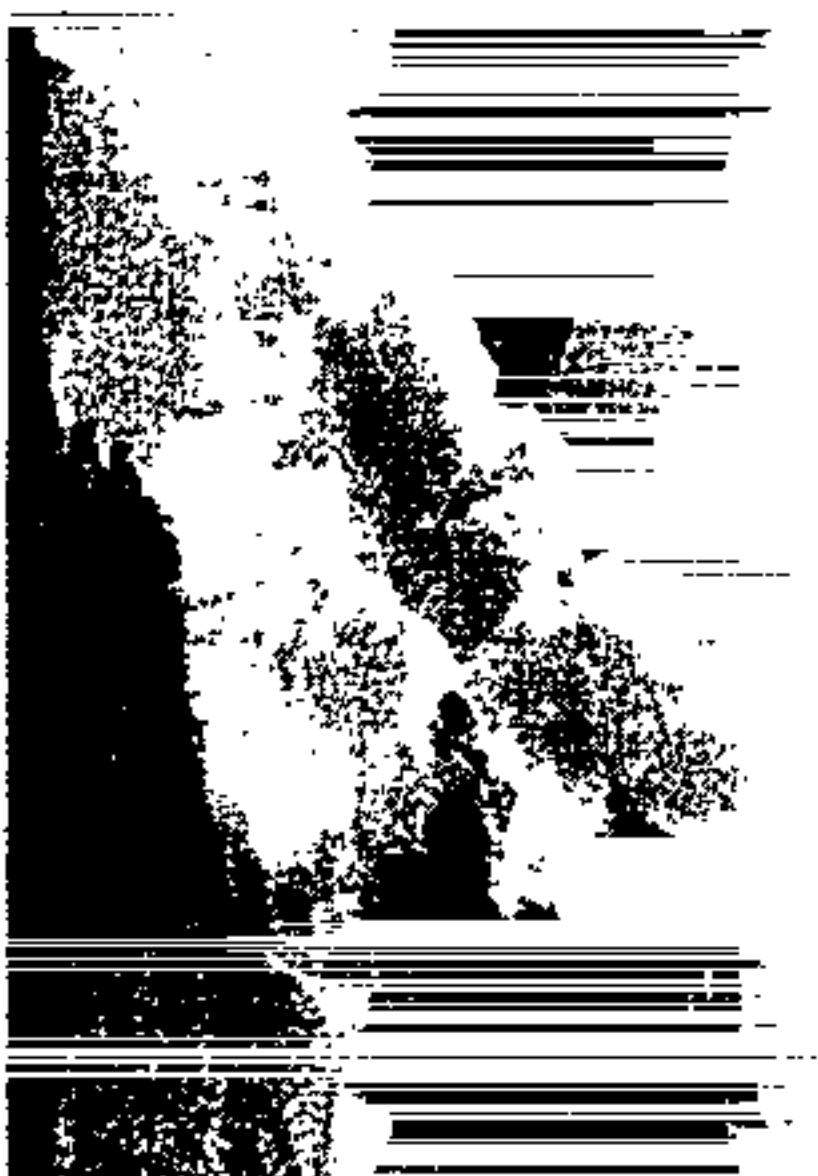
Hundreds of black local government officials resigned, many were murdered or had their homes destroyed and sustained educational boycotts emptied whole schools.

The declaration of the state of emergency evoked widespread criticism and was condemned in many circles as manifesting blatant failure on behalf of government to get its reform plans into gear.

However, in the initial stages qualified approval came from the government, which referred to it as an opportunity to allow government to get on with its urgent business of reform.



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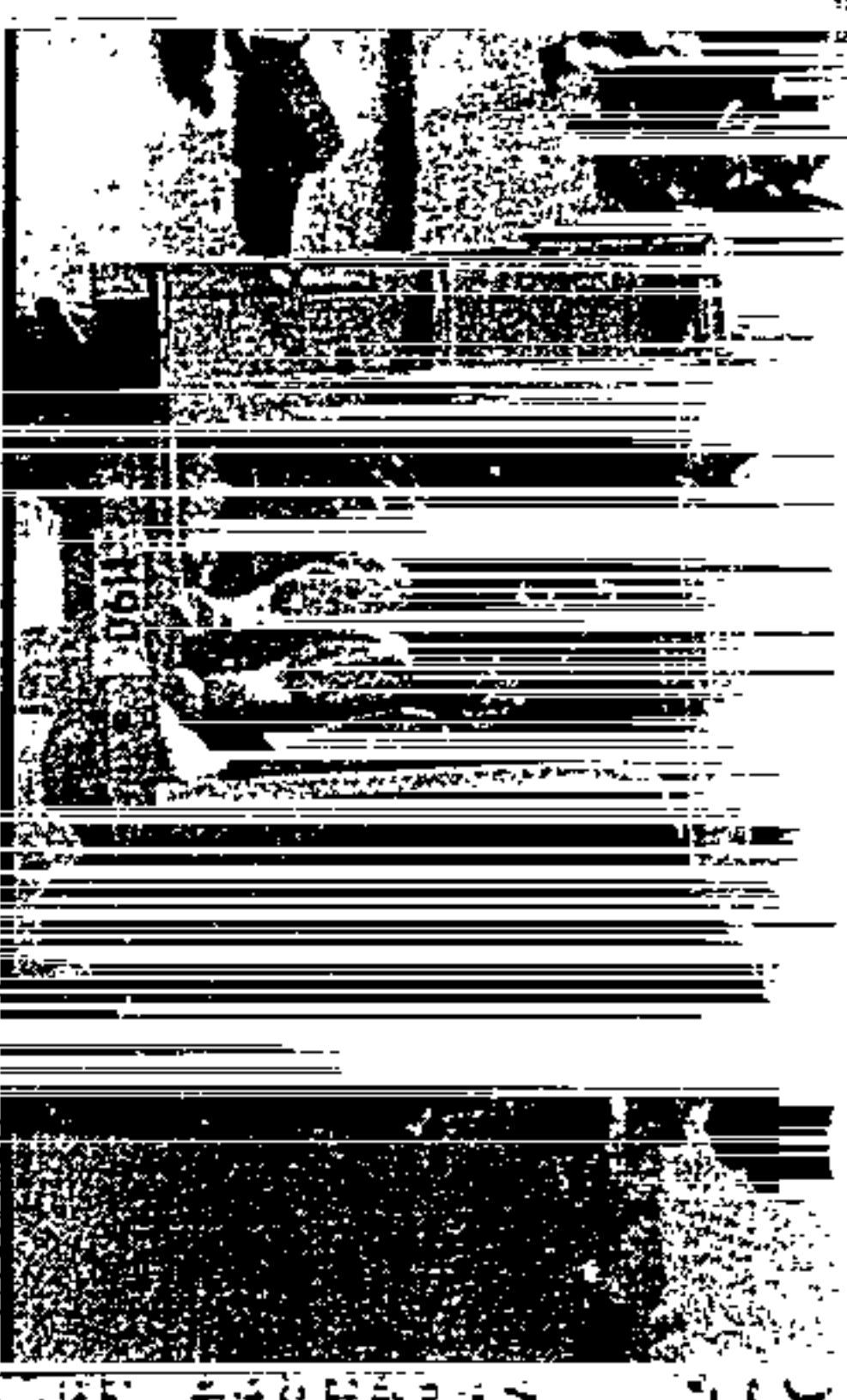
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Victoria Mxenge, widow of civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, was gunned down at her Umhlati, Durban, home. Her husband was mysteriously killed four years ago.

Unrest was reported in Soweto, Tembisa, Mamelodi, Thabong Ikageng (Pretoria), New Brighton and Langa (Port Elizabeth), Mthunzi (northern Natal) and Philipstown (northern Cape). Church leader Allan Boesak and 10 other clergymen appeared in the Wynberg Magistrates Court after being arrested for trying to enter Gugulethu to attend the funeral of an unrest vic-



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Police tried to prevent activists from marching on Pollsmoor prison to demand the release of Nelson Mandela. Boesak was detained and the Rev Jan de Waal, of the NG Sendingkerk in Wynberg, was injured after being beaten by riot police.

The Western Cape was hit by the worst riots since 1976, resulting in the deaths of about 69 people.

September was the month during which 464 coloured schools were closed due to the unrest, affecting 600 000 pupils. In October, government lifted the state of emergency in five Eastern Cape districts and in the Western Cape area in the Transvaal, but extended it to eight more districts in the Boland and Western Cape. Meetings of 100

anti-apartheid organisations were banned.

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Massive conflict swept through Leandra, near Secunda, as confrontation between the Leandra Action Committee and a vigilante group came to a head with the gruesome murder of community leader Chief Ample Mayisa of the action committee. At his funeral, more blood was spilt in further clashes.

At the end of this January thousands of students returned to school. Whether they remain in their classes is contingent on a number of demands — one being the lifting of the state of emergency — being met by the end of this month.

Still high on the priority list is that government urban the Congress of SA Students, release detained students and teachers and reinstate dismissed teachers.

The state of emergency may have been called off, but conditions remain critical as political grievances, frustrations and anger, compounded by the economic crisis, continue to strangle SA.



□ FREED... Soweto students released after 800 were arrested

QUIET

237 (278) (FPA) 6/3/86
A SPEECH prepared by Mrs Winnie Mandela was read to between 70 000 and 80 000 people who packed Alexandra Stadium for the incident-free funeral of 17 unrest victims.

Although Mrs Mandela was at the funeral — the biggest since the Langa shootings — her speech was read to the applauding crowd by the Reverend Frank Chikane, an executive member of the United Democratic Front.

The banned Mrs Mandela may not be quoted.

Other speakers included Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Mr Elijah Barayi, national president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions; Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the Federation of South African Women; and Bishop Reginald Orsmond, the Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg.

Police kept a low profile throughout the proceedings. They set up roadblocks at the entrances to the town-

By SY
MAKARINGE

ship. No incidents of violence were reported during the service at the stadium and during the march to and from the cemetery.

A large Communist Party flag was hoisted in the centre of the stadium.

Marshalls, believed to number 400, were posted at strategic points to keep order.

Messages of condolences and support from as far as Namibia and from organisations such as the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Na-

as 70 000
mourners
bury Alex
victims

SOWETAN

tional Union of South African Students, Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, Black Sash, Soweto Youth Congress, Media Workers Association of South Africa and the Detainees Parents Support Committee were read at the stadium.

Police and other security forces watched from a distance, as mourners left peacefully after the 17 unrest victims were buried.

Speakers told the gathering that lifting the state of emer-

gency was meaningless unless the Government released political prisoners and unbanned the African National Congress.

They also called for unity among blacks in the liberation struggle.

The 17 were among at least 23 people who were killed during confrontations between the security forces and Alexandra residents in a week of unrest following the burial of two Alexandra youths more than two weeks ago.

BANNED

THE SOWETAN could not use any pictures of the funeral in Alexandra yesterday because of a proclamation by the Divisional Commissioner of Police of the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J R P Bekker, which stated that "... No person shall take into the area known as Alexandra on the 5th March, 1986, any camera, television-recording equipment, tape recorder, movie camera or any such equipment."

Summons for Cape Times staffer

Chk TWAH
6/3/86

327

Staff Reporter

POLICE yesterday served summons on Cape Times photographer Alan Taylor to appear in Bellville Magistrate's Court later this month in connection with the taking and publication of a picture of a man being apprehended by soldiers at the University of the Western Cape on October 1 last year. The summons is the latest in a string of police actions against the Cape Times.

● Late yesterday police had still to serve the Cape

Times with a subpoena to supply the names of witnesses to the killing of seven suspected urban guerrillas by police in a shoot-out in Guguletu on Monday. Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said the Cape Times will be subpoenaed following Tuesday's publication of witnesses' claims.

The witnesses, who gave the information in confidence, claim police shot and killed one guerrilla after he attempted to give himself up

and "finished off" another suspect lying on the ground. ● Possible charges are also pending over a report on the fatal shooting of a crayfish poacher by a patroling policeman in Beta Road, Bakoven, on January 30. Mr. Colin Burns, 23, of Table View, died after being shot in the thigh while fleeing the policeman. A bag containing 17 crayfish, 12 of which were undersize, was recovered. The Cape Times published an interview with a witness to the shooting, Mr.

Michael Quigley, the next day. ● Charges of "failing to assist a policeman with an arrest when asked to do so" are pending against Cape Times staffer Tony Weaver. Mr Weaver reported on the beating of an alleged thief by an off-duty policeman in Long Street on February 26. ● The case against the Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Anthony Heard, in connection with the publication in November last year of an interview with ANC president

Mr Oliver Tambo, will resume on April 15 in Cape Town Magistrate's Court. ● On January 29, the Attorney-General of the Western Cape declined to prosecute the Cape Times for a possible contravention of the Police Act following a report on the firing of a tear gas canister into the yard of the late Mr Brian Bishop last October. ● The Attorney-General has yet to decide on whether Cape Times political reporter Ebrahim Moosa will be

charged with contravening the emergency regulations. Mr Moosa appeared in court several times this year in connection with trespassing on the premises of Alexander Sinton School while covering the opening of coloured schools in October. ● On December 20 last year charges in connection with attending an illegal gathering and obstructing police in the execution of their duties were dropped against Cape Times reporter Peter Dennehy.

LATEST

ARGUS 6/3/80 W.O.
**BLAST AT
MANDELA
CAMPAIGN
OFFICES** 327

JOHANNESBURG. The offices of the Release Mandela Campaign (RMC) in Jorison Street here were destroyed by a blast today, causing damage estimated at R200 000.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, publicity secretary of the RMC, said he had "absolutely no doubt that the damage was caused by a bomb".

"There is absolute chaos here. The extent of this damage could not have been caused by a petrol-bomb. We are very suspicious about who did this to us."

FILES

He believed that several files had been removed from the two offices that house the RMC's South African headquarters.

Mr Mokoena estimated the damage at about R200 000.

"This kind of action will not deter us. We have just touched the surface of our campaign and we will continue until victory is certain," he said.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said they had no details of the blast but were investigating. — Sapa.

Thousands at Alexandra unrest funeral

From SIPHO NGCOBO and PETER HONEY JOHANNESBURG.

Seventeen of the victims of bloody rioting in Alexandra last month were buried yesterday beneath the colours of the African National Congress in one of the biggest funerals held on the Witwatersrand.

More than 40 000 people crammed into the township's dusty soccer stadium as Alexandra's 100 000 residents staged a mass stayaway from work to mourn.

More dead

Community spokesman Mr Mac Lekota said more funerals were likely as 13 bodies remained unclaimed.

Flags of the ANC, the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) and the Soviet hammer-and-sickle waved to the rhythm of freedom songs as speakers and churchmen urged an end to white minority rule.

The gathering roared approval when Mrs Winnie Mandela walked through the crowd, her head shaded by a large floral wreath in the shape of Africa and bedecked with the ANC's black, green and gold.

Her restriction order prevented her from addressing the crowd, but a letter was read on her behalf expressing ANC solidarity with the people of Alexandra.

Hundreds of youths hung on to scaffolding at a nearby warehouse while others perched



Above: Police search a student's bag at Alexandra yesterday. Below: Civil rights lawyer Mrs Priscilla Jana is filmed at the funeral.



in the branches of trees overlooking the stadium.

South African Council of Churches general secretary Dr Beyers Naude warned that State President P W Botha's intention to lift the state of emergency was not enough to bring peace to the country.

"The state of emergency can only truly be lifted if other crucial steps are taken," said Dr Naude.

Troops

These included the removal of troops from the townships, an end to racial laws and detentions without trial.

UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the wife of Mr Walter Sisulu who was sentenced to life with Mr Nelson Mandela, said the Alexandra killings by police amounted to "murder" and described the government's security clamps as "the kicks of a dying horse".

"You white mothers must say no when your children go to war. You should feel as our mothers do when there are 17 coffins lying here."

"There is no peace in South Africa. What is happening to black children today will happen to white children tomorrow," she said.

Catholic Bishops' Conference general secretary Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa led the funeral service.

Other speakers included the Roman

violence which has broken out at so many other funerals in the past. However, one car was set alight as mourners filed home.

Vehicles, including six buses from Witwatersrand University, ferrying mourners to the burial were evacuated as police conducted intensive searches. Even the cars carrying Mrs Suzman, diplomats and Sandton city councillors were searched.

The Witwatersrand Divisional Police Commissioner, Brigadier J R P Bekker, slapped a tight ban on audio-visual media, although several cameras, tape recorders and even some television cameras slipped in to record the event.

Mourners carried the coffins shoulder-high to the graveyard 2km from the stadium.

Those buried, including several children, were: Owen Hlapolosa, Lidia Ledwaba, Jabu Mkele, Jacob Moroka, Joseph Meyers, Orsborne Moding, Reuben Mosaka, Jerry Mthembu, Mahlabale Nkosi, Stephen Sithole, Dexter Williams, Jerry Smiles, Jabu Sithole, Mercy Tshabalala, Solomon Sithole, Amos Ramokgobane and Wilson Molepo.

Foreign diplomats from seven countries were among the mourners, who included PFP law and order spokesperson Mrs Helen Suzman, church and community leaders and representatives of the Black Sash.

In a letter to the Alexandra Civic Association chairman, Mr Mike Beca, the United States Acting Consul-General in South Africa, Mr Nick Stigliani, expressed "profound sympathy and condolences" to the bereaved.

Strong contingents of armed police, assisted by traffic officers, manned roadblocks at all entrances to the township, which nestles in squalor beside Johannesburg's most affluent suburbs.

But the police kept away from the proceedings which were not marred by the kind of

From page 1

Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Reginald Ormond (who delivered a message from Archbishop Denis Hurley), UDF national chairman Cer-nick Ndlovu, UDF Transvaal vice-president the Rev Frank Chikane and Congress of South African Trade Unions president Mr Elijah Barayi.

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To page 2

A

By Andre Meyerowitz,
Political Staff

Emergency created as much trouble as it defused

CAPE TOWN — The state of emergency, now ending after 230 days, was a technically successful exercise which has left South Africa frightfully diminished.

Unrest had been building up for many months before President Botha shook the country and its friends abroad by imposing the emergency on July 21 last year.

side-effect was to disrupt many other groups not even remotely connected with endangering public safety.

Over the months, as activists headed south towards Cape Town to escape the special regulations, there was much tinkering with the emergency's geographic limits.

But large numbers of middle-class and hitherto politically apathetic people were sensitised, and the polarisation in South Africa grew.

Suddenly, troops were lining the roads which people always travelled at the end of a working day — and suddenly they became involved in community solidarity against inappropriate action by the security forces.

Such people had to "take sides". International news cameras feasted for a while on footage of violence (the SABC much less so) until the authorities clamped down and simply banned cameras from unrest scenes.

There were suggestions that the best way to stop Americans and other foreigners from seeing police beating blacks was for the police to stop beating blacks. But this was ignored by the authorities, who rode out the temporary storm about Press freedom, and the camera ban proved highly effective in curbing foreign coverage.

A disadvantage from the Government's point of view was that its own point of view was that of a while on footage of violence (the SABC much less so) until the authorities clamped down and simply banned cameras from unrest scenes.

Clearly, the emergency created trouble as much as it defused for the wastes of Namibia.

Since the emergency was declared, about 600 people have been killed. About 7 200 have been detained without trial and 3 600 held under permanent security legislation.

Nearly 1 000 schools were damaged or destroyed — not to mention churches, clinics, shops, liquor stores and private homes. More than 10 000 buses and private vehicles fell foul of the curfew.

Clearly, the emergency created trouble as much as it defused

Incidents of violence continue but at present there is more "law and order" in the country than when the emergency was declared. In the sense of superficially restoring peace, therefore, the imposition of emergency measures was a successful move.

At the same time the emergency has proved to be a disaster in the sense that large sectors of the population have been politicised and mobilised not only against the Nationalist Government but also against authority

One of the few positive things, though, is that by crystallising the unrest into the form of an emergency, the Government may have brought home to complacent whites that there is a desperately urgent need to accommodate black political interests.

And it may now be clearer to whites that a solution must lie in genuinely de-linking white self-interest, which is perfectly legitimate, from white supremacy, which is not.

Outlook is

7/3/86
WEEKLY M.
**Slabbert
releases
NIS tapes**

● From PAGE 1

was most urgently needed was a new initiative to defuse the violence by getting "ahead of the game".

This involved a political package whereby the government should immediately:

- Categorically announce the planned abolition of all apartheid laws and the restoration of voluntary choice or voluntary association independent of race and ethnicity.

- Release Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and detainees.

- Legalise the banned African National Congress (ANC) to enable it to operate peacefully inside South Africa.

However, from the text it is clear that Slabbert regarded the police and security forces as a major obstacle to any fundamental political initiative.

He said such steps as he had suggested would have tremendous impact.

"But before you reveal it — and now I come to the second part of the plan — you will have to bring in the security forces. You must bring in the defence force and the police, and they must understand what exactly is in mind.

"These are the people who must guarantee stability in the period of transition. And if he (a security force member or policeman) does not understand what it is all about, he gets frustrated.

"Now if you cannot give a plan to that man, so that he can see that he is part of a programme, and if you cannot maintain discipline ... I want to tell you straight, doctor, the problem of discipline with the police is an enormous problem at the moment."

Later Slabbert discussed the question of a "rightwing backlash". In view of public opinion polls, giving no more than 16 percent to these parties, he totally discounted the threat.

"How can you spread 16 percent to control 84 seats to win control. I just cannot see it if you calculate in terms of conventional white politics. However, there is a threat from the right at the level of violence, and this is something that frightens me."

Barnard: "You must be very open about this, please, doctor. Do you link it to the security forces by name, the police, the defence force and NIS ...?"

It's Tapes II
WEEKLY M.
as Slabbert
327
7/3/86
reveals NIS
transcript

By HENNIE SERFONTEIN
DR Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has released a transcript of the confidential conversation he had with Dr Neil Barnard, chief of the National Intelligence Services (NIS).

Barnard has up to now refused a challenge by Slabbert to release the tape recording of the conversation.

But he handed a copy of the transcripts to Slabbert and gave the former PFP leader permission to release them himself, if he so wished.

Slabbert in turn handed the transcripts to me.

The meeting between Barnard and Slabbert took place on December 2 last year, a few days after the ex-PFP leader's controversial discussion with the State President, P W Botha, the tape recording of which Botha released some weeks ago.

During the meeting, Slabbert bluntly told Barnard that the lack of discipline among the police and security forces was "an enormous problem" because it was "destroying our future".

He warned that the threat from the rightwing "at the level of violence" (geweldvlak) frightened him, because "your rightwing problem is a bureaucratic problem. It is a problem that exists within power structures (gesagstrukture). It is a disciplinary problem ... which has to be solved within the structures of the state itself."

He explained that the Barnard tapes put his conversation with Botha in the correct perspective, "because it explains why I told the State President that before the question of political initiatives can be discussed there were security matters I had to discuss with Dr Barnard".

Slabbert said that throughout the discussion Barnard asked only a few questions.

"And when I spelled out to him specific examples of torture and murder in jails, he remained absolutely quiet during the last part of the discussion, making notes, and at the end repeatedly thanking me for my visit."

According to the transcript, Slabbert warned Barnard about the "deteriorating domestic and external situation for us," pleading that what

● To PAGE 2

Slabbert: "Some elements ... it is but a reflection of the viewpoints of white politics. Thus I will not say the police as a collective group of the defence force. Jannie Geldenhuys (SADF chief), he is indeed not a CP. I mean at certain lower levels or certain officer levels you will get these people. Therefore that man who allows the situation to get out of control on a good morning, when 100 blacks are shot dead, does you far more damage than whether Treurnicht wins 25 seats. He will win his 25 seats and the world will oh and ah, but that incident whips up emotions. Therefore I say that the rightwing problem is a bureaucratic problem. It is a problem that exists within the power structures. It is a disciplinary problem. It ... must be solved within the structures of the state itself."

Slabbert referred to events in the Western Cape monitored by the PFP.

"There are really terrible cases of indiscriminatory action and brutality and so on. In the Western Cape relations between whites and coloureds have deteriorated terribly because of the actions of some of the security forces. Rape is taking place. And this is a thing from which I cannot turn my head away. It happens."

At the beginning of the discussion Slabbert warned Barnard that a new political initiative was vital.

"We have but one chance internationally left, and this we must not squander. Because thereafter we can prepare ourselves for a siege or the continuation of the mess in which we now find ourselves."

HUNDREDS FREED

Seven-month state of emergency over:
Joy as detainees reunited with families

7/3/86 (32)
THE state of emergency was lifted at midnight after 228 days and most detainees held under its regulations have been released.

Police said "a few" were still being held, but in terms of different legislation.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the emergency ended officially at midnight and a proclamation to this effect, signed by President P W Botha and Mr le Grange, appeared in the Government Gazette published in Pretoria today.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said emergency detainees nationwide were released early today, although some were still being held on criminal charges.

A total of 7 777 people were detained under emergency regulations up to February 4 and two days ago 329 were still in jail, mainly on the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Cape.

A few of these were being held under other legislation, said the spokesman.

A police spokesman in Cape Town said the last emergency detainee in the Western Cape was released on Monday.

The state of emergency was lifted in all 23 magisterial districts where it was still in effect.

President Botha announced the move in a special address to Parliament on Tuesday.

However, Mr le Grange said security forces would probably maintain a presence in some townships and existing legislation would be amended to enable the authorities to protect lives and property.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee said at least 90 people were released early today from Diepkloof Prison and John Vorster Square in Johannesburg and 70 from Modderbee Prison on the East Rand.

Hugs and kisses

There were scenes of joy as detainees were reunited with family and friends.

At Khotso House in Johannesburg Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, was hugged and kissed.

Overwhelmed by questions, he said, "I'm glad everybody's out."

Mr Morobe, detained on January 22, said he felt "fantastic".

"My morale has never been as high as it is now."

He said he had always expected to be released because from the beginning it was clear that there was so much pressure on the Government to lift the state of emergency.

He said he intended to resume his UDF work. "I didn't go inside to fetch a resignation certificate from the police," he said.

The secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr Ismail Momoniat, also released in Johannesburg, said eight detainees were still being held at Diepkloof and were likely to face charges.

The others had been unconditionally released.

Mr Momoniat was detained with a group travelling back from a Cradock funeral on July 21.

He said that during his detention he was questioned only once - for 50 minutes.

He spent almost eight months in a communal cell and six weeks in isolation.

"I was kept for no reason at all. Our detention was merely an attempt to stifle legitimate extra-parliamentary opposition. The state of emergency became an excuse for the police to settle old scores," he said.

Trade unionist Mr Moses Mayekiso, whose detention led to a work-stoppage by thousands this week, was among those released.

Mr Mayekiso, of Alexandra, was held at John Vorster Square throughout his detention. He said about 60 other detainees from Alexandra had been released.

Other prominent leaders released include Mr Amos Msondo, UDF member and secretary of the Soweto Civic Association; Mr Paul Mashatile, president of the Alexandra Youth Congress and secretary of the Transvaal UDF; Mr Paul Maseko, a member of the UDF executive; Mr Laloo Chiba of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and Mr Rapu Molekane, President of the Soweto Youth Congress.

Police stations

Mr Momoniat and at least 73 others were moved from the Johannesburg Prison about 8pm yesterday.

They were taken to police stations in their residential areas and released after midnight.

Mr Momoniat said he believed those released included Mr Kenny Fihla, national executive member of the banned Congress of South African Students, Mr Feizal Mamdoo, Mr Prema Naidoo, Mr Murphy Morobe of the UDF and Cosas executive member, Mr Jabu Ngwenya.

(Turn to Page 3, col 4)

State of emergency is to end today

STAR
7/3/86

Detainees are released

Staff Reporters and Political Staff

Most detainees held under emergency regulations have been released, and a proclamation ending the state of emergency is being published in the Government Gazette today.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said emergency detainees were released nationwide this morning, but some were still being held on criminal charges.

Up to March 4, 329 people were held under emergency regulations, mainly on the Witwatersrand and in the Western and Eastern Cape.

At least 90 people were released this morning from Diepkloof Prison and John Vorster Square, a spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said. Another 70 were freed from Modderbee Prison on the East Rand.

The lifting of the state of emergency applies to the 23 magisterial districts where it was in effect.

President Botha announced the move in a special address to Parliament on Tuesday.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange said security forces would probably maintain a presence in some townships.

He pointed out that the President had said legislation would be amended to enable the authorities to protect lives and property in townships.

There were scenes of joy today as detainees were reunited with family and friends.

At Khotso House in Johannesburg, workers welcomed back a colleague from detention with cries of surprise. Mr Murphy Morobe, the acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, was hugged and kissed when he went there this morning. He had been released from detention shortly after midnight.

Overwhelmed by questions, he said: "I'm fine ... everybody's out."

"My morale has never been as high as it is now."

He was detained on January 22.

Mr Morobe said he was full of energy to resume his work with the UDF.

The Transvaal Indian Congress secretary, Mr Ismail Momoniat, was also among the detainees released in Johannesburg.

He said eight detainees were still being held at Diepkloof and likely to face charges.

Mr Momoniat was detained on July 21 — the day the state of emergency was introduced — with a group of people who were travelling back from a funeral in Cradock.

He said that during his detention he was questioned only once — for 50 minutes. He spent almost eight months in a communal cell and six weeks in isolation.

"I was kept for no reason at all. Our detention was merely an attempt to stifle legitimate parliamentary opposition. The state of emergency became an excuse for the police to settle old scores."

A statement issued by detainees released from Diepkloof and John Vorster Square said their period in detention had made them more determined to oppose the South African Government.

They called on "collaborators" in the tricameral Parliament and on community councils to resign.

A DPSC spokesman said the release of detainees was welcomed.

"We will have to see what steps the Government takes to reorganise security legislation to give authorities broad new powers."

No joy for some in prison

By **MANDLA NDLAZI**

THE state of emergency will probably end today.

But the fate of 335 emergency detainees is still undecided.

According to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, not all state of emergency detainees will be released.

A statement from the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) said: "The lifting of the state of emergency under these circumstances is no cause for jubilation since political adversaries will continue to be detained, banned and harassed; and township communities will continue to suffer from the depredations of the security forces."

Economic

"It is obvious that this Government wants desperately to extricate itself from the formal state of emergency, with all its economic and political implications.

"However, it is equally obvious that a veld fire of dissent continues to rage unabated throughout the country. If the Government chooses to meet the dissent with maximum force as it has been doing, then it needs to have the powers it has assumed under the state of emergency.

"It now seems that we are about to enter an era of intensified political repression though a supercharged security legislation that will confer permanent emergency powers through the back door."

There are 335 state of emergency detainees in the country and 249 people detained under security laws, according to a statement from the DPSC.

Lesotho warn

MASERU — Lesotho's new military government has accused former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of political incitement and warned

Warmbaths boycott

WARMBATHS — At first sight, this couldn't be South Africa. Whites collecting garbage, manning petrol stations and fast food stores — and smiling.

But after black residents of the nearby township went on strike six days ago, the whites of this spa town decided yesterday they had a les-

Writers slam book ban

Johannesburg writers, including prominent novelist Nadine Gordimer, have protested strongly against the banning of a book on black theology.

The Publications Appeal Board decided to uphold the banning of the work by James Cone titled "For my People: Black Theology and the Black Church".

In an open letter to the director of the Publications Appeal Board, members of the Writers Forum called for the unconditional release of the book.

"Religious debate is part of freedom of worship," said the writers (Ms Gordimer, Farouk Asvat, Achmat Dangor, Don Mattera, Mtutuzeli Matshobane, Essop Patel and Colin Smuts).

The exchange of ideas and information was fundamental to the creation of a South African culture for the future which would reflect the lives of all South Africans, said the letter.

ONE FILE 7/2/46
**Nel: Press
curbs to
fall away**

Political Reporter

THE Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, yesterday said it was "preposterous" to imply that proposed tighter legislation to deal with unrest would also place further curbs on the press.

In an interview, Mr Nel said that all restrictions on the press in terms of the emergency regulations would fall away as soon as the proclamation ending the state of emergency had been gazetted. This is likely to take place today.

However, Mr Nel emphasized that "police would certainly be entitled in terms of existing legislation to exercise whatever legal control they are entitled to over the press".

Mr Nel said that no decision had been taken as to whether the present review of the Public Safety Act would also affect the press.

One of the major aims of the emergency regulations was to prevent media coverage of the nation-wide unrest which affected several parts of the country last year. The measures specifically ended television and visual reporting in unrest areas.

CARL T. TRAVIS
urday, March 8, 1986

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WE

CBS staff expelled for funeral footage

Political Staff

8, THE government yesterday expelled three senior American CBS television network staff for the broadcast of sneak footage of the Alexandra funerals from which TV crews had been banned.

6 The expulsion order was issued yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, who has given Mr Bill Mutschmann, CBS bureau chief, and TV crewmen Mr Allan Pizzey and Mr Willem de Vos until midnight on Tuesday to get out of the country.

1 Mr Pizzey and Mr De Vos were part of the TV crew which filmed the "Trojan Horse" police operation against stone-throwers in Thornton Road, Athlone.

4 Contrary to usual expulsion procedures, Mr

Botha has offered them an opportunity to make representations to him to appeal against the order. Mr Mutschmann confirmed yesterday that all three of them would do so.

Prompted

He said yesterday: "I was not even in Alexandra."

Asked if he thought there was anything in the footage shown on CBS that could have prompted the government to act against them, he said: "I don't know, I haven't even seen it."

In an interview with Sapa, Mr Mutschmann said he and legal representatives for the company would "probably be talking to Mr Botha on Monday".

He said Mr Botha had said he "would welcome our comments".

Despite the proposed meeting, Mr Mutschmann did not think there would be much chance

of overturning the minister's decision.

He said CBS would be left with a skeleton staff of 10 to 12 people manning the bureau.

When asked to comment on why he thought CBS staff had been singled out for expulsion, Mr Mutschmann said: "We have probably been a little more aggressive than other networks on this particular story."

In a statement yesterday Mr Botha said the men were being expelled for "flagrant contempt of a South African court decision".

Violence

"Experience in South Africa, as in other countries, has taught that the mere presence of TV cameras in volatile situations could give rise to further violence in which the property and lives of innocent people can be endangered," said Mr Botha.

For this reason TV crews had been banned from the Alexandra fu-

nerals attended by thousands of people on March 5.

All other media were entitled to attend.

Mr Botha recalled that on March 4 various TV networks, including CBS, had applied for an urgent interdict against the banning, but this was turned down by the Johannesburg Supreme Court.

Contempt

"Notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, CBS obtained TV material of the events at the funeral and screened it on its network.

"To my mind, this action amounts to a flagrant contempt of a South African court decision," Mr Botha said.

He had also concluded from the published views of a CBS official that the network was "determined to disregard South African laws in order to obtain film material which, according to our experience, often leads to a one-sided and false account of conditions in the country. To my mind this amounts to the violation of accepted professional journalistic ethics."

"It stands to reason that representatives of CBS will in future only be allowed into South Africa if they abide by the law of the country."

group

CAPL-TWP 8/3/86
**Political
restriction**

327

PRETORIA. — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, has imposed restrictions on all political activities in the Odi and Moretele districts near Pretoria.

The restrictions apply to activities which "endanger the lives and property of the people and government".

No funerals or meetings aimed at causing unrest in the districts will be allowed.

President Mangope yesterday called a mass meeting at Ga-Rankuwa stadium following months of violence in the two areas and at Temba.

Thousands of pamphlets were distributed in the three townships urging people to boycott the meeting.

Police were patrolling the townships early yesterday and there were no signs of pupils going to school. Sapa

TV crew expelled over funeral film

ST. LOUIS
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.

8/3/86 Mercury

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government yesterday expelled three senior American CBS television network staffers for broadcasting sneak footage of the Alexandra funerals from which TV crews had been banned.

The expulsion order was issued yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stoffel Botha, who has given Mr. Bill Mutschmann, CBS bureau chief, and TV crewmen Allan Pizze and Willem de Vos, until midnight on Tuesday to get out of the country. Mr. Pizze and Mr. de Vos were part of the TV crew which filmed the 'Trojan Horse' police operation against stone-throwers in Thornton Road, Athlone, in the Cape.

Contrary to usual expulsion procedures, Mr. Botha has offered them an opportunity to make representations to him to appeal against the order and Mr. Mutschmann confirmed yesterday that all three would do so.

Mr. Mutschmann said yesterday: 'I was not even in Alexandra.'

Aggressive

Asked if he thought there was anything in the footage shown on CBS that could have prompted the action against them, he said: 'I don't know, I haven't even seen it.'

Asked why it was only CBS staff that were singled out for expulsion, Mr. Mutschmann said: 'We have probably been a little more aggressive than other networks on this particular story.'

In a statement yesterday Mr. Botha said the men were being expelled for 'flagrant contempt of a South African court decision.'

'Experience in South Africa, as in other countries, has taught that the mere presence of TV cameras in volatile situations could give rise to further violence in which the property and lives of innocent people can be endangered,' said Mr. Botha.

He recalled that on March 4 various TV networks, including CBS, had applied for an urgent interdict against the burning but this was turned down by the Johannesburg Supreme Court.

Notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, CBS obtained TV material of the events at the funeral and screened it on its network,' said Mr. Botha.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said Washington did not have all the facts, 'but we are very concerned,' he said. 'Our support for the freedom of the Press is a fundamental principle about which we feel very strongly.'

Ciskeian Act 'not aimed at squatters'

A REPORT in Weekend Argus on February 8 may have been read to imply that legislation indemnifying the Ciskei Government against legal proceedings under certain circumstances arising from actions to curb unrest was specifically aimed at preventing Ciskeian squatters from seeking an interdict to stop their removal.

Legal representatives of the Ciskeian Government say the relevant statute was passed last year, and referred to proceedings brought on or after July 21 1985.

They say: "For reasons which were explained by Mr Lewis Dison, SC (erroneously described in the Weekend Argus report as "the State Attorney Mr Louis Dison"), the Indemnity Act of 1985 was signed by the State President only on January 13 this year and promulgated on February 5.

"The Act was not passed especially to meet the case of the evicted squatters but was a general Act passed to protect the State in the maintenance of national security."

Footnote: The Argus accepts that the Indemnity Act is a general Act not specifically passed to deal with the squatters. Nevertheless, the Act was promulgated two days after the squatters' legal representatives gave notice of an action to secure an interdict against their removal and was in fact put forward in argument by the Ciskeian Government's legal representatives as a ground for excluding the matter from the court's jurisdiction.

Tears as last 25 detainees go free

SM 8/3/86 327

By Estelle Trengove

The last 25 detainees held under the emergency regulations were released late yesterday after hours of legal wrangling over their bail conditions.

The 25 men were taken from prison to the Benoni Magistrate's Court to face four counts arising from an incident in which they allegedly assaulted prison warders while they were in detention.

They arrived at the court in a police van at about 11 am and were eventually taken into the court cells. The atmosphere was tense and one woman broke down, weeping, when she saw her brother being ushered across a courtyard to the cells. Negotiations between the defence and the State carried on until lunch-time.

At about 2.30 pm the hearing began before magistrate Mr H C Jonker.

The 25 were not charged or asked to plead.

The State asked that bail be

fixed at R200 for each detainee, on condition that they reported daily to a police station.

Mr P Dair, defending, opposed these bail proposals. He asked the court to take into account that some of the men had already been in detention for as long as nine months.

He said the court should also consider the nature of the charge: no weapon was used in the incident, which happened in the dining room of the Modderbee prison in September or October last year.

Dire position

The accused were in a dire financial position, Mr Dair said. Many had lost their jobs when they were detained and it would be difficult for them to raise money for bail.

Mr Jonker fixed bail for each accused at R100.

The bail conditions are that:

- They are to reappear in court on April 28.
- They must report once a week to the nearest police station.

● By consent between the State and the defence, they are not allowed to enter any school on the East Rand unless they are registered students. Provision was also made for those who still wish to register as students.

Administrative staff at the court worked overtime to process all the bail forms.

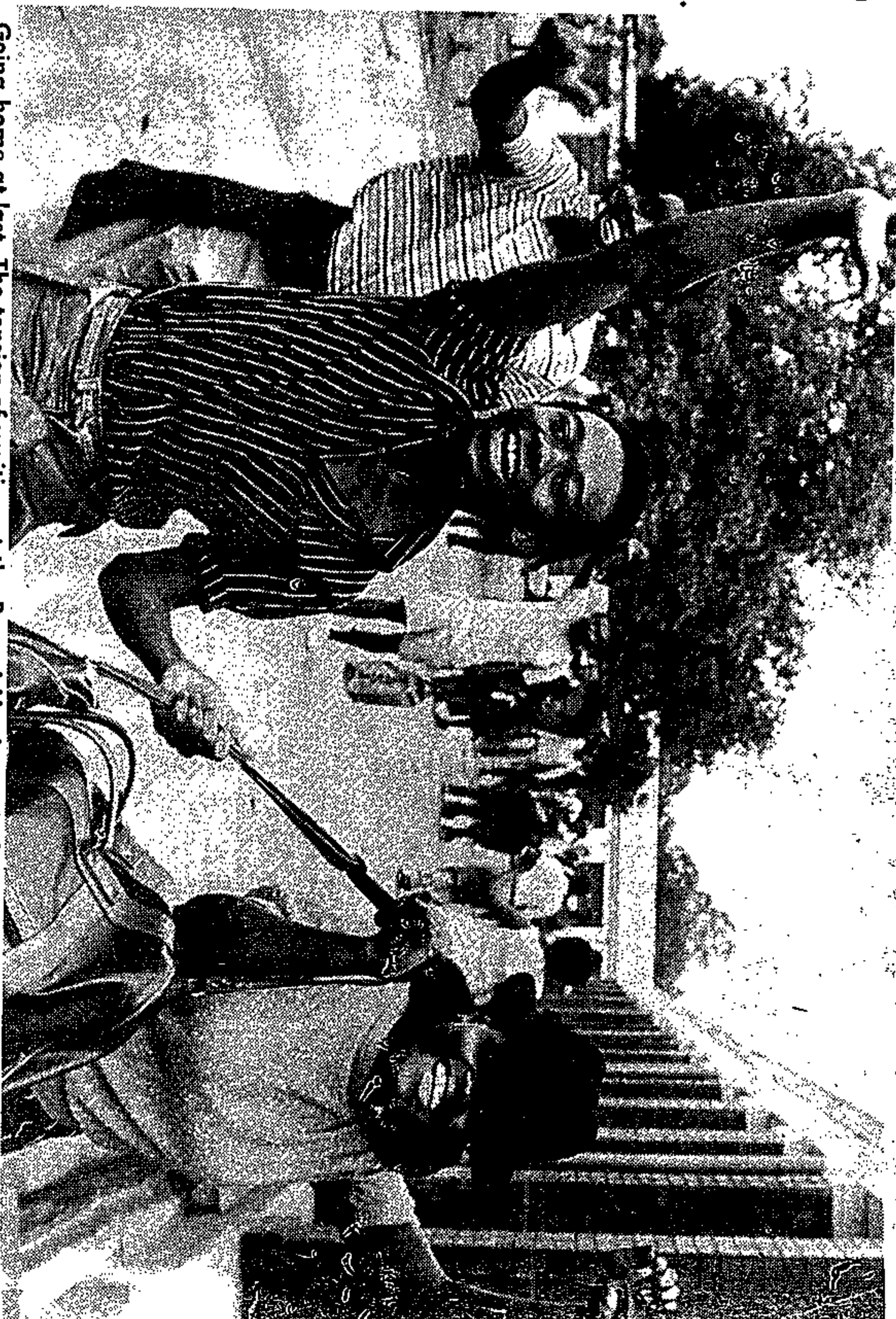
At 4.55 pm the tension of waiting turned into shrieks of joy and relief as the 25 men filed through a side door of the court with their diverse bags and bundles. They were embraced by friends and family amidst a cacophony of questions and answers.

"It's been a long time — we're going home," said one detainee, with a quiet smile that said much more than the words he used.

Many family members rushed up to Mr Dair and thanked him, their eyes swimming in tears. The woman who had broken down earlier, danced with joy, clapping her hands in exuberance.

● Some of the freed detainees alleged brutal treatment by police. Jabulani Mthethwe showed his bruises, Sydney Molekane described the "helicopter treatment" and Moses Mayekiso recounted five days of interrogation and beatings.

Police headquarters, refusing to comment on the allegations, invited anyone with grievances to make formal complaints. Mr



Going home at last. The tension of waiting at the Benoni Magistrate's Court all day yesterday was translated into exuberant joy as the last 25 detainees held under the emergency regulations were released on bail.

● Photograph: Kevin Carter

Mthethwe (21), who was detained for six months, showed reporters marks of a truncheon attack which he said policemen left on his arms. Mr Molekane (24) said in the "helicopter treatment" his legs and arms were chained and he was suspended on a broomstick between two tables while interrogators beat him. — Sapa-Reuter.

Bugging! 'What's new?' ask black union men

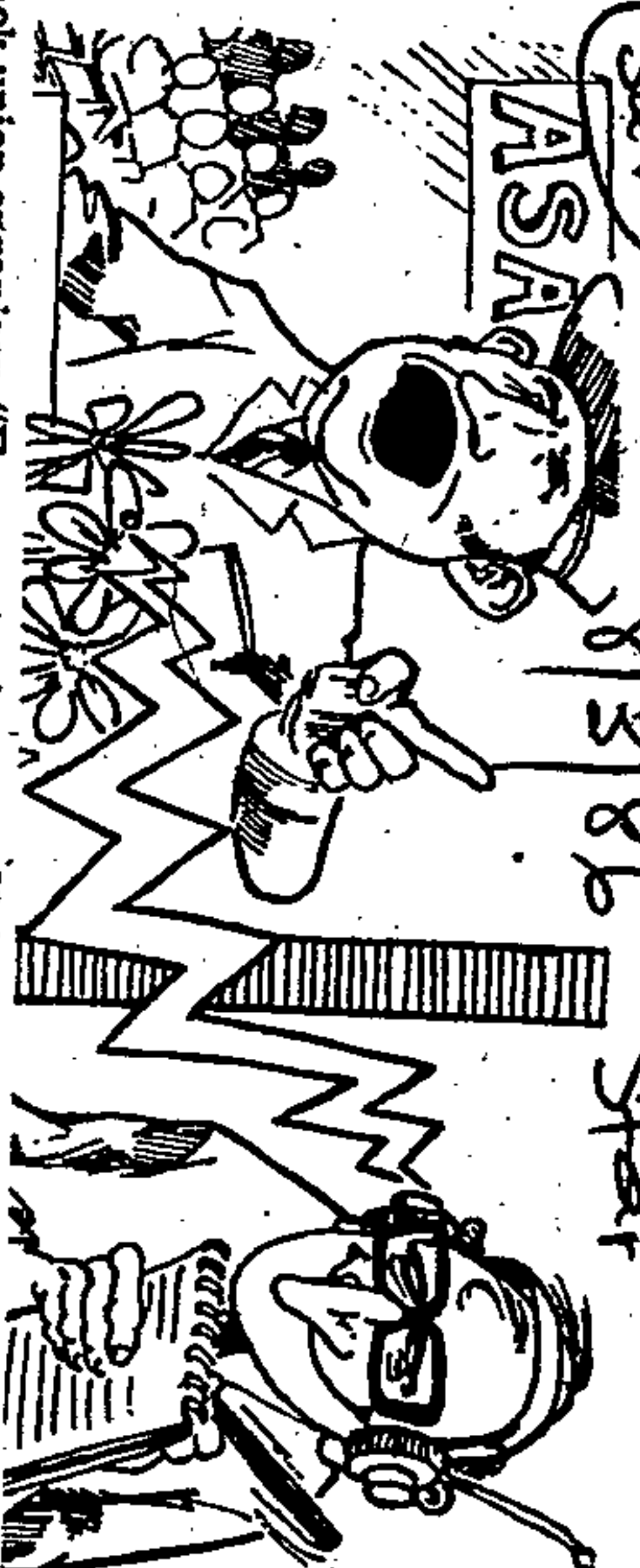
By Sheryl Raine

Unionists watched with interest this week when the Minister of Transport promised to investigate allegations from the Artisan Staff Association (ASA) that two of their meetings had been bugged by Railways Security Police.

The meetings were held in the last few weeks to discuss dissatisfaction with the 10 percent salary increase granted to SA Transport Services employees. Emotions boiled over as employees voiced their objections and there was even some wild talk of illegal strike action.

ASA chairman Mr Jimmy Zurich, accompanied by an 18-man delegation, presented Mr Hendrik Schoeman with a sworn affidavit from one ASA member on the alleged bugging of a meeting at the Avalon Park railway recreation centre at Jan Smuts Airport last week. The ASA claimed a meeting at Germiston was also bugged.

"What's new?" asked one bemused



black union organiser. "Emergent unions have been complaining about police interference, security police surveillance, detention of members and the recruiting of police informers among unionists for years. Our complaints fell on deaf ears. "The ASA is lucky to be able to hold meetings. Many of our mass meetings have been banned under the emergency regulations or under security laws. This has made organising in some regions virtually impossible."

Unionists pointed out:

- The Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) reported in November that men claiming to be members of the Security Police offered senior members of Mawu between R350 and R500 a month to act as informers.

- At the time the South African Police refused to comment on Mawu's report, saying the SAP did not comment on "routine procedures".

- In the first three weeks of the state of

emergency 17 unionists were detained.

- The Transvaal branch secretary of Mawu, Mr Moses Mayekiso, was detained under emergency regulations on February 18 and released yesterday.

- Many other leading unionists including the general secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, Mr Piroshaw Carnay, have been detained during the course of their involvement with the labour movement. Mr Carnay has also had his house raided.

- Apart from detentions, union organisers and members have often been held briefly for questioning on union matters. Others have been approached by the Security Police outside the factory gates.

- For example, the president of Cusa, Mr James Mndaweni, was held for three hours in October last year to answer questions on union unity talks, a consumer boycott and his leadership of a parents-students committee.

- Certain unionists have been refused passports repeatedly.

Warnings by Slabbert in Barnard tape

Staff Reporter

DR Van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the Opposition, has expressed grave concern to the chief of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard, about a lack of discipline in the police and the security forces.

It was an "enormous problem", said Dr Slabbert, which was "destroying our future".

Dr Slabbert also warned Dr Barnard that the right-wing problem existed within the structures of the State itself.

Dr Slabbert's warning to Dr Barnard was given in the course of a conversation between the two

men which was recorded at Dr Slabbert's request, with a copy to be sent to President P W Botha.

Dr Barnard declined to release the transcript but supplied it to Dr Slabbert who released it to Johannesburg journalist Hennie Serfontein. A summary of its contents by Serfontein appears in a special article on page 8 today.

During the conversation, which took place soon after Dr Slabbert's controversial taped conversation with President Botha, Dr Slabbert suggested a political package to the government for immediate implementation to counter a deteriorating internal and external situation. The steps proposed were as follows:

- A categorical announcement of the abolition of all apartheid laws and the restoration of voluntary choice or voluntary association independent of race and ethnicity.

- The release of Mr Nelson Mandela and of all political prisoners and detainees.

- The unbanning of the African National Congress, enabling it to operate peacefully within South Africa.

However, it is clear from the text of the conversation, says Serfontein, that Dr Slabbert regarded the police and the security forces as major obstacles to any fundamental initiative.

● 'Police discipline is a big problem', page 8

What did it gain?

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION parties in Parliament yesterday questioned whether the seven-month state of emergency had achieved its objectives and stressed that its lifting would not in itself defuse the country's crisis.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesperson on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the emergency had achieved nothing as far as reducing the unrest in the country went, and that the death toll had gone up after the emergency declaration.

"I doubt the lifting... will have any permanent positive effect unless the government really tackles with all deliberate speed the underlying grievances of the disadvantaged communities."

Normality

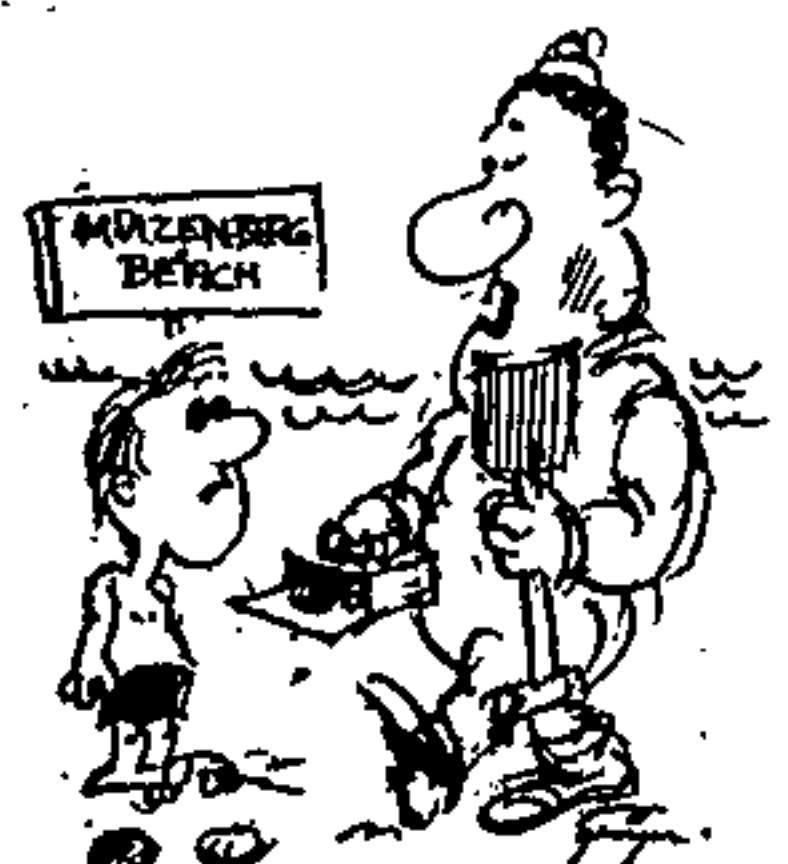
The New Republic Party's spokesman on law and order, Mr Vause Raw, said the emergency helped restore a degree of normality in some areas but in others it was ineffective.

He said the government should now strive to improve dialogue with black communities and improve their infrastructure and services.

John Battersby reports from London that Barclays, Britain's biggest bank, while welcoming the move, made it clear this would not change the bank's tough stand on new loans to South Africa.

● Joy of detainees 'tempered', page 9

crack of dawn



"I'm the foot patrol that follows the mounted patrol."

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$342,75
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SA to expel CBS newsmen

DISPATCH 8/2/8

CAPE TOWN — Three CBS newsmen are to be expelled from South Africa for disregarding a Supreme Court order with "flagrant contempt", the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday.

In a statement in Cape Town, he said the newsmen, including the head of the CBS South African bureau, Mr William Mutschmann, had to leave the country before Tuesday.

Mr Botha said the newsmen had applied for a court order allowing them to film the funeral of unrest victims in Alexandra township on Tuesday this week, but the application was turned down.

"In spite of this, CBS obtained footage of the funeral and televised it on its network. This action, in my judgment, is in flagrant contempt of a South African court decision."

He said his attention had been drawn to the attitude of a senior executive newsmen of CBS towards television coverage as reported in the Washington Post of March 1.

"From the report I conclude that CBS is determined to disobey the South African laws in order to obtain film material which according to our experience is often one-sided and gives a poor image of conditions in the country."

In my opinion this is a breaking of accepted

professional ethics.

He said it was obvious therefore that representatives of CBS would in future only be allowed in South Africa if they abided by the rules of the country.

Mr Botha said he regretted that he had to take the decision against the three CBS men, but had been obliged to do so in the public interest.

He ordered that Mr Mutschmann's temporary work permit be withdrawn and cameramen Mr Allan Pizzey and Mr Willem de Vos be removed from the country.

All three people have been ordered to leave the Republic before midday on Tuesday.

In an interview with Sapa, Mr Mutschmann said he and legal representatives for the company would "probably be talking to Mr Botha on Monday".

In Johannesburg, the Southern African Foreign Correspondents Association said the announced expulsions were punitive "with few precedents in Africa and the West".

"The government sees fit to expel television journalists who have chosen to obey the demands of their profession and their consciences by resisting censorship and reporting the South African story to the world," a spokesman for the association said in a statement. — Sapa

CMC Tr 5
8/3/86 527

Joy of detainees 'tempered'

By RIAAN SMIT
and CHRIS ERASMUS

MOST extra-parliamentary organizations welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency yesterday, but had doubts whether the move went far enough.

The lifting of the emergency did not resolve the fundamental problems of South Africa, said a statement by 74 United Democratic Front detainees released in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Such a resolution can only be facilitated through the authentic leaders of the people," it said.

Mandela

The 74 called for the "immediate and unconditional" release of Messrs Nelson Mandela, Walter Sizulu, Ahmed Kathrada and Govan Mbeki and all other political prisoners and detainees as well as the unbanning of organizations, Sapa reports.

"The formal lifting of the state of emergency in no way reduces the severe repression directed against legitimate extra-parliamentary opposition.

"Coupled with the fact that many detainees continue to languish in prison under security laws, this tempers our joy in being released and reunited with our families," said the former detainees' statement.

Events of the past 18 months made it clear to the government that its "so-called reform initiatives lay in tatters".

Transvaal Indian Congress secretary Mr Ismail Momoniat, one of the detainees released yesterday, said: "Our detention was merely an attempt to stifle legitimate extra-parliamentary opposition. The emergency became an excuse for the police to settle old scores."

A statement issued by detainees released from Diep Kloof and John Vorster Square said their detention had made them more determined to oppose the government.

Sipho Ngcobo reports from Johannesburg that Mr Cunningham Ngcukana, secretary-general of the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu), and Mr Carter Seleka, president of the Azanian National Youth

Unity (Azanyu), said that though they were relieved to have been released, they were by no means impressed by the lifting of the state of emergency as "this was not enough".

The two were released after 12 midnight on Thursday at the Dobsonville police station after spending more than six months at the Johannesburg Prison.

They were freed with Mr Vincent Mfundisi, assistant news editor for SABC's TV2, as well as other members of Azanyu and the UDF.

A Detainees' Parents Support Committee spokesman said the release of detainees was welcomed.

"However, we will have to see what steps the government takes to reorganize security legislation to give authorities broad new powers," he said.

The Black Sash welcomed the release of detainees and the lifting of the emergency, but cautioned people not to lose sight of the "bitterness, frustration and polarization" caused by these restrictive measures.

"The Black Sash also hopes that the government will not be giving with one hand, in a blaze of publicity, what it intends to take back with the other."

Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, said the emergency should never have been imposed.

'Not fooled'

A Federation of Cape Civic Associations spokesman said: "While we are glad that most detainees will be released we are not fooled by the supposed lifting of the state of emergency."

● Sapa reports that a police spokesman in Pretoria yesterday said that all detainees held under emergency regulations had been released.

He said emergency detainees nationwide were released early yesterday morning, though some detainees were still being held under criminal charges.

He said that up to March 4, 329 people were held under emergency regulations, mainly on the Witwatersrand and in the Western and Eastern Cape. All had been released.

1985^{Carl Tomp 8/3/86} ban on meeting stays³²⁷

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. —

Meetings and gatherings of certain organizations are still banned in terms of two notices gazetted last year despite the lifting of the state of emergency yesterday.

Any gatherings to advise, encourage, propagate, advocate or promote the non-attendance of any school, college or university or other educational institution, were banned in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette 9951 of September 27, 1985 and this expires at the end of this month.

Gatherings of certain organizations in certain magisterial districts — which were listed in terms of a notice in Government Gazette 10055 published on December 31, 1985 and expiring on June 30, 1985 — were still banned.

● The funeral of an alleged ANC member, who died in a shootout with the police in Port Elizabeth last month, was planned for Grahamstown today.

However, the organizers were battling last night to get permission to hold the funeral.

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According to an SAIRR spokesman, the number of injured was "enormous" and impossible to calculate since many of those wounded in clashes with the police or faction fighters sought private treatment for their wounds.

According to a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, a total of 7 996 people were de-

Those centres affected by the termination of the emergency yesterday are: Albany, Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Bellville, Goodwood, Cape Town, Wynberg, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germistown, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Nigel, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijl Park and Vereeniging.



THE
EMERGENCY

Botha plans tough new laws

CITY P.
9/3/86

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CP Reporters

THE seven-month old state of emergency is due to end today – but already President PW Botha's Government is preparing new laws enabling them, say opponents, to put the country under a permanent, undeclared state of emergency.

Botha's abrupt Tuesday announcement of the lifting of the emergency, before a quickly convened session of the three "parliaments", came after intense United States pressure, *City Press* understands – pressure aimed not

RSAR
MEN

merely at getting the state of emergency lifted, but also at seeing the release of emergency detainees and dropping of charges in a number of treason trials.

But within hours of Botha's announcement, coupled with a new Namibian independence offer, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange warned that the lifting of the state of emergency did not necessarily mean the release of detainees, nor the withdrawal of troops from the townships.

DUB

And, Le Grange confirmed later, Government lawyers are working on changes to the Public

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also at seeing the release of emergency detainees and dropping of charges in a number of treason trials.

But within hours of Botha's announcement, coupled with a new Namibian independence offer, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange warned that the lifting of the state of emergency did not necessarily mean the release of detainees, nor the withdrawal of troops from the townships.

And, Le Grange confirmed later, Government lawyers are working on changes to the Public Safety Act to allow the police to act "more easily and efficiently in times of unrest".

Although he declined to give details of the new laws, reports indicate they will give police the power to impose state-of-emergency measures when they feel they need to.

They will also enable police to ban journalists from the townships.

And one report indicated that the "undeclared state-of-emergency" powers would give the police permanent indemnity from prosecution and claims by victims of police action.

On Tuesday Botha told parliament: "To enable the authorities to deal with continued unrest, without subjecting the population to the inconvenience of a state of emergency, existing legislation will be reviewed to provide the authorities with the powers required to protect lives and property effectively."

"In the meantime, the security forces will maintain order in terms of existing laws."

PFP law and order spokesman Helen Suzman said afterwards: "It confirms my fear that the new laws will create a permanent state of emergency."

● The United Democratic Front told Sapa the announcement, despite ongoing resistance and loss of life, was "acknowledgement that the emergency has not suppressed the people's desire to be free".

The UDF said the resistance had now spread beyond the emergency areas, and "we are concerned

★ To Page 2

THE EMERGENCY

Tougher new laws

● South Africans should not start celebrating the lifting of the state of emergency yet, warns Wits politics lecturer Professor Alf Stadler. "The Government could only be aiming to make the state of emergency redundant without necessarily intending to do away with indemnities granted to police," he says.

● The Organisation of African Unity says plans to lift the state of emergency could contribute to the reduction of tension - "but it is not enough".

Permanent peace would require negotiation with the ANC, said spokesman Ide Oumarou.

"I was supposed to go through there to the cartoon to buy pancakes. Fortunately, I delayed by a few minutes," she said.

The past few weeks have seen John Vorster Square infiltrated by white bogus cops. The "cops" were arrested after having worked there for some time.

But spokesman would not speculate on any possible link.

● SA lawyers have welcomed Botha's announcement. The Association of Law Societies said at its AGM this week it hoped the lifting of the state of emergency would prove a step towards the restoration of "the rule of law".

John Vorster Square police station.

Mullini Maivha reports that John Vorster Square blast occurred in a toilet just before midday on Tuesday. Two male white policemen and two pedestrians were injured. Part of the toilet wall was blown away and several windows broken.

The floor was used by the vehicle branch, police spokesmen said.

"The damage is fairly extensive. It was caused by an explosive device whose make we don't know."

A woman cleaner at the Square said she had escaped injury by a few minutes.

● The Azanian Students' Movement described Botha's announcement as "redundant" - saying SA "has always been in a state of emergency".

● British Press reports on Botha's announcement pointed out it had come within 24 hours of a gun-battle between police and alleged ANC guerrillas in Cape Town and a bomb blast at Johannesburg's

★ From Page 1

'Armed' youths teargassed at funeral

TEARGAS was fired at two funerals on Saturday as police clashed with mourners in Kwa-Zakele and Soweto.

In Soweto, at least three people were injured and several were arrested when riot police fired teargas to disperse about 3 000 mourners at the funeral of alleged African National Congress cadre member Mr Cornelius Tau.

Police said Mr Tau blew himself up with a grenade last Sunday.

Chaos erupted at the funeral, which started peacefully, when black riot police confronted a crowd of about 200 youths jogging alongside the funeral procession.

A crowd began massing when the hearse broke down about one kilometre from the Doornkop cemetery.

Witnesses said the police action was provoked.

The police situation report issued in Pretoria said: "During a funeral procession a group of blacks armed with pan-

gas and sticks joined the original procession. When asked to disperse by the police they refused, whereupon tear smoke was fired to drive them off. The funeral procession then continued as normal."

Witnesses alleged that teargas canisters were fired into the procession, a bus carrying mourners and nearby homes. During the confrontation at least one petrol bomb was hurled in the direction of the police.

Only a small number of the estimated 3 000 mourners were allowed inside the cemetery by police controlling the entrance.

Police also allegedly questioned newsmen at the scene.

● In KwaZakele a one-year-old baby lost consciousness after inhaling teargas fumes when security forces fired at about 8 000 mourners at

the funeral of three unrest victims — Mr Sithembiso Gqamlanga, Mr Tobile Bamboza and Mr James Mhlimzi.

Zakalia Vusani regained consciousness 15 minutes later.

Police in Casspirs followed the procession from the church to the Veeplas cemetery.

Teargas was fired to disperse a group of mourners at Zwile after the burial.

● Mr Stephen Matshogo, 22, was buried in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, on Saturday under the flag of the ANC. According to press reports his death has been linked to the operation of hooded vigilantes in the township wielding guns, pickaxe-handles and whips who nightly terrorize the residents.

The Sunday Star said groups of vigilantes cruise the ghetto at night in an open van, driving without lights and attacking anyone they come across.

It said the attacks started after two white policemen were stoned and stabbed to death during a nearby mine riot in January.

Two women were injured in a stampede on Saturday as mourners left a stadium on Grahamstown after the funeral of one of two ANC guerrillas who died in a shootout with police in Port Elizabeth two weeks ago.

One woman was treated and discharged from the Settler's Hospital, but a hospital spokesman would not comment on condition of the other.

About 3 000 people braved pelting rain at the Dlephu Stadium in Joza to bury Mr Mithetheli Roger Fallein, 25.

● No incidents were reported at the Guguletu funeral on Saturday of Mr Mantana Mate, 23, who was allegedly shot by police on March 1. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa



Hundreds of mourners march behind the ANC flag and a banner of the Cape Yo Mantana Mate in Guguletu on Saturday. No incidents were reported.

By David Breier,
Political Staff

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The state of emergency restrictions on the media have been dropped but reporters are still subject to curbs in reporting on unrest.

Further restrictions are widely expected to be built into the Public Safety Act.

While the state of emergency has been lifted, troops will still be used to help control unrest.

Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information, said that with the lifting of the partial state of emergency this week restrictions on media coverage of unrest in areas governed by the state of emergency also lapsed.

He suggested that other legal provisions applied to the media, but he declined to detail them.

A police spokesman said it was illegal for the public to interfere with a policeman in the course of his duties.

If a reporter was asked by the police to leave the scene of unrest, he was obliged to obey such a command, the spokesman added.

The Defence Force had

Some media restrictions stay — new curbs feared

helped the police in unrest situations long before the state of emergency. He said the co-operation between the police and the SADF would continue.

Mr Peter Gastrow, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party and an advocate, said the police could erect barriers around an area in the course of their duties.

Any person who tried to break through the barrier could be charged with interfering with the police in the performance of their duties.

Mr Gastrow predicted that more specific bans on the media in unrest situations would be built into the Public Safety Act.

Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, said this week that amendments to

the Act were being drafted and were likely to be presented to Parliament this year.

The Government's main problem has been with cameras, especially TV cameras. Government spokesmen are adamant that the presence of cameras incites people to commit more violence.

However, others say the real reason for the ban is that TV coverage of riots has led to adverse overseas reactions.

The only other restriction applying to reporters now is the police agreement with the Newspaper Press Union. This is not a statutory regulation.

In terms of this agreement, accredited newsmen with Press cards are obliged to report to the senior police officer at a scene where the police are active.

However, Mr Andrew Torchia, chairman of the Foreign Correspondent Association, said he was unaware of any such agreement for foreign journalists accredited with the Bureau for Information.

He said they were subject to the laws of the country in which they operated.

Security laws cripple democracy

By DENNIS M DAVIS

MARCH 12 is National Detainees Day. Until the 1960 State of Emergency the very thought that there would come a time when popular organizations would organize a day devoted to drawing attention to the plight of South Africans imprisoned without trial would have been dismissed as another example of "irrational fear" on the part of "unpatriotic leftists".

After all, did South Africa not inherit the proud traditions of the Roman Dutch and English legal heritages jealously guarded by a vigilant judiciary?

Yet 25 years later, there are four procedures for detention in the Internal Security Act alone. In 1985 there were 1 687 detentions in terms of this legislation, in addition to 1 953 in the homelands. Since the inception of the State of Emergency on July 21, 1985, nearly 8 000 people have been detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations, of whom over 2 000 are children under the age of 16. (The emergency was lifted on March 7, 1986, and detainees still held under the emergency regulations were released.)

Curbing lawful opposition

According to the Detainees Parents Support Committee, almost 60 percent of those known to have been detained in 1985 have been released without any charge being brought against them. More significantly, only 1,8 percent of all detainees have been convicted in a court of law.

For this reason alone, it is small wonder that detention is perceived in the black communities as but another means of curbing legitimate political opposition to government policy. Ever since Mr P W Botha initiated his so-called "reform policies" the system of security legislation bequeathed to South Africa from the John Vorster era has been employed to manage reform within boundaries acceptable to the government.

This authoritarian management of reform has meant that all organizations which oppose the framework within which the government intends to proceed with its "reform" policy have been subjected to bannings (in the case of Cosas), detention of its members and (primarily in the case of the UDF) the prosecution of a number of its leaders.

In short, those who lend support to the "reform" initiatives, implicitly support detention without trial, bannings and political trials. The entire pattern of reform is inextricably linked to the repression of organizations who seek to reform South Africa but within a non-racial framework in which democracy means more than rights for whites and a co-opted segment of coloured, Indian and black South Africans.

Detention and prosecution

The use of detention and the prosecution in terms of the vaguely drafted definitions of criminal activity provided in the Internal Security Act have become important weapons in the State's arsenal against those who are an obstacle to the co-option of the so-called "moderate" black South African.

Not only has detention been used extensively but there is compelling evidence of extensive police brutality with regard to the treatment of detainees.

A number of court decisions and the UCT Criminology Report afford the most recent indications of police behaviour in this connection. Recently the Minister of Law and Order revealed that 13,7 percent of detainees held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act between 1982 and 1985 reported complaints of assaults during detention.

When it is considered that the Law Society's Le Roux Commission into detention found that there was a reluctance to report complaints — because of fear of police intimidation and because complaints were not investigated speedily and at a sufficiently high level — then the official figure of 13,7 percent of reported assaults is extraordinarily high.

Such police practices together with the use of the South African legal system to promote short-term political objectives can only be disastrous for the future of civil liberties and the rule of law in South Africa.

Even the government appointed Hoexter Commission and a recent report by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) indicate that our legal system is

not exactly held in the highest esteem by the majority of South Africans.

National Detainees Day provides an opportunity for some critical reflection on the part of government supporting South Africans in general and the legal profession in particular.

Immunity for police

Naturally, the lifting of the state of emergency has to be welcomed. The widespread powers assumed by police brigadiers together with a qualified immunity for police from prosecution have not proved a successful method of dealing with political unrest.

However, the state president has indicated that greater statutory powers for the police are being considered. Hence it appears that, in similar fashion to the 1960 state of emergency, the 1985 version will be followed by an incorporation of emergency powers into the statute book.

Such a development can only assist in escalating violence and destroying the last vestiges of our legal heritage.

Consequently, for those who cherish a civilized system of criminal justice and the traditions of civil liberties and who truly desire to see genuine political reform in this country, Wednesday should provide a stimulus for a co-ordinated and widespread demand for the abolition of the entire apparatus of security legislation which this government created with but one purpose — to bolster the apartheid state.

Civilized legal order

The continued use of security legislation against political opponents is arguably a greater obstacle to reform than the continued application of the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts.

Was it not President Botha who told Parliament on January 31 "there can be no peace, freedom and democracy without law. Any future system must conform with the requirements of a civilized legal order and must ensure access to the courts and equality before the law"? (Argus 31/1/86). If words have any meaning he should be the first to join the campaign to abolish our entire system of security legislation.

□ D M Davis is an associate Professor in the Faculty of Law at UCT.

CAPE TOWN
10/3/86 327
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Brigade in ANC colours

Staff Reporter

THE Rev Allan Boesak was met in De Aar at the weekend by a youth brigade dressed in African National Congress colours.

The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and United Democratic Front patron was in the area for the launch of a new branch of the South African Council of Churches, the Midlands Council.

Dr Boesak was escorted through the streets of the Wentworth coloured area of De Aar to Nonzwakazi by about 200 youths dressed in black and khaki uniforms adorned with rosettes, bow ties or "Free Mandela" stickers in black, green and gold. Police did not intervene.

● About 2 000 people attended the SACC council launch in Middelburg, which included a service to commemorate the deaths of a number of civil-rights activists.

Top CBS official in SA

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A top official of United States news network CBS arrived here from New York last night after the announcement that three of the organization's senior staff were to be expelled from South Africa.

CBS local bureau chief Mr Bill Mutschmann last night said CBS vice-president in charge of news coverage and news operations Mr David Buksbaum would be at a meeting scheduled for tonight with the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stofel Botha, to discuss the reasons for expelling the CBS staffers.

The expulsion of Mr Mutschmann, correspondent Alan Pizzey and cameraman Wim de Vos was announced by Mr Botha on Friday.

Mr Botha said the men were being asked to leave after CBS defied a ban on cameras and audio-visual equipment at the funeral of 17 unrest victims last week.

Cape Times
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Hundreds of UDF posters removed

Staff Reporter
HUNDREDS of posters advertising a United Democratic Front "Free Mandela" meeting tonight were pulled down at the weekend.

The meeting, to be held in the Claremont Civic Centre and to be addressed by Mrs Albertina Sisulu, was advertised by placards throughout the southern suburbs.

A UDF organizer yesterday said "not a vestige of the posters remains" and that "they must have been removed with incredible meticulousness since being put up on Friday".

Every poster in Rondebosch, Mowbray, Rosebank and Observatory had disappeared.

"I've never seen anything like it. This looks like a carefully planned operation by a group with many resources."

The organizer said the meeting was still "definitely on".

The Claremont and Observatory area committees of the UDF have said in a statement that the meeting, to be held at 8pm, will be the first UDF public gathering since the imposition of the state of emergency.

● Twenty pickets, members of the Claremont and Observatory committees, yesterday picketed spots in the southern suburbs with placards saying "Free Mandela now".

A spokesman for the committees said the picketing would continue this morning and would also serve to publicize tonight's meeting.

As news of the declaration of the state of emergency broke in July about 50 000 people were gathered in the tiny Karoo town of Cradock to bury Matthew Goniwe and three other assassinated leaders of the civic association.

Just 48 hours before the end of the state of emergency, easily as many people packed the stadium in Alexandra township near Johannesburg to bury 17 victims of political violence.

Was it coincidence that these two mass burials — so similar in the image they created and message they put forth — should be the beacons marking the beginning and the end of the state of emergency?

Or do the similarities suggest that, in a way, "nothing has changed" between July 21 and March 7 — that popular resistance and State reaction are as strong and as lethal a combination as ever?

The constantly rising death toll and the appearance of new township names every few days in the official unrest bulletins support this second suggestion.

An estimated 750 lives have been lost in political violence since the declaration of the state of emergency. The South African Institute of Race Relations recorded 647 such fatalities between July 21 and the end of January. Unofficial tallies since then stand at about 110.

The death rate in February and early March did not fall below the average for the seven-month emergency period during which political violence claimed an average of more than three lives a day.

Few would dispute that the intense conflict which enveloped emergency areas on the East Rand and parts of the Eastern Cape has abated, although it has not been extinguished. Equally, few can deny that many more non-emergency areas have been consumed by violence since July.

Some recent examples are the GaRankuwa/Winterveld regions of Bophuthatswana; Kagiso on the West Rand; Ikageng in the Western Transvaal; the tiny townships at Waterval-Boven and Breyten in the Eastern Transvaal; Witbank and Warmbaths, with their weeklong stayaways.

In addition, parts of kaNgwane, Lebowa, kwaNdebele and Gazankulu have been stung by violence. And Pretoria's townships, although never under emergency rule, have nonetheless been the scene of unremitting conflict and loss of life.

With constantly shifting focal points of violence, the Government was faced with the option of repeatedly expanding the emergency area or calling off the emergency and revamping its regular security measures. It chose the second option.

The posture's relaxed, but the muscle remains



Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange... new suit of armour.

Stripped of the chain mail of the emergency, the Government will have to depend on its standing security laws until its new suit of armour has been fashioned. The recent application of existing provisions — particularly those of the Internal Security Act — suggests that the Government has tight control of many vital areas covered even without new laws.

Military back-up in townships. The presence of troops in the townships as a "back-up" to the police wherever deemed necessary was established well before the emergency and is unlikely to end now.

Detention without trial. Almost 8 000 people were detained without trial in terms of the emergency regulations. The provision allowed any member of the police or army to cause people to be held for up to 14 days. Continued detention for an indefinite period could be authorised by the Minister of Law and Order.

The Internal Security Act has two provisions which combine to serve the same function as did the emergency detention clause. Under section 50, detention for up to 14 days can be ordered in times of public dis-

Even with the lifting of state of emergency regulations, the Government still has tight control of many vital areas, writes Jo-Anne Collinge.

turbance. And in terms of section 28, indefinitely renewable periods of "preventive" detention may be ordered by the Minister.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee listed about 3 000 detentions under standing security laws last year, pointing out at least 1 168 had been in the category of section 50.

Restrictions on gatherings. Section 46 of the Act has long been used by magistrates to ban specific meetings which they have reason to believe will threaten the public peace. In addition, particular organisations may be banned from holding meetings for specified periods in specified places, meetings organised for certain purposes may be declared unlawful and outdoor meetings have been unlawful for the last decade.

The ban on meetings advocating school or work boycotts is an Internal Security Act restriction, not one born of the emergency. A spate of bans on parents' crisis committee meetings in the Transvaal proved that magistrates in non-emergency areas were as adept at taking this action as were police commissioners in emergency areas.

Restrictions on funerals have also been widely imposed outside of emergency times and places — with disastrous consequences in Langa and Mamelodi.

Restrictions on people. Just as it was possible to place restrictions on individuals' freedom of movement and association in terms of the emergency, it has long been possible to do so in terms of other security laws. At present such banning orders affect just about a dozen people and the only recently issued order was that of United Democratic Front Cape Town organiser Trevor Manuel.

Banning of organisations. The Congress of South African Students remains banned. Though it was declared unlawful during the emergency, the law used was the "normal" Internal Security Act.

Control of the media. The clamp on the use of cameras — especially television cameras — in situations of

conflict no longer exists on paper. But experience of newsmen in non-emergency Mamelodi and Kagiso suggests that access to troubled townships will not necessarily improve as the emergency vanishes.

Finally, the Draconian Protection of Information Act, in terms of which a complete news blackout can effectively be imposed in a declared area, remains — untested — on the statute book and could be invoked at any time.

For local journalists there is also the threat that registration will become compulsory and that the Government will create a new structure of control by activating the statutory media council, also already written into law.

Foreign journalists, as the recent experience of Newsweek and CBS staff has shown, can expect to be shown the door if they overstep the mark.

So — at least for a while — the curfews will go, children will no longer commit offences by not being in their classrooms and the security forces will not be indemnified against prosecution for their actions. But behind the more relaxed posture, the authorities will still have very tough muscle.

6 'armed mourners' shot in Lebowa

CARL TIMS

11/3/86
SALDRU
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.

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AT LEAST six mourners were shot dead by Lebowa police at a Motetema funeral at the weekend and five other people were killed in incidents of unrest over the past 24 hours.

And, according to figures released yesterday, the death toll of political violence in South Africa between September 1, 1984 and February 28 this year has now risen to 1 237.

The South African Institute of Race Relations added that 107 people had died in February, as against 105 in January.

So far this month, 25 people have died.

It was confirmed yesterday that six people were killed and at least six injured in battles between mourners and Lebowa police at the Motetema township near Groblersdal on Saturday morning.

Police said 50 people had been detained. Residents have claimed that 300 people were detained.

But police last night said: "We have interrogated many people and many have been released."

According to witnesses the fighting broke out after police from Lebowa tried to stop youths entering Motetema for the funeral.

But Brigadier W G Beetge, the Lebowa Police Commissioner, said a crowd of about 2 000 "armed with petrol bombs and stones" gathered outside the Motetema police station about 7.15am on Saturday shortly before the funeral of a 24-year-old man killed in unrest.

He said the crowd "seemed intent on confrontation" and when a police vehicle approached them the

police "had no option" but to open fire with rifles. Six people were killed and at least six injured.

However, a witness said: "We were just peacefully gathered to mourn the death of one of our comrades."

Brigadier Beetge denied that police tried to prevent people from attending the funeral, but he did say that police had "tried to stop people entering the township on Friday night because there were just so many people streaming in".

Police also confirmed that another man was shot dead in Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus, when "rioters attacked the police".

In another incident, an American church worker claimed that she had been sjambokked by Lebowa police at the Thodisa-Ditshaba Church Centre in Seshego township, near Pietersburg, on Saturday when they broke up what they said was an illegal gathering.

Mrs Beth Burris, a 31-year-old church worker from Indianapolis, said she was outside the centre while parents gathered to discuss what to do about school boycotts. She said police arrived about 3.15pm.

"People began to run. I didn't know what to do," said Mrs Burris.

"I thought, 'I haven't done anything, why should I run?'"

"A black policeman came and pulled out his sjambok and started to beat me.

"I was screaming, 'I'm an American, I am working for the church'. He said, 'You are lying', and kept beating me for about 10 minutes."

Mrs Burris said she had contacted the US Embassy in Pretoria and planned to sue Lebowa police for damages.

A major at the Seshego police station, who would not give his name, said she was "fortunate" she was not arrested.

Mr Saul Raphalanani, a Lutheran church worker, said he was among about 40 people detained during the clash. He was released early on Sunday with four other people, but said the rest were still in custody.

Mr Raphalanani also said three children were shot and wounded by police yesterday at a high school when they walked out of classes to protest at the detention of colleagues on Saturday.

In further incidents of unrest the police yesterday reported four deaths in the Eastern Cape over the past 24 hours.

In Bongweni township, Cookhouse, yesterday a 15-year-old youth was found hacked to death and a man was shot dead by police when he allegedly hurled a petrol bomb at a house on Sunday. A woman passerby was "slightly wounded".

A man was found burnt to death at Noupoort and the another dead man was found lying next to the Bedford-Adelaide railway line. — Sapa-AP and UPI

THE EXTENT to which government's assault on Press freedom has been intensified over the past 30 years can now be measured in an interesting and an accurate way. The gauge or yardstick or foot-rule — call it what you will — is provided by four editions of a remarkable book entitled "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law". The first edition appeared in 1976. The fourth edition is published this month.

The book, as its name implies, is intended to guide the newspaperman through the maze of legislative restraints and curbs, backed by punitive sanctions, which now govern what would otherwise be his simple, straightforward task of printing the news. But the book has now acquired another quality. Encapsulated in this single volume is the accumulated mass of laws designed to restrain the Press and, by so doing, to subvert the people's right to know.

Let me start the interesting story of this book, as one should, at the beginning. In 1976, Kelsey Stuart, a Johannesburg attorney, published the first edition of his book entitled "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law" (hereafter referred to as The Guide).

For nearly 30 years before the book appeared, government had passed a multiplicity of laws designed to restrain the Press. Contravention of some of these laws carried severe penalties, and the newspaperman's life became beset with perils not known in SA before.

Restraints

The first edition collected, collated and analysed the laws in a convenient, handy form where it could be studied by the newspaperman and warn him of the pitfalls. The appearance of The Guide did not halt the flow of legislation curbs and restraints. They flowed so fast, in fact, that in order to keep his book up to date Kelsey Stuart brought out a second edition in 1977, and even on to a third edition in 1981. By that time more than 100 laws affecting the Press were collected as a guide — and a warning — to newspapermen.

Kelsey Stuart died within 18 months of the third edition. His three editions of The Guide are a monument to his scholarship, patience, skill and objectivity.

But even three editions of accumulated anti-Press laws did not affect government's zest for thinking up new and better ways of controlling and — it would not be too much to say — gagging the Press.

The process was intensified, to such an extent that newspapermen might well have paraphrased Wordsworth and called out: "Kelsey! thou should'st be living at this hour: the Press hath need of thee."

The hour, they say, produces the man. This time it produced three men and one woman — all of them close colleagues of Kelsey Stuart. They are William Lane, David Hoffe, David Dison and Clare Tatham, and between them they have

The gag tightens

Kelsey Stuart's "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law, Fourth Edition," by William Lane, David Hoffe, David Dison and Clare Tatham (Butterworths)

brought out a fourth edition.

It was desirable that they should do so. Some of the laws had become obsolete — and some of the new laws are more frightening than any contained in the first three editions.

Building on the foundations laid by Kelsey Stuart, and acknowledging their great debt to him, his four colleagues have recast, revised and updated The Guide, thereby ensuring that it places the new — and the old — laws in a better perspective. Whatever else may be said of the latest edition of The Guide, it is intrinsically a devastating indictment of government's methods.

We hear, often enough, that "foreigners do not understand South Africa," or that "the media distort the country's image". The Guide provides a complete answer to that kind of fallacious argument. The book contains, after all, a factual list of government's laws. These government laws tell the government's story, loudly and clearly, of the government's intensified assault on the right of free speech.

Kelsey Stuart did not live to see the operation of the Internal Security Act or the Protection of Information Act, which are dealt with in the fourth edition of The Guide. One finds something mordantly ironic in these horrific laws. They were passed by a government with a pathological loathing of communism, ostensibly to fight communism. Yet the gagging motif implicit in these two Acts would be more easily reconciled with the system in Moscow than with those of London, Paris and Washington.

The Internal Security Act empowers the Minister of Law and Order to close down any paper he chooses, provided he is "satisfied" that it should be closed down. That monstrous power ends the matter. The court cannot enquire whether the Minister ought or ought not to be "satisfied". His decision can be upset only if it can be shown that he acted *mala fide*, or with ulterior motives, or failed to apply his mind to the matter.

The reader may wonder exactly how government is able to make things so difficult for the newspaperman. It may be helpful and instructive to give a real-life

example, which I take from The Guide.

First, then, let us look at Section 13 (1) (a) (v) of the Internal Security Act, which reads: "No person shall ... advocate, advise, defend or encourage the achievements of any of the objects of the unlawful organisation or objects similar to the objects of such organisation, or perform any other act of whatever nature which is calculated to further the achievement of any such object."

This section was analysed in 1984 by Mr Justice Didcott — a Judge held in the highest regard by SA lawyers. "The central problem which arises," said Judge Didcott, "is that which section 13 (1) (a) (v) has posed by taking its cue from Section 2 and, like that, making the objects of the unlawful organisation in question the primary goal it outlaws. Similar objects, to be sure, are also mentioned. But they are secondary."

"Whether objects are similar to the objects of an unlawful organisation cannot be determined unless the objects of the unlawful organisation are themselves first identified and understood. These are thus the key to the sub-section."

"Before the court can get anywhere it must discover what they are or were. Only then can it see what other objects are similar to them. Having fixed all this in its mind, it can proceed at last to the question whether the achievement within either category was advocated, advised or encouraged by what was done or whether that amounted to an act calculated to further the achievement of such."

Desirable

Didcott presumably had the advantage of listening to submissions by counsel, after which he applied his own not inconsiderable talents to the section in question. If the judge, after due deliberations, had problems, what is one to say of a sub-editor who needs to rush a report to catch a deadline?

It would be wrong to leave the reader with the impression that The Guide deals only with those laws that threaten to usurp the freedom of the Press. While we have enough of those laws to cause alarm, there are of course other laws that are necessary and desirable, such as the laws which protect a person against the libels or falsehoods of another.

The Guide's value for newspapermen and also for legal practitioners is unquestioned. A voter who values his right to know could also read the book with profit.

What one needs to hope for now is that we will be spared yet another spate of laws which would compel the four authors to rush a fifth edition hot through the press to keep up with the latest draconian threats.



JOEL MERWIS

CAP 7106 11/3/86

School guards fail to report

Education Reporter

THE four remaining security guards at a Bonteheuwel high school have not reported for duty for the past two school days following pupils' calls for their removal, sources say.

At meetings last week, pupils in the area expressed disapproval at the presence of guards — employed by the Department of Education and Culture — at Arcadia Senior Secondary.

Classes at some schools in the area were disrupted yesterday when pupils from the three high schools went to the Bellville Magistrate's Court to see pupils arrested in Friday's SA Railways Police crackdown at D.E. Malan Airport.

Pupils from Modderdam and Arcadia grouped at Bonteheuwel Senior Secondary where classes were disrupted

CAPL Times 12/3/86

New powers for Botha?

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha may be granted sweeping new powers to intervene personally in "security" matters before the end of this session.

The State's legal advisers are currently preparing highly sensitive draft legislation which could add to the already considerable executive power the State President enjoys under the new constitution.

When Mr Botha announced to a special joint sitting of Parliament last week that existing security legislation would be reviewed this session to enable the authorities to "deal with" continued incidents of unrest without the "inconvenience" of a state of emergency, opposition fears were immediately aroused that the police might be granted "further draconian powers".

Significant portion

Concerns were also expressed that the proposed legislation would simply return to the police the powers and indemnity from prosecution they enjoyed during the seven-month emergency.

However, the latest speculation in government circles is that a significant portion of the new powers for dealing with the country's endemic unrest situation may be given to Mr Botha himself rather than directly to the police, whose actions in curbing "unrest" have been subject to considerable criticism both at home and abroad.

One possibility being mentioned is that the police may still be granted indemnity from prosecution if they are deemed to have acted "in good faith".

Earlier last week certain government sources indicated that a "normalized" state of emergency was definitely on the cards in terms of the proposed legislation.

Permanent feature

However, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, has dismissed suggestions that emergency-type media gags would become a permanent feature of South African law. And a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has indicated that it would be mischievous and premature to suggest that the proposed legislation was designed to introduce "an emergency in disguise". He stressed that the legislation was still "at a very early stage" and that it would be risky to speculate at this point what form it might finally take.

It was possible that the current review of security legislation might produce no changes at all.

But seems to contradict what Mr Botha told Parliament and what the law advisers told reporters.

Specific ideas

Mr Botha said "... existing legislation will be reviewed and amendments proposed during the present parliamentary session to provide the authorities with the statutory powers required to protect lives and property effectively". Those responsible for drafting the legislation said they had already been briefed by the government.

The latest round of government sensitivity regarding the security legislation appears to flow, at least in part, from a concern that the new laws should not jeopardise its coming reform efforts.

Malan lifts covers off Government's national security system

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has lifted the covers off the Government's elaborate national security management system — an all-embracing mechanism which he says has defused much of the country's unrest.

He did so in an interview after first giving details of the network of "Joint Management Centres" (JMCs) in response to questions put to him in Parliament yesterday by the Progressive Federal Party.

General Malan said he was astounded that the initial PFP reaction in the House of Assembly had been so excited.

The existence of the dozen JMCs had never been kept a secret. In fact they had been dealt with at a press conference on the role of the State Security Council as far back as September 21 1983.

It was possible, though, that the PFP had read some sinister significance into the fact that he, as Minister of Defence, had answered questions in Parliament on the subject. Perhaps a connection had been made with the earlier theories that the military governed South Africa.

General Malan said the JMCs should get the maximum credit for their role in stabilising particularly the Eastern Province, Western Province and the PWV.

It emerged from the interview that the network of JMCs which span the country act both as the Government's early warning alarm system for internal threats to state security, and as a lean, highly mobile mechanism to defuse revolutionary unrest.

The system was introduced by President Botha about a year after taking over as chief executive of the Government.

In effect the JMCs, sub-JMCs and mini-JMCs (as the various subordinate components are known) are a decentralisation at regional and local level of the State Security Council.

Their function is solely to co-ordinate the implementation and the management of national security at those levels. They do not have any authority to enforce any decisions.

They are composed of representatives of the military, the

THE existence of an elaborate national security management system, called Joint Management Centres (JMCs), was disclosed to Parliament



General Malan

yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. DAVID BRAUN of the Argus Political Staff interviewed General Malan and the Secretary of the State Security Council, Lieutenant-General Pieter van der Westhuizen, on the workings of the system.

police and all the government departments.

Each JMC elects its own chairman and vice-chairman, which in almost every case, no doubt in view of the endemic unrest, happens to be either a military or police representative.

At the lower levels, the sub-JMCs and mini-JMCs, local government representatives of all population groups are involved.

General Malan said a typical example of what a JMC might do was the recent case of the Eastern Province body which found that in a certain black township far too few toilets had been provided for a population of 100 000.

The JMC had decided that this was a legitimate grievance which threatened national security. It had pointed out to the relevant authority what had to be done to rectify the situation.

In a case like this, General Malan said, the JMC could recommend to the State Security Council what action had to be taken.

Arrangements could be made for the Treasury to release the necessary funds to the department concerned, and this amount would be later approved by Parliament as part of the annual Additional Appropriation for that department.

No secret funds were used,

and nothing was hidden from Parliament or the public, he said.

The JMCs report to the secretary of the State Security Council (General van der Westhuizen).

The SCC is in fact one of four permanent committees of the Cabinet.

It is chaired by the President and it comprises the senior minister of the Cabinet, and the ministers and directors general of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Law and Order and Justice.

Its decisions are, according to General Malan, always ratified by the Cabinet.

The SCC has long ago identified 15 broad areas of common concern within the security field, ranging from military and police matters through economic matters to community services and cultural matters.

From General Malan's explanation yesterday it was evident that the SCC does not delegate the implementation of its decisions to the JMCs.

The JMCs instead take regional and local decisions on national security and it is up to the relevant department to implement a decision.

In the event that a department does not agree that a decision should be implemented, the matter is resolved either at director general or ministerial level.

It may also be thrashed out in the SCC or the Cabinet, or the President may decide.

The various representatives on the JMCs look at the security priorities for their regions, plan a regional strategy and decide how the various departments may help each other.

The national security management system is also closely tied up with a welfare and social upliftment action flowing from the three other permanent Cabinet committees — the economic, social and constitutional committees.

The elements of welfare and security in the management system are linked by the National Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Eli Louw, Minister of State Administration in the President's Office.

Publications seizure move scrapped, but controls tighten

STMP
12/3/78
By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

327

PARLIAMENT — A Government proposal to allow the police to seize any publication for up to 96 hours has been squashed by an all-party Standing Committee.

In terms of the Publications Amendment Bill as amended by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs and released in Parliament yesterday, the original proposal to grant the police such powers of seizure has been scrapped.

The omnibus Bill, however, tightens a number of aspects of publications control and doubles the fines payable for offences.

It was originally intended that the Bill provide for police officers the right to seize a publication for 96 hours if they suspected on reasonable grounds that it was undesirable.

It is understood such powers could have given the Police the opportunity to seize pamphlets advertising meetings and gatherings, effectively obstructing such meetings.

Mr David Dalling, Opposition spokesman on the media, slammed the proposal last year as a Draconian measure which would make the 1974 Publications Act infinitely worse.

Any police officer will be able to hold entire publishing houses to ransom on the basis of any crank's whim, he said.

According to police evidence before the Standing Committee, published yesterday in a report of the Committee, the police were concerned at the amount of time it took to declare undesirable a publication which was considered to be a danger to state security.

By the time the process of banning a particular document was completed, it is often too late and the publication had been distributed nationwide, the evidence stated.

Banned-video crackdown planned

PARLIAMENT — The Standing Committee on Home Affairs has noted the concern of the video/film industry regarding inadequate control over distribution of banned and undesirable ma-

terial. STP (327) 12/3/86
Measures for stricter control were contained in the Publication Amendment Act published in Parliament.

A report which contained the submissions to the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Albert Botha, was submitted to the Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha, after 13 committee meetings during the parliamentary recess last year.

During their meetings they considered submissions by 27 witnesses.

These included submissions by the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Johan van Rooyen, Mrs Jane Raphaely, editor of *Cosmopolitan*, a representation from the Press Union of South Africa, UIP Warner (Pty) Limited, Ster Kinekor (Pty) Limited, the South African Institute of Library and Information services, Jacobsens Publications, CNA Gallo Limited, Associated Booksellers of Southern Africa, The South African Video Association, Overseas Publishers Representatives Association, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Centre for Applied Legal Studies. — Sapa.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

EMERGENCY DETENTIONS 27/2/86

Number still held 27/2/86: 332

Number still held 20/2/86: 278

Full lists of new emergency detentions were not released last week. It is believed that about 8 000 people have been detained since the emergency was declared on July 22, 1985.

PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED BY POLICE DURING 1985

(Official figures)

Number of people killed by police last year: 763

Number of adults killed: 562

Number of children killed: 201

Number of people shot and wounded: 2571

Number of adults injured: 2000

Number of children injured: 571

The racial breakdown supplied by the Minister of Law and Order showed that 599 of those killed were African, 59 coloured and three white. Of those wounded 1701 were African, 206 coloured, 43 white and one Indian.

The Minister said the statistics included those killed and wounded in the unrest last year.

POLICE KILLED IN UNREST LAST YEAR

(Official statistics)

Number of police killed in unrest: 16

Number of police injured in unrest: 330

UNREST DAMAGE LAST YEAR

(Government statistics)

Number of government buildings destroyed or damaged: 1153

Number of private buildings destroyed or damaged: 2787

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION

Immigration

January - November 1985: 16 421

January - November 1984: 26 895

Emigration

January - November 1985: 10 265

January - November 1984: 7 443

1 464 of these emigrants were professional people. Of those who left between January and October, 44 were medical doctors.

ARRESTS UNDER PASS LAWS 1985

Number of pass arrests by Development Board Officials 1985: 33 427

Number of arrests by Development Board Officials 1984: 75 032

These figures do not take into account pass arrests by police — usually at least double those by development board officials.

SADF and SAP LOSSES

Loss, damage and avoidable expense in the SADF cost more than R32-million in the 1984/5 financial year according to a report presented to parliament by Dr Joop de Loor, former Director General of Finance.

The biggest single item — R11,5-million — concerned an incident "which occurred on the ground when three aircraft were destroyed and two damaged in a collision". The SAAF classified the accident as "avoidable". Other items included R4,8 million in gifts in armaments to unspecified foreign countries, a gift of three giraffes, free services to various people and countries, theft and fraud.

The police wrote off R2,5 million, most of it in "counter-insurgency" work. They also paid R725 000 in compensation for unlawful arrest and injuries resulting from their action.

SADF DEATHS (SWAPO figures)

SWAPO said its forces killed 120 SADF troops and destroyed 20 military trucks, 10 telephone poles, nine electricity pylons and captured arms and other war material during 1985. An SADF spokesman described the claims as "ludicrous".

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE SADF

Forty complaints against national servicemen during unrest operations had been investigated by the SADF, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, said in parliament. He added that eight cases were found to be legitimate and that "the appropriate legal or disciplinary steps against the offenders had been taken".

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS — 21/2/86

Stag Vol 5 no 3 Feb 1986 (Vicen Promotons, Turfontein); Lord Sin (Constance Gluyas); Gay Life - it used to be such fun! - pamphlet (Not stated); Photo No 219 Dec 1985 (L'Union des editions Modernes, UEM, Paris); Houtgekeerde man met vergrote penis oor skouer met insripsle "Help me" - object (not stated); Houtgekeerde man in vaatjie met versteekte penis - object (not stated); Pocket Pals 1986 - diary (Associated Industries, Optima); Anti-Apartheid News Nov 1985 (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); Journal of African Marxists Issue 7 March 1984 (Teris Turner and Pade Badru, Nigeria); The people are undefeatable (Planeta Publishers, Moscow, 1983); The Palestine Question (Palestine Liberator Organisation and the Tanzania Palestine Solidarity Committee, Zimbabwe/Tanzania).

Unbanned:

Sita (Kate Millett); Indecent Exposure (Tom Sharpe); The Roots of Prejudice (Arnold Rose); Apartheid power and historical falsification (Marianne Gornevin); Marxism and the National and Colonial Question (Joseph Stalin).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

(Starting this week, this column will regularly highlight the plight of an individual political prisoner currently in a South African cell)

ISU CHIBA

Isu Chiba, the Transvaal Indian Congress publicity secretary and a United Democratic Front activist, has been held under Emergency regulations for 228 days.

He was detained on the morning of July 22, the day the Emergency came into effect, and has been held without charge ever since. He was one of 50 UDF activists at Johannesburg (Diepkloof) Prison who earlier this week ended a week-long hunger strike in protest against the conditions of their detentions. Chiba, 55, is believed to be the oldest detainee in the Transvaal. Those who have been released describe him as a constant inspiration to younger detainees.

Chiba is no stranger to South Africa's jails. He spent 18 years on Robben Island after being convicted for sabotage in 1965. Before the banning of the ANC in 1960, he played a prominent role in the TIC and the Congress Movement. He went on to become one of the leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe. He is married and has five children.

'HNP phones bugged'

3270 3271 2 DM 14/3/86
THE Herstigte Nasionale Party had good reason to believe its members' telephone conversations were being listened to by government, Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) said in the Assembly yesterday during the committee on the Post Office Budget.

Stofberg said Communications Minister Lapa Munnik was misusing his position to try to undermine the opposition, and asked whether Munnik expected the same treatment should the right-wing come to power. — Sapa.

Arkus 14/7/86

Curbs on Guguletu funeral

Staff Reporter

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SPEAKERS at tomorrow's funeral in Guguletu of the seven men killed in last week's shootout with police have been banned from criticising the Government or police action.

Flags, banners, placards, pamphlets and posters have also been banned from the ceremony and the speakers must be ordained ministers of religion in terms of a notice issued this afternoon by Wynberg magistrate Mr W P Theron.

He said he had reason to believe that public peace would be seriously endangered by the funeral.

He said the banning related to the funeral ceremony or any other gathering with the same purpose to be held in Guguletu between 10am and 3pm tomorrow.

He said: "The speakers at or during the funeral ceremony shall not at any stage, in any manner, defend, attack, criticise, propagate or discuss any form of government, any principle or policy of a government or any state or any action by the South African Police or a member of the police force."

"Only ordained ministers shall be allowed to address the persons at or during any stage of the funeral ceremony," Mr Theron said.

● Shebeen-owners in Cape Town's black townships have been urged to close from tonight until after the funerals. Mr Gladwell Kama, secretary of the Western Cape Taverners' Association, said the organisation wanted outlets to close from 8pm today until after the funeral at 4pm tomorrow.

14/12/86
Security laws come
under the spotlight

POWERS under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act were the subject of an appeal in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of Police and the Divisional Commissioner for Port Natal.

They have appealed against the decision of Natal Acting Deputy Judge President, Justice R N Leon, to order the release from detention of Gerald Kearney, Durban, director of Diakonia.

Kearney was detained under Section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act in his office on August 26.

It was submitted yesterday that the judge erred when he held that the discretion conferred on the designated commissioned officer, a Colonel Coetzee of the Security Branch in Durban, was objectively justifiable and that the Supreme Court had the power to intervene.

The court heard that there are features to Section 29 which indicate an intention, on the part of the legislature, that action in terms of Section 29(1) should not be subject to review by a court of law. — Sapa.

WEEKLY 11
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Another ten face threat of gallows

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AS the campaign to save the "Sharpeville Six" from the hangman's noose gathers momentum, the lives of a further 10 people are at stake in another largely-unreported trial.

The Sharpeville Six — five men and one woman — are in death row, awaiting execution following their conviction for the murder of the deputy mayor of Lekoa, Kuzwayo Dlamini, at the start of the uprising in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984.

The "Sebokeng 10" — nine men and one woman — have been charged with the murder of another councillor in the Lekoa Town Council, Caesar Motjeane, and his driver, Phineas Matibidi, in the Vaal Triangle at about the same time. The 10 have a further charge of sedition.

The trial of the 10 before Judge Piet van der Walt in the Supreme Court in Pretoria is approaching a climax.

The prosecution led by Eben Jordaan has called eight witnesses, five of whom have given evidence in camera. Counsel for the defence, David Soggot, who protested against the giving of evidence in camera, is expected to apply to the court to discharge the accused.

One state witness who gave evidence

in camera admitted under cross-examination by Soggot that he hallucinated while in detention.

— What did you actually see, what was it about?

— I saw a policeman coming into the room, that is the cell, to come and collect me to the room where they were going to assault me.

— Was it, as you experienced it, terrifying? — Yes.

The witness admitted that he had become deeply depressed in prison and had contemplated suicide.

Earlier under cross-examination the witness told the court he had been kept alone in a cell and assaulted by police during interrogation, apparently because his answers did not satisfy them.

— You had a pair of dentures? — Yes.

— What happened to them? — They were broken.

— By what? What caused it? — A fist of a policeman struck me on my mouth, on my cheek.

— They wanted you to admit that you participated in the killing of Caesar? — Yes.

14 MARCH 1986

Financial
Mail

STATE OF EMERGENCY — 1

Now you see it . . .

Everyone breathed relief when the State of Emergency was lifted. It's doubtful whether our public life has been as blighted, economically and emotionally, in living memory as throughout the period of disturbances and repression. A hideous new vocabulary — of Casspirs and quirts, necklaces and comrades — was introduced to deal with the strange territory we entered.

Except — is it really over? On Monday the Institute of Race Relations reported that the number of deaths over the past 18 months had risen to 1 237; and that 107 people died in February, making last month the worst of the emergency since August 1985, when 163 died.

One "incident" alone shows that the troubles are far from over. Last Sunday Lebowa police shot dead six people in what was described as a running battle near Groblersdal. That kind of thing scarcely makes the front pages these days.

Secondly, news from Parliament indicates that government knows perfectly well that matters have not dampened down. Legislation has been promised to return to the police the powers of action and, possibly, indemnity they enjoyed under the emergency law. Further, that President P W

Botha might be given personal powers of intervention in security matters before the end of the session — though whether that is a good or a bad thing no one can say at this stage.

It would be a sorry day if indemnity was conferred upon the police in "unrest" situations in perpetuity. It happened in Rhodesia and atrocities were committed. This is not to say that they will be here; nor that they won't — allegation after allegation about police abuses come in by the day. If they cannot, by statute, be tested in any court, we will fall further into the grimness of a South American siege state.

This is not overstating the matter. There are indications that just behind the steel interface between black and white SA, the opposing forces are actually intensifying their conflict. Some townships have indeed become "ungovernable," and for the agents of the law to be placed above the law will only heighten polarisation.

To re-introduce the powers of the State of Emergency, but to call them by another name, is not to change the reality. If it is done, it will be judged as a vast and cruel bluff by an increasingly intolerant government.

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FIN MAIL 14/3/86

Bulletins claim 'Kei torture 'common'

A SERIES of documents on detention without trial in the Transkei, published anonymously to protect identities, allege that between June and December last year almost 2 000 people were arrested in the territory.

And the authors fear what they have learned to date "is but the tip of an iceberg".

The bulletins claim that in the past six months the Matanzima regime became more repressive than at any other stage of its rule.

"People here are detained for indefinite periods and later released without being brought before a court of law. Others are banished to remote rural areas after long periods of detention without trial.

"In recent months some detainees have appeared in tribal courts where legal representation of the accused is barred — this is nothing less than a curtailment of the legal rights of the accused", particularly as civil magistrates and prosecutors are an accepted part of the proceedings in

these courts.

The documents list the names and details of approximately 1 950 detainees, a figure the head of the Transkei Security Police, General LS Kawe, claims is untrue.

"I would be glad if anyone would come down here and accompany me through the prisons to point out the detainees," he says.

And both Kawe and the police public relations officer, Colonel M Jumba, deny the existence of torture in the Transkei — which, say the authors of the documents, is "common" in Transkei prisons.

"Engcobo police station cells are particularly known for interrogation and torture," one author writes.

"Methods of torture include the following: sjambokking (most common), forced to stand naked holding a chair above the head while whipped and punched, suspended naked from a broomstick positioned between two tables while beaten.

"Beaten with rods wrapped with

A series of documents on detention in the Transkei, listing the names of some 1 950 detainees, allege that torture in certain prisons 'is common'. MOIRA LEVY reports

electric wire — loose ends protruding, ice placed up the nostrils while a heater is held up close, twisting the foot round beyond the point of dislocation.

"One detainee was transferred to Cambridge prison, East London, where he was given electric shocks, hooded with a sack filled with teargas, and pierced several times with a pin."

"Reports on prison conditions gained from former detainees concur very closely. Most prisons are filthy and lice-ridden. Some have electricity and running water, but in many others cells have only a bucket toilet, and the only water is provided in mugs or a bucket. "There is seldom sufficient water for washing."

Meals consist of porridge, samp

without beans, thin soup and cold black coffee. Sometimes sparse servings of meat, spinach or bread are included. On occasions detainees have found stones and sand in their food. One detainee alleged he was fed pig food.

On weekends the last meal of the day is served at 11am, and some detainees receive no food at all the entire weekend.

"Medical care is grossly neglected and often refused. Detainees have been handcuffed to their beds while in hospital, discharged against doctors orders or discharged by doctors who have been intimidated."

That charge was also denied by Kawe, who says that "people are seen by a magistrate and if they are ill they are taken to a doctor of their choice. If the doctor prescribes they be taken to hospital, we take them immediately. We have nothing to hide."

However, according to the documents, in one case a detainee who complained of toothache was given

toothpaste to fill the decayed tooth. "In other cases detainees are given Disprin tablets and a mixture of Cape Aloe regardless of the nature of the ailment."

The documents include reports from mothers of detainees alleging instances of police harassment. An unnamed mother said her 16-year-old son was taken away naked and when she tried to hand him a pair of trousers the security police threw them back.

The police returned later for his clothes.

Other mothers claimed they had seen their children forced to bend forward and then assaulted with a sjambok.

"She says she was not able to bear the sight."

The authors warn that their records are "far from complete ... (and) based on the limited number of specific cases we have recorded..... the Registrar strives to be as accurate as possible under the circumstances."

The documents include details of mass arrests. At the end of May about 600 students at Sigoga High School were picked up after they had stoned the school buildings, burnt the matron's house and assaulted the principal.

The students were found guilty of public violence and attempted murder, and were given fines, cuts and, in some cases, prison sentences of six weeks.

During class boycotts in September, 390 students from The Umtata Technical College were arrested en masse while assembled on the sports field.

In the same month, about 400 Cala High School students were arrested. A total of 169 were charged with boycotting classes, and the rest were lashed and released.

The documents claim that only 158 students were released in time to appear in court. The remaining 11 were freed only about two weeks later, and they were warned they would be held responsible for any further incidents in Cala.

The mother of one of these students reported that all 11 students had fled Cala in fear.

The small town of Cala has been one of the focal points of detentions, especially following the murder in September last year of rural development worker Batandwa Ndondo in full view of residents as he pleaded for his life. Days later witnesses to the killings, as well as relatives of Ndondo, were also detained.

At his funeral more than 100 youths, wearing T-shirts with the words "Rest in Peace, Batandwa", were also allegedly detained, although the Transkeian Commissioner of Police said the figure was less than 50.

The documents also identify other areas where there have been security clampdowns.

In the Engcobo district a spate of detentions followed a shooting incident (unspecified) in early August last year.

"Many of those detained were members of the opposition Democratic People's Party (DPP) which is apparently strong there."

There have also been detention swoops through Ezibeleni, near Queenstown, which the authors interpret as a bid to break the consumer boycott.

Western Tembuland, Kaiser Matanzima's home district, has also seen an increase in security police action, seen as a bid to "pacify" the area before his retirement.

In the 10 years since Transkei gained "independence", six have been spent under the rule of martial law. In 1980 Kaiser Matanzima imposed a state of emergency after unrest broke out in schools, colleges and the University of Transkei.

More recently a 10pm-to-dawn curfew has been imposed, and even

expected to adhere to it.

Restrictions on unrest funerals

By McKeed Kotlolo

The acting Chief Magistrate of Pretoria, Mr Thomas Potgieter, has restricted the number of people allowed to attend today's funerals of two Atteridgeville unrest victims to 200 people a service.

The planned joint funeral service of Mrs Esther Masuku (47), who died in a handgrenade attack on her home last Wednesday, and Mr Ben Mabena (24), of 24 Chauke Street, who was shot dead by police, will be held separately as a result of order by the magistrate.

Mr Potgieter had also restricted the number of mourners at tonight's vigils — to be held inside houses only — to 50 people.

He had also banned political speeches, furthering the aims of African National Congress, South African Communist Party or any other prohibited organisation, the formation of a guard of honour during the services, the gathering of other persons during and after the burials, the display of flags, banners, placards and slogans.

The joint funeral service was scheduled for 10 am at the AME Church at Sehloho Street, with the graveyard service at 2 pm.

CAPL 1-11-15 15/3/86
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Mandela meets Eminent Persons

Political Correspondent

MEMBERS of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) met jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela this week.

The meeting, which took place on Wednesday, means that the EPG is the first group in recent times to hold talks with Mr Mandela, the ANC's external leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, and President P W Botha.

The influential seven-person group met with President Botha shortly after discussions with Mr Mandela on Wednesday afternoon.

By yesterday all members of the group had left South Africa after their intensive fact-finding tour to decide on whether Commonwealth countries should impose stiffer sanctions on this country.

It is understood that members of the EPG team might visit South Africa again before their mid-June deadline for reporting back to the

Commonwealth.

A spokesman for the Prisons Service yesterday declined to say whether the EPG visit with Mr Mandela had taken place because visits to prisoners were a "private matter".

Mr Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he knew "nothing" about the visit.

A spokesman for President Botha's office said he was "not in a position to respond to inquiries" about the EPG's meeting with Mr Botha.

When approached from comment in Nairobi, World Council of Churches president Dame Nita Barrow said: "We are at a very delicate stage of the negotiations. It was agreed amongst us on Thursday that we should do nothing to jeopardize further discussion."

But the former Indian president, Mr Zail Singh, said: "(The tour) was strenuous but very rewarding. We were able to see all whom we wanted to see."

Flags waved at Guguletu burial

W/C ARGUS 15/3/86 (225) (227)
DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
and ROBERT HOUWING
Weekend Argus
Reporters

MOURNERS attending today's funeral of seven alleged African National Congress members killed in a shoot-out with police in Guguletu earlier this month waved flags and carried banners and placards.

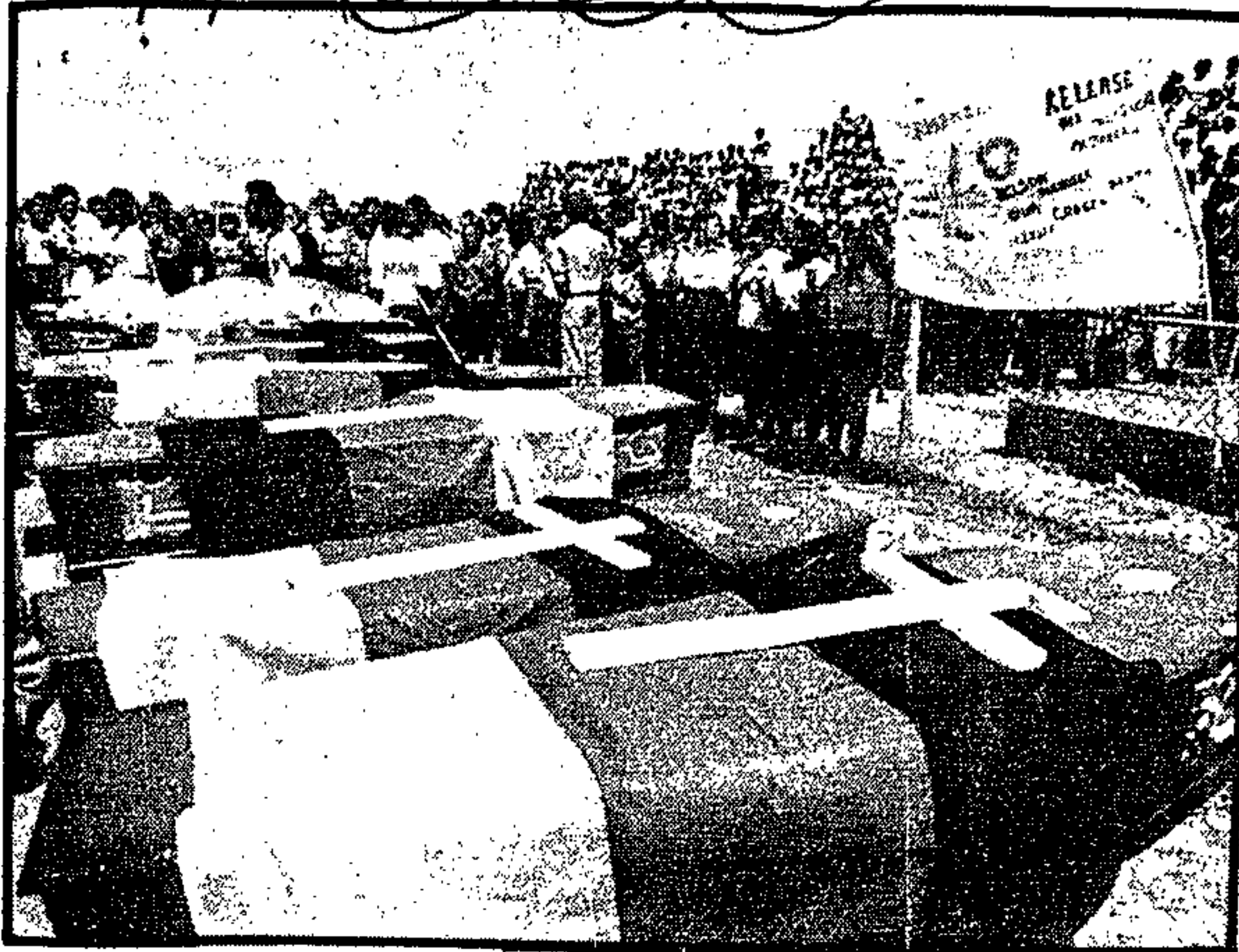
The ANC flag, a red flag bearing the hammer and sickle of the South African Communist Party, a Cape Youth Congress banner, a Congress of South African Trades Unions banner, several placards, pamphlets and stickers were seen at the Guguletu stadium where the service was held.

Some of the banners read: "Viva Tambo, Viva Slovo", and "We won't stop fighting".

Yesterday a Wynberg magistrate, Mr W P Theron, placed restrictions on how the service should be conducted.

He prohibited the display of banners, posters, placards or pamphlets during the funeral and also prohibited speakers at the funeral from criticising or discussing the policies of any government worldwide, and banned them from criticising the South African Police or its members.

Buried today were Mr Mandla Simon Mxinwa, Mr Zola Alfred Swelani, Mr Godfrey Jabulani Miya, Mr Christoper Piet, Mr Themba Mlifi, Mr Zabonke John Konile and Mr Themba Madiyana. All the coffins were draped in ANC flags.



Picture: WILLIE DE KLERK, Weekend Argus

Coffins draped in ANC flags stand in a row at Guguletu stadium.

With the Red Flag at the helm, a crowd heads for the stadium.



The crowd had swollen to between 15 000 and 20 000 by 3 o'clock when the deadline set by Mr Theron expired. Speaker after speaker, including representatives of the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Release Mandela Campaign and several other civic organisations, paid tribute to the dead and attacked the Government.

Mourners lined the streets of Guguletu, as the seven coffins were carried shoulder high to the cemetery.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, said: "One day the Botha regime will stand trial before the tribunal of our people."

"We are here to take the spear of liberation that has been dropped by these seven guerrillas. The RMC is saying that the South African Government must come down."

Govt threat to ban Press at funeral

By David Braun

The Government considered invoking powers in terms of two black administration laws to ban the Press from today's Guguletu funeral of seven alleged African National Congress insurgents shot by police.

Instead, Deputy Minister of Information Mr Louis Nel asked the media to limit their numbers at the event.

Mr Nel said last night the Government had carefully considered the question of the presence of camera and TV people at the funeral.

"We maintain that the mere presence of such people with their equipment could spark violence at such a funeral. The emergency regulations have fallen away so we cannot control the situation in terms of those regulations as we did before," he said.

"We considered other legal options, including regulations under the Black Administration Act and the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, but decided instead to approach the media and work out a gentleman's agreement."

Mr Nel said despite the lifting of the emergency, the authorities had the power to prevent or control Press access in terms of section 27(e) of the Black Administration Act and section 46 of the Black Consolidation Act, as amended.

Proposals made by Mr Nel and the police for the funeral include a pool arrangement for foreign television and the SABC, with one camera using the American NTS system and another using the PAL system.

Foreign Press representatives have been asked to pool two stills cameramen and the local media were asked not to send in more than one photographer for each major group.

Budget
must aid
black
PFP

David Braun,
Political
Correspondent

TOWN — Mon-
crucial Budget
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new long-term plan
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road to economic
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See the selection now whilst it is at its very best. Many imported, local and special homemade. From 14c to R41,95.

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CAP Times 15/3/86

Curbs on 'ANC 7' funeral in Guguletu

327

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By TONY WEAVER

RESTRICTIONS have been imposed on today's mass funeral in Guguletu of seven alleged African National Congress guerillas killed in a shootout with police on March 3.

Speakers at the funeral have been banned from criticizing or discussing the policies of any government worldwide and have also been banned from criticizing the South African Police or its members.

No banners, posters, placards or pamphlets may be displayed or distributed during the funeral and only ordained ministers of religion are allowed to address the mourners.

These curbs have been imposed by the chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W P Theron.

News coverage restricted

Restrictions have also been imposed on news coverage of the funeral.

No restrictions were placed on the number of people allowed to attend the service.

Between 30 000 and 50 000 people are expected to attend the funeral, which will start at the Guguletu Stadium at 10am and then move to the Nyanga cemetery in NY108.

In a statement yesterday afternoon, Mr Theron said he had reason to believe that "public peace would be seriously endangered by a gathering, namely the funeral ceremony at the funeral of the late Mandla Simon Mxinwa, Zola Alfred Swelani, Godfrey Jabulani Miya, Christopher Piet, Themba Mlifi, Zabonke John Konile and Themba Madiyana".

In terms of Section 46 (1) of the Internal Security Act, Mr Theron ordered that the funeral service be held between 10am and 3pm.

A candlelight vigil was held in part of Wynberg last night as "a tribute to those comrades who were killed", an organizer of the vigil said.

Meanwhile, the Western Cape Taverners Association called on all its members to close their shebeens from 8pm last night to 4pm this afternoon as a mark of respect for the seven.

Sport fixtures cancelled

And a large number of sporting bodies affiliated to the Western Province Council on Sport (Wepecos) have cancelled today's fixtures in commemoration of the seven and at the request of the United Democratic Front.

Peter Honey reports from Johannesburg that the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, gave South African newspaper groups and foreign news organizations little option but to limit the number of television and stills cameras allowed into the funeral.

Foreign media representatives said yesterday they had agreed to pool their photographic coverage of the event: only two television cameras — from CBS News and Worldwide Television News — and two stills cameras would cover the event.

Mr Nel yesterday cited the Black Administration Act of 1927 to emphasize that the government was legally entitled to bar anyone from entering black areas.

● 'Guerillas': More claims, page 2

'In Alex I'd also be a terrorist'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — White South Africans must share the blame for violence in the townships, former security police major and spy Mr Craig Williamson said at a security seminar.

Some townships were in a virtual state of anarchy and the "fault must fall on our shoulders".

"Because we believed the white government could rule this country we resisted giving competent leaders real power," Mr Williamson said. "We outlawed power in the hands of real black leaders. Now in some areas only outlaws have any real power."

Low-level war

"If I were forced to live in Alexandra I would also be a terrorist," Mr Williamson said.

He said the solution to the "low-level war" being fought lay in political action, not military.

"Real and effective power must be given to real and effective leaders in the black community," he said. "We have it in white areas. I can't understand why we don't do it in black areas."

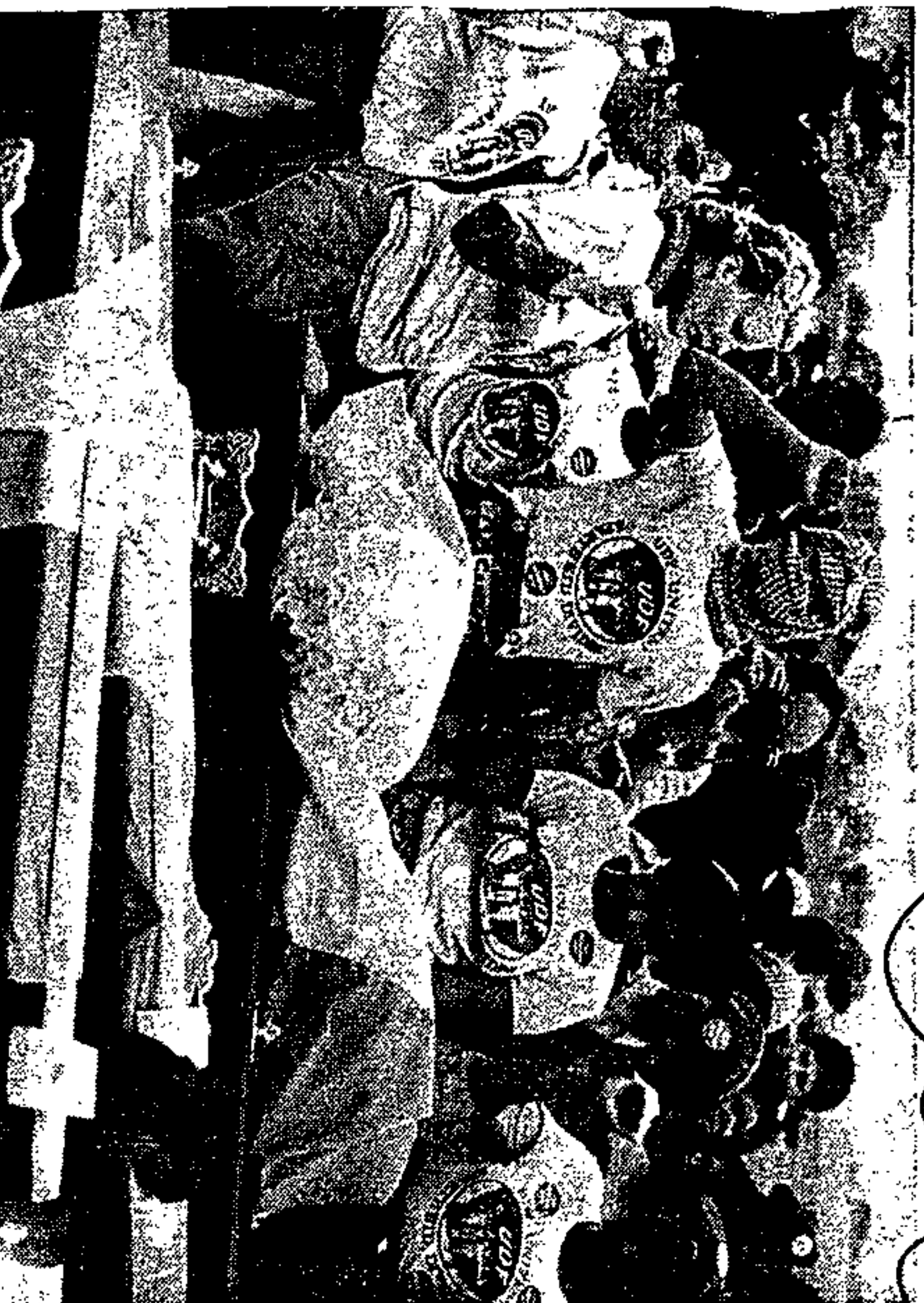
Mr Williamson said the African National Congress would step up its military campaign this year and many more would die.

He predicted that the ANC would try and exploit the so-called "rebellious youth" in the townships, try to organise a national work stoppage and refusal to pay rent, try to form a national youth movement, arrange celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the formation of Umkonto we Sizwe and organise the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

In addition the ANC would launch an all-out assault on the pass laws and try to disrupt the Johannesburg centenary celebrations.

But he asked if the ANC had "any concept of the ferocious reaction these actions would provoke".

Chanting crowd praises AN



At Saturday's mass funeral in Guguletu, a United Democratic Front guard of honour salutes the seven alleged African National Congress guerrillas shot dead by police on March 3.

Staff Reporter

IT MADE little difference to the 30 000 people that attended the funeral in Guguletu on Saturday that parents of some of the seven men killed in a shootout with police on March 3 have said their sons were not involved in politics.

Disregarding South African security laws, speakers eulogized the leaders of the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The funeral procession marched under the banners of the ANC and the SACP, while posters read "Viva Tambo, Viva Slovo" (Oliver Tambo and Joe Slovo), "Viva MK

(Umkhonto we Sizwe) and "Viva ANC".

The seven were buried in a ceremony which saw possibly the largest outpouring of support for the African National Congress in Cape Town since the Defiance Campaign of the 1950s and 1960s.

More than 100 white people were present, most of them supporters of the United Democratic Front. They were given a warm reception, and cries of "Viva magabane" (long live comrades) went up as they mingled in the crowd.

A number of whites wearing UDF shirts were asked to act as a guard of honour to the dead men.

In short, Guguletu was under the control of the ANC for the day.

Marshalls wearing ANC and UDF colours maintained discipline during the 3km funeral procession.

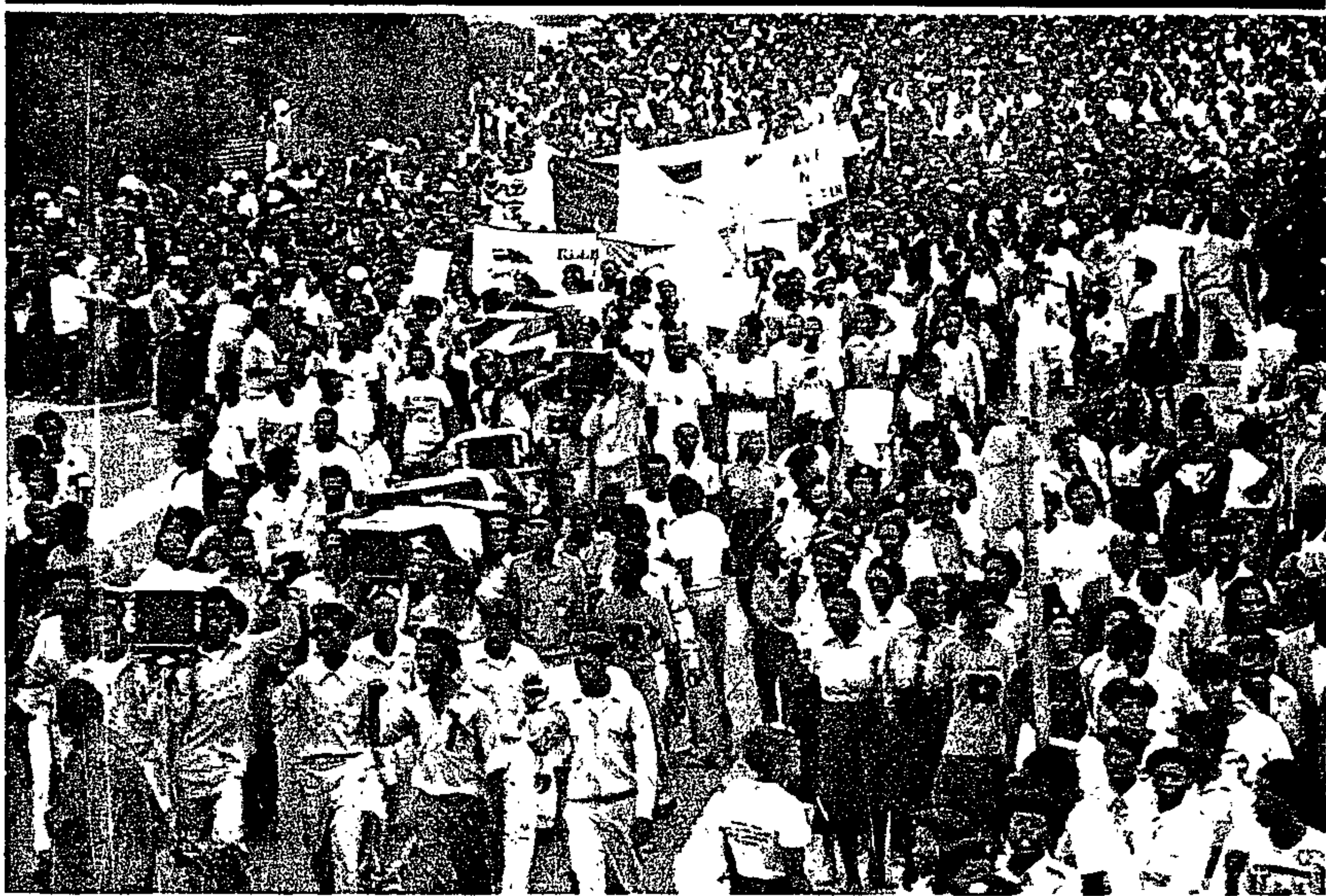
Eventually more than 30 000 people — some estimates put the crowd at over 40 000 — ran two kilometres to the cemetery chanting "Oliver Tambo, Oliver Tambo".

Militant speeches characterized the ceremony.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, said of the dead men: "They were not terrorists, they were democrats and freedom lovers."



A minibus speeds past a burning barricade in NY108, Guguletu, after the funeral.



Part of the huge crowd — estimated at about 30 000 — march in the funeral procession in Guguletu on Saturday.

Cape Times-News photo: Obed Zilwa

ANC flags at Guguletu funeral

By TONY WEAVER

SATURDAY'S funeral service for seven alleged urban guerillas saw open defiance of a magisterial order banning any political content in speeches.

An initial crowd of about 6 000 people swelled to 15 000 and then to over 30 000 — it was impossible to accurately estimate the final total — in a day which saw Guguletu become a virtual stronghold of the African National Congress.

But approached for comment yesterday afternoon, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, stated: "We observed the crowd from our police helicopter and we estimated that there were not more than 3 000 people present at any stage of the funeral. To say there were 30 000 mourners is incorrect and false."

An order published on Friday by the chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W Theron, that speakers had to be ministers of religion, were banned from

criticizing or discussing any form of government world-wide or the South African Police and that no banners or placards be displayed, was totally disregarded.

Casspirs, Buffels, sneeze machines and police vans cordoned off the township, but non-residents and journalists proceeding to the funeral were allowed through after being warned entry was at their "own risk".

One person who came through told of being given directions to the funeral by a policeman.

The coffins of Mr Mandla Simon Mxinwa, Mr Zola Alfred Swelani, Mr Godfrey Jabulani Miya, Mr Christopher Piet, Mr Themba Miffi, Mr Zibonke John Konile and Mr Themba Madiyane were draped with ANC flags throughout the ceremony.

Around 4pm, as a huge crowd marched down NY108 into Old Klipfontein Road, about 2 000 members of the crowd charged a police lookout mounted on an open stretch of land near the N2 highway.

The police unit retreated to a Casspir.

It was only around 5pm, when several hundred marched singing to within about 100 metres of four Casspirs and four vans at a police roadblock on NY108, that police fired teargas.

As far as could be ascertained, no birdshot or rubber bullets were fired, and police denied a Sapa report that a man was shot in the leg by a Lavistown policeman identified as "Barnard".

The 8am police unrest report from Pretoria said yesterday that teargas was fired after police vehicles were stoned, but Lieutenant Laubscher said yesterday: "There were no stones thrown at the police. Police used minimum force by firing teargas at several hundred marchers who came within 50 metres of a police roadblock."

"Three warnings were given in Xhosa, English and Afrikaans."

● The Progressive Federal Party's

alternate spokesman on law and order and MP for Green Point, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said in a statement yesterday the "mercifully peaceful" funeral could "so easily have turned into a violent fiasco if any attempt was made to enforce the stupid restrictions imposed by the government".

"Somewhere in the hierarchy of the police force somebody was wise enough to prevent interference in spite of the patent disregard for the very oppressive and obnoxious conditions issued in the name of the chief magistrate of Wynberg."

He said: "Mr Louis le Grange, Mr P W Botha and the whole rotten Nationalist Government must realize that they would have been responsible if further deaths occurred on Saturday, because they are finally responsible for the laws and the officials that imposed these provocative conditions."

● Chanting crowd praises ANC, another picture, page 2

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Flogging backed for punishment

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The extension of flogging as a punishment for certain crimes has been supported in a joint parliamentary standing committee by members of the Labour Party and the National People's Party.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) said this in the House of Assembly during yesterday's debate on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill.

Dr Helgard van Rensburg (NP, Mossel Bay) confirmed that support for the "flogging" provision had come from members of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

'SURPRISED'

Mr Dalling said PFP members in the standing committee on justice had moved the deletion of the clause to extend flogging as a punishment, but were defeated on a vote.

He was "surprised" that the representatives of the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives and the Indian National People's Party supported the principle.

"I wonder what their communities think about that," Mr Dalling said.

Statistics showed 40 288 people were whipped between July 1 1984 and June 30 1985 — 1 730 whites, 656 Indians, 14 016 coloureds and 23 886 blacks.

The figure did not relate to the number of strokes, but this could be estimated at about 160 000.

Reacting to Mr Dalling's remarks, Dr van Rensburg said that in the standing committee members of the House of Representatives had put it to Mr Dalling that the PFP should not sit safely in its "exclusive white areas" then oppose the measure.

Mr Dalling was also told he did not know what he was talking about. He should live in the coloured townships and experience conditions there before talking on the subject.

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PARLIAMENT

PFP 'no' to flogging clause

THE Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill made it possible for every youngster who had thrown a stone during the recent unrest to be flogged for an "indiscretion", Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton)



● DALLING

said yesterday.

Speaking in the Second Reading debate on the Bill in the House of Assembly, he said it would quadruple the number of corporal punishments which, over the 12 months ending July 30, had totalled 40 288.

There was no convincing evidence that whipping was an effective deterrent, nor that it cut crime. Instead, there was consider-

able evidence that flogging actually increased violence in society, he said.

Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said the Bill had clearly been designed to deal with people involved in unrest but whipping would not dissuade those who were prepared to die for their cause from continuing with anti-government protest. — Sapa.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

EMERGENCY DETENTIONS (July 21 1985 - Mar 7 1986)

Total number of people detained: 7992

Number released Mar 7: 292

Summary of emergency detentions (Feb 28):

Transvaal 3398 (42,8%)

Eastern Cape 3246 (40,9%)

Western Cape 1288 (16,2%)

An average rate of nearly 1100 people were detained each month under the State of Emergency (over 35 a day).

SECURITY DETENTIONS (Feb 28, 1986)

Number of persons believed to be in detention on Mar 10: 241

Summary by detention status:

Internal Security Act, S. 28 8

ISA, S. 29 133

ISA, S. 50 71

ISA, S. 31 9

Ciskei National Security Act 5

Transkei Public Safety Act 6

Venda Terrorism Act 9

PERSONS BANNED UNDER EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Total: 68

Transvaal 5

Eastern Cape 2

Western Cape 61

PERSONS BANNED UNDER SECURITY LEGISLATION

Number of people banned: 12

Henry Fazzi, 56, UDF Eastern Cape vice president and a former Robben Island prisoner and Mkhoseli Jack, 27, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress president and Eastern Cape Consumer Boycott leader, were banned for five years on Tuesday.

POLITICAL TRIALS

Trials completed Dec 1985 - Feb 1986: 40

Trials completed Dec 1985: 9

Trials completed Jan 1986: 15

Trials completed Feb 1986: 16

Number on trial: 285

Number convicted: 46

Number acquitted: 77

Charges withdrawn: 162

Breakdown of people on trial: Treason: 13 (convicted 1; acquitted 12).

Murder: 19 (convicted 5; acquitted 9; withdrawn 5).

Terrorism/furthering aims of banned organisations/possession of

weapons: 50 (convicted 32; acquitted 18). Public

violence/subversion/intimidation/assault: 12 (convicted 3; acquitted 2;

charges withdrawn 7). Illegal gathering: 183 (convicted 1; acquitted 34;

charges withdrawn 148). Possession of banned literature: 6 (convicted

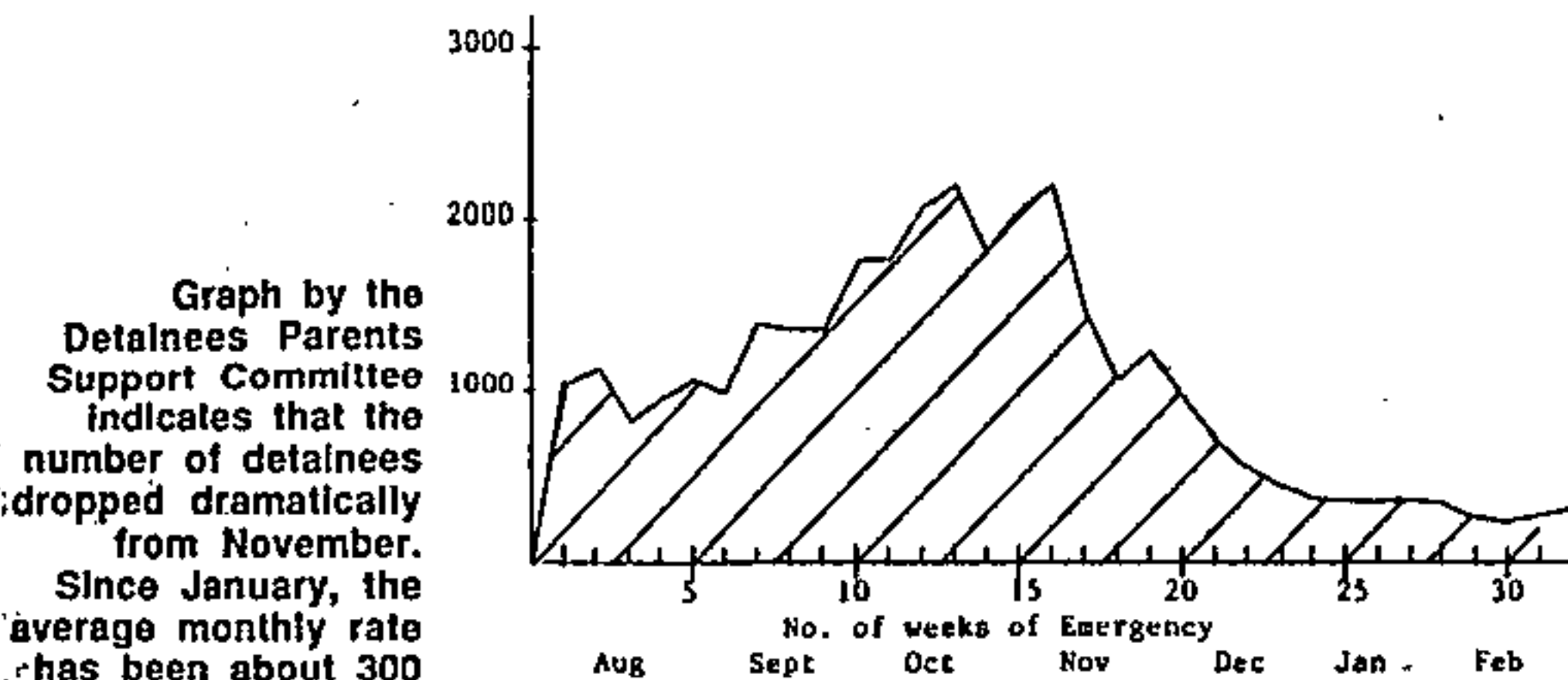
4; acquitted 1; charge withdrawn 1); Breaking banning order: 1 (charge

withdrawn). Prisons Act conviction (appeal upheld).

Number still on trial March 1: 246

Treason: 32

Internal Security Act: 214



CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

Two conscientious objectors appeared before the Board of Religious Objectors last week. Phillip Wilkinson, 22, from Port Elizabeth was refused religious objector status but was granted non-combatant status which he refused to accept. David Raimund Bosch, 26, son of theologian Professor David Bosch, was granted community service.

SADF SUICIDES (SADF figures)

A total of 74 people serving in the SADF committed suicide in the past 30 months, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said.

GROUP AREAS ACT LAND ALLOCATIONS

More than 83 percent of the land proclaimed under the Group Areas Act by the end of last year was allocated for whites, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in parliament. 759 402 ha out of 896 572 ha were proclaimed as white Group Areas.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS, Feb 28- Mar 6:

Kiss my ass; A boss is like a nappy - always on your ass and always full of shit; Doing a job here is like being a prostitute, the better you perform the more they suck you (all three produced by persons unknown); PK 267 Kneeling on chair; PK 257 Nude in Nightgown (both by Toppan Top Stereo Zurich); Throb (Not Stated); Hers beer mug with naked man's inscription; His and Hers beer mug with naked woman's inscription "his" (both by Kernewek, Cornwell, England); Beer mug in shape of woman's breasts with inscription "Tit Bits" (not stated); Dad, why are the soldiers here? - pamphlet (Counter Propaganda Committee Western Cape M/Plain); Woman Arise - calendar (Fedtraw); June 16 Movement (not stated); Zimbabwe News, Vol 16 No 7 (Dept of Information and Publicity, Jongwe, Harare); ANC of SA fight for Mandela's Freedom - T-shirt (ANC); 11986 Africa Calendar (Vakalisa Art Ass Landsdowne); Silhouettes; Great Sporting Bodies; Golden Girls; Desk Pad; Jumbo Multipic; Supreme (all 1987 calendars by Assoc Optima Group, Johannesburg); Wilhelm van Gloeden Photographer (Charles Leslie); Crisis Cassette (WECTU Athlone Central); Lenin Selected Works (Progress Publishers, Moscow); Sleeping with soldiers (Rosemary Daniell).

Unbanned:

Vengeance is Black (George G Gilman); Basic Facts on Republic of South Africa and the Policy of Apartheid (Julian R Friedman); The ILO and Apartheid (International Labour Office, Geneva); Racism and Apartheid in Southern Africa (The Unesco Press Paris 1984); Fundamentals of Human Sexuality, second edition (Herant A Katchadourian and Donald T Lunde); Marx and Engels - a Conceptual Concordance (Gerard Bekerman); Rebel Pity - the life of Eddie Roux (Eddie Win Roux).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: PETER MOKABA.

Peter Mokaba, 28, a Northern Transvaal UDF leader and former Robben Island prisoner; has been held without trial at Diepkloof (Johannesburg) prison for 271 days. He was detained under section 28 of the Internal Security Act ("preventative detention") on July 16 last year. It is his third period of detention.

Mokaba, a Unisa student, is an executive member of the Mankweng Civic Association and the Mankweng Youth Congress, both UDF affiliates. In 1980, when he was a student at Turfloop University, he was one of the founders of the Azanian Students Organisation (Asazo). Four years ago he was sent to Robben Island after being convicted for terrorism. He spent 16 months on Robben Island before being transferred to Pretoria Central and later to Pietersburg Prison while awaiting his appeal. In 1984 he was granted a re-trial after a judge found that the magistrate who convicted him should have recused himself. He was eventually acquitted of the terrorism charge and was convicted for illegally possessing a firearm. He was given a completed suspended sentence in March last year, after spending three years in jail. Four months later he was detained.

Rocky Bay 28



WEEKLY MAIL, March 14 to March 20, 1986

Picking up the

AFTER THE EMERGENCY

political pieces

head office was not operating during the Emergency, the UDF was not operating.

"But our whole style of operation had changed. We had to develop a much more disciplined way of operating.

"I wouldn't say we have emerged stronger than we were, but in some ways we are stronger because we have developed an organisation that is better able to cope with repression, which we expect to continue," Suttner said.

Neither he nor Valli would be more explicit about the steps the UDF will take to withstand

repression. But Valli quoted what he called an old wisdom: "It is more difficult to fight an enemy you can't see than one you can. This is the problem the state has now created for itself by repressing open organisation."

During the Emergency, UDF executives — both national and regional — met regularly. Detained members were temporarily replaced from the ranks.

"At certain levels, our structures have been weakened. But they haven't succeeded in their aim of destroying us. We have recovered," he said.

Valli believes the Emergency was intended to cripple opposition organisation and smash the popular uprising that was taking place, regaining the initiative for what he calls "puppet structures".

"On all these counts they have lost out," he said.

Support for the UDF has spread enormously, he said — so much so, that the national leadership cannot keep track of affiliates and supporters around the country.

At the same time, he argues, new structures have developed. He cites the emergence of street committees in the Eastern Cape and in some areas

of the Transvaal in recent weeks. "There is no doubt that at the local level, we have structures that are much stronger than before the Emergency," he said.

There are other important changes.

"Previously, the struggle was youth-led. Now the youth are just one constituent in the struggle."

Parents are now engaging in the education crisis. More importantly, workers are now taking a more central position.

Certainly, it is clear that the UDF has developed a far closer relationship with Cosatu, the new

union super-federation, than it had with its predecessor, Fosatu.

What are UDF plans in the immediate future? According to Valli, the plan of action includes a continued campaign for the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC, a campaign against "bantustan structures, particularly against KwaNdebele independence", a campaign to save the Sharpeville Six (sentenced to death for the murder of a community councillor) and a May Day campaign.

The UDF will also be gearing up for the National Education Crisis Conference at the end of March, which will decide how to deal with the end-of-the-month deadline for changes that would avert a mass school boycott.

So much for the UDF. But what about its affiliates?

A representative of the Transvaal Students Congress (Trasco), formed during the Emergency when its predecessor, Cosas, was banned, was adamant that student organisation was stronger than ever.

This was made possible by the ongoing commitment of students to organisation — even in prison.

This representative, who asked not to be named, told how student leaders had conducted their struggle from prison. Since most of the detainees were in communal cells, the leadership split up

*Did seven months of
enforced hiding
destroy organisations
like the UDF and
Azapo? Quite the
contrary, it appears.*

ANTON HARBER

reports

RESISTANCE politics will never be the same again.

That is the simple but inescapable conclusion one has to come to when one speaks to leaders of resistance organisations about the effects of the seven-month State of Emergency.

Slowly, but steadily, leaders who were in detention or had gone underground to avoid detention are now re-emerging. The former are recovering slowly from the effects of lengthy incarceration; the latter are shedding their disguises and appearing once again in public places.

Activists of the United Democratic Front, for example, were this week cleaning out their Khotso House headquarters, still in a state of chaos after repeated police raids in the early days of the Emergency.

On the surface they are returning to "normal". Underneath that surface, important changes have taken place.

"Over the seven months of Emergency, we have devised ways and means of operating that enable us to withstand extreme repression," Transvaal general secretary Mohammed Valli, one of the few UDF leaders to escape detention, said in an interview this week.

"We have adapted our organisation and structures — and these methods will stay with us."

"The lifting of the Emergency does open up some new space for us, but only in a few areas. We will take full advantage of this and come out into the open again."

"But we won't go back to the way we were working before the State of Emergency. Next time the state clamps down on us, they'll find it much more difficult to weaken us," he said.

UDF leaders view the lifting of the Emergency as only a temporary lull in repression. Expecting another swoop at any moment, they intend being prepared to deal with it.

"We are not going to be tempted into going back to the way we operated previously," Valli said.

What does this mean in concrete terms? "Not all our work will be as public as it was before," he said.

"We will maintain a public presence — this is very important to us. But people won't necessarily know when our committees meet or even who makes up those committees."

The UDF operation will be further decentralised. Instead of activities being co-ordinated at a national level, local structures will be set up to play this role at a regional level. The central office in Khotso House should — theoretically at least — become much less important than it has been in the past.

Transvaal education officer Raymond Suttner elaborated: "Many people thought that because our

Leaders emerge from detention or hiding — and prepare for the next clampdown

into different cells and ran discussion groups daily.

When a newspaper was acquired by the prisoners, it was read aloud in each cell and discussed in groups.

"Committees were set up to discuss matters with the students and make decisions," he said.

Communication between cells took place during washing times, meal times and when prisoners were working in the kitchen.

Communication with the outside world was maintained, among other ways, through those who were kept for the 14-day routine spell in the cells. Before short-term prisoners were released, they were thoroughly informed about the situation and encouraged to promote local student organisation on their release. They were told whom to approach when they were released and what action to take.

The proof that organisation was strengthened, he said, was that Trasco could be formed in the middle of the Emergency, not long after the banning of Cosas.

Leaders in prison encouraged the development of local student organisations. Bodies such as the Alexandra Students Congress and the Garankuwa Students Congress emerged.

Representatives of 35 areas gathered to form Trasco in January. Now it is planning to hold its first Transvaal executive meeting next weekend to formulate a plan of action for the future.

On the agenda is a campaign for the unbanning of Cosas (T-shirts, stickers and pamphlets have already been printed) and a closer relationship with other organisations, especially trade unions.

Another UDF affiliate, the Transvaal Indian Congress, expressed a similar optimism about its post-Emergency strength.

"We cannot deny that the Emergency restricted us and our organisation," an executive member said. "We were prevented from publically campaigning and organising at a time when the whole tricameral system was falling into disrepute and we could have taken advantage of this."

"We didn't develop new forms of organisation, as others did, but our organisation did carry on functioning. The leadership met continually, activists continued their work and we maintained a high level of discipline."

"We weren't on the offensive, but we were able to defend our base," he said.

Optimistic of an active re-emergence of TIC, he said "intensified resistance" was on the agenda.

Although the Azanian People's Organisation was not as hard hit by detentions as some of the other organisations, there is also an important rethink going on in its ranks.

"We have had to make a very detailed assessment of our previous positions and approaches. Right now there is a lot of intense discussion going on about method," said Saths Cooper, national president.

There were areas where Azapo activists have had to lie low to avoid detention, and others where structures had grown stronger. Some existing branches had become defunct; but other new ones had sprung up, Cooper said.

"In the short term, we are seriously considering the merit of our previous approach to the struggle, and whether we should not adopt a drastic new approach."

"There is a rejection of previous organisation that resulted in public demonstrations and such activity. I don't know what form new action will take, but various options are being considered."

"We are considering the total withdrawal of participation from any sphere of activity that continues the repression and exploitation of ourselves and our people," he said, citing rent, labour and education as areas in which boycotts could be called.

The other positive effect of the Emergency, he said, was that the "true forces of the Left" had realised the need to cooperate and this would in the longer term result in a new alliance of the "real Left".

Whether or not the claims that these organisations have been adapted and strengthened is true will certainly be tested in coming weeks. With deadlines coming up on schools and consumer boycotts, and activists across the board predicting a tumultuous time in the next few months, the claims will be put to the test.

STAR 20/3/86
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POLITICAL REPORT

Flogging backed for punishment

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The extension of flogging as a punishment for certain crimes has been supported in a joint parliamentary standing committee by members of the Labour Party and the National People's Party.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) said this in the House of Assembly during yesterday's debate on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill.

Dr Helgard van Rensburg (NP, Mossel Bay) confirmed that support for the "flogging" provision had come from members of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

'SURPRISED'

Mr Dalling said PFP members in the standing committee on justice had moved the deletion of the clause to extend flogging as a punishment, but were defeated on a vote.

He was "surprised" that the representatives of the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives and the Indian National People's Party supported the principle.

"I wonder what their communities think about that," Mr Dalling said.

Statistics showed 40 288 people were whipped between July 1 1984 and June 30 1985 — 1 730 whites, 656 Indians, 14 016 coloureds and 23 886 blacks.

The figure did not relate to the number of strokes, but this could be estimated at about 160 000.

Reacting to Mr Dalling's remarks, Dr van Rensburg said that in the standing committee members of the House of Representatives had put it to Mr Dalling that the PFP should not sit safely in its "exclusive white areas" then oppose the measure.

Mr Dalling was also told he did not know what he was talking about. He should live in the coloured townships and experience conditions there before talking on the subject.

'Whipping Bill' shows defiance of human rights — PFP

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Instead of tackling the underlying causes of unrest in South Africa the Government was resorting to "brutal physical punishment discarded by the rest of the civilised world", the House of Assembly was told.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) accused the Government of demonstrating with its "Whipping Bill" its defiance of the social norms and human rights criteria adopted by the rest of the Western world.

She was speaking during yesterday's second-reading debate on the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, a provision of which extends the list of crimes for which corporal punishment may be imposed.

The additional crimes — including murder where the death sentence was not imposed, arson, public violence, and culpable homicide involving an assault — were said during the debate to be related to the present unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party stood alone in its fight against this provision of the proposed legislation.

Tougher

Mrs Suzman said the Government was resorting to tougher and tougher punishments — and it was doing so with strong political motivation.

The new offences for which a whipping could be imposed had clearly been designed to deal with persons involved in the unrest pervading the country.

In an impassioned plea to the Assembly, Mrs Suzman said it appeared the Government sadly misjudged the spirit among young black people opposing the policies of the regime.

"Today they are prepared to die, let alone be whipped. Although prison cells and police cells may echo with their cries when they are whipped, thereafter they will be out on the streets again — marching, parading, singing liberation songs of protest and defiance.

"Only now they will be consumed with anger and hatred because of the degrading punishment inflicted on them."

Earlier Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) said the Bill made it possible for every youngster who had thrown a stone during the period of political unrest to be flogged.

The Bill would quadruple the corporal punishment statistics.

The Government, instead of following the trend in the free world of abolishing corporal punishment, signified in this legislation that it wished to entrench and extend physical violence as a punishment for crime.

There was no convincing evidence that whipping was an effective deterrent, or that it cut down on crime.

Although the Bill contained certain improvements, which the PFP supported, it was so

tainted by the "flogging provision" that the official Opposition had to oppose the entire measure.

Speakers on the Government side defended the Bill on the grounds that tough action was needed to curb violence among young people in the townships.

Dr Helgard van Rensburg (NP, Mossel Bay) said: "We are not sadists. We don't enjoy making provision for corporal punishment. But the Government dare not close its eyes to realities."

Supporting Dr van Rensburg's argument "wholeheartedly", Mr Louis Theunissen (CP, Nominated) said he had always believed it was correct to give "a good hiding at the right time".

• See Page 10.

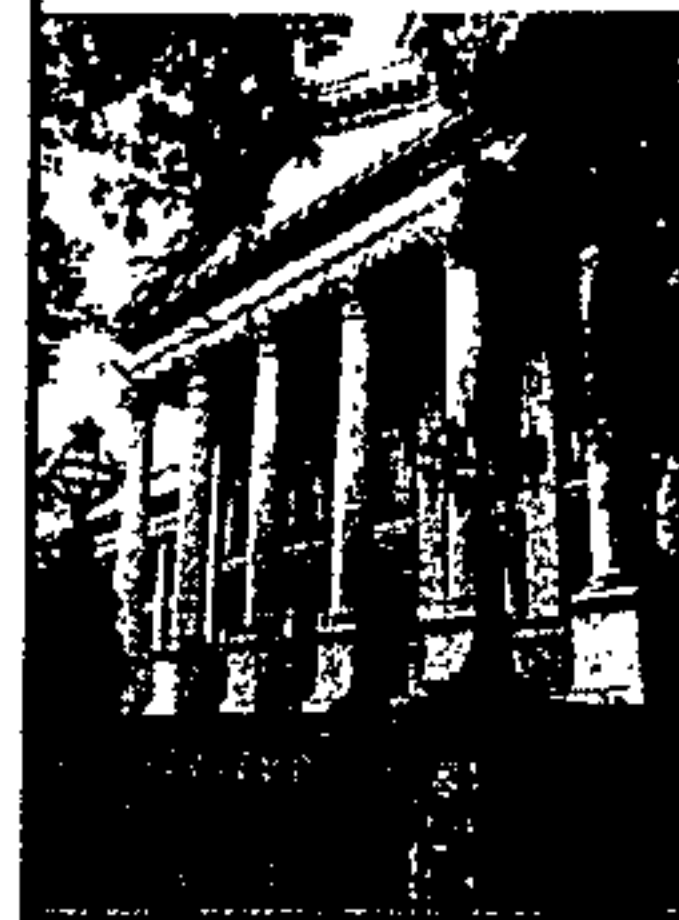


Mr Dave Dalling ... Bill will quadruple the statistics.



Mrs Helen Suzman ... resorting to tougher punishments.

PARLIAMENT '86



Land probe

Political Staff

Police are still investigating charges of alleged fraud regarding the allocation of land in Lenasia, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

In reply to a question from Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP, Greenpoint), Mr le Grange said the investigation had not been completed.

He said it was not the policy of his department to reveal the names of the complainants.



Mr John Wiley ... opposition from Dr Dawie de Villiers.

'No more elections if Govt doesn't ditch apartheid'

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — There would never be another election for Parliament if the Government did not depart from the road of apartheid, Mr Peter Mopp (LP, Border) told the House of Representatives.

The Labour Party's presence in the tricameral Parliament was an act of faith, he said during debate on his own motion calling for a parliamentary committee to review and repeal all discriminatory laws.

"We are the last people who will co-operate in this system. I stand on the verge of believing that you cannot negotiate with this Government."

Mr Louis Dewrance (LP, Eersterivier) said the House of Representatives MPs had been forced to turn their homes into jails because of their participation in the system.

Mr Piet Badenhorst, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said the National Party and the Labour Party were in agreement that all discrimination should be scrapped.

The motion was passed.

Wiley drops wilderness proposals

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Opposition from Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Trade and Industry, contributed to the Government's decision to drop proposed legislation threatening wilderness areas.

This was revealed in the House of Representatives yesterday by the Minister of Environment and Tourism, Mr

Grave concern over Bill giving PW wide powers

GRAVE fears have been raised in trade union and civil rights circles over proposed legislation to grant President P W Botha vast discretionary powers to "undermine" trade unions and scrap workers' rights and benefits.

Concern reached a peak yesterday as groups opposing the Temporary Removal of the Restriction on Economic Activities Bill learned that today was the deadline for submission of representations to the parliamentary standing committee on Home Affairs which is considering the legislation.

Black Sash president Mary Burton yesterday appealed for an extension of the deadline for presenting evidence as many interested parties

Own Correspondent

were unaware of the impending legislation. She said the proposed law could lead to the removal of workers' rights and "create opportunities for tremendous exploitation".

Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) is to send an urgent telegram to Cape Town today to detail its objections to the proposed legislation, which empowers the President to by-

pass Parliament and suspend measures restricting "entrepreneurial activity" by slashing "red tape". Cosatu will argue that the new measure allows the rights and protections workers have won over the years to be whittled away in the name of promoting small business.

The National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said: "If this Bill becomes law the State President will be granted vast discretionary powers to undermine the trade union move-

ment and introduce 'syndshop' conditions wherever and whenever he may wish."

NCAR said the Bill was part of the move towards implementing "orderly urbanisation" as outlined by the President's Council report on urbanisation.

It described as irresponsible the possible scrapping of health and safety protections and enforced contributions to UIF and workmen's compensation funds.

While the provision of employment was clearly necessary, NCAR said "this country cannot afford extending the appalling lack of protection and widespread exploitation of black workers in the Bantustans to the rest of the country."

CARL TINTS 21/3/86
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Magistrate clears shootings service

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — The chief magistrate of Uitenhage yesterday afternoon gave permission for a "Freedom Day" service to be held in the Jabavu Stadium, KwaNobuhle, today to commemorate last year's Langa shootings.

Mr M Steyn also approved a gathering in the KwaNobuhle cemetery to unveil a 21-grave monument to those who lost their lives.

But police have warned that a two-hour prayer service believed to be planned at the scene of the shooting in Maduna Road, Langa, would be illegal.

The KwaNobuhle gatherings have been restricted to between 10am and 4pm and Mr Steyn also ordered that the

shortest route be followed from the stadium to the cemetery.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, Dr Allan Boesak and Dr Beyers Naude will be among the guest speakers.

About 70 000 people are expected to attend.

● The Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) a National Forum affiliate, has announced that it will hold country-wide services in commemoration of the March 21, 1960, Sharpeville massacre, our correspondent in Johannesburg reports.

Hundreds of Azanyu members are also expected to clean up the 69 graves of the victims of the shootings at the old Sharpeville cemetery today where a brief service will be held.

Small town white right-wingers blamed

W/L Argus 22/3/86

Dominee abused

Staff Reporter **ROBERT HOUWING** visits Montagu to report on vigilante activity and right-wing harassment of community workers.

A WHITE dominee has become a virtual outcast in the conservative wineland town of Montagu because of his progressive political convictions.

The Rev Dirk Marais, whose Ned Geref Sendingkerk parish is in the coloured area neighbouring the town, doubles as director of the Montagu-Ashton Community Service (Macs), and was among the group of clergymen whose applications to visit Zambia for talks with the African National Congress were refused.

A registered welfare organisation, Macs has been a target of abuse and hostility from conservative elements in the town, particularly in the wake of their recent campaign to expose vigilante activity in Zolani, outside Ashton — chiefly through the collection of statements and affidavits from residents.

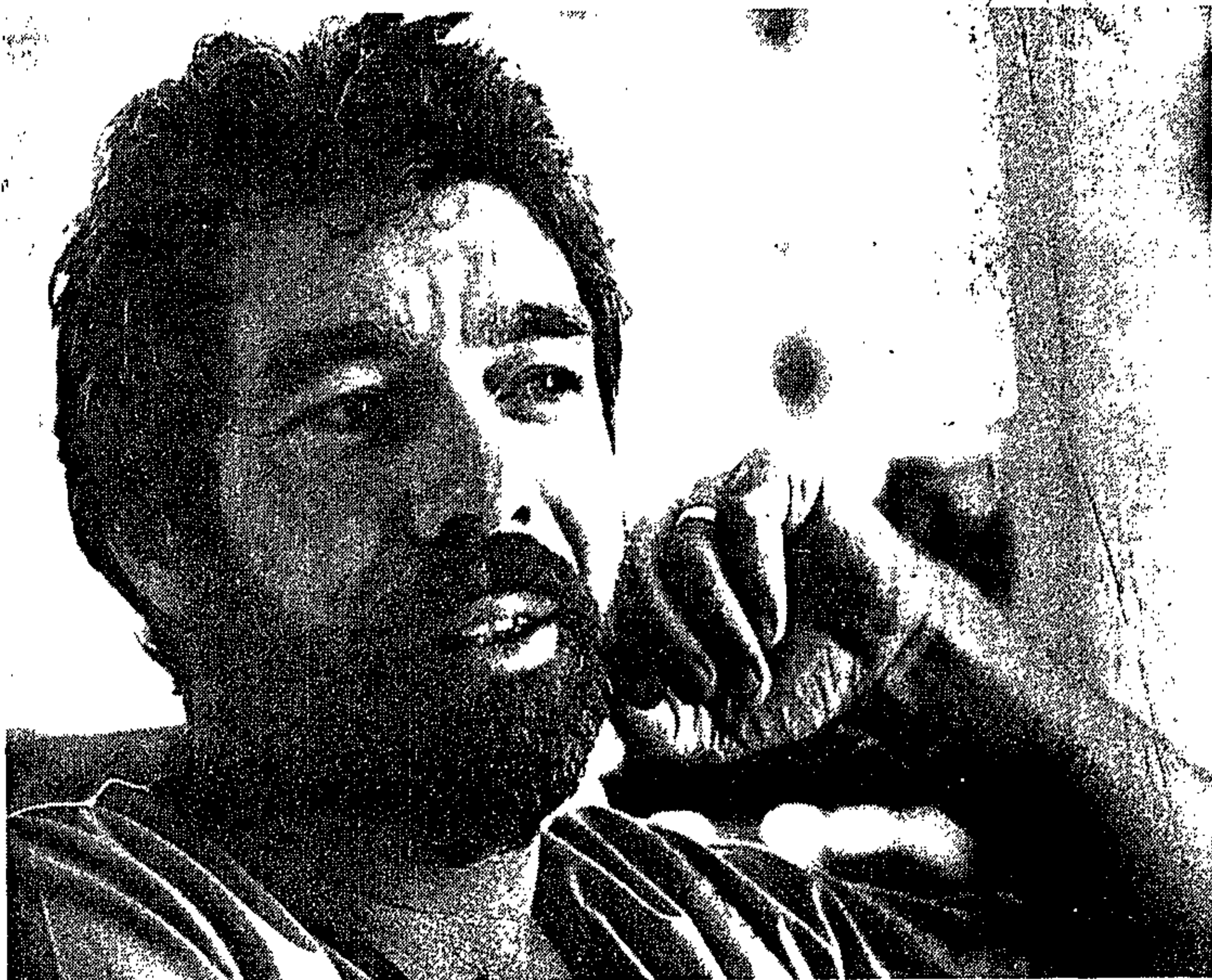
Written pleas

They have also presented countless written pleas and allegations to the local police, highlighting grievances and requesting them to stop their alleged support for a minority vigilante group.

Threatening phone calls to their premises are frequent and Mr Marais's house in the white residential area of Montagu was recently daubed with racist graffiti.

A young, quietly-spoken family man, he smilingly dismisses as "nonsense" the "CTS" (Cape Town Scorpions) signature that accompanied the graffiti.

"A lot of our work has included contact with the gangs in the area — they wouldn't have done it. It was merely a camouflage for the perpetrators — this was almost certainly the work of white right-wing elements.



Picture: WILLIE de KLERK, Weekend Argus

The Rev Dirk Marais . . . "a strong feeling the police didn't go out of their way to stop the vigilantes".

"I wasn't too upset about it, but some of my colleagues said it was important for the incident to be exposed. I would just have liked to have talked to those responsible and told them it was okay to differ, only the wrong way of going about it."

"An outcast"

Mr Marais concedes he is "a bit of an outcast" in the white community, but feels a number of people are "silently supportive" of the work Macs is doing.

Referring to the involvement of Macs in Zolani, Mr Marais said the organisation had committed itself to exposing the illegal "grip" a minority group of vigilantes was imposing on residents.

"A group of people, not elected by the people, became a sort of police force in the township. They imposed their

own curfew and started assaulting people."

Asked about alleged police support for vigilante elements, Mr Marais responded cautiously. "We are on dangerous ground — I can only go so far as to say there is a strong feeling the police didn't go out of their way to stop the vigilantes.

"The situation became so bad we had to seek a Supreme Court interdict to put a stop to the trouble. We were assisted by the Black Sash and Legal Resource Centre, and had the interdict granted in Cape Town recently."

Affidavits

Mr Dawie Bosch, co-ordinator of the Macs legal office said: "We have gathered numerous affidavits backing claims the police gave close help to this group."

He recalls his vehicle being

stopped in Zolani one night by a large group of vigilantes wielding knobkerries and using a Development Board van to block the road.

He said the "curfew" which started on November 4 last year when pupils at the primary school began a class boycott, lasted three-and-half months.

Though the curfew has stopped, incidents of assault and arson have continued, Mr Bosch said.

● The police directorate of public relations in Pretoria was sent details of the allegations made against them by Macs members. In a reply, they said: "The police are not in favour of vigilante groups. If such groups transgress the law or exceed the very limited powers conferred upon a private person for the protection of life or property, the police will act against such persons."



Want the UDF's opinion on the Government's emergency?

THEY CHALLENGED US AND LOST!

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CITY P

23/3/86

THE EMERGENCY

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe, who spent the entire emergency period either on the run or in police cells, tells City Press' Mudini Maibha of his organisation's impressions of the second emergency in 26 years – and in particular, what it did to opponents of apartheid.

THE state of emergency – declared eight months ago to “re-establish the dying local authorities and crush the political opposition to the status quo” – has failed.

This is the view of UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe, who was commenting on the official lifting of the emergency regulations. Despite massive detentions – at one stage 11 000 people were behind bars – black opposition intensified during the emergency, and the community councils had become non-existent in many parts of the country, he said. But the emergency was not lifted because the Government had become

realistic, said Morobe. “The Government was in trouble. The determination of the people forced it to lift the state of emergency. And the government that lifted it was not the government of B J Vorster, or of PW Botha in 1977. It was a weakened government which announced the lifting of the emergency,” said Morobe. Morobe was released together with hundreds of other “emergency” detainees. He was detained on February 22, and kept in solitary confinement at John Vorster Square. “The emergency only provided the Government with a breathing space. But we’ll continue to live under its conditions because the Government is contemplating incorporating the

emergency laws into the Police Act,” said Morobe. He said that during the emergency: ★ Undetained UDF activists learned to work from pavements and street corners, avoiding countless raids. ★ Resistance grew stronger with the formation of many organisations, particularly in the Karoo. ★ There was a countrywide emergence of “people’s power” through street committees, rendering the councils powerless and replacing tribal authorities with village committees in the Eastern Cape and parts of the Transvaal. ★ The UDF office was flooded with letters from remote areas, inviting the organisation to help organise in those areas.

“Elements of people’s power are becoming a reality in South Africa. People’s power develops in opposition to community councils and all other State-imposed structures. The UDF will continue to promote the establishment of such structures,” said Morobe. He outlined some of the immediate campaigns the front would undertake. These include: ★ Intensifying the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners. ★ Close co-operation with parents, students and teachers and active participation in the National Parents’ Crisis Committee. ★ Working towards strengthening relations with the Congress of South

African Trade Unions – in line with the front’s recognition of the central role the working class plays in the liberation struggle. ★ Challenging bantustan structures, particularly the coming “independence” of KwaNdebele. ★ Campaigning to save the lives of the six Vaal residents sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court following unrest in the area in 1984. ● SELLO SERIPE reports that the new National Union of Public Service Workers this week lauded the unity displayed by UDF and National Forum affiliates in condemning “black-on-black” violence. The union was reacting to the unity shown by the two organisations at the funeral of slain Putco driver Jerry Motlhebidi.

25/3/86
SDA
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Minister keeps bugs secret

AN AFFIDAVIT by Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange forbidding the divulging of methods of installing bugging equipment, was handed in to court at the Maritzburg treason trial yesterday.

State witnesses earlier testified they had obtained tape recordings through bugging devices placed in certain buildings. The trial was adjourned to allow the defence to consider the affidavit. — Sapa.

(22,13 percent increase) *QWL 25/5/86 327*
Aid for farms in 'designated areas'
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government is to provide a new subsidy and loans, totalling R1,5 million, during the current financial year for the security of farmers in "designated areas". Provision for the new grants have been included in the estimates for expenditure for the House of Assembly, which were tabled yesterday. A further R24,5 million has been budgeted for "designated areas" compared to R12,8 million provided for this purpose during the 1985/6 financial year.

336. Prof N J J OLIVER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

ister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether any money has been allocated by the Western Cape Development Board

maintenance and development projects in (a) Langa, (b) Nyanga, (c) Guguletu and (d) Crossroads; if not, why not; if so, (i) what total amount and (ii) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The Western Cape Development Board is at present in the process of drawing up the 1986/87 estimates which financial year commences on 1 July 1986. The Honourable Member should, however, note that for the purpose of the estimates the Board does not distinguish between the townships as mentioned but regard them as one and the Board will therefore not be in a position to furnish the information in the form as asked.

Illegal immigrants

558. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) How many persons were being held on suspicion of being illegal immigrants as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how long had each been in custody as at that date;
- (2) whether these persons have appeared in court; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) in which court or courts, and (c) what were the findings, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

834

- (1) Yes.

| (a)(i) | (ii) | (b)(i) | (b)(ii) |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 221 adults | 199 children | 420 persons from Stendal Mission | 27-30/1/84 |
| 31 adults | 61 children | 92 persons from Sunvalley | 11/85 |
| 20 adults | 50 children | 70 persons from Sunvalley | 4/85 |
| 5 adults | 10 children | 15 persons from Plateland | 3/85 |
| 11 adults | 24 children | 35 persons from Doringbos | 6/85 |
| 10 adults | 17 children | 27 persons from De Haig | 1/85 |
| 3 adults | 4 children | 7 persons from De Haig | 5/85 |
| 4 adults | 20 children | 24 persons from Waayhoek | 2/85 |
| 15 adults | 42 children | 57 persons from Waayhoek | 5/85 |
| 6 adults | 3 children | 9 persons from Waayhoek | 8/85 |
| 6 adults | 16 children | 22 persons from Waayhoek | 11/85 |
| 9 adults | 14 children | 23 persons from Waayhoek | 12/85 |
| 10 adults | 18 children | 28 persons from Doringkraal | 7/85 |
| 6 adults | 13 children | 19 persons from Bester | 3/85 |
| 22 adults | 21 children | 43 persons from St Chadds | 1/85 |
| 22 adults | 25 children | 47 persons from St Chadds | 2/85 |
| 9 adults | 6 children | 15 persons from St Chadds | 9/85 |
| 55 adults | 63 children | 118 persons from Weenen | Apr/July 1985 |
| 11 adults | 7 children | 18 persons from Stendal | Dec. 1984 |
| 14 adults | 21 children | 35 persons from Stendal | Jan. 1985 |
| 12 adults | 1 child | 13 persons from Stendal | Apr. 1985 |
| 9 adults | 8 children | 17 persons from Roosboom | July 1985 |
| 7 adults | 16 children | 23 persons from Jonono | May 1985 |
| 4 adults | 6 children | 10 persons from Jonono | Oct. 1985 |
| 4 adults | 4 children | 8 persons from Weenen | Sept. 1985 |
| 10 adults | 14 children | 24 persons from Mattwaanskop | June 1985 |
| 18 adults | 23 children | 41 persons from Umbulwane | June 1985 |

- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) 1 242.

- (b) R3 105 000.
(As at 1 March 1986)

Officials seconded to national states
HANSEN D 26/3/86 & con 8333

569. MR S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) (a) how many officials in the Public Service had been seconded to each specified national state, (b) what post was held by each such official, and (c) what was the cost of the secondment of such officials, as at the latest

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) and (b). The information as requested is contained in the attached schedule

APARTHEID BAROMETER

ALEXANDRA TOLL

A total of 17 people have been killed and 115 injured as a result of police action in Alexandra township since February 15 this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said. He did not believe it was in the public interest to divulge details of unrest victims' names and ages.

THE DEFENCE BUDGET

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has allocated R5 123,3-million to Defence for 1986/87. Last year the amount was R4 274,1 indicating a 19,9 percent increase.

This is 4,43 times the amount of the black education budget (R1157,8-million) and 8,12 times the amount allocated to housing (R650,6-million, of which R311,3-million is for black housing).

The total amount allocated to Defence is 13,7 percent of the Budget. Armscor received R249-million (in 1985 the figure was R136-million).

The 1985 budget surplus of R323-million will be transferred to the Special Defence Account.

The official defence spending total of R5 446,6-million shows an increase of 27,5 percent.

This does not include:

- The Police Budget of R1071,2 million (figure for 1985 was R954,7-million).

- The amount spent on defence buildings and property (which falls under the Department of Public Works vote).

- The amount spent on the SWA Territorial Force (which falls under the finance vote).

- Foreign exchange received from the overseas sale of arms which is then channelled into defence spending.

- Defence and police expenditure in the homelands and independent states.

- The amount already in the Special Defence Account.

The budget only represents an estimate of expenditure. Defence expenditure invariably exceeds the defence budget allocation and is supplemented generously by the "mini-budget" late in the financial year.

A recent United Nations report stated that real defence expenditure in South Africa is about 30 to 35 percent more than the official budget. This would bring real total expenditure on Security Forces to about R8 700-million.

EMIGRATION/IMMIGRATION (Dept of Statistics)

According to figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria fewer immigrants are settling in SA, while the number of emigrants is increasing.

Figures for Jan 1985 to Dec 1985 compared with the same period in 1984 show that the number of emigrants increased from 8 550 to 11 401 (33,3 percent).

The number of immigrants decreased from 28 793 to 17 284 (a drop of 40 percent).

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS, Mar 7 - Mar 13:
 Wilhelm Von Gloeden, Photographer (by Charles Leslie); 1987 Calendars: "Silhouettes", Sample A6 page Great Sporting Bodies, Sample B4 plus 4, Sample C Golden Girls, Sample D Desk Pad, Sample E Jumbo Multipic, Sample F Supreme (all by Assoc Optima Group, JHB); Cassette: Crisis (by WECTU, Athlone Central); Lenin Selected Works (Progress Publishers, Moscow); A Video Guide To Love Positions (Gemini Films); Fundamentals of Human Sexuality (Second edition, Herant A Katchadourian Donald T Lunde); Marx and Engels, A conceptual concordance (by Gerard Bekerman); Rebel Pity, The life of Eddie Roux (by Eddie & Win Roux); Sleeping With Soldiers (By Rosemary Daniell).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: KHETHIWE MBOWENI

Khethiwe Mboweni, 28, a field worker for the Environmental and Development Agency and a former SRC member at Turfloop University, was detained under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act (the "preventive detention" clause) on October 18 last year. Her detention order expires on June 30 this year.

At present she is in the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital after being in solitary confinement for most of her detention.

Mboweni is the mother of two children aged five and ten years, who are currently in Tzaneen. She served in the regional office of Azapo. She had just begun work at EDA when she was detained.

This is Mboweni's first period in detention.

STAR 21/3/82
MARITZBURG — A security policeman told the treason trial here yesterday that the monitoring of discussions in the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) office in Durban in 1982, using a bugging device, was part of his daily routine.

That was the evidence of Sergeant Hans Rack, who was based in Durban at the time a number of recordings, now being used as evidence in the trial, were made.

On trial are Mr Samuel Kikine, Mr Isaac Ngcobo, Mr Thozamile Gqweta and Mr Sisa Njikelana.

Sergeant Rack told the court during cross-examination by the defence, that he "simply switched on the equipment in his office and listened at random to the discussions".

He said he also monitored conversations in several other "bugged" places.

Asked how he knew when to record certain discussions if he could not speak Zulu, Sergeant Rack said he often had information about when

Policeman tells of (327) bugging union talks

important discussions would take place.

A second State witness, Major Joseph Benjamin, said he recorded in full a Lesotho memorial meeting in the ASP Hall in Durban on December 16 1982.

He said he had information that the meeting would be important.

A defence advocate alleged the recordings did not reflect the full meeting because there were large sections of tape on which no speech was recorded.

Major Benjamin denied the equipment he had used or the bugging device in the hall had been faulty at the time. He also denied allegations that the batteries in the recorder were flat when the recording was made.

The hearing continues.

THE ARTS

Bearing witness from the front lines

DAVID GOLDBLATT said, when he opened Gideon Mendel's exhibition: "These are terrible pictures."

Those words could strike fear into the heart of a young photographer. But Goldblatt wasn't referring to Mendel's photographic abilities. He was talking about the terrible circumstances and situations in which the pictures were taken. As the work of one photographer, "A Broken Landscape" is a phenomenal historical document. Henri Cartier Bresson's term "the decisive moment" can well be applied to the 37 photographs on exhibition.

Mendel has managed to be present at an astonishing number of decisive moments in South Africa's recent history, and has taken definitive pictures of each one.

The police and the SADF do not appreciate

EXHIBITION: A Broken Landscape Photographs by Gideon Mendel, Market Photo Gallery

his tendency to be there on these occasions. He has been shot at and sjamboked in the pursuit of his pictures, yet the photographs on show don't indicate panic or fear. With a steady vision and an equally steady camera, Mendel has brought back photographic evidence more valuable than any number of written reports.

This exhibition is part of a movement by news and documentary photographers to show the public what they have been seeing in the course of their work. Frustrated with restraints on publication of their photographs, they are exhibiting their images of the struggle in spaces all over the country.

Speaking at the opening of "A Broken Landscape", The Weekly Mail's Anton Harber referred to the authorities' "primitive fear of visual images". It is a well-founded fear: images like these are powerful.

Working mostly with a 28mm lens which forces him to move in close to his subjects, Mendel nonetheless does not intrude on the people he photographs. He appears to have won the right to observe — these pictures could not have been captured by an insensitive sharp-shooter.

His photograph of Benjamin Molise's mother arriving, supported by relatives, to inspect her son's body after he was hanged is unutterably moving. This picture does not zoom in on private agony. It is a dignified

image which embodies the grief of all the mothers who have lost their children to the retributive violence of South Africa's civil war.

The shot of Professor Ismail Mahomed being driven away to detention records the last moment of contact between Mahomed and his daughter. It describes graphically the horror of a system which wrenches people apart and spirits them away at will.

From Crossroads to KwaThema, from Uitenhage to Queenstown, to Soweto and many places in between, Mendel has taken remarkable photographs which form an integral part of the writing in progress of South Africa's history.

See this exhibition, it's important.

Michele Witthaus

Cape Times 28/8/86
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**Maputo
burial
for CP
official**

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The family of the secretary-general of the South African Communist Party, Mr Moses Mabhida, 62, who was due to be buried in Maritzburg on Monday, have decided to bury him in Maputo in protest against restrictions imposed on the burial by a magistrate.

Speaking from Maritzburg late yesterday afternoon, Mr Henry Fazzie, vice-president of the Eastern Cape region of the United Democratic Front (UDF), said Mr Mabhida's family had decided to bury him in Maputo, where he died of a heart attack.

Mr Fazzie said that after the Chief Magistrate of Maritzburg, Mr Cecil Dicks, had restricted the funeral to family and close friends and imposed other restrictions, family members decided that he would be buried in Maputo in protest.

100 buses

Mr Fazzie said Mr Mabhida's body was still in Maputo where he had lived in exile, and he would be buried there tomorrow.

He said he had contacted community leaders in Port Elizabeth — they were handling arrangements for about 100 buses to ferry mourners from the Eastern Cape to the funeral service — to inform them about the change of venue.

Mr Edgar Ngoyi, president of the Eastern Cape region of the UDF, said he had not heard about the decision by Mr Mabhida's family, but was not surprised.

He said many UDF followers, who had planned to travel to Maritzburg for the funeral, would be disappointed to hear about the shift.

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Trevor Wentzel to be set free

Supreme Court Reporter

ROBBEN ISLAND prisoner Mr Trevor Wentzel, 25, is to be set free after a successful appeal yesterday against his terrorism conviction and five-year sentence.

Mr Wentzel was chairman of the Ravensmead Youth and Students' Organization at the time of the elections for the tricameral Parliament.

On January 9 last year, he was convicted of assisting in preparations for a petrol-bomb attack on the home of Labour Party candidate Mr "Hansie" Christians on the eve of the August 1984 elections.

Burned tyres

Mr Justice M R de Kock said yesterday there was evidence that Mr Wentzel had not accompanied the men who went to bomb candidates' houses, and "never expressed any agreement with the plan to produce or use petrol bombs".

The judge said Mr Wentzel admitted burning tyres earlier that day, but the magistrate had ruled this did not constitute an "act of violence". Mr Wentzel was sent to buy more petrol under the impression that it would be used on tyres.

"When he returned, he heard of the plan to bomb candidates' houses. He

objected and said it would be madness to go ahead with it."

While remonstrating with his companions, he put down the five-litre can of petrol and it was taken. The State claimed he had "knowingly made the petrol available".

Mr Justice De Kock said it would be "unsafe" to sustain a conviction on the State's construction of Mr Wentzel's evidence.

Not a "sell-out"

There was no conclusive evidence he had identified himself with the scheme. In fact, he had persuaded two of his companions not to proceed.

Mr Wentzel did say he had not wanted to be seen as a "sell-out", or "chicken", but one could not conclude from this that he had voluntarily parted with the petrol.

"I do not consider it fair that he be held responsible because he put the can on the ground in argument and lost control of it."

It had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Wentzel had, in any way, aided the perpetrators of the crime, said Mr Justice De Kock.

Mr Justice A J Lategan concurred with the judgment. Mr A M Omar, instructed by R Vassen and Co, appeared for Mr Wentzel. Mr P J A van der Merwe appeared for the State.

DEREGULATION

FIN MAIL 28/3/86
Pruned powers

The unusual powers to be given to State President P W Botha for taking regulatory pressures off private-sector interests have met widespread approval, — and some confusion. The Bill, short-titled the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Bill, does not confer blanket powers on Botha to spring the elimination of laws and other regulations on unsuspecting businessmen.

He will be able, by proclamation, wholly or partly to suspend or grant exemption from any enactment — *barring* an Act of Parliament. However, Botha can suspend wholly or partly Acts which affect "matters" listed in a Schedule.

The Schedule lists a wide range: registration and licensing of practically all economic activities; registration of employees; payments to the Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation funds; registration and control over factories; conditions of service and times of conducting business; use of machines; protection of employee health and safety; health requirements applying to premises; the erection of buildings; transport of persons and goods; and the establishment of towns and town planning.

The concept behind these powers was mooted in numerous reports, notably from the President's Council, a Department of Manpower Report, and a White Paper on job creation. The memorandum to the Bill, perhaps, hits the nail on the head: "In commerce (the regulation of human activities) has resulted in the impediment of economic progress and competition to an improper extent."

The powers are perceived as bold to the extent of signalling the will to go ahead with deregulation. When the powers are first exercised, deregulation, long hinted at by Cabi-

Financial Mail March 28 1986

net Ministers and made part of official policy for small business in 1985, will move from generalities to specifics.

Now the question is in what areas the powers will first be exercised. Simon Brand, Development Bank CE, highlights these: regulations affecting black taxi businesses; local regulations and conditions of doing business; building standards; and labour legislation in general. ■

Ban on meetings renewed for a year

CMT TWA 28/3/86 327

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Official Opposition last night slammed as "crazy" the government's decision to slap another year-long country-wide ban on all indoor gatherings to promote school boycotts and work stayaways and all outdoor gatherings, excepting sport.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, called the ban "provocative" and a move "far more likely to result in confrontation than negotiation on key issues".

"Once again the Nationalist government and Mr Le Grange are stubbornly refusing to deal with the substance of the problem. I think this is crazy."

The sweeping bans, announced in yesterday's Government Gazette, are essentially a renewal of existing prohibitions on meetings.

They come on top of bans against meetings held or organized by 74 organizations — including the UDF — in 36 magisterial districts imposed in June and renewed in December last year. This set of prohibitions applies until June this year and affects mainly the Eastern Cape and parts of the

Free State and the Transvaal.

Yesterday's notice, signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, prohibits gatherings in the Republic from April 1 this year to March 31 1987 — "except any gathering for the purpose of a bona fide sports occasion or which is held within a building".

However, the promulgation also affects any gathering within a building in South Africa during this period if such a gathering is organized, convened or held or otherwise brought about to:

- "Advise, encourage, propagate, advocate or promote the non-attendance or opposition to the attendance of any school, college, university or other educational institution by any person."

- "Advise, encourage, instigate or incite, except so far as it is not

prohibited in terms of Section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 ... any person to leave his work or service or not to return to such work or service, or to delay or impede it."

The prohibitions will not apply to any gathering "expressly authorized" by Mr Le Grange or by the magistrate of the district in which the gathering is to be held.

The ban on open-air meetings has been renewed annually since 1976. The ban on indoor meetings promoting school boycotts was introduced last March and renewed when the additional ban on indoor meetings promoting work stayaways was instituted in September.

It is not clear how the ban on promoting school boycotts will affect this weekend's meeting of the National Education Conference in Durban to decide on whether the education boycott should be resumed.

Resolution

A spokesman for the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said last night that the prohibition would make discussions on educational demands "difficult but not insurmountable".

However, a formal resolution calling for a school stayaway could provoke a confrontation with the authorities, he suggested.

• Sapa reports that the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) yesterday said the move was intended to "put to death the efforts of open criticism and action by the black people against continued oppression".

'Coterie'

In a statement released in Johannesburg, Azapo said: "Le Grange and his coterie of racist capitalists must realize that black people cannot be dragooned and coerced into accepting a rotten and evil system."

Azapo said the government wanted to drive overt political activity underground.

• Govt's moment of truth is here, page 4

2 shot: Boy, 11, questioned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An 11-year-old boy has been questioned by police after the death of two children in a shooting incident at Brits yesterday.

Eleven-year-old Johannes Moshoe and his 13-year-old brother, David, were killed by bullets from a 22 handgun.

A police spokesman said the incident occurred while the brothers were among other children playing with the handgun which belongs to the father of the 11-year-old boy.

She said that the murder docket opened was in accordance with the law pertaining to juveniles and would be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his decision on whether to prosecute.



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Rivonia trialist to marry in Pollsmoor

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT

RIVONIA trialist Raymond Mhlaba, who was sentenced in 1964 to life imprisonment, is getting married in Pollsmoor Prison — and two of his jailed comrades, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, will be witnesses.

The bride is Ms Dideka Heliso, mother of three of his children.

Mhlaba's attorney, Mr Ramesh Vassen, said the ceremony would be at 10am on Saturday, April 5, in the office of the officer commanding the prison.

Mhlaba was moved from Robben Island to Pollsmoor in April 1982 with fellow Rivonia trialists, Mr Mandela, Si-

sulu, Andrew Mlangeni and Ahmed Kathrada. The others — Govan Mbeki and Elias Motsoaledi — are still on Robben Island, while Mr Dennis Goldberg accepted a conditional release last year.

Permission for the marriage, granted subject to "administrative measures", was given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in a letter dated February 27, 1986, and sent to Bishop Siggibo Dwane of the Order of Ethiopia Church in Grahamstown.

Mr Coetsee's letter said: "I am pleased to inform you that after thorough consideration

of all the relevant facts I have approved the application for the marriage between Raymond Mhlaba and Miss Dideka Heliso subject to administrative measures."

The Department of Prisons, on whom the "administrative measures" depended, agreed to allow Bishop Dwane to officiate at the ceremony. The parents or guardians of the bride and groom, both of whom are in their 60s, would also be allowed to attend.

Prison authorities told Mr Vassen that a warder would be present but would not wear uniform because they wanted an atmosphere "not of pris-

on". Rings could be exchanged but Mhlaba would have to hand his back. Wedding gifts could be given to him but he could not keep them.

Ms Heliso, who lives in Port Elizabeth, told a Sunday newspaper in 1984 on the occasion of an unsuccessful attempt at marriage by proxy to Mhlaba: "I fell in love with him the first time I saw him."

"I've grown used to our way of love and living alone. If necessary, I can go on like this until the day I die."

Ms Heliso has been visiting Mhlaba regularly but has not been allowed contact visits.

Now that officialdom has approved a marriage, she and the father of her children will be able to touch for the first time in 22 years.

A spokesman for the SA Prisons Service said yesterday: "Prisoners are allowed to get married only in exceptional cases and after prior approval by the Commissioner of Prisons."

"Matters such as applications by individual prisoners to get married are considered as of personal interest to the prisoner and the families involved. It is, therefore, the policy of the Prisons Service not to make information of this nature public."

Ex-SACP leader buried in Maputo

MAPUTO. — Top-ranking African National Congress leaders returned to Mozambique at the weekend for the first time since they were expelled two years ago to attend the burial of former South African Communist Party leader Mr Moses Mabhida who was buried with full military honours on Saturday.

President Samora Machel led mourners at the state funeral, accompanied by Mr Mabhida's widow, Lena, other close relatives, the new SACP chairman, Mr Joe Slovo, and Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

The ANC and the SACP have maintained close links since both were expelled from South Africa in 1960. Mr Mabhida, 63, an executive member of both organizations and the SA Congress of Trade Unions, died in Maputo this month of a heart attack.

He was to have been buried on Monday in his South African home town of Edendale, outside Maritzburg, but severe restrictions were placed on the funeral — it could be attended only by close friends, who would have to be identified to police by selected members of the family — so organizers decided to shift the funeral to Maputo, where it was held under tight security. It was also reported that the Mabhida family changed the venue because they feared violent confrontation between police and mourners.

Mr Tambo flew to Maputo from the movement's headquarters in Lusaka with Mr Slovo and 110 other senior officials.

An ANC choir sang freedom songs as the coffin was carried from Maputo town hall, where it had been lying in state, to Maputo's Llanquene cemetery.

Several hundred people witnessed the burial. — Sapa-Reuter and UPI

TOTALITARIANISM

GENERAL

APRIL

* MAY - 1986

New laws may be weakened

By TOS WENTZEL,
Political Correspondent

MORE protection for detainees may be provided through amendments in controversial security legislation to be introduced in Parliament next week.

The Labour Party in the House of Representatives and the National People's Party and Solidarity in the House of Delegates are under Government pressure to accept what may be watered-down versions of the original legislation.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has been locked in tough negotiations with them. President P W Botha is insisting that the legislation be passed before Parliament adjourns on June 20.

The measures are the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which gives the Minister of Law and Order the right to proclaim "unrest areas" and amounts to the declaration of a local state of emergency, and the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which pro-

vides for police detentions of up to 180 days.

The coloured and Indian parties remain opposed to detention without trial but may be willing to compromise provided they can have more guarantees on the conditions under which detainees will be held.

They are pressing for the scrapping of provisions in the Public Safety Bill which would prohibit the courts from reviewing orders issued in terms of the measure.

Interrogation

Among the changes it wants to the Internal Security Bill are that a detainee be examined by a doctor within 48 hours, that he has access to legal advice before facing a board of review, and that he has access to a doctor, family and a minister of religion.

Labour MPs are determined to make certain that a detainee cannot "disappear". They will also seek assurances that detentions would be preventive and not for the purposes of interrogation.

There is some division in the party. Some MPs say they will continue to oppose the legislation even if amendments are introduced. The Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, could not be reached for comment.

Mr le Grange has confirmed that he will introduce the legislation next week. He said there could be amendments.

The Progressive Federal Party will oppose the legislation in the Assembly.

Five arrested in City protests

Staff Reporter

LUNCHTIME crowds were taken by surprise yesterday when five people were arrested in two separate anti-Republic Day placard demonstrations near the Golden Acre.

The arrests were confirmed yesterday by a police liaison officer, Captain Jan Calitz, who said those held would appear in court soon on a charge of attending an illegal gathering.

The first demonstration, by about 25 University of Cape Town students, started soon after 1pm. Many students held placards, some reading: "25 years, so what?", "PW is a political jelly-tot" and "We want a people's republic".

Spectators stopped to watch and some joined the students in singing freedom songs and shouting slogans.

At 1.09pm a police car arrived on the scene. Three policemen jumped out and ran towards the students.

A police constable who grabbed a female student was jostled by part of the crowd when he tried to take her away. A male student who shouted at the policeman "Los haar uit" was also arrested. Both were put in a police car.

The crowd responded by chanting "Botha is a terrorist".

More police vehicles arrived on the scene and a police truck with about

15 policemen drew up outside the Golden Acre. Police left soon afterwards when it appeared that the demonstrators had left the area. About 400 spectators remained on the scene.

Fifteen minutes later another group gathered outside Woolworths and started chanting and singing. They moved across the street towards the Golden Acre where security personnel hastily closed the doors.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, watched the demonstration.

The group marched up Adderley, Church, St George's and Hout streets and returned to the spot outside Woolworths on the corner of Church and Adderley streets.

Police arrived at 1.57pm while the demonstrators were singing and chanting. They arrested three people and confiscated posters.

Police continued to patrol the area.

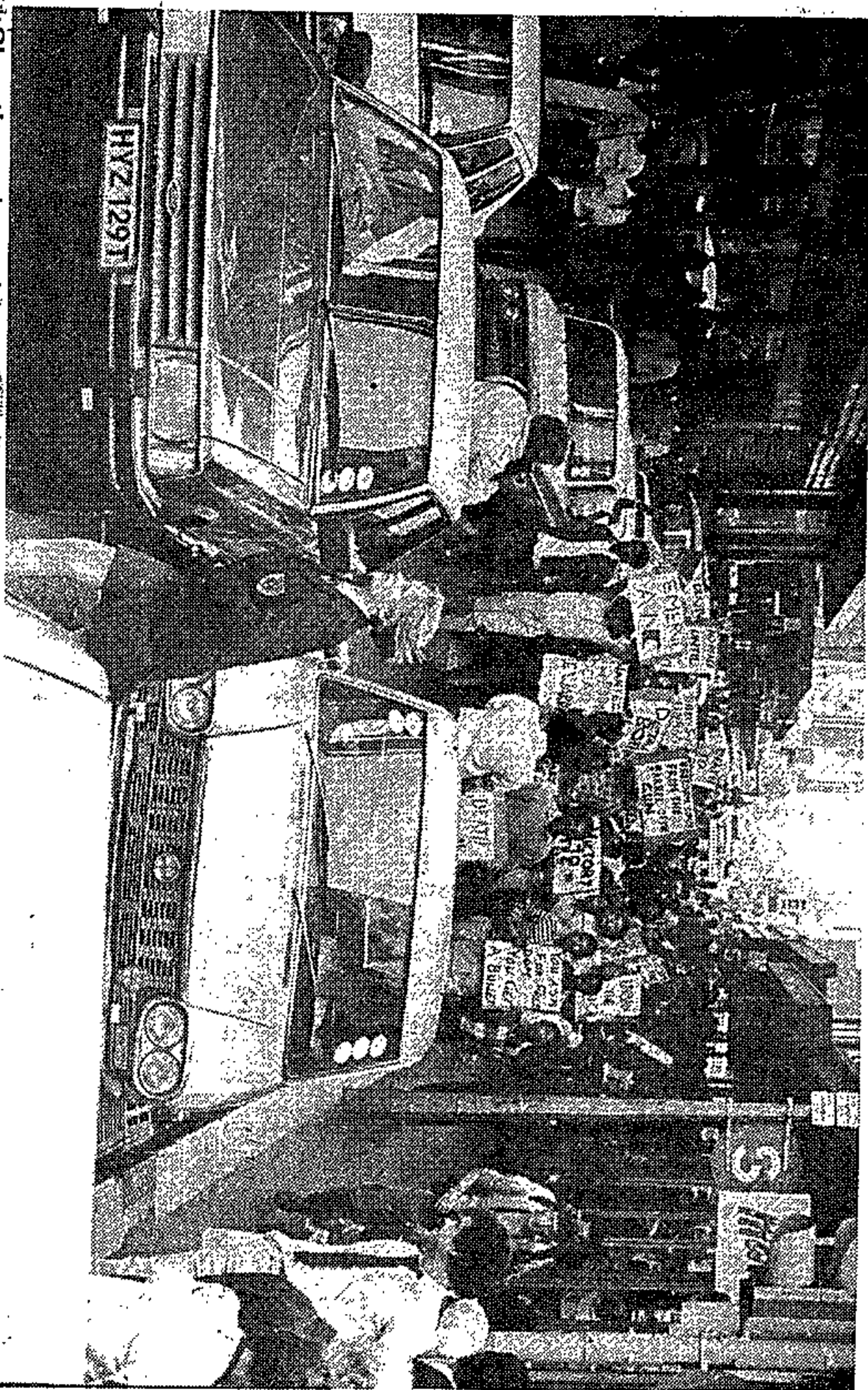
399-CANVAS GOODS AND ALLIED PRODU

Superceding w.d. no: 344

AREA A Durban, Inanda, Pinetown,

AREA B Bloemfontein, East London,

AREA C Klip River.



Chanting, placard-bearing demonstrators march down a City street during an anti-Republic Day demonstration yesterday.

Picture: Stewart Colman

Unrest Bills: horse-trading starts

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The ruling parties in the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament have been put under enormous Government pressure to agree to sweeping new measures for the suppression of black unrest.

There were indications yesterday that the leaders of the Labour Party and the National Peoples' Party had bowed to Government demands after a week of wrangling.

In a flurry of behind-the-scenes meet-

ings — including one with President Botha himself — the Government has apparently struck a deal. In return for the support of the LP and the NPP, the Minister will agree to amend the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill to provide greater protection for detainees.

The Bills are to be dealt with in all three Houses early next week.

Many LP and NPP members still resist the draft Bills on the grounds that they cannot condone measures which provide for detention without trial.

Some members got the impression that

if the Bills are not passed the state of emergency might be re-imposed.

At the very least, they argue, the Government has the ability to force the Bills through Parliament by way of the President's Council. If that happens, they say, the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates might not be in a position to soften the measures.

Amendments to the legislation proposed by the LP and the NPP include the deletion of the clause in the Public Safety Amendment Bill which would prevent the courts from reviewing regulations made under it.

Read
and there's never really been any

Week of clashes over Bills lies ahead

ONE TIME 31/5/86
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Political Staff

PARLIAMENT is gearing itself up for a week of the most heated debates of the session after days of behind the scenes manoeuvring to ease the passage of two highly contentious security measures.

Even the State President, Mr P W Botha, has personally intervened to lobby support for the controversial Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

The first provides for detention without trial for up to 180 days and the second gives the Minister of Law and Order the power to declare "unrest areas" and to do anything he deems necessary to maintain law and order.

Collision

But in spite of speculation that there have been compromise amendments, these are not likely to appease the Progressive Federal Party or the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives, both unequivocally opposed to detention without trial.

They appear to be on a collision course with the government and if either of the Bills is rejected by any one chamber, they will have to be referred to the President's Council for a decision.

It is however clear that the government does not want to wait this long for the Bills to be passed.

It has been suggested that it is eager to get them through before the anniversary of the Soweto riots on June 16 in anticipation of increased violence and unrest.

Draconian

The PFP, which has already dubbed the Bills "draconian", is expected to take the toughest parliamentary stand, totally rejecting them by calling for them to be read "this day six months", which in effect means never.

The Bills were high on the Order Paper and due to be debated earlier this week. But they were suddenly dropped lower down as it became clear that the government faced severe opposition and possible defeat in at least one chamber.

This sparked off behind the scenes lobbying to win support for the Bill and the State President called in members of the Labour Party and the majority National

People's Party in the House of Delegates.

Informal meetings were also held in other quarters, but it is unlikely that the government will have watered down the Bills to satisfy opposition. If the government did so, it would deprive it of the powers it feels are necessary.

Postponed

The importance which the government attaches to the Bills became even more evident yesterday when the Chief Whip of Parliament, Mr Alex van Breda, said in a statement that the planned debate on the budget vote of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs would be postponed.

The debate would stand over until "particular legislation" had been disposed of "which may drastically affect the course of the programme for the rest of the week".

It is expected that the Public Safety Amendment Bill will be debated first, starting on Monday afternoon.

The MPs who can still foil Le Grange

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

THE latest round in the detention-without-trial fight has been won by the courts, with a landmark Appellate Division judgement handed down last week.

But it seems the executive is staging a strong bid to take the next round, introducing new legislation in parliament which will further erode the right of the courts to intervene in detentions.

Power to deliver a knockout blow is in the hands of the maverick Houses of Delegates and Representatives. What is not clear is how — or whether — they plan to use it.

The proposed new laws at the centre of the fight are the Public Safety Amendment Bill (PSAB) and the Internal Security Bill (ISB).

Both bills are at the committee stage, and although discussions therein are not publicised, it is clear that developments in these committees pose a crucial test: for the security needs of the government, army and police on the one hand and for the credibility of the two new houses on the other.

The PSAB would give the Minister of Law and Order the right to decide that circumstances in a particular area warranted the use of Emergency powers. He could then invoke any regulations he decides are necessary in that area without first obtaining the approval of parliament, and without officially declaring a State of Emergency.

The Internal Security Bill, introduced last Thursday, would allow police to detain anyone believed to be involved in "unrest" for 180

days — six months.

Only after three months had elapsed would the detention come under the scrutiny of any authority outside the police, through a board of review charged with examining reasons for further detention.

The only criterion for detention under the ISB is whether the police believe removal of the detainee from the community would help quell unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party has hit out at both Bills, but on its own will be unable to deter them from being pushed through.

This power lies with the House of Delegates (designated Indian) and the House of Representatives (designated "coloured") — or more specifically, with the National People's Party and the Labour Party. They have the power to block the passage of the Bills and force them to be considered by the President's Council. If they continued expressing strong opposition in this forum, it could mean a showdown with the National Party.

One thing the two new Bills have in common is that the police need not give reasons for a detention.

Legal observers expected this provision would soon be included in new legislation to close the loopholes recently discovered in Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In the case brought to free Durban church leader Paddy Kearney, for example, the Natal judge ruled that police had to have good reason for

holding a detainee and that this reason had to be produced on demand.

Last week the Appellate Division upheld this interpretation of Section 29 and went further, saying the onus was on the police, when challenged, to show the detention was lawful.

Security law expert, Natal University's Professor Tony Mathews, termed this interpretation a major gain.

But the judgement disappointed in leaving a loophole for "an executive determined to escape legal control," Mathews said.

When the law spoke of "reason to believe", of "reasonable ground" for holding a detainee, the Appeal Court held these reasons were objective and open to investigation by the courts. But where the Act required that a police officer "believed" or "considered" a detention was necessary, the courts would not be able to test the existence of grounds.

Mathews said this distinction was "unacceptable" and ran counter to a new trend in English law which is not to distinguish between phrases like "has reason to believe" and "is satisfied".

"What this judgement has done is to leave a fair amount of free space for an executive determined to avoid the court's supervision and, with amazing alacrity, the executive has already moved in to that space."

Mathews said the purpose of the new laws seemed to be to get around the ruling in the Kearney case, and he thought it a "surprising coincidence" that the judgement and the new Bill were published on the same day.

'Lawyers must speak out'

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THE Democratic Lawyers' Association has called on lawyers to speak out against invasions of human rights, unjust procedures and practices and the many manifestations of injustice which have seeped into the courts.

The association, formed by attorneys and articled clerks, said in a statement released by secretary Mr H Joshua that the rule of law had been totally eroded.

The Government had institutionalised detention without trial and judicial procedures which seriously undermined the possibility of obtaining justice in South African courts.

"While we appreciate attempts from the bench to curb inbridled dictatorship and dictatorial methods, the sad fact remains that fundamentally our legal system serves to buttress and maintain an unjust social order."

The association called

on the government to release all political prisoners and detainees and to unbanned the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and other organisations.

The continued detention of political prisoners like Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada, Jeff Masekela and John Nkosi — sentenced to life imprisonment in the early 1960s — was against the principles of justice.

"In terms of South African legal practice these eminent men have long ago completed their sentences. The attempted trading in their liberty by President P W Botha and his Government is unethical and repugnant."

Advocate Dullah Omar is the chairman of the organisation.

Committee to meet on deadlocked legislation

30/5/86
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Last-minute attempts to resolve a security legislation deadlock threatening to develop between President P W Botha and the House of Representatives were being made today.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Order was due to meet informally today to see if negotiations on the proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill could be resumed after the Labour Party strongly resisted aspects of these measures last week.

One of the Bills provides for states of emergency being declared in local "areas of unrest" and the other gives wide detention without trial powers for up to 180 days, to the police.

Coloured and Indian party leaders in Parliament Mr Allan Hendrickse (Labour Party), Mr Amichand Rajbansi (National People's Party) and Dr J N Reddy (Solidarity) met Mr Botha and Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange yesterday afternoon.

The President appears adamant that the legislation must go through during the present session, due to end in three weeks.

EMERGENCY

There is talk in National Party circles that the Government may have to fall back on existing state of emergency legislation if this does not happen.

If one or more Houses oppose the legislation the President can send the Bill to be dealt with by the President's Council. If passed there, it is deemed to have been passed by Parliament.

The Labour Party is especially strongly opposed to detention without trial. Mr Hendrickse has been in such detention.

The party has insisted on strong guarantees of rights for detainees such as access to legal representatives and visits by family.

Kimberley and

Asolburg, Uitenhage

underboom.

Durban, Germiston, Nigel, Oberholzer, Oodepoort, Springs,

Town, and Wynberg.

1. Length of the week - Monday

Footnotes

AREA F: Klerksdorp. Municipal

Pietermaritzburg.

AREA E: Bloemfontein

and Umhlanga.

AREA D: Paarl. Municipal

Municipal Area: Port Elizabeth

Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging

Pinetown, Pretoria, Randburg

Johannesburg, Kempton Park

AREA C: Alberton, Benoni,

AREA B: Kuils River.

AREA A: Bellville, the Cape

Superceding w.d. no's: 261,



THE scene at yesterday's burial of five unrest victims in Tembisa

Sjamboks at funeral

By MOJALEFA
MOSEKI

SCORES of youths were sjamboked and tear-gassed by police when five unrest victims were buried in Tembisa yesterday.

A spokesman for the police yesterday said he had not yet received any reports when asked to confirm the sjamboking and the firing of teargas at the funeral.

Three youths were

yesterday injured when they fell from a moving truck as police started sjambokking them.

The youths had been singing freedom songs. The incident took place at Nxiweni Section on the route to the cemetery.

Scores of other youths were sjambokked and teargas canisters fired to disperse crowds of people who thronged the route to

the cemetery in a bid to join the procession travelling in vehicles.

Police barred scores of people from the service at Nepo cinema as from 11am. There were about 2 000 people crammed inside the hall.

The UDF, Cosatu, Tembisa Women's Organisation and Tembisa Students Congress speakers at the service called on mourners to be disciplined.

sewefar 30/5/86

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ARGUS 30/5/86 (827)

Security ~~laws~~ laws deadlock — P W Botha steps in

By TOS WENTZEL,
Political Correspondent

LAST-MINUTE attempts were being made today to resolve a deadlock on security legislation which threatens to develop between President P W Botha and the House of Representatives.

The parliamentary standing committee on law and order was due to meet informally today to see if negotiations on the proposed Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill could be resumed after the Labour Party strongly opposed aspects of these measures last week.

One Bill provides for local "areas of unrest" where states of emergency could be declared. The other gives wide powers to the police for detention without trial for up to 180 days.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Allan Hendrickse (Labour Party), Mr Amichand Rajbansi (National People's Party) and Dr J N Reddy (Solidarity) met Mr Botha and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The President appears adamant that the legislation must go through during the present session, which is due to end in three weeks.

There is talk in National Party circles that if this does not happen the Government may have to fall back on exist-

ing state of emergency legislation.

If one or more Houses oppose the legislation the President can send the Bill to be dealt with by the President's Council and, if passed there, it is deemed to have been passed by Parliament.

The Labour Party is especially strongly opposed to detention without trial. Mr Hendrickse himself has been in such detention.

The party has insisted on strong guarantees of rights for detainees, such as access to legal representatives and visits by family.

Confirming that yesterday's talks had taken place, Mr Rajbansi said today he could give no details of House of Delegates' attitudes but said the discussions were continuing.

If the deadlock continues Mr le Grange will introduce the legislation in the various Houses, starting next week.

Police question Lenasia editor

JOHANNESBURG. — The editor of the Indicator of Lenasia, Mr Ameen Akhalwaya, was yesterday questioned by security police about the political content and other aspects of his newspaper.

In its May issue, published on Tuesday, the Indicator carried several articles on the 10th anniversary of the June 16 Soweto student uprising.

On Tuesday night security police left a note at his Lenasia home asking him to call at Protea police headquarters at 7.30am yesterday and to bring his passport and identity document along.

Yesterday morning his lawyer, Mrs Priscilla Jana, contacted the police and was told Mr Akhalwaya had been called for a "personal check".

Mr Akhalwaya, former metropolitan editor of the Rand Daily Mail and chief sub-editor of the Sunday Express, and Nieman Fellow at Harvard University 1981 and 1982, presented himself at Protea at noon.

He said particulars were taken about his personal life and notes made from his ID book and passport. His photograph was also taken.

"I was asked which organizations I belonged to, whether I supported the Transvaal Indian Congress and the United Democratic Front, how I obtained the political information for the Indicator and who financed the newspaper.

"I said the Indicator was an independent newspaper which did not support any specific political organization, and that its columns were open to all as long as they complied with the law. The newspaper's finances are derived from advertising," he said. — Sapa

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Measures opposed

STEPHEN CRANSTON

THE Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) organisation has expressed "grave disquiet" about the proposed new security measures and has called for their immediate withdrawal.

In a statement to *Business Day* it said that the new Public Safety Amendment Bill confers powers on the Minister of Law and Order usually reserved for times of war.

At the same time the Internal Security Amendment Bill proposed the introduction of a 180-day preventive detention measure, which would nullify a landmark decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (*Ntondo v Minister of Law and Order*).

Unequivocal opposition to the proposed legislation was expressed at the LHR annual meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Sjambokking as women go on march

THREE women were arrested and scores of others sjambokked when police and traffic cops stopped about 300 Tembisa women from marching to the Kempton Park magistrate's offices yesterday.

By SOWETAN Reporter

children during the protest march.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria, Captain C J Marais, confirmed the incidents. But, he said, about 70 women were beaten with quirts when they refused to disperse after being given their second warning.

"I do not know of anyone having been ar-

rested," said Capt Marais when told three women had been arrested.

Among them are Mrs Zodwa Nkosi, a woman known only as Esther, of Nakhulong Section, and another woman who was grabbed and frogmarched into a minibus near the Kempton Park station.

A resident in the township said they had been released after questioning.

The women waved placards reading: "White mothers get your children out of our township", "Restrictions on funerals is the cause of shootings", "Let us bury our dead in peace and dignity", "SADF and SAP troops out of our townships — hands off our children".

Meanwhile the Tembisa funeral of five unrest victims is to be held today at Nepo Cinema from 10 a m.



TWO of the women who marched to the Kempton Park Magistrate's offices yesterday listen to Colonel Smith. They had regrouped after being sjambokked.

Pic: MOFFAT ZUNGU



STRIKING workers at Pioneer Ready Mixed Concrete chant outside the company's Johannesburg plant yesterday. Six Pioneer plants in the Transvaal have been hit by strikes, and workers are protesting — among other things — “unfair dismissals.”

Tembisa 5 burial today

THE funerals of five Tembisa unrest victims, which were to have been held on May 14, but were postponed, will be today at the Nepo Cinema in Tembisa, Cosatu's Tembisa branch said in a statement yesterday.

The service will start at 9.30 am and the procession will leave for the cemetery at midday.

The deceased are: Mr Vincent Xaba (22), Mphitizeli Mahlangu (14), Mr Samuel Ntlantla (32), Mr Moses

Mafaisa (23) and Mr Mzwake Vikalazi (19).

The situation was still very tense in Tembisa, Cosatu said, and there was no option but to cancel the funeral two weeks ago, because it “could not afford to take the risk of burying at gunpoint.”

In the past, funerals had been held during the week, in accordance with a court order which said funerals of unrest victims may not be held on weekends or on pub-

lic holidays, but only during the week.

“We appealed against this court order, but the Supreme Court dismissed our appeal with costs on Friday, May 23. We therefore have no alternative, but to hold the funeral today,” the statement said.

“We appeal to the SADF and police to keep away from the funerals, as their presence always ignites unrest and causes more deaths and injuries,” it said — Sapa.

Sowetan 29/5/86

Cops disrupt women's march



A woman runs after police disrupted their intended march to the magistrate's court in Kempton Park yesterday. See Story Page 2.

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No incidents at funeral

THE funeral of a Daveyton youth who was killed in Tembisa two weeks ago went ahead without any incident yesterday.

Police and members of the South African Defence Force kept watch and enforced restrictions imposed earlier in the morning.

Ethuel "Quibis" Mthetwa (17) was to have been buried last Saturday but the funeral had to be postponed to yesterday after a group of youths hijacked the coffin and hid it in a neighbouring house.

Only a limited number of people were able to attend the funeral which took place at 2pm and was over 30 minutes late.

Hearse

Only a hearse, a kombi and a bus were permitted to carry the mourners to the cemetery.

A contingent of army and police force members accompanied the procession to and from the cemetery. No incidents were reported and the township was tense but calm at the time of going to press.

ARGUS 29/5/86 327

Rebel repairers offer aid to stranded motorists

Motoring Editor

MOTORISTS insured with AA Mutual whose vehicles need repairs but face paying for the work themselves have been offered help by the members of the Free Enterprise Motor Repair Association.

Independent repair shops formed the association to oppose the panel system used by insurance companies which gives work to only certain shops.

They have come up with a package deal for motorists stranded by the collapse of AA Mutual and offer:

- The lowest practical prices for repairs.

- Repair work to be done at a venue most convenient to the owner.

- Discounts on spares.

- Free legal help to recover costs for motorists not at fault.

- All work guaranteed by the association.

- The appointment of an ombudsman to ensure satisfaction.

Association chairman Mr Moshe Soffer said: "We have al-

ways maintained that the panel system is not in the public interest. Now we have been proved right.

"The panel system has led to inefficiency and abuses. The public are being charged unnecessarily high repair costs, which must be recovered from premiums.

"The quote system is a joke, because the insurance companies reserve the right to refuse the lowest quote.

"The public have been paying through the nose, but now many repair shops have lost heavily too and many are going to go under.

"If the insurance repair work had been fairly spread around the 500 reputable repair shops in the Peninsula instead of those favoured by the insurance companies, losses would have been manageable."

Right gets Monument go-ahead

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

The council controlling the Voortrekker Monument has finally agreed that conservative groups may hold a Republic Day gathering at the monument amphitheatre.

But it has warned that the meeting must not have a party-political flavour.

In spite of this condition the meeting will still be addressed by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the head of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais.

Other speakers will be leader of the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, and Afrikaner Volkswag chief, Professor Carel Boshoff.

● In Cape Town, an editorial in the latest edition of the Ned Geref Kerk newspaper, *Kerkbode*, strongly criticises both the National Party and the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging for the use of violence at the Brits and Pietersburg political meetings, calling it "deplorable" and "a lowering of civilised standards".

"Violence, regardless of where it happens, is no solution to our problems," says the editorial.

Race to enact two tough new security Bills

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government was working furiously behind the scenes today to strike a compromise deal on two new security measures to quell unrest.

A top-level meeting between Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange and the leaders of the Labour Party and the National People's Party was understood to be scheduled for later in the morning.

These two parties, which hold the majority in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, have balked at the measures, which would provide the police with sweeping emergency and detention powers in areas of unrest.

The two draft Bills are the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

The first Bill empowers the Minister of Law and Order to declare areas of unrest in which emergency regulations could be applied; the second provides senior police officers with the authority to detain people without trial for periods of up to 180 days if this would be deemed to be helpful in quelling unrest.

The Government is anxious to have these measures enacted as soon as possible.

Mr Don Mateman, Law and Order spokesman for the Labour Party, said today that his party remained adamant it did not believe in detention without trial.

"We are also adamant that these Bills have got to go back to the Joint Standing Committee where they can be fully discussed," he said.

Mr Mateman said the Labour Party had withdrawn from the committee when the Bills were being considered by the committee the first time "in order to stop finality of the processes of the Standing Committee".

SECURITY LAWS

SHOWDOWN

By DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff

REBUS 28/5/86 322

TWO controversial draft security laws have come under heavy fire in Parliament.

The Bills have been placed on the order paper of the three Houses after the Labour Party and the National People's Party walked out of the joint standing committee which was to consider them.

The Bills were due to be debated in the House of Assembly later today but at the last minute were placed lower on the order paper after further behind-the-scenes negotiations.

It is now not clear whether the Bills will be debated or referred back to the joint standing committee.

The Progressive Federal Party meanwhile says it will move that the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill be read "this day six months" when they come up for debate.

This is one of the strongest forms of censure available to MPs.

Unacceptable

The Bills have also been slammed by the Southern African Bishops Conference.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill provides for the Minister of Law and Order to declare areas of unrest in which extraordinary powers are available to the police.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill provides for senior police officers to authorise detention without trial for up to 180 days if such a move will help quell unrest.

The Labour Party and the NPP, respectively the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, have not yet decided on a course of action.

MPs in both parties have said privately that the Bills are unacceptable, particularly where they relate to detention without trial.

Mr Don Mateman, chairman of Labour's law and order group, said his party did not want the Bills to come before the House of Representatives until they had been properly

committee.

Mr Mahomed Baig, chief whip of the NPP, said his party would "liaise closely" with whatever the Labour Party decided.

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, had placed the Bills on the order papers of all three Houses.

In terms of the Constitution, if a House fails to consider a Bill which has already been dealt with by another House, the President has the power to request that House to do so within a certain period (not less than 14 days).

If the House in question fails to meet that deadline, the Bill may be deemed to have been rejected by that House.

In such an event, where a Bill has been passed by one House and rejected by another (or the other two), the Bill may be sent to the President's Council for a final decision.

The Government has a majority in the President's Council.

● Sapa reports from Pretoria that the bishops conference says the new legislation will escalate conflict.

In a statement, the bishops said: "To those in touch with the situation in South Africa it is clear that a momentous change has taken place since September 1984.

"Such significant numbers of black people have been caught up in the great liberation wave that nothing can quell it.

"The Government has two choices: to go along with it in negotiating a settlement or to oppose it and by so doing ensure that the confrontation becomes worse. The Government seems set on the second course."

Of the Bills, the bishops said: "These prescriptions are not likely to quell the liberation wave. They are far more likely to provoke greater vigour and determination on the part of those involved in it. Steps towards total war on one side will be met by comparable steps on the other."

vided for on retirement (40). Some

Media Council hits at Public Safety Bill

THE South African Media Council said yesterday that it hoped that the Public Safety Amendment Bill would be amended to limit powers sought under the bill.

A statement, authorised by the executive committee and issued by former Appeal Court judge Mr Louis de Villiers van Winsen as chairman of the Media Council, said the bill "provides for wide powers, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts, which could lead to curtailment of media access to information on matters of public importance".

When the emergency proclamations were withdrawn on March 7, the state-

ment said, the council was considering complaints by English and Afrikaans editors "about widespread police harassment of journalists — making gathering and publishing news about events of major public importance difficult and often impossible".

Some news editors also alleged that policemen resorted to powers conferred under emergency regulations in areas not subject to the proclamations.

"The Media Council now notes that provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill could place the media in similar circumstances to those which prevailed under the former

measures.

"While members of the council concede that special measures may be necessary to deal with unrest situations, we feel the government would be unwise to use powers sought under the bill to re-impose additional restrictions on media reporting about unrest ..."

"We wish to place on record our understanding of the difficulties experienced by the SAP and other law enforcement agencies in coping with unrest."

"We have also been made increasingly aware of the problems and hazards facing journalists whose duty is to inform the public as quickly and

accurately as possible of events affecting the life of the nation.

"In these circumstances heated confrontations can and do develop. The many examples of good co-operation between press and police even in these turbulent times are a tribute to both."

"We believe the interest of all — the public, whose right to know is affected, the police and the media — are jeopardised by restrictive regulations which trouble these relationships and tend to undermine public confidence in the accountability and responsibility of law enforcement agencies."

Sapa

Call for scrapping³²⁷ of new security laws

Cap Times 28/5/86
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lawyers for Human Rights organization has expressed "grave disquiet" about the proposed new security measures and called for their immediate withdrawal.

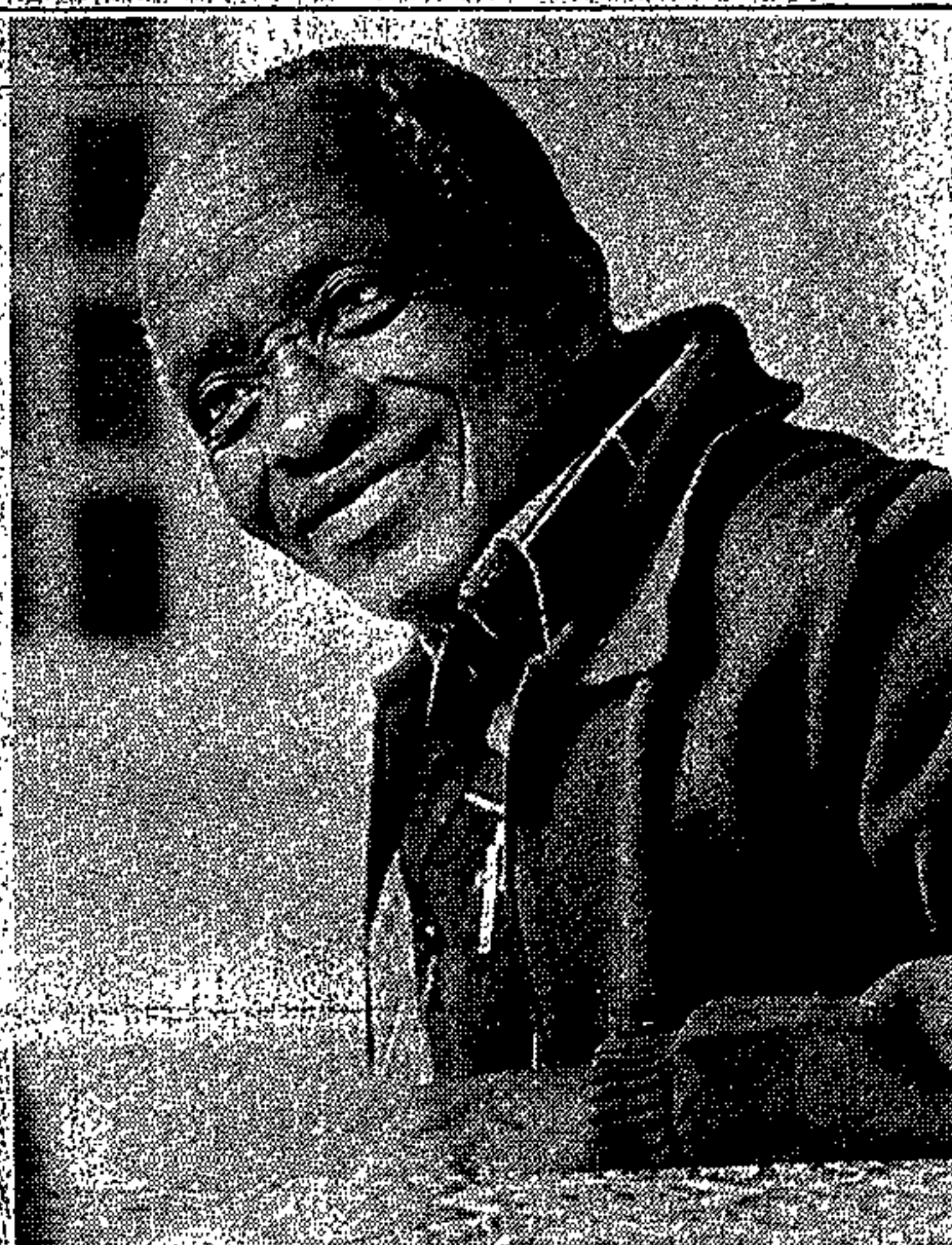
In a statement it said that the new Public Safety Amendment Bill confers powers on the Minister of Law and Order usually reserved for times of war, with effective political and legal safeguards specifically excluded.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill also proposed the introduction of a 180-day preventive detention measure, which would nullify a landmark decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (*Ntondo v Minister of Law and Order*).

Unequivocal opposition to the proposed legislation was expressed through resolutions at the organization's annual meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The meeting resolved that "both measures are likely to be conducive to the abuse of power and display a contemptuous regard for the judiciary and the due process of law".

CAPE



Mr Simon Pieter, imprisoned on Robben Island for sabotage, is on a mission to trace his wife

Island man searches for wife he saw 22 years ago

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

7K645 327
2-15/86
A FORMER member of the African National Congress armed wing and Robben Island prisoner, has gone to Port Elizabeth on a mission to trace his wife he last saw when he was jailed for sabotage 22 years ago.

In his first interview since his release Mr Simon Pieter, a former section commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, said he last set eyes on his wife, Joyce, when he was incarcerated before the Rivonia Treason trial in 1964.

Mr Pieter does not have a picture of her — only memories and the thoughts of what life could have been like if he had not been jailed.

Yet he believes that the mental picture he carries in his head is all he needs to find her.

"Never wrote"

The years and her absence have not doused his love. His voice drops when he talks about her.

"She never wrote to me or visited me on the Island. I do not know if she is alive.

"All I know is that I love her deeply. I missed her during those hard and lonely years. I must see her again. Living without a husband during all these years must have been tough on her. I must try to make it up to her somehow."

He said it worried him that she did not visit him in prison "but she must have had a reason. I aim to find out what it was if I find her".

Also close to the top of his list of priorities is to find his son Tobile, 27, whom he last touched and saw when he was a five-year-old boy, to visit the graves of two children who died in the mid-60s, to search for his brother Sidwell and other relatives and to visit his old home.

"That is if the house is still standing. I have been away for so long that I have lost touch with my family, friends and home town of Port Elizabeth."

He said his brother spent four years on the Island after being convicted of furthering the aims of the ANC.

He was released in 1968 and wrote to him until 1979 when the letters stopped coming.

The letters he received regularly from his son stopped in the same year.

Mr Pieter was to be released next January and did not expect an eight-month remission of his sentence.

Saddest day

"I was caught off guard by a warder who told me last Thursday that I would be released the next day."

He said his last day was one of the saddest days of his life "because I left so many good friends behind on Robben Island".

He does not think much of President P W Botha's reforms.

"The system I fought against is still there. People will not stop fighting until all of us are free and we have one-man-one-vote. We have time on our side and will achieve our goal."

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Security laws are outdated says IRA

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The government should untie the hands of the security forces to allow them greater scope when dealing with political unrest, the chairman of the Independent Rights Association (IRA), Mr Basil Niemand, said last night.

Mr Niemand told 50 people in the City Hall: "We will not stand for black intimidation and we are not looking for change in the distant future, because the problems are right here on our doorstep."

He slammed the security laws, saying they were "outdated" and the situation was deteriorating daily.

"We have written a letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, asking for more protection for farmers in

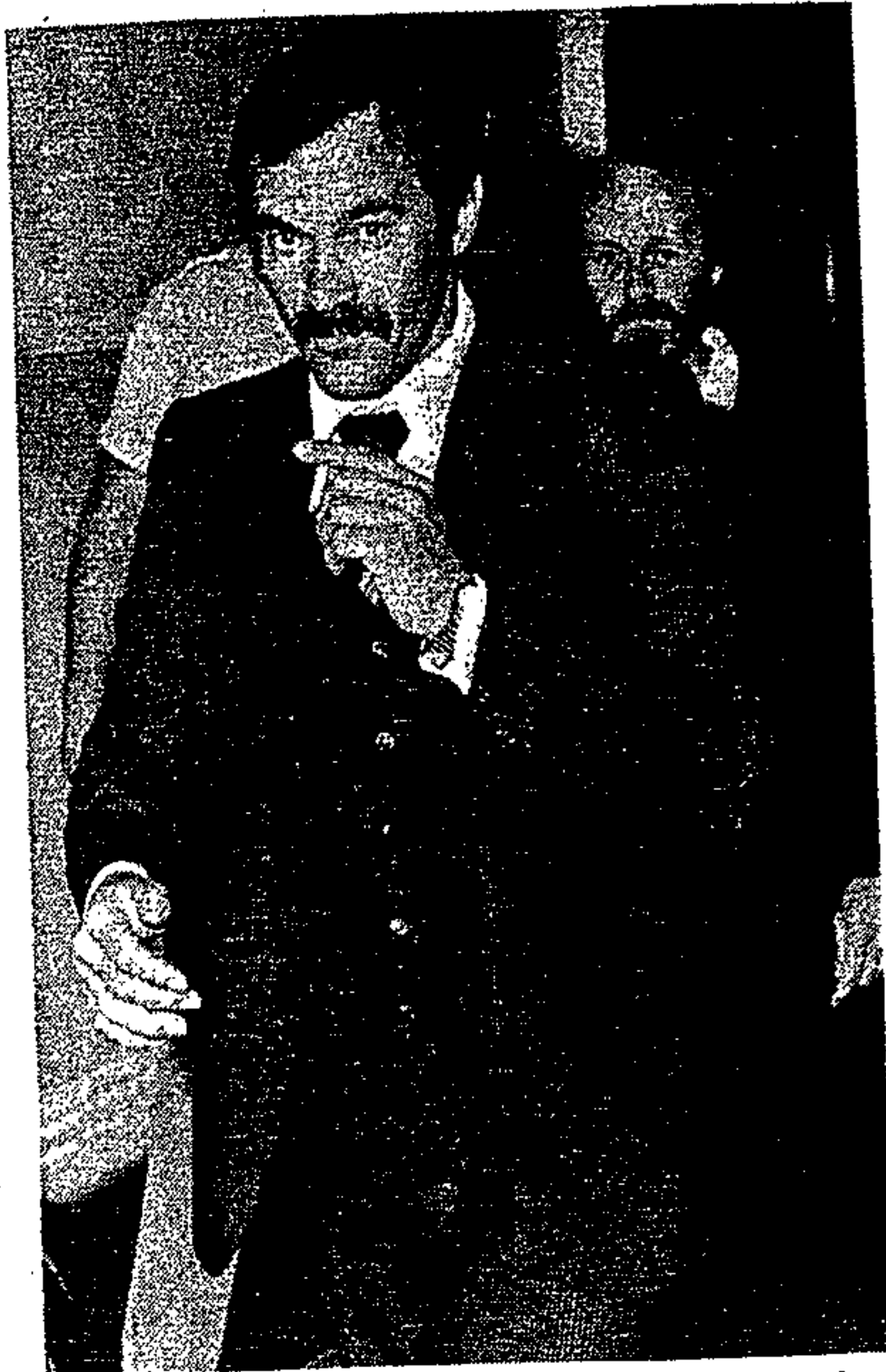
the Mooiplaas and Kidd's Beach areas. The stock theft that is allowed to carry on there is disturbing. New laws should be made to enable the farmer to protect himself."

The IRA was prepared to protect all whites, even those who were "traitors".

"It is important that whites should stick together and fight this black intimidation."

Mr Niemand said that Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) had been invited to address a meeting of the IRA on August 11 because the organisations had certain common causes.

"We need the citizens of the Eastern Cape to follow the example of unity set by the AWB," he said.



The chairman of the Independent Rights Association, Mr Basil Niemand, arrives at the City Hall last night to address a meeting attended by about 50 people.

Ethics versus obligations

News 26/5/86 (22) 327
Medical Reporter

Alexandra clinic during arrest this year.

MEDICAL ethics cannot be divorced from the obligations of the Criminal Procedures Act, says Dr F P Retief, director-general of the Department of National Health and Population Planning.

Dr Retief was commenting in the South African Medical Journal on the incident in which 300 medical files were removed from the

In a letter to the SAMJ Dr Retief said the medical superintendent of the clinic acted within his rights to refuse co-operation with the police on ethical grounds, but "these actions cannot be divorced from the obligations imposed on the State by the Criminal Procedures Act when a serious crime is suspected."

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Synod fears more latitude to police

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Any reduction in control over the activities of the police and security forces by the delegation of greater powers to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, would be "highly undesirable", the 74th Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Pretoria decided at the weekend.

A motion proposed by Canon Robin Briggs of Waterkloof held that greater latitude to the security forces could ultimately make it impossible for them to be seen as servants of justice in South Africa's trouble-torn black communities.

Criticising the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which was introduced in Parliament on April 22, Canon Briggs said the Bill apparently envisaged the reduction of court-backed legal control over the activities of police and other security forces.

This, in turn, would affect the right of aggrieved persons to appeal to and be protected by the processes of common law, Canon Briggs said.

The Bishop of Pretoria, the Rt Rev Richard Kraft, and his Chapter were asked by the synod to convey its fears in this regard to both Mr le Grange and the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee.

ARCUS 26/5/86 (144) 205 327

'My brother was not an informer'

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

A young father was murdered by a mob of about 50 people who chased him about 2 km through the streets of Mitchell's Plain and into a private home where he sought refuge.

Mr Moegsien Abrahams, a former Cape Corps soldier and the father of a 14-month-old son, was beaten and stabbed to death after being pointed out as a police informer at a United Democratic Front rally yesterday.

DENIED

His sister, Mrs Shereen Mentor, denied that he was a police spy and Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer, also rejected the allegations.

Mrs Mentor said her brother joined the Cape Corps three years ago "because he could not find a job".

"Moegsien was definitely not a police informer. Everyone in the neighbourhood liked him. He was at the meeting in support of the democratic movement," she said.

UNWELCOME

Chaos erupted at the meeting, attended by more than 1 000 people, when chairman Mr Joe Adam said "two unwelcome guests at the back of the hall must please leave".

A section of the audience moved to the back of the hall.

Mr Abrahams fled and was pursued by them.

He was brought back into the hall and made to sit on the stage where UDF vice-president, Mr Christmas Tinto, Ms Cheryl Carolus, Mr Adams and UDF marshalls tried to protect him from the audience.

After the meeting UDF executive member Mr Joseph Marks and marshalls escorted Mr Abrahams from the meeting.

A group of youths broke through the human shield around Mr Abrahams and chased him towards Westridge.

During the chase he lost his shirt.

A group of youths caught up with him on the corner of De Duine and Shepherd Roads and beat him with sticks and other objects.

Mr Abrahams escaped his attackers; jumped over a fence in Shepherd Road and went crashing through the front door of Mr Allan Bergstedt's house.

"He was chased by a group of about 50 youths when he ran into my house," Mr Bergstedt said.

The youths followed Mr Abrahams into the house. He ran into the backyard, tried to scale a fence, but was hit by a brick and collapsed, bleeding profusely. His trousers and shoes were coated in blood.

Bricks were thrown at him while he lay on the ground. He was also hit with an iron bar.

An ambulance arrived at about 6 pm and ambulance men declared him dead.

● The Mitchell's Plain region of the UDF said last night it would issue a statement on the incident later.

● See Page 3

Students in attack on SABC News

*Soweto
23/5/86*

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SHC

THE Student Representative Council of the University of the North has slammed SABC-TV news coverage of recent events on the troubled campus near Pietersburg as proof that "the media in South Africa serve the interests of the few — the oppressors".

Referring to the burning down of the university's agricultural block on May 17, the SRC said in a statement released to SAPA:

"The Government media (SABC) made a lot of noise saying students were responsible for the burning down of the block. We reject this allegation in the strongest terms — agents of the system carried out this barbaric act as part of a calculated campaign to get an excuse for the police to come onto campus".

A mass meeting on the campus this week was broken up by security forces and police raided the SRC offices and confiscated a number of documents.

In response to SABC reportage of these events, the statement said:

"In the evening news on the SABC-TV a pack of lies was reported that a lot of documents received reflected a very clear-cut relationship between the SRC and the ANC — the reality of the situation is that all posters and documents in our offices are legal and part of the media as used by the struggling masses of South Africa." — Sapa.

A MEMBER of the ad hoc committee of the Northern Transvaal Action Committee, Mr Dick Ralushayi, has appeared in the Sibasa Magistrate's Court, charged with possession of undesirable literature.

Sowetan

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------|---|----|---|-----|---|---------|---|
| 5. Leave Fund | Coverage | : | All workers | : | No | : | Yes | : | 30 days | : |
| | Worker Contribution | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Employer Contribution | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Annual leave covered | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| 6. Sick Fund | Coverage | : | All workers | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Worker Contribution | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Employer Contribution | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Annual payment for 5 day week | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Annual payment for 6 day week | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Qualifying period | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Waiting period | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Percentage of wage paid | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| | Maternity days per pregnancy | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |

PFP slates Afrikaans ad censoring

By Shirley Woodgate

The Progressive Federal Party has slated the drastic censoring demanded by the Nasionale Koerante group before it will run a PFP advertisement in two of its major Afrikaans newspapers.

PFP secretary-general Mr Robin Carlisle said that when the ads were returned in their edited form nearly 80 percent of the content had been deleted.

The three-quarter page advertisement, submitted to *Beeld* and *Die Burger*, set out PFP policy and criticised the SABC and the Government.

Passages that had been removed included references to doing away with hurtful discrimination by granting full citizenship rights for all without discriminating on the grounds of sex, race or religion.

An entire section relating to PFP principles was

cut out and the heading shortened from "The SABC won't let you see the movie, so read the book", to "Read the book".

Rapport had indicated it will use the advertisement without cuts, and it is to appear in its original form in *The Sunday Times* and *City Press*, said Mr Carlisle.

The advertisement has already appeared in full in *The Star*, *Pretoria News*, *Sowetan*, *Business Day* and *Weekly Mail*.

Mr Carlisle added: "This incident is both stupid and tragic. If this is the level of political sophistication of a newspaper, then the managing director will have to run around with a little axe.

"It is tragic to think we cannot get our message across in these papers even when willing to pay."

Kagiso bomb victims to be buried

PETROL-bomb victims, Mrs Martha Montoedi, her three children and a grandchild, will be buried at 2 pm tomorrow in Kagiso.

A service will start at 10 am at the Kagiso hall and the cortege will leave for the Kagiso cemetery at 2 pm.

Mrs Montoedi (48) and her children, Elizabeth (28), Motsei (15) and Lucky (9) and the grandchild, Thabo (2), died when their home was petrol-bombed on Sunday night.

The head of the family, Mr Mogan Montoedi (51), suffered burns to his face and arms. He was rushed to Leratong Hospital where he is being treated.

• A Zamdela, Sasolburg family was yesterday seeking legal advice after police allegedly imposed restrictions barring the funeral of a member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation from taking place to-



PETRUS Dlamini . . . funeral may not take place.

morrow.

Mr Petrus Mahlomola Maitse (26), was shot dead during a confrontation between police and residents on Sunday.

An official of Azapo said the family had been ordered to bury Mr Maitse yesterday.

Mrs Rebecca Maitse, sister of the dead man, said the funeral could not be held during the week as many family members would not be

able to attend due to work commitments.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said the family should contact local police officers or a magistrate if they had a problem with burying their son.

• The Tembisa Mass Funeral Committee is to bring an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court today for the lifting of restrictions on the mass funeral of five unrest victims to be held in the township on Sunday.

The service for the mass funeral will be held at Nepo Cinema starting at 9 am.

• The chief magistrate of Boksburg has banned the funeral of Petrus Dlamini (15), a Std 1 pupil at Jongimfundo Primary School in Vosloorus, from taking place this weekend. But the Dlamini family says it will go ahead and bury Petrus tomorrow.

(327)

23/5/86



Chaos in Soweto

THIS was the scene in many parts of Soweto yesterday after students who had come to bury three colleagues were told the funeral had been banned. More than 5 000 pupils were given 15 minutes to disperse.

180 DAYS

Extra
detention
powers
for
police

A BILL that empowers the police to detain people for up to 180 days in cases of increased unrest was published in Parliament yesterday.

The Internal Security Amendment Bill's provisions will be put into effect by proclamation by the State President only when required and is aimed to remove from the community people involved in unrest for a sufficient period to "allow the situation to normalise".

The State President may at any time suspend the measures

or make them operative again. Every proclamation, published in the Gazette, must be tabled in Parliament, a memorandum attached to the Bill says.

According to the memorandum the Bill's extension of the detention period under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act from 14 to 180 days was being enacted in permanent legislation but only applied by declaration of the State President.

The proposed Section 50 A provides that a police officer above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel who feels "that the further detention of that person will contribute to the termination, combating or preventing of public disturbance, disorder,

riot or public violence," may, after the initial period of 48 hours of detention, extend the period to 180 days without trial.

A board of review, which will report to the Minister of Law and Order, will be appointed to adduce the reasons for detaining anyone for longer than three months.

The present Section 50, which allows for detention of up to 14 days, will still be at the disposal of the police when the provisions of the proposed new Section 50A are not operative.

The Bill also makes provision for the transfer of detainees to other prisons and the measures relating to the board of review. — Sapa.

Langa dead: SA is severely condemned

STAR 23/3/85

327

LONDON — South Africa faced a barrage of international criticism yesterday, from guarded rebukes to outraged condemnation and calls for sanctions, over the killing of 19 blacks by police.

The Foreign Office summoned the South African ambassador yesterday to protest the killings and it later welcomed the South African government's decision to hold a judicial investigation into the shootings.

Ambassador Dennis Worrall said that in his 20-minute talk with Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce he did not seek to justify the massacre but tried to put it in the context of South Africa's efforts to reform its race-segregation doctrines.

Another foreign office minister, Malcolm Rifkind, later said of the planned investigation: "If that is true it is very welcome, because we want to make sure that there is the fullest investigation of this incident and those responsible brought to account."

Rifkind said Worrall was told of Britain's "absolute horror" at Thursday's shootings. But he ruled out demands by the Labour Party for economic sanctions against South Africa.

He added: "What we have to do is make it abundantly clear to South Africa that if it wishes to acquire international respectability it must behave in a fashion consistent with the standards of Western civilization."

Rifkind said Britain recognized that South Africa had made some reforms, such as legalizing black unions, permitting freehold property rights for blacks and acknowledging their right to a political role in South Africa's future.

But he questioned South Africa's commitment to basic reform because what's been done so far is "so modest and the time scale has been so slow."

Mr Worrall told reporters that the massacre was "completely unjustified; it could not be justified on any basis", but it needed to be seen in context.

He contended that the context was South Africa's reforms which had plunged the country into "very considerable fluidity and... uncertainty".

He added that blacks now harboured "tremendous expectations" as a result of their spiritual leader, Bishop Desmond Tutu, winning the Nobel Peace Prize and US Senator Edward Kennedy visiting black townships in South Africa.



● Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said the shooting was "unfortunate, shameful and despicable" and "the logical consequence of a fundamentally evil system". South Africa's white minority "knows it is doomed in the long

run", he said.

● France condemned what it described as "the increase in brutal repression" in South Africa and an External Relations Ministry spokesman recalled its condemnation of apartheid.

● Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry condemned the killing as an outrage. "The apartheid system, as long as it exists, will continue to breed violence, repression and injustice in South Africa," he said in a statement.

● UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, leading a commemoration of Sharpeville, said there could be no peace in South Africa so long as the black majority was deprived of human rights and kept out of the national mainstream.

● The OAU said in Addis Ababa that it was seeking an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council "to consider appropriate measures to end the wanton killings of the black majority in South Africa".

● A Kenyan Foreign Affairs spokesman said the killings "proved to the entire world that the South African government has not changed and has no intention of reforming its apartheid policy". — Sapa-Reuter

Vaderland editor criticised police actions and SABC censorship

When the editor of *Die Vaderland*, Mr Harald Pakendorf, was forced to resign after a political clash with conservative members of the Perskor board, his "verligte" political views became the focus of attention. ESTELLE TRENGOVE reports.

Editorial comment written by the former editor of *Die Vaderland* over the past two months showed his views fell predominantly within the scope of "verligte" National Party politics.

Mr Harald Pakendorf did, however, do three things that fell to the Left of verligte NP thinking:

- Calling on the Government to negotiate with representative black leaders;
- Criticising police for some methods they used to control unrest areas; and
- Criticising the South African Broadcasting Corporation for the way it censored news.

Mr Pakendorf made repeated calls on the Government to speak to recognised and representative black leaders.

In an editorial comment published on May 13, he said that as a part of reform, it remained essential to negotiate with recognised black leaders, "even if they are more radical than the Government would like them to be".

Around the same time, *Die Vaderland* gave prominence to a sympathetic interview with Mrs Winnie Mandela. Mr Pakendorf said in an editorial perhaps the time had come to allow the voices of jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and his wife Winnie to be heard.

In an editorial on April 28, he said the police played an essential role in maintaining law and order in unrest areas. He lashed out, however, at policemen who used "violence, terrorism and intimidation" to suppress unrest.

Such policemen should be brought to book through the normal democratic process of the law, he said.

This editorial followed a front-page lead story containing allegations that policemen in disguise were responsible for destroying the Alexandra homes of "comrades" and members of the Alexandra Ac-



Mr Harald Pakendorf

tion Committee.

On May 13, Mr Pakendorf again wrote he believed it was necessary for the South African Police to exercise control in unrest-torn townships.

"But by going into an affected area with a Casspir, throwing teargas, shooting and killing a few people, one does not exercise control," he said.

Last month, *Die Vaderland* carried an article stating the SABC did not always broadcast the whole truth and allowed Cabinet Ministers to prescribe what it should broadcast.

Mr Pakendorf said in an editorial on April 24 the paper had information the SABC applied widespread and strict censorship to its broadcasts.

He said this was unacceptable and undermined the SABC's credibility and claims to be an independent medium.

Mr Pakendorf clearly saw political reform as the key to future peace in South Africa.

In his editorials, he strongly supported the Government's reform programme. He said repeatedly it was making good progress, for example when the pass laws were abolished.

Even these conventional "verligte" opinions on reform could, however, have caused friction between him and conservative members of the Perskor board.

1851

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

1852

Transferred to other Government Departments
and/or Dependent States 23 — 50 —
Total 1 431 196 1 004 55

Infants: assault

580. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985;

- (2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| | (1) | (2) | (a) | (b) |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cape Province | | | | |
| White | 9 | — | — | 5 |
| Indian | 1 | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 116 | 7 | 47 | — |
| Black | 11 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Natal | | | | |
| White | 26 | — | — | 10 |
| Indian | 9 | — | — | 8 |
| Coloured | 5 | — | — | 4 |
| Black | 15 | 4 | 7 | — |
| Orange Free State | | | | |
| White | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 1 | — | — | — |
| Black | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Transvaal | | | | |
| White | 61 | 2 | 32 | — |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 14 | — | — | — |
| Black | 37 | 4 | 9 | — |

HOA

584. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 1 700.
(b) 1 102.

Unrest-related offences

585. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 in connection with the unrest offences of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault;

- (2) how many of those arrested in 1985 for the above offences (a) were charged and (b) were (i) under the age of 16 years and (ii) between the ages of (aa) 16 and 18 years and (bb) 18 and 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| | (1) | (a) | (b) | (i) | (ii) |
|----------------|--------|-------|-----|-----|------|
| White | 9 857 | 1 853 | — | — | — |
| Indian | 1 609 | 1 332 | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 4 315 | — | — | — | — |
| Black | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 18 966 | — | — | — | — |

1853

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

1854

- (2) (a) 16 094.
(b) (i) 2 712.
(ii) (aa) 4 731.
(bb) 6 113.

Vagrancy/drunkenness

592. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1985 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station area in the Wynberg police district?

| | (a) Males | | (b) Females | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|------|
| | (i) | (ii) | (i) | (ii) |
| Vagrancy Drunkenness Vagrancy Drunkenness | | | | |
| <i>Mowbray</i> | | | | |
| White | — | 78 | 6 | 6 |
| Coloured | 42 | 1 211 | 412 | 253 |
| Black | — | 234 | 28 | 14 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Rondebosch</i> | | | | |
| White | 2 | 36 | — | — |
| Coloured | 50 | 205 | 15 | 225 |
| Black | 5 | 17 | 3 | 33 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Claremont</i> | | | | |
| White | 3 | 227 | 1 | 55 |
| Coloured | 12 | 687 | — | 583 |
| Black | 3 | 294 | — | 101 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Wynberg</i> | | | | |
| White | — | 83 | — | 5 |
| Coloured | 34 | 941 | 59 | 418 |
| Black | 2 | 97 | 3 | 15 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Diep River</i> | | | | |
| White | 2 | 43 | — | 7 |
| Coloured | 13 | 1 910 | 3 | 790 |
| Black | 3 | 159 | — | 45 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Steenberg</i> | | | | |
| White | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 4 | 1 100 | — | 165 |
| Black | — | — | — | — |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Retreat</i> | | | | |
| White | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | — | 3 | — | 1 |
| Black | — | 670 | — | 72 |
| Indian | — | 98 | — | 6 |

HOA

1851

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

1852

| | White | Coloured | Black | Indian |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| Transferred to other Government Departments and/or Dependent States | 23 | — | 50 | — |
| Total | 1 431 | 196 | 1 004 | 55 |

Infants: assault

580. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985;
- (2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| | (1) | (2) | (a) | (b) |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cape Province | | | | |
| White | 9 | — | — | 5 |
| Indian | 1 | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 116 | 7 | — | 47 |
| Black | 11 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Natal | | | | |
| White | 26 | — | — | 10 |
| Indian | 9 | — | — | 8 |
| Coloured | 5 | — | — | 4 |
| Black | 15 | 4 | — | 7 |
| Orange Free State | | | | |
| White | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 1 | — | — | — |
| Black | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Transvaal | | | | |
| White | 61 | 2 | — | 32 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 14 | — | — | — |
| Black | 37 | 4 | — | 9 |

584. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 1 700.
- (b) 1 102.

Unrest-related offences

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(1) How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1985 in connection with the unrest offences of (a) public violence, (b) malicious damage to property, (c) arson, (d) murder and (e) assault;

(2) how many of those arrested in 1985 for the above offences (a) were charged and (b) were (i) under the age of 16 years and (ii) between the ages of (aa) 16 and 18 years and (bb) 18 and 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| (1) | (a) | (b) | (i) | (ii) |
|-------|--------|-------|-----|------|
| | 9 857 | 1 853 | — | — |
| | 1 609 | 1 332 | — | — |
| | 4 315 | — | — | — |
| Total | 18 966 | — | — | — |

1853

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

1854

(2) (a) 16 094.

(b) (i) 2 712.

(ii) (aa) 4 731.

(bb) 6 113.

Vagrancy/drunkenness

592. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) Males

(b) Females

| | (i) | (ii) | (i) | (ii) |
|-------------------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Mowbray | | | | |
| White | — | 78 | 6 | 6 |
| Coloured | 42 | 1 211 | 412 | 253 |
| Black | — | 234 | 28 | 14 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Rondebosch | | | | |
| White | 2 | 36 | — | — |
| Coloured | 50 | 205 | 15 | 225 |
| Black | 5 | 17 | 3 | 33 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Claremont | | | | |
| White | 3 | 227 | 1 | 55 |
| Coloured | 12 | 687 | — | 583 |
| Black | 3 | 294 | — | 101 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Wynberg | | | | |
| White | — | 83 | — | 5 |
| Coloured | 34 | 941 | 59 | 418 |
| Black | 2 | 97 | 3 | 15 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Diep River | | | | |
| White | 2 | 43 | — | 7 |
| Coloured | 13 | 1 910 | 3 | 790 |
| Black | 3 | 159 | — | 45 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Steenberg | | | | |
| White | — | — | — | — |
| Coloured | 4 | 1 100 | — | 165 |
| Black | — | — | — | — |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |
| Retreat | | | | |
| White | — | 3 | — | 1 |
| Coloured | — | 670 | — | 72 |
| Black | — | 98 | — | 6 |
| Indian | — | — | — | — |

1839

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

1840

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

44. Mr P R ROBERTS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many persons classified as juveniles in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, are currently being detained in terms of the emergency regulations, (b) what are their (i) ages and (ii) names in each case, (c) in which prisons are they being detained and (d) for what period in each case;
- (2) whether there are adequate separate facilities for juveniles at each of the prisons concerned; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is being followed in regard to such juveniles;
- (3) whether these juveniles are being visited by detainee inspectors; if not, why not; if so, at what intervals;
- (4) whether any such juveniles have been or are to be released; if so, (a) how many, and (b) when, in each case;
- (5) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 67 persons until 1986-02-10.
- (b) (i) Their ages vary between 13 years and 18 years.
- (ii) It is not considered in the public interest to reveal the names of juveniles

1841

WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 1986

1842

under the Regulations in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953.

- (3) No, but however by Judges of the Supreme Court of South Africa who periodically pay visits to detainees under the emergency regulations.

- (4) (a) and (b) Yes, releases take place as the need for their detentions expires.

- (5) Period: 1985-07-21 until 1986-02-10.

154. Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (2) whether any of those detained were released without charges being brought against them; if so, how many?

| (1) (a) | (i) Blacks | (ii) Whites | (iii) Coloureds | (iv) Indians |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| January | 8 | — | — | — |
| February | 286 | — | — | — |
| March | 9 | — | — | — |
| April | 282 | — | — | — |
| May | 303 | 1 | 1 | — |
| June | 9 | — | — | — |
| July | 50 | — | 3 | 1 |
| August | 18 | 1 | — | 5 |
| September | 108 | — | 1 | — |
| October | 11 | — | 4 | — |
| November | 12 | 1 | 2 | — |
| December | 5 | — | 4 | — |

- (b) (i) Blacks 14
- (ii) Whites —
- (iii) Coloureds —
- (iv) Indians —

- (2) Yes—100

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Act 74 of 1982—Section 29(1) | 33 |
| Act 51 of 1977 | 2 |
| Act 3 of 1953 | 49 |
| Act 74 of 1982—Other sections | 952 |
| Act 72 of 1982 | 6 |
| Administrator's Notice 2981 of 27 June 1934—Section 45 | 26 |
| Other legislation (Criminal offences) | 55 |
| High Treason | 2 |

Note: Not one of the persons was detained for trade union activities.

Illegal immigrants/prohibited persons

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

- (1) (a) How many suspected (i) illegal immigrants and (ii) prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at the la-

432 - PLYWOOD I

Superceding w.c

AREA A: Barber
iver.

AREA B: Camper

AREA C: Bell
Stellenbosch,
Pinetown, Sasol
Germiston, Jo
Nigel, Ober
Randfontein,
Westonaria and

Monitoring group meets Schnetler

Post Reporter

A MEMBER of the white monitoring group which attended a recent funeral in Port Elizabeth's black townships, met the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, again last week.

Confirming that he had reported back to Brigadier Schnetler on last Saturday's funeral, which was marked by a low police profile, Mr Rory Riordon said among other things they had a lengthy discussion on the role of the *toyi-toyi* dance.

Township residents are dissatisfied that what they consider a traditional dance has been barred at funerals, because of an apparent State perception that it is a war dance.

Before holding the funeral for 13 "victims of apartheid" last Saturday, a delegation of leaders of township organisations, including the vice-president of the UDF in the Eastern Cape, Mr Henry Fazzie, met Brigadier Schnetler to discuss the police keeping a low profile.

The brigadier personally monitored the

funeral, at which *toyi-toyi* dancing still occurred in apparent defiance of restrictions.

Mr Riordon said before any future political event or unrest funeral in the townships, he would hope to meet the brigadier to discuss sensitive points which could lead to friction between township residents and the police.

He would keep himself informed of what these might be through contact with township organisations, the Inter-denominational Ministers Association of South Africa and the police.

d White

s Town,
tzbrug,
delmas,
erdorp,
ndburg,
niging,

28 11 1974

Violence at burials

**SOWETAN
REPORTER**

ACTS of violence flared up in several areas throughout the country at the weekend as unrest victims were buried.

On the Reef, the burial of at least 15 people was marked by heavy police presence. The police kept watch for violations of restrictions imposed on the funerals by magistrates.

• In Alexandra township eight people were buried; in Wattville on the East Rand four, and in Soweto three.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria yesterday reported several incidents of unrest throughout the country.

A police spokesman



MEMBER of the SADF in Wattville on Saturday.

said a charred body of a man was found in Soweto. The man had apparently been "neck-laced".

• In Sebokeng township on the Vaal, a school was set alight and extensive damage was caused by a group of arsonists, while another group petrol-bombed a house in Vosloorus, near Boksburg. The police dispersed the mob with

birdshot, killing a man and injuring another.

• A group of people stoned the police at the West Rand township of Bekkersdal and also attacked them with an explosive device. Police retaliated with teargas. No arrests were made.

At the funeral of the eight unrest victims in Alexandra, a magistrate had imposed a ban on people gathering in the

open. The crowd estimated at between 4 000 and 5 000 arrived at the St Michaels Anglican Church.

• Another mass funeral of four youths shot by police on May Day took place in Wattville township. It was held at the Anglican Church and the police virtually besieged the area around the church.

The police also enforced the funeral restrictions imposed by a Benoni magistrate. People who had missed the buses, taking mourners to the cemetery, were ordered by the police to disperse.

• A mob stoned a bus in Umlazi township in Natal and two men and two women were slightly injured.

327

Sowetan 4/5/86

20

BRICS

2 Cape Times, Monday, May 19, 1986

Arrests at big Alex funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Thousands of mourners ignored a magisterial order on Saturday as they gathered outside Alexandra's packed St Michael's Anglican Church where the service for eight unrest victims was held.

Police arrested four men for allegedly contravening Section 46 (1) of the Internal Security Act. The arrests were in connection with the alleged transgression of the conditions imposed by a Randburg magistrate, Mr R Mandelstam, with regard to the funeral.

Police were heckled as they ordered those standing outside the church to disperse.

Security forces in Casspirs, armoured personnel carriers and trucks poured into the strife-torn township. Defence Force vehicles were also positioned outside Alexandra.

Each of the eight coffins was draped in the flag of the banned African National Congress and two youths carrying a large ANC flag led the procession.

Police and soldiers watched as the bodies were buried.

And in Wattville, near Benoni, three people killed on May Day were buried in accordance with restrictions laid down by a Benoni magistrate.

403 - Staff Reporter
 PROVINCIAL COUNCIL. — The government's "interference" with religious freedom in South Africa was condemned by Mr Geoff Everingham (PFP Pinelands) in the No Confidence debate here yesterday.

Super: He said this interference included restrictions placed on funerals for unrest victims, which were often used for township rallies.

AREA A: He said whites had a misconception about the meaning of funerals in black communities.

AREA B: He quoted the Rev Allen Brews, of the Methodist Church, who said the restriction of funerals was one of the "most blatant and gross violations of religious freedom in this country".

AREA C: He also deplored the recent ditching by the SABC — "that toady of the National Party" — of a recorded epilogue

PFP attacks funeral curbs

which contained a prayer for Bishop Desmond Tutu, elected Archbishop of Cape Town the day before.

"Isn't it ironic that Anglican congregations regularly pray for the government and those in authority, yet the SABC reacts so shabbily and in such an un-Christian manner to the election of the new archbishop?"

Speaking on economic freedom, Mr Everingham said it included the right to strike and the right to promote a consumer boycott, but warned that it should not conflict with freedom of speech and freedom under the law.

"Thus, to the PFP, the actions of the State in

harassing and detaining the organizers of consumer boycotts is as unacceptable as the coercion and bullying that sometimes takes place in enforcing those boycotts."

● Scrapping of the pass laws has done little to alleviate the bitter hatred for the government by the millions of people arrested and treated like animals in terms of these laws, Mr Jan van Eck (PFP Groote Schuur) warned in debate.

He said the government had no alternative but to accept that the country was to an increasing extent in the grips of a civil war.

Citing unrest casualty figures (1 559 deaths be-

tween September 1984, and April this year), Mr Van Eck said the situation was greatly disturbing "just for the simple reason" that the applied use of force "on one side" gave rise to force and violence in response.

Referring to the 1914 rebel and Afrikaner folk-lore hero, Japie Fourie, who was executed by the then South African authorities, he urged the government not to be "sanctimonious" when dealing with armed protesters.

During the debate, NP MPs had constantly referred to the "bond" that had developed over the years between English- and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, he said.

"But bearing this in mind I shudder to think how long it is going to take to resolve the bitter conflict, anger and hatred which, specifically, 38 years of Nationalist rule have caused."

Footnotes

1. Additional allowance - Bicycle allowance

Rally allowed

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Chief Magistrate, Mr D F M Smith, has sanctioned an open-air rally of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which will be held at Dan Qeque stadium tomorrow.

Mr Smith said members of Cosatu had asked for permission to hold the rally to launch the newly formed body in the Eastern Cape.

Separate funerals for Alexandra

JOHANNESBURG. — Residents of Alexandra received permission to bury eight victims of recent violence in separate funerals with a number of restrictions.

Earlier yesterday, the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) told Sapa the funeral would go ahead today in spite of the refusal by the Chief Magistrate of Randburg to allow them to use the local sports stadium.

An AAC spokesman said: "Because of the ban on the funerals being held at the stadium we will make use of a local church or churches depending on the number of people who attend the services."

Last night Mr Nicholas Haysom, a lawyer for the AAC, said the magistrate, Mr R. Mandelstam, gave permission for the burials today, but prohibited a mass funeral and banned speeches,

posters and flags.

Mr Haysom said the magistrate did not impose a limit on the number of mourners allowed to attend the funerals, but "prohibited the display of political posters, banners or flags".

Funeral organizers said a single burial service at Alexandra stadium would be easier to control and the chances of violence were increased by the order separating the burials.

"They are concerned that the four churches will not be big enough to hold all the mourners and there could be trouble if the crowd spills over," Mr Haysom said.

● Sapa reports that an urgent Rand Supreme Court application by three Wattville families to have their children — who died during unrest — buried today was rejected. — UPI and Own Correspondent

How the police can sidestep the courts on detention laws

The planned provision for 180-day "preventive" detention under the Internal Security Act would arm the police with a new flexible weapon and would get around the courts' recent demand — under the old law — that reasons must be given for long-term "preventive" detention.

This view was put to a Johannesburg gathering of the Black Sash last night by Dr Max Coleman, a leading member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

OPPONENTS

Dr Coleman pointed out that preventive detention clauses were used to remove from society persons perceived as a threat to the Government.

Until the Internal Security Amendment Bill had been published last week, there had been two preventive detention clauses (in addition to provisions

Human rights groups have been outraged by the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill which will provide for undeclared states of emergency and for drastically increased periods of "preventive" detention. Indications from the Standing Committee on Law and Order are that the Bills will not be cleared by the Houses of Delegates and Representatives — and that the President's Council will soon face the telling question of whether to push through legislation approved only by the House of Assembly. The controversial measures were discussed in Johannesburg last night. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

for detention for purposes of interrogation and serving as a State witness in security trials). These were:

● Section 28, which provided for indefinitely renewable periods of detention on the order of the Minister of Law and Order, who was required (in terms of a recent Appellate Court judgment) to state his reasons for the detention.

● Section 50, which provided for up to 14 days' detention, the first 48 hours of which could be ordered by a policeman of the rank of Warrant-Officer. Detention beyond the first 48 hours required a warrant from a magistrate.

The new proposal added section 50(a) to the preventive detention provisions, Dr Coleman said. He pointed out that section 50(a) would not ordinarily be in force but could be brought into effect by the State President whenever deemed necessary.

It would have the effect not only of lengthening the period of initial detention to 180 days, but would remove the judiciary from the process of ordering preventive detentions. Unlike the terms of the old section 50 a policeman of at least the rank of lieutenant-colonel could make the order under the new clause, Dr Coleman said.

In addition, while the old section 50 provided that detainees should have the status of awaiting-trial prisoners, guaranteeing access to lawyers, visitors and books, as well as freedom from interrogation, the new clause contained an ominous provision that conditions would be determined in regulations made by the Minister of Justice.

STRINGENT

This suggested the punitive detention conditions which prevailed under the state of emergency, Dr Coleman said. They were widely described as more stringent than conditions applicable to sentenced prisoners.

Section 50(a) would provide much more flexible long-term detention than section 28, he claimed, because the Minister would not in the first instance have to authorise it. A warrant officer could begin the process, and a lieutenant-colonel could extend the initial 48 hours for up to 180 days.

Dr Coleman highlighted the fact that section 50 had been widely used as an alternative to emergency detentions — that the number had shot up from 164 in 1984, to at least 1 924 in 1985 (most of them made in non-emergency areas during the second half of the year) and that the figure for 1986 was reckoned to be at least 1 500 to date.

If the new section 50 was used in such volume, given the drastically increased length of detention, "they are going to need concentration camps," Dr Coleman concluded.

Bill allows 'no limit on states of emergency'

The proposed amendment to the Public Safety Act would allow the Minister of Law and Order to declare an unlimited number of mini-states of emergency. This was a "prescription for order without law," the Black Sash was told in Johannesburg last night.

Mr Nicholas Haysom of the Wits University Centre for Applied Legal Studies said: "The promulgation of a state of emergency, whether called that or not, provides for the particularly dangerous situation in which those charged with law enforcement believe they are entering into a war situation."

The proposed amendment to the Public Safety Act — the law in terms of which states of emergency were proclaimed in 1960 and 1985 — provides that the Minister of Law and Order may proclaim unrest areas where there is public disturbance or where riots threaten to occur.

He may make unspecified and unlimited regulations for the maintenance of order.

Features of the Bill are:

LIMITED POWER

● It did not stipulate Parliamentary confirmation of the proclamation of unrest areas, but provided only for the more limited power of annulment of the proclamation by Parliament. Mr Haysom said the necessity of obtaining Parliamentary approval in the previous states of emergency had probably been a factor in their termination shortly before the scheduled debate in Parliament. The dropping of this provision might encourage virtually indefinite emergency rule.

● The courts would be ousted from pronouncing on the validity of the regulations and would be powerless to set aside any such measures. In the old law the "ouster clause" had been included in the regulations but not in the Act itself.

● The Minister would have much wider powers of discretion, being empowered to declare unrest areas "whenever he is of the opinion that a public disturbance, riot or public violence is occurring or threatening."

● The Minister could declare unrest areas for an initial period of three months, but with the concurrence of the State President this could be extended almost indefinitely.

An invisible blanket over unrest areas

SOUTH AFRICA may lurch from crisis to crisis, but it has probably had its last State of Emergency.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill currently under the scrutiny of a select committee of parliament will ensure that the government need never again declare an official Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, will have all the powers he desires without having to declare to the world that he faces an emergency.

In terms of the "Le Grange Bill", the Minister will only have to be "of the opinion" that there is a threat of "public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence" to give himself special powers previously available only under a State of Emergency.

He will then be able to declare any area an "unrest area" and make any regulations he deems necessary to deal with the problem in that area.

There is almost no restriction on what these regulations can deal with, as long as they appear to the Minister "to be necessary or expedient for providing for the combating or prevention of public disturbance ...". He may even use the Bill to apply regulations outside of a declared "unrest area".

Although the public eye has focused on more positive aspects of the government's "reform" programme, human rights organisations have been unanimous in their condemnation of the Le Grange Bill.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee (DPSC) described it as a "wolf in sheep's clothing".

"If this Bill is passed by parliament, then Emergency-type powers will prevail without the formal declaration of a State of Emergency," the DPSC said in a memorandum.

According to the Black Sash, the Bill will allow the Minister "to impose a virtually permanent State of Emergency in any area he wishes without calling it a State of Emergency".

But to confirm the motivation behind this Bill one need look no further than the memorandum which accompanied its tabling in parliament.

"The declaration of a State of Emergency is a drastic measure and has far-reaching consequences for the Republic ... There is therefore a clear need for a mechanism by which the necessary additional powers could be granted to the Security Forces to enable them to cope with the situation without the declaration of a State of Emergency and the concomitant consequences," the memorandum said.

There is a sinister logic to this. When the government first banned all outdoor meetings in 1977, it was widely criticised as a major attack on civil liberties.

Nine years later, with the banning having been quietly renewed year after year, nobody seems to notice it any longer.

Clearly, the Minister hopes that if he imposes Emergency-like restrictions without telling people there is an Emergency, there will be much less panic and concern.

The new Bill, however, has aspects that make it even more serious than last year's Emergency. The power to declare local Emergencies, in the

There may no longer be any need soon for the Minister of Law and Order to take extraordinary measures to curb unrest. He will be able to exercise the same powers by acting ... ordinarily. ANTON HARBER reports

form of "unrest areas", will now lie with the Minister — not the State President.

Louis le Grange will have the power to make almost any regulation giving himself — or his choice of subordinate — almost unlimited power to deal with unrest.

Not only is parliament side-stepped (the declaration of an "unrest area" has to be tabled, but not approved, in parliament), but the powers of a State President are given to a Minister of Law and Order.

The Bill provides a crucial test for the two minority houses of parliament. It is the first such "security" Bill to come before the new tri-racial parliament, allowing them one of their first opportunities to challenge the government on an issue of human rights.

The Indian and coloured houses of parliament have indicated that they will oppose the Bill. Whether or not they succeed in this will provide a n important test of their credibility and their justification for being in parliament.

The regulations may also be Le Grange's way of getting around recent Supreme Court decisions that have limited his power to ban and detain government opponents.

He will be able to impose restrictions in terms of "unrest area" regulations and avoid the court's demand that he give reasons for such restrictions. The new Bill specifically puts the declaration and regulations beyond the jurisdiction of any court.

Whether or not the Appellate Division would uphold such an extraordinary usurpation of its role is one question; another is why Le Grange feels the need to avoid all judicial scrutiny.

The real question, however, is how Le Grange will use or abuse his extra powers.

There can be little doubt that there are already areas of the country where the state is losing control: their local authority structures have broken down, a form of popular rule and justice prevails and Security Forces can enter only in large armoured vehicles.

Recently, we have seen attempts by communities to replace collapsed state structures with their own. This has drawn serious counter-measures from the state and from vigilante groups.

The pattern that is emerging is of the state and its mysterious vigilantes actively and ruthlessly preventing the emergence of these alternative forms of authority and control in areas where their own has collapsed.

It is as if they were saying: if we can't govern these areas, at the very least we will ensure that nobody else can.

It is not unreasonable to fear that the Minister wants these new powers to further this process. Ironically, the Le Grange Bill may contribute to "ungovernability", rather than combat it.

Cosatu rally allowed

EVE POST 3/27/86 Post Reporter 16/5/86

PERMISSION has been granted for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to hold a rally at the Dan Qeqe Stadium in Zwile, Port Elizabeth, on Sunday.

The Acting Chief Magistrate of PE, Mr Dawie Smith, said today Cosatu could hold the rally between 10am and 4pm.

Among the restrictions were that no political speeches be made and that no flags, banners or placards, except those bearing the emblem of the union, be displayed.

AREA A: (Roibos tea only): Municipal Area of Clanwilliam

AREA B: (Roibos tea only): Bellville, The Cape, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simonstown, Wynberg, Durban, Inanda, Pietermaritzburg, Pinetown, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria and Wonderboom. Municipal Areas: East London, Port Elizabeth and Estcourt

AREA X: (Rest of industry): Areas A and B.

JUDGE HALTS BURIALS

**Funerals
of unrest
victims
can't
be held
tomorrow**

Sowetan 16/8/86

AN URGENT Rand Supreme Court application by three Wattville families to have their children — who died during unrest — buried tomorrow was last night rejected.

Mr Justice N M MacArthur said he would give reasons for his ruling in 10 days' time.

Those who made the application are Mrs Florence Dineka, whose son Abednego Ntsibande was killed on May Day, Mrs Kate Nkosi for her son, Richard Hermanus and Mr Saul Xaba, whose son Walter

**SOWETAN
Reporters
and SAPA**

was also killed.

The families were told to make fresh applications if they so wished and to decide on a new date for the burials.

The State had submitted that the burials were to have taken place

today instead of tomorrow. The families were represented by Ishmael Ayob and Associates.

A second application to hold a funeral for eight unrest victims in Alexandra Stadium tomorrow was yesterday refused by the Acting Chief Magistrate of Randburg, Mr Mandelstam, police said.

On Monday Mr Mandelstam turned down an application to hold the funerals yesterday.

A statement from the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said Mr Mandelstam consid-

ered the application and "after hearing all the parties, including the attorney acting on behalf of the deceased, the application was refused".

The statement added: "The attention of all concerned has been drawn to the fact that the funeral may be conducted from within a building and as such that funeral may still be held."

It said that those interested have been advised that any application for gatherings at the cemetery will be considered and "if circumstances permit, be granted".

A three-year-old girl was knocked down by a truck in Alexandra yesterday, which was later set alight by a mob.

Adzwiswari Nthangeni, of 43 18th Avenue, died on the spot.

**Bucs, Chiefs out to
show who is boss**

— SEE BACK PAGE

Minister ordered to return calendars

The Minister of Law and Order was yesterday ordered by a Rand Supreme Court judge to return calendars, allegedly bearing a photograph of Nelson Mandela, which police seized earlier this year.

Mr Justice R J Goldstone ordered that the Minister return all but 10 calendars to Mr Aubrey Mokoena, a committee member of the Release Mandela Campaign.

The urgent application was brought against the Minister of Law and Order on February 21 this year.

Mr Mokoena applied for the return of 4 990 copies of the calendars which were seized from a Benoni printer on January 31 by police with a search warrant.

On the calendars was a photograph of a man whose eyes were blacked out by a censor strip across which was printed: "I must return".

Also printed on it were the Freedom Charter and a list of dates, including June 16.

The respondent was ordered to pay the costs of the application.

Parents questioned after Paarl funeral

Staff Reporter

AK645 15/5/86
POLICE are investigating alleged contraventions of restrictions placed on the funeral of Mr Samuel Mjobo in Mbekweni last week.

Mr Mjobo's parents, Mr John Mjobo and Mrs Edith Mjobo, were questioned separately at Paarl police station on Tuesday.

Police picked up Mr Mjobo

at work and his wife at home.

Mrs Mjobo said: "We were unaware that we were being questioned at the same time. It was only when we walked out of the police station that we saw each other."

Police had shown her a video-recording of her son's funeral.

Her husband was shown a similar film, she said.

"Police wanted me to identify some of the people at the funeral and to name the people who had carried flags. I refused."

● Major Frank Alton, police liaison officer for the Boland, confirmed that police were investigating the alleged contravention of restrictions placed on the funeral by Mr J T P Swart, chief magistrate of Paarl.

CNA Times 15/5/86

Mourners killed in police fire

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least two people were killed and scores injured in Tembisa, East Rand, on Tuesday night and early yesterday morning after police allegedly opened fire on youths attending the night vigils of three unrest victims.

The alleged police attack took place as mourners walked out of a cinema hall, leaving the bodies of the unrest victims — Mphithizeli Mahlangu, 12, Vincent Xaba, 20, and Samuel Thlathla, 32 — in the hall in protest against harassment of the families of the deceased by the security forces.

They told police and SADF members at the scene to "take the bodies and eat them".

After the violence, the funeral was cancelled and the bodies had to be taken back to the mortuary.

Among the scores who walked out of the Nepo Cinema hall were Mphithizeli's family. He was shot dead by police on April 30. Families of the other two victims did not even bother to go to the cinema.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said he had not received any unrest report from Tembisa.



VICTIM: Shot in mouth.

MAY



VILLAGERS flee as teargas canisters and rubber bullets rained in Ndzundza Village, KwaNdebele, yesterday.

Pic: LEN KUMALO

TWO corpses were found near a royal kraal while a heavy contingent of SAP and SADF fired teargas and rubber bullets at crowds in embattled KwaNdebele yesterday.

The bodies of the two unidentified men were discovered near the Ndzundza Royal Kraal where more than 2 000 villagers had converged for an anti-independence report-back meeting.

One of the bodies — a man aged about 25 — was found lying in a street. The cause of his death is unknown.

The other man, about 35 years old, was apparently shot in the mouth.

The Commissioner of Police in the area, Brigadier J M van Niekerk, refused to comment about the situation in the homeland yesterday.

His office said he would not speak to the Press and referred enquiries to South African Police headquarters in Pretoria.

The Directorate for Public Relations of the SAP, however, could also not comment. A spokesman said KwaNdebele was out of the jurisdiction of the SAP.

Ndzundza Village was under siege as the

Two die in embattled KwaNdebele

HEM

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

security forces moved in. An unidentified boy, about 10 years old, was taken to hospital after being run over by a bus into which police fired teargas.

The driver was forced to abandon the bus and the boy, one of the many passengers who fled from the vehicle, tried to run to safety

when he was hit.

The villagers were unaware that the meeting they had gone to attend at Chief David Mabhoko's kraal had been banned the previous day by the local magistrate, Mr J Theron.

As hundreds of villagers gathered at the kraal police fired teargas

from Casspirs and a helicopter.

People were trapped for hours inside the kraal.

Teargas was fired into Putco buses as soon as passengers boarded to get back home. People had to scatter in all directions. Those who could not get away in time were overcome, trampled upon and many were injured.

Cape Times
Thursday, May 15, 1986

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Uncertainty over Alexandra funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Uncertainty hangs over today's scheduled mass funeral in Alexandra with lawyers saying it has been postponed to Saturday and some residents believing it is "definitely still on".

A massive security force presence has been put on alert in Alexandra to break up any attempts by mourners to hold the funeral today.

The Minister of Law

and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, warned in Cape Town yesterday that under no circumstances will a mass funeral be allowed.

Lawyers acting on behalf of bereaved residents said yesterday a fresh application for the funeral to be held at the Alexandra stadium on Saturday had been made after this week's banning of the funeral by a Randburg magistrate.

The chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee, Mr Moses Mayekiso, told Sapa last night the funeral had been postponed and the matter was being taken to the Supreme Court where an application would be made for an interdict to allow the funeral to continue.

"If we succeed with the interdict we may hold the funerals on Saturday," Mr Mayekiso said.

However, some residents said the funeral

would go ahead today in spite of Tuesday's decision by a Randburg magistrate to turn down an application for the funeral to be held today at the Alexandra stadium.

Residents say the funeral — of about 20 people allegedly killed by police since the pre-dawn raid on April 22 — is due to start at 9am.

Mr Dave Dalling, the PFP MP for Sandton, said yesterday Mr Le Grange had told him that any attempt to go ahead with the banned mass funeral service would be viewed as seeking confrontation with the police.

He said Mr Le Grange had told him the police would not hesitate to act if the law was broken.

'Restraint'

Mr Dalling appealed to the leaders in Alexandra not to proceed with the mass funeral which, he said, "can only result in people being seriously hurt and killed".

He also urged police to use the greatest restraint in dealing with the situation.

Mr Dalling said he did not agree with the magisterial ban on the funeral.

He said he was filled with foreboding that unless something was done, today would end in violent clashes between the people of Alexandra and the police leading to further deaths and grief.

Mass burial halted

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Sowetan 17/7/86
THERE was chaos in Tembisa, near Kempton Park, yesterday when the funeral of three people who died three weeks ago could not take place because of police action.

Those who were to be buried are Mr Vincent Xaba (20), Mr Samuel Tlhatlha (32) and Mpi-thizele Mahlangu.

Sowetan reporter Mojalefi Moseki, who was arrested and later released after being told to leave the township, saw

five injured people — two of them seriously — at the Tembisa Hospital.

There were many police and army officers manning roads and all the venues where the funeral services were to be held were under police guard. These included Mathole Cinema, Nebo Cinema and the Jan Lubbe Stadium.

Hundreds of people who tried to get to these venues were turned back. The police told

the Sowetan to leave the area immediately.

Coffins

Police told undertakers to go to the police station. Buses driven by members of the South African Defence Force were sent to fetch family members for the burials. The families refused and the Sowetan has established that the coffins were returned to the parlours.

A member of the Tembisa Civic Association (TCA) told the Sowetan that four youths were killed at a night vigil on Tuesday night.

The police, however, said only two of the deaths were related to unrest.

There was a massive stayaway in the township. Buses and taxis did not operate throughout the day.

The Tembisa branch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) had called on township residents to stay away from work for the funeral.

Details of the township dead now available

2/8/86 14/5/86
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Post Reporter

REACTING to a statement by Brigadier E Schnetler, SAP Divisional Commissioner in the Eastern Cape, that people being buried at unrest funerals were not unrest victims, black leaders today said that all people buried recently were "apartheid victims".

Mr Henry Fazzie, regional vice-president of the United Democratic Front, has now produced the names of people buried on Saturday.

He said that of the 11 buried, only two had died from unrest-related incidents other than gunshot wounds. One had died after falling from a truck that had been enveloped in teargas and another had died after inhaling gas, he said.

Mr Fazzie and Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, spokesman for the PE Consumer Boycott Committee, met Brigadier Schnetler on Wednesday and promised to hand over a list of those buried. Mr Fazzie said confusion about where the list should be sent had caused the delay.

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — In Kwa Tini Dubu township, near Fort Beaufort, most workers stayed away from work yesterday for the funeral of an unrest victim, Mr Velle Kaleni, who was shot during a May Day stayaway.

The Fort Beaufort town clerk, Mr D. van Eck, said only people employed in the essential services, such as the hospital, went to work.

All businesses, including the municipality, had to make do with coloured and white workers.

Most employers had decided that workers could stay away from work but a policy of no-work-no-pay would be strictly adhered to, Mr Van Eck said.

Residents of Kwa Tini Dubu said Mr Kaleni was to have been buried last Saturday but the family was ordered to conduct the funeral on a weekday.

Thousands of people had attended the funeral while police kept a low profile, residents said.

● In Duncan Village, a group of about 200 people stoned police vehicles on Monday afternoon, the

Stayaway for Beaufort burial

deputy Border police liaison officer, Sergeant Dalene Rossouw, said.

Police fired birdshot to disperse the stone-throwers and arrested two men in connection with the incident. They were both charged with public violence.

No injuries were reported, Sgt Rossouw said.

Also in Duncan Village, a group of people stoned a private vehicle on the Douglas Smit Highway on Monday.

No injuries were reported and no one was arrested.

● At Joza, near Grahamstown, a private house was set alight with a petrol bomb.

A man was later arrested in connection with the

Incident. No injuries were reported. 00 14/5/86
● At Dorrington, near Fort Beaufort, police used tearsmoke to disperse a group of stonethrowers. No arrests were made and no injuries were reported.

● Sapa reports that the regional director for the Department of Education and Training in the Northern Transvaal, Mr P. G. Felstead, said the department had decided to close six schools in Atteridgeville, outside Pretoria, following the uncontrollable behaviour of pupils at the schools.

He did not say what would happen to the teachers.

● In the Western Cape, the number of high school teachers facing charges of misconduct has risen to 72.

An attorney, Mr Yusuf Ebrahim, who is representing a number of those charged, said the teachers are alleged to have "caused, committed or connived at anything prejudicial to the administration, discipline or office of the department or school".

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CHIEF 1/15/86

Prisoners released early

Staff Reporter

FOUR Robben Island prisoners were unexpectedly released yesterday after remission of their sentences for "good conduct", a Prisons Department spokesman confirmed.

Mr Luyanda Mpahlwa, 27, Mr Sibulelo Mthaza, 22, Mr Mabuthi Mpontsana, 23, and Mr Mzuyikile Hadi, 21, left the island at 7am yesterday.

Mr Mpontsana, who was sentenced to five years in 1981 for sabotage, said that their release was a surprise.

He and Mr Hadi and Mr Mthaza, all from Queenstown, were due to be released in September. Mr Mpahlwa, of Umtata, was due to be released in August.

He was jailed for four years for refusing to testify against Ntobeko Magu'e-bela who was charged with high treason and terrorism in 1982.

The four intend to spend some time in the City before going home.

lar in the decision to make the arrest at the meeting or with the manner in which it was done which could necessitate an investigation into, or action arising from the incident.

- (8) The arrest took place without incident. Some of the bystanders did however, ask the members who made the arrest where the warrant of arrest of lance corporal Wilkinson was. In terms of section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, and section 52 of the First Schedule to the Defence Act, 1957, a warrant is not necessary in this case, and the person who made the enquiry was informed that he was interfering with the course of justice. At the vehicle it appeared as if bystanders wanted to prevent lance corporal Wilkinson from entering the vehicle. To prevent him being freed he was quickly helped into the vehicle whereupon it drove away immediately.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether, in the rather sensitive circumstances it would not have been beneficial if the captain concerned had a warrant with him and had shown it to those persons who asked for it.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have indicated, it was not necessary to obtain a warrant and to produce it. The Military Police identified themselves to the person and the person knew what it was about. Therefore we did not deem it necessary.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him who gave him the assurance that the captain concerned did in fact identify himself, because the information furnished to the hon the Minister and myself by the public indicates that the person did not identify himself?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I accept that when military policemen come across a person whom they have to arrest, they will tell him that they are there to fetch him, and also that they will identify them-

selves, and we have the word of these military policemen that they did identify themselves.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he would be prepared to have the captain concerned sign an affidavit in respect of the fact that he did indeed identify himself? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Wynberg is now advancing a very strange argument. We are dealing here with a man who has evaded a law, who is asserting that the Police did not identify themselves to him. There are members of the Military Police who give me the assurance, and whose word I am prepared to accept, that they did indeed identify themselves to the person. The hon member is now trying to make out a case that they did not identify themselves. We accept the word of the Military Police when they say that they did indeed identify themselves. [Interjections.]

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, must I deduce that he is not prepared to ask the captain concerned to sign an affidavit? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the person who made the arrest, has already given us the assurance that he did identify himself. It is not necessary for him to also sign an affidavit in this regard. [Interjections.]

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him who gave him the assurance that the captain concerned did in fact identify himself, because the information furnished to the hon the Minister and myself by the public indicates that the person did not identify himself?

- (1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister in his Department was consulted prior to the decision being taken to ban the Congress of South African Students (Cosas); if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was his response; if not,

- (2) whether he or any member of his Department made any representations

to the Minister of Law and Order or any other member of the Cabinet concerning the banning of this organisation; if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

It is neither customary nor in public interest to make known the contents of discussions held with Ministers concerned on security matters. Also a pending action in the Supreme Court has been instituted in connection with the banning of COSAS which therefore renders this case *sub judice*.

†17. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether draft guidelines have been laid down for the recognition of parent associations; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether these guidelines have been distributed for comment; if not, why not; if so, (a) to what organisations and (b) what person or persons were responsible for drafting these guidelines;

- (3) whether these guidelines have been discussed with the South African Council for Education; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of National Education):

- (1) No such guidelines have been laid down by myself or my Department. In terms of paragraph 6.2 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the Republic of South Africa, 1983, the policy is that the deter-

mination of guidelines on matters like these for schools at the local level is to be treated as an own affair.

- (2) Falls away.

- (3) The South African Council for Education gave attention to the composition and functions of parent representative bodies at its meeting of 25 November 1985 advised me that it be treated as an own affair. I accepted this recommendation after consulting the Ministers of Education.

†18. Mr K M ANDREWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any persons were arrested in or in the vicinity of Lwandle, near the Strand, on 29 and 30 April 1986; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what alleged offences;

- (2) whether all the persons arrested have been charged or released; if not, why not;

- (3) whether any of these persons were found guilty of trespass; if so, how many;

- (4) whether those found guilty were represented by legal counsel in court?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 172 persons.

- (b) Possession of dagga. Trading in dagga.

- Possession of dangerous weapons. Possession of presumably stolen goods. Trespass.

- (2) Yes.

- (3) Yes, 163 persons.

Restrictions 'won't stop us'

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Soweto 12/5/86
RESTRICTIONS on funerals of unrest victims will not prevent black people from paying their last respects to the dead, a Methodist clergyman says.

The Reverend Wesley Mabuza, a full-time worker with World Vision, interviewed in *Crisis News*, the monthly newsletter of the Western Province Council of Churches, said: "The restrictions are taken as

the last straw to break the camel's back. There is no way that they will stop us from showing respect to our dead."

He said African funerals were different from white funerals. "You don't get invited to attend funerals. You are expected to attend. With our political situation we would all like to go to funerals."

Going to funerals had to do with showing soli-

darity with one another.

He said funerals were "very, very emotive, emotional, very respectable, almost holy, and very religious."

"It transforms us. When we go to a funeral we feel transformed. It is just not a body, a corpse — that person is alive. We can speak to him. His spirit is there. We even address the corpses. We address them as they sleep.

"We give messages to them to give greetings to our loved ones who have already died."

He said people attending a funeral of a person "who fell fighting" had to show bravery.

Cape Times 12/5/86

(397) (10)

Robben Island prisoner home

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

MR James April, imprisoned for 15 years on Robben Island after his conviction under the Terrorism Act, returned to his home on the Cape Flats on Friday after a 22-year absence.

Speaking at his sister's home in Silvertown, Athlone, Mr April said: "I don't feel bitter, I'm too coldly scientific."

He said he wanted to maintain a "low profile" and did not want to make any controversial statements. He was still too excited and wished to "think carefully".

He spent 10 years with Mr Nelson Mandela in the B section, and also met ANC stalwarts Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Govan Mbeki.

"I got on well with Nelson; he's a great man, that's why he's a leader," Mr April said.

He viewed the whole process in this country as a "historical development" and said his prison experience and the "ironies of

life" he lived through had made him "humble politically".

Although he was exhilarated when he left Robben Island he "felt a bit sad leaving my friends, comrades (and with a slight smile) and even the warders".

His immediate plans were to "get orientated, take a break, perhaps go overseas and then return and find a job".

Mr April was convicted in 1971 on three contraventions of the Terrorism Act in that he attempted to "train people in subversive activities for the eventual overthrow of the South African Government".

In an emotional statement from the dock at the time he said: "The African people will eventually be the victors over the fascist South African Government. Time is on our side, I guarantee it."

He was also imprisoned in Botswana for a year in 1967 after being involved in a clash with the then Rhodesian army.

"I would find it very hard to adjust. I've got so used to the life there, the regimented existence has been so deeply imprinted.

"But I'm excited at being back after being away for 22 years, I'm glad at the prospect of seeing old friends and getting abreast of developments socially," he said.

In his first seven years on Robben Island between 1971 and 1978, prisoners spent a lot of time working on labour details. "We used to work at the quarry knapping stones, we cleared seaweed ... but it was very rare that they pushed us," Mr April said.

In his 15 years on Robben Island there had been a substantial improvement in living conditions, clothing and food.

Prisoners could now listen to the radio more often and could see a film once a week whereas in the past this was rare.

He and his friends had spent a lot of time studying and he completed a BA degree and had started on his honours in Economics.



Mr James April

DWETAN, Monday, May 12, 1986

FUNERAL CALM AS COPS STAY AWAY

ONE of the biggest mass burials in the 20 months of unrest in the Eastern Cape got under way peacefully at Zwile on Saturday with no sign of a police presence.

This followed a meeting between Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, the Divisional Commissioner of Police in

the Eastern Cape, and black civic leaders last-week where recent funeral incidents were discussed.

Brig Schnetler gave his assurance he would attend the funeral and monitor proceedings personally.

A group of 12 clergymen, lawyers and businessmen had also arranged to monitor events.

The coffins of the 11 unrest victims were borne along with a large crowd in attendance.

Although the atmosphere was tense the situation remained calm.

The funeral was for Mongezi Solaze (11), Mr Mowavi Siko (18), Mr Euzakele Nkwenk-wana (18), Mr Wilton Gola (39), Mr Thobile Nyakaza (18), Mr Nomachina Nyakama (29), Milile Zuka (17), Mr Nelson Kotoane (18), Mr Boy Sandile (24), Mr Mandla Mqevana (18) and Mr Andile Makwela (19).

Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, told the thousands of mourners that he was pleased to note that Brig Schnetler had been true to his word by keeping police and the army out of the townships on the day of the funeral.

He said the delegation of leaders that met Brig Schnetler was surprised to learn that he did not know anything about the disruptions his men caused at funerals, for example firing tear-smoke into a church or a group of mothers praying in a square. — Sapa.

Funerals curbs 'last straw'

'Blacks won't be stopped from paying last respects'

Weekend Argus Reporter

RESTRICTIONS on funerals of unrest victims will not prevent black people from paying their last respects to the dead, a Methodist clergyman says.

The Rev Wesley Mabuza, a full-time worker with World Vision, interviewed in Crisis News, the monthly newsletter of the Western Province Council of Churches, said: "The restrictions are taken as the last straw to break the camel's back. There is no way that they will stop us from showing respect to our dead."

He said African funerals were different from white funerals. "You don't get invited to attend funerals. You are expected to attend. With our political situation we would all like to go to funerals."

Going to funerals had to do with showing solidarity with one another.

He said funerals were "very, very emotive, emotional, very respectable, almost holy, and very religious".

"It transforms us. When we go to a funeral we feel transformed. It is just not a body, a corpse — that person is alive. We can speak to him. His spirit is there. We even address the corpses. We address them as they sleep.

Show bravery

"We give messages to them to give greetings to our loved ones who have already died."

He said people attending a funeral of a person "who fell fighting" had to show bravery. "It would be the greatest disrespect if we did not show bravery. It is part of our culture and our Christianity."

He said it did not matter to blacks whether or not unrest victims were professed Christians.

"If you are involved in a fight for liberation and justice with us you are as much a believer as the one who openly professes his Christianity and goes to church."

Various flags, including that of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, have been openly displayed at funerals.

Dealing with this he said: "Now lately there has been this red flag. Those of us who are professed Christians — to use the white man's term — are not bothered about it. Our faith belongs to us and our people are free. Those who want to show their allegiance

to a flag are free to do so. It does not touch my Christianity."

He said that several speakers were present at funerals because they had to pay tribute to the deceased.

Share ideals

"The speaker might not even know the person who has died personally but he might share in the ideals for which he died."

Interviewed on the same subject, the Rev Allen Brews of the Buitenkant Methodist Church said it was logical that there should be people who made so-called political speeches at funerals, "if the people who died have been in the struggle".

He said that no time limit could be put on black funerals.



Clenched fists, flags and uniforms at the funeral of Mr Samuel Njobo at Mbekweni near Paarl.

Police hold up procession, search hearse for flags

Staff Reporter *AKG:us 9/5/86* 327

POLICE stopped the funeral procession of alleged African National Congress member Mr Samuel Mjobo on the outskirts of Mbekweni to search the hearse for flags.

Mr Mjobo, killed with six other men in a shootout with police in Guguletu on March 3, was buried in Mbekweni, near Paarl, yesterday.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point, who attended the funeral, criticised the police action which held up the procession of more than 100 cars and buses.

Pallbearers in khaki uniforms, accompanied by about 3 000 people, carried Mr Mjobo's coffin to the Mbekweni Baptist Church.

A police video unit filmed the procession.

In the church Mr Mjobo's coffin was covered in the green, black and gold flag of the ANC.

Outside the crowd swelled to about 6 000. The crowd at the cemetery was even larger.

In the church several speakers addressed about 600 people.

Mr Bernie Theo of the Paarl Youth Congress greeted mourners in the name of "our leader Nelson Mandela".

Mrs Nomaliso Phike of the United Women's Congress said people should be prepared to die for freedom.

Two youths carrying the ANC flag walked ahead of the coffin leading a procession.

'ANC' funeral in Paarl

Staff Reporter

THE funeral of the seventh alleged ANC guerrilla killed in a shootout with police in Guguletu on March 3 will take place in Mbekweni, Paarl, today.

Members of the Progressive Federal Party, including Mr Tian van der Merwe, and the Black Sash said they would attend.

Yesterday afternoon the Chief Magistrate of Paarl, Mr J T P Swart, altered the original restrictions which prevented the funeral from taking place at a weekend or on a public holiday.

Mr Sammy Mjobo's funeral, scheduled for last Saturday, was postponed as a result of the restriction order.

Following a meeting between the Paarl Civic Association, representatives of the family and Mr Swart, the order was changed to allow the funeral to take place today, and for mourners to participate in the traditional washing of hands ceremony before dispersing.

However, other restrictions issued last Friday

still apply, including:

- Any speeches at the funeral ceremony must take place indoors and only the four people named on the order may make a speech. They are parents Mr John Mjobo and Mrs Enid Mjobo, the Rev Headman Mbaqa and Mr Zwandke Njnsba, the master of ceremonies.

- No loudspeakers may be used during the funeral.

- The speakers shall not in any manner defend, attack, criticize, propagate or discuss any form of government or principle or policy of a government of a state or any boycott action or the existence of the state of emergency or any action by the South African Police or a member of the police force.

- No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters may be displayed or distributed.

- The body of the deceased and persons attending the funeral shall be conveyed only by means of mechanically driven vehicles from the house of the deceased.

The precise route of the hearse is also stipulated in the order.

into Afrikaans.

toon.

Appeal to assist former prisoners

By CHRIS STEYN

THE South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has appealed to the private sector and public to assist former prisoners who have been released in terms of the partial amnesty announced recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The director of Nicro, Miss Linda Christiansen, told the Cape Times yesterday that the institute's offices had been inundated with former prisoners in need of employment, accommodation and food.

She said that about 100 former prisoners called at the institute's Walmer Estate office on Monday.

Since then, an average of 50 people a day had gone there urgently seeking assistance in re-establishing themselves in society.

About 20 000 prisoners will benefit from the partial amnesty declared in terms of the 25th anniversary of the Republic on May 31.

Hundreds of prisoners have already received a six-month deduction from the sentences they

served, and thousands more are expected to be released over the next year.

Miss Christiansen said that neither the prison authorities nor the prisoners were prepared for the sudden release of convicts. Many prisoners were told of the amnesty only a couple of days before their release.

"These people are urgently in need of jobs and homes, but they find the support systems outside prison inadequate," she said.

Miss Christiansen said most of the convicts, mostly men of all races, were in prison after being convicted on theft charges or other minor crimes.

The amnesty excludes prisoners held for offences relating to unrest, robbery, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Miss Christiansen said it would be ideal if some of these men could be taken into private homes as "foster adults" until they had found their feet in society again.

If you can offer these men jobs, homes or financial assistance, contact Miss Christiansen at (021) 47-4000.

SACC funds case against security forces

CME Tuis 8/5/86

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JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church's Justice and Reconciliation Commission are funding the Krugersdorp Residents' Organization's (KRO) application to the Supreme Court to have an order granted restraining security forces from committing alleged unlawful acts in two townships.

The townships are Kagiso 1 and 11 and Munsieville.

The action was brought last February against the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Law and Order and the District Commissioner of Police for the West Rand.

The KRO application is supported by

114 affidavits containing allegations which include the killing of innocent people, assault and damage to property, entering homes without a warrant and harassment and intimidation.

The respondents have claimed that the KRO statement is either willfully false, made in furtherance of the aims of the ANC, or made to undermine the authorities and to create "liberated areas" in the townships.

The secretary of KRO, Mr Lawrence Ntlokoa, said in court yesterday the SACC and Catholic Church had helped to pay the legal costs.

The court was told of the funding after Mr Bruce Berman, for the Minis-

ter of Law and Order, asked if the KRO had funds to continue the case.

Asked about the KRO's aims, Mr Ntlokoa said the KRO was trying to get some order in Kagiso and Munsieville.

"We are doing things that they (the Community Council) are not doing," he said. "If these things were done, we would not have to do them ourselves."

Mr Ntlokoa agreed with Mr Berman that KRO's objectives were to fight the black local authorities, the huge profits made from residents by employers and to fight apartheid and capitalism at local level.

If any of these aims were the same as the aims of the ANC, he said, it was

simply a coincidence.

Mr Ntlokoa said it was untrue that he was given R18 000 by the South African Breweries and that he bought a car with the money.

Mr Berman, on Tuesday, asked Mr Ntlokoa to bring knives, confiscated during a KRO crime-prevention drive, to court, and yesterday 20 knives, a homemade hatchet and a large panga were shown to the judge.

Mr Ntlokoa said he had encouraged the building of parks in Kagiso and Munsieville by young people because it beautified the township.

The hearing will resume on Monday.

— Sapa

Black leaders meet police chief over action at funerals

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Black community leaders have met the commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E Schnetler, to discuss police action at funerals.

One funeral last weekend was said to have been completely disrupted.

Present at the meeting were Mr Henry Fazzie, leader of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape, Mr Mkhusele Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Organisation, and the Rev M Soga.

Police would not comment on the talks, but Mr Fazzie said they were "very fruitful".

He said Brigadier Schnetler denied

reports that teargas was thrown into a church during a funeral last weekend, causing mourners to panic and overturn coffins.

Mr Fazzie said that according to Brigadier Schnetler the lid of one coffin was knocked off and the teargas filtered into the church after it was used on crowds outside.

The brigadier agreed that in future police would stand farther away.

Mr Fazzie said he asked that funeral processions should be allowed to return to township stadiums as the churches were far too small.

Brigadier Schnetler promised to attend the funeral of 13 unrest victims on Saturday to monitor it.

ARC 8/1/86

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Mbekweni sealed off before 'ANC' funeral

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Staff Reporter

POLICE today sealed off all entrances to Mbekweni township near Paarl as residents prepared to bury Mr Samuel Mjobo, who died in police action.

Mr Mjobo, an alleged member of the African National Congress, was killed when police shot dead seven alleged ANC men in Guguletu on March 3.

Police today erected a temporary police station at one of the entrances to the township. Everyone entering the township was checked.

Another temporary police station appeared to have been erected on the outskirts and three police vehicles were seen patrolling the township.

The coffin, surrounded by a guard of honour, was displayed outside Mr Mjobo's home. The guard of honour, some wearing the black, green and gold of the ANC, sang softly in Xhosa. They frequently said: "Viva Oliver Tambo."

Two police patrols were seen on the N1.

● The Chief Magistrate of Paarl, Mr J T P Swart, yesterday lifted two of the restrictions originally placed on the funeral. He allowed it to be held today and permitted mourners to take part in the traditional washing-of-hands ceremony. The other restrictions remain in force.

OLD habits die hard. He still wakes at 4 am, finds it difficult to get used to sleeping in a room and not a cell and tends to be a bit of a loner. Getting used to living outside prison is a slow process



From the beginning Robben Island has been used mainly as a place of banishment. This archives picture was taken early this century.

This is life on The Island

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Staff Reporter

MORE than a month after being released from Robben Island, Ravensmead community leader Trevor Wentzel is trying to put his life together and adapt to being outside prison.

Mr Wentzel, 25, chairman of the Ravensmead Youth and Student Organisation, spent 14 months on "the island" before the Supreme Court, Cape Town, upheld his appeal on March 27 against his five-year sentence for petrol bombing and he was released.

But old habits die hard. He still wakes at 4 am, finds it difficult to get used to sleeping in a room and not a cell and tends to be a bit of a loner.

"Getting used to living outside prison is a slow process," he said.

Mr Wentzel was detained in September 1984 after an attack on the house of Ravensmead Member of Parliament Mr Hansie Christians.

He was convicted in the Simon's Town Regional Court on January 9 last year. Although he appealed same day, his appeal was heard only 14 months later.

"I am not bitter about this. It is no use crying over spilt milk. At least I got the opportunity to live with some of the best intellectuals I have met.

"Going to the island was part of my development. I now know how to remain cool under all circumstances and to handle people," he said in an interview.

When his appeal was being heard he tried desperately not to think about it.

"My fellow prisoners said I would succeed. Yet deep down I did not want to think about it because I did not want my hopes to be dashed."

THEY were not and about 8.20pm on March 27 Major Smith, the prison's commanding officer, told him he should pack his bags and prepare to leave.

"At first I did not want to believe him. But when they unlocked my cell door, I knew it was time to go."

He was put on a special boat and brought to Cape Town.

Behind him he left men like Rivonia treason trialist Go-



Trevor Wentzel (LEFT): A political prisoner's day starts at 7am when his cell door is unlocked...



The guest houses on the island. They used to be the residence of the superintendent of the leper colony — a place of suffering.

van Mbeki, who has been on the island for more than 20 years.

"Saying goodbye to my friends there was one of the saddest experiences of my life. We had become more than just friends..."

Mr Wentzel said he spent his first 23 days on the island in an isolation cell where warders observed him before sending him to the B section.

"This is where the so-called leaders are kept. Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu were imprisoned for 19 years in this section before they were transferred to Pollsmoor."

The first to welcome him was Mbeki who gave him a welcoming hug.

He said Mbeki, who turns

76 on July 8, was a fatherly figure and an intellectual giant.

A POLITICAL prisoner's day officially started at 7.50am when his cell door was unlocked.

Prisoners had to be back in their single cells at 4.30pm from Mondays to Thursdays. On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays they were locked in an hour earlier.

"Most of the guys are studying. So they would bury themselves in their books when they were locked in. The majority of them would be back with their books when the lights were switched on at 4am."

Prisoners were confined to their sections where they

were free to visit one another. Visiting was not allowed at night. At weekends the various sections were allowed contact.

"Then we could visit each other, go for exercises in the courtyard, or play tennis and volleyball. We had no soccer fields and this was terrible because most of us were soccer fanatics."

"Newspapers, which we had to buy ourselves, and the radio kept us up to date with local and overseas football."

With no television radio soap operas were keenly followed.

"All of us were hooked on the adventures of Matthew Craig which is broadcast on

the English service at 7.15pm from Mondays to Fridays. Radio Xhosa was another favourite station."

MOVIE buffs saw the likes of Amadeus, Reds and National Velvet.

The prison's record library had a collection of about 650 jazz, funk, classical and reggae LPs which the prisoners had paid for.

Prisoners were not allowed to buy community newspapers like Grassroots.

"But the other newspapers kept us well informed about events back home like the Trojan-horse incident and President PW Botha's reforms."

"These reforms did not fool us. You can't reform apart-

heid. Abolishing it is the only answer. The long term prisoners have not entertained his offers to release them on condition that they renounce violence. They want to be released unconditionally."

WHAT was the food like on the island?

"Bad. Those in the B group were not allowed to cook their own food. Many of us practically lived on bread there."

Breakfast, mealie meal and coffee, was served at 7.30 am. Lunch — brown bread slices and powdered softdrink — arrived at 11 am and supper at 3 pm "or sometimes at 1 pm when the warders wanted to go home early".

He said supper differed daily.

"Prisoners received two eggs on Mondays, hake on Tuesdays, soya beans and samp on Wednesday, chicken, samp and vegetables on Thursdays, beef, mutton or pork on Fridays, chicken on Saturdays and beef or mutton on Sundays."

He said he witnessed no animosity between members of the African National Congress and Pan African Congress.

"They live in harmony with one another."

What the Prisons Service says

IN terms of the Prisons Act The Argus was obliged to submit Mr Wentzel's comments on conditions on Robben Island to Prisons Service officials. This is their reply:

□ "The SA Prisons Service is satisfied that all categories of prisoners who are entrusted to its care are cared for in a responsible and professional manner."

"There is sufficient proof that the standard of physical care of prisoners is high. Prisoners are afforded the opportunity daily to lodge complaints to heads of prisons."

"All complaints are thoroughly investigated and the Prisons Service has repeatedly demonstrated its principles in this regard."

"This is illustrated by the fact that apart from all the other channels of communication, Supreme Court judges and magistrates visit prisons regularly."

"During such visits prisoners have unrestricted access and opportunity to voice complaints or raise requests."

"The reference to a few ration items out of the total diet scale lacks perspective and is out of context. Prisoners receive a well-balanced diet which is scientifically compiled by dieticians of the Prisons Service and the Department of Health and which provides for all necessary nutrition. It is accepted, however, that it couldn't conform to all individual likes and dislikes."

Call Times
Wednesday, May 7, 1986

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Witnesses' telephones tapped, judge told

JOHANNESBURG. — Telephones of members of the Krugersdorp Residents' Organization (KRO) who are giving evidence in a civil action against the ministers of Law and Order and of Defence were being tapped, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Jules Browde, SC, told Mr Justice R Goldstone that the tapping of witnesses' telephones "is ongoing, it is still being done at the moment".

He said it was the first time in his career that

during litigation respondents were eavesdropping on witnesses.

Mr Brian Berman, for the Minister of Law and Order, said the tapping "started long ago" but was being done "for other purposes".

The KRO made an urgent application to the Supreme Court in February for an order prohibiting the police and the SADF from committing unlawful acts in the townships of Kagiso I and II and Munsieville.

Questioned on the consumer boycott, the secretary of the KRO, Mr Laurence Ntlokoa, 28, denied that his organization had stopped people from buying where they wanted or that it had anything to do with petrol-bombing. He said the KRO was a non-violent organization.

Mr Ntlokoa said he had chaired a meeting at which the purpose of a consumer boycott was explained.

The crowd of about 700 people decided to hold a

boycott from December 8 and the Krugersdorp Boycott Committee was formed by delegates from six organizations, including the KRO.

The total population of the three townships is about 50 000.

In reply to a question from Mr Berman, Mr Ntlokoa asked: "Can 700 prevent 50 000 from buying in town if they wanted to?"

After receiving complaints from people who were harassed when they bought goods from white shops, the KRO had decided to go on a crime-prevention campaign, Mr Ntlokoa said.

A disciplinary committee, which was not part of the KRO, was formed in January at a mass meeting on the crime problem.

Parents of children who were caught harassing people were called in and the children were given lashes.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

and Politics Swart: 9/16/86 Misuse of power in TBVC

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— There was an alarming breakdown in law and order in the "independent" homelands, often pointing to total abrogation of the rule of law and misuse of power against innocent people, Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Mr Ray Barea) said yesterday.

Speaking during the foreign affairs vote, he said while it was easy to blame TBVC authorities for reported indiscretions and irregularities, much of the blame lay at the door of the South African Government.

"The governments of these countries have all inherited an impossible situation ...

"They have inherited the whole climate of mistrust and suspicion which has resulted from the practice of discrimination, and so many decades over South Africa and they have inherited a limited independence which can in no way insulate them against the discontent, mistrust and unrest which exists in the Republic itself."

In Bophuthatswana, often regarded as the best example of these states, with its bill of rights, "there have been disturbing incidents of police excesses and attacks against the rights of individuals."

In a recent interdict restraining the police at Garankuwa from assaulting and detaining residents it had been reported that legal advisers placed before the court scores of photographs of bloody bruised and bloody torsos of victims who had allegedly been beaten and detained because of their projected links with a trade union or banned organization or because they were Roman Catholics.

In Transkei, Mr Batwanda Ndonga, a former SRC president at the University of Transkei, was shot down in cold blood in Cala by people who subsequently turned out to be policemen.

Deeper SA coverage replaced daily 'bang-bang' visuals

TV ban did not stop violence says study

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The blackout on television cameras in South Africa's unrest areas provided "incontrovertible evidence" that TV coverage did not produce violence, a new United States study has found.

The camera ban also initially deterred US news networks but then created a different, deeper coverage of the country's problems on television news, a study by New York University's News Study Group found.

Focus changed

The study is carried in the mass-circulation US TV Guide.

The study monitored the mainstream CBS, NBC and ABC networks three months before clampdown and during three months of it.

Immediately after the camera ban on November 2, the networks concentrated on news about the order itself — "television was devoting less time to riots and deaths than to its difficulties trying to cover them..."

"In the first three days following the ban, CBS evening news devoted 10 minutes and 30 seconds to South Africa, almost all of it on the ban," the study said.

Pretoria's tactics worked,

however, in the first weeks of the prohibition. November was one of the bloodiest months in South Africa last year, with 101 people killed. In December 92 died: "So much for the official claim that the cameras cause the violence," it said.

By late November, the networks embarked on different coverage. In December, the three networks' coverage more than doubled that in November.

December's air-time was also 35 percent up on October's.

The networks were going beyond violence into "previously untouched analyses of attitudes and causes," it said.

"By the beginning of this year, the networks were digging into the roots of South Africa's unrest. As ABC's (anchorman) Peter Jennings said to us, the coverage had begun to shift from daily 'bang-bang' visuals of violence to deeper, more analytical journalism," the study group said.

"In March, the Government announced it was lifting its ban on camera coverage. The networks, however, say they're still impeded by police."

While Pretoria may have won some early victories through the camera ban, the study concluded, it "may have lost the news war" by challenging television's freedom.

Shootout in hospital ward

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — At least two armed men shot their way into the intensive-care ward of a hospital here, killing one man and injuring four others, when they abducted an injured comrade on Sunday night.

The men, allegedly African National Congress members disguised as doctors, pulled guns from under their coats as they entered the ward where the injured man was being treated under police guard.

The dead man has been identified as Mr Mlungisi Buthelezi, 20, son of a nurse, Mrs Magdalena Buthelezi.

Two police guards and two visitors were wounded, none of them seriously, according to hospital officials. Their names were not released.

Police yesterday said the injured man was Mr Gordon Christopher Webster, 23, also known as Steven Mkhize, who had been recovering from surgery for a bullet wound in the hospital's intensive-care unit.

Police said Mr Webster was well built, 1,76m tall with brown eyes and curly black hair.

Last night police offered a R2 000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the men.

Dr Peter Evans, chief medical superintendent at Edendale, said it was impossible to say whether the patient would still be alive after his ordeal.

Mr Webster was wounded on April 27 in a shootout with police in Edendale.

Bombs

Another man was killed in the clash and police said they found Soviet-made arms, ammunition and bombs in the trunk of their car.

The abducted patient was wheeled through the hospital complex on a trolley along a windy passage to a security fence about 300m from the ICU. Intravenous feeding tubes and blood transfusion apparatus were torn from the man and left near the fence.

The overturned trolley was still lying near the fence yesterday.

A massive police search was launched soon after the incident but by late last night no arrests had been made.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, last night said the incident was "yet more proof of the determination and callousness of the ANC gangsters who have no respect for human life and who kill in cold blood".

Bug found at ECC meeting

By RIAAN SMIT

STELLENBOSCH. — An electronic listening device was discovered in the hall where an End Conscription Campaign branch was launched here last night.

The device is in the possession of the Cape Times.

About 80 people attended the inaugural meeting of the ECC branch in the Coachman's Cottage.

The device was discovered when ECC members took down banners and posters.

MA philosophy student Mr Christo Nel was elected chairman of the branch.

Sandwiches blown up

Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of Cape Town's police bomb-disposal unit yesterday morning destroyed a briefcase and its contents — sandwiches and papers — found near the Divisional Council building in Wale Street.

A Divco spokesman said security guards had reported the "suspicious-looking" briefcase to police, who used explosives to dispose of it.

"The person left it there and went to his office thinking he would be only a few minutes, but he was delayed and when he came back his briefcase was gone."

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TOMORROW
Midweek
Property

CAP 7015 6/5/86
Bug found at
ECC meeting

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YOU PAY LESS

CLICK

for Mother

With Love



CAP 7/15 6/16
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CAPE TOWN 5/5/86

Ban on charter rally 327

JOHANNESBURG. — Armed police and Defence Force members dispersed hundreds of people who attended a planned education charter rally at the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto at the weekend.

When large numbers of people started to converge on the stadium the police ordered them to leave and told them the rally was illegal and had been banned by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg.

Police and soldiers arrived at the amphitheatre as early as 4am.

People travelling in buses and cars were stopped and told to leave. Some left immediately while others waited for the rally's organizers to explain the situation.

The last group finally dispersed at noon after being assured by the organizers that another rally would be held at the same venue. The police left an hour later.

— Sapa

AREA C: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, The Cape, Germiston, Goodwood, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Simonstown, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria, and Wynberg.

AREA B: East London Highveld Ridge, Kulis River, Stellenbosch and Witbank and that portion of the Magisterial District of Wonderboom which falls within a radius of eight kilometres from the post office of Rosslyn.

AREA A: Albany

Superceding w.d. no: 347

CAPL Times
5/5/86 (327)

Lebowans raise fists at UDF funeral

APEL. — Lebowa's rural inhabitants displayed increased political awareness at the weekend at the funeral of the United Democratic Front's Northern Transvaal president, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police custody.

Villagers on the arid homeland's dirt roads raised their fists to cry "comrade" as overloaded buses and trucks conveyed mourners to and from Apel, where the funeral service took place.

The South African Police arrived in nine Casspirs to warn

thousands of mourners at the service that it was running over the time limit set by a local magistrate.

A contingent of Lebowa police fell into ranks behind the Casspirs.

A local professional man, who guided me around the arid homeland's unmarked dirt roads, said Lebowans had been giving the black power salute over the past six months.

"They are unhappy about their lot," he said.

"They have no electricity, no telephones, no transport, no

jobs and poor housing."

At the service speakers from the UDF, the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) and other organizations told the responsive crowd of about 15 000 people that they needed to become politicized to improve their lives.

Speakers said those really responsible for Mr Nchabeleng's death at the Apel police station were the homeland leaders who had accepted the government's system.

A Lebowa police spokesman said at the weekend that the autopsy report would be released in a few weeks if its contents were in favour of the police.

Otherwise "the goose will fry" at the inquest, he said.

My guide said homeland police — clearly unpopular with a large section of Lebowans — were insensitive.

"This place should not be called Lebowa — it's just a homeland name.

"It's real name is Sekhukhuneland," he said. — Sapa



Mourners carry the coffin of Mr Peter Nchabeleng who died in detention in Lebowa.

CML 7/10/85
5/5/86
579 327
**Suzman
sees no
end to
violence**

Staff Reporter

"SOUTH AFRICA has descended into a state of low-key civil war, and I see no end to this," says Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesperson on law and order.

She was commenting on a new wave of unrest that swept across the country on Thursday night, claiming seven lives, including that of a policeman.

Shots were fired at police removing road barricades in Guguletu, eight people were wounded when police dispersed groups with shotgun fire and at least 89 people were arrested during the night's violence around the country.

Commenting on the latest violence and on statistics showing a steady increase in unrest-related deaths, Mrs Suzman said: "This is a most alarming state of affairs."

"Neither the state of emergency nor the lifting of the state of emergency did anything to reduce the number of deaths. We are at an absolute impasse."

She said the Minister of Law and Order had little understanding of the fact that he was not going to be able to restore the situation to normal or quell the unrest by using firepower.

A total of 171 people were killed in the Johannesburg area in March — the highest monthly figure since the outbreak of the violence in 1984, according to figures released by the South African Institute of Race Relations Research Unit.

It is now almost 20 months since the start of the riots on September 3, 1984 in Sebokeng, and at least 1 416 people have died in the violence that followed.

Funeral runs over time limit

APEL. — South African Police ordered mourners at Mr Peter Nchabeleng's funeral at Apel, Lebowa, to disperse when the funeral service on Saturday overran a time limit set by the local magistrate.

The thousands of mourners were given 100 minutes to conclude their service and disperse by police who had arrived in nine Casspir armoured vehicles.

Mourners had listened patiently for hours in the sun as political figures delivered speeches and paid tribute to Mr Nchabeleng.

'Heart failure'

Mr Nchabeleng, Northern Transvaal UDF president, died three weeks ago at the Apel police station, where he had been held.

The police said he had died of heart failure, a cause which is being disputed by his family, who maintain Mr Nchabeleng was very healthy when he was detained by the Lebowa police.

A number of well-known political figures, including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, addressed the crowd against the backdrop of huge banners.

Mrs Sisulu said: "We want to take (Mr Nelson) Mandela out of prison and straight to Parliament."

Others, however, like Mrs Winnie Mandela, failed to arrive.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance for Reformed Churches, were all on the programme, but were not present.

At 1.20pm South African and Lebowa police vehicles pulled up 200m from the gathering.

An officer of the SAP quoted the magistrate's order which said the funeral should end at 1pm.

He also ordered organizers to remove an ANC banner.

Organizers appealed for more time and were granted till 3pm.

The crowd then hastily moved to the cemetery where they sang freedom songs as Mr Nchabeleng's coffin was lowered into the earth.

The mourners then dispersed minutes after 3pm.

Mr Nchabeleng's name has been added to the long list of activists who have died while in detention.

And although little known to white South Africa, he was no stranger to the SA Government.

He spent eight years on Robben Island from 1962 for furthering the aims of the African National Congress, and was banned on his release.

'Banished'

He was banished to Sekukhuneland where, in the early 1950s, he led a massive peasant resistance campaign against the imposition of the Bantu Authorities Act and worked for people charged during the uprisings.

His banning order expired in 1983 and at the time of his death he was the first president of the UDF Northern Transvaal region. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

CM- Tink 5/5/82 327

'ANC' burial ban: MPs meet family

Staff Reporter

A DELEGATION of Progressive Federal Party MPs at the weekend held a meeting with the family of Mr Sammy Mjobo, the alleged ANC member whose funeral in Mbekweni, Paarl, was banned.

The funeral was to have taken place on Saturday, but it was banned on Friday by the chief magistrate, Mr J T P Swart.

Mr Mjobo is the last of the seven alleged ANC members, killed in a shootout with police in Guguletu on March 3, to be buried.

On Saturday Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, and Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Green Point, also met the Paarl Civic Association "to prevent further bloodshed in the area", Mrs Suzman said.

The PCA and the Mjobo family asked Mrs Suzman and Mr Van der Merwe to intervene to negotiate and alter the stringent restrictions on the funeral.

Mr Van der Merwe said he would set up a meeting today or tomorrow with representatives from the PCA, the family and the Commissioner of Police or the chief magistrate of Paarl.

'Disperse immediately afterwards'

In terms of the order the funeral must be held indoors, only four people named by the magistrate may speak at the funeral, mourners and the coffin must be conveyed to the funeral by "mechanical means" and there must be no loudspeakers.

The order also requires mourners to disperse immediately afterwards and go home, which would prevent the "washing of hands" ceremony.

Furthermore the funeral cannot be held on a weekend or public holiday.

Representatives for the PCA and the family said the entire township of about 20 000 people would probably attend the funeral and they would miss work if it was not held on a public holiday.

They asked the PFP delegation to negotiate for the funeral to be held on Thursday, Ascension Day.

Spokesmen for the community said that if the funeral was held indoors they feared a situation similar to May Day last week, when they said teargas was fired inside a hall causing panic and injury.

Residents also said they did not want helicopters hovering overhead disturbing the funeral.

A spokesman for the PCA said the police should keep a low profile at the funeral as their own marshals could control the crowd.

Mr Van der Merwe said he would try to get a retraction of part of the restrictions.

"The fact that people have shown their desire to have a peaceful funeral by following the banning order is evident," he said.

While the meeting was taking place in Mbekweni on Saturday a Casspir and police van arrived at the house and troops lined up alongside the road.

The commanding officer asked Mrs Suzman whether she had a permit to be in the township.

Mrs Suzman replied that she was "on the standing committee that had that bit of legislation scrapped last year".

The Casspir circled the block until the MPs and reporters had left.

AKGAS 3/5/86 327

Paarl funeral for 'ANC' man banned

By CLARE HARPER
and CHRIS BATEMAN

TODAY'S planned funeral of Mr Zandisile "Sammy" Mjobo, one of the seven alleged ANC guerillas killed in a shootout with police in Guguletu in March, has been banned.

The Chief Magistrate of Paarl, Mr J T P Swart, has ordered the funeral restricted to a weekday or public holiday in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Mr John Mjobo discovered only last week that

his son was among the seven killed in the shootout. The other six and a seventh man, who police now say died in an unrelated unrest incident two days before the March 3 shootout, were buried in Guguletu on March 17.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has told Parliament that all seven killed in the shootout were trained members of the ANC and identified the seventh man as a Mr Themba Madiyana.

In a telex to Sapa yesterday police said that Mr Mjobo was definitely killed in the shootout but that he was known to his friends and to police as Mr Themba Madiyana. Friends had "tentatively" identified him as such the day after the shootout.

Police however had believed that he could also have had another name as it was practice for ANC terrorists to have various identities. The police "tried in vain" to trace the next-of-kin to positively identify him.

'Prints'

"As a result the body was not released for burial together with the other six. On March 7, 1986, fingerprints, and photos of the dead man were sent to police headquarters.

"He was at that stage still known as Mr Madiyana as that was the identity given to him by the ANC and the name by which he was known to the police because of his ANC involvement."

On April 22 police headquarters established his real identity by means of fingerprints as that of Mr Zandisile Mjobo and his next of kin were then traced and informed of his death.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, PFP MP for Green Point, said the disclosure by police that one of the seven was incorrectly identified was "astounding" and had serious implications.

Parliament and Politics

CMT-TMKS 2/5/86

Parliament and Politics

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday he had ordered an investigation into a possible extension of the courts' role in protecting individual rights.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said the investigation, by the SA Law Commission, would also have to consider whether the role of the courts in protecting the rights of people detained without trial was adequate. He said that, even dur-

Probe into courts protection of rights

ing the state of emergency, the courts had been accessible to individuals. This should be the test in determining the effect of the Public Safety Bill, which would give the Minister of Law and Order wider powers in dealing with unrest.

"Even a state of unrest and emergency must, in a civilised society, be conducted according to organized rules."

Mr Coetsee said the commission had begun its investigation.

● The Department of Justice is investigating the use of procedures initiated by the small claims courts to speed up the activities of civil and possibly small criminal cases in the magistrates' courts, Mr Coetsee said. The small claims courts had devised ways of speeding up the

administration of justice whether this could not and it would have to be seen if this could be extended to other systems. For instance, in complicated civil cases involving larger amounts in a magistrate's court, commissioners or academics such as those used in the small claims courts could assist magistrates on a voluntary basis.

The question arose whether this could not be extended to small criminal cases such as traffic offences. He was also seriously considering legislation to increase the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts to hear civil claims for higher amounts. Responding to statements that coloured magistrates were not allowed to try whites, Mr

Coetsee said justice was "colour-blind".

However, there was a shortage of coloured applicants to join the department.

● There was no limit to the promotional prospects of any member of the prisons service, Mr Coetsee said.

He said the highest rank held by a coloured was that of colonel, Sapa

while there were also many coloured warrant officers in charge of white non-commissioned officers.

Mr Coetsee said there was parity in the salaries of all prisons' service personnel and differences in the allocations for prisoners were being phased out.

Members of the service also had equal opportunities to further their studies and were encouraged to do so. — Sapa

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS (Official figures)

From January 1 1985 to April 3 this year, detentions in terms of Section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act numbered 554. Of that number, 469 were black, 50 coloured, 22 Asian and 16 white.

As at April 3, 471 males and 83 females were being held in terms of this section.

POLITICAL PRISONERS (according to the latest DPSC report)

The following statistics were released in Parliament by the Minister of Justice regarding persons serving sentences for "crimes against the security of the State".

As at March/April 1985 the total was 337, of whom 39 were serving life sentences. Of these, 21 were Namibians and 17 of them were serving life.

As at 13 February 1986 the total was 314 of whom 12 are white, five are coloureds, 296 are blacks and one is Asian.

TREASON TRIALS (According to DPSC)

There are 32 people facing charges of treason in four trials as follows:

Ongoing in Johannesburg:

Dubasi, James; Sisulu, Jongumsi; Mkhafa, Happy Lumkile; Matose, David; Maja, Joseph.

From April 14 in Johannesburg:

Passtoors, Helene-Therese.

RESTRICTIONS

According to a recent statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Louis Le Grange, a total of 20 people were restricted under the Internal Security Act as at February 26 this year.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

South African prisons are designed to accommodate 81 783 people. In December last year the daily average prison population was 113 792.

These figures were released by Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee in answer to David Dalling (PFP Sandton).

In reply to a question from Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said a total of 1 385 complaints of alleged assault by prison warders against prisoners were received and registered in 1985.

POLICE DISCHARGED

In a written reply to Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban) Le Grange said only 62 of the 221 policemen convicted of common assault last year had been discharged. Another 43 were convicted of assault to do grievous bodily harm, 14 of culpable homicide and four of murder. Forty-four of the 221 had previous convictions, including drunken driving, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, theft, negligent driving, crimen injuria, housebreaking and theft and assault.

UNREST STATISTICS

According to the yearly report of the Commissioner of Police which was released in Parliament for the year ended June 1985, there were 36 "acts of terrorism".

Public violence increased from 164 cases the previous year to 4 408 for this year.

The report lists the following figures as an indication of the proportions of the unrest: 617 petrol-bomb incidents; 1 156 arson incidents; 574 cases of fire damage; 343 incidents of looting; 29 hand-grenade incidents; 160 people killed; 661 people injured by others; 264 people killed by security forces; 1 004 people wounded by security forces; 15 people killed by development board officials; 23 injured by development board officials; seven members of security forces killed, with 256 injured and 21 280 arrests.

Total damage to property was estimated at R59 million. A total of 169 schools were either burnt down or damaged by fire and another 127 schools were damaged by stone-throwing or other means.

In a report on the effects of violence, Women For Peace stated that "One of the ravaging effects of violence is that thousands of people will have emerged seriously disabled. It has been estimated that for every serious injury there are 10 minor injuries. In the light of this 1:10 ratio, it can be estimated that at least 9 400 people have been seriously injured through violence in South Africa during the last two years."

TEACHERS' STATISTICS

A total of 126 blacks, coloureds, Indians and Chinese applied for admission to Teacher Training Colleges under the control of the white "Own Affairs" administration this year, but none were admitted, according to Minister of Education and Culture Piet Claas.

In a recent reply to a question in parliament, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, said there was a shortage of 6 579 teachers in black schools last month. He said the worst shortage was in the Orange Vaal area, where 1 468 teachers were needed. Just over 21 percent of teachers in the Northern Transvaal and 18,68 percent on the Highveld were inadequately trained.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (April 11-May 1)

In terms of section 14 (4) of the Publications Act, 1974, the undermentioned publications have been declared not undesirable: Stag vol 5, Mar 1986 (by Viclen Promotions); Descom Bulletin vol 8, May 1985 (issued by Durban Detainees Support Committee); For My People - Black Theology and The Black Church (by James H Cone).

The undermentioned publications have been declared not undesirable subject to certain conditions: The High Cost of Living (by Marge Piercy) may only be distributed by bookshops, lending libraries and bookdistributors; Stern no. 1, 23 December 1985 (by Gruner and Jahr AG & Co, Hamburg), may not be displayed in public for purposes of distribution; Woman Plus Woman: Attitudes towards lesbianism (by Dolores Klaich) has been declared not undesirable subject to the condition that the publication may not knowingly be sold, hired or lent out by lending libraries to persons under 18.

Publications or Objects which have been declared undesirable: Comfortable Corner, A (by Vincent Virga); Mates (by Tom Wakefield); T-hemp met/ T shirt with graffiti No "A" (not stated); The Catholic (by David Plante); Flower of Love (by Janet Louise Roberts); Black Experience in Black Theology (by Gobi Clement Mokoka); What is Dialectical Materialism (by V Krapivin); Ingxoxo Nekomanisi (by SACP).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: DR VEJAY RAMLAKAN

Vejay Ramlakan, 29, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on December 24 last year. He is a past president of Natal University Medical Students Council and at the time of his detention he was a surgery registrar and member of NAMDA. He is currently being held incommunicado in a prison in the Natal area and has had no access to lawyers or members of his family since his detention. His wife, Sandra Afrika, was detained with him but was released six weeks later because the couple have a young baby which needed caring for.

POLICE MERGE

In reply to a question from John Malcomess (PFP, PE) the Minister of Transport Affairs, Hendrik Schoeman, said that no date had been set for the proposed amalgamation of the Railway Police and the South African Police. Conditions and particulars of the move are still being investigated.

SATS PATROL TOWNSHIPS

The investigation into the use of a South African Transport Services vehicle by Security Forces for patrolling townships had been completed, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in reply to a question by Reuben Sive (PFP, Bezuidehoek). Post mortem reports on those killed in a clash with members of the Security Forces had been submitted to the Attorney General for his decision.

SHORTAGE OF HOMES

There was an estimated shortage of more than 134 270 homes for blacks in the "national states" at the end of 1985, said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in a written reply to a question by the leader of the PFP, Colin Eglin. An additional 14 948 homes were needed on other South African development trust land. The shortage ranges from 2 000 homes in Gazankulu to between 80 000 and 100 000 in KwaZulu.

Funeral curbs to be enforced

CMT-Tips 3/5/86 070327

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Conditions placed on the holding of funerals of unrest victims would be enforced by the security forces, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said this week.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said funerals were "nothing else but political meetings" at which the Soviet and ANC flags were displayed, intimidation took place and people "run alongside the coffin with wooden AK 47s".

He was asked by Mr David Dalling (PFP Sandton) whether it was preferable to have the conditions enforced, which could lead to the loss of lives, or to allow the funerals to go ahead unchecked.

"These conditions are not unenforceable and they will be enforced by the security forces. We have now had enough," Mr Le Grange said.

'ANC mouthpiece'

He said Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) always spoke of police excesses but never mentioned attacks on members of the force. By so doing, she acted as "a mouthpiece for the ANC, the UDF, the communists and all such organizations".

Mr Le Grange was ordered by the Chairman of Committees, Dr Helgard van Rensburg, to withdraw the remark, which he did.

He said he had repeatedly stated he would not tolerate illegal acts by police. However, he could quote at length from statistics of attacks on police.

From September 1984 to April this year, the homes of 807 SAP members had been attacked, and damage estimated at R2 200 000 had been caused.

During the same period, 33 members of the security forces had been killed in unrest and 584 injured. Ten SAP members had died so far this year.

Attacks on homes

From January 1 to April 29, there had been 71 stone-throwing attacks on the homes of black off-duty policemen, while 50 of their private vehicles had been damaged and 11 policemen stoned.

During the same period, there had been 51 arson attacks on the homes of SAP members and 53 such attacks on their private vehicles.

SAP members' homes had been petrol-bombed 164 times and subjected to handgrenade attacks seven times, while five shooting incidents had taken place at SAP residences.

"Do you also want me to tell you about the children of SAP members who can't go to school in safety any more and have to take correspondence courses or attend school in Ciskei and Transkei?"

There had also been "propaganda attacks" on policemen, who had been urged to resign, sabotage equipment and installations and disrupt transport services. — Sapa

(327) 280
**Gunn acquitted
of ban charges**

Staff Reporter *RC 4 2/5/66*

TRADE unionist Miss Shirley Gunn, 30, was today acquitted in Wynberg Regional Court of possessing banned literature.

The court found that the State had not provided enough evidence to prove that literature issued by a banned organisation, which was allegedly found in a cupboard in Miss Gunn's room, belonged to her.

Miss Gunn had been charged with possessing two issues of the periodical *African Communist*.

Mr A S McCarthy was on the Bench. Mr M A Broeksma appeared for the State and Miss Gunn was represented by Mr A Omar.

Cape Times
May 15/86
Day 387
rallies
banned

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Tension mounted in the Transvaal yesterday as a string of banning orders were placed on rallies which tens of thousands of workers were expected to attend to celebrate May Day.

Lawyers also rushed to the Supreme Court in Pretoria and Port Elizabeth last night in a last-minute attempt to have banning orders on Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) rallies lifted.

An attempt to have an order banning an Evander rally lifted was successful, although the meeting can go on only under certain restrictions.

Mr Piroshaw Camay of the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) said three joint Cusa-Azanian Congress of Trade Unions (Azactu) rallies were banned yesterday, although permission to hold them had already been granted.

The two federations are planning to hold these rallies at alternative indoor venues.

Fears of a clash between Inkatha and Cosatu supporters are rife in Durban, where thousands of workers are expected to gather for opposing rallies.

Mrs Winnie Mandela will be the main speaker at the Cosatu rally, while Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will open the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) rally.

In the Western Cape, Cosatu will hold rallies at 1.30pm at the Bonteheuvel Civic Centre, the Bellville South Civic Centre and at the Zolani Centre in Nyanga East.

Publication of Helen Joseph's autobiography

ARGUS 1/5/86 (327)
HELEN Joseph, the first person to be placed under house arrest in South Africa, had her autobiography published on her 81st birthday.

However, the book, *Side by Side*, is banned in South Africa, and Mrs Joseph has not yet seen a copy. The publisher, Zed Books, which specialises in books from the Third World, has posted her a copy.

Side By Side is Mrs Joseph's account of her 30 year opposition to the South African Government, including her role as one of the leaders of the march of 20 000 women to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the extension of the pass system to black women.

She was acquitted in the treason trial which ended after four years in March 1961, was banned repeatedly and placed under house arrest. She is now honorary patron of the United Democratic Front.

Mrs Joseph, who was born in Britian, was not at the launch of the book in London recently.

At the function, Glenys Kinnock, wife of Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock, said Mrs Joseph had "inflicted great wounds on the pride and pomposities of her enemies.

"They respond with revenge — the kind of revenge which exposes them as not just ridiculous, but as ruthless.

"In all her years of bravery, Helen has been driven by the confident knowledge that humanity — people of all races — can and will, overcome the inhumanity of racism.

"Because of people like Helen Joseph, we can hope to see an end to it soon."

Mrs Kinnock said the pressure was building up both within South Africa and in the international community.

"It's not yet enough and it's certainly not enough from our government. It's not yet complete and it's not yet victorious, but I know, from reading Helen Joseph's autobiography, that it will be." — *The Argus Foreign Service, London.*

Cape Times 11/5/86 327

MP wants ANC's Sechaba

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Copies of journals such as the ANC mouthpiece, Sechaba, and African Communist should be made available to MPs to inform them of the "onslaught" on South Africa, Mr W J Cuyler (NP Roodepoort) said yesterday.

During the debate on the Law and Order vote, he suggested that a reading room be established

in which MPs could peruse the "latest security information" in confidence.

Copies of magazines such as Sechaba should be kept in the reading room, he said.

Mr Cuyler appealed for more and better information on security to be made available to MPs by Mr Louis le Grange. — Sapa

Parliament and Politics

Law 'defective' — Le Grange

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — There had been a "rising tendency not so much in the climate of unrest, as in incidents of unrest" in recent weeks, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said here yesterday.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, Mr Le Grange also said one of the problems in dealing with unrest was the defective (gebrekkige) legislation available, but declined to elaborate on the legislation he deemed necessary.

'Open cards'

"I will play open cards with this Parliament in the coming weeks on the legislation necessary to cope with this situation."

In reply to points raised by members, he said a directive had been issued to policemen that firearms be used on children only as a last resort.

All other methods had to be tried first.

"But there are children and there are children," he said.

"There are children who are not schoolchildren, there are children who are nothing but wrongdoers."

The police knew the communities they operated in.

If anyone, child or whoever else, attacked the police with a hand-grenade or petrol bomb, or fired at the police, they would get no mercy.

It could happen that young people were injured in police action, and this was not desirable, but it had to be understood that unrest was "not a parlour game".

He could not ask the police simply to stand back with folded arms.

They were not permitted to act illegally, or beyond the boundaries of the law, but "when it gets rough, it gets rough on both sides".

As far as imitation weapons were concerned, he did not believe that the toyshop pistols with which chil-



dren played "cowboys and crooks" should be taken off the market.

But there were cases in which "adults, comrades or marshals, or whatever they call themselves", attended funerals with imitation AK-47's and ran ahead of the crowds "and try to symbolize things for us".

Mr Le Grange:

"There are children who are nothing but wrongdoers."

It had happened recently that a person holding such a gun in an unrest situation, in poor light, had been shot by the police.

This was not the fault of the police.

In the last few weeks the police had been shot at with AK-47s on more than one occasion in Crossroads. This had also happened recently in Alexandra.

● Social conditions needed to be considered before "whites only"

signs could be removed from police stations, Mr Le Grange said. He said he was not rejecting the call for removal of the signs, but could not give an "unqualified yes".

However, new police stations were designed without separate entrances.

'Qualified'

Members should bring specific cases to his attention if they caused offence in their constituencies.

The fact that a white man was appointed commander at the Bishop Lavis police station in a coloured area of Cape Town had nothing to do with his race. He was appointed because he was most qualified for the post.

Mr Le Grange said there were many competent officers in the coloured section of the police force and they would be promoted.

It was incorrect that only white officers were promoted on merit.

There was no promotion ceiling for any member of the police, he said.

'Parity'

There was "absolute parity" between members of all races in the force on promotion, salaries and opportunities.

● The government would not tolerate thuggery in the political arena and would apply the necessary measures to control it, Mr Le Grange said with reference to the breaking up of a National Party meeting at Brits by the AWB.

● He said unrest damage to the homes and property of policemen in the past 18 months was more than R2-million. — Sapa.

By MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

THE controversial Public Safety Amendment Bill tabled this week is set for a tough passage through Parliament — and even stronger criticism from outside.

Both the Labour and National People's parties intend opposing the wide-ranging powers granted to the Minister of Law and Order to declare a "mini-emergency" in any area.

The PFP has already come out against the Bill while academic jurists, lawyers and extra-parliamentary political groups have slammed the proposed new powers.

Violence

The Government move for new powers for the police comes amid continuing allegations of security force irregularities in the townships and evidence that the partial state of emergency declared last year by the Government failed to substantially quell the waves of civil violence.

That the new Bill is in fact just a replacement of the state of emergency which was lifted after international pressure is made clear in the memorandum published with it:

"The declaration of a state

Safety Bill faces a storm

of emergency is a drastic measure and has far-reaching consequences for the Republic... The situation could have been dealt with effectively by the security forces if the necessary additional powers could have been granted to them without declaring a state of emergency."

The Bill states that wherever the Minister believes public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence is occurring or threatens to occur in any area and that extra measures are needed to handle the situation, he may declare the area by proclamation to be an unrest area.

Such a declaration is valid for three months, but can be

extended with the approval of the State President.

The Minister may then make any regulations for that area as appear necessary or expedient for providing for the combating or preventing of public disturbance.

Opponents of the Bill have pointed out it virtually gives a blank cheque to the Minister:

The only effective proviso is that if somebody is detained under the regulations for longer than 30 days, he must be named in Parliament.

Draconian

PFP Law and Order spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman said: "I have little reason to believe that these regulations will be less draconian than those implemented during the state of emergency and will include indemnity for the police, restraints on the media and stringent conditions under which detainees can be held."

The Bill also states that no interdict shall be issued setting aside such proclamation, and no court shall be competent to inquire or give judgment on the validity of any such proclamation or regulation.

'25 000 held during the emergency'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

MORE THAN 25 000 people were detained and arrested during the 7½-month state of emergency in South Africa between July last year and March this year — more than double the number held by the police during the last emergency in 1960.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that 18 569 were detained during the emergency and 7 097 people were arrested.

He also said 3 681 of those who were detained during the emergency were juveniles.

During the first state of emergency, declared after the Sharpeville incident, 11 727 were detained during the five months it was in force.

Mr Le Grange gave the figures for the state of emergency, which was declared on July 21 last year and ended, on March 7, when he replied to questions which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) and Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town).

He told Mrs Suzman that 371 were killed and 1 194 injured by policemen during the emergency. He said a further

416 people had been killed and 740 injured by other people.

Mr Le Grange told Mr Rogers that the 3 681 juveniles detained in terms of the emergency regulations had been held at the Modderbee, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Victor Verster, St Albans, North End and Leeuhof prisons as well as in the police cells in Krugersdorp.

"Juveniles were detained apart from adult detainees as far as possible and the facilities which were available to them are adequate and similar to those for adults," he said.

He also said the juvenile detainees were not visited by detainee inspectors but Supreme Court judges had periodically paid visits to detainees under the emergency regulations.

In reply to another question from Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia), he said the police had killed 191 people in unrest in 1984 and 240 in 1985. Police injured a further 678 people in 1984 and 898 in 1985. He said all the people killed and injured by the police during both years had been hit by gunshot.

During the same period, 31 members of the police had been killed and 469 were injured.

POLITICAL REPORT

Minister again hints at formal control of journalists

25/4/86 - BTH STAR 327

PARLIAMENT — The "ordering" of the journalistic profession — in particular the electronic media — needed urgent attention, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to debate on his vote in the Committee Stage of the Budget, Mr Botha also said ur-

gent attention would have to be given to the question of alternative media who were not subject to the code of conduct administered by the Media Council.

He said it was accepted in some quarters that what the Government meant by a free Press was one that did not criticise the Government or the National Party.

This view was unfounded. The Government was not against criticism as such.

NEGATIVE

The Government would be satisfied, if not always happy, if the Press implemented the norms laid down in the code of conduct drawn up by the Newspaper Press Union.

But there was "continual negative reporting" from certain newspapers, and one got the im-



Minister Stoffel Botha. 'Government not against criticism'.

pression that, for them, news was defined as anything the Government would not like to see in print.

It was unrealistic to ask for uniformity of perception from the Press, but the Government did ask for balance.

Mr Botha said the increasing publication of resistance literature in the alternative media and in "knock and drops", which were not subject to the Media Council, was disturbing.

These publications were aimed at politicising particular target groups, and encouraging resistance to the State, and they regarded the Newspaper Press Union and the Media Council as irrelevant. This deserved urgent attention.

● The Minister is to lay a complaint with the Media Council over newspaper reports that immigrants to South Africa are able to "buy" permanent residence in the country.

He said he denied these allegations, which were contained in *The Sunday Star* and had issued a full statement on the matter. — Sapa.

been (a) arrested, (b) charged, (c) brought to trial, (d) acquitted and (e) found guilty in terms of section 16 of the Immorality Act since its inception as at the date of repeal of that section?

Note: In terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962) registers are kept for only 5 years and destroyed thereafter. The requested information is available only for the period 1 July 1980 until 30 June 1985.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 223.

(b) 191.

(2) (a) 929.

(b) 859.

(c) 733.

(d) 221.

(e) 527.

Hillbrow/Norwood/Lombardy offences
626. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order: *25/4/86*
626-1436

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in (i) Hillbrow, (ii) Norwood and (iii) Lombardy in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| Hillbrow | 36 | 12 | 257 | 833 | 76 | 395 | 4 009 | 717 | 2 089 | 4 |
| Norwood | 14 | 9 | 50 | 122 | 12 | 72 | 1 102 | 272 | 797 | — |
| Lombardy East | 7 | 5 | 26 | 52 | 19 | 49 | 371 | 94 | 469 | — |

Note: Above-mentioned statistics are furnished for the period 1984-07-01 until 1985-06-30. Statistics with regard to 1985-07-01 until 1985-12-31 are not readily available.

Livestock

657. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many cases of livestock that were mutilated and/or killed by (i) dogs, (ii) persons and (iii) unknown assailants were reported to the South African Police in the magisterial districts of (aa) East London, (bb) King William's Town, (cc) Stutterheim, (dd) Komga, (ee) Cathcart and (ff) Queenstown during the latest

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) what were the numbers of livestock involved in each case;

- (2) whether the (a) persons and (b) owners of the dogs responsible for mutilating and/or killing such livestock were (a) identified and (b) charged, if so, how many in each case?

(1)

| | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (b) |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|-----|
| (aa) East London | — | 2 | 2 | 33 |
| (bb) King William's Town | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| (cc) Stutterheim | — | — | — | — |
| (dd) Komga | — | — | — | — |
| (ee) Cathcart | — | — | — | — |
| (ff) Queenstown | — | 1 | — | 1 |

(2) (a) Yes.

(aa) 1 person.

(bb) 1 person.

(b) None.

(aa) and (bb) Fall away.

(ii) (aa) 1 194.

(bb) 740.

(b) (i) 18 569.

(ii) 7 097.

Note: No statistics are kept by the South African Police with regard to livestock savaged by dogs. Above-mentioned statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics for the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

Internal Security Act
726. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order: *25/4/86*
726-1438

Whether any persons were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of contravening section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1985; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) (i) 1 414.

(ii) 482.

(b) (i) 467.

(ii) 233.

Internal Security Act

745. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) What total number of persons were detained in terms of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in

92-1437
State of emergency
686. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order: *25/4/86*
686-1437

What total number of persons (a)(i) died and (ii) were injured by (aa) policemen and (bb) any other specified persons, and (b) were (i) detained and (ii) arrested by the South African Police, in connection with incidents related to the state of emergency during the period 21 July 1985 to 7 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) (aa) 371.

(bb) 416.

CAL-1618 24/1/86

Anger over bill from South African groups

Staff Reporter 321

ment appears to be planning to circumvent the courts."

EXTRA-PARLIAMEN-
TARY groups reacted angrily to the announcement yesterday of sweeping new powers, in the form of the Public Safety Amendment Bill, to be given to the Minister of Law and Order.

The acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, Mr Murphy Morobe, called on "all sane South Africans to resist the bill actively".

"The bill places further powers in the hands of one known for capriciousness and disrespect for human life. The provisions which place the decisions of the minister above the judiciary are ominous."

A statement from the Cape Western branch of the Black Sash said: "South Africa will at last be openly declaring itself to be an authoritarian state. The govern-

Professor Denis Davis, of the law faculty of the University of Cape Town, said the government was "intent on suppressing opposition".

"The proposed amendment will allow for extended police power of detention without trial."

"This is in keeping with the government's approach to court judgments which go against its wishes."

Mr Muntu Myeza, of the Azanian People's Organization, said the legislation "overrides basic freedoms".

Mr Craine Soudine, secretary of the Cape Action League, said the CAL saw the bill as "yet another sign that the State will stop at nothing to bludgeon the rightful and totally justifiable protest of the people into silence."

'Terrorists recruited from UDF affiliates'

April 1986

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Candidates for 14-day training courses in handling hand-grenades and petrol-bombs are recruited from UDF-affiliates such as Cosas and Peyco, according to the White Paper on Defence tabled here yesterday.

It alleges a "terror campaign by the ANC in solidarity with internal radical organizations".

To boost the "terror onslaught", it adds, the ANC used terrorists who underwent instant training for "deeds of terror against relatively low-risk targets".

The White Paper states that despite the fact that neighbouring states officially reject armed terrorist actions against the Republic from their territories, the ANC and PAC do "act in a clandestine way under the protection of refugee status".

The White Paper says the UDF and affiliates are involved "in mobilising the population in an attempt to attain" revolutionary objectives.

'Wide powers' for Le Grange

Political Staff minister deem it necessary.

THE Public Safety Amendment Bill appeared to be aimed at giving "very wide powers to the Minister of Law and Order without his having to declare a state of emergency", Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

The Opposition spokeswoman on law and order said it was dubious whether this would in any way allay anxiety over the stability of South Africa.

The bill, published in Parliament yesterday, allows the minister to declare an area an "unrest area" if he thinks "public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence is threatening" and that additional measures are needed to enable the government to ensure public order and safety or combat public disorder.

The declaration of an area as an "unrest area" will be for a period of three months and can be extended with the approval of the State President.

In terms of Section 4(4) of the bill, the minister is given wide powers to determine what measures or regulations are necessary to combat the unrest.

These regulations can also be extended to areas outside the "unrest area" should the

In addition the regulations may provide for certain people to be empowered to make orders, rules or by-laws and to provide for penalties for any contravention or failure to comply with the regulations.

Different regulations can be made for different "unrest areas".

The amendments do not prevent the State President from declaring a state of emergency should he so desire.

The memorandum to the bill says the declaration of a state of emer-

To page 2

A

2 Cape Times, Thursday, April 24, 1986

A

From page 1

gency was a drastic measure and had far-reaching consequences for South Africa.

However, it says that general disorder and public violence of recent times has been such that the security forces required additional powers to cope with the situation.

The only manner in which this could be done, however, was to declare a state of emergency.

"The situation could have been dealt with effectively by the security forces if the necessary additional powers could have been granted them without declaring a state of emergency."

The memorandum

says there is therefore a clear need to provide the necessary mechanism to give these additional powers to the security forces.

Mrs Suzman said that one would be able to assess the real effect of the amendments only when the regulations promulgated to deal with unrest situations were gazetted.

"I have little reason to believe that they will be less draconian than those implemented during the state of emergency — that is, the 'unrest' regulations will include indemnity for the police, restraints on the media and stringent conditions under which detainees can be held."

THE death in detention of black consciousness leader Steve Biko, in 1977 and the subsequent student demonstrations in Ciskei, marked the beginning of a tough life for political activists there.

Since then, political activity in the bantustan was curbed and Pretoria gave Ciskei wide detention powers.

The Green Berets, a vigilante group formed by Ciskei's President, Chief Lennox Sebe, showed no mercy in dealing with school boycotters.

In retaliation for a student attack on the president's car and his bodyguard, the Green Berets launched a terror campaign in which they attacked every boy or girl of schoolgoing age they met in the street and flushed others out of their homes.

But the most stubborn resistance encountered by Ciskei since its "independence" was that of commuters who boycotted buses in 1983, which the government tried to suppress by using methods which provoked a loud chorus of international protest.

It was one of the most well-organised mass actions and one for which the commuters were prepared to sacrifice and suffer. They chose to walk distances of up to 30km a day than pay a 10 percent fare increase.

It was also a boycott which gave the government the opportunity to demonstrate its might. A state of emergency was declared during which about 1 000 people were detained.

Commuters were attacked indiscriminately and other political activists were beaten, raped and shot at by soldiers who claimed the lives of 90 people during the boycott.

The soldiers tried to force commuters to use buses at gunpoint by driving them away from a railway station. During a confrontation with the commuters at Fort Jackson station, the soldiers shot and killed 15 people. The police claimed only nine people were killed.

Inhuman

At one stage, Ciskei's mortuaries were full and the jails could no longer house the growing number of people who were detained everyday. As an alternative, a local football stadium was used to house detainees who were kept under the most unhygienic and inhuman conditions.

The change rooms in which they were held

were overcrowded. It was reported that the detainees were not given food, washing or drinking water and had no blankets or ablution facilities.

As a result, they urinated and defecated on the floor where there was hardly enough room to stand, let alone to sit



PRESIDENT Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei

Terror of Green Berets

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FOCUS

or to sleep.

A trade unionist who was also held at the stadium said: "There were between 60 and 80 people in one room. The thought of it still makes me shudder. You can imagine what this type of thing can do to your humanity in a so-called independent state."

But Ciskei's independence was supported by only 20 percent of the population. In a referendum conducted by the Quail Commission, it was found that only 295 891 people wanted independence out of a population of 2 250 000.

Lost

The harsh treatment received by commuters in the hands of the Green Berets, a vigilante group formed by Chief Lennox Sebe to crush his opponents, seemed to make commuters even more determined to continue the boycott.

Even after the fares were reduced by 10 percent, commuters continued the boycott, in-

SAM MABE gives an insight into the violation of human rights in bantustans. The rationale behind the late former South African Prime Minister, Dr H F Verwoerd's creation of bantustans was to give political representation to blacks in their own areas. But from the start, human rights was something alien to governments in the bantustans. This is the second part of a series.

tending to see the collapse of the Ciskei Transport Corporation which lost over R2-million because of the boycott.

Eventually, Gampo Bus Company, a subsidiary of CTC folded and sold 74 buses and retrenched 330 workers. To the people of Ciskei, this was victory for them.

One observer said the reign of terror during the boycott could have been worse had it taken place while Ciskei's most feared man, Brigadier Charles Sebe, was still head of the security forces.

Presently serving a 10-year jail sentence, Brigadiers Sebe, younger brother to Chief Sebe, was stripped of his powers in July 1983, the same month in which the boycott started.

He used to be the most powerful policeman in Southern Africa. He was vested with powers that no Cabinet minister in Ciskei could exercise.

He was head of Ciskei's intelligence, armed forces, police, traffic and prison services. He had powers to ban people and organisations and to prohibit publications and the staging of theatrical plays.

He did not see eye to eye with trade unionists, especially the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) which was the most popular organisation in Ciskei and the only organisation posing a threat to the government.

Boast

In September 1981 alone, 250 trade unionists were detained. Journalists, poets and church field workers were also among Charles Sebe's hate list. In his dealings with them, he showed no mercy, especially when force was to be used.

He used to boast about his ability to deal with "terrorists" and was once quoted as saying: "They are terrorists, but I am also trained as a terrorist. We are trained in the same skills".

The two Sebe brothers, notorious for their lust for power, were so close that they telephoned each other every evening to discuss matters of state.

But it seemed that Brigadier Sebe had ambitions going beyond being the second most powerful person in Ciskei. His relationship with his brother soured when there was a rumour of a coup d'etat which forced Chief Sebe to make a hasty return home from Israel in 1983.

Sacked

Suspected of being behind the coup attempt, Brigadier Sebe was stripped of most of his powers before he was detained and subsequently charged and jailed for 10 years.

Thirteen of his aides, including seven top officials were also detained. A purge on his family members followed. Two Sebe brothers were sacked as ministers and some of their sons were detained, including that of the Vice-President, Mr Willie Xaba, who was also sacked from the Cabinet.

Despite his inability to curb the high rate of unemployment, illiteracy, starvation and malnutrition, Chief Sebe was awarded the highest decoration in Ciskei, Order of Indwe, in recognition of "distinguished and meritorious leadership".

Born a commoner, he is a self-styled chief and in July 1983, he proclaimed himself Ciskei's life president. So much for the independence that Ciskeians did not want.

Tresspass

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

How many Black persons were arrested for tresspass in 1985 in (a) each of the main urban centres and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| Centres | Persons |
|------------------|---------|
| (a) Pretoria | 1 118 |
| Johannesburg | 7 325 |
| Soweto | 198 |
| Durban | 5 149 |
| Pietermaritzburg | 477 |
| East London | 33 |
| Port Elizabeth | 633 |
| Cape Peninsula | 365 |
| Bloemfontein | 381 |
| West Rand | 1 703 |
| East Rand | 3 653 |

(b) 87 555 persons.

ANSWERED 23/4/86
531. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether any Black children are unable to gain admission to schools in 1986; if so, how many Black children were unable to gain such admission as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any additional classrooms are to be built in 1986; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) where will they be built?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) New schools and classrooms are continuously being erected on a considerable scale in all seven regions of the Department. It is ex-

pected that 1 124 classrooms for secondary education and 1 370 classrooms for primary education will be completed during the 1985/86-financial year. The unrest situation may however retard the completion of the buildings.

Note:

(i) In Natal 11 959 pupils from KwaZulu who applied for admission to schools of this Department could not be accommodated as the Department's planning is based on its own projected needs.

(ii) Sixty pupils from Qwaqwa who applied for admission to schools in Harrismith could not be accommodated.

ANSWERED 23/4/86
534. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks were built in Port Elizabeth in 1985 and (b) what (i) is the estimated number of persons waiting for, and (ii) was the total cost of building, such units?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Development Board 100
Developers and employers 328

(b) (i) 24 000 families.

(ii) Development Board.. R407 346

Information regarding amounts expended by private developers and employers is not readily available, however, amounts expended range between R35 000,00 and R150 000,00 per unit.

ANSWERED 23/4/86
549. Mr P G SOA asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police

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have held an investigation into the death on or about 12 January 1986 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether any persons have been arrested in connection with this death; if so, how many persons?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Ampie Mayisa.

(b) Originating from a fight between warring factions at 19h00 on 11 January 1986, the deceased's body was discovered in a gravel pit on 12 January 1986.

(c) Seeing that the criminal aspect surrounding the deceased's death is already serving in court, I do not deem it appropriate to offer further comments.

ANSWERED 23/4/86
553. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons detained under emergency regulations have been released following the lifting of the state of emergency on 7 March 1986; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) on what dates;

(2) whether any persons detained under such regulations were rearrested in terms of (a) section (i) 28 and (ii) 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) any other statutory provisions following the lifting of the state of emergency; if so, (aa) how

many, and (bb) in terms of what statutory provisions, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 323.

(b) 7 March 1986.

(2) (a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes. (aa) 91 persons.

(bb) 80 for violence.
2 for murder.
9 for assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

ANSWERED 23/4/86
555. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons have been detained under Proclamation No R 103 of 1973, as amended by Proclamation No R 226 of 1978, in each magisterial district since its promulgation in 1973 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any persons are being detained under this proclamation at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) for what alleged offences and (c) for how long has each been in detention?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| (1) | (a) | (b) |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Misinga | 1 552 | From 1973-05-31 to 1986-03-13 |
| magisterial district | | |
| Bergville | 119 | From 1984-05-01 to 1984-07-26 |
| magisterial district | | |

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WEDNESDAY, 23 APRIL 1986

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Eastern Cape Development Board

23/4/86
Mr E K MOORECROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many persons in each specified township falling under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board lodged

applications with the said Board to purchase houses in 1985, (b) how many of these applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (c) (i) what total number of houses has been purchased in each of these townships and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

| Town | (a) | (b) | (c) (i) | (ii) |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|
| Adelaide | — | — | — | 31 Dec 1985 |
| Alicedale | 17 | 17 | 1 | — |
| Alexandria | — | — | 31 | — |
| Aliwal North | — | — | 1 | — |
| Barkly East | — | — | — | — |
| Burgersdorp | 17 | 17 | 4 | — |
| Cookhouse | — | — | 34 | — |
| Craddock | 18 | 18 | 45 | — |
| Despatch | — | — | — | — |
| Elliot | — | — | — | — |
| Fort Beaufort | — | — | — | — |
| Grahamstown | 88 | 88 | 125 | 2 |
| Hofmeyr | — | — | — | — |
| King William's Town | — | — | 2 | — |
| Kirkwood | — | — | — | — |
| Molteno | 4 | 4 | 26 | — |
| Port Elizabeth | 501 | 501 | 883 | — |
| Motherwell | 2 065 | 2 065 | 2 065 | — |
| Queenstown | — | — | 17 | — |
| Somerset East | 2 | 2 | 5 | — |
| Steynsburg | — | — | — | — |
| Uitenhage | 100 | 100 | 142 | — |
| Venterstad | — | — | — | — |

23/4/86
Pietermaritzburg: offences
662. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of

vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietermaritzburg police district in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pietermaritzburg | 55 | 16 | 293 | 394 | 28 | 368 | 313 | 171 | 963 | 10 |
| Inchanga | 9 | 15 | 110 | 45 | 24 | 28 | 4 | 28 | 114 | — |
| Mid Illovo | 17 | 7 | 47 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 32 | — |
| Alexandra Road | 21 | 20 | 129 | 139 | 13 | 49 | 225 | 59 | 648 | — |
| Bishopstowe | 10 | 1 | 79 | 34 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 54 | — |

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| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Boston | 2 | 4 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 23 | — |
| Camperdown | 18 | 16 | 144 | 114 | 15 | 28 | 28 | 52 | 191 | — |
| Cannond | 7 | 5 | 66 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 54 | — |
| Hilton | 1 | 5 | 34 | 35 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 108 | — |
| Howick | 14 | 18 | 228 | 138 | 16 | 28 | 53 | 63 | 230 | — |
| Impendle | 9 | 1 | 99 | 42 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 44 | — |
| Mountain Rise | 35 | 13 | 406 | 1 158 | 51 | 173 | 200 | 570 | 513 | 9 |
| Nottingham Road | 8 | 7 | 42 | 27 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 97 | — |
| Plessislaer | 293 | 60 | 1 108 | 1 097 | 168 | 385 | 139 | 742 | 1 049 | — |
| Presbury | — | 1 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 12 | 123 | — |
| Richmond | 24 | 7 | 209 | 93 | 10 | 29 | 29 | 45 | 299 | — |
| Thornville | 9 | 10 | 63 | 38 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 58 | — |
| Town Hill | 2 | 7 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 46 | 8 | 160 | — |
| Hammersdale | 98 | 22 | 270 | 177 | 79 | 140 | 55 | 109 | 382 | — |

Note: Above mentioned statistics are furnished for the period 1984-07-01 until 1985-06-30. Statistics with regard to the period 1985-07-01 until 1985-12-31 are not readily available.

23/4/86
Duncan Village
690. Mr E K MOORECROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many housing units have been built by the Eastern Cape Development Board since it took over the control of Duncan Village and (b) when were these houses built;
- (2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in Duncan Village; if so, how many units were required as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (3) how many (a) halls, (b) clinics, (c) sport-fields, (d) cinemas and (e) water taps were there in Duncan Village as at the above date;
- (4) whether any houses in Duncan Village are supplied with electricity; if not, why not; if so, how many as at the above date;
- (5) whether there is a sewage disposal system in Duncan Village; if not, why not; if so, what type of system is used?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) None in Duncan Village.
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) Yes—5 458 housing units as contained in the River-report of April 1984.
- (3) (a) One community hall.
- (b) One clinic.
- (c) Two soccer fields, one rugby field, two tennis courts, eleven netball courts and one swimming pool.
- (d) None.
- (e) 1 377 water taps on premises and 165 communal taps.
- (4) Yes—128 houses.
- (5) Yes—1 965 houses are provided with flush toilets.

23/4/86
Curfew regulations
704. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

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How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1985 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

10 250 Persons.

Q Can I ask?
Rosebank: police station

WAX 8442D 2314186
747. Mr P G SODAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether a temporary police station was opened in Rosebank, Johannesburg; if so, (a) what is the nature of this temporary police station, (b) where in Rosebank is it situated, (c) on what date was it opened and (d)(i) how many offences or infringements of the law had been reported, (ii) how many fines had been paid and (iii) what total amount in fines had been collected at this police station as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) A mobile charge office.
- (b) On the corner of Sturdee and Tyrwhitt Streets, Rosebank, Johannesburg.
- (c) 6 August 1984.
- (d) (i) 985.
(ii) R8 970,00.
(iii) R80,00.

Diplomatic immunity

755. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether diplomatic immunity was conferred on any persons in terms of sections 2, 2A and 2B of the Diplomatic Privileges Act No 71 of 1951, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons concerned, (b) of what country is each such person a citizen, (c) in what capacities are they employed in the Republic in each case and (d) on what date was diplomatic immunity conferred on each of these persons?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Yes.

Foreign Representatives in South Africa as at 31 December 1985

Note:

- (1) The family of diplomatic and administrative officials is listed under his or her name.
- (2) Consular officials are grouped (without families) according to their station.
- (3) Administrative officials do not have diplomatic ranks, and normally travel on official (as opposed to diplomatic) passports.

| (a) Name and (b) country | (c) Capacity | (d) Date on which diplomatic immunity conferred |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Argentina | | |

| (a) Diplomatic Officials | Second Secretary (Commercial) | 16-04-1981 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Mr E V Galotti | | |
| Mrs G M Galotti | | |
| Master N Galotti | | |
| Master J I Galotti | | |

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| (a) Name and (b) country | (c) Capacity | (d) Date on which diplomatic immunity conferred |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|

(b) Consular Officials

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| Cape Town | | |
| Mrs J E Novitzky | Consul | 02-05-1979 |
| Mr E E Fernandez Besada | Consul | 14-08-1985 |

(c) Administrative Officials

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Mr O N Cornejo | Assistant to Armed Forces Attaché | 14-12-1983 |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------|

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Mrs B G Cornejo | | |
| Miss Z B Cornejo | | |
| Master W O Cornejo | | |

(2) Australia

(a) Diplomatic Officials

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| His Excellency Mr R N Birch | Ambassador | 09-12-1984 |
| Mrs A A Birch | | |
| Mrs A F Bastaja | Attaché | 12-12-1983 |
| Mr P M Bastaja | | |
| Mr S Etheridge | Counsellor | 26-11-1984 |
| Mrs A F Etheridge | | |
| Mr B A Freestone | Second Secretary (Cons Affairs) | 15-09-1985 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Mrs A M Freestone | | |
| Mr A Gugel | Attaché | 02-12-1984 |
| Mrs J J Gugel | | |
| Miss M A Gugel | | |
| Mr R J Harper | Second Secretary (Cons & Admin) | 29-11-1985 |
| Mr D Jolly | Counsellor (Cons Affairs) | 23-08-1983 |

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Mrs D Jolly | | |
| Mrs J Batista Balgi | Attaché (Administration) | 30-12-1983 |
| Mr W N Lindsay | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| Mrs N A Lindsay | | |
| Mr C S Marchant | Second Secretary | 02-12-1985 |
| Mr D L Sparkes | Third Secretary | 09-06-1984 |
| Mrs V R Sparkes | | |

(b) Consular Officials

Nil

(c) Administrative Officials

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Miss J E Jochheim | Secretary | 14-01-1985 |
| Miss S E Moore | Stenographer/Archivist | 23-06-1985 |
| Miss T D O'Dwyer | Stenographer/Archivist | 18-03-1984 |
| Miss L M Webster | Stenographer | 12-12-1984 |

HoA

HoA

1964 23/4/86 327

'Sad reflection on Govt's psychology ...'

Political Staff

THE Public Safety Amendment Bill was an exercise in self-deception and a sad reflection on the psychology of the Government, the Progressive Federal Party said today.

This was the reaction of Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP law and order spokesman, to the publishing of the Bill which gives the Minister of Law and Order wide new powers to declare unrest areas in which he could invoke emergency regulations.

She said that if the object of the exercise was to declare a state of emergency without calling it that, then it would not have the desired effect.

"The declaration of areas of unrest carrying the same Draconian laws will in no way lessen the effect created by the old law.

"Of course, the sting in the tail will be the regulations which will accompany the unrest area. We will have to see how these will affect media coverage of unrest and whether the security forces will again be granted indemnity against the consequences of their actions."

If permanent peace and stability were to be restored then the Government had to surge ahead with measures that would remove genuine sources of grievances.

Mrs Suzman said she wondered if there was any significance in the fact that the Government had decided to publish the new legislation on the same day as it announced an important anti-apartheid move (the repeal of the pass laws).

Bill will enable Minister to invoke sweeping regulations

NEW EMERGENCY POWERS

However, the attached memorandum says no court shall be competent to inquire into, or give judgment on the validity of a proclamation, notice or regulation.

Consensus

The Bill does not affect the State President's power to declare a state of emergency should a situation that cannot be dealt with by ordinary law threaten public safety or the maintenance of law and order.

The legislation is in the Standing Committee stage where the parties in all three Houses of Parliament must agree by consensus to its final format.

The Government hopes the Bill will become law before the end of this session.

By DAVID BRAUN, Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order is to be given sweeping emergency powers in areas of unrest in terms of new legislation.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill introduced in Parliament by the Minister changes the existing law to allow for the declaration of a state of emergency in any area without calling it such.

The Bill provides for a declaration of an 'unrest area' in which the Minister can invoke sweeping regulations which give the security forces additional powers similar to those the State President can proclaim in terms of a full state of emergency.

These regulations, according to a memorandum attached to the Bill, are any that appear to the Minister to be necessary to provide for the combating or prevention of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence or the maintenance or restoration of public order.

Regulations may also be declared to apply outside an unrest area in so far as it may be necessary to deal with the situation in the area.

The Minister may empower certain persons specified in the regulations to make orders, rules or by-laws and to provide for penalties for any contraventions.

Different regulations may be made for different unrest areas or different classes of persons. The Minister may declare any area where public disturbance, disorder, rioting or public violence occurs or may occur an unrest area for up to three months. The declaration may be extended with the approval of the State President.

Safeguards

Safeguards provided for in the Bill are vested in the State President (who has to approve any extension of the declaration) and Parliament.

Any declaration of an unrest area and regulations promulgated in terms of the declaration must be tabled in Parliament within 14 days, or if during a recess, within 14 days of the start of the next session.

Parliament may annul any regulation from the date of its decision.

Names

Provision is also made for tabling in Parliament the names of people detained under unrest regulations for longer than 30 days.

Senior Government sources maintain that the courts retain the common law authority to test any regulation promulgated in terms of an unrest area declaration to ensure that the Minister acted within the law and not with male fides.

partment does not bear knowledge of any of the departments that he took over on 1 April, and that he is not going to answer questions bearing on those departments?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the question quite clearly relates to the past five years, before these institutions were transferred to the Central Government. The question is whether any requests were directed to the institutions concerned during this period, for example to the Administrator or to members of the Executive Committee and so forth. Naturally it is not now possible for me to tell the hon member across the floor of the House what requests were directed over the past five years and what the replies thereto were.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he suggesting that there will be no comparable statistics available to this Parliament for any period prior to the time that his department took over education?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is not what I meant at all and the question also does not deal with that. The question is whether there were specific applications in respect of the admission of members of other race groups to specific colleges, and it does not concern the numbers or the statistics at all. The statistics are naturally available and have in fact been given to the hon members across the floor of the House.

Qcsl 1291
Books/stationery 22/4/86
*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any policy has been determined for the supply of (a) text books, (b) set books, (c) stationery and (d) library books to schools falling under the control of his Department, including provincial schools; if not, why not; if so, what is that policy in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) to (d) A common policy does not yet exist. The Department of Education

HQA

and Culture and the provincial education departments each has a policy based on a per capita allocation for the purchasing of the items in question.

Departmental catalogues and/or lists are compiled from which items can be purchased out of funds allocated whilst certain items are supplied departmentally.

Private schools: teachers 22/4/86
Qcsl 1292
*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether teachers at private schools are required to be registered with the South African Teachers' Council for Whites (SATCW) as a prerequisite for such private schools to be registered with and/or receive subsidisation from his Department; if so, why;
- (2) whether all teachers at each such school will be required to be registered with SATCW; if not, what percentage of the staff will have to be so registered;
- (3) whether non-White teachers at such schools will be required to register with any teacher organisation; if not, why not; if so, with what organisation;
- (4) whether this requirement was discussed with (a) the SATCW and/or (b) any other representative body prior to its being made a requirement; if not, why not; if so, (i) what bodies were consulted, (ii) on what dates were they consulted and (iii) what was their response in each case;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No.
- (2) The hon member is referred to my statement in the Press of 10 March 1986 and reply to oral Question No 6 which was replied to on 8 April 1986.

On receipt of a report on the discussions it will be considered and then it will be possible for me to supply answers to the specific facets.

- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Falls away.
- (5) A statement on the requirements for registration will be made in due course.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister aware that there is a variation between the criteria he provided as being demanded from each school for registration and those which were given verbally to the private school organisations at the meeting held in Johannesburg recently?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with regard to this whole question, I would once again like to refer the hon member to the statement as well as the oral replies to questions that I furnished over the floor of this House. It boils down to the fact—I hope this will be clear to the hon member—that negotiations have taken place, also about the draft regulations which eventually will have to be applied by these private schools. Those draft regulations were discussed by the various Directors of Education with delegations of the private schools. I want to put it categorically that there is no official guideline whatsoever according to which members of other population groups will, rigidly according to a set percentage, be allowed to a private school. The whole question is under discussion, interviews are conducted with various people who have an interest therein and eventually the Ministers' Council will take certain decisions to finalise these regulations. The whole question of the regulations will be handled with the utmost caution and responsibility. It will be flexible, but it will also represent the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to thank him for that statement. However, I should also like to ask him whether he really believes that it was necessary to cause this crisis in private school education when he and the Government had already dealt with the problem of opening private schools some years ago?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it seems to me this hon member is living in a dream world. Fact of the matter is that there was a certain policy regarding private schools. In terms of the new constitutional dispensation, and also the decision of the Government in terms of which it now regards the private schools as an integral part of the educational system, and with great recognition and appreciation for the great work that is being done in private schools, it is, of course, necessary that the whole question regarding private schools, as well as the norms which will apply to the subsidisation of private schools, be made known and that negotiations thereon take place with the parties concerned.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Eastern Cape Development Board 22/4/86
Qcsl 1294
*343. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) What amount was voted by the Government for use by the Eastern Cape Development Board for (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing, and (b) how much of this amount was voted in the form of (i) grants and (ii) loans, in respect of the 1985-86 financial year;
- (2) what was the interest rate in respect of each of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) R39 252 933.
(ii) R1 998 676.
- (b) (i) Housing None
Infrastructure R1 080 994.

HQA

CASE 11-522/10/85
**'Harassment
alleged'**

Education Reporter

THE Heideveld Youth Movement has condemned the "continued harassment" of members, two of whom were detained on Friday while putting up posters.

Jeremy Abrahams, 19, of Zuurberg Road, was released on Sunday.

Shaun Petersen, 20, of Sentinel Road, appeared briefly in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday and was released on R50 bail. His case was postponed to May 6 for the Attorney-General's decision.

● Sapa reports that a police spokesman in Pretoria last night denied the allegation.

"Certain procedures have to be followed if a person is arrested before he is taken to court. The public prosecutor or sometimes the Attorney-General decides on prosecution, not the police."

Matanzima buries rival

Sabata's body snatched

CAPE TIMES
21/4/86
327

UMTATA. — Hundreds of soldiers stood guard yesterday as the former president of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, ended a tug-of-war over the body of his cousin and buried him in defiance of instructions from clan leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The funeral was held at the Bumbana Royal Place, a traditional burial ground of the Xhosa chiefs and kings.

Chief Dalindyebo Sabata was buried after a short prayer service and sermon during which Paramount Chief Matanzima and his nephew Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima spoke about his early life. No reference was made to his political activities.

The body was first placed inside a derelict hut in keeping with Tembu tradition that the deceased must emerge from his hut before burial.

Noticable by their absence were many cabinet ministers, Mrs Winnie Mandela, who had earlier indicated that she would be present, and Chief Sabata's immediate family, who refused to attend.

Between 800 and 1 000 middle-aged and elderly people attended the funeral.

Chief Sabata was buried while his senior wife, Nomoscow, and his son, Prince Bambilanga, were waging a legal battle with the Transkei Government for possession of his body.

Chief Matanzima took the body without authorization from the Gwili funeral parlour in Umtata.

Court battle

Police had ordered the body be held at the funeral parlour until a court battle over the corpse was settled.

Funeral parlour employees said Chief Matanzima took the body about 10am, some five hours before a scheduled court hearing to resolve the dispute over the burial of Chief Sa-

bata, who was an ANC member and Mr Mandela's nephew.

Tradition required that Mr Mandela, uncle to both Chief Matanzima and Chief Sabata, should organize the burial. He nominated his wife Winnie to represent him. He also wanted the funeral to be public and to be attended by leaders and supporters of the ANC.

Chief Sabata was born second in line to Mr Mandela for the leadership of the royal Tembu family.

Chief Matanzima, a minor clan chief, and his cousin Chief Sabata, hereditary monarch of the Tembus after Mr Mandela renounced his claim, were life-long political rivals.

While Chief Sabata supported the ANC campaign against apartheid and the homelands policy, Chief Matanzima won Pretoria's backing and led the fragmented Transkei homeland into unrecognized independence in 1976.

Chief Sabata renounced his claim to be king of Xhosas in 1977 and went into exile in Zambia, where he joined the ANC and lived in exile until his death on April 7 at the age of 57. His body was flown to Umtata on Thursday.

Witnesses said a light drizzle fell as Chief Sabata was buried in a gold casket that arrived on the back of an open truck.

Turned away

There were reports of cars and bus loads of people being turned away by members of the South African Police at roadblocks in places such as Komgha, Queenstown and along the Free State and Natal borders.

At least 12 foreign journalists from the United States, Canada, Britain and France as well as reporters from South Africa and Transkei were present. — Sapa, UPI and Own Correspondent

154 arrested after protests at bases

LONDON. — Police arrested 154 protesters at United States and British bases yesterday in the second day of widespread demonstrations in Britain against the US air raids on Libya.

Police and the Ministry of Defence said people were arrested for trying to cut fences, for climbing into the bases, for sitting in entrance roads and for spraying paint on an outdated American warplane on display at a base from which US F-111 fighter-bombers flew to bomb Libya.

On Saturday over 10 000 people demonstrated at the US Embassy in London and police arrested 67.

Demonstrations hit at least six bases around Britain, from Cornwall in south-western England where 61 people were arrested for breaking down the fence at the Royal Air Force St Mawgen base, to Menwith Hill in north Yorkshire where 53 were arrested for cutting the fence at a US Air Force communications base, the Ministry of Defence said.

Six protesters were arrested at Lakenheath air base for spraying paint on a Super Sabre aircraft on static display. They were released on bail.

At Greenham Common three protesters were arrested. Police also said five women, who are part of a group keeping vigil at Greenham Common, were being questioned by detectives because of documents they had when they were arrested with five other people for allegedly breaking into a base used as an ammunition store near Greenham Common.

Sixteen protesters were arrested when they began to cut the fence at a British military stores depot at Corsham in Wiltshire, and five were arrested from a crowd of about 2 000 who demonstrated at the US Fairford air base in Gloucestershire. — Sapa-AP

● Britons, Americans quit West Beirut, page 4

Police stopped from ending sports meet

By CHRIS BATEMAN

AN ADVOCATE yesterday stopped police dispersing a sports gathering organized to heighten awareness of government moves to build homes for members of the House of Representatives in Walmer Estate.

The sports day held on

"the green", Walmer Estate's last remaining public park, was organized by bodies in Salt River, Woodstock, Walmer Estate and Schotsche Kloof. The park is threatened by the proposed new housing scheme.

Police watched the over 100 people, most of whom took part in various sports events, from De Waal Drive and from alongside the grounds, but did not intervene.

Tension mounted after a police officer informed the organizers that the meeting was illegal in terms of Mr Louis le Grange's proclamation last month prohibiting open-air gatherings country-wide between April 1 this year and March 31 next year.

An exception to the proclamation is a "bonafide sports occasion".

City advocate Mr Dulah Omar was called in after the police officer gave the crowd 30 minutes to leave the field.

Organized

On his arrival Mr Omar asked two security policemen monitoring the gathering to inform their seniors that he was attempting to contact a judge to bring an urgent interdict.

Mr Omar returned to the field several minutes later to say he had organized a court hearing if necessary.

Before police vehicles withdrew, a police captain took the names of Mr Omar, Mr M Daniels (an attorney), Mr Frank van der Horst (the president of the South African Council of Sport) and Mr Seraj Desai (the chairman of the combined residents associations) and told the group that a docket would be opened in terms of the Internal Security Act.



A long column of cops and troops in armoured vehicles entered Lamontville this week in a massive raid 'ordered' by the Lamontville Council. Over 700 cops sealed off the township - and some moved in to blitz nearby Chesterville.

Cops ask residents who they back: UDF, Cosatu or council?



Casspirs, Buffels, and other armed vehicles line Lamontville streets.

CP Correspondent

IN Natal's biggest security blitz, hundreds of cops and troops swarmed into Lamontville and Chesterville this week.

And yesterday, say residents, troops and police were going from house to house demanding that residents fill in forms indicating their allegiance to the UDF, Cosatu or the local Ningizimu community council. A police spokesman said residents were not forced to fill in the forms, but were doing so voluntarily.

More than 700 cops and soldiers sealed off Lamontville - at the request of the community council - before 2am on Wednesday in an operation which "could last until Saturday" according to police.

Council chairman Ella Nxasana, said it was necessary to "clean up" the area.

On the first day of the planned four-day operation, cops arrested 12 people in Lamontville.

Cops said they found a stolen pistol, homemade firearms and ammunition.

On Wednesday night, part of the massive force blitzed Chesterville.

Police said yesterday that they had picked up 21 people wanted for murder and arson.

It is not known whether any of the arrested were "A-Team" vigilantes. Police said they were likely to appear in court on Monday.

● The raid came hours before the Lamontville Education Crisis Committee were to inform the local police that the community had decided to open local schools - closed by the Government a fortnight ago.

It also came shortly after the LECC sent a telex to the Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, asking him to stop cops from provoking students and other residents.

PFP MP Peter Gastrow said LECC members and their homes had been singled out for searching.

The UDF strongly condemned the Lamontville council, saying they had "let themselves be used to undermine the resistance of the community".

SEVEN TO 'CLEAN UP' LAMONTVILLE

Hennie Ferris meeting banned

Capt Tink 19/4/86 Staff Reporter 225 327

A MEETING in honour of former community leader Mr Hennie Ferris, which was to have been held at the Van Huysteen Avenue community hall in Worcester, was banned yesterday in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The chief magistrate of Worcester, Mr Carel van Wyk, said the meeting had been prohibited for 48 hours from 6am today until 6am on Monday morning.

He said he had reason to believe the public peace would be seriously endangered by the gathering.

SA ^{cap Times} 19/4/85
mourners
barred

JOHANNESBURG. — South African mourners are determined to attend Paramount Chief Dalindyebo Sabata's funeral in Bumbane near Umtata tomorrow despite a ban on South Africans from attending.

Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the UDF told mourners at a memorial service here yesterday that South Africans were determined to attend the funeral and that Mrs Winnie Mandela was already in Transkei to discuss the matter with the authorities.

At the memorial service Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Transvaal president of the UDF, said Chief Sabata, who died in Lusaka, had preferred to go into exile to avoid being persecuted by the South African Government and the Matanzima brothers.

She said the Matanzimas, Chief Sabata's relatives, had no claim on his body for burial because he had opted to join the ANC to involve himself in the liberation struggle of his people while they preferred to work with Pretoria to oppress their own people.

— Sapa

SATISFIES

To indulge in

SUNDAY BREAKFAST from
R4,60 between 9.30
SUNDAY EVENING

INDIAN CURRY BUFFET
R9,95

Soup of the day, 5 delicious
 18 exotic side dishes

A la carte available



Demand for May 1, June 16 recognition

FCI calls for public holiday probe

STAR 327
19/4/86

By Sheryl Raine and Anna Louw

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has called for an official body representative of all interested parties to investigate the possible rescheduling of the country's statutory public holidays.

The call comes in response to growing pressure on employers from black trade unions for paid holidays on May 1 and June 16 — days which are significant to the black community.

One union grouping, the Congress of SA Trade

Unions has even suggested sacrificing holidays like Kruger Day, Founders Day, Republic Day and the Day of the Covenant in exchange for May 1 and June 16.

May 1 (May Day) is celebrated as an international workers' day in more than 100 Western and Eastern countries. June 16 is the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

"In principle the FCI is not opposed to a public holiday which recognises the role of labour, as long as it fits into the framework of public holidays that the South African economy can afford," an FCI statement said.

The FCI said it was concerned that existing statutory public holidays did not reflect community sentiment, but it was aware of the effect

public holidays had on productivity, particularly where holidays fell in the middle of the week.

Meanwhile, the president of the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) and six other unionists were freed on bail of R200 late yesterday afternoon after spending 24 hours in the Boksburg police cells. They handed in their passports.

The seven were arrested during a peaceful May Day demonstration outside the Boksburg premises of the British multinational, Unilever, about 1 pm on Thursday. The demonstration followed the company's refusal to grant May 1 as a paid holiday.

About 1 000 Unilever workers staged a sleep-in and sit-in throughout Thursday night and Friday in solidarity with those arrested.

Pressure

Cusa president, Mr James Mndaweni and six others appeared in the Boksburg Regional court yesterday afternoon, following pressure from Cusa, the Food Beverage Workers Union (FBWU), Unilever and the Federated Chamber of Industries to secure their early release.

The seven were not asked to plead to charges of contravening the Internal Security Act and resisting arrest. The case was postponed to May 7.

Unilever had been negotiating with the FBWU for six weeks over union demands for a paid May Day holiday. The company offered several alternative arrangements.

Doctors anger pharmacists with dispensing claim

SMC
19/4/86
96

By Joe Openshaw,
Medical Reporter

Retail pharmacists are incensed by attacks made on them this week by dispensing doctors at the Fifth General Practitioners' Congress in Johannesburg and are angry at a suggestion that the South African consumer would be saved R600 million a year if all dispensing were done by general practitioners.

Mr Don Sutherland, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, told *The Star* yesterday dispensing doctors had resumed the "war of attrition" they have been waging against pharmacists.

"Figures quoted at the congress by Dr R J Kobrin, a dispensing doctor, are at least R115 million out," Mr Sutherland said.

Dr Kobrin said there was a staggering mark-up of R575 million between production and consumption of ethical drugs put on the market by manufacturers.

Mr Sutherland said there were important factors the public should know:

- Pharmacists undergo five years of intensive training to specialise in medicines while doctors only undergo a six-month course.
- Dispensing doctors have to be well versed in and carry only about 40 scheduled drugs while pharmacists have to be well versed in and stock 2 000 scheduled drugs.
- Many dispensing doctors only have contact with patients on the telephone, or operate outside the law because they are too busy seeing patients to dispense themselves so leave the job to receptionists or nurses — 90 percent of whom are unqualified.

Creams still cause blotches

Medical Reporter

Skin lightening creams still cause permanent disfigurement in an alarming number of users — even in new preparations containing the legal limit of two percent hydroquinone, an ingredient linked with permanent blemishing.

This was found in a study by the departments of dermatology, family medicine and biostatistics at Pretoria University, the Fifth General Practitioners' Congress held in Johannesburg was told this week.

Skin lighteners were introduced into South Africa in the mid 1960s and by the '70s an increasing number of patients attended dermatology clinics suffering from disfiguring dark blotches on the skin.

Children 'targets of violence' — report

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

CHILDREN had often been singled out as special targets of government-sanctioned violence in South Africa, a US-based civil-rights group claimed yesterday.

It said a generation of children in South Africa was growing up "knowing nothing but the daily violence of the white minority regime", the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights said in its report.

Released in New York yesterday, the report

said children had witnessed the deaths of relatives and friends.

"Many have themselves come under brutal attack or have been arrested and detained.

"Their education has been seriously disrupted and their lives turned upside-down.

"These children feel nothing but hatred, bitterness and fear toward the security forces," the report said.

It was compiled by Ms Helena Cooke.

In an introduction Bishop Desmond Tutu,

the Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, said the report was not intended to discredit the South African Police and other security forces.

"It is a clinical account, well-documented and researched, of what has been happening to children who have been victims of the violence that has been unleashed in our beautiful but oh so sad land by the vicious policy of apartheid."

Bishop Tutu said he hoped that people would not allow their anger at

the report to be dissipated in some gesture of helplessness but would be "galvanized into action that will topple apartheid".

Ms Cooke said: "A substantial portion of the violence against children has been a response to a series of demonstrations in the townships.

"The security forces responded with an intensified campaign to break the boycotts, crush student organizations and force children back to school.

"The harsh methods of the police and the army are often provocative and confrontational, turning schools into battlegrounds and exacerbating an already tense and volatile situation."

She claimed security forces had in their sweeps through the townships singled out school-age children for arrest, pursuing them with metal-tipped whips and shooting indiscriminately at any children who ran away.

"More than 200 have been killed in the past year and hundreds more

have been injured in police operations in the townships in which tear gas, birdshot, rubber bullets, sjamboks and even live ammunition are used indiscriminately and excessively."

She also said thousands of children, some as young as seven, had been arrested and detained.

● Sapa-AP reports that Colonel Vic Haynes, a spokesman for police headquarters, said a response to the report was being drafted.

Among cases alleged in the report were:

● Joseph, 14, was held by soldiers for nine days after his arrest while playing soccer. He said the soldiers forced him and others to hold each other's heads under filthy water.

● Siphwe, 17, was allegedly rounded up by soldiers, assaulted and released. He said one "started beating me with his fists and my mouth and nose were bleeding. A number of soldiers were kicking me".

CMF Times 18/4/86

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Curbs on 'political' funeral

By CHRIS BATEMAN

ATTEMPTS by the United Democratic Front to turn the funeral of a former senior African National Congress member on Sunday outside Umtata into a major political rally seem to have been thwarted by the Transkei Government.

The government yesterday published restrictions on those allowed to attend the funeral of former exile Chief Sabata Dalindyebo at Bumbane, the traditional Xhosa royal burial ground.

It also introduced strict border-control measures which will prevent buses carrying UDF supporters from entering the homeland.

Chief Sabata was a joint first cousin of jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and of the man who forced him into exile, Transkei's former president, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

He died in Lusaka on April 7 at the age of 57. His body was flown to Umtata on Wednesday.

Message from Mandela

Government permission for Chief Sabata's funeral to take place near his birthplace at Bumbane is rumoured to have been obtained after a message was conveyed to Chief Matanzima by Mrs Winnie Mandela from her jailed husband.

Chief Matanzima yesterday said the UDF was banned in Transkei and that he could not understand why these people had said they would be coming in full force.

"As head of state and the army I should not be blamed for any drastic action I deem fit to take to ensure the maintenance of law and order in the country," Chief Matanzima added.

He still wields considerable influence with the Transkei Government, sources said yesterday.

Traditionally, as the most senior member of the family, Mr Mandela must decide on funeral arrangements for his cousin. Otherwise the task falls on the next-eldest, Chief Matanzima, a position family members regard as "unthinkable".

Buses to leave for Umtata

The vice-president of the Western Cape Region of the UDF, Mr Christmas Tinto, said earlier this week that a dozen buses would leave for Umtata from Guguletu tomorrow morning. Mr Tinto said he knew of 20 buses departing for Umtata from the Johannesburg area and another 27 from the Port Elizabeth district about the same time.

Chief Sabata leaves nine children, all living in exile, and Mrs Sabata, living in Orlando, Soweto.

Sapa reports that rumours are rife in Umtata that it might be decided to bury Chief Sabata today with only members of the family attending and a memorial service later in the week. This was seen as an attempt to pre-empt any participation by groups like the UDF or members of the banned ANC.

But a statement by the Paramount Chief of Tembuland, Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo, said the burial was fixed for Sunday at Bumbane.

NATIONAL

R58-m for new NIS buildings

Political Staff *AR 645 18/4/86*

THE National Intelligence Service is to have new headquarters and new residential accommodation in Pretoria — at a cost of R58-million.

Secrecy still surrounds the project and no one is saying where the new HQ will be.

The fact of the proposed new building has become open knowledge with the tabling in Parliament of a memorandum on the Government's building

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programme for the coming year.

Of the R58-million only R105 000 has been spent so far.

A spokesman for the NIS confirmed only that the project was "still on the drawing board".

TWO CONTRACTS

Officials of the Public Works Department said two contracts would be involved.

The provisional tender date for the first, worth about R2,5-million, was July this year. The

second tender — for the balance of R55,5-million — would be considered more than two years from now.

● The memorandum also lists a new archives building in Pretoria at a total cost of R17,2-million.

Under "unforeseen services which arose in 1985/86", it tells of the "purchase and adaptation of a property to serve as accommodation for the Commission of Administration". The total for this item is R11,7-million.

Amnesty says abuse in SA far worse

By Cheetah Haysom,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Amnesty International, which monitors human rights around the world, said here there had been a massive increase in abuses by the police in South Africa. Amnesty's United States section said in its latest newsletter, "Amnesty Action", that thousands of South Africans had been tortured in custody and denied access to the judicial process.

Amnesty, which won a Nobel Prize for Peace, said it had documented evidence of the deaths of 12 political detainees since 1981, and that the actual number may be much higher.

The South African Police have refused to comment. In a telex to The Star, a police spokesman said: "The police do not react to allegations by Amnesty International."

"Amnesty International are ill-informed and advised about the true situation in South Africa."

Amnesty noted that more than 300 criminal suspects died in police custody between 1980 and 1983, although it was unable to determine which deaths were caused by torture.

Under a heading "Torture by police", Amnesty said detainees frequently required hospital treatment for injuries resulting from torture and mistreatment.

SO HARSH

It said: "According to Amnesty's information, conditions of imprisonment are so harsh that, in themselves, they constitute mistreatment."

Amnesty has also appealed for urgent action in recent months on behalf of dozens of South African clerics. The appeals were sent to supporters worldwide who responded with letters and telegrams to the South African authorities.

The report detailed various kinds of torture reportedly used by police and gave the cases of two detainees who had psychiatric treatment after incarceration.

The report noted that Government guidelines introduced in 1982 prohibited torture, but were as "ineffective" as earlier guidelines.

Amnesty said the report, which was based on "overwhelming evidence of affidavits, inquests, allegations in open court, medical evidence and eyewitness statements", proved beyond doubt that the terms and conditions of security detention in South Africa provided the context for torture and abuse of uncharged detainees.

The newsletter also had reports on human rights abuses by other countries, including the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries.

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'Untruths': Editor not guilty, reporter fined

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — The editor of the Eastern Province Herald, Mr J C Viviers, was yesterday found not guilty in the Magistrate's Court here of publishing untruths about police action, and a Grahamstown-based staff reporter, Miss Juliette Saunders, who was charged with him, was convicted and fined R100 (or 20 days).

Notice of appeal was lodged against Miss Saunders's conviction.

During the trial the State withdrew the charge against EP Newspapers Pty Ltd, which was cited as the third accused. Miss Jennifer Hyman, a former Herald reporter, who was originally charged with the same offence, paid an admission-of-guilt fine of R100 before the trial.

Mr Viviers and Miss Saunders were charged under Section 27(1) b of Act 7 of 1958 of the Police Act, which makes it an offence to publish untruths about police action, without having reasonable grounds for believing the information to be true.

Eye-witnesses

The hearing was a sequel to a report in the Herald on November 10, 1984, on events which took place during the funeral of an unrest victim in Grahamstown the previous day.

The statements which appeared in the Herald alleged that eye-witnesses had seen police using sjamboks, rubber bullets, teargas and a sneeze machine to disperse crowds, and confiscating Azapo and Azasm banners.

Mr Viviers and Miss Saunders had pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Handing down his verdict the magistrate, Mr J D E Moony, said the State witnesses were impressive witnesses who had not contradicted themselves. While they had been subjected to lengthy and penetrating cross-examination, they were not shaken.

The magistrate said Mr Viviers had outlined procedures followed on the newspaper to check on reports about police action. Because the edi-

tor could not be on duty all the time, it was inevitable that duties would be delegated.

The magistrate found that Mr Viviers, while claiming to be objective, had under cross-examination revealed prejudice against the police. He had been evasive at times and the court had not been impressed with his evidence.

He had, however, discharged the onus on him because he had testified and proved that he had not taken part in the publication of the report or that he could have prevented its publication.

Mr Moony said it was a fact that newspapers worked against deadlines and that it could not be possible to get confirmation on all the reports before deadlines. However, he found that expediency could not overrule the responsibility of journalists.

He said a tyrannical press was as bad as a tyrannical security force.

No message

Referring to evidence by a witness from the police directorate in Pretoria, the magistrate said the witness had said in evidence that he was not presented with the full text of the report when a reporter spoke to him on the telephone and that no telex message was sent to enable the police to answer all the allegations.

He said the court was satisfied that three allegations out of six alleged untruths in the report were patently untrue in the report. The untrue allegations were that:

- According to an eye-witness the crowd had just reached the turn-off to the cemetery when a police sneeze machine was used towards the tailend of the procession.

- Within minutes reporters saw police vehicles move down from the ridge and from different directions tears of smoke was fired at the crowd.

- According to eye-witnesses police also fired bullets and bird-shot. One eye-witness said he then saw several youths pick up stones

and run towards Raglan Road.

Mr Moony found Miss Saunders guilty. He said the report had carried her name and that of Miss Hyman, and there was evidence before court that she was at the scene when the incidents took place. He said Miss Saunders had not given evidence at the trial.

He said the overall picture created by the report was false in that it gave one the impression that the police had acted without provocation.

Mr Moony said although the newspaper's intention had not been to mislead its readers, the actual result in the present case was different.

In mitigation of sentence, Mr Eric Leach, for the defence, said the agreement between the police and the Newspaper Press Union had been adhered to. He referred to the case as "a storm in a teacup".

He said comment on police action had been sought by the newspaper in accordance with the agreement between the police and the NPU. It was given and published.

'No outcry'

Mr Leach said there had been no immediate outcry from the police, had that been done there would have been some remonstrance by the authorities with the Herald and action taken against what the police objected to.

He said the police did not attempt to rectify the situation on the report. He submitted that the police were equally to blame for what had happened. Mr Leach said the police provided the court with three different versions. The court had found that a fourth version, that published by the Herald, had been wrong. He added that the court could have heard 100 versions on the matter.

He said the newspaper was not the judiciary, it was not in a position to make final decisions on whether all the reports were true. The overall picture of the report was that there had been trouble and clashes with the police and this was true.

Mourners are barred

THOUSANDS of mourners were barred from attending the funeral of two unrest victims in Vosloorus, Boksburg, yesterday.

A heavy police and South African Defence Force presence marked the funeral of Syd Maake (15) who died last Sunday, and Ishmael Moloi.

Mourners on foot were not allowed to attend the funeral service at the St Boniface Anglican Church in the township.

Police and soldiers surrounded the church

where only family members were allowed entry.

No Putco buses were seen in the area.

Only taxis operated as usual.

Maake was shot two weeks ago and died at the Benoni-Boksburg Hospital last Sunday.

Local and foreign journalists were also told to leave the township.

Freedom songs, political speeches and shouts of "Amandla" were banned at the funeral.

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Police question Jack

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. —

The spokesman for the consumer boycott committee here, Mr Mkhuseleli Jack, was questioned by the police for two hours yesterday.

According to Mr Jack's employer, he was fetched from work and returned two hours later.

He said Mr Jack later told him he had been questioned about a recent funeral service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, a police liaison officer, said Mr Jack had had tea with the police and a general chat.

Mr Henry Fazzie, UDF Eastern Cape vice-president and a spokesman on the consumer boycott reimposed on Monday, was also questioned briefly by the police this week.

Parliament and Politics

Le Grange: No 'no-go' areas

By EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has categorically denied there are any "no-go areas" in the Republic over which the security forces have no control.

Speaking during the second-reading budget debate, Mr Le Grange reacted to Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) earlier this week who said that several black townships were beyond the control of the police.

"Tell me about one such area," said Mr Le Grange, naming Mr Hulley who was not in the House since the Progressive Federal Party had staged a walk-out.

"Throughout the whole country," interjected Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), party spokesman on law and order, who remained in the House to listen to the minister's reply.

'Hair-splitting'

The fact that policemen were being removed from townships during unrest did not mean they were beyond the control of police, Mr Le Grange said.

He said black policemen were moved out of the townships for their own safety.

Mrs Suzman accused the minister of "hair-splitting" on the issue.

Mr Le Grange said there was no "no-go area" in South Africa for the South African Police — "it will not be allowed".

Police will ensure that the "authority of the government is maintained in South Africa".

"Those who attempt to create 'no-go areas' must not cry when we deal with them," Mr Le Grange said.

He vowed to "hit back" at those elements who attacked members of the police force with violence.

'Will be shot'

"Any person who throws a petrol bomb and uses any weapons ... such a person will be shot."

He also assured the House that no member of the police force would be sent into areas where their lives might be endangered.

Mr Le Grange also issued a stern warning to those people who took the law into their own hands, adding that they would be severely dealt with.

He quoted extensively from ANC publications such as Sechaba in which directives were given to "establish the

will of the people in the townships" and other publications in which the systematic elimination of "stooges and collaborators" was encouraged.

The PFP, he said, was sympathetic to leftist revolutionary forces. The UDF and the ANC were both involved in the recent unrest in Alexandra.

'Rallies'

He questioned why the PFP's unrest monitoring team did not investigate the events which took place in Alexandra.

The minister said funerals were political rallies.

"Come with me to the next funeral. I will look after you," interjected Mrs Suzman.

"Does she want us to stand under the red flag and the ANC flag," replied Mr Le Grange.

The minister said that questions raised in the press by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) about the UDF's stance towards the Communist Party were valid.

He suggested that Mr McIntosh check where his own party stood in terms of the UDF and the SA Communist Party especially after two former PFP MPs were forging closer links with the UDF.

| (2) Yes. | Publications or Objects | | Films | | Public Entertainment | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------|---|
| | (a) | (i) Section 47(2)(a) Section 47(2)(b) Section 47(2)(e) | | | | |
| | 6 | 18 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 11 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 16 | 13 | — | — | — | — |
| | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 12 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| (b) Section 47(2)(a) | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — |

Veld types

773. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

What is the present conservation status of each specified veld type occurring in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

| Veld type | Total area (ha) | Area protected (ha) | Percent-tage protected |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 639 950 | 43 274 | 1,6% |
| 2 | 210 890 | 237 | 0,1% |
| 3 | 83 310 | 3 260 | 3,9% |
| 4 | 402 090 | 17 227 | 4,2% |
| 5 | 1 196 580 | 718 | 0,6% |
| 6 | 356 450 | 19 453 | 5,4% |
| 7 | 645 520 | 230 | 0,03% |
| 8 | 952 840 | 72 511 | 7,6% |
| 9 | 1 194 180 | 57 400 | 4,8% |
| 10 | 2 379 710 | 562 891 | 23,6% |
| 11 | 1 900 450 | 603 805 | 31,7% |
| 12 | 587 920 | — | — |
| 13 | 839 350 | 439 | 0,05% |
| 14 | 1 822 050 | 6 693 | 0,3% |
| 15 | 2 086 810 | 886 244 | 42,4% |
| 16 | 13 908 190 | 1 208 570 | 8,6% |
| 17 | 1 804 570 | 765 | 0,04% |
| 18 | 3 986 720 | 85 200 | 2,1% |
| 19 | 3 448 180 | 31 896 | 0,9% |
| 20 | 1 301 870 | 16 847 | 2,1% |
| 21 | 389 150 | 35 | 21,2% |
| 22 | 462 230 | — | — |
| 23 | 2 716 710 | 38 156 | 1,4% |
| 24 | 274 350 | — | — |
| 25 | 935 880 | 6 800 | 0,7% |

HoA

| Veld type | Total area (ha) | Area protected (ha) | Percent-tage protected |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 62 | 151 940 | 515 | 0,3% |
| 63 | 788 830 | 3 522 | 0,4% |
| 64 | 540 580 | 16 393 | 3,0% |
| 65 | 1 843 740 | 5 715 | 0,3% |
| 66 | 577 160 | 3 989 | 0,6% |
| 67 | 284 990 | — | — |
| 68 | 67 330 | — | — |
| 69 | 1 980 130 | 1 088 438 | 54,9% |
| 70 | 1 747 290 | 35 626 | 2,0% |

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

what total amount has been paid into this fund since its inception and (c) what was the balance in the fund as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) what specified land has been acquired with moneys in this fund since its inception and (b) what was the (i) cost and (ii) extent of such land in each case?

National Parks Land Acquisition Fund

774. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) (a) What amount was paid into the National Parks Land Acquisition Fund established in terms of the National Parks Act, No 57 of 1976, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b)

(b) R712 723,00.

(c) R23 580,00.

| (1) (a) | (b) (i) Cost | (ii) Area (ha) |
|---------|--------------|----------------|
| 1981-82 | R245 849,00 | |
| 1982-83 | R 96 364,00 | |
| 1983-84 | R 58 304,00 | |
| 1984-85 | R 11 663,00 | |
| 1985-86 | R176 315,00 | |
| Total | R588 495,00 | |

(2)(a) Land acquired

Karoo National Park

Portion 5 (Paardekraal) (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm

Stolschoek 182

Farm Kleinploot 183

Portion 2 of the farm Stolsrivier 171

Portion 8 (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Stolschoek 182

Portion of the farm Doornhoek 197

Kruger National Park

Portion 2 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Toulon 383

Total

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| R322 811,86 | 2 310,2809 |
| R117 798,85 | 843,0559 |
| R 43 811,53 | 313,5478 |
| R 970,22 | 6,9435 |
| R192 937,54 | 1 380,8040 |
| R 10 813,00 | 8,9993 |
| R689 143,00 | 4 863,6314 |

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Undesirable items
790. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether, in 1985, any items were submitted in terms of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974, for a decision on whether such items would be considered to be undesirable on the ground of (a) bringing any section of

the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt and (b) being harmful to the relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether, in that year, any of these items were found to be undesirable in terms of section 47(2)(c) and (d), respectively, if so, how many in each case?

HoA

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) It is not possible to give such an analysis. When the Directorate is requested to examine an "item" under the Act, it concerns the matter of undesirability or otherwise and seldom if ever there is reference to one of the particular paragraphs of section 47(2) of the Publications Act. Recording is consequently not done on this basis.

(2) Yes.

47(2)(c)—2 (2 films).
(d)—6 (4 publications, 2 films).

Own Affairs:

Supplementary reply to Question 5, on 8 April 1986, put by Mr R M Burrows, (Col. 946).

The Minister of Education and Culture, with leave, made a statement on the reply he had given to Own Affairs Question No 5 on 8 April and laid upon the Table an amended reply:

11446 62-1047
HANSARD Teacher training colleges
5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether there are any vacancies for students at any of the teacher training colleges in the provinces; if so, (a) what total number of vacancies were there, and (b) which colleges had vacancies, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any non-White students are studying at any of the teacher training colleges falling under his control; if so, (a) how many students and (b) at which colleges;

(3) whether a common national policy for the admission of non-White students to teacher training colleges in the provinces has been devised; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes. Information as at 28 February 1986.

(a) 2 683.

(b) Bloemfonteinse Onderwyskollege;

Natal Training College;
Durbanse Onderwyskollege;
Edgewood College of Education;

Barkly House;

Cape Town;

Oudshoorn;

Paarl;

Port Elizabeth;

Wellington;

Onderwyskollege Pretoria;

Onderwyskollege Potchefstroom;

Johannesburg College of Education;

Pretoria College of Education.

(2) Yes.

(a)

63 Coloured teachers were entered for tele-tuition.

(b) Natal Training College for Further Education.

(3) No, because of the reasons already given under question 2.

(4) No.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953

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295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016

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Bamford, Mr B R—

General Affairs:

National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—

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Education and Development Aid, 958

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Own Affairs:

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Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs:

Finance, 175

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Law and Order, 787

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Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

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National Health and Population Development, 429, 457

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Cronje, Mr P C—

General Affairs:

Transport Affairs, 239, 579, 745

Dalling, Mr D J—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory services, 334, 731, 861

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Constitutional Development and Planning, 363, 367, 373, 535, 727

Defence, 125

Education and Development Aid, 166, 413, 494

Environment Affairs and Tourism, 334

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demie staff were there at each specified technician under the control of his Department (i) in 1985 and/or (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Only the Technician Northern-Transvaal falls under this Department.

| | (i) 5 March 1985 | (ii) 17 March 1986 |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) | 135 | 133 |
| (b) | 0 | 0 |
| (c) | 0 | 0 |
| (d) | 8 | 7 |

Universities: foreign Black students

630. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the country of origin of each such student and (c) at which university was each enrolled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a), (b) and (c): The Honourable member is referred to Table 8.2.2, page 295 and Table 8.2.3, page 296 of the Annual Report, 1985 of the Department of Education and Training.

655. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many Black students were being trained as veterinarians at the Medical University of Southern Africa in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available and (b) how many such students (i) completed the

course and (ii) obtained degrees in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| (a) | 13 | 21 | 48 |
| (b) (i) | none | none | none |
| (ii) | none | none | none |

Note: Veterinary Science is a six year course. The most advanced students are at present in their fifth year.

687. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many persons applied for permission to enter the Republic in 1985 and (b) how many of these persons were (i) journalists or connected with the media, (ii) academics and (iii) connected with churches;
- (2) in respect of how many of the persons in each of the above categories was permission to enter the Republic (a) granted and (b) refused?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) Because the Annual Report of the Department of Home Affairs covers the period 1 July to 30 June, detailed statistics for the second half of 1985 have not yet been received from overseas Missions. According to the Department's Annual Report for the period 1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985, which was Tabled on 7 April 1986, 292 029 visitors visas, 87 687 re-entry visas and 6 365 transit visas were issued. A total of 8 188 visas were refused. Statistics are not kept on the basis of occupational categories. With regard to journalists and persons attached to the media, the Department did in fact record applications from persons in this category separately since June 1985. From June 1985 to 31 December 1985 956 applications were received and up to 31 Decem-

1041

FRIDAY, 11 APRIL 1986

1042

ber 1985 350 of these applications were approved and 332 were rejected. The balance of 274 partly processed applications were carried over to January 1986.

702. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons in the Republic were prosecuted under curfew regulations in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available.

Mortgage loans

709. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of National Education:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employment in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

R1 238 269,00.

749. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

| | Publications or Objects | Films | Public Entertainment |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| (1) Section 47(2)(a) | 319 | 91 | — |
| Section 47(2)(b) | 29 | 7 | — |
| Section 47(2)(c) | — | 2 | — |
| Section 47(2)(d) | 4 | 2 | — |
| Section 47(2)(e) | 292 | — | 1 |
| Section 47(2)(f) | — | — | — |

Whether the possession of any publications or objects was declared prohibited in 1985 in terms of section 9(3) of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974; if so, how many publications of objects in terms of section 47(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes.

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Section 47(2)(a) | 14 |
| Section 47(2)(b) | 1 |
| Section 47(2)(c) | 0 |
| Section 47(2)(d) | 0 |
| Section 47(2)(e) | 39 |
| Section 47(2)(f) | 0 |

Undesirable items

750. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many items were declared undesirable in 1985 in terms of section 47(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), respectively, of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974;

- (2) whether any appeals have been lodged against decisions to declare any such items undesirable; if so, how many cases in respect of each of the categories referred to in section 47(2) of the said Act (a) had been (i) upheld and (ii) dismissed and (b) were still pending as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

| (2) Yes. | | Publications or Objects | Films | Public Entertainment |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| (a) | (i) | Section 47(2)(a) | 6 | 18 |
| | | Section 47(2)(b) | 11 | 2 |
| | | Section 47(2)(c) | 11 | 1 |
| | (ii) | Section 47(2)(a) | 16 | 13 |
| | | Section 47(2)(b) | 1 | — |
| | | Section 47(2)(c) | 12 | 1 |
| (b) | Section 47(2)(a) | 1 | 5 | — |

Veld types

773. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

What is the present conservation status of each specified veld type occurring in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

| Veld type | Total area (ha) | Area protected (ha) | Percent- tage protected |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 639 950 | 43 274 | 1,6% |
| 2 | 210 890 | 237 | 0,1% |
| 3 | 83 310 | 3 260 | 3,9% |
| 4 | 402 090 | 17 227 | 4,2% |
| 5 | 1 196 580 | 718 | 0,6% |
| 6 | 356 450 | 19 453 | 5,4% |
| 7 | 645 520 | 230 | 0,03% |
| 8 | 952 840 | 72 511 | 7,6% |
| 9 | 1 194 180 | 57 400 | 4,8% |
| 10 | 2 379 710 | 562 891 | 23,6% |
| 11 | 1 900 450 | 603 805 | 31,7% |
| 12 | 587 920 | — | — |
| 13 | 839 350 | 439 | 0,05% |
| 14 | 1 822 050 | 6 693 | 0,3% |
| 15 | 2 086 810 | 886 244 | 42,4% |
| 16 | 13 908 190 | 1 208 570 | 8,6% |
| 17 | 1 804 570 | 765 | 0,04% |
| 18 | 3 986 720 | 85 200 | 2,1% |
| 19 | 3 448 180 | 31 896 | 0,9% |
| 20 | 1 301 870 | 16 847 | 2,1% |
| 21 | 389 150 | 35 | 21,2% |
| 22 | 462 230 | — | — |
| 23 | 2 716 710 | 38 156 | 1,4% |
| 24 | 274 350 | — | — |
| 25 | 935 880 | 6 800 | 0,7% |

HoA

| Veld type | Total area (ha) | Area protected (ha) | Percent- tage protected |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 62 | 151 940 | 515 | 0,3% |
| 63 | 788 830 | 3 522 | 0,4% |
| 64 | 540 580 | 16 393 | 3,0% |
| 65 | 1 843 740 | 5 715 | 0,3% |
| 66 | 577 160 | 3 989 | 0,6% |
| 67 | 284 990 | — | — |
| 68 | 67 330 | — | — |
| 69 | 1 980 130 | 1 088 438 | 54,9% |
| 70 | 1 747 290 | 35 626 | 2,0% |

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

774. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

(1) (a) What amount was paid into the National Parks Land Acquisition Fund established in terms of the National Parks Act, No 57 of 1976, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b)

| (1) (a) | (1) (a) |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1981-82 | R245 849,00 |
| 1982-83 | R 96 364,00 |
| 1983-84 | R 58 304,00 |
| 1984-85 | R 11 663,00 |
| 1985-86 | R176 315,00 |
| Total | R588 495,00 |

(b) R712 723,00.

(c) R23 580,00.

(2)(a) Land acquired

(b)(i) Cost

(ii) Area (ha)

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Karoo National Park | |
| Portion 5 (Paardekraal) (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Stolshoek 182 | R322 811,86 |
| Farm Kleinpiaat 183 | R117 798,85 |
| Portion 2 of the farm Stolsrivier 171 | R 43 811,53 |
| Portion 8 (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Stolshoek 182 | R 970,22 |
| Portion of the farm Doornhoek 197 | R192 937,54 |
| Kruger National Park | |
| Portion 2 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Toulon 383 | R 10 813,00 |
| Total | R689 143,00 |
| | 4 863,6314 |

HANSARD
11/4/86
790. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether, in 1985, any items were submitted in terms of the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974, for a decision on whether such items would be considered to be undesirable on the ground of (a) bringing any section of

the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt and (b) being harmful to the relations between sections of the inhabitants of the Republic; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether, in that year, any of these items were found to be undesirable in terms of section 47(2)(c) and (d), respectively, if so, how many in each case?

HoA

States of emergency

Government's decision to extend new powers to homeland administrations is expected to make the monitoring of civil rights violations and other actions under security laws a distinctly difficult task.

President P W Botha granted the new powers to these statelets by Proclamation 38 of 1986, in terms of the National States Constitution Act.

They come at a time of growing unrest in the bantustan enclaves in the northern Transvaal, notably in Lebowa and (independent) Bophuthatswana, which, of course, has its own security machinery.

The powers will, inter alia, give non-independent homeland authorities the right to make and apply their own laws in a number of areas, including "security" matters. The homeland administrations are now empowered to ban any organisations, speeches or publications, and to restrict the movement of people.

There is also provision for the removal of individuals or communities from one area to another within the area of jurisdiction of the homeland.

Also in terms of Botha's proclamation, entry into a homeland of people who are not from it, may be prohibited by those authorities.

The development has been linked to President Botha's pledge, at the opening of parliament in January, to give wider powers to the non-independent homelands. It is clear that the new measures will also make the homelands more autonomous and, in some areas, effectively "independent" of central government legislation. ■

(327) 382763
The Times 11/4/86

Prominent unionist's sentence is set aside

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Sikhakhane is
The Pretoria Supreme general secretary of the
Court has set aside the 30 000-strong Food Bev-
sentence and conviction erage Workers' Union
of a prominent unionist (FBWU). He appealed
Mr Leonard ("Skakes") against a conviction
Sikhakhane, who was which followed his ar-
rest, along with 27 other
previously found guilty FBWU members, 18
of holding an illegal months ago.
gathering near Potchef-

stream last year.
They had been
charged under the Inter-
nal Security Act for
holding the alleged
meeting.

The Council of Unions
of South Africa (CUSA)
describes Mr Sikhak-
hane as a veteran union-
ist who started fighting
for worker rights in 1960.

He was founder and
first secretary of the
Sweet Food and Allied
Workers Union
(SFAWU). He was also
instrumental in launch-
ing the Transport and
Allied Workers' Union,
the SA Laundry, Dry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Workers' Union and the
Building Construction
and Allied Workers'
Union (BCAWU).

CAPE TOWN 16/4/85

Transkei police kill 'terrorist'

UMTATA. — Transkei police have shot and killed a suspected terrorist and detained two others after cornering them at a roadblock.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, at the closing of the Transkei National Independence Party's congress here yesterday.

Chief Matanzima, who is also the Minister of Police and Defence, did not say when or where the incident occurred, other than that police had been manning roadblocks throughout Transkei during the past three days.

He said that after the driver of the vehicle carrying the suspected terrorists saw the roadblock, he "quickly turned around and drove back in the direction from where he had come".

The police gave chase and as they closed in on the vehicle the car stopped and the occupants tried to flee on foot.

The police arrested a

woman and a man, but the third occupant ran to a ditch and opened fire on the police.

Police returned the fire and the man was killed, Chief Matanzima said.

The man had been armed with an AK-47 rifle and five magazines of ammunition.

Chief Matanzima commended the policemen who made the arrests. "We have not established everything, but the two who have been arrested, especially the woman, will tell us all, as she has started singing during interrogation by the police," he said.

The Prime Minister warned Transkeians to be alert and to inform the police immediately if they came across "a suspicious-looking person".

He also sounded a warning to "unreliable chiefs and headmen in Transkei" that they were being watched and said "they must stop criminal and subversive elements who want to disrupt orderly, peaceful life in Transkei". — Sapa

Suzman appeals for end to 'ludicrous' funeral restrictions

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STAK
10/4/86

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) has appealed to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to stop imposing "ludicrous" restrictions on funerals in order to "try to offset the dreary cycle of more shootings, more deaths and more funerals".

She said during the Budget debate that no one observed the restrictions, which brought the law into ridicule.

About 10 000 people had attended a funeral in Vosloorus on April 4, although the local magistrate had stipulated that only 50 could attend.

Mrs Suzman asked: "Were the police supposed to go in and arrest 9 950 people?"

"And since it was, and always is, the police who have the unenviable task of trying to implement



Mrs Helen Suzman.

unenforceable laws and restrictions, the usual ugly confrontation took place."

Four were reported shot dead and many injured, and that night youths stoned and petrol-bombed the houses of councillors and policemen.

Mrs Suzman said the Government should read the first few pages of the Kannemeyer Commission report "which had a great deal to say" about funeral restrictions.

She said: "I recommend that every National Party MP should make it his business to attend one of these funerals, heavily disguised as a human being."

"The Minister of Law and Order should go in his own little Airwolf."

"Nothing will bring home to him more just what the mood of his black compatriots is."

Mrs Suzman said the mood of pessimism in the country was even greater than in "the darkest days of World War 2".

But the Government seemed "blissfully unaware" that the pressure mounting inside and outside the country was leading South Africa into the same predicament as Ulster.

Only one piece of legislation indirectly affecting apartheid had appeared this session — the Bill to deregulate businesses.

CAPE TOWN
Police question
Fazzie

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The recently unbanned vice-president of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape, Mr Henry Fazzie, was taken from his home at 5am and questioned by security police for seven hours yesterday.

Mr Fazzie, who is also vice-president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization and co-ordinator of the Consumer Boycott Committee, said he was questioned about his role in organizing the memorial service for Mr Moses Mabhida, secretary-general of the SACP, in Zwijl on March 31.

A police spokesman said Mr Fazzie had been questioned during a routine investigation.

Mr Fazzie said he was also asked about what the police claimed were "inflammatory statements" made at the restricted weekend burial service for the eight victims of the bottle store shooting in KwaZakhele.

Mr Mkhusele Jack, a spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Consumer Boycott Committee who spoke at the memorial service, was reported to be "avoiding" contact with the police as he believed he was also being sought for questioning.

HNP asks Govt to bring back state of emergency

Political Staff

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PARLIAMENT — Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg) yesterday called on the Government to re-introduce a state of emergency.

He said he wished to warn the Government that whites would "protect themselves" if they gained the impression their safety was no longer guaranteed.

Speaking in the Budget debate in the House of Assembly, Mr Stofberg urged the Government to use "all the means at its disposal", including the Defence Force and the police, to bring an end to unrest and violence.

COUNTER-ACTION

Since the lifting of the emergency, white people in some areas had begun a "counter-action" and it would be a mistake to under-estimate their reaction to the violence.

The Government had failed to see that the United States was "part and parcel" of a total onslaught against the country, Mr Stofberg said.

If the President failed to take the lead in restoring order, he would go down in history as the man who had not only divided Afrikanerdom, but who had failed to maintain order in a time of crisis.

Reacting to Mr Stofberg's address, Mr Andre Fourie (NP Turffontein) said when President Botha warned about the "total onslaught", he had been mocked by the HNP and the Conservative Party.

The right-wing parties should accept the solution lay in negotiation rather than counter-violence, Mr Fourie said.

APL 7-10-65 10/4/86

Nat MPs urged: Attend black funeral

By ANTHONY JOHNSON



Mrs Helen Suzman

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday called on all National Party MPs to attend a black funeral — "heavily disguised as human beings" — to rid themselves of their "delusions" about the depth of black anger and frustration. She also urged Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, who was "seemingly unaware" of the spread of violence, to observe a funeral from his "own little Air Wolf helicopter". "Nothing will bring home to them more just what the mood of their black compatriots is than attending such a funeral," Mrs Suzman said during the budget debate.

"And maybe thereafter the delusion that the present unrest is but a passing phase, readily controlled by tough police action, will be dispelled once and for all."

Mrs Suzman said it had become "clearer by the day" as the parliamentary session proceeded that government members "live in their own dream world", insulated against the pressures mounting up from inside and outside the Republic.

"Government members are apparently blissfully unaware that if the present trend continues, South Africa will end up in a situation approximating that of Northern Ireland, and externally effectively isolated from the rest of the world."

"I have no doubt that I am joined by many thousands of South Africans who live in the real world outside this House, when I say that never before has such depression and anxiety permeated this country."

Mrs Suzman said that for many among them the best educated and trained young people, this "atmosphere of pessimism" was being translated into the act of emigration.

"In order to try to offset the dreary cycle of more shootings, more deaths, and more funerals let me ask the Minister of Law and Order to desist from laying down ludicrous conditions to be adhered to at such funerals."

Mrs Suzman said the restrictions, coming at a time when virtually all outdoor meetings were already

banned, had "not a snowball's chance of being observed".

"The restrictions are, in fact, an open invitation to civil disobedience and it is an invitation that is eagerly accepted on every occasion," she said.

Mrs Suzman said that another delusion that "apparently lulls government members into a false sense of security, is their conviction that the world is not really serious in its threat to impose punitive sanctions on South Africa."

She said that "unless the government gets off its cosy butt" and took cognizance of what is happening outside its "cosy cocoon", South Africa would soon be sitting "lonely as a cloud at the foot of the African continent".

Suzman hits at restrictions on funerals

RESTRICTIONS police and magistrates placed on funerals of blacks killed in unrest invited civil disobedience, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton Helen Suzman said yesterday.

Speaking during the Budget debate in the House of Assembly, she said nobody took notice of the orders, which restricted the number of people allowed to attend a funeral and prohibited political speeches or the display of banners, posters and flags.

She called on Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange "to instruct police and magistrates to desist from laying down ludicrous conditions to be adhered to at such funerals."

"Does government not realise that *ipso facto* every funeral of this nature turns into a huge mass political rally, and it is an exercise in futility to try to prohibit them or to impose unenforceable restrictions?"

Suzman also recommended that "every National Party MP should make it his business to attend one of these funerals... heavily disguised as a human being."

"Nothing will bring home to him more sharply the mood of black compatriots."

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3 shot dead in Winterveld march, say leaders

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least three people were shot dead and many injured yesterday when Bophuthatswana police opened fire on marchers in Winterveld, community leaders claimed.

Bophuthatswana police, however, could not confirm any deaths yesterday.

The incident occurred as scores of angry Winterveld residents were marching to the nearby Soshanguve township to protest against the refusal by police to release bodies of 10 unrest victims for burial yesterday.

Armed

Residents said that armed police in armoured personnel carriers, trucks and vans confronted the marchers, who were singing freedom songs and chanting political slogans, on the main road in the township.

They alleged that police lobbed teargas canisters and baton-charged them. They then opened fire, leaving three dead and several marchers seriously injured.

Police ordered members of the press out of the area.

"We are sick and tired of seeing you here and the next thing, we are going to beat you up," one policeman said.

The homeland's police gave conflicting reasons for their refusal to hand over the bodies.

Police in the area said relatives of the dead did not know that the mass

funeral was scheduled to take place yesterday, while their Mafikeng headquarters said they could not release the bodies as post-mortems had not yet been conducted.

Residents dismissed these statements as "rubbish".

Meanwhile, 10 families who waited in vain for the bodies of their relatives — victims of a wave of unrest in the area two weeks ago — to

be released by police, were yesterday still consulting with a top Johannesburg lawyer in a bid to find ways of recovering the bodies.

Only one body, that of Mr Thomas Lusenga, 66, has been released by police. He was shot dead with 10 others in the unrest.

Sapa reports that two-year-old Ruth Nkome, who died after a petrol bomb was hurled at her parents' Ga-Rankuwa

home, was buried at the local cemetery yesterday.

In the attack, five petrol bombs were thrown at the Nkome home in the middle of the night on March 24.

Her father, Mr Lucas Nkome, was away at the time, but five people — including his pregnant wife — escaped with their lives.

Damage to the house is estimated at R8 000.



Bophuthatswana police break up yesterday's protest march in Winterveld.

Picture: Daniel Simon

Half complaints on publications from police

MC 71045 8/4/86

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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The police submitted half of the 1 278 complaints about publications and objections to the Publications Control Board in 1984-5 — and half the complaints were for publications possibly prejudicial to the security of the State. The police submitted 635 publications or objects to the censorship authorities.

This was revealed yesterday in the report of the Department of Home Affairs for the year from July 1 1984 to June 30 1985.

While the police remained the major complainants to the Publications Control Board, the figure was considerably lower than the two previous years

when the police submitted 1 128 and 1 134 publications respectively.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said 645 publications or objects were found undesirable and 697 were found not undesirable, while 36 were under consideration at June 30 last year.

It also said 40 of the publications submitted were of literary value, 85 were on special subjects such as psychology or art, 107 were light reading matter, 9 were pornographic, 148 were periodicals and foreign newspapers, 210 were advertisements, posters, pictures, photographs and calendars and 57 were objects such as statuettes, records and cassettes.

The report said: "In its decisions the Appeal Board recognizes that freedom of speech is an important

element of the democratic system, and it regards free expression of political opinion as an important safety valve.

"Publications are also regarded as an important means of communication between blacks and the Government.

"The board realizes that publications may be used for subversive purposes and any direct or indirect call for violence or subversion is therefore declared undesirable."

Films were submitted by 1 151 film-makers and distributors and 117 of these were rejected.

The report said three films submitted by SABC-TV were rejected and 121 were approved. A further 67 had been conditionally approved.

Prison visit: Error admitted

CNT 7m18 8/4/86 327
Staff Reporter

A TOP Prisons Service official admitted yesterday that the son of Mr Oscar Mpetha, former UDF president, was refused permission to visit his father in Pollsmoor Prison recently.

He confirmed that Mr Themba Mpetha had been incorrectly informed by a prison official that he was not entitled to a second visit to his father last month.

Mr Themba Mpetha told the Cape Times he was refused permission to see his father at Polls-

moor on March 27, although he had arranged a visit with a high-ranking official in a telephonic conversation the day before.

He said the official told him to be at Pollsmoor Prison at noon the next day. But when he arrived, Mr Mpetha was told he could not see his father because another member of the family had already seen him.

No member had, however, visited Mr Oscar Mpetha.

His allegations were sent to the South African Prisons Service.

In a reply received yesterday the Chief Liaison Officer of the SA Prisons Service, Brigadier E C van Zyl, said: "The said incident did take place at Pollsmoor prison on 27 March 1986. Mr Mpetha was incorrectly informed by a member of the Prisons Service that his father was not entitled to another visit that month.

"The matter has already been taken up with Mr Mpetha junior.

"Steps have been taken to avoid erroneous calculations and other mistakes in regard to visits."

ARGUS 8/4/85 327

Le Grange's bans on meetings invalid — court

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Notices issued in 1983 and 1984 banning outdoor gatherings have been declared invalid by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Yesterday sentences imposed on 27 members of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union were set aside because earlier orders by Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange in terms of the Internal Security Act had been found to be invalid.

In August 1984 a Potchefstroom magistrate convicted the union's general secretary, Mr Boy Leonard Sikhakhane, of addressing an illegal meeting.

Mr Sikhakhane was fined R300 (or three months).

LOCKED OUT

The magistrate also found 26 members of the union guilty of attending an illegal meeting and fined them R100 (or one month).

Mr Sikhakhane said in evidence that on February 23 1984 he heard that union members had been locked out of the Chubby Chick factory in Potchefstroom.

He went to try to settle the dispute but while he was talking to a union member the police arrived.

Workers were ordered to disperse. Mr Sikhakhane said he was arrested when he went to explain what was happening.

EARLIER

This year a Full Bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court found the notice issued by the Minister of Law and Order on March 30 1984 was invalid.

Yesterday Mr Justice Strydom, with Mr Acting-Justice Human concurring, found that in the light of the earlier decision the notice issued by Mr le Grange on March 25 1983 was also invalid.

Mr Sikhakhane and the other union members could therefore not be convicted for contravening an invalid order.

● Orders banning outdoor meetings have been tightened to close loopholes disclosed by court judgments.



Mr Louis le Grange

But last September Mr le Grange issued a new order, renewed in March, which included the technicalities missing from previous orders.

Legal experts said the validity of the current order had yet to be challenged.

They also pointed out that rulings in the provincial divisions of the Supreme Court were binding only on those divisions, although judges in other divisions would take note of judgments.

For a judgment to be binding nationally it had to be handed down by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

85 tons
to be taken
from x

Shipping Reps

DIVERS have
to remove 85 tons
tank under the

PRECISION

Last September a Full Bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled against the State in an appeal against a Regional Court decision declaring invalid the notice banning outdoor meetings issued by Mr le Grange in March 1984.

The court ruled that the notice was not sufficiently lucid and that, as it would have been a simple matter for the Minister to have made his meaning clear, a fair degree of precision could be required.

On the same basis charges of attending an illegal gathering under the 1984 order against 22 University of Cape Town students in Wynberg Magistrate's Court were withdrawn last October.

No govt action until 'confusion' cleared up

BY LATE yesterday government had not decided whether to prosecute *The Sunday Star* and *The Star* for quoting Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

A spokesman for Law and Order minister Louis le Grange said yesterday a decision had not been taken, and added that Mandela remained a banned person.

PETER WALLINGTON

Yesterday's edition of *The Sowetan* also quoted Mandela extensively, and *The Star* ran a face-to-face interview.

Government sources indicated yesterday no action was planned until the confusion surrounding banning orders had been cleared up. Mandela's ap-

peal against her banning order is due to be heard soon.

The Star's legal representatives said yesterday that their decision to allow the article to be published was based on the argument that the order restricting Mandela's movements was invalid, and that the ban on quoting her was linked to this order and therefore also invalid.

Joy at Pollsmoor Wedding

cap 11/11/86 7/14/86
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ONE OF the African National Congress leaders jailed for life with Mr Nelson Mandela was married on Saturday in the office of Pollsmoor Prison's commander.

With Mr Mandela serving as a witness, fellow black nationalist Raymond Mhlaba married Dedika Heliso, the mother of their three grown children.

Afterwards Mrs Mhlaba told reporters outside the prison: "It's the happiest day of my life", adding that she had been able to touch Mhlaba for the first time in 22 years.

Mhlaba and Mr Mandela were among eight leaders of the ANC convicted of treason in June 1964 for plotting the violent overthrow of the government.

Mrs Mhlaba, interviewed outside Pollsmoor Prison by Chris Bates, said: "I was just happy to see him, so happy."

"He looked far better now than he did when I first saw him so long ago. We all just hugged one another."

The couple had for several years tried unsuccessfully to get permission to marry and first heard of the

official turnout late in February.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Ko-Sigquibo Dwane, sent a letter to Bishop Ethopia in Grahamstown, saying that he was "pleased to inform the couple of his approval for the marriage to go ahead, subject only to 'administrative measures'."

First to arrive on a day which saw dozens of relatives of long-term prisoners milling about outside the prison was the bridal car containing the bride-to-be, her

life-long guardian and aunt, Mrs Martha Sali, Mrs Irene Mkwazi, wife of Robben Island prisoner Walter Mkwazi, and the bishop. All

attended the ceremony. The couple's children did not attend. About 15 minutes later Mhlaba's attorney, Mr Ramesh Vassen, and his wife arrived carrying the

snacks for a small reception afterwards. The Vassens were prevented from attending the ceremony. Bishop Dwane said the wedding was conducted in a "relaxed atmosphere".

"I said a few words before celebrating the sacraments. Then I told the gathering it was an occasion for rejoicing and that I shared their hope that one day they would be able to be reunited in normal life," he added.

Mrs Mhlaba, who like her husband is in her mid-60s, told reporters that on previous visits to Pollsmoor she was required to speak to Mhlaba through a glass partition because they were not legally married. From now on, she said, they would be allowed to meet without a partition.

"I felt so happy when I touched him for the first time in 22 years," she said. "I just hugged and kissed him. I can't describe how I felt further. Maybe saying I felt like a teenager on my first date would explain my feelings."

She said her husband had also been excited and told her he could not sleep the previous night.

● In terms of prison regulations regarding long-term political prisoners, Mrs Mhlaba is allowed 30 visits of 40 minutes each every year with a maximum of five visits a month.

She plans to use several of her allotted visits before returning to Port Elizabeth on Thursday. — Staff Reporter and Sapa-AP



Newly-wed Mrs Dideka Mhlaba outside Pollsmoor Prison on Saturday.

Heard: Press freedom 'in spite of govt'

Political Staff

THE press in South Africa had been subjected to enormous pressures by the government and the situation had become "virtually intolerable" for those who believed in free expression, according to the editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard.

Although it was frequently claimed by South African officials that the press was free, "this claim evokes something of a belly-laugh among many journalists who realize that their freedom is severely qualified."

Writing in the US magazine Africa Report, Mr Heard said: "What freedom there is exists in spite of, not because of, government."

"The reality is that the South African press has been subjected to enormous pressures from government and security authorities over the years."

"With the declaration of a state of emergency last year, the situation has worsened and indeed become virtually intolerable for those who believe in free expression."

"But the fight goes on."

"There are hundreds of journalists who continue their craft, using every inch of freedom they can squeeze out of a repressive system — in the process, ironically, making it possible for South African officials to claim locally and abroad that they have a free press," he said.

Mr Heard said measures against the press had gone hand in hand with the increased militarization of South Africa.

"The government argues that the military should be seen as an apolitical shield which protects the environment in which legitimate politics can take place, yet the reality is that it instinctively tends to view the defence forces as part and parcel of the ruling National Party, and some utterances by defence chiefs have confirmed this blurring of the vital distinction between the two."

During the state of emergency, the government had refrained from introducing all-embracing censorship orders apart from restrictions on access to, and the taking of photographs in, unrest areas.

But the press was on trial and during the emergency the government could have imposed full-scale censorship.

"In the field, reporters doing their job have been detained, arrested, charged, whipped, moved off and sometimes treated not as the independent observers they are but as activists who must be curbed and even punished."

If South Africa was to take its place in the community of nations, "it must not only reform society socio-economically and politically, but respect human rights and free expression".

Massive police presence at burial

CAPE TIMES 7/4/86

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Staff Reporter

A "MASSIVE" police presence greeted a relatively small crowd of about 1 500 mourners at Saturday's funeral in Nyanga of three people killed by police fire last month.

According to reporters and TV crews covering the funeral of Mr Bon-gani Dastille, 22, Mr Eric Heynes, 31, and 15-year-old Thabane Mapha-lama, all of Nyanga, numerous armoured vehicles were placed along the route of the funeral procession with at least five Casspirs inside the main Guguletu cemetery where the dead were buried.

And according to a spokesman for the Mah-lubi Funeral Service, where the bodies of the three were prepared for burial, police visited the home of one of the direc-tors of the undertakers in the early hours of Saturday morning to "in-form us that it was il-legal to take the bodies to an open-air funeral".

The spokesman, who asked not to be named, said police "special branch" officers, under the command of a colo-nel, had visited the di-rector's house about 1am on Saturday.

The police had wanted

the director to sign pa-pers applying for per-mission to transport the bodies to the funeral, but he had refused, said the spokesman.

About 11am on Satur-day, shortly after people began gathering in the Nyanga stadium where the funeral was to take place, police instructed mourners to disperse as the gathering was il-legal.

The funeral then moved to a nearby tent used by the Full Gospel Church of the Rev Mpinga.

Photographer

After the service the procession of about 1 000 to 1 500 mourners began to move on foot along NY5 towards the ceme-tery in NY108, but was diverted by police.

At the cemetery Buf-fels, police vans and Cas-spirs lined the road, while more armed police in Casspirs and on foot overlooked the cemetery from a nearby rise.

Cape Times photogra-pher Mr Obed Zilwa was instructed at the ceme-tery by police liaison of-ficer Lieutenant Attie Laubscher to leave the area "for your own pro-tection".

No incidents were re-ported by police during or following the funeral.

Police declined to comment to the Cape Times on any aspect of the funeral.

But a police spokes-man told Sapa last night that the system of impos-ing wide-ranging restric-tions on the funerals of unrest victims "proved successful" at funerals in Alexandra near Jo-hannesburg and Nyanga.

"The funeral of the three (at Nyanga) pro-ceeded in an orderly way and even after the funeral no incidents were reported," the spokesman said.

In Alexandra, where one person was buried, police also imposed a tight clamp on the funeral service.

The service was held in a church after an open-air service had been banned.

"After the proceedings the police continued to maintain a high profile in order to ensure that those returning home did so orderly," the spokesman said.

"The decision to act in this manner was taken after law and order was openly ignored at a num-ber of funerals in the past."

Advertisement

One shot
dead at
PE burial

PORT ELIZABETH. — One person was shot dead and at least one other injured as police used birdshot and tear-smoke while dispersing crowds of people who attended the funeral in New Brighton on Saturday of eight people shot at a bottle store in Kwa-Zakele recently.

Police said in their 7pm unrest report yesterday that "a big mob gathered illegally", refused to disperse and stoned a police patrol.

"Police were forced to fire birdshot to disperse the mob. One black male was fatally wounded and another sustained slight injuries."

More than 8 000 people packed the Centenary Great Hall for the service and hundreds gathered outside.

A United Democratic Front marshal, Miss Nomsa Vumbani, was carried into the hall during the service. It was alleged she was hit in the right leg when police opened fire. — Sapa

KWAZULU GOVT DISMISSES 7 DOCTORS

**Call to
fill 12
vacant
wards**

THE Lekoa Town Council is inviting candidates to stand for by-elections in 12 wards where councillors resigned or died during the unrest in the Vaal Triangle.

In a statement, the electoral officer said nominations were open as from April 3 to April 18 at the office of the Department of Internal Affairs (Commissioner).

The nominations will be for wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 14, 20, 23, 31, 34, 35 and 39, covering the townships of Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Zamdela and Bophelong.

A deposit of R200 is payable by or on behalf of each candidate at the time of nomination, the officer said.

Elections in these wards will take place on May 21 at the following polling stations:

Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 and 14 at Mphatlalatsane hall, Ward 20 at Residensia hall, Ward 23 at Sharpeville hall, Ward 31 at Bophelong hall, and Wards 34, 35 and 39 at the Zamdela hall.

React

Meanwhile opposition groups in the Vaal have reacted strongly to the announcement that the council was intending to go ahead with the by-elections after councillors have been called on to resign.

The Vaal Association said:

"These people are only interested in getting into the council to get businesses for themselves. Councillors have allocated themselves bottle-stores."

The Sharpeville Civic Association said it would be interesting to see who were still keen to join the council after calls for councillors to resign.

Anger

A spokesman for the Vaal Parents Committee condemned the council for the decision and said that they would only serve to anger more residents.

Four councillors were killed while several others resigned during the unrest in the Vaal complex which started in September, 1984.

SEVEN black doctors have been dismissed without explanation by the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare, despite a shortage of qualified medical staff.

Four of the doctors claim the "purge" is politically motivated because students had refused to sign a controversial pledge that they would not "criticise or denigrate" the KwaZulu government and its Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The KwaZulu government originally tried to force the men to sign the pledge in 1984 by withdrawing their KwaZulu bursaries, but they took legal action to fight the move.

Before the case could come up in court last year, KwaZulu dropped the pledge and the bursaries were reinstated.

All seven, from four hospitals in KwaZulu, were told about the dismissals through a uniform note sent to them a week ago.

The carefully worded note reads: "Your application has been reconsidered and regretfully was unsuccessful," despite claims by the doctors that they had already been told their applications had been approved.

Formal

All seven doctors had occupied their posts in KwaZulu hospitals for some months before they were dismissed. The applications are normally regarded as a formality.

Six of the doctors — Thami Mngoma, Thami Madlala, Dodds Ndwandwe, Vusi Ngubane, George Langa and SA Thula — are former KwaZulu bursary holders.

The seventh is former president of the Azanian Student Organisation, Joe Paahla, who held a Lebowa government bursary but had done his internship at the Edendale Hospital — also under KwaZulu administration — in Maritzburg.

Mngoma, Ngubane and Ndwandwe — who were all working at Edendale hospital — say the decision was made by the KwaZulu cabinet, but no reasons were given.

The sackings come only a few weeks after a visit by Health Minister Dr Frank Mdlalose. They claim he thanked them for working at the hospital while there was an acute shortage of doctors.

**SOWETAN
Reporter**

It could not be confirmed if the decision was taken by the KwaZulu cabinet. A spokesman at the minister's office said that only the minister himself and Dr Darryl Hackland (departmental secretary) could comment. Both were not available.



NGUBANE



NDWANDWE



MNGOMA



PAAHLA

SOWETAN

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SOWETAN
7/4/88

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Books unbanned

CHERRYL WALKER's "Women and Resistance in South Africa" has been unbanned and it is no longer an offence to possess it.

Jan Balicki's "Apartheid" and "Rosa Luxemburg Speaks", edited by Mary-Alice Waters, were also declared not undesirable.

It is now an offence to import and/or distribute:

"International Affairs" — No 9, September 1985, and No 10, October 1985 (All-Union Znaniye Society, Moscow).

"Ernesto Che Guevara", (I Layretsky).

"Basic Course Trade Unions" (National Union of Namibian Workers).

"Harare-November 1985". — Sapa.

CAL 7/11/86 5/4/86

Knysna funeral curb upheld

Supreme Court Reporter

A KNYSNA mother's application to have restrictions on her son's funeral set aside was dismissed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

Mrs Esther Johnson's son Goodman, 16, was shot dead by police on March 16, apparently during the suppression of unrest in "White Location".

Knysna's senior magistrate, Mr John Kapp, imposed restrictions which prohibited a weekend funeral, limited attendance numbers and forbade criticism of the government or the display of banners, among other conditions.

Mr Justice A P Burger said Mr Kapp had been "perfectly correct" in concluding on evidence placed before him by police that he had "good grounds for fearing a disturbance".

Evidence before him included the report of a security policeman, Detective Warrant Officer Jacobus McDonald, based on "reliable information", of plans to attack the homes of white Knysna residents and stone their cars.

The policeman also reported that certain persons and their families would be "assaulted or killed".

The church service and burial would be "turned into a political platform by UDF members", Warrant Officer McDonald claimed.

Mr Kapp said in an affidavit that a policeman had placed a draft of the restrictions before him, but he denied he had "rubber stamped" police proposals.

He said he had been worried because the procession was to take a route along the main street of Knysna, where a "bloodbath" could occur.

Mr Justice A P Burger presided. Mr L S Kuschke, instructed by the State Attorney's office, appeared for Mr Kapp. Mr L J Krige, instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co, appeared for Mrs Johnson.



Part of the crowd at today's funeral of eight youths shot by policemen guarding a bottle-store in a Port Elizabeth township last week.

One shot dead at PE funeral — report

By KEN VERNON

Weekend Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — One person was allegedly killed and three wounded according to unconfirmed reports that birdshot was fired at the funeral here today of eight black youths.

The eight were killed last week after police opened fire during a series of attacks on township bottle-stores.

Today a crowd of at least 4 000 jammed the Centenary Hall in New Brighton for a funeral service that erupted in anger when two men and two women were brought into the hall allegedly with birdshot wounds.

It was later announced at the graveside that one had died.

The atmosphere at the funeral was tense. A strong police and army contingent strictly enforced restrictions placed on

the funeral by a Port Elizabeth magistrate yesterday.

Tearsmoke was fired at marchers leading the hearses carrying some of the bodies and several UDF marshalls as well as a photographer were seen being hustled away by police.

By marching, the marshalls were apparently defying one of the conditions laid down by the magistrate.

Other restrictions were that no members of 72 listed community organisations were to speak at the funeral; that no flags, posters or placards could be displayed; that the funeral should be held between 10am and 4pm, and that it should not take the form of a political meeting.

At one stage, before the coffins arrived at the hall, police

(Turn to Page 3, col 8)

Tearsmoke at PE funerals

Continued from Page 1

armed with quirts charged a section of the crowd milling around outside in a vain attempt to clear the area.

The names of local and foreign journalists were taken by police and at one stage I was ordered by police to leave the area "for instigating a riot" by my presence.

As the service got under way, a Buffel-load of soldiers and a Casspir full of police

parked directly in front of the hall. At least seven other armoured vehicles parked nearby and many others were scattered throughout the area.

After the service at the hall police used tearsmoke to disperse mourners who attempted to march to the cemetery five kilometres away, at Zwide Township.

Tearsmoke was used again to disperse mourners returning to their homes after the graveside service.

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Prisoner's wedding today

PORT ELIZABETH. — Miss Dideka Heliso, the Port Elizabeth woman who is to marry ANC prisoner Raymond Mhlaba in Pollsmoor Prison this morning, left here last night.

Her entourage included Bishop Siggibo Dwane of the Anglican Order of Ethiopia who will officiate at the ceremony.

The bishop said today's wedding would be the culmination of two years of correspondence with the government.

The couple tried to marry by proxy in 1984 but after it was learnt that this would be illegal the idea was abandoned.

Mhlaba, who is serving a life sentence, has not lived with Miss Heliso in 23 years. They have two children.

2 die in
Cape Times 4/4/86
clash with
(270) 327
police
at funeral

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two people were shot dead and scores injured and arrested in a fierce confrontation with police during the funeral of a suspected ANC insurgent in Vosloorus, East Rand, yesterday.

Vosloorus has been hit by a work stayaway since Tuesday and all businesses have been shut since then.

Mourners from neighbouring townships who travelled to Vosloorus to attend the funeral were stranded as there were no buses or taxis to ferry them back.

The violent clash between mourners and police erupted after about 15 000 mourners gathered for the funeral of Mr Samuel Sekgole, who died in a shootout with police in nearby Katlehong last week.

Graveyard

The police had ordered that not more than 40 people could go to the graveyard.

Mourners had only marched about 500 metres when soldiers stopped them and allowed only family members and a handful of other people to proceed to the grave.

A spokesman for the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria confirmed the two deaths. He could not give an exact number of those arrested.

An East Rand police liaison officer denied any knowledge of an allegation that police stoned mourners.

UK sees funeral violence

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Bishop Tutu's sanctions call, Winnie Mandela's status, the Indaba and Vosloorus violence vied for attention in the British media yesterday.

But the Vosloorus funeral of Samuel Segole provided the most graphic television coverage.

Film showed the father placing a knife in the hand of his dead son as "a symbol of the struggle."

Police used sticks, teargas and shotguns to disperse mourners. One man was repeatedly beaten by a policeman.

ITN reported the "township looked like a battlefield as the police loosed volley after volley of teargas."

APARTHEID BAROMETER

DETENTIONS (according to DPSC latest figures)

For the first quarter of 1986 there were 222 detentions. This is double the number of detentions for the same period last year (In Jan, Feb, Mar 1985 there were 116 detentions).

Figures indicate that the Eastern Cape is bearing the brunt of the Security Laws:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Eastern Cape | 98 people detained |
| Transvaal | 50 |
| Natal | 17 |
| Transkei | 17 |
| Ciskei | 16 |
| Venda | 9 |
| Western Cape | 7 |
| Bophuthatswana | 3 |
| OFS | 3 |
| Northern Cape | 2 |

DETENTIONS BY ACTIVITY (for this period Jan-Mar 1986)

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Scholars, students, teachers | 58 |
| Community and political workers | 78 |
| Trade unionists | 5 |
| Clergy | 4 |
| Unspecified or unknown activity | 77 |

DETENTIONS BY LEGISLATION

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Sec 28 | nil |
| Sec 29 | 59 |
| Sec 31 | nil |
| Sec 50 | 116 |
| Ciskei National Security | 16 |
| Transkei National Security | 17 |
| Bophuthatswana National Security | 3 |
| Venda National Security | 9 |
| Unknown legislation | 2 |

PEOPLE CURRENTLY IN DETENTION: 220 (those known)

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Under Section 28 there are no detainees | |
| Sec 29 | 84 detainees |
| Sec 31 | 8 |
| Sec 50 | 86 |
| Ciskei National Security Act | 20 |
| Transkei National Security Act | 11 |
| Bophuthatswana National Security Act | nil |
| Venda National Security Act | 9 |
| Unknown legislation | 2 |

OFFICIAL FIGURES RELEASED FOR MARCH 10

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Those under Sec 28 | 8 (have since been released) |
| Sec 29 | 124 |
| Sec 31 | 28 |
| Sec 50 | 96 |

The official figure for people in detention was totalled as 256 minus the Sec 28 detainees who have since been released. This means 248 people are being held. Compare this with the DPSC figure and there are at least 28 people still in detention not known to the DPSC.

ARRESTS FOR NOT BEING IN POSSESSION OF AN ID DOCUMENT

In 1984, 92 568 blacks were arrested for not possessing an official identity document. In the same year, 56 coloured people were arrested for this offence.

In 1985, there were 55 036 blacks arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document in terms of a 1950 law. One coloured person was arrested for this offence in 1985.

No whites or Indians were arrested in the past two years for this offence.

JAILED JUVENILES

More than 5 000 children were being held in South African jails as sentenced and unsentenced prisoners at the end of January, said the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetzee. Of these:

1 864 males and 152 females under the age of 19 were being held as unsentenced prisoners on January 31 this year.

A further 2 860 male and 176 female juveniles were being held as sentenced prisoners.

87 of the children are white

34 are Asian

1 716 are coloured

3 215 are black

He said the number of children under the age of 18 years jailed during the last 12 months was not readily available and could only be compiled by way of a special survey.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (Mar 28-April 3)

Great Sex (by Alexandra Penney); The magazine Gek nr 27 (by Sonkyn Uitgewers Edms, Bpk, Johannesburg) have been found to be undesirable by the Directorate of Publications. The Directorate also appealed against a Publications Committee decision that Beginners Love (by Norma Klein); The Male Member (by Kit Schwartz); and Our Lady of the Flowers (by Jean Genet) were not undesirable.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: HOFMAN GALENG

Hofman Galeng, 29, a member of the UDF and the Huhudi Civic Association, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape. He was driven out of Huhudi by vigilantes and escaped to Johannesburg with his family. He was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on January 21 in Johannesburg. Since being detained he has been transferred to

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Coloured MP to call for ban on apartheid signs

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A campaign has been launched by a coloured MP to have all apartheid signs in South Africa declared "undesirable" in terms of the Publications Act.

Mr Willie Meyer, Labour Party MP for Robertson in the House of Representatives, believes he has a strong case for the scrapping of apartheid notices on the grounds that they bedevil race relations and could even be a threat to the security of the State.

He said he was planning to submit a formal complaint to the Publications Board. If this failed, he would take the matter to the Supreme Court.

Mr Meyer's argument is that in terms of certain provisions of the Publications Act any publication or object could be declared "undesirable", and could therefore be prohibited by law if it is:

- Harmful to the relations between any sec-

tions of the inhabitants of the Republic.

- Prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare, or peace and good order.

Another provision says a publication or object shall be deemed to be undesirable if it "brings any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt".

WITNESSES

Mr Meyer said he believed he would be able to find thousands of witnesses who could testify that apartheid notices, especially "whites only" signs, were "undesirable" in terms of these provisions.

"There can be no doubt whatsoever that apartheid notices hurt the feelings and the dignity of people of colour, and thereby cause anger and resentment among population groups," said Mr Meyer.

"I am convinced I have a case. With enough support from all sections of

the population, I believe I can succeed in having all apartheid notices banned."

Mr Meyer said that at this stage he was acting in his personal capacity, but he intended to seek the official backing of the Labour Party and others for the move to go to the Publications Board with a formal complaint.

He said he would raise the matter at the Labour Party's first caucus meeting after the Easter recess.

He added that he believed it should be declared a criminal offence to display any apartheid sign or notice anywhere in South Africa.

He said it appeared that nobody had in the past thought of using the provisions of the Publications Act to seek the banning of apartheid notices.

Last year Mr Meyer was in the news when he objected to being refused service at the "white side" of a cafe at De Doorns.

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DET explains suspensions

4/4/86
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DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Department of Education and Training (DET) had no choice but to suspend classes at schools where there was disruption and disorder, the Det's Director-General, Dr A. B. Fourie, said yesterday.

In a statement issued by the Det's public relations office in Pretoria, Dr Fourie said the suspension of classes was not a punitive measure but was instituted to enable parents and teachers to restore order by devising a joint programme of action.

He said classes were resumed immediately after normality had returned to schools affected by disruptions.

Dr Fourie said the Det had an obligation to all parents to ensure that their children were educated.

The responsibility for achieving this was shared by parents and

the teachers.

Parents could not stand aloof concerning their children's behaviour, he said.

"A teacher is not a permanent substitute for a parent. Parental support and discipline remain cornerstones of sound education and the parent's responsibility and accountability therefore also extended to the school," Dr Fourie said.

He said it had become a cause of concern to the Det that effective instruction had been seriously impeded at certain secondary schools as a result of unruly behaviour by pupils and outside interference.

Some pupils paid little attention to school rules and others refused to be taught, he said.

Every pupil should realise that "punctuality with respect to attendance and study at school was a prerequisite for

progress in education."

He emphasised that the Det's work programme was based on the core syllabus used by other education departments in the country.

The pupils were already far behind schedule for this year's academic programme since schools were opened on January 28 instead of the earlier scheduled date.

The school year of 198 days constituted the minimum period necessary to complete every syllabus, Dr Fourie said.

He criticised some newspaper reports, saying they created the impression that the schools had been closed down while, in fact, such schools had their classes suspended to restore order.

The media should distinguish between the temporary suspension of classes and the closing down of schools, Dr Fourie said.

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Bid for ruling on funeral restrictions

Supreme Court Reporter

THE mother of a Knysna youth shot dead by police on March 16 applied yesterday to the Supreme Court in Cape Town for an order setting aside a magistrate's restrictions on the funeral.

Mrs Esther Johnson did not bury her 16-year-old son Goodman at the weekend as she had wished because a Knysna magistrate, Mr J Kapp, banned an Easter weekend funeral.

In terms of his March 25 order, no placards, banners or flags were allowed. The procession had to be by car and had to proceed from the mortuary to the Johnson home, and from there to the cemetery by the shortest route.

A church service could be held, but attendance was limited to the number of mourners who could fit into the church. Only clergymen could speak.

Mr L J Krige, for Mrs Johnson, said the magistrate had not "properly applied his mind to the matter" in that he had not made provision for the procession to go to the church service.

The matter continues.

Mr Justice A P Burger presided. Mr L J Krige, instructed by Y Ebrahim and Co, appeared for Mrs Johnson. Mr L Kuschke, instructed by the State Attorney's office, appeared for the magistrate.

Documenting South African history with his lens

The Star Bureau

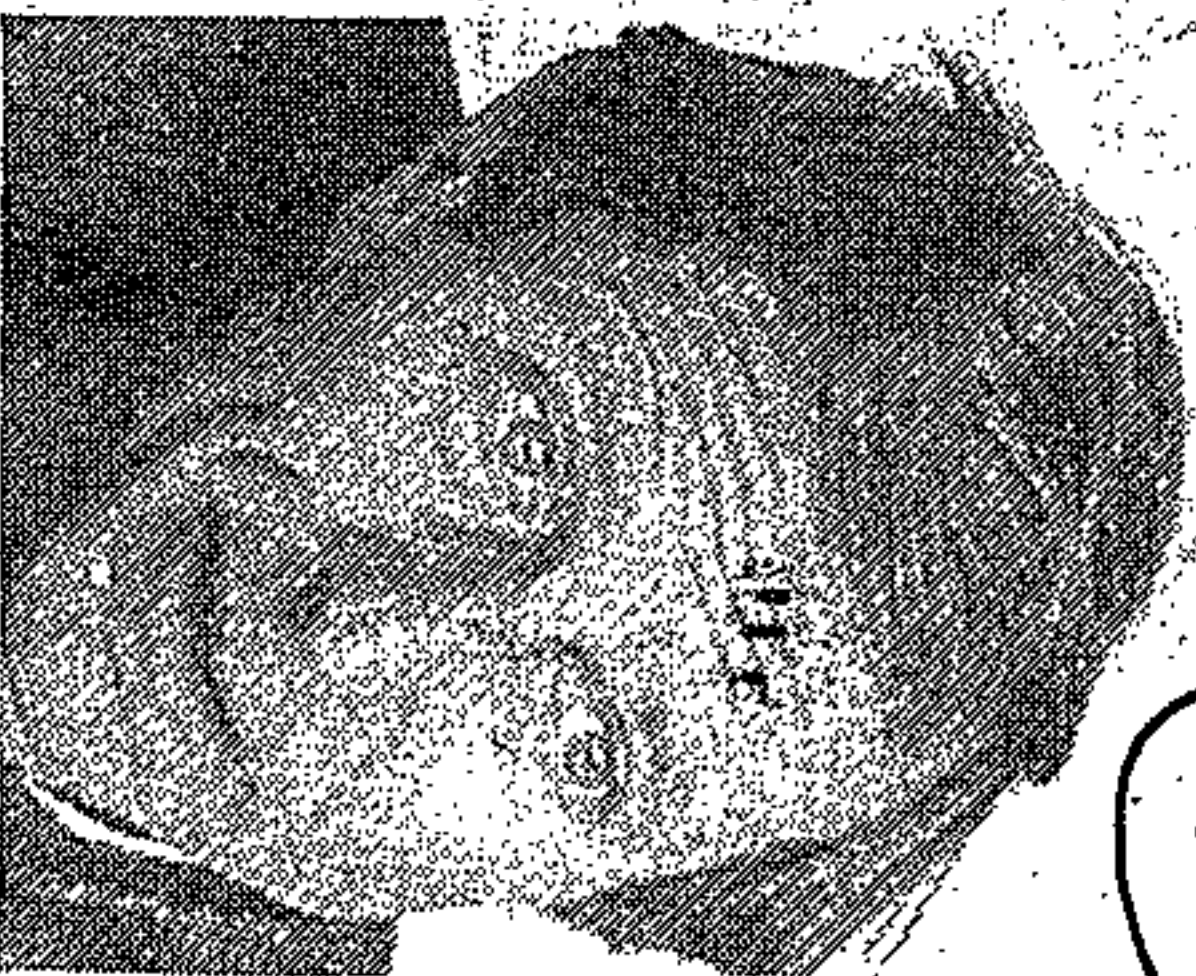
LONDON — South African photographer David Goldblatt has disclosed his "private mission" — to document what is happening in South Africa as a record for the future.

"This is so that when the time comes, people will know what happened here," he says during an hour-long documentary on his life and work to be shown on Channel Four Television tonight.

As the struggle for the survival of the apartheid system became more acute, so the restrictions on the flow of information increased, he says.

"It seems as if we are going into a period of long darkness, where restrictions will become more severe."

Hundreds of his photographs of South Africans, taken over 30 years, are shown during the programme called "David Goldblatt in Black and White".



David Goldblatt ... keeping a record for the future.

The photographs are not overtly political.

They are rather stark pictures of ordinary people in their homes and in the streets. The narrative is read by Janet Suzman.

A video of the documentary will be shown during a two-week exhibition of Goldblatt's work at the Photographers' Gallery in London, which opens next week. The exhibition will also tour Britain.

At the start of the film, Goldblatt talks about South Africa and its problems.

"The present situation in South Africa is one that fills me with despair at the greed of white people and anger at the powers that rule the country. And I suppose my photography will come to reflect some of this."

Goldberg became a photographer when the National Party won power in South Africa and rigid apartheid laws started to be formulated.

"I felt a great need to protest."

"It seemed to me that the world was quite unaware of what was happening in South

Africa and what was beginning to happen seemed terrible. So I took it upon myself to tell the world."

One of his early series of pictures was taken on the steps of Johannesburg station a few days after black and white access to public places was segregated by law. But his pictures were rejected when he submitted them to a magazine, so he worked in his father's store for 12 years, after which he returned to photography.

Some of his photographic series — "Expanded essays" — were made into books.

The first, "On the Lines", was published in 1973 with a text by Nadine Gordimer, a writer who has much influenced Goldblatt. The second, called "Some Afrikaners Photographed", was published in 1975 and in 1982 "In Boksburg" was published.

Among the photographs in the film are those he took of fellow passengers while travelling by bus from a black township to Pretoria. The workers were up at 2 am and spent about eight hours travelling to work.

Another, taken in a Pretoria street, shows a policeman glaring out of a passing car.

Says Goldblatt: "He represented for me something of the naked brutality of the system of oppression in the country."

He says he had set about trying to catalogue the faces of some of the people who had been in detention and their lives there. He met some who had been abused in detention.

"I suppose I am doing this so the photographs might in some small way, through their publication, act as a deterrent against further abuse and even detention without trial itself."

Channel 4 to show secret film on SA

24/8
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Channel Four will screen a secretly made documentary on township violence in South Africa on April 19.

The Times diarist described it yesterday as a "film of South African police brutality".

The film includes an interview with an undertaker who reveals that between May and September last year he buried 34 black children, all with multiple bullet wounds.

"Witness to Apartheid" was made by freelance documentary maker Sharon Sopher, who filmed it throughout the state of emergency — defying a ban on filming township violence.

The diarist wrote: "Having won the co-operation of the African National Congress leaders and going from one safe house to another, she has returned with harrowing footage of the police in action.

"Only once did the security forces catch up with her. While filming the parents of a 14-year-old killed in Soweto, Miss Sopher, co-producer Kevin Harris and the crew were detained by police for questioning but they later let them go."

France calls in SA ambassador after doctors' sjambok claims

James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — South Africa's Ambassador to France, Dr Robert du Plooy, had to cut short his Easter holiday when the French Foreign Ministry asked to see him on Good Friday to protest against "renewed repression" in South Africa.

An Embassy spokesman said yesterday Dr du Plooy was told of France's "great concern" over the way two French doctors — Vincent Faucherre and Benedicte Chanut — had been arrested and sjambokked during a shooting incident at Winterveld.

They were allegedly whipped by Bophuthatswana police and held for 12 hours and only released when the French Embassy in Pretoria came to their rescue.

Dr du Plooy said his government had no control in any way over the police

of Bophuthatswana, an independent homeland.

He also said both doctors had admitted they were working illegally in the homeland and had signed testimonials to this effect.

Meanwhile Dr Faucherre, who arrived from South Africa on Saturday, said the humanitarian organisation "Medicines du Mondes" for which he worked would continue to send medical teams to the homelands including Bophuthatswana in spite of the attacks on him and his colleague.

"We plan to send other teams and I don't think the South African Government would dare to stop us by using administrative machinery."

He admitted his team had been working "clandestinely with tourist visas" in Bophuthatswana for five months because "we were never able to get permission to treat people".

He said they worked as volunteers in a Catholic clinic in Winterveld.

He said he and Dr Chanut were among 1 000 to 2 000 residents of Winterveld who were arrested and "terrorised" by the local police.

He said he would never forget the screams, humiliations, and cruelty of certain black policemen, particularly one young man in civilian clothes with a semi-automatic weapon.

He was shocked at the contrast between the large modern police headquarters compared to the slums where black workers lived.

He said a crowd had gathered at Winterveld to discuss ways of preventing violence from local militias who kidnapped children.

All major French newspapers printed photographs of the scars caused by sjambok lashes on the bodies of the two doctors.

Cape Times 1/4/86
**Mpetha
admitted
to hospital**

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Staff Reporter

OSCAR MPETHA has been admitted to Groote Schuur Hospital for treatment decided on last year, a spokesman for the Prisons Services confirmed yesterday.

Mpetha, 77, who had one leg amputated in 1983, is serving a five-year sentence in Pollsmoor Prison in terms of the Terrorism Act.

Mpetha was an executive member of the Food and Canning Workers' Union when imprisoned. He is regarded in trade union circles as the "father of Cape trade unionism".

A Prisons Service spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey van Vuuren, said in response to a telex from the Cape Times yesterday that the Prisons Service was aware that Mpetha was a medically certified diabetic with a physical disability.

"On admission to prison, as is the case with all prisoners, he was medically examined and, as is normal practice, placed under medical care.

"That is the case now, and he has been hospitalized as prescribed by doctors to receive treatment as visualized as early as August 25, 1985."

Govt notice bans gatherings

A NOTICE prohibiting outdoor public gatherings, with certain exceptions, under Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act — deemed necessary for the maintenance of public peace — for 12 months from today, was gazetted in Pretoria on Friday.

Indoor gatherings to promote school boycotts or work stayaways are also banned. Sport is not affected.

The promulgation, signed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, prohibits any gathering in the Republic from April 1 this year up to and including March 31, 1987, "except any gathering for the purpose of a bona fide sport occasion or which is held within a building."

The promulgation also prohibits any gathering in any building in the Republic during this period, "if such a gathering is a gathering organised, con-

vened or held or otherwise brought about to:

- Advise, encourage, propagate, advocate or promote the non-attendance or opposition to the attendance of any school, college, university or other educational institution by any person; or
- Advise, encourage, instigate or incite, except in so far as it is not prohibited in terms of section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956), any person to leave his work or service or not to return to such work or service, or to delay or impede it.

The prohibitions will not apply to any gathering expressly authorised by Mr le Grange, or, subject to the provisions of section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act, by the magistrate of the district in which the gathering is to be held. — Sapa